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A NEW
ENGLISH DICTIONARY
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

VOLUME V. H TO K.

HENRY FROWDE, M.A.

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A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

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WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

VOLUME V.¹ H (TO K.)

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PREFACE TO VOLUME V.

THIS volume contains the words beginning with the letters H, I, J, K. Including the Main words, to which separate articles are allotted, the special Combinations or compounds, explained and illustrated under the Main words, and the Subordinate entries of obsolete and variant forms entered in their alphabetical places, with a reference to the Main words under which they are treated and illustrated, the number of words amounts to 32,700. The Combinations of simple and obvious meaning, of which lists are given under the Main words, without further explanation, but in most cases with illustrative quotations, number 4,318 more, raising the actual total of words treated in the volume to 37,018.

These words are thus distributed among the four letters:

	Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special Combinations.	Obvious Combinations.	Total ¹ .
H (516 pages)	8,900	2,145	2,260	2,708	16,013
I (530 ")	11,350	1,636	683	778	14,447
J (116 ")	1,727	402	441	419	2,989
K (112 ")	1,577	1,084	495	413	3,569
Total	23,554	5,267	3,879	4,318	37,018

Considered as to their status in the language, the Main words are distinguished approximately into those native or fully naturalized, and still *current*, those now *obsolete* (marked †), and those considered as *alien* or imperfectly naturalized (marked ||). The distribution of the Main words is as follows:

	Current.	Obsolete.	Alien.	Total ² .
H	7,061	1,463	376	8,900
I	7,847	3,333	170	11,350
J	1,361	280	86	1,727
K	1,098	267	212	1,577
Total	17,367	5,343	844	23,554

The differing proportions of the various classes of words here tabulated reflect the different parts played by H, I, J, and K, as initial letters in English. H is, on the whole, a normal letter, containing the usual proportion of old words, Old English and French, with additions from all the sources that normally contribute to the English vocabulary, none of these being in excess, unless, perhaps, the modern learned words from Greek; it contains no Latin prefix. I, on the other hand, containing the words formed with the Latin prefixes *in-* (*il-*, *im-*, *ir-*), *inter-*, *intra-*, *intro-*, is preponderatingly Latinic. Hence, whereas in the Bosworth-Toller *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* H occupies five times as many pages as I, in the modern English dictionary I requires rather more pages than H. But few of these Latinic words are

¹ If to these be added the words in Volumes I-IV, we have for the contents of the first eleven letters of the alphabet, the following figures:

Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special Combinations.	Obvious Combinations.	Total.
106,698	22,658	19,397	18,481	167,234

² For the sake of comparison with Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, and with some more recent lexicographical works the following statistics have been carefully compiled for these letters:

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic.'	'Century' Dict.	'Funk's Standard.'	Here.
Total words recorded	{ H 1,533 I 2,012 J 299 K 205	{ 6,853 6,630 1,338 1,412	{ 9,690 7,575 1,736 2,064	{ 9,630 7,846 1,730 2,071	{ 16,013 14,447 2,989 3,569
Words illustrated by quotations	{ H 1,194 I 1,640 J 237 K 150	{ 1,898 2,762 378 322	{ 3,357 3,961 711 595	{ 999 894 198 177	{ 12,118 12,133 2,429 2,474
Number of illustrative quotations	{ H 4,150 I 4,451 J 763 K 665	{ 3,084 3,907 593 557	{ 8,349 8,301 1,522 1,505	{ 1,327 1,412 256 229	{ 59,776 54,730 12,080 12,340

The quotations in Richardson's Dictionary are, H 4,500, I 6,195, J 901, K 684.

old enough in the language to have sustained any phonetic or even orthographic change, and few of them are of the kind (simple substantives) that readily form compounds; hence, the number of variant forms requiring to be registered as 'subordinate words', and especially of 'combinations', is small in proportion to the whole. On the other hand a great number of the words that have been at various times derived or formed from Latin, have failed to become permanent constituents of the language; they have again gone out of use; hence, the 'obsolete words' in I are disproportionately numerous. J and K are imperfect letters; more than half the words which would belong to them phonetically, are actually spelt with G and C; hence they are lexicographically among the *small* letters. Also, they were not properly Old English letters; but J contains old words from or through French, while K was substituted in early Middle English for Old English C 'hard' before *e*, *i* (*y*) and *u*. The proportion of 'combinations' in J and K is somewhat normal, as is also that of 'subordinate words' in J; but in K, owing to so many C words having variants in K, the proportion of 'subordinate words' is enormously large, three times as great as in H and J, and five times as great as in I. Both letters contain a very large number of words adopted from Oriental, African, American, Australian, and Oceanic languages (these being phonetically usually written with J and K, in preference to G and C); hence, the 'alien words' in J are proportionally thrice as many as in I, and one-fourth more than in H; and in K three-and-a-half times as many as in H, and seven times as many as in I. In those pages of K which contain the non-English initial combinations *Ka-*, *Kh-*, *Kl-*, *Ko-*, *Kr-*, *Ku-*, *Ky-*, these exotic words may be thought to superabound; yet it would have been easy to double their number, if every such word occurring in English books, or current in the English of colonies and dependencies, had been admitted; our constant effort has been to keep down, rather than to exaggerate, this part of 'the white man's burden.'

Many workers have contributed to the production of this volume. In addition to the volunteer Readers, by whom so many of the quotations have been collected, and of whom the chief have been mentioned in Vol. I, the services have to be recorded of Mr. S. Taylor, of the White House, Crossings, Chapel-en-le-Frith, who at an early period arranged the materials for HO- alphabetically and chronologically, and of Mr. A. W. Longden, of Hook Green, Marple, Stockport, who did the same for those of HU- and HV-. The sub-editing of HA- was undertaken by the late Mr. G. A. Schrupf, who, however, at his death, had only partially put the quotations in order as far as *Har-*. A portion of HE-, including *Head* and its derivatives, was arranged by Mr. H. M. Fitz-Gibbon, of 49 Merrion Square, Dublin. The materials for HI- were skilfully sub-edited by Dr. R. J. Lloyd, of Liverpool; parts of HO- and HV-, *Hoo-* to *Horus*, *Hyp-* to *Hyz-*, by the late Mr. John Peto; another part of HO-, *Hos-* to *Hoz-*, and the whole of HU- by the late Mr. W. Noel Woods, B.A., and Mrs. Woods; part of HV- to *Hym-*, by Miss M. Quick, Clifton. The whole of the rest of the materials (with the exception of the pronominal words) were sub-edited between 1883 and 1890, by E. L. Brandreth, Esq., Member of Council of the Philological Society, who subsequently also (1895-8) revised and re-subedited the greater part of the letter. For preliminary assistance with I we are indebted mainly to the indefatigable labours of Miss J. E. A. Brown, of Further Barton, near Cirencester, and to the Rev. Canon Rupert Morris, D.D., the former having sub-edited most of the materials as far as the end of *Into*, the latter the remainder from *Intra* onward. A section from *Inconcealable* to *Indiscriminate* was prepared by the Rev. E. H. Sugden, now Master of Queen's College in the University of Melbourne, before he left England in 1887; and a small portion by Mr. T. Wilson, of Rivers Lodge, Harpenden. The whole of the letter I was subsequently revised, with incorporation of new quotations, by Miss Brown, whose work at the materials for this letter thus extended from 1887 to 1900. The materials for J were, at an early stage (1882-6), arranged by the late Rev. Walter Gregor, D.D., of Pitsligo; the whole was subsequently (1896-9) sub-edited, with much addition of material and investigation of difficult points, by the Rev. C. B. Mount, M.A., Oxford. The materials for K were originally put in order for the Philological Society by Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs, now Lord Aldenham; they have been sub-edited for us during 1892-3, and again in 1899-1900, with great research into the literary history of the Oriental words, by Mr. Brandreth. No fewer than five of these excellent helpers have passed away without seeing the printed sheets of any portion of the letters at which they worked; of their esteemed services, as of those of the survivors above-named, and especially of those of Mr. Brandreth, Miss J. E. A. Brown, and Mr. Mount, whose assistance has been so continuous and so effective, the heartiest acknowledgement is now made.

In the *proof* stage we have again to record the help of (alas! that it should be necessary so to describe him) the late Fitzedward Hall, D.C.L., of Marlesford, Wickham Market. This help was continued till within a few weeks of his death, which took place on February 1, 1901, at the age of seventy-six. We have had in every volume to record the supremely valuable services gratuitously rendered to the Dictionary by this eminent English scholar, who, as a pure labour of love, for many years devoted several hours every day to the examination of our proofs, in order to make additions to them from his enormous collections of notes on English words, phrases, and idioms, containing quotations from, or references to, thousands of books of the last four centuries. To the Dictionary his death is an incalculable loss, a loss that would indeed have been

irreparable but for the fact that he left directions that all his MS. quotations, references, notes, and memoranda, should be handed over to the Editor, and that we should have the free use of the books in his own extensive library to which these referred. We have accordingly begun, with the assistance of many willing hands, to have the quotations indicated in his reference-lists excerpted, put upon slips, and added to our materials, so that the Dictionary may continue in some measure to profit by his researches, although at the cost of much time and labour which during his lifetime he himself bestowed. Hearty acknowledgement is made of the way in which Mr. Richard D. Hall has done everything to facilitate this completion of his honoured father's services to the Dictionary and to English lexicography.

Second only to the contributions of Dr. Fitzedward Hall, in enhancing our illustration of the literary history of individual words, phrases, and constructions, have been those of Dr. W. C. Minor, received week by week for words at which we were actually working. For other help in the *proof* stage we have to thank the Right Hon. Lord Aldenham; the Rev. Canon Fowler, of Durham; the late Mr. Russell Martineau, M.A. (down to his lamented death in December, 1898); the Rev. J. B. Johnston, B.D., Falkirk; Monsieur F. J. Amours, Glasgow; Mr. A. Caland, Wageningen, Holland; and especially Miss Edith and Miss E. P. Thompson, now of Lansdowne, Bath, and Mr. R. Jowitt Whitwell, of Oxford, whose researches, both in the Bodleian Library and at the Public Record Office, have added much to our illustration of the history of legal and historical terms. Grateful acknowledgement is also made of the etymological assistance rendered by Professor Eduard Sievers, of Leipzig, and by M. Paul Meyer, Member of the Institute of France; as also, in particular words, of that of Professors Napier, J. Wright, Bywater, Robinson Ellis, Driver, Margoliouth, Morfill, and Rhŷs, of Oxford; Professors Kluge and Schröer (Freiburg-im-Breisgau), Luick (Graz), Morsbach (Göttingen); Dr. J. W. Muller, Leyden; of Mr. J. T. Platts, M.A. with Persian and Indian words, and of Professor Bullock with Chinese words; and especially, in J and K, of Mr. James Platt, junior, of 77 St. Martin's Lane, London, whose researches have enabled us to give the exact history of many words from far-off languages. The friends who have helped in the treatment or investigation of the history of historical, legal, philosophical, scientific, and technical words in this volume are too numerous to mention; most of them have already been named in earlier prefaces; but particular mention must here be made of the help of Mr. R. E. Baynes, M.A.; Rev. Andrew Clark, M.A.; Mr. W. A. Clarke, F.L.S.; Mr. C. H. Firth, M.A., LL.D.; Mr. W. W. Fisher, M.A.; Professor Gotch, F.R.S.; Mr. Horace Hart, M.A.; Mr. R. R. Marett, M.A.; Professor H. A. Miers, M.A.; Professor Odling, F.R.S.; Sir Frederick Pollock, D.C.L.; Mr. G. F. Stout, M.A.; Mr. V. H. Veley, F.R.S.; Mr. C. C. J. Webb, M.A.; Professor J. Cook Wilson; and the late Sir John Stainer, of Oxford; of Professor Alfred Newton, the Rev. Professor Skeat, and Dr. W. Aldis Wright, Cambridge; Mr. W. W. Dobell, Dr. F. J. Furnivall, Mr. James Hammond, Dr. J. A. Kingdon, London; Dr. S. R. Gardiner; the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records; the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew; the Director of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington; the Secretary of the Zoological Society; Mr. Barclay V. Head and Mr. E. J. Scott, of the British Museum; Mr. E. W. Hulme, of H. M. Patent Office; also of Sir J. S. Burdon-Sanderson and Dr. W. Sykes, F.S.A., of Woking, with the history of medical terms; of Professor J. K. Laughton and Mr. M. Oppenheim, with the history of naval terms; of Professor Albert H. Chester, of New Brunswick, N.J., with names of minerals; and of Mr. Albert Matthews, of Boston, U.S., with the history of many American uses of words, especially during the Colonial period.

The Assistants in the Scriptorium, who have been engaged on this volume, are Messrs. C. G. Balk; A. T. Maling, M.A.; F. J. Sweatman, M.A.; A. R. Sewell; and H. Price. On parts of the work earlier or later, there have also been engaged Messrs. C. T. Onions, M.A.; A. H. Mann, B.A.; E. J. Thomas, B.A.; and Miss Hilda Murray. Mr. Alfred Erlebach, B.A., a valued member of the Scriptorium staff in earlier times, who continued to render occasional assistance, died on October 7, 1899. In the latter half of this volume I have also had the collaboration of Mr. W. A. Craigie, M.A., who has taken a large share in the preparation of K, especially of the etymological articles, and has now been entrusted with the preparation of volume VIII.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS.

Halfpennyworth. b. Earlier example of *halfpennyworth of tar*:—1631 CAPT. SMITH *Advt. Planters* 30 Rather . . to lose ten sheepe, than be at the charge of a halfe penny worth of Tarre.

Hander. *spec.* = HANDLER 2. 1746 *Acct. of Cock-fight in 42nd Ann. Rep. Deputy Keeper P. R.* 166 In such manner as is usual for handers to account ten. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 169 Called 'handers' or 'setters to'.

Hansard 1. Early examples:—1449 *Rolls Parlt. V.* 144/2 Hanser. 1453 *Ibid. V.* 230/2 Another Subsidie . . of every Venecian, Esterlynge . . Lumbard, Hansard, Prucier, and also other Straungers Merchauntz. *Ibid.*, Hansard.

Harrier 2, the dog. Earlier examples:—1408 *Privy Seal* (20 Aug. 9 Hen IV. (No. 5874) La garde de nos chiens appelez hayrers. 1413 *Rot. Pat.* 1 Hen. V. pt. 3, memb. 19, 12 June, Custodiam canum nostorum vocatorum 'hayreres'. 1446 *Issues of Excheq.* (ed. Devon), [Hounds called] heireres.

† **Hask**, a. (used adv.) c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 124 Al hugely and haske [L. *rauce*].

† **Haskness.** *Obs.* [f. HASK a.] Hoarseness, huskiness. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 28 He hath a great haskenes [gravi asthmate implicatur]. 1540 EARL OF BATH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 158, I am . . sore aggreved with the agew myxte with a cough & haskenes. 16 . . in J. Thompson *Ann. Influenta* (1863) 9 A dry cough, pain of the breast, haskness and roughness of the throat.

Haversine. The name was introduced by Prof. Jas. Inman, D.D., in his *Navigation and Nautical Astronomy* ed. 3, 1835. Cf. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Haw, sb. 3 b. Earlier example:—c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 98 A charme for þe hawe in þe ye.

Headstock. 1 f. (Of a bell.) Earlier quot.:—1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 461/2 A Bell Azure hanging by its Headstock and Gugions in an Arch.

Hog-deer 1. (Alter.) The common name of a small Indian deer, *Axis porcinus*. (Sometimes also used to include *A. maculatus*.)

Hogreeve. Earlier example:—1689-90 *Boston (U.S.) Town Rec.* 10 Mar., Officers for the yeare . . were chosen as followeth . . 6 Hogg Reeves.

Hunch, v. 1. Earlier example: 1581 R. V. *Caluine on Gal.* iv. 30. 112 The heritage is saued for vs, howsoeuer, bragly they hunche at vs for a time.

Husting, 2 b. For a hustings court, *curia hustengorum*, in Oxford, see Wood's *Life & Times* (O. H. S.) IV. 183-4.

Hut, sb. 1 b. (Showing that to be the earlier use). 1545 *St. Papers, Hen. VIII*, X. 609 The French army . . having broken up their campe and brent all their huittes, removed . . towards Arde.

† **I-kepe**, v. *Obs.* The sense in the quots. is that of KEEP v. 5, 6 c, to watch for, wait for, intercept, ward off.

Immersion. Earlier example:—c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1407 Thas whilk in watire takes duwe immersione.

Immigrant. Earlier example:—1789 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 253 There are in this state [N. Y.] many immigrants from Scotland, Ireland, Germany.

Imperial, sb. 8. Early example:—1839 WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year* i, An imperial—i.e. a dirt-coloured tuft of hair, permitted to grow perpendicularly down the under lip of puppies—poor Mr. Titmouse had been compelled to sacrifice some time before. [This makes the history of the word doubtful. Perh. it was merely revived in compliment to Napoleon III, to whom the French Dicts. refer it.]

Inassuageable. Earlier example:—1654 GAYTON *Pleasant Notes* III. v. 96 Don Mariotto, Knight of the Inasswagable Panch.

Incitress. Literary example:—1654 GAYTON *Pleasant Notes* IV. vi Bright Sun-beame, repairer and incitresse of my decaying heat.

Incluse, a. Later example:—1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 20 The Incluse Anchoret Peter, from the Confines of Spain.

Income, v. Delete quot. c 1565, the word being an error of the ed. cited.

Inconsutile, a. Early example in lit. sense:—c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3205 Marie didde onne hire sons cote inconsutyle with out semyng.

India paper. Cf. 1750 WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 351 Mrs. Frere . . screamed about Indian paper.

Indomable, a. Early example:—c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 5062 The Egle indomable thow reclaimed at the fulle.

Ingot. Anglo-Fr. example of sense 2:—1423 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 22 Item, diuerses Yngottes & kakes d'arg[ent], pois[auntz] xxxiii lb vii unc'. Item, vi Yngottes d'arg[ent], poisauantz vi lb ix unc' di.

Ingrain, a. 1 b (American use):—1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 314/1 Kidderminster . . carpets, or, as the Americans more descriptively term them, ingrain carpets.

Inscriber. Earlier example:—1674 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Laws & Customs Scoll. Matters Criminal* xix. § 8 (1699) The inscriber was according to the Civil Law, oblidged to find caution.

Insensible, a. 1. (Confirming this as earliest sense):—c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 469 Bileue is insensible and more trewe þan siche signes; as þis treupe is insensible þat two and þre maken fyue, and þit it is more certeyn þan ony sensible þing heere.

Instigatrix. Literary example:—1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 109 The Woman should be the Instigatrix, or the first Sollicitress.

Interlace, v. 4. Earlier example:—1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxv. (1880) II. 398 Admytte that some histories be interlaced with leasynges.

Invert, v., sense 2, add:

g. *Math.* To transform by inversion; to obtain the inverse of: see INVERSE sb. 2, INVERSION 3.

Irreclaimable, a. 2 b. Earlier example:—1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views of Louisiana* (1814) 159 Of this portion, there is not more than a fourth which can be considered irreclaimable.

Irregular, a. Insert between senses 6 and 7:—*Math.* (see quots.). 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Regular*, Those [figures are] called Irregular, which have not the Equality of Sides and Angles, as are Prisms and Trapezia's. 1734 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* III. i. § 4 (ed. 6) 290 An Irregular Polygon is that Figure which hath many unequal Sides standing at unequal Angles.

Irrelevancy. Earlier example:—1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 151 Seeing that diuerse exceptiones and objectiones risis vpon criminal libelles . . be alleged irrelevancie thereof.

Is, quasi-sb. Earlier example:—1680 E. PETTIT *Vis. Purgatory* 46 He was the great Hieroglyphick of Jesuitism, Puritanism, Quaquerism, and all Isms from Schism.

Jag, sb. 2 1 c. Cf. 1678 RAY *Prov.* 87 Proverbiall Periphrases of one drunk . . He has a jagg or load.

Jasmine, 1 β. Earlier example:—1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 44 Iasminum otherwise called Iasme.

Jaw, sb. 1 7, *jaw-piece*. Read:— = JOWPIE.

Jerkin-head. Cf. KIRKIN-HEAD, the earlier existence of which suggests that *jerkin-head* originated in some error.

Jiboya. Earlier example:—1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 842 [Brazil] Of Snakes without venome, he numbereth the *Giboya*, some of which are twentie foote long, and will swallow a Deere whole. *Ibid.* 839 *Jaboya*.

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VOL. V.

To drop one's *h*'s (or *aitches*), to omit initial *h* where it is pronounced in Standard English.

H. = various proper names, as *Henry, Helen*. H. (Chem.) = Hydrogen. H. in the Shipping Register = *Hoy*. h. (in a ship's log) = hail. H or h. = hour. H or h. (Physics) = horizontal force. H (on lead pencils) = hard; the various degrees of hardness being denoted by HH, HHH, etc. H, as a direction in a musical score = horns. HB (on lead pencils) = hard black (denoting a medium hardness). H.B.C. = Hudson's Bay Company. H.B.M. = His (or Her) Britannic Majesty. H.C. = Herald's College, House of Commons. H.C.F. (Math.) = Highest Common Factor. H.E.I.C. = Honourable East India Company. H.G. = Horse Guards. H.H. = His (or Her) Highness, or His Holiness. H.I.M. = His (or Her) Imperial Majesty. H.M. = His (or Her) Majesty. H.M.C. = His (or Her) Majesty's Customs.

H.M.S. = His (or Her) Majesty's Ship or Service. H.P. = horse-power, half-pay. H.R.H. = His (or Her) Royal Highness. †H.q. or h.q. = *hoc quare*, look for this = q.v.

H, formerly used for *he* before a vowel or *h*, as *h' is, h' had*: see **HE**.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. 1. 409 It was so short, h' had much ado to reach it with his desperate Toe. *Ibid.* 425, I would say eye; for h' had but one. 1704 in *Boccalini's Advert. fr. Parmassus* II. Aivb, The Wrongs H's as felt in Paultry Specimens so long.

† **Ha**, sb.¹ Obs. Short for HA-HA, a sunk fence. 1766 AMORY *Buckle* 1770 III. 112 There was... a ditch like a ha to keep cattle out. *Ibid.* III. 149, I saw her... walking in the garden, near the ha.

Ha (hā), *int.* and *sb.*² Also 5-6 hagh(e, 7 haugh, 8-9 hah. [A natural exclamation found in Greek, Latin, most of the mod. Romanic, and all the mod. Teut. langs. The simple *ha*! is not recorded in OE. (which had however the *ha ha*! of laughter), but was used in OF., and is freq. in Eng. from c 1300.]

1. An exclamation expressing, according to the intonation, surprise, wonder, joy, suspicion, indignation, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4218 Ha! quat þaa bestes war selcuth kene, þat has me refte mi derling dere. c 1300 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 557 Ha, fals lustyce! where fynst þou þat resun, So for to dampne an ynnocent man? c 1460 *Towneley M.* (Surtees) 63 *Pr. Miles*. A, my Lord! Pharoa. Haghe! 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop.* ii. Hakeuna, why hast thou troubled and fowled my water? c 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 32 Ha, god, what a fayre knyghte is he. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. i. 3 Ha? Let me see: I, giue it me, it's mine. 1596 — *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 281 And then the power of Scotland, and of Yorke To ioyne with Mortimer, Ha. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* ii. iv. 42 Ha? fie, these filthy vices. 1611 FLORIO, *Ha*... an interjection of chiding, haugh [1598 hagh?], what? 1606 MASSINGER *Roman Actor* iv. i. Ha! come you resolved To be my executioners? c 1709 PRIOR and Hymn *Callimachus* i. Hah! how the laurel, great Apollo's tree, And all the cavern shakes! 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. i. Ha! my dear Sneeer, I am vastly glad to see you. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. iv. 170 Ha! they will bind us to the rack. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. vi, 'Good-night, Miss!' said Lizzie Hexam, sorrowfully. 'Hah! Good-night!' returned Miss Abbey with a shake of her head.

b. Sometimes doubled, or preceded or followed by other interjections; as *ha ha!*, *a ha!*, *ah ha!*, *† ha a!* (See also **AHA**.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4917 Ha ha, traiturs, now wel is sene. Queper þat yee be fule or clene. *Ibid.* 9651 A ha! þat wreche wit-vten freind! c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 561 [They] cryden, out harrow and weylaway Ha, ha [v. r. a ha] the fox! c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 15 Ha a madame, what is this? 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 158 Ah, ha, Mistress Ford and Mistress Page, haue I encompass'd you? 1602 — *Ham.* i. v. 150 Ah ha boy, sayest thou so? 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 263 Ha, ha: What things are these?

c. Repeated, *ha ha!*, or oftener, *ha ha ha!* it represents laughter: see **HA HA**.

2. Used as an interjectional interrogative; esp. after a question; = **EH** 2. (Chiefly in Shakspeare.)

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. iii. 234 Q. M. Richard. *Rich.* Ha. Q. M. I call thee not. 1596 — *Merch.* V. ii. v. 44 What saies that foole of Hagers off-spring? ha. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* i. xii. Why doe I enter into bonds thus? ha! 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. ii. 61 Doe you put trickes vpon 's with Saluages, and Men of Inde? ha?

3. An inarticulate vocal sound (h̄ or ̄), expressing hesitation or interruption in speech. Often in collocation with *hum*.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 284 *Patr.* Ioue blesse great Ajax. *Ther. Hum. Patr.* I come from the worthy Achilles. *Ther. Ha?* 1608 — *Per. v.* i. 84 *Mar.* Hail, sir! my lord, lend ear. *Per. Hum.* ha! 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* i. xxxi, Laying down such—ha—such unnatural principles. Are you—ha—an Atheist?

B. sb.² The interjection taken as a name for itself. Esp. as an expression of hesitation in the combination *hums and ha's*: see **HUM**, also **HAW**.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* iii. ii. You may be any thing, and leave off to make Long-winded exercises; or suck up Your ha, and hum, in a tune. 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Gussman d'Alf.* i. 115 Thou wouldst haue... given him an Ha, or a Nod. 1764 R. LLOYD *Prod. to Colman's Jealous Wife*. What hands had thunder'd at each *Hak!* and *Oh!* 1800 SHELLEY *Edipus* i. 228 With a ha! and a hum! I come! I come! 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 66 A sort of sound, commendatory, like a ha!

Ha (hā), *v.* Also 9 hah. [*f. HA int.*] *intr.* To utter 'ha!' in hesitation. Chiefly in the combination to *hum (hem) and ha*: see **HUM** *v.*

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* i. xi, He did not ha: neither hum, nor ha, onely stand he in the face. 1844 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. vii, The former ha'd, ch'd.

Ha, *pron.*, ME. form of **HE**, *HEO* she, *Hi* they.

Ha, *ha*, worn-down form of **HAVE** *v.* q.v.

Ha (hā). *Sc.* form of **HALL**.

1760-1836 J. MAYNE *Siller Gns* in *Chambers Pop. Poems Scot.* (1862) 146 The bailies caught the welcome strain, And made the ha' resound again. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* ix, A gentleman from the south had arrived at the Ha'. 1832-53 D. S. BUCHAN in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. iii. 48 She aye made her hallan to shine like a ha'.

Comb., ha'-Bible, the great Bible that lay in the ha' or principal apartment; ha'-folk, the folk of the hall, kitchen, or common room, the servants; ha'-house, the manor-house, the habitation of a landed proprietor.

1786 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Night* xii, The big ha' Bible, ance his father's pride. 1786 — *Two Dogs* 62 An' tho' the gentry first are stechin, Yet ev'n the ha' folk fill their pechan Wi' sauce. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* x, There were main fules in the laird's ha' house than Davie Gellatley. 1823 GALT *Entail* i. xix. 158 The big ha' Bible was accordingly removed... from the shelf where it commonly lay.

Ha, obs. form of **HAW**, azure.

Haaf (hāf, haf). Also **haave**, **haaf**. [*a. ON.* *haf* Sw. *haf*, Da. *hav* sea, high sea, ocean.]

In Shetland and Orkney: The deep or main sea: now used only in connexion with deep-sea fishing; hence, the part of the deep-sea frequented by fishermen; deep-sea fishing ground or station.

1809 EDMONDSTON *Shetland Isl.* i. 237 The boats set off for the fishing ground, which is called the *haaf*, from 10 o'clock a.m. to 2 o'clock of the afternoon. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* vi, The careful skipper will sleep still enough in the deep haaf. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xv, The men employed at the *Haaf*, or the fishing-station most distant from the land. 1888 EDMONDSTON *Home of Naturalist* 168 On returning from a night's fishing at the haaf.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Pertaining to or employed in the haaf or deep-sea fishing, as *haaf-boat*, *-boy*, *-fishing*; *haaf-eel*, a name of the conger-eel; *haaf-fish*, the great seal, *Phoca barbata*.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 693 (Jam.) The first master of a boat to the Ha-af, or ling fishing, from Sansting, is now alive. 1806 NEILL *Tour Orkney* 107 (Jam.) Teind has always been exigible on the produce of the haaf fishing. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Haaf-fish*, the Great Seal, *Phoca barbata*. 1844 N. Brit. *Rpv.* I. 359 A crew of four men and a haave-boy. 1856 ELIZA EDMONDSTON *Sh. & T. Shetland Isl.* iv. 43 Engaged in the deep sea or haaf fishing. 1866 *Morning Star* 17 Aug. 3/3 The 'haaf' boats from the island of Unst. 1880-4 DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 251 *Haaf-eel*, a name given to the common conger in the Moray Firth.

Haaf, **Haak**, dial. *f.* **HALF**, **HAKE**.

Haal(e), obs. or dial. forms of **HALE** *v.*, **WHOLE**.

Haam, dial. form of **HAME**, **HOME**.

Haar (hā), *local*. Also **harr**, **haur**. [*? a. ON.* *harr*, hoar, hoary: cf. *hoar-frost*.] A wet mist or fog; esp. applied on the east coast of England and Scotland, from Lincolnshire northwards, to a cold sea-fog.

1671 SKINNER *Etym. Ling. Angl.* A Sea Harr, Lincolnshibus Maritimis Tempestas à mari ingruens. 1777 NIMMO *Hist. Stirlingsh.* 438 In the months of April and May, easterly winds, commonly called *Haars*, usually blow with great violence, especially in the afternoons. 1806 GANLETT *Scott.* (ed. 2) 389 The water of the lake (Loch Ness), never freezes in the severest winter, and, in frosty weather, is covered with a thick hair or mist, which has the appearance of smoke. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.*, *Haar*, mist with small rain. 'A northern hair Brings fine weather from far.' 1889 N. W. *Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Haar*, fog, mist, especially when it is cold. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 171 History broods over that part of the world like the easterly hair.

Haar, -o, obs. forms of **HAIR**, **HARE**.

Haaste, **Haate**, obs. *f.* **HASTE**, **HATE**, **HOT**.

Haab (haeb), *adv.* (sb.) Obs. exc. dial. [Known in the phrases *hab nab*, *hab or nab*, from c 1550. Conjectured to represent some part of the verb **HAVE**, presumably the pres. subj., OE. *hæbbe*, early southern ME. *habbe*, in conjunction with the corresp. negative form OE. *næbbe*, ME. *nabbe*; the alternative phrase *habbe he (ich, we, etc.)*, *nabbe he (ich, we, etc.)* = 'have he (we, etc.) or have he (etc.) not', accounts fairly for the sense, and answers phonologically; but there is a long gap in the history, between the general disappearance of the *habbe* forms of the verb in ME. and the first examples of *hab nab*.

Hab 3^e = have ye, if ye have, occurs in *Sir Ferumbras* c 1380; (*hab* is still a form of *have* in modern Devonshire and W. Somerset dialect (where also the phrase *hab or nab* is in everyday use), but is exemplified by Elworthy only in (*hab-m*, for *have-en* = 'have him', where it may be a modern phonetic change, since the dialectal change of *un* to *em* is widely spread, in *eb'm* even, *seb'm* seven, and the like.)

1. In the phrases *hab or nab*, *hab nab* (*habs-nabs*), get or lose, hit or miss, succeed or fail; however it may turn out, anyhow; at a venture, at random.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 209 Put to the ploung of .habbe or nhabbe to wyne all, or to lese all. 1580 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 354 Philautus determined, hab, nab, to sende his letters. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. lrel.* in *Holinshed* II. 82/2 The citizens... shot hab or nab at random vp to the roodloft and to the chancell. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. vi. But hab nab [*f. à toutes adventures*], we can never take too much advantage of it. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* ii. i, Better stil Habs-nabs good wincke and choose, if one must have her, The other goes without her. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 990 Cyphers, Astral Characters... set down Hab-nab, at random. 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 320 *Scho.* Sayings are a Discredit to your self... As for Instance... Hab nab, at a venture. 1831 SCOTT *Yrnl.* II. 388 It is all hab-nab at a venture. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Som. W'ord-bk.* s. v., 'Then you 'ont take no less?' 'No, I 'ont, not one varden. 'Then I'll ab-m, hab or nab!'

2. quasi-sb. In phr. at (*by*) *hab or nab* = prec.; *by hab or by nab*, *by habs and nabs*: see **quots.**

1530 PALSGR. 833 By habbe or by nabbe, *par une voye ou aultre*. c 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. No. 20) 93 While thoue sought by hab or nap to subdue thother, a 1612 HARRINGTON *F. P. R.* iv. (1613) 91 Jack Straw, with his rebellious crew, That set King, Realm and Laws at hab or nab. 1623-4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Span. Gipsy* III. ii, Take heed, for I speak not by habs and nabs. 1685 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 138

Who said you have drawn up an Impeachment against President Moore at hab nab. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Habs-an-nabs*: Anything done in odd moments or at intervals of leisure, not continuously, is said to be done by *habs-an-nabs*. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 41 It is only by stealth as it were, and that 'by habs and nabs', as we say, that a stranger can learn much of the true folk-talk.

† **Hab**, *v.* Obs. [See prec.] In *hab or nab*, have or not have.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 106 Bernardo sayth the Frenchmen will cum roundly to worke to us at ones, and that we shall habb or nab shortly.

Hab, dial. and negro var. of **HAVE**.

Habade, **Habandoun**: see **AB-** and **H**.

Hababion, -ioun, obs. forms of **HABERGEON**.

Habber: see **HABER-**.

Habberdehoy, var. of **HOBBADEHOY**.

Habble, *Sc.* form of **HOBBLE**.

|| **Habeas**. Short for **HABEAS CORPUS**, q.v.

1879 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 26 June, The untterrified man moved himself by habeas to the Fleet.

|| **Habeas corpora**. *Law.* [*L.* = thou (shalt) have the bodies.]

1. More fully *Habeas corpora juratorum* (i.e. of the jury): a process formerly issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, directing the sheriff to compel the attendance of reluctant jurymen.

1476 *Plumpton Corr.* 37, I send you now the habeas corpora and a coppie thereof, and you must desier the sherrife to serve it. 1525 *tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev.* 223 b (Stanf.) And if thenquest come nat at the day of this writte returned, than shal go an habeas corpora, and after that a distres vnto they come. 1838 CHITTY *Archbold's Pract. Cr.* Q. B. i. 1, ii. § 8 (ed. 6) 405 If none of the special jurors mentioned in the... habeas corpora appear in court, the cause cannot be tried.

2. More fully *Habeas corpora nuper vicecomitis* (i.e. of the late sheriff): a process for bringing an ex-sheriff to account to the crown or to his successor.

1838 CHITTY *Archbold's Pract. Cr.* Q. B. i. 1, ii. § 5 (3). (ed. 6) 214 Get your clerk in court to obtain a rule for a habeas corpora to bring in the body of the sheriff.

|| **Habeas corpus** (hē-bī-əs kō-pŏs). *Law.* [*L.* = thou (shalt) have the body (sc. in court).]

A writ issuing out of a court of justice, or awarded by a judge in vacation, requiring the body of a person to be brought before the judge or into the court for the purpose specified in the writ; *spec.* the prerogative writ *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*, requiring the body of a person restrained of liberty to be brought before the judge or into court, that the lawfulness of the restraint may be investigated and determined.

1231 *Bracton's Note Bk.* (Maitland 1887) 527 Preceptum est vicecomiti quod habeat corpus eius, etc.] 1465 *MARG.* PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 503 II. 189 Now ther ys com down an habeas corpus for hym. 1585 F. ALFORD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 57 An Habeas Corpus since the beginning of this Queenes time hath bin but 25. 6d. in the Common Pleas, and 3s. 4d. in her Majesties Benche. 1642 *Humb. Desire & Proposit. Lds. & Comm.* 1 Feb. 8 Stopping their Habeas Corpors. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 46 Lord Shaftesberies businesse touching the Habeas Corpus is heard today in the House. 1679 *Act 31 Chas. II.* c. 2 § 1 Whensever any person... shall bring any Habeas Corpus directed unto any Sheriffe... Goaler Minister or other Person. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (mod. ed.) III. 131 The great and efficacious writ, in all manner of illegal confinement, is that of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 9 Bushell... being committed for non-payment of this fine, sued his writ of habeas corpus from the court of common pleas.

b. **Habeas Corpus Act**: the name commonly given to the Act 31 Chas. II. c. 2 (1679), whereby the granting and enforcing of this prerogative writ was much facilitated.

1691 C. BLOUNT *Opening of Session in Collect. Poems* 20 The Habeas Corpus Act, oppo'd, say still The Subjects Rights, is but the Prince's will. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (mod. ed.) III. 135 The oppression of an obscure individual gave birth to the famous habeas corpus act. 1777 BURKE *Lett. to Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks. III. 136 The other [statute] for a partial suspension of the Habeas Corpus appears to me of a much deeper malignity. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. vii. 352 By the Habeas Corpus Act, the liberty of every Englishman was made as certain as law could make it.

c. *fig.*

1589 *Pope w. Hatchet* (1844) 38 And with an Habeas corpus to remove them from the Shepherds tarre-box to the hangmans budget. 1660 T. GOUGE *Chr. Directions* xviii. (1831) 96 There is not a habeas corpus comes to remove thy yoke-fellow, child, or friend, but it is signed by thy heavenly Father. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. ii, Here are a great many poor words pressed into the service of this note, that would get their habeas corpus from any court in Christendom.

Hence **Habeas corpus v. trans.** (*nonce-wd.*) to remove or transport as if by a writ of habeas corpus.

1827 KEATS *Wks.* (1889) III. 3 Habeas corpus'd as we are out of all wonder, curiosity, and fear.

Habeck, var. **HABICK**.

|| **Habena** (hābē-nā). *Anat.* and *Surg.* [*L.* *habēna* thong, rein, *f. habēre* to hold.]

1. *Anat.* a. = **FRENUM**. b. = **HABENULA**.

1830-47 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* III. 677 The pineal gland has no other connexion with the brain than that which these habenæ or peduncles secure for it.

2. *Surg.* 'Formerly applied to a bandage for keeping the lips of wounds together; a uniting bandage' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* **Habenar** (hābēnār), *a. Anat.* [f. prec.: see **AB**.] Of or pertaining to the habena.

|| **Habendum** (hābēndm). *Law*. [L. = 'to be had' or 'to be possessed', gerundive of *habere* to have.] That part of a deed (beginning in Law Latin with the words *habendum et tenendum*, and in Eng. deeds 'to have and to hold') which defines what estate or interest is thereby granted.

1607 MIDDLETON *Phenix* II. ii. Now I come to the *Habendum*, to have and to holde, use and [etc.]. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 179 In every deed of Conveyance there be two principal parts, the Premises, and the Habendum. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 30 The description of the things granted need not be repeated in the *habendum*; as it is sufficient that they are described in the premises. 1876 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5) s. v. *Deed*. In annuity-deeds and money assignments, the phrase 'To have, hold, receive, and take' is the common form of *habendum*. 1884 ELPHINSTON *Conveyancing* 100 The clause beginning 'to have and to hold' is the habendum and tenendum combined, and is generally called the habendum.

[**Habenar**: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

|| **Habenula** (hābēniālā). *Anat.* [L. *habenula* small thong; hence, small strip of flesh cut out of a wound (Celsus).] 'A small, superficial, grey nucleus of the optic thalamus, situated above and in front of the entrance of the posterior commissure.'

1876 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 551 A collection of grey matter... called the ganglion of the peduncle of the pineal gland (ganglion of the habenula).

Hence **Habenular** *a.*, 'ribbon-like; floating like a thong' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

Haberrance, obs. form of **ABEARANCE**.

1558 ASCHAM *Germany* 42 Personal pledges.. for his good haberrance.

Haberrhoun, obs. Sc. var. **HABERGEON**.

† **Haberdash**, *sb.* Obs. Forms: 5-6 *haburdassh*, -*dasho*, *haberdash* (e. [app. = AF. *haper-tas*, of unknown origin, perh. the name of a fabric, which occurs in an Anglo-Fr. customs list of imported peltry, furs, and fabrics, where a parallel and nearly contemporary list has *haberdassherie*. But the English word may, from its date and sense, be a back-formation from **HABERDASHER**, and *haper-tas* may be only a bad AF. spelling of it. Connexion with mod. Icel. *haptask* 'haversack' is not possible.)

Petty merchandise, small wares.

1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 225 La charge de *haper-tas*, xlii. 1546 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1205, I have an hole armory of such *haburdasshe* in store. 1578 T. N. tr. *Comp. W. India* 23 With great store of *Haberdash*, as bels, necklaces, beades of glasse, collers, points, pinnes, purses, needles, girdels, threed, knives, sissers, pinners, hammers, hatchets, shirts, Coyfes, headkerchiefs. breeches, coates, clothes, caps, Mariner's breeches. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 17 To barter with the Spaniards for their small *Haberdash*, or Iron, Knives, or such things which may help them in their Wars.

fig. 1550-3 *Ansu. Papyriall Exhort.* Avij b, Ye viter soche trashe And pylde *haberdashe* As laye longe in your mynde.

b. More frequently, *haberdash ware, wares*.

1477 *Inv. Goods in Earwaker Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) 3 In Dyvers *Haburdasshware* xs. 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 16 All *haberdashe* wares, as paper, bothe whyte and browne, glasses [etc.]. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. iii. (ed. 7) 533 All sorts of *Mercery* or *Haberdash Ware*. 1645 *Pur-chasas Pilgrims* II. 164 One hundred and twentie pieces of Carries... with divers small *Haberdash wares*.

† **Haberdash**, *v.* Obs. [f. **HABERDASHER**.] *intr.* To deal in haberdashery or small wares.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. v. (1718) 82 To *haberdash* In Earth's base wares. 1644 *Sheph. Orac.* iv. Leave to *haberdash* In such small pedling wares.

Haberdasher (hābēdāshər). Forms: 4-6 *haberdassher*, *haburdaisshe*, -*dassher*, 4 *habirdasshere*, -*dasshere*, 5 *habardassar*, 6-*haberdasher*, (7 *habber*). [Has the form of a derivative of **HABERDASH** *sb.* (q.v.), or of the AFr. *haper-tas* (quasi **haptassier*, **haberdassier*); but the actual nature of the relationship between these words is left doubtful by their relative dates, as well as by the undetermined relation in which *haberdash* and *haper-tas* stand to each other.]

Formerly, a dealer in a variety of articles now dealt with by other trades, including caps, and probably hats: see *quots.* In the course of the 16th c. the trade seems to have been split into two, those of † a. A dealer in, or maker of, hats and caps, a *hatter* (obs.); b. A dealer in small articles appertaining to dress, as thread, tape, ribbons, etc.

1311-12 *Liber Memorandum* 53 in *Liber Albus* (Rolls) III. 433 *Super diversos haberdasshers et capellarios*. c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 361 An *haberdassher* [v. rr. *habir*, *habur*, -*dasshere*, -*daisshe*] and a Carpenter. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 108 William Warboys citizen and *haburdasher* of London. c1515 *Cocke Loret's B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 *Salters*, *Towlers*, and *habardasshers*. c1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 64 *Haberdasshers* that sell french or milan capps, glasses, Daggers, swerdes, grides and such things. 1561 STOW *Eng. Chron.* (Howe 1615) 869/1 The Milliners, or *Haberdasshers*, in that place, would mousetrappe, bird cages,

shooing hornes, Lanthornes, and Jews trumpes. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 38 Bookes, pictures, beades, crucifixes, why there was a *haberdassher* shop of them in euerie chamber. (1720) STURGE *Stow's Surv.* 1754-5 II. v. x. 278, 2 *Haberdasshers*.. were also called *Milliners*, so called from Milan in Italy, whence the Commodities they dealt in chiefly came; such were Owches, Brooches, Agglets, Spurs, Caps, Glasses, &c.]

a. 1566 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 12 § 3 For the better and truer making of Capps and Hattes within this Realme it shall be letfull to the Maister and Wardens of the Company of *Haberdasshers* within the Cite of London... to [etc.]. 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* lxi. The *Haberdassher* heapeath wealth by hattes. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* III. 699/2 John Fisher a *haberdassher* of hats and mayor of Northampton. 1711 BUN-GELL *Spect.* No. 161 7 3 He... had won so many Hats, that his Parlour looked like a *Haberdassher's* Shop. 1711 STEELE *Ibid.* No. 187 7 Mr. Sly, *Haberdassher* of Hats... has prepared very neat Hats, Rubbers, and Brushes.

b. 1681 COTGR. *Mercer*, a *Pedlar*, a paltrie *Haberdassher*. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, An *Haberdassher* of small wares... In London also called a *Millenier*, a *Lat. mille*, i. a thousand, as one having a thousand small wares to sell. 1630 MAS-SINGER *Remigado* II. iii. A great lady dote upon a *Haberdassher* of small wares! 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Haberdassher*, one that sells a great many several sorts of Wares, as Riband, Gloves, &c. Also a Seller of Hats. 1708 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4462/4 William Andrews of London, *Haberdassher* of small Wares. 1745 *De Foo's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 38 *Haberdassher* [buys] of the thread merchants. 1755 JOHNSON, *Haberdassher*, one who sells small wares; a *pedlar*. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cab. Pict.*, *Chaucer* 241 *Haberdasshers* were originally a branch of the mercers; and dealt, like them, in small wares.

c. *fig.* (cf. *dealer, retailer, vendor*.)

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 21 a, A *Haberdassher* of Wilde-fowle, or a Merchant venturer of daintie meat. 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. i. 1235 This *haberdassher* of lyes. 1664 J. WILSON *Project.* iv. *Dram. Wks.* (1874) 264 See! your *haberdassher* of small projects. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Haberdassher* of Nouns and Pronouns, Schoolmaster or Usher. a 1764 LLOYD *New River Head Poet.* Wks. 1774 II. 65 *Haberdasshers* of small jokes. 1827 LYTTON *Pellham* xvi. This 'Haber-dassher' of pronouns' was a person of the name of Margot. 1828 CRAYEN *Dial.* s. v., A schoolmaster, alias a *haberdassher* of nouns and pronouns.

d. *attrib.*

1813 *Examiner* 10 May 296/1 They are altogether *haberdassher* Statesmen.

Hence **Haberdassheress**, a female *haberdassher*.

1702 T. BROWN *Lett. Dead to Living* Wks. 1760 II. 272, I found... Thalestris the Amazonian, who, as I hinted to you in my last, is become a *haberdassheress* of small wares.

Haberdashery (hābēdāshərī). [f. prec.: see **ERY**.]

1. The goods and wares sold by a *haberdassher*.

1419 *Liber Albus* III. i. (Rolls) 230 Les Fees de Layn de Spaigne et *Haberdassherie*. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 96 Those are the Syrens, that hang out their shining Silks and Velvets, and dazle Prides eyes with their deceitfull *haberdashery*. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 166 Our own Commodities being some rated very low, as Drapery, Silks Wares, *Haberdashery*. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 390 Tape and thread, and all the other small wares of *haberdashery* and millinery. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 373 A highly respectable draper told me that he never could thoroughly understand where hosiery, *haberdashery*, or drapery, began or ended. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 133, I am involved in a whirlwind of *haberdashery*, Brussels lace, diamonds.

2. The shop or establishment of a *haberdassher*.

1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. Interl. iii. A walking *haberdashery*, Of feathers, lace, and fur.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *haberdashery-ware*, etc.

1547 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 467 A ship laden with wynes, sylkes, and other *haberdashery* wares. 1745 *De Foo's Eng. Tradesman* xlv. (1841) II. 161 *Haberdashery* ware from Holland. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxv. 245 A kind of *haberdashery* shop. 1797-1805 S. & H. LEE *Canterb.* T. V. 40 In the *haberdashery* line.

Haberdypoies, -*poys* (e, obs. ff. **AVOIRDUPOIS**).

1565-73 COOPER *Theatrusus*, *Anphora* a pound and a halfe of *haberdypoys* weight. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 139 Sold by the *haberdypoies* pound.

† **Haberdine** (hābēdīn, -dīn). Obs. Forms:

4-6 *haburden* (ne), 5-7 *haberdyn*, 6 *haberden*, -*dyn*, 6-7 *habberdine*, *haberdin*, *haberdein*, 7-8 *habberdin*, -*dyn*, 6-9 *haberdine*, 9 *haberden*. [The same word as MDu. *abberdaen* (Du. *abberdaan*), var. of *labberdaen*, supposed by De Vries to be derived from the name of a Basque district, the *tractus Lapurdanus*, F. *le Labourd*, or from *Lapurdum* ancient name of Bayonne; the Basques having been the first to engage in the cod-fishery. The loss of L- points to the passing of the word through French: Godef. has *Labordean* 1577; Cotgr. has *abordean*, *habordean*, *labordean*; but earlier evidence for the word in Fr. is wanting.] The name of a large sort of cod, used esp. for salting; salt or sun-dried cod.

It was sometimes formerly considered a different species from the common cod and classified as *Asellus Islandicus*.

1300 *Wardr. Acc. Edu.* I (1787) 118 In vendicione diversis per diversa precia 5496 stoff[ish] et *Aberden*. 1370 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 616 In 1370, 140 *haburdenne* are bought at 1s. each. 1496 *Naval Accounts Hen. VII* (1896) 166 *Fyssh*, cc *haberdyn* at xxxiii^s iiij^d the hundred lxxv^s viij^d. 1530 in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) XIV. 375 Cod and *Haberden* Eight Hundred. 1538 FITZ-HERB. *Just. Peas* 156 *Fyshe* that actually labour to take *Lyngh Haberdine* *Lobfyshe*. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xxiii. (1788) 63 *Broome* fogot is best to drie *haberden* on. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 1. I. (1651) 68 Indurate Fish as *Ling*. Red-herrings. *Haberdine*. 1655 MOWET & BENNET

Health's Improv. (1746) 230 Our Blood is... corrupted with filthy Fish... salt Herrings, red Herrings, Sprats, *Haberdin*. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* I. iii. ii. (1743) 154 Cod fish, *Haberdine*, *Ling* &c. have 124 to the c. [1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Haberdin*, cod or stock fish dried and cured on board: that cured at Aberdeen was the best.]

b. More fully *haberdine-fish*.

1573 80 *Barbet* *Act.* F 578 *Haberdine* fish, *Asellus salinus*. 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* (1730) 138 Dried cod fish, at that period known by the name of *Haberdin* fish.

Habergeon (hābērdžən, hābērdžən), **haubergeon** (hōbērdžən). Forms: a. 3 *hauber-geun*, 4-6 -*oun* (e, 4-9 -*on*); also 4-5 *hawber-joun*, Sc. *haubrischoun* (e, *hawbyrschown*, *hauberson* (e, 5 *hawburgon*, -*byrgon*, Sc. *aw-byrchowne*, 6 *haubergyon*, *haubergyn*, 9 *hawbergeon*. β. 3, 4- *habergeon*; also 3-4 *haberon*, *habiryun*, 4-5 *haber*, *habar*, *habir*, *habour*, *habur*, *habyr*, -*geon*, -*gion*, -*gloun*, -*gyn* (e, -*gon*, -*goun*, -*gown*, -*goyne*, -*jon* (e, -*joun* (e, -*jown* (e, -*jeoun*, -*jeon*, -*jun* (e, -*youn* (e, 5 *aburioun*, 6 *habergyn*, *habaron*, *habbergion*, -*jon*, -*jeoun*; Sc. *haberjone*, -*choun*, -*shoun*, *haberschone*, *abrichon*. (About 100 variants.)

[ME. a. f. *haubergeon* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), deriv. (treated as dim.) of OF. *hauberc*, now *haubert*: see **HAUBERK** and -*on*. In Eng. from an early date reduced to *ha*-, though examples of *haw*-, *haw*-, under French influence, contemporary or historical, occur down to the present day. The word has been since the 16th c. only historical, and it was app. after it had become obs. as a living word, that the pronunciation hābērdžən or hābērdžīn, found in Milton, Butler, Glover, etc., and in some modern dictionaries, arose.]

A sleeveless coat or jacket of mail or scale armour, originally smaller and lighter than a **HAUBERK**, but sometimes app. the same as that.

[1285 *Act 13 Edu.* I c. 6 A disiz liverre de terre. *hauber-geun* chapel espe e cutel.] c1340 *Cursor M.* 7521 (Trin.) Helme *haburioun* [Goth. *habiryun*] on him bei did. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* xi. 130 Myne helmys and *hawbyrschownys*. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Margaret* 290 Scho we cled in *haubersone* Of treuth and of deuocione. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 23 In his helme and in his *haburioun*. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xvii. 5 Goliath. was clothid with a maylid *hawberiou* [1388 an *haburioun* hokid]. 1382 — *Eph.* vi. 14 *pe* *haberioun* of rīgtwysnesse. c1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 150 Nekte his sherte an Aketoun And ouer that an *haubergeoun* [v. rr. *haburioun*, *haubergoun*, *haberioun*]. 1411 E. E. Wills (1882) 19 To Henre my sonne, an *aburioun*, a ketil Hatte. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxiii. 22 Throw thre fauld of *awbyrchowne*. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 220/1 *Haburyone* [v. rr. *haburgyn*], or *hawberk*, *lorica*. c1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1129 The *haubergeonne* whilk his body shuld kepe both vp and doun. 1530 PALSGR. 229/2 *Haulbergyn* of mayle. 1535 COVERDALE *Rev.* ix. 9 They had *haburgions* As it were *habergions* of yron. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 29 Their mightie strokes their *habergeons* dismayd. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. lxiii. 15 Some doud a curace, some a corslet bright, An *hawberke* some, and some a *haberon*. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 14 And *Vzziah* prepared for them... shields, and speares, and helmets, and *habergions*. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 537 The shot let fly... Lodg'd in Magnano's brass *habergeon*. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1119 Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet And brigandine of brass, thy broad *haubergeon*. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 23 Their Knights and freeholders to find Corslets and *Haubergions*. 1787 GLOVER *Athenaid* viii. (R.) Above, bright maille, *haubergeons* scald in gold. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 306 The knights are now seen, each covered with his *hawbergeon* of mail. 1879 BROWNING *Tray* 4 Sir Olaf, the good knight, did don his helm and eke his *haubergeon*.

† b. Worn as a rough garment for penance. Obs. c1386 CHAUCER *Pars.* T. 7978 Werynge of heyres or of stamyne, or of *haubergeons* on hire naked flesshe... and swiche manere penances. *Ibid.* 7980 Of whiche Ihesu crist is moore apayed than of heyres or *haubergeons* or *hauberk*.

† c. Applied to the elytron of a beetle. Obs.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. ii. Scaly beetles, with their *haubergeons*, That make a humming murmur as they fly.

Hence **Ha'bergeoned** († *hauberionnyd*) *a.*, equipped with a *haubergeon*.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* iv. 7 Thei sawen the tentis of heithen men stronge, and men *hauberionnyd*.

† **Ha'berjet**, **hauberget**. Obs. Also 6 *hauberject*, 8 *haberject*, 9 *halberject*, -*git*. [In med.L. *haubergetum*, a word of obscure origin, app. related to **HAUBERK** and **HABERGEON**.] A kind of cloth named in Magna Carta, and in some ancient documents.

[1216 *Magna Carta* 1 *Hen.* III § 23 Sit... una latitudo pannorum tinctorum & Russeturorum & *Haubergetorum*, scilicet due Uline infra listas.] 1502 tr. *Great Charter* in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 219 And one largenes dyed clothes and of russets and of *hauberictis*, that is to sey two ellis betwixt the listas. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hauberjects*, or *Haubergets*, a kind of Cloth mentid'd in Magna Charta, and other Records. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. i. 10 Clothing of... grising or halbergit and lambs' skins. 1861 RILEY *Liber Albus* Gloss. s. v. *Hapertas*, In *Mag. Rot.* 14 *John*, mention is made of 3043 ellis de *halbergo* albo 'of white halberjet' for the king's use.

† **Ha'bick**. Obs. Also **habeck**. [Etymol. unknown.] 'An instrument used in dressing cloth' (Cussans *Handbk. Heraldry* 116).

1660 *Gualtim's Heraldry* IV. vii. 288 Sable, a Cheuron

Ermine, between two Habicks in chief, and a Tessel in base, proper. This is the bearing of the worshipful Company of the Cloth-workers. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 11 ted. 3: 369.

Habide, obs. form of **ABIDE**.

1300 *Cursor M.* 26688 Under a fel bai sal habide. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) l. 4 It will not habide perin.

Habil, obs. form of **ABLE**, **HABILE**.

Habilable (hæ-bil'äbil), *a. rare*. [= mod.F. *habile*, *habiller* to clothe: see **-ABLE**.] Capable of being clothed.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. v. The whole habitable and habitable globe.

Habilament, variant of **HABILIMENT**.

Habilitary (häbil'täri), *a. rare*. [Arbitrary f. *F. habiliter*, or Eng. *habili-*ment, after adjs. etymologically formed in *-atory*.] Having reference to dressing.

1857 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxix. (D.) Accustomed to penetrate the arcanæ of habilitary art. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. v. In all his Modes and habilitary endeavours. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* xviii. vii. VII. 207 Valuable effects, cosmetic a good few of them, habilitary, artistic.

Habile (hæ-bil), *a.* [A variant of **ABLE** (formerly *hable*, *abil*, etc.), conformed in 16-17th c. to mod.F. *habile* or Lat. *habilis*, and, in modern use, (sense 4.) to some extent differentiated: see **ABLE a.**]

†1. Fitted, suited; fit, suitable; competent (*to do something*); = **ABLE a. 2.** Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxvi. 78 To that, baith curtas and cunningd He wes, bath habyll and avenand. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. 334 Quhillk wes mare habill to have desir than to have obienit the tribunate. 1678 MARVELL *Def. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 184 Apt and habill for any con generous action. 1715 WOODROW *Corr.* II. 24 The most habill way to prevent the ruin of this church. 1795 MACK-NIGHT *Apostol. Epist.* (1820) I. 624 Many habill and dis-interested witnesses.

†2. Manageable, handy; = **ABLE a. 1. Obs.**

1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* v. 67 The Hands are the most habill members of the Body, and the most easily turned to all sides.

†3. Having the capacity or power (*to do a thing*); = **ABLE a. 4. Obs.**

1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tractate* 71 (Jam.) To be the mar habyl to keep the command of God. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 32 That God's influx doth...render the subject habill to act.

4. Having general readiness; handy, ready; skilful, deft, adroit, dexterous.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 169 Ryol sawe the stroke come, and was habyll, and lepte a syde. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 1818 The most proper and habill person. 1766 MRS. E. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* IV. 38 'Tis like practising Fencing with the left hand. it renders one more habill, certainly. 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer in Brittany* II. 223 The most habill writer of monthly fashions. 1886 H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* I. xli. 137 The cards fell quickly from his habill fingers. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 804/1 That general training which made educated Americans of earlier generations so habill and adroit.

Habiliment (häbil'imēt). Forms: *a.* 5 *abily*-, *abyll* (17-), 5-6 *abyle*-, 5-7 *abille*-, *abili*-, 6 *abill*-, *abilla*-, 7 *abilli*-, *abillia*-, *abiliment*. *β.* *Sc.* forms (chiefly in senses 1, 3, 4) 6 *abulye*-, *abulye*-, *abulie*-, 6-7 *abulze*-, *abulzie*-, *abulze*-, 9 *abuliyement*. *γ.* 5 *abyll* (16-), *abyly*-, 5-7 *habille*-, 6 *habile*-, 6-7 *habilo*-, 6-8 *habilli*-, *habilla*-, 7-9 *habila*-, 6- *habiliment*. See also **ABILIMENT**, **BILIMENT**. [*a.* OF. *habillement*, *abillement*, *f. habilier* to render fit, fit out, *f. habile* fit, suitable: see **ABLE**. In early use often spelt without initial *h*, esp. in the senses which connected themselves with **ABLE**, **ABILITY**; but with the gradual restriction of the word to sense 4 (like mod.F. *habiller*, *habillement*, obviously influenced in sense by *F. habit* clothing), the *h* has been restored. (The *Sc. ly*, *l3*, represents *Fr. l mouillé*.)]

1. (without *pl.*) Outfit, accoutrement, equipment, array, attire, dress. (Now only of personal attire.)

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* l. xviii. Alle maner of abyement that pretendith to the werre. c 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 30 b. Hauyng the forme and abyement of a knight. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron.* Scot. (1821) I. p. lvi. Thair abyement was...maid. after the general gise of the cuntre. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 456 Rycht hartfully content Of meit, drynk, and abyement. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vi. 30 Straunge Lady in so straunge habillment. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 146 The costlie excesses of cleithing, and abulment of mens bodies. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. l. 229 To keep pace with this romantic extension of habillment. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* App. 14 In rich habillment Two Strangers at the Convent-gate. 1842 POE *Murders Rue Morgue* Wks. 1864 I. 202 Numerous changes of habillment.

fig. 1804 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 363/2 The style is the habillment of the spirit.

†2. *pl.* Fittings, apparatus, furniture, gear, outfit, rigging; as of a ship. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 92/1 The cordes and other habillments of the shippe bracke.

†3. *pl.* Munitions, appliances, implements, or apparatus of war; weapons, warlike stores, etc.

(In this sense the initial *h* was more commonly omitted, doubtless from the recognized connexion with *able*, *ability*, quasi 'things making able for war'.)

1422, etc. [see **ABILMENT**]. a 1467 GREGORY *Chron.* (Camden) 145 Alle the abymentys of werre...as welle pouders, gounnyes, and arblastys, schott, or othyr artyeres. 1495

Act 11 Hen. VII c. 64 *Preamble*, Shippes with all abillments of Werre. 1569 STROCKER *tr. Diod. Sic.* i. iv. 7 To prepare for all such necessarie habillments and engines of warre as were meete. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* v. (1704) 489/1 Ammunition, Victuals, or other Abillments for the War. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2120/2 Armour, Munition, Stores...Ordnance, or other Habillments of War.

†b. *esp.* Personal accoutrements for war; armour, warlike apparel; also the trappings of a horse. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* l. 53 Soo beganne euenche of theym to seke his armes and habyllymentes. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 28 In glistering habillments of armes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. § 51 He armed himselfe in the dead Knights abillments, with guilt spuries. 1866 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii. To return his armour and abylyments at a moment when it was impossible to find a suitable delegate in his stead.

4. *pl.* The apparel, vestments, or garments appropriate to any office or occasion. Applied also, jocularly or grandiloquently, to ordinary clothes. (The chief extant sense.)

(In this sense initial *h* has always prevailed; the connexion with *able*, *ability*, being less obvious, and that with mod. *F. habit*, *habillement* more so.)

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 111 Clothynge and habyllymentes of the sayd holy fader. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. (1822) 35 He cled him with riche and riall abylymentes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 28 b. Wyth y^e gartier, collar, mantell, and other habillamentes apperteyninge to the companys of the sayde noble ordre. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. i. (Arb.) 149 They want their courtly habillmentes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. i. 11 My riches are these poore habillmentes. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 174 To put on all those abillments upon him, to kill the fat Calf to welcome him. 1770 MRS. BOSCAWEN in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* Ser. II. 1. 305 We have no winter habillmentes. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 218 The Saviour is seen in the habillmentes of a gardener. 1867 MISS BRADDON *R. Godwin* II. ii. 30 She saw George Stanmore in his everyday habillmentes.

fig. 1624 SIR W. LEIGHTON in *Fart S. P.* 3as. I. 265 All curious quaint abillmentes exil'd. In humblest habite now my verse compild. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* 98 The earth decks herself in her fresh abillmentes of blossomes. 1822 KEBLE *Serm.* i. (1848) 8 Mistaking the circumstances and outward habillmentes of things for the things themselves.

†5. Anything worn as an ornament; = **BILIMENT**.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt.* Bryt. (1814) 8 Pyers...bought for them abyementes and jeweltes. 1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII c. 5 Any frenche hood or bonet of veluet, with any habillment paste or edge of golde perle or stone. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) Gen. xxiv. 22 The man took a golden abillment of half a shekel weight. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentate.* Gen. xxiv. 22 Eare-ring; or abillment, jewell, ouch; which was hangd sometime on the eare.

†6. fig. Mental equipment or qualification; capacity; *pl.* abilities, faculties, powers (of mind). *Obs.*

1585 ASP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 2 How can the Holy Ghost...but require us to bestow all the forces and habillmentes we have? 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iii. iv. 102 If the impediments of Nature bee but small. And the habillmentes otherwise great. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 Wouldst thou have eloquence added to all these former abillmentes? 1633 FORD *Broken Ht.* v. ii. Never lived gentleman of greater merit, Hope or abillment to steer a kingdom. a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* xl. xvi. § 10 There is a freedom or abillment to do that which is pleasant and acceptable unto God.

Hence **Habilimental a.**, of or relating to attire. **Habilimentary a.**, dealing with habillments.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 466 Embodied representatives of antiquity in a moral as well as habillmental point of view. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 731 The result of his habillmentary effort. 1882 HARDY *Two on a Tower* II. vii. 100 Researches among habillmental hulls and husks.

Habilimented, *pp. a.* [f. prec. sb. + **-ED**.] Equipped, arrayed, apparelled, dressed.

1607 DEKKER *Whore of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 257 Habillmented gloriously for warre. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Frawds* Wks. III. 98 A Chimney-sweeper's wife...Habillmented like the Diamond Queene. 1630 H. LORD *Perseus* Ep. Ded. Habillmented in the ridiculous vesture of his owne Superstitions. 1822 CHAMB. *Jrnl.* i. Oct. 625/1 The staid and decorously habillmented banker.

†**Habilitate**, *pp. a.* *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *habilitatus*, *pa.* pple. of *habilitare*: see next.] Endowed with ability; rendered able; capacitated, qualified.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 12 Not legall, nor habilitate to serve in Parliament.

Habilitate (häbil'itāt), *v.* Also **ABILITATE**. [*f.* L. *habilitat*- *pp.* stem of *habilitare* to make fit, enable, *f. habilis*, aptitude, **ABILITY**.]

†1. *trans.* To endow with ability or capacity; to capacitate, qualify. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* vi. 322 The internal gifts of God...fortifie vs against vice, and habilitate exceedingly to vertue. 1678 MARVELL *Def. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 187 A superadded influence, which may habilitate them for action. 1819 SOUTHEY *Hist. Brazil* III. xl. 527 Till a second order from the King should habilitate them so to do.

b. To furnish with means, esp. for the working of a mine. [After *Sp. habilitar*.]

1824 *Ann. Reg.* 212* He then proposed, not to habilitate the mine in the usual way, but to lend money to the miner, that he himself might pay the workmen.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To qualify oneself for office; *spec.* to qualify as teacher in a German University. [After *Ger. habilitiren*.]

1881 *Contemp. Rev.* June 925 He sought to habilitate as a privat-docent when he returned. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1612 In 1811 he habilitated at Heidelberg with the dissertation, 'De fidei...idea'.

3. *trans.* To clothe, dress, habit. *rare*.

1885 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 197 Species variously habilitated in artistic patterns. 1888 R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* II. xxiii. 183 Devils...habilitated in flesh for evil purposes.

Hence **Habilitator** [after *Sp. habilitador*], in western U. S. one who habitates a mine, or furnishes capital for its working under contract with the proprietors. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

Habilitation (häbil'itā-shn). Also **ABILITATION**. [ad. med.L. *habilitatio*-em, *n.* of action *f. habilare*: see **HABILITATE** *pp. a.*

Although the obvious connexion with **ABILITY** led to the dropping of initial *h* in this and the preceding word, in 17th c. the direct Latin derivation finally preserved it.]

The action of enabling or endowing with ability or fitness; capacitation, qualification.

1612 BACON *Ess.* *Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 483 The Things, which we formerly have spoken of, are but Habilitations towards Armes: And what is Habilitation without Intention and Act? 1713 *Treaty w. Spain* in C. King *Brit. Merch.* (1721) III. 169 All Augmentations of Duties which were introduced in the said Ports...on occasion of the War, or under the Title of Habilitation, or any other whatsoever, ceasing and being taken away. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 617 The habilitation of new maritime ports for expediting the intercourse with America. 1861 A. McCALL *Ess. Proph.* in *Aids to Faith* (1861) 88 He...had no permanent habilitation to declare the will of God. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 213 I propose that the honour-degrees (M.A., etc.) should of themselves form the habilitation for the office of tutor.

b. The advancing of money on the security of a mine, to enable the owner to work it. (*U.S.*, from *Sp. habilitacion*.)

Hability (häbil'iti). Also 5-6 *-to*, 6-7 *-tie*. [An early form of **ABILITY**, after OF. *habileté*; in this, the *h* was rarely preserved after 1650; but in the 19th c. it has sometimes been restored in sense 2, which goes with *habile* and mod.F. *habileté*.]

†1. Early spelling of **ABILITY**, *q. v.* *Obs.*

1430-1678 [see **ABILITY**]. 1723 *State Russia* II. 77 All their Hability consists in crying out with a loud Voice to the Idols.

2. The quality of being *habile*; deftness; readiness; easy familiarity. [After mod.F. *habileté*.] *rare*.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 64 An ability of conduct which properly constitutes genius in war. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. towards Critical Method* 73 Hability in or familiarity with a given style or form affects our appreciation of it.

Habillament, -ement, obs. ff. **HABILIMENT**.

†**Habile**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 5 *habye*-, *ylle*-, *abele*-, 5-6 *habyll*-, 5-7 *habille*-. [*a.* *F. habilier*, *abilier* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), to fit, fit out, put in order, dress, clothe, repr. a late L. type **habiliare*, *f. habilis* (see **HABILE** and **ABLE**); in later use associated with *habit* clothing. Cf. also **ABLE v.** 1, 2, and the *Sc.* form **ABULIYE**.]

1. *trans.* To fit, adapt; = **ABLE v.** 1.

1430-40 *Lyng. Bochas* III. xiii. 86 They ought of reason them self to habyle To haue science of Philosophie.

2. To fit out; to accoutre, array, attire, esp. for war; to apparel, dress; = **ABLE v.** 2.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 141 She went into her chaumbre and abeled her self. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* i. 19 He dyde do make agayn the chiches, and habylled the holy places. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* i. vii. 17 Be he habylled rychely in harneys and mountures. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) l. i. 108 a/2 The holy man Abraham thus habilled and arayed...lepe up on an horse. *Ibid.* 111 To habylle and put them in armes. 1652 F. KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 128 He stayed there so long till Lozia was habilled.

3. To make or pronounce competent, to enable, qualify; = **ABLE v.** 4 b.

1530 PALSGR. 576/2, 1 habyll, as a man to do a thyng, I make him able, or thynke him sufficient. I was habylled to handell this mater by better men than you be.

Habirgeon, -joun, etc. obs. ff. **HABERGEON**.

Habit (hæ-bit), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3-5 *abit*-, *abyt*-, 3-6 *abite*-, *abyte*, 6 *abbite*, 6 *abbitt*-, *-et* (to, -ytte, *Sc.* -eit). *β.* 4-7 *habite*-, 5-6 *habyte*-, 5 *habet*-, 6 *habitt*-, *habbet*-, *-ett* (to, *Sc.* *habeit*-, 6-7 *habetto*), 5- *habit*-. [*a.* OF. *habit*, *abit* (12th c. in *Littre*) = *Pr. abit*, *habit*, *It. abito*; ad. L. *habitus*, noun of action (*u*-stem), from *habere* to have, *refl.* to be constituted, to be.]

The sense-development, as seen in Latin and the modern languages taken together, is thus: *orig.* Holding, having, 'haviour'; hence the way in which one holds or has oneself, i. e. the mode or condition in which one is, exists, or exhibits oneself, *a*) externally; hence demeanour, outward appearance, fashion of body, mode of clothing oneself, dress, habitation; *b*) in mind, character, or life; hence, mental constitution, character, disposition, way of acting, comporting oneself, or dealing with things, habitual or customary way (of acting, etc.), personal custom, accustomedness. This development was largely completed in ancient Latin, and had received some extension in OF., before the word became English; in our language, senses were taken, from time to time, from *Fr.* or *L.*, without reference to their original order of development; hence the chronological order in Eng. is in no way parallel to the original; and the arrangement below is only partly chronological. In mod.F. the word is narrowed down to our branch I, other senses being supplied by *habitude*; thus Eng. 'habit' is co-extensive with the two French words, and its chief sense corresponds not to *F. habit* but to *F. habitude*.

I. Fashion or mode of apparel, dress.

1. Bodily apparel or attire; clothing, raiment, dress. *arch.*

1225 *Ancre R.* 12 *Pe onnesse of o lue & of o wil, bet heo alle habbit inene widdnen here abit, bet is on.* 13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 141 *Pe abyt bat hou hatz vpon, no haly-day hit menske.* 1483 *Caxton Golt. Leg.* 68/1 *Saul thenne changed his habyte and clothynge and dyde on other clothynge.* 1592 *R. Johnson 9 Worthies F. ij.* The verie aspect of his outward abite. 1607 *Shaks. Timon* iv. iii. 113 *It is her habite onely, that is honest, Her selfe's a Bawd.* 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 24 *Their habit like to Adams, a few Plaintaine leaves only fixt about their middles.* 1651 *Evelyn Diary* 6 Sept. *He went about in womens habite.* 1725 *Pope Odys.* iv. 336 *In the vile habit of a village slave.* 1809 *Pinkney Trav. France* 111 *The chief peculiarity in his habit was a deep lace ruff.*

b. with a and *pl.* A set or suit of clothes, a dress (of some specified kind). *arch.*

1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 414 *Undir an olde poore habite reigne the offe Grete vertu.* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 305 *(Harl. MS.) Weddidi. In a simple Abyt.* 1521 *Mem. Rignon (Surtees)* l. 183 *To have oon abbit after such fourme.* 1665 *Mrs. Hutchinson Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 348 *The colonel himself had on that day a habit which was pretty rich but grave.* 1691 *Bovile Hist. Air* (1692) 170 *Being thinly clothed with one of the digger's habits.* 1761-2 *Hume Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. 465 *She dressed herself in a rich habit of silk and velvet.* 1770 *Langhorne Philarch* (1879) l. 104/3 *Women... were not to go out of town with more than three habits.* 1808 *Sk. Charact.* (1813) i. 180 *[They] went on horseback, in a uniform habit, all blue and silver.*

c. *pl.* Clothes, garments, habiliments; hence d. in *sing.* A garment; a gown or robe. *arch.*

c. 1477 *Caxton Jason* 81 b. *Lo here my habytes that be requysite.* 1598 *Yong Diana* 257 *Your habites denie you to be of any place hereabouts.* 1634 *Milton Comus* 157 *Lest the place and my quaint habits breed astonishment.* 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) v. 170 *The latter had put on women's habits over their armour.* 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 271 *[The bodies of] two princes in the habits they used to wear.*

d. 1714 *Gay Trivia* l. 43 *Thy Dolly Habit.* 1728 *T. Sheridan Persius* v. (1739) 66 *The Toga was the Habit worn in Peace.* 1771 *Mrs. Harris in Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* l. 214 *Mr. Cambridge borrowed a dress for her, which was pretty and fine, the habit muslin with green and gold sprigs, with a turban and veil.* 1852 *Mrs. Jameson Leg. Madonna* (1857) 19 *St. Catherine of Siena, her habit spangled with stars.*

e. *transf.* and *fig.* Outward form or appearance; guise; 'dress', 'garb'.

1549 *Coverdale, etc. Eras. Par. Heb.* 2 *Hauiing vpon hym the habite of mans body.* 1628 *Wither Motto, Nec Habeo* Wks. (1633) 518 *I will ever finde Meanes to maintaine a habit for my Minde Of Truth in graine.* 1669 *Gale Crt. Gentiles* l. 1. ii. § 9 *Though Plato thus, disfigured the habit of his Jewish Traditions.* 1824 *Longf. Autumn* 5 *The silvery habit of the clouds.* 1830 *Praed Poems* II. 13 *Tory to-day, and Whig to-morrow, All habits and all shapes he wore.*

2. *spec.* The dress or attire characteristic of a particular rank, degree, profession, or function; *esp.* the dress of a religious order; *the habit*, the monastic order or profession (cf. 'the cowl').

1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 20/45 *Him-sulf he nam be Abite here: and Monek forrest bi-cam.* 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 172 *His abite he cam forsake, his ordre lete alle doune.* 1352 *Langl. P. Pl. A. Prol.* 3 *In Habite of an Hermite.* [1393] *C. In Abit as an Hermite.* 1386 *Chaucer Monks T.* 353 *In kinges abynt went hir sonnes tuo.* 1420 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 67 *Goo stele an abite, & bcome a frere.* 1538 *Starkey England* l. iv. 127 *Freris whome you wold jure to be borne in the habyte, they are so lytlyl and yong.* 1624 *Howell For. Trav.* (Arb.) 50 *So that a Biscayner is capable to be a Cavalier of any of the three habits.* 1673 *Ray Journ. Low C.* 17 *The several Faculties... are distinguished by their Habits: Divinity-Students wear constantly Gowns and square Caps.* 1709 *Styve Ann. Ref.* l. xliii. 471 *Puritans, that is, such as refused the habit.* 1777 *Robertson Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 123 *Magellan, whom the king honoured with the habit of St. Jago.* 1827 *Hallam Const. Hist.* (1876) I. ii. 102 *The foreign reformers then in England... expressed their dissatisfaction in seeing these habits retained.* 1894 *J. T. Fowler Adamnan* Introd. 77 *While walking his hands were clasped under his habit.*

b. In the Greek Church: *Lesser habit*, the dress of the proficients or monastics of the second degree. *Great or great angelic habit*, the dress of the monastics of the third degree, termed the perfects.

1772 *J. G. King Grk. Ch. Russia* 366 *[After completing their novitiate] they proceed to take the lesser habit or xijua. Ibid., They take... last of all, the great angelic habit.*

3. = RIDING-HABIT: A dress worn by ladies on horseback; a lady's riding-dress.

1666 *Evelyn Diary* 13 Sept. *The Queene was now in her cavalier riding habit.* 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 104 P 3 *The Model of this Amazonian Hunting-Habit for Ladies, was, as I take it, first imported from France.* 1798 *Jane Austen Northang. Abb.* (1870) II. vi. 130 *Her habit therefore was thrown off with all possible haste.* 1824 *Scott Redgairnet* ch. xvii. *The elegant compromise betwixt male and female attire, which has now acquired, par excellence, the name of a habit.* 1855 *Tennyson Maud* l. xx. i. *Whether The habit, hat, and feather, Or the frock and gipsy bonnet Be the neater and completer.* 1879 *Whyte-Melville Riding Recoll.* vii. (ed. 7) 121 *The habit and the side-saddle.* 1882 *Miss Braddon Mt. Royal* vii. *The St. Aubyn girls were breakfasting in their habits and hats.*

II. External deportment, constitution, or appearance; habitation.

4. Bearing, demeanour, deportment, behaviour; posture. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Scrove* (Caxton 1483) iv. v. 60 *Me semyth by semblaunt and by habyte that ye shold be Iustyce.* 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* III. i. 168 *A stately man of habyte of chere and of mayntene.* 1586 *Marlowe 1st Pt. Tamburl.* l. ii. *Noble and mild this Persian seems to be, If outward habit judge the inward man.* 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 154 *So of lying or other habit of body.* 1642 *Rogers Naaman* 29 *The habit and behaviour of this great Prince.* 1687 *Sedley Bellam.* III. Wks. 1722 II. 136 *What's the meaning of this Habit? I never saw a man so overjoy'd.*

5. Bodily condition or constitution.

1576 *Fleming Panopli. Epist.* Epit. Aij b. *Of the habite of his body, or corporall proportion... hee is a faire and well favoured Gentleman.* 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 354 *Cardamon which... made them grow better, and be of a more active habit.* 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 3 P 3 *She would revive... out of a wasting Distemper, into a Habit of the highest Health and Vigour.* 1727-51 *Chambers Cycl.* *Habit*, in medicine, is what we otherwise call the temperament or constitution of the body; whether obtained by birth, or occasioned by the manner of living. 1782 *Priestley Corrupt. Chr.* I. l. 211 *A being... of a delicate tender habit.* 1791 *Burke App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 136 *To bring the patient to a better habit.* 1812 *Amoy Windham* I. 4 *A victim to a consumptive habit.* 1844 *Disraeli Coningsby* i. 1. *Originally... of a spare habit, but now a little inclined to corpulency.*

† b. *conv.* The bodily 'system'. † c. The outer part, surface, or external appearance of the body.

b. 1589 *Cogan Haven Health* (1636) 4 *Least... any of the excrements should hastily be received into the habit of the body.* 1652 *French Yorksh. Spa* x. 91 *If it be retained in the habit of the body and veins.* 1727-51 *Chambers Cycl.* s.v. *A thing is said to enter the habit, when it becomes intimately diffused throughout the body, and is conveyed to the remotest stages of circulation.* 1733 *Cheyne Eng. Malady* II. iii. § 2 (1734) 138 *Water... would... dissolve these... Concretions... and help to carry them out of the Habit.*

c. 1652 *French Yorksh. Spa* xii. 98 *The humours being drawn outwardly towards the habit of the body.* 1671 *Grew Anat. Plants* III. ii. § 3 (1682) 127 *Some Parts of Aer, may continually pass into the Body and Blood, by the Habit, or Pores of the Skin.* 1725 *N. Robinson Th. Physick* 316 *The crass, dispirited Serum settles in the Legs, and every where outwardly upon the Habit.*

6. *Zool.* and *Bot.* The characteristic mode of growth and general external appearance of an animal or plant. Hence *transf.*; e.g. in *Cryst.* the characteristic mode of formation of a crystal.

1691 *Ray Creation* (1714) 22 *The same insect under a different Larva or Habit.* 1794 *Martyn Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 492 *You know them by their air, or habit, as botanists usually call it.* 1826 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* IV. 551 *When... you know the name of one species, and find another of the same general habit.* 1854 *Hooker Himal. Flora* II. xxi. 99 *Plants... of a tufted habit.* 1870-*Stud. Flora* 34 *Exotic species with the habit of Nasturtium.* 1875 *Whitney Life Lang.* v. 90 *Languages of other habit than ours.* 1895 *Story-Maskelyne Crystallogr.* vi. § 151 *Such differences, then, may generally be held to indicate a micro-symmetrical habit.*

7. Habitation, abode. [So in OF.] *Obs. rare.* 1603 *Florio Montaigne* l. xxii. (1637) 49 *Your greatest vices make their first habit in us, from our infancy.*

III. Mental constitution, disposition, custom.

8. The way in which a person is mentally or morally constituted; the sum of the mental and moral qualities; mental constitution, disposition, character.

1386 *Chaucer Knt's T.* 520 *And shortly turned was al vp so doun Bothe habit and eek disposicion Of hym.* 1579 *Lyly Euphuus* (Arb.) 53 *If we respect more the outward shew, then the inward habit.* 1621 *Burton Anat. Mel.* l. i. III. xi. (1651) 30 *The principal Habits are two in number, Vertue and Vice.* 1690 *Norris Beattitudes* (1692) 181 *It argues a good Habit of Mind.* 1719 *Young Revenge* l. i. *You... suit the gloomy habit of my soul.* 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 27/1 *The lecture plan and the lecturer's habit of mind are visible throughout.*

9. A settled disposition or tendency to act in a certain way, esp. one acquired by frequent repetition of the same act until it becomes almost or quite involuntary; a settled practice, custom, usage; a customary way or manner of acting. (The most usual current sense. Properly said of living beings; in *mod.* use occasionally of inanimate things.)

[There is no etymological ground for the distinctive use of 'habit' for an acquired tendency; but in philosophical language, such a sense occurs already in Cicero, *Inv.* i. 25, 36, 'habitus appellamus... item corporis aliquid commoditatem, non natura datam, sed studio et industria partam'. The sense is late in Fr. and Eng.: Cotgr. has 'Habit... also an habit; a fashion settled, a use or custom gotten'.]

1581 *Pettie Tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* l. i. (1586) 4 b. *By long studie and great contemplation... got an habite and custome to be melancholike.* 1591 *Shaks. Two Gent.* v. iv. i *How vse doth breed a habit in a man.* 1647 *Cowley Mistress, Soul* ii. *That constant they as Habits grow.* 1656 *Tr. Hobbes Elem. Philos.* (1839) 348 *Habit is motion made more easy and ready by custom.* 1662 *J. Davies Tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 89 *Being thus used from their Childhood, and that habit being as it were converted into a second nature.* 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* 158 *Habits are said to be an Adventitious and Acquired Nature, and Nature was before defined by the Stoicks to be *éxis*, or a Habit: so that there seems to be no other Difference between these two, than this, that whereas the One is Acquired by Teaching, Industry and Exercise; the other... is inspired by the Divine Art and Wisdom.* 1727 *Swift Gulliver* iv. xii. *Although it be hard for a man late in life to remove old habits.* 1834 *Medwin Angler in Wales* I. 8 *A dog who once takes to worry sheep never leaves off the habit.* 1836-7 *Sir W. Hamilton Metaph.* (1877) I. x. 178 *Both... are tendencies to action; but... disposition properly denotes a natural tendency, habit an acquired tendency.* 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* I. ii. iii. *System of Habits, in a word,*

fixed ways of acting and believing. *Mod.* The chimney has a habit of smoking when the fire is first lighted.

b. (Without a or *pl.*): Custom, usage, use, wont.

1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 8 *But allowing his [Aristotle's] conclusion, that virtues and vices consist in habit.* 1658 *Dryden On the Death of Cromwell* xxxvi. *Faction now by habit does obey.* 1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. (1695) 156 *Which power or ability in Man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the same thing, is that Idea, we name Habit.* 1802 *Paley Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1810) 449 *Habit, the instrument of nature, is a great leveller; the familiarity which it induces, taking off the edge both of our pleasures and of our sufferings.* 1876 *Mozley Univ. Serm.* vii. 151 *It is of the nature of habit to make acts easier and easier.*

c. (Usually in *pl.*) Applied to the natural or instinctive practices characteristic of particular kinds of animals, and to natural tendencies of plants.

1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* II. iv. i. *Many of its [the cat's] habits... are rather the consequences of its formation.* 1834 *Medwin Angler in Wales* I. 263 *A singular exception in the habits of creatures of the feline species.* 1852 *Wood Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 584 *Resembling the hare in general appearance and in many of its habits, the Rabbit is readily distinguished... by its smaller dimensions.* 1880 *C. & F. Darwin Movem. Pl.* 128 *Some relation between the habit of cotyledons rising vertically at night or going to sleep, and their sensitiveness... to a touch.*

d. In the habit (+habits) of doing something: having a habit or custom of so doing. So to fall or get into the habit.

1801 *Charlotte Smith Solitary Wand.* II. 287 *[He] had... for near two years been in habits of occasional access to him.* 1829 *K. Digby Broadst. Hon.* I. 66 *Some very wise and devout men have been in habits of reading these romances.* 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* I. 176 *He was little in the habit of resisting importunate solicitation.* 1879 *B. Taylor Stud. Germ. Lit.* 128 *The world has fallen into a bad habit of naming everything after something else.*

10. The condition of being accustomed to something through having constantly to do with it; familiarity. On intimate habits: on intimate terms, familiar. (Cf. HABITUDE 3.) *Obs.*

1586 *B. Young tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 208 b. *Why... cannot he discourse better of them, who hath had a longer and continuall habit in them?* 1600 *J. Pory tr. Leo's Africa* II. 414 *By getting an habite of their languages and customes.* 1704 *Hearne Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 399 *Being brought up in this Discipline from Children, they acquir'd a Habit in Science.* 1770 *Burke Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 147 *The habit of affairs, if, on one hand, it tends to corrupt the mind, furnishes it, on the other, with the means of better information.* 1809 *Scott Fam. Lett.* 15 Aug. (1894) I. 144 *They are on most intimate habits.* 1810 *Sporting Mag.* 154 *Those who were in the habits of his society.* 1859 *Lever Davenport Dunn* ii. (1872) 20 *'One gets a habit of the kind of people', said Lady Lackington.*

IV. Literal rendering of *L. habitus* in Logic.

11. *Logic.* The eighth of the categories or predicaments of Aristotle; Having or possession: in *Gr. ἔχειν, L. habitus*. (See CATEGORY 1.) *Obs.*

(Like the other categories, very variously understood and misunderstood by writers on logic.)

1588 *Fraunce Lawiers Log.* l. xi. 49 b. *The affirmative is called the habite, the negative the privation thereof.* 1628 *T. Spencer Logick* 93 *To have the habit, and to be deprived of the habit are opposed.* 1697 *tr. Burgersdicius his Logic* l. ix. 30 *Habit is a manner after which clothes, or anything like clothes are put about the body, appended, or in any way adjoined to it.* 1837 *Whewell Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 209 *The Categories are the ten heads under which assertions or predications may be arranged;—substance, quantity, relation, quality, time, place, position, habit, action, passion.*

V. 12. *Comb.*, as (senses 1, 3) *habit-bodice, -maker, -man, -shop, -skirt*; *habit-cloth*, a light broadcloth used for riding-habits and other outer garments; *habit-shirt*, a kind of chemisette with linen collar, worn by women under the outer bodice; (sense 9) *habit-bound* adj., + *habit-wise* adv.

1892 *Daily News* 2 July 6/7 *The becoming 'habit-bodice of old, cut away on the hips and fitting like a good glove.* 1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 84 *Tailors and 'Habit-Makers.* 1769 *Stratford Jubilee* l. i. 12 *That valuable creature Mr. Pasquin the 'habit-man.* 1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 245 *A covering for the neck and throat, similar to what is now called a 'habit-shirt.* 1751 *ELIZA HEYWOOD Betsy Thoughtless* I. 40 *The woman at the 'habit-shop in Covent-garden.* 1894 *Daily News* 20 June 6/4 *The 'habit skirt of to-day is surmounted by a riding jacket, generally of a totally different colour.* 1626 *Br. Andrewes Serm.* xix. (1661) 389 *His vigour... holdeth out 'habit-wise.*

Ha'bit, *pp. a. Sc. Law.* Also 8 *habite*. [*ad. L. habit-us*, pa. pple. of *habere* to have, hold.] Held, holden: in the legal phrase *habit and repute*, repr. a med. *L. habitus et reputatus*, in earlier times translated *halden* and *repute* (or *reputit*), i.e. held and reputed (to be so and so).

1503 *Sc. Acts Yas. IV.* c. 23 *Pe woman... beand repute & haldin as his lachfull wif.* 1551-2 *Eccles. Scot. Statuta* 135 *Quæ talium baptizatorum parentes communiter habentur et reputantur.* 1681 *Stair Inst. Law Scot.* iv. xlv. § 4 (1693) 704 *In the serving off... terces of relicts, 'commonly holden and repute' is sufficient.* 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 469/1 *As habite and repute a common... thief.* 1773 *Erskine Inst. Law Scot.* l. 86 *It is presumed or inferred from cohabitation... joined to their being habite, or held, and reputed, man and wife.* 1861 *W. Bell Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *If the person... be habit and repute a thief—i.e. one who notoriously makes or helps his livelihood by thieving.* *Ibid.* s.v. *Execution*, It is sufficient... that the person... shall have been at the time habit and repute qualified.

b. The phrase *habit and repute* is also used quasi-subst. for: The fact of being commonly held and reputed (what is indicated by the context).

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1890) 57 If there has been cohabitation and habit and repute for a sufficient time after the parties were free to marry. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scoll. s.v.* Thus marriage may be constituted by habit and repute. So also habit and repute is an aggravation of a special act of theft. [By a recent Act, *habit and repute* is no longer made matter of charge in the libel.]

Habit (hæ'bit), *v.* [a. F. *habite-r* to have dealings with, possess, cohabit, dwell, inhabit, ad. L. *habit-are* to have possession of, inhabit, dwell, abide, *f. habit-*, ppl. stem of *habere*: see *prec.*]

† **1. intr.** To dwell, abide, reside, sojourn. *Obs.*

1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 660 That in her swete song deliten In thilke places as they habiten. 1483 CAXTON *Cato A viij b*, Many men habayten and dwellyn by fayth in the cytees. a 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* l. 1, Although he habit on the earth. 1649 EARL MONM. *tr. Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 36 Contraries cannot lodge or habit together.

2. *trans.* To dwell in, inhabit. *arch.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy. I.* 435 (R.) Some other towne or place habited, upon or near the border of it. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 48 The shore of the Æthiopian Ocean, which now is habited. 1847 D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Glean.* (1851) 250 Hinzelmänn who once habited an old castle. 1891 H. S. MERRIMAN *Prisoners & Captives* III. xi. 185 Unless they had habited different parts of the globe.

3. To dress, clothe, attire. (Usually in *pa. ppl.*)

1588 SHAKES. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 57 Or is it Dian habited like her? 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 174/2 They went proudly habited. 1696 Bp. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxix, The High Priest was first habited, and then his Sons. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Antig.* XVIII. iii. § 2 He habited a great number of soldiers in their habit. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxiv, To habit herself as she deemed suitable for her journey. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Dangerous Catspaw* 55 A group of girls, habited in white flannel.

fig. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* viii. 16 Good matter well habited. a 1658 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* II. ii, Thy liking is a Glass By which I'll habit my behaviour.

† 4. To accustom, familiarize, habituate; *pa. ppl.* accustomed, practised, used (*to or in*). *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* v. (R.), O y'are a shrewd one; and so habited in taking heed. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. iv. 166 A generation of men. That are so habited in falsehood. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 109 He was so habited to poisons, they became food unto him. 1782 PAINE *Let. Abbé Raynal* (1791) 63 A mind habited to meanness and injustice. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xx. 11 Habited in crimes.

† 5. To turn into a habit, render habitual. *Obs.*

1647-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxiii. 293 When Vices habit themselves into custom and manners. 1660 FULLER *Misc. Contempl.* (1841) 204 Customary sins, habited in us by practice and presumption.

Habitability hæ-bitä'biliti. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality or fact of being habitable.

1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* (1715) p. v, Concerning .. the Habitability of the Planets, and a Plurality of Worlds. 1827 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXII. 166 There's no kind of furniture like books:—nothing else can afford one an equal air of comfort and habitability. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* ix. 183 The very habitability of our globe is due to the equalising effects of the waters of the ocean.

Habitable (hæ-bitä'b'l), *a.* Also 4 *habitable*.

[a. F. *habitable* (14th c. in Littre), ad. L. *habitā-bilis*, *f. habitāre* to inhabit: see -ABLE.]

1. Suitable for habitation or as a human abode; fit to live in, inhabitable; also *absol.* the habitable globe (cf. Gr. *oikouménē*).

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xvi. 35 Til they camen in to the lond habitable. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 62 We have gyuen her londe habytale. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Contents, The description of the north regions: and howe they are habitable. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 3 That vulgar division of the World into Zones habitable..and inhabitable. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 157 A glimps of Light, conveyd so farr Down to this habitable. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone* L. 195 The habitable part of the building. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xi, A couple of rooms..which some kind of attempt had been made to render habitable.

† 2. Able or ready to dwell. *Obs. rare.*

1754 *tr. Scudery's Curia* Pol. 68 All the virtues are as habitable, and as content to dwell with the meanest Subject as the mightiest Monarch.

Hence **Ha-bitableness**, the quality of being habitable; fitness for habitation. **Ha-bitably** *adv.*, in a habitable manner.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 13 In respect of its habitableness it is as rightly termed an Earth. a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 78 To prove not only the habitableness, but healthfulness of that climate and country. 1828 WEBSTER cites FOSYTH for *Habitably*. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 239 The public rooms are in a state of perfect habitableness again.

† **Ha-bitacle**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [a. F. *habitable* (14th c. in Littre) ad. L. *habitāculum* dwelling-place, *f. habitāre* to inhabit.]

1. A dwelling-place, habitation.

13.. *Coer de L.* 4149 Thomas..an other stone i-slong To ser Mahouns habitacle. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xii. 7 List schoon azen in the habytacle. 1483 CAXTON *Gov. Leg.* 225/2 Thenne went cristofer to this ryuer & made there his habitacle for hym. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 14 Haile, Alphas habitacle! a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 167 Our bed..which in this little habitacle was not far from the fire. 1829 SOUTHEY *Epist. in Anniversary* 11 Fortune hath set his happy habitacle Among the ancient hills.

fig. and *transf.* 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* ii. 22 Be ye bldid to gidere into the habitacle of God, in the Hooli Gost. c 1450

tr. De Imitatione III. xxvii. 96 Bringe oute of þe habitacle of myn herte all maner of derkenes. a 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 356 These our corruptible habitacles, wherein we abide the Lord's leisure. 1684 *tr. Bomer's Merc. Compt.* I. 36 The Blood-vessels (those genuine Habitacles of noxious Vapours).

2. A canopied niche in the wall of a building.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 104 And eke in each of the pinnacles Weren sundry habitacles. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Habitacle*, applied also to a niche for a statue. *Ibid.* s.v. *Tabernacle*, Tabernacles were also called Maisons, Habitacles, Hovels, and Housings in ancient contracts.

† **Habitacule**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *habitāculum* (also found in Eng. use); see *prec.*] = *prec.* 1.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 44 (Camb. MS.) In the clos of thilke lytul habytacle (i.e. habitacle). 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 20 The habitacle and lordshippe of Kyng Mynos. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 112 The topick habitaculum of that contagion.]

† **Ha-bitance**. *Obs.* In 6-sauce. [a. OF. *habitançe*, *f. habitare* to dwell: see -ANCE.] A dwelling-place, habitation.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 7 What art thou, man .. That here in desert hast thine habitançe?

Habitancy (hæ-bitānsi. [f. next: see -ANCY.] 1. Residence as an inhabitant; inhabitation.

1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 268 The qualifications of a representative are two years' habitancy. 1819 W. S. ROSE *Lett.* I. 131 Hospitals..turning upon some miserable question of habitancy within very confined limits.

2. Inhabitedness, populousness. *rare.*

1837 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLI. 735 An escape from the close air and crowded habitancy of the streets.

3. Body or mass of inhabitants collectively.

1822-3 DE QUINCEY *Tradit. Rabbits* Wks. 1860 XIV. 267 Those [persons] do not comprehend the whole habitancy of this well-stocked house. 1862 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 1 Its habitancy may at one time have competed with that of London.

Habitant (hæ-bitānt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 *aby-*, 5-6 *-aunt(e)*. [a. F. *habitant*, ad. L. *habitānt-em*, pr. ppl. of *habitāre* to dwell in, inhabit.]

A. adj. Inhabiting, indwelling.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. xli. i. 230 A habitant spirit.

B. sb. 1. One who dwells or resides in a place; a resident, inhabitant, indweller.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* ProL. 10 This present boke is necessarye to alle cytezenss and habytants in townes. c 1500 MELUNIE *xxx.* 221 Thabytants of the Cyte. 1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Habytant, a dweller. 1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 74 The habitants in valley remained. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 86 The various habitants of the Earth. a 1721 PRIOR *Callimachus* l. 5 To Heaven's great habitants. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. vi, The little city of which he was now an inhabitant.

fig. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 588 Sin, there in power before, Once actual, now in body, and to dwell Habitual habitant. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxxi, O Love! no habitant of earth thou art.

|| 2. (pronounced abitān; pl. often as formerly in F. habitants). A native of Canada (also of Louisiana) of French descent; one of the race of original French colonists, chiefly small farmers or yeomen.

1836 SIR F. B. HEAD 28 Oct. in *Narrative* vi. (1839) 130 The real interests of the French habitants of Lower Canada. 1839 EARL OF DURHAM *Rep. Brit. N. Amer.* 19 Members of the family of some habitant. 1855 W. IRVING *Washington* II. viii. 96 To ascertain the feelings of the habitants, or French yeomanry. 1856 OLIMSTED *Slave States* 682 A hamlet of cottages, occupied by Acadians, or what the planters call habitants, poor white, French Creoles. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 823 Pirogue as the habitants call it.

Habitat (hæ-bitæt). [a. L. *habitat*, 3rd pers. sing. pres. tense of *habitāre*, lit. 'it inhabits', in Floras or Faunas, written in Latin, introducing the natural place of growth or occurrence of a species. Hence, taken as the technical term for this.]

Nat. Hist. The locality in which a plant or animal naturally grows or lives; habitation. Sometimes applied to the geographical area over which it extends, or the special locality to which it is confined; sometimes restricted to the particular station or spot in which a specimen is found; but chiefly used to indicate the kind of locality, as the sea-shore, rocky cliffs, chalk hills, or the like.

1762 HUDSON *Flora Anglica* 70 Common Primrose—Habitat in sylvis sepibus et ericetis ubique. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* Dict. Terms (ed. 3) 62 *Habitatio*, the natural place of growth of a plant in its wild state. This is now generally expressed by the word *Habitat*. 1809 EDIN. *Rev.* XV. 127 It has also flowered..after having been transferred from its native habitat. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav.* 7 A catalogue of some of the more rare plants in the neighbourhood of St. Louis..together with their habitats. 1840 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Ferns* (1844) 255 The Black Spleenwort..occurs on rocks as a native habitat. 1859 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* I. 9 The sea is everywhere now..the great habitat of the Algæ. 1874 J. A. ALLEN in *Coues Birds N. W.* 294 A mixed race has been long known to exist in the region where their habitats adjoin.

b. Hence generally: Dwelling-place; habitation.

1854 LOWELL *Cambridge* 30 Yrs. Ago Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 48 But every thing is not a Thing, and all things are good for nothing out of their natural habitat. 1869 MISS MULOCK *Woman's Kingd.* III. 54 He reached at last Brook Street, that favourite habitat of physicians. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 372 This word [plotch] has its habitat in Oxfordshire. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 83 Pleas ..for accepting an Asiatic origin and habitat for Homer.

Habitate (hæ-bitæt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *habitāt-*, ppl. stem of *habitāre* to dwell; but by Burton used as a derivative of *HABIT sb.*] **a. intr.** To dwell.

† **b. trans.** To habituate; = *HABIT v.* 4. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. vi. They being now habituated to such meditations and solitary places, can endure no company. 1866 J. B. ROSE *tr. Ovid's Fasti* v. 626 Mars habitates in the city of his son. *Ibid.* vi. 936 She doth habitate On Tiber's banks.

Habitation (hæ-bitā'jən). Also 4 *abitacioun*.

[a. F. *habi-*, *abitation* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *habitātiō-em*, *f. habitāre* to dwell, inhabit.

“Habitation” in which *h* is written and nat sounded with us. Palsgr. 1530, p. 17.]

1. The action of dwelling in or inhabiting as a place of residence; occupancy by inhabitants.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 44 (Camb. MS.) A ryht streyt place to the habytacyoun of men. c 1386 — *Monk's T.* 226 He was out cast of mannes compaignye With asses was his habitacioun. c 1410 HOCCLIVE *Mother of God* 137 The habitacion Of the holy goost..Be in myn herte. 1568 GRAFTON (*title*) *A Chronicle*, deduced from the Creation of the Worlde, unto the first habitacion of thys Islande. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 622 Every Starr perhaps a World Of destind habitacion. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 55 Excepting the plantations, and places of habitacion. 1897 *Daily Chron.* 1 Feb. 7/4 The premises to be closed..until they were made fit for human habitacion.

2. *concr.* A place of abode or residence; either the region or country inhabited, or (now more usually) a house, cave, or other particular dwelling-place of man or animal.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* i. 20 The habitacioun [1388 abitacioun] of him be maad desert, and be there not that dwellith in it. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 70 b, Hit plesteth me right well that this noble countre be your habitacion. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 129 Whether the most habitacions of the Citie be on high above the alture of the wals. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 67 They had no Cities, nor settled Habitacions, but liv'd in Woods. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 138 These indeed, seem'd to have been the habitacion of some Animal. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 184 The Habitacions of the Indians (which we call Cabbins or Tents) are sufficiently wretched. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 44 The nearest habitacion to ours was situated about a mile and a half off. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 246 To render the planet a comfortable habitacion for beings constituted like ourselves.

fig. 1535 COVERDALE *Hab* iii. 11 The Sonne and Mone remayned still in their habitacion. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* iii. (1888) 24 The head of man is the habitacion or dwelling place of the reasonable soule. 1597 SHAKES. 2 *Hen. IV.* I. iii. 89 An habitacion giddy, and vnnsure Hath he that buildeth on the vulgar heart.

† **b.** The Jewish tabernacle. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Nam.* vii. 1 When Moses had set vp the Habitation and anoynted it, and sanctified it.

3. The name adopted for local branches of the 'Primrose League', a political association established in 1883. (Said to have been suggested by that of 'lodge', used by Masonic societies; cf. also 'tent', 'grove', and the like, similarly used.)

1885 *Primrose League* 13 As a Diploma is issued to every Member, Habitacions must be careful to send in the Declarations of every Knight, Dame, or Associate to the Registrar for enrolment. 1892 *Primrose League in Albemarle Rev.* Jan. 11 The first Habitacion started was for the district of the Strand. *Ibid.* 13 In drawing up the rules it was sought ..to give the affair rather a Masonic character. Accordingly the local committee was called a Habitacion. 1895 *Times* 15 Nov. 6/1 A meeting of the Arthur Balfour Habitacion of the Primrose League.

4. A settlement. [After F. *habitation*.]

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 45 The interpretation of certeyne wordes. *Colonic*, an habitacion. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. ii. 9 In Europe, we speak of settlements, either in a more general sense than colonies, or as included within colonies. The French call them *Habitations*. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. i. 101 From Simon's to the great fall there are five habitacions of the Indians. These habitacions consist of from four to eight huts situated on about an acre of ground.

Habitative (hæ-bitätiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. ppl. stem *habitāt-* (see *HABITATE*) + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to habitation or occupancy by inhabitants.

1888 *Archæol. Rev.* Mar. 51 The students of *Toponomastique*, as the French call the modern science of 'habitative nomenclature'.

Habitativity. *rare.* [ad. F. *habitativité*: cf. *prec.* and -ITY.] 'The instinct which attaches a person to his own special country or manner of living' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886.

† **Ha-bitator**. *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *habitātor* dweller, agent-n. from *habitāre* to dwell.] A dweller, inhabitant, resident.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 325 The longest day in Cancer is longer unto us, then that in Capricorne unto the Southerne habitator.

Habited (hæ-bitēd), *ppl. a.* [f. *HABIT v.*]

1. Dwelt in, inhabited. *arch.*

1866 EDIN. *Rev.* CXXIV. 184 The habited and uninhabitable portions of the globe.

2. Clothed, dressed.

1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* § 10 p. lx, Statues of the Habited Græcs. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Dec. 696/1 How little has been done..to elevate the habited man above the naked savage!

† 3. That has become habitual; commonly practised; accustomed. *Obs.*

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 53 This antient and

habited vice. 1651 tr. *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 101 Not superstition, but a constant tenacity, and an habited custom.
Habition. *Obs. rare.* In 6 habycyon. [ad. late L. *habitiō-em*, n. of action f. *habere* to have.]
 ? Holding, having; or living, cohabiting.
 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xiii. 204 By habycyon carnall in fornicacyon.
Habitual (*habitiuāl*), *a. (sb.)* [ad. med.L. *habituālis*, f. *habitus* HABIT.]

A. adj. †1. *Philos. and Theol.* Belonging to the 'habit' or inward disposition (see HABIT sb. 8); inherent or latent in the mental constitution.

With various shades of meaning, as (a) latent in the mind or memory, though not exhibited in action, as in *habitual knowledge* or *cognition* (in the Scotist philosophy), knowledge latent in the memory, and capable of being called up when occasion presents itself; (b) latent or inherent in the character, even when not in active exercise (= DISPOSITIVE), as in *habitual faith, grace, righteousness*, etc., often opposed to 'actual'; (c) potential, virtual, though not practically exercised, as in *habitual jurisdiction*; (d) inherent, native, as opposed to acquired, artificially assumed, or studied; (e) subjective, as opposed to 'objective'.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* W. de W. 1531 160 b. The attencyon that we ought to haue in prayer must be...not altydger actual nor onely habitual. 1535 *MORE Wks.* 732 (R.) The habitual belief is in the childe, verye beliefe, though it be not actual belieuing and thinking vpon the faith, as the habitual reason is in the childe verye reason, though it be not actual reasoning and making of syllogismes. 1585 *HOOKER Disc. Justification* § 21 The difference of the which operations...maketh it needfull to put two kindes likewise of sanctifying righteousness, *Habitual*, and *Actual*. *Habitual*, that holynesse, wherewith our soules are inwardly indued, the same instant, when first wee begin to be the Temples of the holy Ghost. 1615 *DYKE Myst. Self-deceiving* 114 There is a double both keeping and breaking of the commandments, habitual and actual. 1636 *BRAMHALL Replie* iv. 160 With the Romanists themselves I distinguish between habitual and actual Jurisdiction. 1669 *COKKINE Poems* 74 Her sweet Conditions all the virtues were, Not studied but habitual in her. 1716 *SOUTH (J.) Art* is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims. 1837-8 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* iii. vi. (1860) I. 52 By Objective or Systematic Logic is meant that complement of doctrines of which the Science of Logic is made up; by Subjective or Habitual Logic is meant the speculative knowledge of these doctrines which any individual.. may possess.

2. Of the nature of a habit; fixed by habit; existing as a settled practice or condition; constantly repeated or continued; customary.

1611 *COTGR., Habitual*, habituell; customary, continuall. 1616 *BULLOKAR Engl. Expos.*, *Habituell*, growne to a habit by long custome. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 123 To deprive women of their naturall feares, though she beleeveth them to be rather habituall than naturall. 1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* Introd., In a Tertian Ague, when it is fix'd and habitual for many days. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 25 Repeat them 'till it becomes habitual to him, to keep his Ground certain, advance...and observe a due Time. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 253 Habitual dissoluteness of manners. 1824 W. IRVING T. *Trav.* I. 108 An Englishman's habitual diffidence and awkwardness of address. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* viii. (1873) 205 How unconsciously many habitual actions are performed. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 92 The thin, drawn features wear the expression of habitual pain.

b. *transf.* Of an agent: That habitually does or is what is denoted by the noun; constantly or customarily occupied in a practice. Of a volcano: Constantly or frequently active or in eruption.

1825 *MACAULAY Ess., Milton* (1854) 5 A habitual drunkard. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 329 [He] supposed it to have been once a great habitual volcano, like Vesuvius. 1866 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict. c. 99* § 1 This Act may be cited as The Habitual Criminals Act, 1866. 1875 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* i. iii. 20 Almost all English people are habitual tea-drinkers.

3. Commonly or constantly used; usual, accustomed.

a 1654 *SELDEN Table-T.* (Arb.) 100 Proverbs are habitual to a Nation, being transmitted from Father to Son. 1750 *SHEENSTONE Rural Elegance* 202 Th' habitual scene of hill and dale. 1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 16 The whale-fishers...who most distinguished themselves by their habitual success in capturing those formidable creatures. 1863 *Geo. ELIOT Romola* ii. xxxii, A low stool...was Romola's habitual seat when they were talking together.

B. *ellipt.* as sb. †1. A latent or inherent affection of the soul (cf. A. 1 b). *Obs. rare.*

1650 O. SEDGWICK *Christ the Life* 22 For the Habituals of Grace...and...for the Comfortables of Grace.

2. A habitual criminal, drunkard, etc. *collog.*
 1884 *Gd. Words* 398/2 As a body the 'habituals' are no doubt rightly labelled dangerous. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 5/1 Four 'habituals' at ten grains a day in every thousand people, would practically account for the whole of the opium lawfully consumed.

Hence **Habituality**, the quality or state of being habitual, habitualness; in quot. 1858, the state of being fixed in old habits. **Habitualize** *v. trans.*, to render habitual.

1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 517 With the sole expectation of rivetting and habitualizing the three virtues thereby in our hearts. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 403 Adjectives in *ive*, as *communicative, conducive, expressive*, bear to the participles present...the relation of habituality to actuality. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. I.* iii. viii. (1872) 189 With our ponderous Austrian depth of Habituality and indolence of Intellect.

Habitually (*habitiuāli*), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

†1. With respect to habit, disposition, or constitution; inherently, essentially; potentially.

(Sometimes opposed to *actually*: cf. prec. 1, and DISPOSITIVELY 1.) *Obs.*

1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. iv. § 6 The gifts and virtues which Christ as man hath above men...make him really and habitually a man more excellent than we are. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* i. v. (1640) 50 Though Adam were perfect habitually yet not actually, I mean though hee had an ability to attain perfect knowledge of God and the creatures, yet hee had not yet actually gotten all such knowledge. 1660 *BOND Sent. Reg.* 70 Our Anabaptists, and Puritans...pretend that the Government originally proceedeth and habitually resideth in the people. 1671 *FLAVEL Fount. Life* vii. 19 If you stand not Habitually ready to leave father [etc.].

2. In the way of habit or settled practice; constantly, usually, customarily.

1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* L. xxx, Often repeated acts make us habitually evil. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 94 Supreme authority placed in the hands of men not taught habitually to respect themselves. 1883 *FROUDE in Contemp. Rev.* XLIV. 3 A God-fearing man, who prayed habitually at his children's bedside.

Habitualness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being habitual; customariness.

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* iii. vii. 337 The use of the first Particle, is to denote the Habitualness of any such thing. 1739 S. CLARKE *Serm.* cxliv. Wks. 1738 II. 188 The Habitualness of our Obedience. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 489 The prophet expresses the habitualness of these visitations by a vivid present.

†**Habituary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **habituarius*, f. *habitus* HABIT.] = HABITUAL 2 b.

1657 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 3 How difficult a thing it was to invert the course of Nature...confirm'd by continuance of practice, and made habituary by custom.

†**Habituate** (*habitiuāt*), *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *habituatus*, pa. ppl. of *habituare*: see next.]

1. Made or become habitual; formed into a habit; established by repetition or continuance.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 94 b. When it is habituate by custome. 1689-90 *TEMPLE Ess. Heroick Virtue* vi. (Jod.), Either native, or habituate. 1720 *WELTON Suffer. Son of God* I. ii. 33 In an habituate course to pursue its Dictates.

2. Of a person: Grown accustomed (to a thing); established in a habit or custom (= HABITUAL 2 b).

1606 *BP. ANDREWES Serm.* II. 203 That we might grow habituate in grace. 1666 *BACON Sylva* § 383 Islanders habituate to moist airs. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Parioned* II. i. (1713) 143 An old habituate sinner.

Habituate (*habitiuāt*), *v.* [f. L. *habituāt*, ppl. stem of *habituare* to bring into a condition, f. *habitus* condition, HABIT. Cf. F. *habituier*.]

†1. *trans.* To render (anything) habitual, form into a habit. *Obs.*

a 1613 *OVERBURY News from Sea* Wks. (1856) 181 Small faults habituate, are as dangerous as little leaks unfound. 1615 *BARGRAVE Serm.* E iii, No injury...could habituate in him an Italianate and eternal malice. 1649 *BP. HALL Cases Cons.* iv. (1654) 26 A practice that is now so habituated amongst all nations.

2. To fix (any one) in a habit; to accustom to, familiarize with. *Pa. ppl.* Used, accustomed. Const. to + *in*, + *into*, + *with*, to do something.

1530 *PALSGR.* 577/1 And I may ones habituate hym in this condycyon, all is safe. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* § 1 A man that is habituated with righteousness. 1630 *BRATHWAIT Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 4 To...habituate him to a more generous forme. 1680 *CHARNOCK Attrib. God* (1834) I. 4 He that habituates himself in some sordid lust. 1793 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 202 By Use you must habituate your self to let the edge of your Tool bear upon the Work when the Pole...comes down. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* ix. 308 In minds not habituated to accurate thinking.

absol. 1669 W. ARTHUR *Ld. C.-J. Herbert's Acc. Examined* 58 Mischiefs more remote...may habituate to Corruption.

†3. To settle as an inhabitant (in a place). *Obs.*

[After F. *habituier*.]

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* (1634) 548, I shall never be...so strictly habituated in my country, that I would follow him.

1695 *TEMPLE Introd. Hist. Eng. Wks.* II. 584 (L.) Many gentlemen left their families habituated in these countries.

4. To resort to habitually, to frequent. *U.S.*

1871 'OUIDA' *Fitz's Election* (Tauchn.) 185 Lounge in the bay window, habituate the couillies and employ...other methods for killing time. 1883 *National Baptist* (U.S.) XIX. 769 The places which he habituated and glorified.

Habituated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED 1.]

†1. Made habitual, formed into a habit. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devil* 55 Any unmortified, habituated, affected sinne. 1653 *MANTON Exp. James* ii. 13 Habituated dispositions, good or bad.

2. Fixed in a habit, accustomed.

1619 *JER. DYKE Counterpoysion* 8 A man may fall into these sinnes, and yet not be an habituated sinner. 1655 R. YOUNGE *Agst. Drunkards* 6 An habituated, infatuated, incorrigible, cauterized Drunkard. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 47 To prevent the stomach from becoming the habituated slave of any kind of food.

Habituation (*habitiuātiō*), [ad. med.L. *habituatiō-em*, n. of action f. *habituare*: see above. Cf. obs. F. *habituatiō*.]

†1. The action of rendering or becoming habitual; formation of habit. *Obs.*

c 1449 *PECKOCK Repr.* iii. xix. 415 Habituationem and custom. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 90 The inclinations and dispositions, which by our own industry and habituations are turned now into natural.

2. The action of habituating or accustoming, or the condition of being habituated (to something).

1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) II. 12 Such is the effect of habituation, that...if passing a river, he hardly puts down his head in effort to drink. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Oct., Power to endure is most usually the result of habituation to work.

Habitude (*hæbitūd*). Also 5 *abitude*. [a. F. *habitude* (14th c. in Littre) disposition, habit, ad. L. *habitudo* condition, plight, habit, appearance, f. *habit*, ppl. stem of *habere*.]

1. Manner of being or existing; constitution; inherent or essential character; mental or moral constitution, disposition; usual or characteristic bodily condition, temperament: = HABIT sb. 5, 8.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 65 *pe leche muste loke pe disposicioun, be abitude, age, vertu, and complexion of him pat is woundid.* 1540 *MORVINE'S Iteus Introd. Wks.* Biv b, Helthe is a temperat habitude of the bodye. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 996 Vertue proceeding from the sincere habitude of the spirit. 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 114 His real habitude gave life and grace To appertainings and to ornament. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 9 Bodily exercise...addeth thereto a good habitude and strong constitution. 1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* ii. 86 Because they had not *evēia*, a good habitude of soul. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 7 By a happy comparison of the habitudes of the adjacent fossils. 1890 *PROCTOR Other Worlds* 8 Various as are the physical habitudes which we encounter as we travel over the surface of our globe.

†2. Manner of being with relation to something else; relation, respect. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 123 He is so contained in the Sacrament, that he abideth in heaven: and we determine no other presence but of habitude. 1589 *GOLDING De Mornay* 39 There is a Father, a Sonne, and a habitude of them both, which wee would haue called the Loue, the Union, or the kindnesse of them, that is to wit, the Holy Ghost. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus. Annot.*, The habitude (which we call proportion) of one sound to another. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vi. iii. 288 The habitude of this inferior globe unto the superiour. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iv. xi. § 14 The same Ideas having immutably the same Habitudes one to another. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciphron* iv. § 21 Proportion...signifies the habitude or relation of one quantity to another.

†b. *In full habitude*: to the full extent, wholly, entirely. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *in all respects*.)

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) I. 165 Although I believe not the report in full habitude.

†3. Familiar relation or acquaintance; familiarity, intimacy; association, intercourse. *Obs.* (Cf. HABIT sb. 10.)

1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xvii. Notes 271 Most kinde habitude then was twixt him and the Pope. 1655 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) III. 65 The discourse of some with whom I have had some habitudes since my coming home. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 314 The entertainment found among their play-fellows, and habitude with the rest of the family. 1796 *BURKE Lett. Noble Ld. Wks.* VIII. 56, I have lived for a great many years in habitudes with those who professed them.

†b. *concr.* A person with whom one is familiar; an associate, acquaintance. *Obs. rare.*

1676 *ETHERIDGE Man of Mode* iv. i, La Comeus and Sallyes were the only habitudes we had.

4. A disposition to act in a certain way, arising either from natural constitution, or from frequent repetition of the same act; a customary or usual mode of action: = HABIT sb. 9.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* ii. xi. (1632) 235 A man shall plainly perceive in the minds of these two men...so perfect an habitude unto vertue, that [etc.]. 1641 *MARCOMBES in Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 234 Beter for a yong Gentleman not to haue learned under another then to haue taken an ill habitude. 1683 *DRYDEN Life Plutarch* xi An habitude of commanding his passions in order to his health. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* I. v. § 2 Many habitudes of life, not given by nature, but which nature directs us to acquire. 1766 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 14/1 Attachment to those habitudes which they derived from their ancestors. 1805 *SVP. SMITH Mor. Philos.* xvii. (1830) 242 All the great habitudes of every species of animals have repeatedly been proved to be independent of imitation. 1829 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 367/2 The habitude of nearly three months renders this food...more commodious to my studies and more conducive to my sleep. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 233 The bird, contrary to his habitude, was roosting on a lower perch.

b. (Without a or *pl.*) = HABIT sb. 9 b.

1599 *JAS. I Bactra. Δωρον* (1682) 28 Which...by long habitude, are thought rather vertue than vice among them. c 1704 *PRIOR Henry & Emma* 463 Brought by long habitude from bad to worse. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 98 ¶ 11 [They] can be learned only by habitude and conversation. 1826 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* 307 The natural effect of local habitude is to produce local attachment. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 642/2 In the new land...the fetters of habitude fall off and the cultivated man will work like the hind.

†5. *Chem. (pl.)* Ways of acting or 'behaviour' of one substance with another; reaction. *Obs.*

1793 *HOPE in Phil. Trans. Edin.* (1798) IV. 20 Habitudes of Strontian mineral with acids. 1818 *FARADAY Exp. Res.* xxxii. (1826) 183 Most authors...have noticed its habitudes with sulphuric acid. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 78 Trial should be made of the habitudes of different colours in combination with their flux.

|| **Habitué** *abitiue*. [F. *habitué* (fem. -ée, pa. ppl. of *habituier* to HABITUATE, to bring into a habit.) One who has the habit of going to or frequenting a place; a habitual visitor or resident.

1818 J. W. CROKER *Jrnl.* 7 Dec. in C. *Papers* (1884) I. iv. 122 The habitué of Otlands give her *étrennes* and receive them in return from her. 1841 *LEVER C. O'Malley* xxvii,

A smile in which any habitué of the house would have read our fate. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxviii, Old habits of the boxes.

† **Habituosus** *a.* Obs. rare. [ad. L. type **habituosus*, f. *habitus* HABIT.] Belonging to the 'habit' or mental constitution; native.

1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* 1. To Rdr. 12 Those learned and habituous abilities can far better perform it.

† **Habitura**, *f. habit-*: see HABITUR.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* 1. iv, Each Ape. That can no sooner ken what's virtuous, But will avoid it, and be vicious. Without much doe, or farre fetch't habitude (vime cure).

|| **Habitus** *hæ'bitūs*. [L.] HABIT *sb.* 5, 6.

1886 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, *Habitus*, same as *Habit*, and *Habit of body*. 1886 *Science* 22 Jan. 87/1 The disposition to the disease,—the consumptive habitus.

Hable, early form of **ABLE**: see also **HABILE**.

Hablement, obs. form of **HABILIMENT**.

Hab-nab, **Hab** or **nab**: see **HAB**.

Habound, -ance, -ant, etc. obs. ff. **ABOUND**,

ABUNDANCE, etc., very frequent from 14th to 16th c.

Habourgioun, -joyn, obs. ff. **HAUBERGEON**.

Habrik, obs. form of **HAUBERK**.

Habrocrame (*hæ'brōkram*). Zool. [ad. mod. L. *Habrocrama*, f. Gr. *ḥabros* delicate, graceful + *κράνη* hair.] Name of a genus of small South American rodents with large ears like the chinchillas.

|| **Habromania** (*hæbrōmāniā*). Path. [mod. L., f. Gr. *ḥabros* graceful, delicate + *μανία* madness.] A kind of insanity in which the delusions are of a cheerful or gay character.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Habroneme (*hæ'brōnem*), *a.* Min. [f. Gr. *ḥabros* delicate + *νήμα* thread, f. *νέω* to spin.] Having the appearance of fine threads.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Habund, -ant, obs. ff. **ABOUND**, **ABUNDANT**.

Habund(ne), obs. form of **HAUBERDINE**.

Haburdepayes, obs. form of **HAVERDUPOIS**.

Habur, **habyrgen**, -gin, -joun, etc., obs. ff. **HAUBERGEON**.

Habylle, **habylle**, obs. forms of **HABILLE** *v.*

Habyllment, -byly-, obs. ff. **HABILIMENT**.

Hacbus/h, obs. forms of **HACKBUSH**.

Hace, *Sc.* form of **HOASE**, **HOARSE *a.***

Hache (*haʃ*). Now only as *F.* [a. *F. hache* (12th c. in Littré) = Sp. *hacha*, It. *accia* = OHG. **happja*, whence *heppa*, MHG. *hepe* scythe, bill, sickle.]

† **L.** An ax, hatchet. Obs.

1883 *De Coupiatoribus providendis* in Rymer *Feodera* (1727) II. 207 Magnam & fortem hachiam vel securim, ad grossas & parvas arbores succidendas.] 13. *Coer de L.* 4357 Some caughte a bote and some an hach. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 32 He slouh Colibrant with hache Daneis. a1375 *Joseph Arim.* 503 He hedde an hache vpon heiz wip a gret halue. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* ccx. 307 Holdyng naked swerdes or haches or axis danoys. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* 1. xviii, His sworde or hache of steale.

2. **Prehist. Archaeol.** [mod. *F. hache*]: see quot. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* 163 The Palaeolithic implements consist of the flake, the chopper, the hache, or oval pointed implement intended for use without a handle.

Hache: see **HACHY** and **HASH**.

Hache, -ed, **hachet**: see **HATCH**, -ED, -ET.

† **Hachee**. Obs. [a. OF. *hachee*, *hacheice* pain,

anguish, torment.] Pain, pang, torment.

c1330 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* 1. liii. (1860) 33 Therefore ye shuldren breke al and brose bi smale gobettes and parties, in grete syngines and grete hachees in thinkinge.

Hachee, **Hachey**: see **HACHY**.

|| **Hachis** (*haʃ*). [F.: cf. **HACHY**.] = **HASH**.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlv. 72 A curious hachis of the lights, liver, and blood of a hare. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 173 What a hachis you made of it!

Hachisch, -ish, var. of **HASHISH**.

|| **Hachure** (*haʃʊr*), *sb.* [a. mod. *F. hachure* hatching, f. *hacher*: see **HATCH** *v.* and -URE.] In *Cartography*, (plur.): The lines used in hill-shading to indicate the more or less steep slope of the surface. Also *attrib.* as in *hachure lines*.

1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 173 The scale of shade is made to express the degree of slope by the strength of the hachure lines. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 12 If the ground is steep, the lines, or hachures, are drawn thick and close together, so that the hill's slopes become dark. 1887 J. T. WALKER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 709/2 There are two rival methods of hill-shading—one by horizontal contours, the other by vertical hachures.

Hachure, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To shade (a map) with hachures to represent the elevations. Hence **Hachured** *ppl. a.*; **Hachuring** *vbl. sb.*

1864 in WEBSTER. 1895 *Athenæum* 23 May 655/2 The Hill features... are printed in a separate colour... making the Map much more picturesque than the usual black hachuring permits. 1894 *Lit. World* 3 Aug. 76 How vividly hachured maps may bring out the important physical features of accented ground.

† **Hachy**. Obs. Also 4 **haché**, 7 **hachee**, **hachey**. [The 14th c. form app. represents an OF. *haché*, from pa. pple. of *hacher* to **HASH**; the 17th c. *hachee*, -ey, -y may be the same, or may phoneti-

cally represent *F. hachis* (1539 in R. Estienne) in same sense. See also **HASH**.] = **HASH**.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15759 And passed wel po hat hache; So swete a mete neuer or et he. 1611 CORG., *Hachis*, a hache, or haches; a sliced gallimaufrey, or minced meat. a1648 *Digby Closet Open.* (1677) 151 Small cut juicy Hachy of Rabbet, Capon, or Mutton. *Ibid.*, A nourishing Hachy. a1668 SIR W. WALLER *Dir. Medit.* (1839) 46 If our forefathers could see our hachees, and ollies, and hodgpodges.

|| **Hacienda** (*asi'endā*). [Sp. (*ahye'nda*) = landed property, estate, domestic work, (OSp. *facienda*, Pg. *fazenda*):—L. *facienda* things to be done, f. *facere* to do.] In Spain, and existing or former Sp. colonies: An estate or 'plantation' with a dwelling-house upon it; a farming, stock-raising, mining, or manufacturing establishment in the country; sometimes, a country-house.

1717 FREZIER *Voy. S. Sea* 135 That they call *La Hacienda de la Marquesa*, or the Marchioness's Estate.] 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 116 These extensive tracts of land are divided into *Haciendas*, or estates belonging to noble families of Lima. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. 256 The *Hacienda* of Pátos was a square enclosure of about three hundred feet. 1854 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xv. 477 A square house (the *hacienda* or farm) contained nearly eighty negroes. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Hacienda*, in mining is usually applied to the offices, principal buildings, and works for reducing the ores.

Hack (*hæk*), *sb.* 1. Also 4-5 **hak**, *e*, 5 **haco**, 5-7 **hacks**. [In sense 1, known from end of 13th c.; app. cognate with MHG. and Ger. *hacke*, Da. *hakke* pick-ax, mattock, hoe, Du. *hak* hoe, mattock, in Kilian *hacke*; related to **HACK** *v.* 1. The word is not found in OE., nor in ON. The other senses are prob. of later derivation from the vb.: cf. Da. and Sw. *hak* notch, from *hakken*.]

1. A tool or implement for breaking or chopping up. *a.* Various applied to agricultural tools of the mattock, hoe, and pick-ax type.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 1241 He lened him þan apon his hak, Wit seth his sun þus-gat he spak. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 169/2 A Hacc, *biden*, *q.* *Ibid.* 170/1 An Hak (A. hake), *biden*, *fossorium*, *ligo*, *marra*. 1594 *1st* *Entry Bks.* (Surtees) 36 Payed for sharring the church hake. 1616 SURF. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 655 Such seeds may be sowne in little furrowes made with a hake or grubbing axe. 1680 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. ii. (1668) 4 With these hacks you shall hew and cut to pieces all the earth formerly plowed up furrow by furrow. 1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 34 A Hack; a Pick-ax; a Mattock made only with one, and that a broad end. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 34 The custom... of breaking the ground or clods with a sort of hack. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hack*, half a mattock, one without the adze end.

b. A two-pronged tool like a mattock, used for pulling up turnips, dragging dung, etc.; = **DRAG** 2 *e.*

1797 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIX. 535 (Jam.) They loosen all the ground completely with a hack, an instrument with a handle of about 4 or 5 feet long, and two iron prongs like a fork, but turned inwards. 1808-25 JAMIESON s. v. *Hack*, *Mudhack*, a pronged mattock, used for dragging dung from carts. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 505 They [turnips] are pulled up by a peculiar drag, or 'hack' as it is (locally called [N. Rid. Yorks.]).

c. A miner's pick used for breaking stone, esp. in sinking work.

1681 HOUGHTON *Compl. Miner Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hack*, a tool that miners use like a mattock. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Hack*, a Tool much used in Mines, where it is soft Work to cut it with. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-Trade Terms* Northumb. & Durh. 28 *Hack*, a heavy and obtuse-pointed pick, of the length of 18 inches, and weight of 7 lbs., used in sinking or stone work. 1871 MORGAN *Mining Tools* 72 The pick is notably a miner's implement. In different districts it is called either a 'mandrel', 'pike', 'slitter', 'mattock', or 'hack'.

d. A bill for cutting wood: see also quot. 1875. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hack*, a tool for cutting jags or channels in trees for the purpose of bleeding them. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Hack*, a sharp blade on a long handle used for cutting billets in two.

2. A gash or wound made by a cutting blow or by rough or clumsy cutting; a cut, a nick; *spec.* a notch made in a tree to mark a particular spot or to serve as a guide through a wood; a 'blaze' (U.S.); a 'chap' in the skin.

c1575 *Perf. Bk. Kepinges Sparhawkes* (Harting) 34 Take a pece of clene yonge beefe cut. wth ought haks or jaggies. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 184 The hakes or rids of the lips, is a solution of continuitie in the tender flesh of the lip. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 222 Looke you what haks are on his Helmet. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Hack*, a chop in the hands or feet. 1887 *Forest & Stream* XXVIII. 179 (Cent.) I went into the woods to cut a hack as a guide in hunting.

b. **Curling**. An indentation made in the ice to steady the foot when hurling the stone.

a1812 *Acc. Curling* 6 (Jam.) A longitudinal hollow is made to support the foot, close by the tee. This is called a *hack* or *hatch*. 1894 *HEATHCOTE Skating & Curling* 361 He [the curler] must first fit the tee, while his right foot rests in the hack or on the heel of the cramp.

c. **Football**. A cut or gash in the skin caused by a kick with the toe of a boot.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vi. (1871) 115 [They] showed the haks they had received in the good cause. 1880 *Times* 12 Nov. 4/5 Hacks and bruises and hurts more serious are not noticed in the heat of the last few moments.

† 3. A ridge of earth thrown up by ploughing or hoeing; = **COMB** 6 *c.* Obs. exc. *dial.*

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* III. i. 13 (E. D. S.) That

ground which was fallowed in April into broad lands is commonly stirred this month (May) into hacks. *Ibid.* IV. i. 20 (E. D. S.) Flowing the land across in hacks or combs.

4. Hesitation in speech.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vi. xvii. 270 He speaks to this very question... with so many hacks and hesitations. 1881 F. G. LEE *Reg. Baront.* iv. 46 After many hacks and stammers, he would get through a few sentences of the exordium haltingly.

5. A short dry hard cough.

1885 L. W. CHAMPNEY in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 370/1 She had a little hack of a cough.

Hack, *sb.* 2. Also 6 **hacks**. [In sense 2, another form of the words **HATCH** and **HECK**, having the consonant of the latter with the vowel of the former; cf. *hetch*, a variant of *hatch*. The other senses do not run quite parallel with those of *hack* and *heck*, and it is possible that some of them are of different origin.]

1. **Falconry**. The board on which a hawk's meat is laid. Hence applied to the state of partial liberty in which eyas hawks are kept before being trained, not being allowed to prey for themselves. *To fly, be at hack*, to be in this state.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 175 To convey in the deuse whereon their meate is served called amongst falconers the Hacke. 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observ.* *Hawking* 29 Falcons that had flown long at hack, and preyed frequently for themselves before they were taken up. 1854 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley Indus* iv. 43 As soon as they begin to fly strongly they must be taken from hack. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 39 The food is put out—one ration for each of the hawks which are 'at hack'.

2. A rack to hold fodder for cattle. *To live at hack and manger*, i.e. in plenty, 'in clover'. Usually **HECK**; see also **HATCH**. *q.* Obs. exc. *dial.* 1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 23 A Hack (Lincolns.). Fani conditorum, seu praecepta cancellatum signat; a Rack. 1795 in J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perih.* (1799) 543 A small hack full of fine hay. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* xxvi. (D.), The servants at Lochmarlie must be living at hack and manger. 1825 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 9 Dec. [She] lived with half the gay world at hack and manger.

3. A frame on which bricks are laid to dry before burning; a row of moulded bricks laid out to dry.

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 42 The Hacks (or Places where they Row them [bricks] up, to admit the Wind and Air to dry them). 1873 ROBERTSON *Engineer. Notes* 27 He... wheels them [the bricks] down to the hacks which should be between the moulding shed and kiln. 1896 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIII. 23/1 The stacking of the bricks in long rows or hacks, about five or six bricks high.

4. = **HACK** *sb.* 3 1.

1808-25 in JAMIESON. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Hack*, a framework for drying fish.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Hack-barrow**, a barrow on which bricks are conveyed from the moulder's table to the hacks; **hack-bell** (see quot.); **hack-board** = sense 1; **hack-cap**, a cover of straw to protect sun-dried bricks from the rain; **hack-hawk**, a hawk kept 'at hack'; **hack-plaoe** (see quot.); **hack-plank**, one on which bricks are laid to dry.

1891 HARTING *Gloss. Falconry*, **Hack-bells*, large heavy bells put on hawks to hinder them from preying for themselves whilst 'flying at hack'. 1892 *Consigning & Falconry* (Badm. Libr.) 240 As soon as the young hawks have returned to feed at evening on the 'hack-board'. 1892 *Standard* 16 Sept. 8/2 Brickmakers' plant and stock, comprising a large quantity of 'hack caps', 'hack planks'. 1896 *Blome Gentl. Recreat.* II. 62 **Hack Hawk*, is a Tackler.

1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observ.* *Hawking* 9 Small leaden bells are sometimes attached to hawk's legs, to prevent them from preying for themselves. When thus kept, they are termed hack hawks. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 39, The 'hack' place... is an open spot... where the youngsters will be left at complete liberty for the next few weeks. An open moor or large common serves the purpose admirably.

Hack, *sb.* 3 (*a.*) [An abbreviation of **HACKNEY**, in its various senses, at first in slang use, and mostly familiar or contemptuous. The various senses are connected with those of **HACKNEY** more closely than with each other. Cf. the following:]

a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hacks*, or *Hackneys*, Hirelings. 1721 BAILEY, *Hack*, a common Hackney Horse. 1730-6 — (folio), *Hack*, a common hackney Horse, Coach, or Strumpet.]

1. 1. A hackney horse; = **HACKNEY** 1 and 2.

2. A horse let out for hire; *depreciatively*, a sorry or worn out horse; a jade.

1721 BAILEY (see above). 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) 26 Beaten Tits, that had just had the Mortification of seeing my Hack of a Pegasus come in before them. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Louiad* II. 43 Mount on a Jack-Ass... astride his braying hack. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* iv. ix, Not spurring Pegasus through Temp's grove, But pacing Grub-street on a jaded hack. 1829 HOOD *Epping Hunt* xlvii, Butcher's hacks That 'shambled' to and fro. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* II, My horse, young man! He is but a hack hired from a roadside posting house.

b. *spec.* A horse for ordinary riding, as distinguished from cross-country, military, or other special riding; a saddle-horse for the road.

The word implies technically a half-bred horse with more bone and substance than a thorough-bred.

Cover, *Covert-hack*, a horse for riding to the 'meet', or to the covert, where he is exchanged for the hunter. *Park-hack*, a handsome 'well-mannered' horse for riding in the park; so *Town-hack*. *Road-hack*, a horse for riding on the road, travelling, etc.; a roadster.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 72 Lord Huntley's famous hack. **1841** J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 228 Six hunters and two cover-hacks. **1856** *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 Apr. 390/3 Sir Charles Knightley... stuck to his road hack long after his neighbours had taken to post-horses. **1859** *Art of Taming Horses* viii. 132 A cover or country hack must be fast, but need not be so showy in action or handsome as a town hack. **1860** EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 340 The hack is a better roadster than the Arab barb. **1861** *Times* 11 July, Every man who... saunters through Rotten-row from 12 to 2 on a high-priced hack. **1866** Miss BRADDON *Lady's Mile* ii, Society doesn't compel him to ride his park-hack across country. **1874** YOUATT *Horse* iv. (ed. 4) 91 One of those animals rare to be met with, that could do almost anything as a hack, a hunter, or in harness.

2. A vehicle plying for hire; a hackney coach or carriage; = HACKNEY 5. Now only *U.S.*

1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* iii. ii, We'll take a Hack—Our maid shall go with us. **1711** — *Spect.* No. 510 P. 1, I was the other day driving in a hack thro' Gerard-street. **1752** FIELDING *Amelia* iv. iii, She took a hack and came directly to the prison. **1795** *Boston (U.S.) Gas.* 28 Dec. 3/1 There is but little safety for the children and children (in the streets of Boston), but in the hacks. **1823** SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 11 Feb. (1894) II. 166 To make their way in a noble hack, with four horses. **1874** HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* 55 iv. (ed. 4) 91 One of those animals rare to be met with, that could do almost anything as a hack, a hunter, or in harness. **23 Nov. 1913** The hacks and wire-pullers on his own side in politics.

3. The driver of a hackney carriage. Obs.

1687 MONTAGUE & PRIOR *Wind & Panth. Transv.* 21 [They] slipping through the Palsgrave, bilkt poor Hack. **1713** STEELE *Guardian* No. 14 P. 2 The happy minute... when our hack had the happiness to take in his expected fare.

4. A person whose services may be hired for any kind of work required of him; a common drudge, = HACKNEY 3; esp. a literary drudge, who hires himself out to do any and every kind of literary work; hence, a poor writer, a mere scribbler.

a 1700 [see etym. above]. **a 1774** GOLDSM. *Epit. on E. Purdon*, Here lies poor Ned Purdon... Who long was a bookseller's hack. **1798** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy Wks.* 1812 IV. 424 The paper to which he was a hack. **1831** MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Croker's Boswell* (1887) 187 The last survivor of the genuine race of Grub Street hacks. **1865** TROILLOPE *Belton Est.* ii. 22 A hard-working clerical hack. **1895** *Times* 23 Nov. 1913 The hacks and wire-pullers on his own side in politics.

b. slang. A prostitute; a bawd.

1730-6 [see etym. above]. **1864** WEBSTER, *Hack*... a procurer.

5. Anything that is in indiscriminate and everyday use, and is 'hackneyed' or deprived of novelty and interest by such use; a hackneyed sermon, book, quotation, etc.: cf. sense 9. Obs.

1711 *Vind. Saccherelli* 88 Was not this Sermon of the Doctors a common Hack at Oxford? **1740** DYCHE & PARDON, *Hack*, any thing that is used in common, or upon all occasions, as a horse, cloak, etc. **1775** ASH, *Hack*... any thing commonly used, any thing used in common. **1790** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* (1854) V. 8 *Well* (for that is my hack, as 'however' is my dearest Susan's) we set off. **1805** G. COLMAN *John Bull* iii. 1 (Stratm.), You'll find [Fielding's] *Tom Jones*... Psha! that's such a hack.

b. slang. Applied to persons: see quot.

1876 JAS. GRANT *One of the 600* i. 8 The garrison hacks, or passé belles, whose names and flirtations are standing jokes. **6. Naut.** A watch used, in taking observations, to obviate the necessity of moving the standard chronometer. Also *hack-watch*, *job watch*.

1851-9 G. B. AIRY in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 3 If a hack-watch is used, the comparison of the hack-watch with the chronometer must be given. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hack watch*. **1881** HAMERSLY *Naval Encycl.*, *Hack*.

II. attrib. and Comb. (passing into adj.).

7. In apposition or attrib., as a hack-horse = sense 1; so hack-cob, -poster; b. hack-cab, -cabriolet, -carriage, -chaise, -shay (see sense 2); c. employed as a hack, at any one's service for literary or other work, for hire, as hack attorney, author, moralist, pen, preacher, runner, scribe, writer.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vii. § 52 (1740) 541 And so on to the Hack-Runners and Writers. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. ix, Unluckily, a few miles before she entered that town, she met the hack attorney. **1792** WAKEFIELD *Mem.* (T.), Hack preachers employed in the service of defaulters and absentees. **1796** JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* v, Mrs. Long... had to come to the ball in a hack chaise. **1814** D'ISRAËLI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 282 A hack author for the booksellers. **1816** *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 239 A fall of 504 per cent... in nag and hack horses. **1827** SCOTT *Jrnl.* 27 Apr., The hack-horse patiently trudges to the pole of his chaise. **1834** A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) III. 163 The journey... was no more to be accomplished... with his own horses, so he took hack-posters. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvii, He called a hack-cabriolet. **1856** *Illustr. Lond. News* 2 Feb. 126/2 A hack brougham for morning calls. **1868** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* i. 356 Villifying with their hack pens. **1878** MORLEY *Carlyle* 190 The hack moralist of the pulpit or the press. **1882** E. W. GOSSE *Gray* vii. 142 Three hack-writers... were copying MSS. for hire.

8. attrib. Of or belonging to a hack (senses 1, 2), as hack-driver, -rider, -stand. Also HACKMAN.

1854 M. HARLAND *Alone* xvi, Going to every hack-stand in the city. **1881** *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 196/2 Galloping is a pace not generally indulged in by hack riders. **1889** A. C. GUNTER *That Frenchman* xii, It occurs to her to ask the hack-driver a question. *Ibid.* xiii, Near a hack-stand... he tells his assistant to jump out.

9. attrib. or adj. a. In common or promiscuous use; hackneyed; trite, commonplace. b. Of a hired sort. Also HACK-WORK.

1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, This, indeed, is now VOL. V.

become our hack speech to Mr. Crutchley. **1818** BYRON *Juan* iv. xvii, When the old world grows dull and we are sick of its hack sounds and sights. **1859** KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 254 To use a hack quotation. **1862** SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* iii. 156 The hack language on this subject is exceedingly injurious. **1883** *Century Mag.* XXVI. 285, I do more or less work of a hack kind for the magazines.

† **Hack**, sb. 4 = HACKLE sb. 1 3, cover of a bee-hive. **1658** EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 100 Like the cover or hack of a bee-hive.

† **Hack**, sb. 5 = HACKLE sb. 2 1, a flax-comb.

1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* iv. xxv. 156 [Flax] kemmed with hackes, till all the membrans be pilled clean.

Hack (hack), v. 1 Forms: 3 **hack**, 3-6 **hacke**, **hakke**, (4 *Sc. heke*), (6 *pa. pple. hacken*), 5 **hak** (e, 5-**hack**. [Early ME. *hack-en*, repr. OE. **haccian* (whence *to-haccian* to hack in pieces):—Common WGer. **hakôn*: cf. OFris. *to-hakia*, MHG., MLG., MDu., G. *hacken*, mod. Du. *hakken*.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To cut with heavy blows in an irregular or random fashion; to cut notches or nicks in; to mangle or mutilate by jagged cuts. In earlier use chiefly, To cut or chop up or into pieces, to chop off. Const. *about, away, down, off, up*.

a 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 139 A maiden bad to kinge his heued, and he hit bad of aken. **a 1225** Ancr. R. 298 Heo hakede of his heued. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 216 [He] by pece mele haked yf al to nogte. **c 1375** Sc. Leg. *Saints, Cecile* 205 Pu ma heke þaim as þu wil. **c 1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2007 He... leet comande anon to hakke and hewe The okes olde. **c 1440** Anc. Cookery in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 440 Sethe hom, and hak hom smal. **1571** Mem. *Ripon* (Surtees) I. 308 Did cut and hacke away certayne pipes of leade. **1596** SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV. ii. iv. 187 My Sword hackt like a Hand-saw. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 212 Causing them to be hacked very small. **a 1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) X. viii. (R.), That man who could stand and see another stripped or hacked in pieces by a thief or a rogue. **1788** BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 133 The tyrant... cut and hacked the limbs of British subjects in the most cruel... manner. **1796** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* iii. 27 Take the head up, hack it cross and cross with a knife. **a 1859** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1871) II. 694 Such a partition as is effected by hacking a living man limb from limb. **1886** OVERTON *Evang. Revival* 18th Cent. viii. 152 Buildings... hacked about to suit the taste of the last century.

2. To make incisions or jags in by other means.

a. Said of frost: To chap or crack the skin. dial.

1673 RAY *Journ.* Low C., Grison 417 Our faces were hackt and burnt... by the Cold. **1808-55** JAMIESON s.v., The hands or feet, when chapped, are said to be *hackt*.

b. Football. To kick the shin of (an opponent) intentionally with the toe of the boot.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov., The practice of 'hacking'... consists in each side kicking their opponents' shins in so fearful and violent a manner as to disable the players. **1873** H. SPENCER *Stud. Social* viii. 190 Perhaps the 'education of a gentleman' may properly include giving and receiving 'hacking' of the shins at football. **1887** SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football* (Badm. Libr.) 297 The Union Code very properly abolished hacking, tripping, and scragging.

3. a. To roughen (a grindstone). b. To dress (stone) with a hack-hammer.

1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 264 Each grindstone, when new, must itself be rough-ground into shape by the workman; and afterwards, perhaps twice or thrice a day, its worn surface must be fresh roughened for use... processes of 'razing' and 'hacking', as they are called.

4. Applied to various agricultural operations involving cutting or chopping; as, to break up the surface of the ground, to hoe in seed, to cut up by the roots, to reap pease, vetches, or the like.

1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. viii. (1668) 4 When you have thus hacked all your ground, and broke in pieces all hard crusts and roughness of the swarth. **1660** SHARROCK *Vegetables* 23 Drawing trenches in the soyle, and then drawing the earth over them with a hoe... and hacking in the seed with the same instrument. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 326 To Hack, that is to cut up Pease or other haw[m]ily stuff by the Roots, or to cut numbly any thing. **a 1722** LITTLE *Observ. Husb.* 36 (E.D.S.) Hacking is breaking the clots abroad after [the lime] is sown. **1807** VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 141 The wheat sown nine or ten pecks to the acre, and hacked in. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 541 It does not seem that the scythe was used for harvest-works, except... for hacking peas. **1888** *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Hack*, to fag or reap vetches, peas, or beans.

5. a. To hoe or plough up (the soil) into ridges: cf. HACK sb. 1 3. b. To rake (hay) into rows. dial.

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* III. viii. 36 (E.D.S.) Combing is also called hacking. **1848** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 1. 21 [The grass] is 'hacked' into small rows, the hay-makers following each other. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v. *Hay*, The grass... is next hacked or chopped with a quick action of the rake into windrows.

† **6. Mus.** To break (a note). *Obs.*

14. *Songs & Carols* 15th C. (Percy Soc.) 101 Jankyn crakit notes an hundred on a knot, And 3yt he hakkyt hem smallere than wortes to the pot. **c 1460** *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 111 Wille ye here how thay hak, oure syre, lyst, croyne. *Ibid.* 116 Say, what was his song? hard ye not how he crakyd it? Thre brefes to a long. *Ter. Pastor.* Yee, mary, he hakt it. **1496** [see HACKING vbl. sb. 2].

† **7. fig.** To mangle or 'make a hash of' (words) in utterance. Also *absol. Obs.*

[a 1555] LATIMER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. v. 31 [He would] so hawk it [a homily] and chop it that it were as good for them to be without it. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 79 Let them keepe their limbs whole, and hack our English. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* xxxviii. xiv. 991 Hacking

and hewing his words, as if hee had not been able to speake them out. **1676** [see HACKING vbl. sb. 2].

II. Intransitive senses.

8. To make rough cuts, to deal cutting blows. Const. *at, upon*.

c 1450 *Gologros & Gaw.* 980 He... Hakkit throw the hard weid, to the hede hynt. **1586** J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 149/1 Two or three hacked upon him, & gaue him such deadlie wounds that he fell downe and died. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* i. ix, I was twenty days hacking and hewing at it. **1888** *BURTON Lives* 12 Gd. Men II. ix. 212 A joint of lamb was being hacked at by the College Dean.

b. Here perh., in a fig. or transf. sense, belong to the following, transl. the Vulgate molestus esse, to be troublesome or grievous.

(But Stratmann takes it as a distinct verb.)

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxxiv. [xxxv.] 13 Whills þai to me ware Hackande [Vulg. molesti essent]. *Ibid.* lii. 4 [lv. 3] In wrath to me hakand war þai [molesti erant].

9. fig. † **To hack after**, to aim at, strive for (*obs.*). **To hack at**, to imitate (*dial.*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 399 þat is my kynde, And nouste hakke [1393 to hacke] after holynesse. **a 1420** HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 929 Upon this wofull thought I hak and hewe. **1828** *Craven Dial.*, *Hack at*, to imitate.

10. Of the teeth: To chatter. Obs. exc. dial.

c 1320 Cast. Love 1640 (Halliwell) Ther shull... here tethe togedur hacke and shake. **1549** COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 39 Theyr teeth chattering in theyr heade, they were staruen for colde. **1844** S. BAMFORD *Life of Radical* 35, I heard his teeth hacking in his head.

11. To hesitate in speech; to stammer. Cf.

HACKER v. 2. Obs. exc. dial.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 62 Hackyng and hemmyng as though our wittes were a woll gatheryng. **1604** MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 54 Yours, If you read without spelling or hacking, T. M. **1884** JEFFERIES *Life of Fields* (1891) 155 If any one takes hacks and haws in speaking, it is called 'hum-dawing'.

† **b. trans. Hack out**, to stammer out. *Obs.*

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimies* 49 If any... be admitted to his clergy, and by helpe of a... prompter, hacke out his necke-verse. **a 1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 133 Present Parisians can hardly hack out those few lines of the league between Charles and Lewis... yet remaining in old French.

† **12. To hesitate, to haggle. Obs.**

1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1776) 95 They hacke not long about the thing they sell. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii. viii. 783 [He] doth according to his wit, without hacking professe Haklūt... his greatest benefactor.

13. To cough with short, dry, oft-repeated cough.

1802 BEDDOES *Hygieia* II. 14 Marianne... has been hacking all the afternoon. Do tell her of some little thing that is good against a cough. **1886** S. W. LINC. *Gloss. s.v.*, He has been hacking like that all night.

Hack, v. 2 [f. HACK sb. 2]

1. trans. To place (bricks) in rows upon hacks or drying frames.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* II. 1046 They [bricks] are sundried or *hacked* and temporarily covered with a thatching of straw to protect them. **1884** C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Bricks*, etc. 126 Each man 'takes in his share', and carefully hacks them in the drying shed. *Ibid.* 221 Pressed bricks are seldom hacked on edge in the sheds, but are laid flatwise.

2. Falconry. To keep (young hawks) 'at hack' or in a state of partial liberty.

1883 SALVIN & BRODRICK *Falconry Gloss.* 150 Short-winged Hawks are not hacked; old Falcons are sometimes, when out of health. **1892** *Coursing & Falconry* (Badm. Libr.) 224 If hacking such hawks was not formerly practised.

Hack, v. 3 [f. HACK sb. 3]

1. trans. To make a hack of, to put to indiscriminate or promiscuous use; to make common, vulgar, or stale, by such treatment; to hackney. Also *to hack about*, *hack to death*.

1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) II. 286 Bred up to the tumbling art... and hacked about at all the petty wells near London. **1762** C. DENIS in *St. James's Mag.* I. 153 If ever tale was hackt about, Grown obsolete, almost worn out, 'Tis that which now I undertake. **1864** *Spectator* No. 1874. 614 We would that the good name had not been... hacked about all over the country and in every newspaper, until it goes against the grain to use it. **1882** MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 3 Her tenderest emotions had been hacked and vulgarized by long experience in flirtation. **1883** *St. James's Gaz.* 14 Dec. 3/2 [An] argument... which is being hacked to death in all the Radical newspapers.

2. To employ as a literary hack, hire for hack-work.

1813 SCOTT *Lett. to Lady L. Stuart* 28 Apr. in *Lockhart*, If he takes the opinion of a hacked old author like myself. **1829** — *Jrnl.* 16 Apr., For being hacked, what is it but another word for being an author?

3. a. trans. To employ (a horse) as a hack or road-horse. **b. intr.** To ride on horseback at ordinary pace, to ride on the road; distinguished from *cross-country* or *military riding*.

1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* 64 (Hoppe) He asked her if she would lend him Bella Donna to hack to cover. **1881** *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 198/2 For hacking purposes a double bridle is almost invariably used. **1891** *Riding & Polo* (Badm. Libr.) 61 Ponies are good for boys to learn upon. It is possible to hack them, but they are not hacks in the true sense of the term. **1894** *Field* 9 June p. xli/1 [These] horses have not been trained, only backed and carefully hunted with harriers and foxhounds.

4. intr. To ride in a 'hack' or cab. *U.S.*

1879 *Philad. Times* 8 May (Cent. Dict.), Are we more content to depend on street cars and walking, with the accustomed alternative of hacking at six times the money?

¶ The sense of *hack* in SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 52, 'These knights will hack', is doubtful. The senses, To be common

or vulgar; to turn prostitute; to have to do with prostitutes; and 'to become vile and vulgar' (Johnson and Nares), have been suggested; but the history and chronology of this verb, and of the sb. whence it is derived, appear to make these impossible.

† **Hack**, *v.* ⁴ [cf. **HACK** sb.⁵] = **HACKLE** *v.* ³. 1577 B. Gooe *Heresbach's Husb.* i. 1560 39 Flax.. combed and hacked upon an iron comb.

Hack, stem of **HACK** *v.* ¹ in Comb., in sense 'hacking, chopping'. Hence,

† **Hack-chip**, a hatchet; **hack-file**, a locksmith's coarse slitting-file (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **hack-hammer**, an adz-like tool with a short handle, used in dressing stone; **hack-hook** (see quot.); **hack-iron**, (a) a miner's pick, = **HACK** sb.¹ i c; (b) a chisel for cutting nails. *Cent. Dict.*; **hack-log**, † **hack-stook**, a chopping-block; **hack-saw**, a saw used in metal-cutting.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 220/2 Hachet, or 'hakchyp, securila. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 290 The whole surface of the mill-stone chopped with cross lines to make it cut faster, by means of a 'hack-hammer. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, **Hack-hook*, a curved hook with a long handle, used for cutting peas and tares, or trimming hedges. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 105 Striking it upon an upright chisel or 'hack-iron. 1831 CARLYLE *Schiller Misc. Ess.* 1872 III. 88 A good enduring 'hacklog, whereon to chop logic. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 'Hack saw, used for cutting off the heads of bolts; made of a scythe fresh serrated. 1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. 'haestok, *id.* 1a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) iii. 69 Here is a good hackstock [v. r. hack-inge stock]; on this you may hew and knock. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* viii. i. 363 The very hackstock of Divine vengeance, and the sport and pastime of Misfortune.

Hack, obs. form of **HAK**, sb.¹ and ².

Hackamore (hæ'kə-mo-ə). U. S. [? corruption of Sp. *jaquima*, formerly *xaquima*, halter, head-stall of a horse (Minshew).] A halter of horse-hair or raw hide having a nose-piece fitted to serve as the head piece of a bridle.

1886 *FARMER Americanisms*, *Hackamore*, a plaited bridle in use on the plains, made of horse-hair, and used for breaking-in purposes.

Hack-barrow: see **HACK** sb.² 5.

Hackberry (hæ'kberi). [A phonetic variant of **HAGBERRY**, q. v.] 1. A northern name for the Bird-cherry, more commonly **HAGBERRY**, q. v.

2. In North America, the fruit of the tree *Celtis occidentalis*, which resembles the bird-cherry in size; also the tree itself, of which there are several varieties, or sub-species.

1796 *MORE Amer. Geog.* I. 636 Of the natural growth.. we may reckon the .. papaw, the hackberry, and the cucumber tree. 1807 *Pike Sources Mississ.* I. App. (1810) 41 Timber, on both sides, generally hackberry, cottonwood, and ash. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 727 Another American species, *Celtis crassifolia*, often called hackberry or Hagberry, and Hoop Ash. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 360 r The hackberry tree is of middle size, attaining from 60 to 80 feet in height, and with the aspect of an elm.

Hackbolt (hæ'kbo'tl). Also **hackbolt**. A local name for the greater Shearwater, *Puffinus major*.

1843 in *Yarrell Hist. Birds* III. 505 P. Major is very well known to the Scillonians, by whom it is called *Hackbolt*. 1893 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* II. *Hackbolt*, *hackbolt*, and *hack-down*, names said to be given by the people of Scilly and Man to the larger of the species of Shearwater.

† **Hackbush**, **hagbush**. *Obs.* Also 5 hak(e)-buss, 5-6 hacbush, 6 hacbush. [a. rare OF. *hagquebusche* (1475), *hagquebusche* (1478), a. MF. *haec*-, *haegbusse*, *hakbus*, *hagebus*. (mod. Du. *haakbus*) = MLG. *hake*, *hakelbusse*, MHG. *hakelbûsche*, (mod. G. *hakelbûsche*); f. *haken*, *hake*, etc. hook + *bûsche*, *busse*, *bus* gun, fire-arm; lit. 'hook-gun', so called from the hook originally cast on the gun, by which it was attached to a point of support. In French the usual 16th c. forms were *hagquebute* and (*h*.) *arquebuse*, whence **HACKBUT** and **HARQUEBUS**.] An early form of fire-arm; = **HACKBUT**; see etymology, and **HARQUEBUS**. It was at first a wall-piece, afterwards used in the field with a portable tripod or rest.

1484 in *Harleian MS.* No. 433. If 157 b, A Warrant to the Constable of the Towre, to delivere to Roger Bkeley 8 Serpentyes upon Cartes, 28 Hackbushes with their frames. 1485 *Naval Acts. Hen. VII* (1836) 50 Hackbushes xij. 1497 *Ibid.* 95 Yrestelles for hakbushes. 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 787 The Prior of Rome was by a Hackbush slayn. β. 1539 *Indent.* in *Ar. hool.* XXII. 69 In the towre at th' end of the whyte wall, 8 double hagbushes. 1547 *Inv.* *Ibid.* 70 Hagbushes of iron, hagbushes shotte, hagbuttes of croke of iron. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 28 With artillerie, as Fawcones, serpentyes, cast hagbushes.

† **Hack**, **hagbushier**, **hagbusser**. *Obs.* [f. **PREC.** + **IER**, -**ER**.] 1. = **HARQUEBUSIER** 1.

1524 *PAGE Let.* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xi. 21 Skirmishing with four hundred hagbushiers of France. *Ibid.*, Hagbushiers myngled among our mentionid light horses.

2. = **HARQUEBUS**: cf. **HARQUEBUSHER** 2.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lii. 22 Handgoons, hakes, hagbushers, culerines, slines.

Hagbut, **hagbut** (hæ'k-, hæ'gbōt). *arch.* and *Hist.* Forms: a. 6 *hagquebute*, -*but*, 6-7 *hacbebutte*, 7- *hagbebut*, 7- *hackbut* (*hackbut*, *hackbutt*). β. 6-7 *hagbutte*, -*bute* (6 *hagbit*, *hergbut*), 7- *hagbut* (*haguebut*). [a. 15-

16th c. F. *hagquebut*, -*bute* (*hagque*-, *ague*-, *hargbute*), ad. MDu. *hakebus*, or MLG. *hakebusse*: see **HACKBUSH**. Later in the 16th c., this F. form passed (under influence of It. *archibuso*) through the intermediate *harguebute*, to *harguebuse*, *arquebuse*, whence the corresponding English forms: see **HARQUEBUS**.] 1. An early kind of portable fire-arm; = **HACKBUSH**, **HARQUEBUS**.

α. 1543 TRAHERON *Vige's Chirurg.* III. II. iii. 116 Woundes made by Hagquebutes. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* cxvii. 773 Some which had leuer to beare a hackebutte on their shoulder than a distaffe in their hand. 1611 COTGR., *Hagquebute*, an Haquebut, or Arquebuse; a Coliuer. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iv. 167 note, The identical hackbut with which Bothwellhaugh shot the Regent Murray.

β. 1541-2 *Act 33 Hen. VIII* c. 6 *Preamble*, With crosse-bowes, litill short handgunnes, and litill hagbuttes. *Ibid.* § 2 To seise and take, everie hagbut and demyhake beinge shorter in lengthe then three quarters of a Yarde. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 153 Out gais the Hergbut, in the Cannon glydis. 1588-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 40 Sorely stressit be shot of hagbute. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 316 Dischargeng thair hagbutis [L. *bombardis*]. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* v. iii. A crossbow there, a hagbut here.

† 2. **Hackbut à croc** (*acroke*, of *croche*, of *croque*, upon *croque*): see **HARQUEBUS** 2. *Obs.*

1547 [see **HACKBUSH** β]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Mak redly 300 cannons. hagbutis of croche, half haggis. 1552 EDW. VI. *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) 427 He found in the tounce.. 300 hagbutes of croke. 1563 in *Meyrick Anc. Armour* (1842) III. 37 Hagbutts upon crocke xiiij, whereof xij serviceable. 1580 LD. GREY in *Grosart Spenser's Wks.* I. 472 They had.. muskets and hackbus-croque.

† 3. A man armed with a hackbut. *Obs.*

1587 *HOLINSHED Chron. Scot.* an. 1583 (R.) Capteine Lamie.. sent with two companies of hackbutts.

4. *Comb.*, as *hackbut-man*.

1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* iv. vi. The German hagbut-men [v. r. hackbut-]. 1895 C. W. C. OMAN *Art of War* 93 Under a severe fire from the Spanish hackbutmen.

Hackbuteer, -*ier* (hæ'kbū'ti-er). Also *hag-*, *fusilier*, *cannonier*.] = next.

c. 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 16 Send to their Help 2000 Hackbutiers. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* iii. xxi. He lighted the match of his bandelier, And wofully scorch'd the hackbuteer. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. liv. 60 Two hundred hagbutiers were sent.. to help the master of Forbes.

Hackbutter, **hagbutter** (hæ'kbū'ti-er, hæ'g-). *arch.* and *Hist.* Also 6 *hagquebutter*, *Sc. hagbutar* (-*bitter*). [f. **HACKBUT** + -**ER**: see **PREC.**] A soldier armed with a hackbut; a *harquebuser*.

1544-8 in *Archaeol.* XXII. 69 There shall be 150 hagquebuters, who shall have good hagquebutes. 1548 *PATTEN Exped. Scotl.* in *Arb. Garner* III. 76 Captain of 200 Hackbutters on horseback. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Epist. 6 He renforsit the tounce vitth victualis, hagbutaris, ande munitions. a. 1637 *HAYWARD Edw. VI* (1630) 24 Of the English one Spanish hackbutter was hurt. 1777 *NIMMO Stirlingsh.* xii. 292 The passage.. was lined with an hundred Hagbutters. 1888 *Trans. Glasgow Archaeol. Soc.* I. 283 Edinburgh had furnished the hagbutters of his army.

Hacked (hækt), *pp. a.* [f. **HACK** *v.* ¹ + -**ED**.] 1. Chopped; slashed; mangled; having irregular and jagged cuts or wounds; chapped, as by frost.

c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* I. 652 Hacked leek or tendir ches. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 22 The weather hackt Troians. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. viii. 31 Beare our hackt Targets. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* II. 502 His hack'd and riven corslet. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Hackit hands*, hands chapped from exposure to cold. 1896 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 5/5 The hacked bodies of women and children.

b. *Her.* (See **QUOT.**)

1828-40 *BERRY Encycl. Her.*, *Hacked*, as a bend, &c., indented with the indents embowed. 1868 *CUSSANS Her.* (1882) 129 *Hacked*, an indented Charge is thus described, when the notches are curved on both sides, similar to the Teeth of Barnacles.

c. *Hacked Quartz*, a variety of Quartz presenting incisions, as if produced by hacking it in various directions with a knife or other sharp instrument. (Bustow, *Gloss. Min.* 1861.)

† 2. ? Spoken with hesitating utterance. *Obs. rare.*

a. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* Pref. (1618) 35 By your cloudy and hacked speeches.

Hackee (hæ'ki). [Imitative of the animal's cry.] A species of ground squirrel, the Striped or Chipping Squirrel, or Chipmuck, of North America.

1860 in *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* 1863 *WOOD Illust. Nat. Hist.* I. 599 The Hackee.. is one of the most familiar of North American quadrupeds.

Hacker (hæ'ka), *sb.* [f. **HACK** *v.* ¹ + -**ER**.] 1. One who hacks; one who hoes with a hack.

1620 *MARKHAM Fawc.* *Husb.* II. ii. (1668) 135 b. Like these cutters, and hackers, who will take the wall of men, and picke quarrells. 1580 *Pappe v. Hatchet* Bb. There is an olde hacker that shall take order for to print them. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. xiii. (1651) 118 A common hacker or notorious thief. 1649 *BUTHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) Ded., How comes City and Country to be filled with Drones and Rogues, our highways with hackers, and all places with sloth and wickedness?

† b. A 'cutter', cut-throat, bully; = **HACKSTER**. 1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 135 b. Like these cutters, and hackers, who will take the wall of men, and picke quarrells. 1580 *Pappe v. Hatchet* Bb. There is an olde hacker that shall take order for to print them.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. xiii. (1651) 118 A common hacker or notorious thief. 1649 *BUTHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) Ded., How comes City and Country to be filled with Drones and Rogues, our highways with hackers, and all places with sloth and wickedness?

† c. *fig.* One who mangles words or sense. *Obs.* a. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 606 To make the Author of the Epistle such a hacker and mangler as they themselves be.

2. That which hacks; an implement for hacking, chopping wood, or breaking up earth; a chopper, cleaver; a hoe, mattock.

1481-90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 137 Item, for hakkeres ij. d. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 292/2 The Dutch Cleever, or Chopping Knife, is termed an Hacker, or Hack-mes. a. 1722 *Lisle Husb.* (1752) 214 My labourers came from frowling vetches.. not having their hackers with them. 1854 *Jm. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 1. 200 Hoeing with a heavy hacker or hoe between the rows. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Hacker*, a short, strong, slightly curved implement of a peculiar kind, for chopping off the branches of fallen trees, etc. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Hacker*, a sort of axe for cutting faggots.

b. U. S. A tool for making an oblique incision in a tree, as a channel for the passage of sap, gum, or resin. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

Hacker, *v. dial.* [freq. of **HACK** *v.* ¹.]

1. *trans.* 'To hash in cutting, to hack small' (Jam.).

1807 *Hogg Mountain Bard* 18 (Jam.) His throat was a' hacked, an' ghastly was he.

2. *intr.* To hesitate in utterance; to stammer; to 'hum and ha'.

1787 *GROSE Provinc. Gloss.*, *Hacker*, to stutter. [South]. 1818 *COBBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 473 Compared with this, how can one think with patience of the hacking, and stammering [etc.]? 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. (1863) 115 To stammer and hacker, to bow and curtsy.

3. To haggle.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 688 Shall national parsimony.. hacker about the remuneration?

Hackery (hæ'kəri). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 *hackary*, 8-9 *hackree*, 9 *hackaree*, *hackaray*, -*ee*, -*ie*, *hackrie*. [Origin not clear; perh. a corruption of Hindi *chhakrī* a 'two-wheeled bullock-cart'.] The common native bullock-cart of India used for the transport of goods; also, in Western India and Ceylon, as formerly in Bengal, applied to a lighter carriage (drawn sometimes by horses) for the conveyance of persons.

1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 83 We were forced to mount the Indian Hackery, a Two-wheeled Chariot, drawn by swift little Oxen. 1782 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 264 The hackrees are in the nature of hackney-coaches; and like them, are let to the public for hire. 1793 W. HODGES *Trav. India* 5 A hackery is a small covered carriage upon two wheels, drawn by bullocks, and used generally for the female part of the family. 1834 *CAUNTER Orient. Ann.* x. 128 Carried in gaudy palankeens, or in hackeries, with gorgeous canopies, drawn by two prancing horses. 1845 *STOQUELER Brit. India* (1854) 185 For the conveyance of heavy goods, hackries or bullock-carts are available.

Hack-file, -*hammer*: see **HACK**.

Hackhead, var. of **HAKED** a pike.

Hackin: see next 3.

Hacking (hæ'kin), *vbl. sb.* [f. **HACK** *v.* ¹ + -**ING**.] 1. The action of the verb **HACK**; chopping, hewing; mutilation, etc. *Hacking off*, *out*: see **QUOT.**

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 222/1 Hackingge, or hewynge, *sectio*. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. ii. (1651) 96 Why doth scraping of trenchers offend a third, or hacking of files? 1842-76 *GWILT Archit.* *Gloss.* s. v. Taking down old plastering from a wall or ceiling is called 'hacking off'. 1881 *YOUNG Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1693 The removal of old glass and putty from a sash-frame is termed 'hacking out' in the trade. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 266 There was a lot of horrid hacking and butchery.

b. *Football*. See **HACK** *v.* ¹ 2 b.

† 2. Breaking of a note; 'mangling' of words or sense: see **HACK** *v.* ¹ 6 and 7. *Obs.*

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. lix. 101/1 It were better to saye goddes seruyce without note than with note and hakyng of the syllabes and wordes of our prayers. 1676 *MARVELL Mr. Smirke* 6 Having avowed that he had scanned the Book thorow, this hacking and vain repetition being just like it.

3. *concr.* (Usually *hackin*.) A large kind of sausage or mince-meat pudding which formed, in some districts, part of the 'cheer' on Christmas day.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 159 Thus shall we sort out eternity into as many kinds and lengths, as the Darbyshire huswife does her pudding when she makes whittings and blackings, and liverings and hackings. 1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words* 142 A Hackin.. *farceimen*. 16.. *Aubrey MS.* (N.), The hackin must be boiled by day break, or else two young men must take the maiden by the arms, and run her round the market place. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Hackin*.. a pudding of mince-meat and fruit—used till lately for the family breakfast on Christmas day.

4. *Arch.* (See **QUOT.**)

1842-76 *GWILT Archit.* *Gloss.*, *Hacking* in walling, denotes the interruption of a course of stones by the introduction of another on a different level, for want of stones to complete the thickness.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Hacking-block**, -*stook*, = *hack-log*, -*stock*; **hacking-knife**, -*tool*: see **QUOT.**

1592 *Hackingge stocke* [see *hackstock* s. v. **HACK**]. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 422 A Hacking-out Tool is an old broken knife, ground sharp on its edge. 1827 *STEWART Planter's G.* (1828) 46 The lopping and hacking method. 1842-67 *GWILT Archit.* § 2226 The hacking knife is for cleaning out the old putty from the rebates where squares are to be stopped in. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Hackin-block*, a block of wood for chopping meat upon.

Hacking, *pp. a.* [f. **HACK** *v.* ¹ + -**ING**.] 1. That hacks, wounds, or slashes.

1612 W. MARTYN *Youth's Instruct.* 39 These hacking fencers, impudent stage players, beastly drunkards. 1808

SCOTT *Let. to C. K. Sharpe* 30 Dec. in *Lockhart*, Lay hold of . . . any other new book you like, and give us a good hacking review of it. 1864 FUSEY *Lect. Daniel* 1. 9 That hacking school of criticism, which lewed out the books of Holy Scripture into as many fragments as it willed.

2. *Hacking cough*, a short, dry, frequently repeated cough. Also HECKING, q.v.

[1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. 11. 55 It was called an Hectick fever; because (saith he) of an hecking cough which ever attendeth that disease.] 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hacking-cough*, a faint tickling cough. 1835 SIR G. STEPHEN *Search of Horse* vi. 90 The hacking tone of chronic asthma. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xxvii, I have had a hacking cough ever since last September.

Hence *Hackingly* adv.

1611 FLORIO, *Alla recisa*, cuttingly, hackingly.

Hackle (hæ'kl), sb.¹ Forms: 1. *hacele*, 3-4 *hakel*(e), 5 *hakille*, -yll, 7 *hackel*, *hacle*, 6-*hackle*. [OE. *hacele* and *hæcele*, wk. fem., 'cloak, mantle, cassock', corresponding, exc. in formative suffix, to OHG. *hachul*, MHG. *hachel*, Icel. *hökull* 'priest's cope', Goth. *hakuls* 'cloak', str. masc., also to ON. *hekla* str. f. 'cowled, or hooded frock'.]

1. A cloak, mantle, outer garment; a chasuble. 1893 K. ALFRED *Oros*, v. x. § 3 Pa sende him mon aen blacke hacelan angean him. c1000 ALFRED *Voc.* in W. Wülker 153 b *Clamis*, *hacele*, *neul* fotsid scicel. c1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Be meshakele of medeme fustane.

2. A covering of any kind, as a bird's plumage, a serpent's skin, etc. Obs. exc. dial.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 208 Vch hille hade a hatte, a myst-hakel hage. c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 695 Pecok in hakille ryally. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Mag.* i. 17 The herb Dragon. is full of speckles like a Serpents hackle. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* III. ii. 116 (E.D.S.) The slug slipped his outer skin, or what we call his hackle in Hertfordshire. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.*, *Hackle*, substance about the person, as flesh, clothing. Property in general. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 319 *Hackle* is the natural covering of any animal, the human skin. 'He's got a good hackle ov his back'.

3. a. The conical straw roofing of a bee-hive. b. The straw covering of the apex of a rick. c. The case of a Florence flask.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 26 Swine..rubbing against the hives, and tearing the hackles. 1655 W. MEWE *Let. to Hartlib* in *Ref. Commv. Bees* 49 My Appiary consists of a row of little houses..which I find as cheap at seven years end as straw hackles. 1673 *Rav Journ.* Low C. (1738) I. 289 The hackles of old flasks. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 44 The Mouse will..shelter himself betwixt the Hackle and the Hive. 1842 AKERMAN *Gloss. Wiltsh. Words*, *Hackle*, straw covering of the apex of a rick. 1886 TEGEMEIER in *Gd. Words* 810 The old straw hive, which was..to be seen..covered with a straw hackle.

Hackle (hæ'kl), sb.² In 5 *hakell*, 6 *hakel*; see also HECKLE, HACHEL. [Not recorded in OE.; but the various ME. forms *hechele*, *hetchell* (c1300), *hekele* (c1440), *hakell* (1485), and the later *hatchel*, point to OE. **hacule*, **hæcile*. No corresponding words are recorded in the early stage of any Germanic lang., but MHG. *hachele*, *hechele*, (mod.G. *hechel*), MLG. and MDu. *hekele*, (Du. *hekel*), Da. *hegle*, Sw. *håckla*, all point to OTeut. type **hakulā*, **hakulā*, str. fem. with suffix-ablaut; prob. from the root *hak-* of OHG. **hakjan*, *hæchen*, *hæchen*, to prick, pierce, stab, and of *HOOK*, q.v.

It has been suggested that *heckle* came immediately from Du.; but the ME. *hechele*, *hetchell*, testify to an OE. *hæcel*, which would also give *heckle* in the north; so also, the vowel of *hackle*, *hatchel* can be explained only from OE. (Sense 2 is prob. the same word, or from the same root; sense 3 is more doubtful.)

I. 1. An instrument set with parallel steel pins for splitting and combing out the fibres of flax or hemp; a flax-comb; = HECKLE, HACHEL.

1485 *Inw. in Ripon Ch. Acts* 368 Unum hakell pro lino. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 4 Beetles, hackels, wheeles and frame, wherewith to bruse, touse, spin and weave the same. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 301 Mr. Sellars has contrived, by the introduction of steel hackles, in place of wire, to prepare wool, cotton, etc. much more expeditiously, for spinning cordage or lines. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 238 Hold the strike of flax in your hand, and break it well upon the coarse hackle.

II. 2. Local name of the stickleback.

1655 MOUFFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 275 Hackles or Sticklebacks are supposed to come of the Seed of Fishes split or miscarrying in the Water. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 235 Stickle-backs, Hackles; or Harry bannings. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hackle*, a west-country name for the stickleback.

III. 3. The long shining feathers on the neck of certain birds, as the domestic cock, peacock, pigeon, etc. A *cock of a different hackle*, an opponent of a different character.

a1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 34 The yellow flye, the body of yellow will: the wynges of the redde cocke hakyll. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 110 Take the hackel of a Cock or Capons neck..take of the one side of the feather, and then take the hackel, Silk or Crewel, Gold or Silver thred, make these fast at the bent of the hook [etc.]. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. iv. 65 Fight it out..with a cock of a very different hackle. 1867 H. B. TEGEMEIER *Pigeons* xi. 117 The hackle, or neck-feathers, should be bright. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 185 To show hackle, to be willing to fight. 1884 *Times* 18 Mar. 7 The 42nd [1st Batt. Roy. Highlanders]..received the red hackle as an honourable distinction.

[1] Quot. 1653 was printed in a mangled and distorted form by Johnson, who founded on it a mistaken explanation,

'Raw silk, any filmy substance unspun'. Although corrected in Todd's Johnson, this bogus sense of *hackle*, with 'filmy' substituted by Webster for 'filmy', continues to be reproduced in dictionaries.]

b. The hackles of a cock are erected when he is angry; hence *with the hackles up*, said also of a dog on the point of fighting when the hairs at the top of the neck stand up, or of a hound when near the fox and on the point of killing him, also *transf.* of a man when aroused. Hence *hackles* is sometimes put for hair, whiskers, etc.

1881 PHILLIPS-WOLLEY *Sport in Crimea* 76 As my hackles were now fairly up, I crept and ran as well as I could after my wounded game. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 4/2 Not a single hound with his hackles up. 1883 E. PENNELL *Elmhurst Cream* Leicestersh. 98 I almost saw the hackles of a good old squire rise as he waved his hat and cheered. 1894 BLACKMORE *Peribycross* 179 He had no moustache to stroke—for only cavalry officers..as yet wore ginger hackles.

4. *Angling*. An artificial fly, dressed wholly or principally with a hackle-feather, or something resembling this; a 'palmer'. Also *hackle-fly*.

1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* II. 318 This month also a Plain Hackle or Palmer fly..will kill. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 301 Black-hackle. Body, pale yellow silk, [etc.]. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* xxii. (1891) 260 He must go armed with all implements, from the red hackle to the harpoon.

IV. attrib. and Comb.

5. [from 1]. *Hackle bar*, the bar in which the hackle pins are set; *hackle bench* (see quot.); *hackle pin*, tooth, one of the teeth of a hackle; *hackle sheet*, a sheet carrying hackles and moving over pulleys.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 431 The object of these guide plates is to support the 'hackle bars' in passing over the small rollers. *Ibid.* 423 'Hackle bench' sometimes revolving so as to present different degrees of hackles at its various angles, sometimes stationary with the gradation of hackles upon its length. *Ibid.* 426 The surfaces being placed so close together that the 'hackle pins' penetrated the flax from both sides, and hackled at the same time. *Ibid.* 425 Pulleys for carrying the 'hackle sheets'. *Ibid.* 420 For hand-hackling, the tools used consist of a surface studded..with metal points, called 'hackle-teeth'.

6. [from III] as *hackle-feather*, -maker; *hackle-weave* adv.; *hackle-fly*: see 4.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* x. § 3 (1689) 102 An Artificial Palmer-Worm or Fly which is to be made with a Hackle Feather. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 244 A capital hot-weather fly dressed hacklewise. 1888 *Daily News* 22 May 2/3 The hackle feathers of the male bird are several feet long.

Hackle, v.¹ [dim. and freq. of HACK v.¹: cf. MDu. *hakkelen*, having the same relation to *haken*. Cf. also HAGGLE v.]

1. *trans.* To cut roughly, hack, mangle by cutting. 1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 741 Caesar..was hackled and mangled among them, as a wild beast taken of hunters. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 274 I have seen a Mountebanke hackle and gash his naked arme with a knife most pittifully to behold. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1959/4 His Hair not shav'd but cut and hackled with a pair of Sheers. 1790 BURKE *Pr. Rev. Wks.* V. 351 The other divisions of the kingdom being hackled and torn to pieces. 1876 T. S. EGAN tr. *Heine's Atta Troll*, etc. 222 'Twill prickle and hackle your faces'.

+ 2. *intr.* To make a hacking. Obs.

1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* 18 These lustie youthies..hackle at our throate.

Hence *Hackled ppl. a.*, *Hackling vbl. sb.*

1583 BABINGTON *Commandin.* i. (1637) 8 Evil cutting or hackling of the knife. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxv. 214 An old knife whose hackled edge..assisted Andy's own ingenuity in the tearing of his coat.

Hackle, v.² [f. HACKLE sb.¹] *trans.* To cover (a bee-hive) with a hackle or straw roof.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 51 That they be close cloomed..and well hackled down to, or below, the Stool.

Hackle, v.³ [f. HACKLE sb.²: cf. HECKLE v. in same sense.] *trans.* To dress (flax or hemp) with the hackle, whereby the fibres are split, straightened, and combed out, so as to be in condition for spinning.

1616 [see HACKLING vbl. sb.]. 1755 JOHNSON, *Hackle*, to dress flax. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 164 To be hackled, much in the manner of dressing Flax or Hemp. 1797 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Early Lessons* (1827) I. 217 I am going to hackle the flax..said the woman, and she began to comb the flax with these steel combs. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 426 Small quantities of hemp were grown..and..the produce was hackled and spun by the servants.

b. *fig.* = HECKLE: see CROSS-HACKLE.

Hence *Hackled ppl. a.*

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 422 Each hackled tress of flax.

Hackle, v.⁴ *Angling*. [f. HACKLE sb.² III.]

trans. To dress (a fly) with a hackle-feather.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xi. (1880) 402 Blue jay hackled over the wing. 1886 PRITT *N. Country Flies* 27 Hackled with a golden feather from a Cock Pheasant's neck.

Hence *Hackled ppl. a.*, *Hackling vbl. sb.*

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiii. (1880) 475 Where a junction of hackles is to be effected, compare the length of the fibres, so that the hackling may graduate. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 3/1 In Yorkshire hackled spider flies are the only wear.

Hackler (hæ'klə). [f. HACKLE v.³] One who hackles (flax or hemp); a flax-dresser, heckler.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour* Irel. I. 164 They next send it to a flax-hackler. 1884 *Quiver* Mar. 299/2 Hacklers' disease

..is produced by a kind of 'pouce', which being inhaled causes severe tickling in the throat. 1894 *Daily News* 4 July 2/3 All the hacklers die young.

Hacket (hæ'klət). Also *haglet*. [Origin uncertain.] A small species of sea-gull; the kittiwake. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxxii, From the Gull-rock rose a thousand birds..the choughs cackled, the hacketts wailed. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Voy. to Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 11 Gulls, haglets, ducks, petrels, swim, dive, and hover around. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 74 The kittiwake, or hackett, a very small species of gull.

Hackling (hæ'klin), vbl. sb.¹ [f. HACKLE v.³ + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. HACKLE³; the combing of flax or hemp.

1616 SURFL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 568 This line after it hath received braking and the first hackling, you shall take the stricks, and plating them into a plat of three, make a good bigge roule thereof. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 29, attrib. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 420 In the early period of the linen manufacture, when spinning was done exclusively by hand, no hackling-machines were employed.

Hackling² and ³: see after HACKLE v.¹ and 4.

Hackly (hæ'kli), a. [f. HACKLE v.¹ + -Y.] Rough or jagged as though hacked on a small scale; esp., of metals and minerals: Having the surface rough with short sharp points.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 34 The hackly [fracture] presents sharp points, easily perceived in feeling it. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1830) 533 It [rhubarb] breaks with a rough hackly fracture. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 503 The broad plates..have a very uneven hackly surface. 1849 VARLEY *Rudim. Min.* 16 The native metals..have a hackly fracture, which may be observed on breaking a piece of thick wire.

Hackman (hæ'kmæn), U.S. [f. HACK sb.³ 2.] The driver of a hack or hackney-carriage; a cabman.

1850 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 370 We find ourselves in Boston surrounded by eager hackmen. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Dec. The..hackman..charged us a dollar and a half for what in England would have been an eighteenpenny drive.

Hackmatack (hæ'kmætæk). Also 8 *hak-mantak*, 9 *hacmontac*, *hackmetack*. [American Indian: see quot. 1792.] The American Larch or Tamarack (*Larix Americana*), found in northern swamps of the United States. Also attrib.

1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 33 On some mountains we find a shrubbery of hemlock and spruce, whose branches are knit together so as to be impenetrable. The snow lodges on their tops, and a cavity is formed underneath. These are called by the Indians, Hakmantaks. 1821 DWIGHT *Trav.* I. 36 Hacmontac I take to be an Indian name. 1845 N. P. ROGERS in *Whittier's Pr. Wks.* (1889) II. 240 The dark hemlock and hackmatack woods. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Mar. 11/1 The *Meteor*..is built of oak, hackmatack, and hard pine.

Hackney (hæ'kni), sb. (a). Forms: 4 *hakennai*, -ne, 4-5 *hak(e)nei*, -ney, 4-6 *hak(e)ney*(e), 5 *hack*, *haknay*, (*haukenay*), 5-6 *hackenaye*, -neye, *hakney*, 6 *hackeney*, -neie, (*hacque*, *hackueneye*), *haiknay*, -ne, -ney, (*pl.* *hackness*, *haiknes*), 6-7 *hackneye*, -nie, 6-8 *pl.* *hacknies*, 7 *haen*(e)y, 7-8 *hackny*, 4- *hackney*. [a. OF. *haguenée* fem. 'an ambling horse or mare, especially for ladies to ride on'; cf. OSP. and Pg. *jacanea*, Sp. *hacanea*, It. *acchina* (Florio), *china* 'a hackney or ambling nag': see Diez, Scheler, etc. (In 1373 latinized in England as *hakeneius*: see Du Cange.) It is now agreed by French and Dutch scholars that MDu. *hackeneie*, *hackeneye*, Du. *hackenij*, to which some have referred the French word, was merely adopted from the French, thus disposing of conjectures as to the derivation of the word from MDu. *hacken* to hoe. The French *haguenée* and its Romance equivalents had probably some relationship with OF. *hague*, OSP. and Pg. *jaca*, Sp. *jaca* 'a nag, a gelding, a hackney' (Minsheu): but, although the word-group has engaged the most eminent etymologists, its ulterior derivation is still unknown.]

I. 1. A horse of middle size and quality, used for ordinary riding, as distinguished from a war-horse, a hunter, or a draught-horse; in early times often an ambling horse; now technically = HACK sb.³ 1 b.

13.. *Sir Beues* 1255 (M.S.A.) Ac nim a lister hakenai & lef her be swerd Morgelai. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 278 Tille oþer castels about þe sent tyeue and tyeue in aneus for doute, ilk on on his hakneye. 14136 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1137 He..loved to have welles hors of prys. He wende to have reproved be Of thefte or moorde, if that he hadde in his stable ony hakney. c1386 — *Can. Yeom. Profl.* & T. 6 His hakney which þat was al pomely gryss.

14.. *Voc.* in W. Wülker 580/31 *Equillus*, an hakney. c1440 Partonope 382a A hakney That ys swyft and ryght well ambling. 1469 *Househ. Ord.* 97 To have viii coursers for his saddle & to them iiij keepers with theyre hakneyes. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 165 b, The erle of Shrewsbury..because of his age, rode on a little hakney. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 20/1 The nag or the hakeneie is verie good for travelling. 1590 R. PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 7 Carthorses, mares, and little hakeneies are of a very smal price. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 257 The Germans in acknowledgement of their tenure of the Papacie, gaue the Pope yearly 8. and 40. thousand duckats, together with a white horse. The money..at this day is paid, together with the white hakney. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 160 Pages, mounted on white Hackneys, having green velvet Saddles. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 412 Mounted on a Broom, the Nag And Hackney of a Lapland Hag. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ii, He rode..a strong hackney for the road, to save his gallant warhorse. 1831 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 157 Do you canter down the Row, Upon a very long-tailed hackney? 1843 YOUBATT *Horse* iv. (ed. 2) 96 The hackney

has many of the qualities of the hunter on a small scale. 1890 *HOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 266 The farmer.. mounted upon a stout, not over-refined hackney.

†2. From an early date mention is found of hackneys hired out; hence the word came often to be taken as, A horse kept for hire. *Obs.* (Cf. also *hackney horse* in 6, *HACKNEY-MAN*.)

[1393] *LANGLE P. Pl. C. III.* 175 Ac hakeneyes hadde þei none.. bote hakeneyes to hyre. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho. III.* 28 Ride upon a hired Hackney.] 1614 T. ADAMS in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. xxvi.* 10 It is a wretched thing when justice is made a hackney that may be backed for money. 1666 *MEADE in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. I. III.* 231 Divers in Town got hacknies, and fled to avoid importunity. 1682 *Lond. Gas. No. 1624/4* There was a Brown Nag left by them, supposed to be a London-Hackney. 1715 *Dr Foe Fam. Instruct. I. iv.* (1841) I. 74 I'll take a hackney, and go to the Mall.

†b. *fig.* from 1 and 2, passing into 3. *Obs.*

c. 1410 *Sir Cleges* 245 He had non hors.. But a staffe was hys hackney As a man in puerite. 1600 *DEKKER Shoe-maker's Holiday i.* (1862) 9 Take him, brave men, Hector of Troy was an hackney to him. 1601 P. MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath. I.* 31 Trampled on By euerie hacknies heeles. 1698 B. F. *Modest Censure* 26 His Criticism is.. a hackney to his private Belief and Opinion. 1738 *POPE Epil. Sat. II.* 140 Each spur-gall'd Hackney of the day.

†3. One who is used to do mean or servile work for hire; a common drudge, 'fag', 'slave'. Also *fig. Obs.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. (1867)* 34 Whan ought was to doo, I was common hackney. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher. Disc. Devils x.* (1886) 424 Archangels.. are sent onlie about great and secret matters; and angels are common hacknies about euerie trifle. 1668 *Perris Diary I* Feb. Which makes me mad that I should, by my place, become the hackney of this office, in perpetual trouble and vexation. 1669 *Addr. Vag. Gentry Eng. 8* The idle person is the only common Hackney, and.. stands ready to let out himself Post. 1711 J. WYATT in *Suppl. Ellwood's Autobiog.* (1765) 405 A mercenary Hackney to some of the Clergy. 1784 *COWPER Tirac. 620* Such is all the mental food purvey'd By public hacknies in the schooling trade.

†4. A woman that hires her person, a prostitute.

1579 *Gosson Sch. Abse Apol. (Arab.)* 66 Venus.. that taught the women in Cyprus to set vp a Stewes too hyre out them selues as hacknies for gaine. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T. 80 b.* When the hackney he hath payne for lyes by him. 1611 *COTGR., Bringuenaude*, a common hackney. 1779 *BURNET Hist. Ref. I. App. 278* (tr. N. Sanders) She was so notoriously lewd that she was called an Hackney.

5. A carriage kept for hire; a HACKNEY-COACH.

1664 *Perris Diary 18 Apr.* Myself being in a hackney and full of people, was ashamed to be seen by the world, many of them knowing me. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L. II. III.* If you won't lend me your Coach, I'll take a Hackney, or a Chair. 1729 *Mrs. FENDRIVES in Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr. 121* We were in no bustle of coaches, for no hackneys were allowed to pass. 1825 *HONE Every-day Bk. I.* 1460 He jumped into a Hackney.

II. *attrib. and Comb.*

6. a. In apposition, as *hackney horse* = senses 1 and 2; so, *hackney jade, mare, post-horse, stallion, steed*; also (in analogous sense) *hackney ass, mule, and transf.*, *hackney-devil*.

1506 *GUYLORDE Pilgr. 78* The next daye, Tewysday.. we toke our sayd hackney horses and rode to Vyncencia. 1556 *WITHERS Dict. (1568)* 16a/1 A hackney horse or horse to be hyred, *equus meritorius*. 1598 *HAKLVT Voy. I.* 400 (R.) There they use to put out their women to hire as we do here hackney horses. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa I.* 25 Their horses of the country-breed are.. small hackney-jades. *Ibid. II.* 203 Great store of hackney-mules, and asses are kept for travellers to ride upon. 1667 *DAVENANT & DRYDEN Tempest IV. III. Syc.* How wilt thou carry me thither? *Steph.* Upon a hackney-devil of thy mother's. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury II.* 150/1 Hackney or Saddle Horses are such as man useth to ride upon for the ease of his Body. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Ferns. (1721)* 130 Here are Hackney Asses always standing ready equipp'd for hire. 1712 *STEELE Spect. No. 509* P. 8 Mr. Tobias Hobson.. was the first in this island who let out hackney horses. 1884 *Hackney Stud Bk. I.* 33 The Modern Hackney Horse may be said to have been the product of the eighteenth century.

b. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a hackney (horse), as *hackney hire, pace, saddle, stable, stud*, etc.

1379 *MS. Hostill. Roll, Durh.* In uno Hakenay-sadyll empt. vjs. vijld. 1467 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 389 A new hackney sadyll prise v. s. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum. III. v.* Out of the old hackney pace, to a fine easie amble. 1699 T. PECKE *L'arnassi Puerp.* 56 What for Hackney-hire, was given you. 1754 *FOOTE Knights I.* Wks. 1799 I. 70 That year the hackney-stable was built. 1809 *British Press 5 Apr.* in *Spirit Pub Truls.* (1810) XLIII. 60 [A mare] only of hackney size. 1834 (title) *Hackney Stud Book.*

c. Plying for hire, as HACKNEY-CARRIAGE,

-CHAIR, -COACH; also *hackney-boat, chariot*.

1721 *ADDISON Spect. No. 130 P. 1.* The.. Hackney-boat, which carries Passengers from Leyden to Amsterdam. 1813-24 *Act 54 Geo. III. c. 147* (title), An Act.. for authorizing the licensing of a limited Number of Hackney Chariots. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy I.* 382 Expecting to have met with a hackney rattler, but not one was to be found upon the stand.

†7. a. In apposition, or as *adj.* Doing or ready to do work for hire, hiring (also *fig.*); as *hackney author, clerk, fiddler, gladiator, libeller, preacher, scribbler, sonneteer, tutor, writer*, etc.; also *hackney pen, tongue*. b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Done by a 'hackney' or for hire, as *hackney job, writing*. *Obs.* 1829 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 11 Is it conscience or lucre, that spursals thy hackney pen? 1660 *WOOD Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I.* 361 There were some hackney preachers

in the University at this time. 1666 W. BOGHURST *Leino-graphia* 66 Your wild, wanton, hackney fiddlers. 1681 *HICKERINGILL Vind. Naked Truth II.* 7 A glib Hackney-Tongue he had in his head. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit. 419* Some starved hackney sonneteer. a. 1719 *ADDISON Lover No. 39* (Jod.) Booksellers, who set their hackney writers at work for so much a sheet. 1719 *BOLINGBROKE in Swift's Lett. (1766)* II. 4 What hackney gladiator can you find, By whom the Olympic crown would be declin'd? a. 1734 *NORTH Exam. I. I.* § 7 (1740) 18 The Hackney Libellers of the Faction. c. 1762 *LLOYD Fam. Ep. in Chalmers Eng. Poets* (1810) XV. 118, I must serve some hackney job. c. 1766 *BURKE Tracts Popery Laws Wks. IX.* 336 As hackney Clerks, at the miserable salary of 7s. a week.

†c. Prostitute. *Hackney-woman*, a bawd. *Obs.*

1616 R. C. *Times Whistle vi.* 2719 Olde hackny women, they hire out their jades. 1647 R. STAPVLTON *Juvenal 36* Hackney-wenches, that ith circus stand. 1698 *BUTLER Hud. III. I.* 892 No more than every Lover Does from his Hackney-Lady suffer.

†b. as *adj.* Worn out, like a hired horse, by indiscriminate or vulgar use; threadbare, trite, commonplace; hackneyed. *Obs.*

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden 151* A hackney prouerb in mens mouths euer since K. Lud was a little boy. a. 1625 *FLETCHER Woman pleased I. i.* Law.. Her rules and precepts.. pamper'd up to cozen him that bought her, When she herself was hackney, lame, and founder'd. 1714 J. WALKER *Suffer. Clergy 82* The most common and hackney charge in this kind was Tavern haunting and common swearing. 1738 *WARBURTON Div. Legal. App. 37* One of his hackney fallacies that run from the end of the book to the other. 1792 W. BOYS *Coll. Hist. Sandwich 293 note*, The hackney-imputations of drunkenness and swearing.

Hackney, v. Now rare exc. in *ppl. a.* HACKNEYED, q.v. [*f. HACKNEY sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make a hackney of; to use (a horse) as a hack, for general riding purposes; = HACK v. 3 a.

1577 *STANYHURST Descr. Irel. in Holinshed Chron. (1587)* II. 20/1 These horses are best for skirmishes, not for travelling, for their stomachs are such, as they disdain to be hacknied. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words, Phrases, etc. s. v.* He'll do very well to ride, but he's not any longer safe to hackney.

fig. 1581 *SIDNEY Astr. & Stella cii*, Galens adoptiue sonnes, who by a beaten way their iudgements hackney on, the fault of [later edd. on] sickness lay.

b. *fig.* To use as a 'hack'.

1837 *Blackw. Mag. XLI.* 277 Hackneyed or spit upon, as the caprice or expediency of the moment prevailed.

†2. *trans.* To mount (any one) on a hackney.

1636 *MASSINGER Gl. Dk. Florence IV. i.* A coach for my money! and that the courtzeans know well: Their riding so makes them last three years longer Than such as are hacknied.

†3. *intr.* To ride in a hackney-carriage. In *quot. to hackney it. Obs.*

1684 *PHILO PATER Obserr. Reproved 6 He.. must Trudge on Ten-Toes or Hackney it to Sams Coffee-House.*

†4. *trans.* To convey in a hackney-carriage.

1784 *COWPER Task II.* 652 To her who.. Is hackneyed home unlackeyed.

†5. *fig.* To drive hard; to post; to hurry. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) To run hard, race. *Obs.*

1617 J. MOORE *Mappe Mans Mortal. III. iii.* 201 The minutes that hackney at the heeles of time, runne not so fast away. 1631 *QUARLES Div. Poems, Samson (1717)* 241 How are thy Angels hackney'd up and down To visit man? 1676 *MARVELL Hist. Ess. Wks. III.* 127 Both men and horses and leather being hackneyed, jaded, and worn out upon the errand of some contentious and obstinate bishop. 1781 *COWPER Retirement I* Hackneyed in business, wearied at that oar. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog. 41*, I had.. paid two shillings for a ticket, been hackneyed through the rooms with violence.. and came away completely disappointed.

†6. To let out for hire. Also *intr.* for *pass. Obs.*

1622 *MASSINGER & DEKKER Virg. Mart. II. iii.* I know women sell themselves daily, and are hacknied out for silver. 1643 G. WILDE *Serm. at St. Maries I* Could they have the heart to hackny out this Kingdom. 1679 *PRANCE True Narr. Pop. Plot 36* Hackneying forth of Masses for Twelve-pence apiece. c. 1736 *SAVAGE Poet's Depend. on Statism. 26* No will to hackney out polemic strain.

7. To make common by indiscriminate everyday usage; to render too familiar, vulgar, trite, or commonplace. Also with *out, about, upon*.

1596 *SHAKS. I Hen. IV. III. II.* 40 So common hackney'd in the eyes of men. 1739 *CIBBER Apol. IV.* 78 Plays come to be so hackney'd out, the best Actors will soon feel that the Town has enough of them. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1805) 5, I have had some difficulty in fixing upon a title for my work: A *Vade Mecum* is quite hacknied out. 1817 W. IRVING *Life & Lett. (1864)* I. 392, I should not like to have my name hacknied about among the office-seekers and office-givers at Washington. 1823 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 376. 1869 *GOULBURN Purs. Holiness VII.* 71 Like a popular air.. hacknied upon every street-organ.

†b. To undo the freshness or delicacy of. *Obs.*

1785 *Eugenius II.* 28 Young men.. who have been hackneyed, from their very infancy, in some of our public seminaries. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 241 Their first and most delicate passions are hacknied on unworthy objects here. 1792 *MARY WOLLSTONECR. Rights Wom. VI.* 268 To despise the sensibility that had been excited and hacknied in the ways of women whose trade was vice. 1808 *Edin. Rev. XI.* 452 Employments which hackney the minds of the other sex.

8. To render habituated, practised, or experienced in: often with dyslogistic connotation.

1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic. (1779)* IV. xci. 91 Hackneyed as he was in the ways of life. 1801 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Good French Governess* (1832) 100 Hackneyed in the common

language of conversation. 1810 *JANE PORTER Scot. Chiefs* lix. 376 Long hackneyed in secret gallantries. 1838 *LYTTON Alice 27* Persons a little hackneyed in the world.

Hence *hackneying vbl. sb. and ppl. a.* (in *quot. attrib.*); also *hackneyer*, one who hackneys.

1801 *SOUTHWELL Lett. (1836)* I. 181 He begins to discover that hackneying authorship is not the way to be great. 1849 J. WILSON *Christopher under Carvass in Blackw. Mag. LXVI.* 254 Every hackneyer of this phrase.

Hackney-carriage. [*f. HACKNEY sb. 6 c + CARRIAGE.*] Any carriage or vehicle standing or publicly plying for hire.

1831 *Act 1 & 2 Will. IV c. 22.* § 3 Every Hackney Carriage mentioned and described in the Schedule. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist xlvii.* Alighted from a hackney-carriage. 1847 *Act 10 & 11 Vict. c. 89* § 38 Every wheeled Carriage.. used in standing or plying for Hire in any Street.. and every Carriage standing upon any Street, public or private.. having thereon any numbered Plate required by this.. Act.. shall be deemed to be a Hackney Carriage.

Hackney-chair. Formerly, a sedan chair, now a bath chair or the like, plying publicly for hire. Hence *Hackney-chairman*, the bearer, drawer, or keeper of a hackney-chair.

1710 *Act 9 Anne c. 27* (title), An Act for licensing and regulating Hackney Coaches and Chairs. *Ibid. c. 23.* § 8 If any Hackney Coachman or Chairman shall.. exact more for his hire than the several Rates hereby limited. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. v. II.* (1869) II. 447 The tax upon every hackney coach.. and upon every hackney chair. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge xvi.* Long stands of hackney-chairs and groups of chairmen.. obstructed the way.

Hackney-coach. [*f. HACKNEY sb. 6 c + COACH.*] A four-wheeled coach, drawn by two horses, and seated for six persons, kept for hire.

c. 1610 [implied in *HACKNEY-COACHMAN*]. 1635 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Old Parr Div.* They [Coaches] have increased.. to the undoing of the Watermen, by the multitudes of Hackney or hired Coaches: but they never swarmed so thick to pester the streets, as they do now, till the yeare 1605. 1660 *Perris Diary 7 Nov.*, Notwithstanding this was the first day of the King's proclamation against hackney coaches coming into the streets to be hired, yet I got one to carry me home. 1777 *SHERIDAN Triph. Scarb. Prol.*, The streets, some time ago, were paved with stones Which, aided by a hackney-coach, half broke your bones. 1836 *DICKENS Sk. Bos* (1849) 49/2 A regular, ponderous, rickety, London hackney-coach of the old school. 1882 *SERJT. BALANTINE Exper.* (1890) 16 A machine called a hackney-coach, licensed to carry six people.. was the principal mode of locomotion.

attrib. 1623-4 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* p. liii, 6 str. of oates to the hackney coach horses and the hackney horses. 1715 *Lond. Gas. No. 5344/3* The Hackney Coach Office in Surry street in the Strand. 1836 *DICKENS Sk. Bos* (1850) 90/1 Rumours were rife on the hackney-coach-stands, that a buss was building, to run from Lisson-grove to the Bank.

Hackney-coachman. The driver of a hackney-coach.

c. 1610 *MIDDLETON, etc. Widow v. i.* My master kisses, as I've heard a hackney-coachman Cheat up his mare; chap, chap. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* II. viii. 77 Chiefly.. Design'd against common Carriers, Waggoners, Hackney Coachmen, and Watermen. 1828 *DICKENS Nick. Nick. II.* Mr. Bonney bustled up.. and knocked a hackney-coachman's knock on the table with a little hammer.

Hackneyed [hæ'knid], *ppl. a.* [*f. HACKNEY v.*]

†1. Hired; kept for hire. *Obs.*

1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills of Hybla 20* On hackney'd steeds, the giddy blockheads fly. a. 1818 D. STEWART in *Jas. Mill Brit. India I.* II. ix. 385 A village apothecary or a hacknied nurse.

2. Used so frequently and indiscriminately as to have lost its freshness and interest; made trite and commonplace; stale.

1749 *HURD Notes on Horace's Art Poetry (R.)*, The tedium arising from hacknied expression. 1785 *BOSWELL Voy. Hebrides 24 Aug.*, The old hackneyed objection. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 375 It is the hackneyed complaint that England is without a fine public collection. 1873 *SMILES Huguenots Fr. I. v.* (1881) 82 Along the hackneyed tourist routes. 1887 *SYMMONDS Life B. Cellini* (1888) I. Introd. 11 Handling a somewhat hackneyed subject.

3. Habituated by much practice, experienced; sometimes with the ulterior idea of disgust or weariness.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 146 Hacknied as he was in the ways of wickedness. 1810 *SCOTT in Croker Papers 10 Oct.*, Whatever the practised and hackneyed critic may say. 1823 — *Peveril xxxix.*, The hackneyed voluptuary is like the jaded epicure. 1828 D. ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. vi. 142 Both much too young for hacknied statesmen.

Hackney-man (hæ'knimæn), *Forms:* see *HACKNEY sb.* [*f. HACKNEY sb. + MAN.*] A man who keeps hackney horses or hackney-carriages for hire; †a servant who attends to a hackney.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. v.* 161 Hikke þe hakeney mon and hogge þe neldere. 1467 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 398 Paid to the hackneyman in party of payment of the horse that my mastyr hered to ryde to Stoke. 1599 *Soliman & Perseda I.* in *Hazl. Dodsley V.* 281 A hackney-man Should have ten shillings for horsing a gentle woman. 1601 F. TATE *Housch. Ord. Edu. II* § 56 (1876) 43 In the same stable shalbe an hackneyman, who shal kepe the hakenie of the house. 1628 *EARLE Microcosm. Carrier* (Arb.) 36 A carrier is his own Hackneyman; for hee leetts himselfe out to trauell as well as his horses. 1797 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Out at Last Wks.* 1812 III. 500 The Hackneyman.. Shall cry 'My money for my Chaise'. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1863) 190 The straggling yard of a hackneyman.

†**Hackster.** *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 haoster, haxter. [*f. HACK v. 1 + -STER.*]

1. *lit.* One who hacks, a 'hacker' or 'cutter'; a cut-throat; a swaggering ruffian, swashbuckler.

1881 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv.* Osor. 247 b. If God were such a Royster or hacker that would delight in the slaughter of men. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 11 The hacker, that was hired and sent to kill Marius. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimsies, Hospital-man* 45 To bring an old hacker to the exercise of devotion. 1649 MILTON *Eden* iii. (1851) 357 Happy times; when Braves and Hacksters... were thought the fittest... to defend his Person. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant Wks.* (1687) 475. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, Hacker, a murderer; a hewer down of others.

b. A prostitute's 'bully'. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 58 Thou would'st turne Hacker to any whore.

2. A prostitute. (Cf. HACKNEY sb. 4.)

1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* 42 Out where, strumpet, six penic hacker. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Danse*, Elle s'ait assez de la vieille danse... she hath bin a hacker, a twigger, a good one, in her time.

Hackthorn (hæ'kθɔrn). [ad. Du. *haekedorn*, hook-thorn.] A South African thorny shrub (*Acacia detinens*), also termed 'Wait-a-bit thorn'.

1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 173, I must have had nearly five miles through hack-thorns. 1871 J. MACKENZIE *To Years north of Orange River* 385 The hack-thorn (*Acacia detinens*) is especially sacred; it would be a great offence to cut down a bough from this tree.

Hack-watch: see HACK sb. 3.6.

Hackwood. *local.* The haggerby tree.

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 58 *Prunus Padus*. The shrub is called Hackwood, and the fruit Hackberry or Haggerby.

Hack-work (hæ'k'wɜrk). [HACK sb. 3.] Work done by a hack or hired drudge; esp. literary work which a person is hired by a publisher, editor, or other, to do.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 60 Trade hack-work is of course out of the question. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* v. ii. (1876) 182 Literary hack-work. 1881 MASSON in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 159 Such articles of hack-work as might be intrusted conveniently to an unknown young man on the spot.

Hacky (hæ'ki). a. *colloq.* [f. HACK v. 1 + -Y 1.] Of a cough: Characterized by hacking. *Mod. Adv.*, That rasping hacky cough of yours.

Hacky, a. *colloq.* [f. HACK sb. 3 + -Y 1.] Of the nature of a hack (horse).

1870 *Daily News* 6 June, Britannia [a mare]... she is 'hacky', and in the wrong place here.

Haoot, var. HAKED.

† **Haocyte**. *Obs. rare.* [The latter part appears to be OF. *coite*: -L. *culcita* feather-bed, cushion, pillow; but the *ha-* is unexplained, prob. some error.] A cushion or pillow.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Fijj, The loynes are musculous fleshes lyeng in the sydes of the spondyles of the backe that serue as haocytes of the synewes [*orig. L. ut sint illis culcitra*].

Hacquebute, obs. form of HACKBUT.

Hacqueton, **haeton**, var. HAQUETON, ACTON.

† **Had**, **hade**, **hod**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hād*, 2-4 *hād*, 3-4 *hade*, *hod*. [OE. *hād* = OS. *hād*, condition, rank (: -OTeut. **haidu-s*: cf. Goth. *haidus* way, manner, OHG. *heit* m. and fem., person, personality, sex, condition, quality, rank, ON. *heidr* honour, dignity, Sw. *håder*, Da. *hæder* honour). Being used in comb. with sbs. as in *cild-hād*, *mæden-hād*, etc., this word, after its obsolescence as an independent word, remained as a suffix, ME. *-hod*, mod. *-hood* q.v. The sb. after 1200 appears in southern and midl. ME. as *hād*, in north. as *had*, *hode*; the forms in *a* being much more numerous, it is here treated under *had*, although, if it had lived on, the modern Eng. form would have been *hode* or *hood*.]

1. Person (in various senses).

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xix. [xvii.] (1890) 312 Ænne God on preom astondnessum oðþo hadum. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 16 Þu ne be-seceawst nanes mannes had. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxii. (Z.) 127 Þry hadas synt worda. Se forma had ys þe sprecc þe him sylfum ana. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 An god... on preom hadan. c 1200 ORMIN 10989 Þreo hadess, Fader and Sune and Haliz Gast. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 26 On almihti God, þrile ine þreo hodes.

2. Sex. (Only in OE.)

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. i. (1890) 26 Ælcere yldo and hade.

a 1000 *Christ* 99 Gewuldrad is se heanra had.

3. Order, rank, degree; holy orders.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* (Sweet) 3 Ægðer ze god-cundra hada ze woruld-cundra. c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xiv. [xiii.] (1890) 436 Weor inn læwdum hade. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xi. (Z.) 79 Gradus, had oððe steape. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Biscopas þes ilcan hades. c 1200 ORMIN Ded. 9 Unnderr kanunness had and lif. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 318 Munuch, preost, oðer clerk, and of þet hade. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11248 O biscop sipen he tok þe hade. 1340 *Ayenb.* 235 Uor þet had þet hi habbeþ onderunge. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Ninian 374 Al at to sic had parteny.

4. State, condition, quality, kind.

Beowulf Z. 1297 Hælepa leofost, on ge-siðes had. a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* (Gr.) 408 Leoth hafað þre had and had halizes gastes. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Of þeos þre had, meidenhad and widewehad and te þridde wedlached.

Had, pa. t. and pp. of HAVE, q.v.

Had, mod. form of *hald*, north. f. HOLD v.

-had (-hād), OE. form of -HOOD, suffix.

Ha day, obs. form of HEY DAY int.

† **Had-bot**, **hadbote**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [OE. *hād-bōt*, f. *hād* person, degree, order + *bōt* recompense, Boot sb. 1.] In *Old English Law*, Compensation for violence or an affront done to a person in holy orders.

a 1000 *Of Eccles. Compens.* in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* (1840) II. 240 And to had bote, zif feorh-lyre wurpe... twa pund to bote. [1659 in SOMMER *Saxon Dict.* Whence in BLOUNT, COWELL, TOMLINS, WHARTON and mod. Dicts.]

Hadden, mod. f. *halden*, north. f. HOLDEN.

Hadden, obs. pl. of *had*, pa. t. of HAVE.

Hadder, obs. Sc. form of HEATHER.

Haddie (hæ'di). A Sc. dial. variant of *haddo* = HADDOCK, which, in certain connexions (called *haddies*, *Finnan haddies*), has come into somewhat general use.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxix, Weel, Monkbarns, they're braw caller haddies. 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. 1. 52 The Haggis at first as a haddie was mute. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xxxiv. (1855) 273 A Finan haddie would have had more charm. 1861 [see FINNAN].

Haddo. [? Amer.-Indian.] The humpback salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*), a fish closely allied to the salmon, a native of the waters of Kamschatka, Alaska and Oregon.

Haddock (hæ'dɒk). Forms: 4 *haddock*, 4-5 *-ok*, 5 *haddock*, 5-6 *haddocke*, 6 *haddocke*, 6-7 *haddocke*, 8 *haddock*, 6- *haddock*. [Origin uncertain. The suffix *-ock* appears to be diminutive, as in *bullock*, *duncock*, *hilcock*, etc.]

OF. *hadot*, pl. *hadots*, is found in the same sense c 1250 (see Godef.), and thus earlier than our first example: it is, however, a very rare word, and, in the opinion of French etymologists, probably from English; its form suggests the Sc. *haddo*, *haddie*. The Gaelic *adag* is from Eng.]

1. A fish (*Gadus aeglefinus*) allied to the cod, but smaller, abundant in the North Atlantic and the British seas, and much used for food.

1307-8 *Durh. MS. Cell. Roll*, MC Haddocks. 1314 in *Ward. Acc.* 8 *Edw. II.* 11/12, 2 haddocks 1s. 1327 *Patent Roll* 20 *Edw. II.* Salt haddock. c 1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Take turbot, haddock, and gode codling. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 220/2 Haddock, fische, morius. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale Wks.* 552/1, I knew one that shot at an hart & killed an haddocke. 1615 *Heywood Foure Prentises* 1. Wks. 1874 II. 186, I might haue fed the Haddockes. 1681 *COLVIL Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 48 Shining... As Haddock heads do in the dark. 1785 *BOSWELL Voy. Hebrides* 26 Aug. They set down dried haddockes broiled, along with our tea. 1824 *MOULLE Her. Fish* in Trench *Mirac.* xxviii. (1862) 387 note, A popular idea assigns the dark marks on the shoulders of the haddock to the impression left by St. Peter with his finger and thumb, when he took the tribute-money out of the fish's mouth at Capernaum.

† b. Prov. To bring haddock to paddock: to spend or lose everything, to come to destitution.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 82 And thus had he brought haddocke to paddocke. 1577 STANFURD *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshead* (1807-8) VI. 23, I had bene like to have brought haddocke to paddocke.

2. Applied, with or without qualification, to other allied fishes, as the Red Cod (*Lotella bacchus*) of New Zealand; *Golden haddock*, the John Dory; *Jerusalem h.*, the Opah; *Norway* or *Norwegian h.*, the Bergylt or Sea Perch.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 556 The Sebastes, or Norway Haddock, which inhabits the northern seas, is an important article of food. 1871 HUTTON *Fishes N. Zealand* 115 Red Cod. Also called the Yellow Tail and the Haddock.

3. Comb., as *haddock-boat*, *-curing*, *-smoker*, *-smoking*; *haddock-carrying* adj.; also *haddock-meat* (see quot.); *haddock-tea* (in New England), 'a thin chowder made of haddock' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 145 The stone-coated worms, which the fishermen call haddock meat. 1883 S. PILMISOL in *19th Cent.* XIV. 148 Haddock-carrying vans. 1886 G. R. SIMS in *Daily News* 4 Dec. 5/6 Haddock-smoking can only be carried on in a very few places.

Hence **Had-docker**, a person or vessel employed in fishing for haddock.

Haddock 2, dial. var. of HATTOCK, a shock of corn, a stook.

† **Hade** (hæ'd), sb. 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* [Derivation unknown.] A strip of land left unploughed as a boundary line and means of access between two ploughed portions of a field; also, according to some recent writers, a small piece of greensward left at the head or end of arable land upon which the plough turns.

(But the latter sense is perhaps a mistake arising from the identification of *hade* with *head*.)

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 6 The horses may be tethered or tyed vpon leys, balkes, or hades, where as oxen maye not be kept. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xiii. 222 And on the lower Leas, as on the higher Hades, the daintie Clouer grows. 1615 *Map* (C. C. Oxon.), The description of certeine arable landes some of them havinge hades of meadow and grasse grounde lieinge in the Southie fieldes of Einsham. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* 13 Where great Balkes betwixt Lands, Hades, Meares, or Divisions betwixt Land and Land are left. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words*, etc., *Hades*. Headlands, or part of a field not ploughed.

b. Comb. **Hade-way**, a hade which serves as a way or road between portions of arable land.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 80 All your

Common Fields were never under Tillage neither, As great part Slades and Hade wayes, and a great part Meadow.

Hade (hæ'd), sb. 2 *Mining and Geol.* [Goes with *HADE* v. 2, from which it is app. derived as n. of action.] The inclination of a mineral vein or fault from the vertical; the complement of the *dip*. Also called *underlay* or *underlie*.

1789 MILLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 94 The principal vein... has a slight hade to the north-eastward. 1795 *Ibid.* LXXXVI. 40 The yellow argillaceous schistus is again seen with its former hade and range. 1811 *PINKERTON Petrol.* II. 578 The hade, slope, or inclination of the vein is chiefly estimated by miners from the lower side. 1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 29 *Hade*, the slope or inclination of the leader of a slip-dyke. 1851 *TAPPING Derbysh. Lead-mining Terms* (E. D. S.), *Hade*, a slope... It also signifies a vein that is not perpendicular, but sloping.

b. Comb., as *hade-slope*.

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining Gloss.*, *Hade*, *hadeslope*, the underlie, or inclination of a lode.

† **Hade**, **hode**, v. 1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hadian*, 2 *hadien*, 2-4 *hodian*. [OE. *hadian*, f. *hād*, *HAD* holy orders.] *trans.* To ordain.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* ii. viii. (1890) 118 Þæt he biscopas hadian moste. 975 O. E. *Chron.* an. 931 Her mon hadode Byrstan biscop to Wintan ceastre. c 1200 ORMIN 10881 Hadedd Till biscoppe orr till underpreost. c 1275 *LAV.* 21856 Alle þat hoded were, biscopas and canounes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 235 Of clerkes y-hoded.

Hence **Haded** *pp.* a.; also *absol.*, one in holy orders; **Hading** *vbl. sb.*, ordination.

c 1000 *Inst. Polity* in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* (1840) II. 316 Æt hadunge. a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1014 Ealle ze hadode ze læwede. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 For ne dōt hit none swo oft se þe hode. c 1200 ORMIN 13255 Ad haded manness hade. *Ibid.* 13967 Whatt mann sitt iss þatt takeþ her Forr hading anþ mede.

Hade (hæ'd), v. 2 *Mining and Geol.* [Etymology uncertain; possibly a dialectal form of *head*, retaining the older pronunciation of that word: cf. *tread*, *trade*.] *intr.* To incline or slope from the vertical, as a shaft, or a vein or fault.

1681 HOUGHTON *Compl. Miner Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v., Where any shaft or turn goes descending like the side of a house, or like the descent of a steep hill, it is said to *hade*. 1795 MILLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 40 Which is afterwards seen... running ENE and WSW, and having NNW. 1822 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorks. Coast* (1828) 177 The dyke, in traversing these hills, *hades*, or inclines, to the same quarter. 1882 *GEIKIE Text-bk. Geol.* iv. vi. 525 Faults *hade* in the direction of downthrow, in other words, they slope away from the side which has risen.

Hence **Hading** *vbl. sb.* = *HADE* sb. 2; also *attrib.*

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Kij, The side on which the Plum Line will fall is called the *Hading*-side; and according to the *Hading* of this the other frys off; and that we call the *Hanging*-side. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arie* II. 778 *Hadings* signify that some parts of the veins incline.

Hade, var. of *HAD*, *Obs.*

Hadean (hæ'di'æn, hæ'di'æn), a. [f. next + -AN.] Of or belonging to Hades.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxiv. (1848) 306 Dreams such as gods may dream thy soul possess For ever in the Hadean Eden-Death. 1878 S. COX *Salv. Mund.* i. (ed. 3) 17 When he stood... among the spirits in the Hadean prison.

|| **Hades** (hæ'di'z), Also 7-8 *Ades*. [a. Gr. *hāds* (orig. *adōs* or *adōys*) of doubtful origin; in Homer, the name of the god of the lower world, but in later times transferred to his kingdom, abode, or house, so that it became a name for the nether world; in LXX and N. T. Greek, used to render Heb. שְׁאוֹל *sheōl*, the abode of the dead or departed spirits. Introduced into English use c 1600, in connexion with theological controversies about the fifth article of the Apostles' Creed.]

1. *Gr. Myth.* a. The oldest name of the god of the dead, also called *Pluto*.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xii. 41 By the Poets figments *Hades* was Iupiters brother, both sonnes to Saturne; and so by your own iudges, the penner of the Creede, when he said that Christ descended *eis* ἄδου, meant that he went into the house of *Hades*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 964 And by them stood Orcus and Ades, and the dreaded name Of Demogorgon. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* iii. 384 The drear abodes Of Ades.

b. *transf.* The kingdom of Hades, the lower world, the abode of departed spirits or shades.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xii. 43 Homer presents vnto Vlysses being in Hades, βίαν πρᾶκλειν, the force and strength of Hercules a ghost. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. 62 The dead seem all alive in the humane Hades of Homer; yet cannot well speak, prophesie, or know the living, except they drink blood, wherein is the life of man. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 419 The enthroned Persephone in Hades. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 417 The old Homeric notion of a gibbering ghost flitting away to Hades.

2. After ἄδης of the Greek New Testament, and hence in the Revised Eng. version: The state or abode of the dead, or of departed spirits after this life; corresp. to the Heb. *Sheol*.

(In the earlier Eng. versions rendered *HELL*, exc. that in *Acts* ii. 27, 31, Geneva has 'in grave'; hence by some identified with the abode of the devil and his angels.)

1597 H. BROUGHTON *Epistle to Nobilitie* 37 That state to the body is *Sheol*: *Hades* in the Greeke is the very same; and neither of them is ever in Scripture, directlie the state of Eternal Torment. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xi. 38 His [Bucer's] conclusion is, that this article *He descended into Hell*, is but an explication of the former *He dyed and was buried*, taking *Hades* for the graue. 1604 BILSON

(title) The Survey of Christ's Sufferings for Man's redemption; and of his descent to Hades or Hel for our deliverance. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 150 Of the Place and State whither they are going, the dark invisible Hades. a 1711 KES *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 127 Shew me the Gulph, that's fixed between The upper Hades, and the sub-terrene. 1881 N. T. (R. V.) Acts ii. 31 Neither was he left in Hades, nor did his flesh see corruption.

† **Had-I-wist, hadiwist.** *Obs.* A phrase (= 'if I had known'), expressing regret for something done in ignorance of circumstances now known; hence, as *sb.* A vain regret, or the heedlessness or loss of opportunity which leads to it.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 105 Upon his fortune and his grace Cometh had I wist full ofte a place. c 1450 *Urbanitatis* 72 in *Bakers Bk.* 15 And kepe be well from hadde-y-wyste. 1565 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531 131 To eschewe... all slouthfulness, all negligence, all rashness... all had I wist, all duties of perceiving our duties. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuities* (1877) 262 Till midst the waves of had I wist we floate. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 58 Till womens hopes doe end in Had I wist. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. ii. (R.). His late wist had I wists, remorseful bittings. 1876 TRENCU *Synon.* N. T. lix. 250 What our fathers were wont to call 'hadiwist'.

† **Hadj** (hædʒ). Also 8 *hagge*. [Arab. *ḥajj*.] A pilgrimage to Mecca.

1704 J. PRITS *Acc. Mahometans* vii. (1736) 218 Be sure to perform the *Al hage*, or *el Hagge*, i.e. the Pilgrimage to Mecca. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* iv. v. Who... could come cringing to El Sham to ask for the contract of the Hadj.

† **Hadji, hajji** (hædʒi). Also 7 *hagge, haggi*, (al)hage, (hatzi), hodge(e, hoggie, -ei, -oi, hogi, e, (hugie), 7-9 *hagdy*, 8 *hadgee, hagge, hadgee, 9 hodgee, haji*. [Arab. *ḥajj* pilgrim: see *prec.*] A pilgrim to the tomb of Mohammed at Mecca; a title conferred on a Mohammedan who has made this pilgrimage.

[1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iii. xxi. 110 Of the Pilgrims of Mecca by the Turks called Hagislar.] 1612 T. LAVENDER *Trav. & Englishmen* 81 They that have bene there [Mecca] but once, are allwaies after called Hogies. 1683 T. SMITH *Acc. Prusa in Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. The Haggi, or Pilgrims, that have been at Mecca and Medina, forbear to drink Wine most Religiously. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xxvi. 111 Myrza Mahomed... who having made a pilgrimage to Mecca... was dignified with the title of *hadjee*. 1891 J. F. KEANE *Six Months Meccah* 144 The day on which I was to acquire the honoured title of Hajji. 1893 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 205 Hadji is his title, and means that he has been to Mecca.

b. Also given to an Oriental Christian who has visited the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* II. lvi. A brig, crowded with hajjis to Jerusalem, sailed on the day of my arrival at Smyrna.

Hadland (hæd'lænd; *sb.*¹ Dial. variant of HEADLAND (sense 1).

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xxi. (1539) 44 The lord hath the hadlandes. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.*, *Baylife Arrantes*, His hadland is good ground and beareth all thynge. 1698 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 6 A Quick-set Hedge... cross the Head of some Had-Lands (as they are called). 1854 BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.*, Hadland or Headland.

Hence **Hadland v. intr.**, to abut or border upon. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 10 One Furlong butting, or Hadlanding, upon other Furlongs.

† **Hadland, sb.**² *Obs.* [f. *had*, pa. t. of *have* + *land*: cf. *Lackland*.] A humorous title for one who formerly owned land and has lost it.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) V. 405 They dub him 'Sir John had Land', before they leave him. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* i. You master prodigal Had-land; away! 1610 J. DAVIES *Commend. Poems, Panegyricke* Wks. (Grosart) 3 note, Few Hadlands take pleasure to behold the lands they had.

Hadrie, *obs.* Sc. form of HEATHERY.

Hadrosaur (hæd'rɔsɔr). [ad. mod.L. *Hadrosaurus* (name of the genus), f. Gr. *ἀδρός* thick, stout + *σαῖρος* (= *σαύρος*) lizard.] A genus of gigantic fossil saurian reptiles found in North America. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* iii. (1879) 467 The Hadrosaur from New Jersey was twenty-eight feet long.

Hadyr, *obs.* Sc. form of HEATHER.

Hæ (hæ, hē, hē), Sc. form of HAVE.

Hæceity (hæc'iiti, hīc-). *Scholastic Philos.* Also 7 *hæceity*. [ad. med.L. *hæceitāt-em* 'thisness' (Duns Scotus), f. *hæc*, fem. of *hic* this.] The quality implied in the use of *this*, as *this man*; 'thisness'; 'hereness and nowness'; that quality or mode of being in virtue of which a thing is or becomes a definite individual; individuality.

1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* 6 Club-fisted Logick with all her Quiddities... nor Scotus with his hæceities. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. ii. § 8. 67 Scholastics... could not make a Rational Discourse of anything, though never so small, but they must stuff it with their Quiddities, Entities, Essences, Hæceities, and the like. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 244 Duns Scotus... placed the principle of Individuation in 'a certain determining positive entity' which his school called *Hæceity* or *thisness*. 1890 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Nov. 629/4 Of course, if provision is made only for his general humanity and not for what makes him *hic* or *ille*, not for his *hæceity* as the schoolmen used to say, a man will have cause to complain.

Hæg, *obs.* form of HAIK.²

Hæil, Hæle, var. HAIL *a.*, HEAL *sb.* *Obs.*

Hæma, hema-, repr. Gr. *αἷμα* blood; sometimes improperly used as combining form instead

of the etymologically regular HÆMATO- or HÆMO-. For such words in *hæma-* see HÆMO-.

These erroneous forms in *hæma-* are nearly all of French origination. Litré has *hémachroïne*, *dynamomètre*, *dynamique*, *statique*; to French authors are also due *hémaphéne*, *hématherma*, etc.

In words derived from Gr. *αἷμα*, the spelling *hæ-* is favoured in the United States, but is rarely used in Great Britain, except in *hematite*, where it is the prevailing form in industrial and commercial use, and in *hemorrhage* and *hemorrhoid*, in which *hæ-* is however more usual.

Hæmachrome, -cytometer: see HÆMO-.

Hæmad (hæmæd), *sb.* [f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood + -AD, after *monad*, etc.] A blood-corpuscle.

1891 in FOSTER *Encycl. Med. Dict.*

Hæmad (hæmæd), *adv.* [f. HÆM-AL + -AD in sense 'towards': cf. *dextrad*, *dorsad*.] Towards the hæmal aspect of the body.

1891 FOSTER *Encycl. Med. Dict.*, *Hæmad*. In man, forward; in beasts, downward.

Hæmadromograph, etc.: see HÆMO-.

Hæmafibrate, hema- (hæmæfibreit). *Min.* [Named 1884, from Gr. *αἷμα* blood (in reference to its colour) + L. *fibra* fibre + -ITE.] A hydrous arseniate of manganese, of red colour and fibrous structure.

1887 DANA *Manual Min.* (ed. 4) 210.

Hæmagogue, hem- (hæm-, hæmægog), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood, HÆM(0-) + ἀγωγός leading.] *A. adj.* Promoting a menstrual or hæmorrhoidal discharge of blood. *B. sb.* A medicine which has this quality.

1708 FLOYER *Hist. Cold Bathing* i. ii. (1706) 43 Probably for their Hæmagogue Faculty, Hippocrates observes, That Cold Bathing makes bloody Urine worse. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Hæmagogue. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Hæmagogue.

Hæmal, hemal (hæmäl), *a.* *Anat.* [f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood + -AL.] Of or belonging to the blood or blood-vascular system; belonging to or situated on or towards that side or region of the body which contains the heart and great blood-vessels: opp. to *neural*; in the case of the Vertebrata and Tunicata, synonymous with *ventral*.

Hæmal arch, term used by Owen for the inferior arch of a typical vertebra. *Hæmal cavity*, the cavity formed by a series of hæmal arches (constituted by the ribs, costal cartilages, and breast-bone), and containing the heart, great blood-vessels, and respiratory and digestive organs. *Hæmal spine*, the ventral element of a hæmal arch, represented by a segment of the breast-bone; also (quot. 1868) used by Darwin for a hypophysis, or process on the hæmal side of the body of a vertebra.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 1011/2 Near the entry of the hæmal canal. 1848 OWEN *Homol. Vertebrate Skel.* 99 The pleurapophyses defend the hæmal or visceral cavity.

1854 — *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 48/1 The hæmal arch is formed by a pair of bones called 'pleurapophyses'. by a second pair, called 'hæmapophyses'... and by a bone, sometimes bifid, called the 'hæmal spine'. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 17 In the Coleopterata... no distinction between neural and hæmal regions can be noticed. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* i. iv. 122 In a half-wild rabbit... a hæmal spine was moderately well developed on the under side of the twelfth dorsal vertebra. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 217 The close association of the hæmal system and the nerve-tracts. 1891 A. CLARKSON in *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* II. 183 Hæmal Glands... Certain hitherto undescribed glands which are to be found accompanying the renal artery in some herbivora.

Hæmaphæin, -poietic: see HÆMO-.

† **Hæmapophysis** (hæmæp'fisis). *Anat.* [mod.L.: see HÆMO- and APOPHYSIS. (So called as being situated towards the hæmal aspect of the body.)] Owen's term for that portion of the hæmal arch of a typical vertebra situated between the pleurapophysis and the hæmal spine; represented in the trunk of a vertebrate animal by a costal cartilage.

1849 OWEN *On Limbs* 42 The elements more constantly related to the protection of the vascular or hæmal axis... the hæmapophyses, [etc.]. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 51 Two hæmapophyses which actually coalesce to form on the ventral side the hæmal canal for a large trunk of the vascular system.

Hence **Hæmapophysis a.**, pertaining to or of the nature of a hæmapophysis.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 965/2 There are developed hæmapophysis arches. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 27.

Hæmastatic, -tachometer: see HÆMO-.

Hæmatal (hæmätäl), *a.* [f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood + -AL.] Relating to the blood or blood-vessels.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893 in DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*

Hæmataulics (hæmätö'liks). [f. HÆMATO- after *hydraulics*.] The study of the laws of the movement of the blood in the vessels.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hæmataulica*, a term by Magendie for the vascular system; hæmataulics.

† **Hæmatemesis** (hæmätém'sis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood + ἐμεῖς vomiting.] Vomiting of blood.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 475 Hæmatemesis. 1806 *Ibid.* xv. 187 This hæmatemesis... being peculiar to the female sex. 1894 QUAIN *Dict. Med.* I. 764 Congestion of the portal system is a very frequent cause of hæmatemesis.

Hæmatherm, hem- (hæmæp'ðm). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Hematherma* sb. pl. (Latreille), erroneously f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood (see HÆMA-) + θερμός warm.]

A warm-blooded animal. So **Hæmathermal, Hæmathermous** *ajfs.*, belonging to the hæmathemics; warm-blooded.

1847 CRAIG *Hematherms*. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmathermous*. 1889 *Cont. Dict.*, *Hemathermal, hæmathermal*. *Hæmathorax*, *erron. form* of HÆMOTHORAX.

Hæmatic, hæmatic (hæmæ'tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *αἷματος*, f. *αἷμα*, *αἷμα*- blood.]

A. adj. a. Relating or pertaining to blood. b. Containing blood, sanguineous. c. Acting upon the blood. d. Of a blood-red colour (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Spanæmic*, a term applied to hæmatic remedies when such remedies impoverish the blood. 1873 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 42 Boinet divides simple cysts... into the 'hydatid'... the serous or 'ascitic'; and the 'hæmatic' (sanguineous) or purulent, but not gelatinous. 1882 *Lancet* I. 316 Hæmatic crises. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmatic acid*, a substance obtained... when carbonised blood is heated to redness with sodium carbonate and the residue treated with alcohol.

B. sb. 1. A medicine that acts upon the blood. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* s.v., *Hæmatics* act as restoratives when they enrich the blood, or as spanæmics when they impoverish it. 1881 G. L. CARRICK *Koumiss* 168 It is an excellent hæmatic.

2. **Hæmatics**: That branch of physiology or medicine which treats of the blood.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hæmatid (hæmätid, hæm-), [f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood + -ID.] A red blood-corpuscle.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 335 Blood-corpuscles or hæmatids. *Ibid.* 353.

† **Hæmatidrosis, hæmathidrosis**. *Path.* [f. HÆMATO- + Gr. *ἰδρῶσις* sweating.] A sweating of blood; effusion of sweat mixed with blood.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 335 Hæmatidrosis is known also by the names, hæmidrosis, ephidrosis cruenta, and bloody sweats.

Hæmatin, hematin (hæmätin, hæm-). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood + -IN.]

1. The earlier name of HÆMATOXYLIN.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 287 Hematin is the colouring matter of logwood. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 92 A peculiar principle, called Hematin.

2. A bluish-black amorphous substance with metallic lustre, obtained from red blood-corpuscles, in which it exists as a constituent of hæmoglobin.

1845 G. E. DAY *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 5 Protein, and its various modifications—gelatin, bilin, and the products of its metamorphosis—hæmatin, urea, uric acid, &c. 1861 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 920 Hæmoglobin is resolved by the action of iodine into hæmatin and globulin.

Hence **Hæmatin a.**, of or relating to hæmatin (sense 2); *sb.*, a medicine which increases the amount of hæmatin in the blood. **Hæmatino-meter**, an instrument for measuring the amount of hæmatin in the blood; so **Hæmatinometric a.**, relating to such measurement. **Hæmatinuria**: see *quot.* 1886 (now called *hæmoglobinuria*).

1855 A. B. GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 83 All the preparations of iron appear to act as blood restorers or hæmatinics. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 117 Iron is synergistic as regards hæmatinetic effects. 1885 STIRLING *tr. Landois' Hum. Physiol.* I. 25 In the vessel with parallel sides, or hæmatinometer. 1879 J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 468 The existence of hæmatinuria indicates an excessive decomposition of blood corpuscles. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmatinuria*, the passing of urine containing the colouring matter of the blood without the corpuscles.

† **Hæmatine, a.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *αἷμα* blood + -INE.] Resembling blood; blood-red.

1658 G. STARKEY *Pyrotechny* xii. 52 The red is the Hematine tincture.

Hæmatinon, -inum. [Gr. *αἷματινον*, L. *hæmatinum*, *adj.* in neuter sing. 'resembling blood, blood-red': see *prec.*] A red glass found in ancient mosaics and ornamental vases.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hæmatinon*, a kind of red Glass, anciently made into Dishes. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 74 An entirely red, opaque sort, called Hæmatinon.

Hæmatite, hematite (hæmätit, hæm-). *Min.* Formerly also in Lat. form *hæmatites* (hæmätit'iz). Also 6-7 *em-*. The spelling *hem-* is usual in commercial and economic use. [ad. L. *hæmatites*, Gr. *αἷματινός* (sc. λίθος) *lit.* blood-like stone, f. *αἷμα* blood: see -ITE.] Native sesquioxide of iron (Fe₂O₃), an abundant and widely distributed iron ore, occurring in various forms (crystalline, massive, or granular); in colour, red, reddish-brown, or blackish with a red streak. (Sometimes distinguished as *red hæmatite*: cf. b.)

a. 1543 TRAHERON *150's Chirurg.* 207 a 2 (Stanf.) Of the stone called emaites. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* II. 587 The sanguine load-stone, called Hæmatites. 1750 *tr. Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 98 Emathitis, or Emathitis, is a reddish Stone. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 384 The purest iron is made from an ore called hæmatites by ignition with charcoal. b. 1608 FOISELL *Serpents* (1658) 715 Andreas Balvacensis writeth, that the Blood-stone called the *Hæmatite*, is made of the Dragons blood. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* 33/2 The Onix, Topaz, Iaspur, Hematite. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 40/2 The Ematite... is of some called stench blood, for that it stoppeth the... course of flowing. 1849

Murchison *Siluria* xix. 463 Chromate of iron, hematite, and magnetic iron-ore. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xxxv. (1878) 596 Rich deposits of hematite.

b. Brown hematite: a mineral of a brown or brownish-yellow colour, consisting of hydrated sesquioxide of iron; also called *limonite*.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 230 Reniform brown hematite. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 113 A layer of earthy brown hematite. 1879 Cassell's *Tech. Educ.* i. 11 Brown iron ore or hematite consists essentially of three equivalents of water united to two of peroxide of iron.

c. attrit.

1861 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Feb. 187 We find the Whitehaven district yielding annually upwards of 400,000 tons of hematite iron ore. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* x. 392 At Llantrissant in Glamorganshire there are hematite iron ores. 1891 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 2/6 A number of the best pig iron makers. particularly hematite producers.

Hence **Hæmatitiform, hem-**, *a.*, having the form of hematite.

1801 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 180 Variety 5. Hematitiform.

Hæmatitic, hem- (hēmātī'tik, hēm-), *a.* [f. as prec. + -it.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling hematite.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 165 Essential to all hæmatitic ores. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xiii. 321 Spothose and hæmatitic iron-ores. 1849 DANA *Geol.* ix. (1850) 469 Argillaceous and hæmatitic iron. 1860 BAIRD, etc. *Birds N. Amer.* 527 It never has the hæmatitic tint.

So + **Hæmatitical a.** = prec. *Obs.*

1805 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl.* (1808) 271 They found hæmatitical iron ore.

Hæmato-, hemato- (hēmāto, hēmāto), before a vowel **hæmat-, hemat-**, = Gr. *αἷμα*, *ai-ma*, blood, freely used in Greek, and in many modern scientific terms, chiefly in physiology and medicine. (Several of these have shorter forms in HÆMO-, q.v.)

(The spelling *hæmato-* is more usual in Great Britain; *hemato-* is favoured in U.S.)

Hæmato'bic, Hæmato'bious adjs. [mod.L. *hæmatobium*, a parasite living in the blood, f. Gr. *bios* life], living, as a parasite, in the blood.

Hæmatocathartic a. [see CATHARTIC], having the quality of purifying the blood. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854.) **Hæmatochrome** [Gr. *χρῶμα* colour], a red colouring matter developed in some Protozoa at a certain stage of existence.

Hæmatocryal a. [Gr. *κρύος* cold, frost], belonging to the *Hæmatocrya* or cold-blooded Vertebrata.

Hæmatocyanin = HEMOCYANIN (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854.) **Hæmatocyst, hæmatocystis**, a cyst containing blood.

Hæmatocyte [Gr. *κύτταρον* cell], a blood-corpuscle; hence **Hæmatocyto'meter**, an instrument for ascertaining the number of blood-corpuscles, = HEMOCYTOMETER (Dunglison *Lex.*).

Hæmatodynamics, -dynamometer (see HÆMO-). **Hæmatogastic a.** (see HÆMO-); (Mayne, 1854.)

Hæmatogenesis [see GENESIS], the formation of blood. **Hæmatogenic a.**, relating to hæmatogenesis; also = next.

Hæmatogenous a., having its origin in the blood. + **Hæmatognomist** [Gr. *γνώμη* means of knowing] (see quot.). **Hæmatography** [see -GRAPHY], a description of the blood (Mayne, 1854).

Hæmatolytic a. (see HÆMO-). **Hæmatopathology** (see quot.). **Hæmatophagous a.** [Gr. *φαγος* eating], feeding upon, or living in, blood.

Hæmatophil'ia = HÆMOPHILIA (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Hæmatophob'ia** = HÆMOPHOBIA (Dunglison, 1857).

Hæmatophyte [Gr. *φυτόν* plant], a vegetable parasite inhabiting the blood (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

Hæmatopole'sis [Gr. *ποίησις* making], the formation of blood. **Hæmatopole'tic a.**, pertaining to hæmatopoiesis (Mayne 1854).

Hæmatosco'pe, hæmatoscopy, hæmatospectroscope (see quots.). **Hæmatostibite Min.** [L. *stibium* antimony], an antimoniate of manganese and iron, the grains of which in thin sections appear blood-red.

Hæmatothermal a. [Gr. *θερμός* warm], warm-blooded = HÆMATHERMAL. **Hæmatothorax** (see quot. 1876).

Hæmatozo'on (pl. -zo'a) [Gr. *ζῷον* animal], an animal parasite inhabiting the blood (Mayne, 1854); hence **Hæmatozo'an** = prec.; **Hæmatozo'ic a.**, of or pertaining to a hæmatozoön.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Life* 844 When the green-coloured organism passes into a resting phase... its colour changes to red, owing to the formation of hæmatochrome dissolved in droplets of fat. 1866 Hæmatocryal (see *Hæmatothermal*). 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hæmatocystis*... a hydatid, or cyst containing blood... a hæmatocyst. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 506 Cysts which arise from blood-vessels, especially veins... hæmatocystides. *Ibid.* 556 Hæmatogenic icterus. 1881 *Sci. Amer.* 12 Mar. 1861/3 For the dyscrasic or hæmatogenic origin of Bright's disease. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 80 Icterus, as thus induced by changes in the blood itself, is called hæmatogenous. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 229 A hæmatogenous jaundice. 1861 *Bioses New Disp.* 234 These Hæmatognomists or diviners by the Phenomena's in the blood. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*,

Hæmatolytic, having power to diminish the number of red corpuscles in the blood. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* No. 615. 347 This modern humoral pathology was essentially blood-pathology hæmatopathology. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hæmatophagous*, blood-eating; applied to those insects which seek the blood of animals for their sustenance, as the flea... hæmatophagous. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmatophagous*, also applied to an Hæmatozoön. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hæmatopoiesis*, assimilation of the chyle to blood; blood-making. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 536 Consecutive changes, which disturb hæmatopoiesis, digestion, respiration, etc. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmatoscope*, an instrument invented by Hermann to regulate the thickness of the layer of the diluted blood when examined by the spectroscope. 1887 *Jrnl. R. Microsc.* Soc. Ser. II. VII. 470 The determination of the quantity of oxyhæmoglobin by instruments called hæmatoscopes or hæmatospectroscopes.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hæmatoscopy*, term for an examination of the blood; hæmatoscopy. 1887 *Jrnl. R. Microsc.* Soc. Ser. II. VII. 470 *Hæmatoscopy*... a new spectroscopic method of analysing the blood. 1866 OWEN *Anat. Verteb.* I. 7 Vertebrates might be primarily divided

into *Hæmatothoracal*, having the four-chambered heart, spongy lungs, hot blood, and *Hæmatocryal*, having less perfect breathing organs, less complex heart, with cold blood. 1854 J. MILLER *Pract. Surg.* xxv. (ed. 2) 315 Blood accumulating within the pleural cavity, may compress the lung, and constitute a dangerous hæmato-thorax. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 212 By hæmatothorax is understood hæmorrhage into the pleural cavities.

Hæmatoblast (hēmātōblast). [see HÆMATO- and -BLAST.] **a. Phys.** Name given by Hayem to certain yellowish or greenish disks, smaller than the ordinary blood-corpuscles, found in the blood of viviparous Vertebrata; also called *blood-plates*.

b. Embryol. Name given by WISSOKY to cells of the mesoderm from which the first blood-corpuscles and blood-vessels originate. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 505 The first rudimentary masses of these cells, Heitzmann calls them hæmatoblasts. 1880 *Times* 13 Sept. 4/6 Oxygen... increases the number of red corpuscles and of hæmatoblasts, and the richness of the former in hæmoglobin. 1883 *American* VI. 398 The relation of the hæmatoblasts to coagulation.

Hence **Hæmatoblastic a.**

1883 *Lancet* II. 146 The head of the coagulum... contains in the centre a prolongation of the viscid hæmatoblastic material.

Hæmatocoele, hem- (hēmātōcēl). *Path.* [f. HÆMATO- + Gr. *κύλη*, tumour, CELE.] A tumour containing extravasated blood.

1730-6 BAILEY *folio*, *Hæmatocoele*, a Tumour turgid with Blood. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Whs.* II. 383. 1877 ERICHSEN *Surg.* (1895) II. 1246 By Hæmatocoele is meant an accumulation of the blood in connexion with the testicle or spermatic cord. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 218 Hæmatocoele, usually follows from some strain or injury.

Hæmatocrystallin. *Chem.* [f. HÆMATO- + CRYSTALLIN.] **a.** The special form of CRYSTALLIN or GLOBULIN found in the blood-corpuscles. **b.** 'A name given to hæmoglobin when it is obtained in a crystalline condition' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Hæmatocrystallin*, a crystalline substance obtained from blood. It has the composition of the albuminoids, and, if quite pure, would probably be colourless. 1872 J. H. BENNETT *Text-bk. Physiol.* i. 31 According to Hoppe-Seyler and Stokes hæmatocrystallin exists in the blood in two forms. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 30 There are reasons for regarding hæmatocrystallin as a distinct chemical individual of probably greater complex constitution than fibrin.

Hæmatoglobulin. *Chem.* [For hæmatino-globulin, f. HÆMATIN + GLOBULIN, as being composed of the two.] The colouring matter of the red corpuscles of the blood; also called **Hæmatoglob'in**: now usually shortened to HÆMOGLOBIN.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 43 According to Berzelius, the hæmatoglobulin of human blood contains 100 parts of globulin and 5-8 of hæmatin. 1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 235 Blood-casts may give up their hæmatoglobuline. 1867 J. MARSHALL *Outlines Physiol.* I. 83 The compound formed by these two substances [i.e. hæmatin or hæmin and globulin] named hæmatoglobulin has a great tendency to crystallize even in blood simply set aside.

Hæmatoid, hem- (hēmātōid, hēm-), *a.* [ad. Gr. *αἱματοειδής* blood-like: see HÆMATO- and -OID.] **a.** Resembling blood; characterized by the presence of blood. **b.** Consisting of hæmatoidin.

1840 R. LISTON *Elem. Surg.* i. (ed. 2) 176 There are certainly few hæmatoid fungi. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 262 The hæmatoid crystals are occasionally found in apoplectic clots. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 121 When a soft cancer is filled with blood it is known as a 'hæmatoid variety'.

Hæmatoid'in, hem-. *Chem.* [f. prec. + -IN.] A yellow or yellowish-red crystalline substance found in extravasated blood; by some supposed to be identical with bilirubin.

1855 tr. *Wedd's Path. Hist.* II. i. 115 note, Virchow... regards them as composed mainly of a new colouring matter, which he called hæmatoidin. 1863 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 15 After the chloroform had evaporated, beautiful crystals of hæmatoidine were left. 1885 tr. *Landois' Hum. Physiol.* I. 36 Hæmatoidin crystals have been found in the urine.

Hæmatoin (hēmātō'in). *Chem.* [Differentiated from hæmatin.] A derivative of hæmoglobin containing no iron.

1876 Quain's *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 27 The effects of acids upon hæmatin is to separate the iron and to transform the substance into hæmatoin (acid-hæmatin).

Hæmatology (hēmātōlōjī). [f. HÆMATO- + -LOGY.] That branch of animal physiology which relates to the blood.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Hæmatology*... the doctrine of the blood. 1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 440.

Hence **Hæmatological a.**, relating to hæmatology. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854.)

Hæmatoma hēmātō'mā. *Path.* Also in anglicized form hæmatome. [mod.L., f. Gr. type *αἱμάτωμα, n. of product, f. αἱματ-*eu* to turn into blood.] 'A bloody tumour or fungus; a swelling containing blood' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1847 9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 125/2 A hæmatoma is then a fibrinous mass, arising from hæmorrhage. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v., A hæmatome. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 212 Blood-tumors, blood-boils, Hæmatomata. *Ibid.* 218 A hæmorrhage under the surface, especially of cuticular organs, is called hæmatoma or blood-boil.

Hence **Hæmatomatus a.**, of the nature of or affected with hæmatoma (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1886 *Med. News* XLIX. 536 There were hæmatomatous efflorescences in both dural sacs.

Hæmatometer, hem- (hēmātō'mētr). [See HÆMATO- and -METER.] **a.** An instrument for measuring the force of the blood = hæmodynamometer (see HÆMO-). **b.** An instrument for numbering the blood-corpuscles. So **Hæmatometry**, the numeration of the blood-corpuscles.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hæmatometer*, *Hæmatometry*. **Hæmatose** (hēmātō'sis), *a.* [f. Gr. αἱματ-*ose*.] Full of blood; full-blooded.

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 43. 65 The raw meat is supposed to have a reconstituent action, and the alcohol a direct effect on the hæmatose.

Hæmatosin, hem- (hēm-, hēmātōsin). *Chem.* [a. F. *hématosine* (Chevreul, 1814), irreg. f. Gr. αἱματος, genitive of αἷμα blood + -IN.] = HÆMATIN 2.

1834 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 550 note, Pure oxygen gas will heighten the red colour of hæmatosine. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 77 The Cortical substance of the brain was... more or less colored by hæmatosin.

Hæmatosis (hēmātō'sis). [med. or mod.L., a. Gr. αἱμάτωσις (Galen), f. αἱματ-*eu* to make into blood.] **a.** The formation of blood, esp. of blood-corpuscles; sanguification. **b.** 'An old term for hæmorrhage.' **c.** The oxygenation of the blood in the lungs (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Hæmatosis*, Sanguification, or turning into Blood. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hæmatosis*... the action whereby the chyle is converted into blood. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Hæmatosis*, an hæmorrhage or flux of blood. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 165 The interruption of the function of hæmatosis in the portion of lung affected. 1879-89 J. M. DUNCAN *Act. Dis. Women* xvii. (ed. 4), Its return to regularity seems to bring with it a healthy hæmatosis.

Hæmatoxilin, hem- (hēmātō'ksilin). *Chem.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *hæmatoxylon*, -um logwood (f. HÆMATO- + ξύλον wood) + -IN.] A crystalline substance (C₁₆H₁₄O₆) obtained from logwood; colourless when pure, but affording fine red, blue, and purple dyes by the action of alkalis and oxygen; its aqueous solution also affords a fluid used for staining vegetable tissues.

1847 CRAIG, *Hæmatoxiline*... the colouring matter of... Logwood. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 317 The calcified parts are not colored by carmine, but are colored blue by hæmatoxilin. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 947 The net-work readily stains with hæmatoxilin, but the fluid remains colourless.

Hence **Hæmatoxylic a.**, derived from hæmatoxilin.

1892 G. S. WOODHEAD *Pract. Path.* ii. (ed. 3) 81 Hæmatoxylic glycerine is prepared by adding a saturated solution of hæmatoxilin to glycerine saturated with potash alum.

Hæmaturia (hēmātū'riā). *Path.* [f. HÆMATO- + URIA.] The presence of blood in the urine.

1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 401/1 An old man subject to hæmaturia. 1886 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 920 Hæmaturia, or bloody urine, occurs in various diseases. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June 3/2 The great plague [at Uganda] is hæmaturia or 'black-water' fever, which... kills 20 per cent. of those attacked.

Hence **Hæmaturic a.**, pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with hæmaturia.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 923 Hæmaturic intermittent fever or miasmatic hæmaturia. 1895 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/6 Hæmaturic fever and jiggers appear to be the prevailing curses of Uganda.

Hæmautograph (hēmō'tōgraf). [f. HÆMO- + AUTOGRAPH.] The apparatus used in tracing the pulse-curve obtained by opening an artery and allowing the stream of blood to strike against a roll of paper moving in front of it. Hence **Hæmautographic a.**; **Hæmautography**, the operation of recording the pulse-curve in this way.

1885 STIRLING tr. *Landois' Hum. Physiol.* I. 135 Hæmautography. *Ibid.* 136 Hæmautographic curve of the posterior tibial artery of a large dog. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmautography*. The tracing... closely resembles a sphygmographic tracing, and consists of a primary wave, a dirotic wave, and slight vibrations in the downward falling line.

Hæmic (hēm'ik), *a.* [Arbitrary f. Gr. αἷμα a blood + -IC: the etymological word being HÆMATIC.] Pertaining or relating to the blood; applied *spec.*

to a difficulty of breathing caused by a disordered condition of the blood.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 442 A 'hæmic disease'. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* 1879 351 Hæmic respiration is, in other words, greatly interfered with, but not abolished. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Hæmic asthma. Hæmic dyspnea.

Hæmin (hî'min). *Chem.* [f. Gr. αἷμα + -IN, differentiated in form from the regular hæmatin.] A deep red crystalline substance obtained from blood, containing hæmatin and hydrochloric acid. Also attrib.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 5 Hæmin, a crystallised intensely red substance. 1881 *Ibid.* VIII. 921 It is inferred that hæmin consists, not simply of hæmatin hydrochloride, but of a mixture of that compound with hæmatin and a crystallisable phosphorised substance. 1893 MANN *Forensic Med.* 70 Hæmin crystals are composed of hydrochlorate of hæmin.

Hæmo-, hemo- (hî'mo, hemo), before a vowel **hæm-, hem-** (hî'm, hem), repr. Gr. αἷμα, shortened form of αἵματο- HÆMATO-, combining form of αἷμα blood: cf. Gr. αἱμοπότης = αἱματοπότης blood-drinker, αἱμοπαγία HÆMOPHAGIA. Many words in hæmo- occur also in the fuller form HÆMATO-.

Some of these words have been improperly written hæma-; a few in which this spelling prevails will be found in their alphabetical places; the rest are entered here under the more etymological form. As regards the spellings hæ- and he- see note s. v. HÆMA-.

Hæmochrome (-krō'm), *erron. hæma-* [Gr. χρῶμα colour], the colouring matter of the blood = HÆMOGLOBIN; hence **Hæmochrome-meter**, 'an apparatus for calculating the amount of hæmoglobin in a liquid by comparison with a standard solution of normal colour' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Hæmocoele** (-sîl) [Gr. κοῖλος hollow, κοιλία cavity], the body-cavity of an arthropod or mollusc, analogous to the coelome of a vertebrate. **Hæmocytometer** (*erron. hæma-*): see QUOT. and HÆMATO-. **Hæmodromometer** (also shortened -drometer), -dromograph [Gr. δρόμος course; see -METER, -GRAPH], instruments for measuring and registering the velocity of the blood-current. **Hæmodynamics** [see DYNAMICS], 'the science of the forces connected with the motion of the blood' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Hæmodynamometer** (*erron. hæma-*), an instrument for measuring the pressure of the blood.

Hæmogastria a. (*erron. hæma-*) [see GASTRIC], belonging to, or characterized by, effusion of blood into the stomach. **Hæmogenetic** (-dʒnē'tik) a. (*erron. hæma-*) [see GENETIC], blood-producing.

Hæmoglobulin *Chem.* = HÆMOGLOBIN. **Hæmolytic** (-lit'ik) a. [Gr. λυτικός loosening, dissolving], destructive of the blood or of the blood-corpuscles. **Hæmopathology**, the pathology of the blood. **Hæmopoietic** (see HÆMATO-). **Hæmoscope**, an apparatus for examining the blood; so **Hæmoscopy** (*erron. hæma-*), examination of the blood: see HÆMATO-. **Hæmospastic** [Gr. σπαστικός drawing, absorbing], a. having the property of drawing blood to a part, as a cupping-glass; sb. something having this property (Dunghison, 1857).

Hæmotachometer (-tāk'mī'tar), *erron. hæma-* [Gr. τάχος speed, velocity; see -METER], an instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood-current; so **Hæmotachometry**, the measurement of this. **Hæmothorax** (see HÆMATO-). **Hæmotrophy** (-ptrofi) [Gr. τροφία nourishment], 'excess of sanguineous nourishment' (Dunghison).

1882 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* II. 1005 Two New Hæmachromometers. 18. *Jnl. Microsc. Sc.* XXVIII. 384 (Cent.) The hæmocoele is divided into five main chambers. 1877 W. R. GOWERS in *Lancet* 798 The hæmacytometer consists of an apparatus for estimating approximately the number of corpuscles contained in a given volume of blood. 1879 — in *Trans. Clin. Soc.* XII. 67 Ascertaining with the hæmacytometer the corpuscular richness of the blood. 1894 Quain's *Dict. Med.* I. 763 The hæmacytometer may be employed for ascertaining the globular richness of milk or other liquids. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 97/2 Chauveau and Loriet first used their hæmadromograph in 1860. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 439 Hæmadromometer. 1867 J. MARSHALL *Outlines Physiol.* II. 227 The hæmadromometer of Volkmann consists of a bent U-shaped glass tube [etc.]. 1885 T. L. BRUNTON *Text-bk. Pharmacol.* I. xi. (1887) 294 The hæmadromometer shows the rate of circulation in the particular artery experimented on. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 439 Hæmadynamics. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 662/2 The experiments made with the hæmadynamometer. 1872 *Lancet* I. 675 The mercurial hæmadynamometer gives the pulse-waves. 1858 J. COPLAND *Dict. Med.* III. 138 Hæmagastic or continued yellow fever.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Hæmagastic, having blood in the stomach; applied to certain forms of pestilential fever in which blood is vomited. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 386 The protein compounds are thus histogenetic and hæmagenic. 1876 tr. Wagner's *Gen. Pathol.* 50 Poverty of the blood in hæmoglobulin and albumen. *Ibid.* 517 The chief obstacle to the study of so-called Hæmopathology. *Ibid.* 525 When the lost blood shall have been reproduced by means of food, and by the hæmopoietic organs.

1867 J. MARSHALL *Outlines Physiol.* II. 228 The hæmatometer of Vierordt. 1888 FOSTER *Physiol.* (ed. 5) 222 The Hæmatometer of Vierordt is constructed on the principle of measuring the velocity of the current by

observing the amount of deviation of a pendulum, the free end of which hangs loosely in the stream. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 440 Hæmathorax, Hæmathorax. 1864 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (1870) II. 589 Hæmo-thorax is hæmorrhage into the cavity of the pleura.

Hæmocyanin, hemo- (hî'mō'sai'ānin). *Chem.* Also *erron. hæma-*. [See HÆMO- and CYANIN.]

a. A blue colouring matter which has been found in human blood. b. A substance containing copper, blue when oxidized and colourless when deoxidized, found normally in the blood of some invertebrates.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 43 Hæmocyanin, or a blue colouring matter, has been detected by Sanson in healthy blood. 1885 STIRLING tr. *Landois' Hum. Physiol.* I. 12 In cephalopods and some crabs the blood is blue, owing to the presence of a colouring matter (Hæmocyanin) which contains copper.

Hæmoglobin, hemo- (hî'mōglō'bīn). *Chem.* [Shortened from HÆMATO-GLOBULIN.] The colouring matter of the red corpuscles of the blood, which serves to convey oxygen to the tissues in the circulation; it is a solid substance, resolvable into hæmatin and globulin; when oxidized (oxyhæmoglobin) it has a bright scarlet colour, and is crystallizable. Formerly called *cruorin*, hæmatoglobulin, hæmoglobulin, hæmatoglobulin.

1869 *Syd. Soc. Biennial Retrospect* 3 The specific gravity of hæmoglobin may be calculated by approximately estimated as 1.2 to 1.3. 1869-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 352 Hæmoglobin, Hæmatoglobulin, this substance is the only colouring matter of the blood of vertebrate animals. *Ibid.* 353 Hæmoglobin is the only ferruginous constituent of the blood-corpuscles. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iii. 65 Called hæmoglobin from its readily breaking up into globulin and hæmatin. 1876 tr. Wagner's *Gen. Pathol.* 310 Hæmoglobin, or Hæmatoglobulin, consists of an albumen and a colouring matter hæmatin. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Hæmoglobin, is a colloid, but when combined with oxygen, as oxyhæmoglobin, crystallises according to the rhombic system in plates, or prisms, or tetrahedra, they are bluish red by transmitted light, scarlet by reflected light.

Hence **Hæmoglobinæmia** (-fī'miā) *Path.* [f. prec. and Gr. αἷμα blood, after *anæmia*, etc.], the presence of free hæmoglobin in the fluid part of the blood. **Hæmoglobiniferous** a. [see -FEROUS], containing hæmoglobin. **Hæmoglobinometer** [see -METER], an instrument for measuring the quantity of hæmoglobin in blood; whence **Hæmoglobinometry**, the measurement of this. **Hæmoglobinuria** (-iū'riā) *Path.* [Gr. οὖρον urine], the presence of free hæmoglobin in the urine; whence **Hæmoglobinuric** a., characterized by hæmoglobinuria.

1885 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* iv. (ed. 4) 162 note, The so-called 'Hæmoglobinæmia' which precedes the change in the urine. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Hæmoglobinæmia, the condition in which hæmoglobin is diffused into the liquor sanguinis, as occurs in some cases of hæmiphilia. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 329/2 The blood fluid is often provided with hæmoglobiniferous disks. 1885 STIRLING tr. *Landois' Hum. Physiol.* I. 26 The hæmoglobinometer of Gowers is used for the clinical estimation of hæmoglobin. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 9 July 80 Hæmoglobinometry. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 923 A pathological condition of the blood stands in an immediate causative relation to the hæmoglobinuria in this affection. 1893 A. DAVIDSON *Hygiene & Dis. Warm Clim.* 181 Bilious hæmoglobinuric fever is met with in Madagascar, Mauritius, and some parts of Italy.

Hæmoid (hî'moid), a. = HÆMATOID a. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Hæmoid, resembling blood.

Hæmolymp (hî'molīmf). *Physiol.* [f. HÆMO- + LYMΦH.] The fluid, analogous to blood or lymph, in the body-cavity of some invertebrates.

1885 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 432/1 In Eupolyzoa the coelom is very capacious; it is occupied by a coagulable hæmolymp in which float cellular corpuscles. Hence **Hæmolympathic** a., of or pertaining to hæmolymp, or to a circulatory system which is not differentiated into separate blood-vascular and lymphatic systems.

Hæmometer (hî'mōmī'tar). [See HÆMO- and -METER.] An instrument for measuring (a) the quantity of blood passing through a vessel in a given time; (b) the pressure of the blood (= hæmodynamometer); or (c) the amount of hæmoglobin in the blood (= hæmoglobinometer).

1872 RUTHERFORD in *Lancet* I. 675 The Hæmometer. I give this name to an instrument invented by Ludwig and Dogiel.

The main object of the instrument is to measure the quantity of blood that flows through a vessel in a given time. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Hæmometer, the same as Hæmodynamometer. 1887 *Jnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Ser. II. VII. 657 Fleischl's Hæmometer, for the estimation of hæmoglobin in the blood, is based on the colorimetric method.

+ **Hæmony** (hî'mōni). [? f. Gr. αἷμα skilful, or αἱμόνιος blood-red.] Name given by Milton to an imaginary plant having supernatural virtues.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 638 He called it Hæmony, and gave it me, as of sovran use 'Gainst all enchantments, mildew blast, or damp, Or ghastly Furies' apparition.

Hæmophæin (hî'mōfī'in). *Chem.* Also hæma-, -phæin. [mod. f. HÆMO- + Gr. φα-ῖς dusky + -IN.] The erroneous spelling hæma- follows F. hæmaphæine.] A brownish substance found in the blood in some cases of jaundice.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 40 The ether takes up a certain amount of hæmaphæin associated with fat. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 1 Hæmaphæin, Blood-brown.

Hence **Hæmophæic** a., characterized by or containing hæmaphæin.

1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 249 Hæmaphæic jaundice. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Hæmaphæic urine.

Hæmophilia (hî'mōfī'liā, hemo-). *Path.* Rarely anglicized hæmophily (hî'mōfī'li). [mod. L., f. HÆMO- + Gr. φιλία affection. Cf. Ger. hæmophilie, 1828.] A constitutional (usually hereditary) tendency to bleeding, either spontaneously or from very slight injuries; hæmorrhagic diathesis.

1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 62 Hæmophilia appears to be often hereditary. 1864 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 123 Report on Hæmophilia. 1872 J. W. LEGG (title) A Treatise on Hæmophilia. 1879 KHORV *Princ. Med.* 4 Hæmophilia is inherited almost exclusively by males, though capable of transmission through unaffected females.

Hence **Hæmophilic** (-fī'lik) a., affected with hæmophilia.

1864 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 124 The hæmophilic have for the most part a soft white translucent skin.

Hæmophobia (hî'mōfō'bīā). *Path.* [mod. L., f. HÆMO- + -PHOBIA, after *hydrophobia*: see next.] Fear or horror at the sight of blood.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hæmophobous (hî'mōfō'bōs), a. *rare.* [f. mod. L. hæmophobus, a. Gr. αἱμοφόβος (Galen), f. αἷμα blood + -φόβος fearing.] Afraid of blood, averse to bloodletting.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* vi. 188/1 Some hæmophobous Physicians have falsely thought, that drinking cold water was a Remedy that might be substituted to Bleeding.

Hæmoptie, hem-, a., bad form of HÆMOPTOIC.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hæmoptoe (hî'mōptō'ē). *Path.* [A corrupt or erroneous med. L. form of same derivation as next.] = HÆMOPTYSIS.

1757-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Hæmoptysis, corruptly also called Hæmoptosis, and Hæmoptoe. 1766 AMORY *Buncle* IV. 283 It makes, in the lungs, an hæmoptoe. 1772 PERCIVAL in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 462 The spring is celebrated for its efficacy in hæmoptoes. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotia* II. 661 It is also recommended to be taken internally, for the hæmoptoe. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) II. 15 That kind of consumption which is hereditary, and commences with slight repeated hæmoptoe. 1876 tr. Wagner's *Gen. Pathol.* 212 Hæmoptysis, or hæmoptoe.

Hence **Hæmoptole** (hî'mōptō'ik) a., affected with, characterized by, or good for, hæmoptoe.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* vii. 267 Nettle, I think, is good for hæmoptoeic persons. 1862 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 195 Quotidian hæmoptoeic fever.

Hæmoptysis (hî'mōptī'sis). *Path.* [mod. L. f. HÆMO- + πτύσις spitting, f. πτύειν to spit.] Spitting of blood; expectoration of blood, or of bloody mucus, etc., from the lungs or bronchi.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 46 Julian for his hæmoptysis or spitting of blood, was cured by hony and pine Nuts taken from his Altar. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 317 Without removing pneumonia, or even hæmoptysis. 1849 D. P. THOMSON *Introd. Meteorol.* 20 Very subject to bronchial hæmoptysis.

Hence **Hæmoptysic** (hî'mōptī'zīk, hem-), **Hæmoptysical** *adjs.*, relating to or affected with hæmoptysis.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 173 The hæmoptysical engorgement, is only a lesser degree of the same affection. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Hæmoptysic.

Hæmorrhage, hemorrhage (hē'mōrēdʒ). Also 7-8 hæmorrhag. [f. as HÆMORRHAGY; for the form of suffix, cf. -ance and -ancy.] An escape of blood from the blood-vessels; a flux of blood, either external or internal, due to rupture of a vessel; bleeding, esp. when profuse or dangerous.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 401 Outwardly it stops an Hæmorrhage. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 327 Profuse Hæmorrhages from the Nose commonly resolve it. 1873 E. J. WORBOISE *Our New Home* xviii. (1877) 284 Taken very ill with hemorrhage of the lungs. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 38 It is likely to die rapidly from the ensuing hæmorrhage.

fig. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 210 We might have been mourning to this very hour a fatal political hæmorrhage.

Hæmorrhagic, hemo- (hēmōrē'dʒīk), a. [ad. Gr. αἱμορραγικός, f. αἱμορραγία: see HÆMORRHAGY and -IC.] Belonging to, of the nature of, accompanied with, or produced by hæmorrhage.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 37 Exciting an hæmorrhagic action in the vessels. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 523 The hæmorrhagic tendency depends upon an abnormal state of the blood. 1881 R. VIRCHOW in *Nature* No. 615. 347 Wefer, the celebrated discoverer of the hæmorrhagic nature of ordinary apoplexy.

Hence **Hæmorrhagically** *adv.*, in a way characterized by hæmorrhage.

1876 tr. Wagner's *Gen. Pathol.* 350 In the blood-vessels of hæmorrhagically inflamed kidneys.

+ **Hæmorrhagious, a. Obs. rare.** [f. L. hæmorrhagia + -OUS.] Affected with or of the nature of hæmorrhage.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 39 The Patient's Nose bleeds several Times in the Day, but it is not hæmorrhagious, (i. e.) I suppose, he means it is a Dripping, but not a Flux of Blood.

† **Hæmorrhagy, hemo-**. Obs. Forms: 6 emorogie, 7 hemoragie, -rogy, hemeragie, hemoragie, -gy, hemoraggy, hemorhagie, 7-9 hemorrhagy, hemo-. Also in Lat. form **hæmorrhagia** (in 7 hæmor-, hæmorragia). [a. 16th c. *F. emorogie, hemoragie*, ad. L. *hæmorragia* (Pliny), a. Gr. *αἱμορραγία*, f. *αἱμο-* blood- + *-ραγία*, f. stem *ραγ-* of *ρῥῑνῡναι* to break, burst.] = HÆMORRHAGE.

[Some early forms represent med.L. *emorosagia* (Matth. Silvaticus, 1480): c.1400 *Laufrauc's Chirurg.* 151 If per folowe emorogieg, pat is to sele, a greet flux of blood, 1565 BULLYNN *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 25 b, Amorrorage (ed. 1579, a moresage) or bleeding.]

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Vff... there folowe emorogie or to great flux of blode. 1597 *Lower Chirurg.* (1634) 290 Hemeragie... an issuing of the blood in great abundance. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 171 They have stayed the Hemoragie or bleeding at the nose. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. v. i. Hemoragie, or bleeding at nose. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 757 This Hemorragia lasted above a day. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Econ.* (1738) 9 Observations of profuse Hemorrhagies of the Nose. 1838 J. BELL in *Cooper's Surg. Dict.* 255 In the hemorrhagy of wounds, we cannot always find the artery.

Hæmorrhæ: see HÆMORRHOID.

Hæmorrhoid¹, **hemorrhoid** (hæmōroid); usually in pl. Forms (pl.): 4-5 emeraudes, emeroudis, 5 emerowdys, 6 em(e)rodes, emor(-)oydes, (-ades), hemerrhoydes, 6-7 heme-, hemoroids, -oydes, 7 em(e)rods, emroids, hemorods, -roids, hemorods, hemorroids, hemorroids, 8 hemorroids, hemorroids, 7- hem-, hemorroids. (See also EMERODS.) β. in Gr.-Lat. form **hæmorrhoides** (-rō'idz), etc. [a. OF. *emoroyde* (13th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*), in 16th c. *hemorrhoides* (Paré), ad. L. *hæmorrhoida* (Pliny), ad. Gr. *αἱμορροΐς*, accus. sing. *αἱμορροΐδα*, adj. 'discharging blood', pl. *αἱμορροΐδες* (sc. φλέβες) veins liable to discharge blood, bleeding piles; deriv. of *αἱμωρρ-ος* flowing with blood, f. *αἱμο-* blood- + *-ρρ-ος* flowing. Cf. It. *emmorroide*, Sp. *hemorroide*, -ida.]

1. pl. A disease characterized by tumours of the veins about the anus; = PILES, q.v. Rarely sing. One of such tumours, a pile.

1398 TRIVISA Barth. De P. R. vi. xxii. (Tollem. MS.), Slymi water and glewy... helep emeroudis (*emeroides curat*). a. 1400, etc. [see EMERODS]. 1533 ELVOT Cast. Helthe (1541) 30 a. The grene leaves [of Rosemary] brused doo stoppe the hemorroids. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q iij, Yf he hath nat had the emorroydes. 1552 HULOET, Hemeroides or pyles in the fundment. 1578 LYTT *Dodoens* i. v. ix. The roote... healethe the inwarde Hemerrhoydes. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 739 It is good also against the Hemroids and Piles. 1616 SURFL. & MARK. *Country Farme* 51 To stay the excessive flux of the Hemorrhoids. 1634 HARRINGTON *Salerni's Regim.* 3 The Hemorroids and Fistula shall graue him. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 288 Ulcers begotten of the hæmorrhoides. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. 1. To give ease and relief in several pains and diseases, particularly in that of the internal hæmorrhoids. a. 1707 BE. PATRICK *Autobiog.* (1830) 28 This brought upon me the hoemaroides. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 123 Painful hæmorrhoids. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) i. 26 The formation of hæmorrhoids as the result of sedentary occupations.

† 2. pl. = Hæmorrhoidal veins. Obs. [See in F.] c. 1200 *Laufrauc's Chirurg.* 289 Emoroides ben veines þat endip in a mannes ers & ben .v. 1533 ELVOT Cast. Helthe (iii. x. R.). Hemoroides be vaynes in the foundement. 1541 [see HÆMORRHOIDAL 2].

3. attrib. or as adj. = HÆMORRHOIDAL.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 170 They will stanch bloud, [if] it... issue by the hæmorrhoid veins.

† **Hæmorrhoid**². Obs. Also hæmorrhæ, and in Lat. form **hæmorrhoids**, -rhous. [ad. L. *hæmorrhōis*, -idem (Pliny), a kind of poisonous serpent, a. Gr. *αἱμορροΐς*: etym. as in prec. The forms *hæmorrhæ* and -rhous go back upon med.L. *hæmorrhous* (Du Cange), Gr. *αἱμωρρ-ος*.] A serpent whose bite was fabled to cause unstancheable bleeding.

1398 TRIVISA Barth. De P. R. xviii. x. (1495) 763 Emorois is a maner adder, and hath that name, for he suckyth the blood of hym that he smytheth. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 150 A singular counterpoison... against al serpents, but principally the Hæmorrhoids and the Salamanders. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 731 Of the Hæmorrhæ. This Serpent... is called in Latine, *Hæmorrhous*, to signifie unto us the male, and *Hæmorrhōis*, to signifie the female. 1627 MAY *Lucan* ix. (1631) 814 In scaly folds the great Hæmorrhous lyes. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 440 The wounds of the Hæmorrhōis procure unstancheable bleeding. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 126 The Hæmorrhōis, so called from the hæmorrhages which its bite is said to produce.

Hæmorrhoidal, hemo- (hæmōroi-dāl), a. [f. HÆMORRHOID¹ + -AL: cf. F. *hæmorrhoidal* (Paré).]

1. Path. Of or pertaining to hæmorrhoids. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp. Summary* 228 The hæmorrhoidal blood not putrid. 1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* II. 238 Successful in removing hæmorrhoidal excrescences by ligature. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept., Hæmorrhoidal Disease.

b. Affected with hæmorrhoids. *rare*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xviii. 383 The statue of Christ, erected by his hæmorrhoidal patient.

2. Anat. Applied to those arteries, veins, and nerves which are distributed to the rectum and adjacent parts. (In quot. 1541 as sb.)

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1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Fyue branches of veynes named Emorroides or Emorroidalles. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. lxxxiii. 723 If blood abounds bleed the Hæmorrhoidal veins. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 181/1 The hæmorrhoidal nerves are directed principally, towards the inferior part of the rectum.

Hæmostatic, hemo- (hēmōstæt'ik, hem-), a. and sb. Also erron. **hæma-**, **hema-**. [mod. f. HÆMO- + Gr. *στατικός* causing to stand, stopping. In mod. F. *héma-*, *hémotatique* (Littre).]

A. adj. Having the property of stopping hæmorrhage; styptic.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Having the power or property of staunching or stopping a flow of blood, or hæmorrhage... hæmostatic. 1864 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 54 On the hæmostatic treatment of Cholera, Hæmorrhage, Exhaustion, etc. 1883 T. HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) I. 351 Hæmostatic remedies become of less and less avail, the longer the blood flows.

B. sb. A hæmostatic agent; a styptic.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hæmostatics*, Medicines to stanch blood. 1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 31/2 The 'puff ball'... a most powerful Hæmostatic.

Hæmostatics, hemo-. Also erron. **hyma-**, **hæma-**, **hema-**. [See HÆMO- and STATICS.] The hydrostatics of the blood; 'the section of physiology which relates to the laws of the equilibrium of the blood in the vessels' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1733 S. HALES (title) *Hymastatics*; or, an Account of some Hydraulic and Hydrostatical Experiments, made on the Blood and Blood-vessels. 1808 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 12 Experiments contained in Hales's hæmostatics. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Hæmostatics.

Hæredipety, Hæreditary, Hæresie, etc.: see HERE-.

Hæst, var. **HATE** Sc., an atom; obs. Sc. f. **HOT**.

Hæved, obs. form of **HEAD**.

Hæf, obs. pa. t. of **HEAVE**.

Hæf(e), **hæft**, obs. forms of **HAVE**.

Hæf(e), **hafede**, obs. ff. *had*, pa. t. of **HAVE**.

Hæfel, bad form of *afell*, pa. t. of **AFALLE** v.1

a. 1775 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Pane stede þe se deofel of hæfel.

Hæfeles, **hafles**, variants of **HAVELESS**, Obs.

Hæfett (hæfēt). Sc. and north. dial. Forms:

6 *halfet*, *halfhed*, 6-7 *hæfat*, 6- *hæfett*, -it. [In 16th c. *halfhed*, *halfet*:—OE. *healfheafod* the fore part of the head, the sinciput, Ælfric *Gram.* ix. § 78.] The side of the head above and in front of the ear; the temple; the cheek.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. xi. 107 Thow thi self thi halfettis als array With haly garland. *Ibid.* ix. xiii. 67 Hys belm... Clynkand about hys halfheddis by dyn. a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxv. 20 Hir curling loks... About hir hevily hafatts hinges. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 343 Cuffed on both hafetts. 1786 BURNS *Cotter's Sat.* Night 105 His lyart hafetts wearing thin an' bare. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, With the hair hanging down your hafetts in that guise. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* iii. (ed. 18) 59 Weather-beaten hafetts.

attrib. 1794 BURNS *Thaniel Menzie's Mary*, Her hafett locks as brown's a berry.

Hæflin, Sc. var. of **HALFLING**.

Haft (haft), sb.¹ Forms: a. i. *hæft*, 4- *haft*, 5-6 *hafte*, (6 haughte). β. 4 *hefte*, 4-6 *hefte*, 4- *heft* (7 *heaft*). [OE. *heft(e)* neut., handle, corresp. to OHG. *hefti* (MHG. *hefte*, G. *heft* neut.), MLG. *hechte* (Du. *hecht*, *heft*), ON. *hefti*:—OTeut. **hafjōn*, f. root *haf-* HEAVE, or *hab-* HAVE; app. that by which anything is taken hold of or grasped. (For OE. æ for g see Sievers *Ag. Gr.* § 89. i. 1.)]

1. A handle; esp. that of a cutting or piercing instrument, as a dagger, knife, sickle, etc.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülker 142/21 *Manubrium*, hæft and helle. c. 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 272 gennid þonne... mid sticcan oppe mid hæfte. 1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xix. 5 The axe fleeth the hoond, and the yren, slypt of fro the haft, smythith his freend. 1480 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* ii. xxxix. 163 A croked yron well sharp and trechaunt with a long hafte. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 224 A long dager with a hafte of golde. 1690 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2525/4, 8 Knives and 8 Forks with Silver Hafts. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 52 The shells of this animal resemble... the haft of a razor. 1866 LAING & HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Cæithn.* 41 One end... was clearly inserted in a socket or haft.

β. 13. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 259 Under heft, and under hond. c. 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 791 Tak also my swerd... he hefte of hym dop greunance to my wounde wyde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 179/2 An Hefte, *manubrium*, *manutention*. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. H v j b, To make knyffe heftes. a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxii. 63 Baith heft and bleed ar in your hand. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Suffolk* iii. (1662) 73 If the Hæft belonged to Walworth, the Blade, or point thereof at least, may be adjudged to Cavendish. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 113 Hilt and heft.

† b. Phr. *Loose in the haft* (fig.), unstable, unreliable. *To have other haft(s) in hand*, to have other business to do, 'other fish to fry'. Obs.

c. 1325 *Poem Times Edw.* II. 362 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 339 Unnethe is nu eny man that can eny craft That he nis a party los in the haft. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 76 Other hafis in bande haue we. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 150 For othere haft in hand haue we.

2. Comb., as *haft-maker*; *haft-pipe* (see quot.).

a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 395 Bladers, haft-makers, and sheath-makers. 1853 EVANS *Handbk. for Artisan* 442 Small tools are temporarily fixed by their tangs in a wooden handle to facilitate their presentation to the [grind]stone; the handle is called a haft-pipe.

Haft, sb.² Sc. and north. dial. Also heft, ?heff. [Goes app. with HAFT v.3]

1. Fixed or established place of abode.

1785 FORBES *Dominie Deposed* 46 (Jam.) I did resolve to change the haft. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, 'Her bairn,' she said, 'was her bairn, and she came to fetch her out of ill haft and waur guiding'.

2. Settled or accustomed pasture-ground.

c. 1800 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XXVII. 185 (Cheviots) The haunt which a sheep adopts, in the language of shepherds is called its haft. 1825 JAMIESON, *Heft*, an accustomed pasture... The attachment of sheep to a particular pasture.

Haft, sb.³ *midl. dial.* [Origin uncertain: cf. prec.] An island in a pool.

1866 PIOT *Staffordsh.* 232 To see whether the Hafts or Islands in the pooles (upon which they build their neasts) be prepared for them. 1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 250 The owners of some of the fens and marshes in this kingdom... caused the little islets or hafts in those wastes, to be cleared of the reeds and rushes.

Haft, v.1 Also 5- *heft*. [f. HAFT sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To fit with, or fix in, a haft or handle.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lylf Manhode* n. lxxxii. (1869) 105 For to hafte ther-with hire mallettes. 1821 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxvi. 155 a. His Dagger and Rapper... were hafted with pure golde. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 598 A bone... with which he said he would haft a knife. 1753 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 380 I used a wire hafted in a glass tube. 1866 *Reader* 22 Sept. 307 Several show in an interesting manner how the stone celts or chisels... were hafted.

β. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 235/1 *Helvyn* or *heftyn*, *manubrio*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 480/5 To Hefte or to make Heftis, *manubriare*. 1871 *Daily Tel.* 1 Nov., By dint of the sharp edge of common sense strongly hefted with broad human and Christian sympathy.

† 2. To drive in up to the haft. Obs. *rare*.

1583 STANYHURST *Eneis*, etc. (Arb.) 143 This mye blade in thy body should bee with speedines hafted.

Hence **Hafting vbl. sb.**, fitting with a haft.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 232/1 *Heftyngye*, *manubriacio*. 1538 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., *Canterb.*, Payd for haftyng off the ij hand saw. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 487 The bones of Sheep have also their use and employment for the hafting of knives. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 57 The sickle is ready for hafting.

† **Haft**, v.2 Obs. [Known only from 16th c., but perh. representing an OE. type **heftian*, corresp. to OS. *hafjan*, OHG. *hafjan* to remain fixed or fast, to stick, Ger. *haften* (= to be distinguished from the trans. OE. *heftan* = OS. *heftian*, Goth. *hafjan*, OHG. *heftan*, Ger. *heften* to make fast, fix, etc.).] *intr.* To use subtily or deceit, to use shifts or dodges; to haggle, cavil; to avoid coming to the point, hold off, hang back.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* (1530) S viij, *Haftyngye*, *dolus malus*. 1557 TUSSEY *100 Points Husb.* lx, Spende none but thyne owne, howsoever thou spende: nor haft not to god ward, for that he doth sende. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvii. xxxix. 967 It was not expedient to lie off and haft any longer. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 474 The tyrant, who put them off from day to day, and hafted with them so, as he gave them no audience. 1644 BULWER *Chivrol.* 161 One while hafting and wrangling, another while prying and intreating.

Hence † **Hafting vbl. sb.**, subtle dealing, dodging, cavilling, trickery; holding off, hesitation, demur. Also attrib. in *hafting point* question. Obs.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* (1530) N iv, There is a haftyngye poynt, or a false subtylte. 1526 SKELTON *Magny.* 707 Craftyngye and haftyngye contruyed is by me; I can dyssemble, I can bothe laughe and grone. *Ibid.* 1698 To vse suche haftyngye and crafty wayes. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph. Prol.*, Whan was there more haftyng and craftyng to scrape money to gether. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Cailla*... a mocke: a scoffe: an hafting question: a caull. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 377 Why they loitered and made such hafting. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* (N.) He grew enkindled, and without any further hafting or holding off, delivered up all that was demanded.

Haft, v.3 Sc. and north. dial. Also heft.

[Goes app. with HAFT sb.²: origin uncertain: a connexion suggests itself with G. *heften* to fasten, attach, OS. *heftian* to make fast: but sometimes there seems to be association with HAFT v.1]

1. *trans.* To establish in a situation or place of residence, to locate, fix; *spec.* to accustom (sheep, cattle) to a pasturage.

1728 RAMSAY *Betty & Kate* iv, For sindle times they e'er come back, Wha anes are heftit there. 1823 MACTAGGART *Gall. Encycl.* s.v., Animals are said to be hafted, when they live contented on strange pastures, when they have made a haunt. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* i. 26, I am wonderfully well hefted here; the people are extravagantly kind to me. 1893 HESLOR *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., To heft, to keep stock upon a certain pasture until accustomed to go there.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To establish itself.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. ii, Ill-nature hefts in sauls that's weak and poor. 1794 S. YOUNG in *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XII. 86 Such attention... as ought to be paid to stranger, or what is called hefting sheep.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To set or plant firmly, fix, root, establish, settle.

1755 *Cuthrie's Trial* 249 They heft their heart in their own honesty and resolutions, and not in the blessed root Christ Jesus. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxix, The root of the matter was mair deeply hafted in that wild mairland parish than in the Canongate of Edinburgh. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* let. ix, It may be as well that Alan and you do not meet till he is hefted as it were to his new calling. 1872 DE MORGAN *Budget Paradoxes* 20 It shows how well hafted is the Royal Society's claim.

Hafted (haftéd), *ppl. a.* [f. HAFT *v.* 1 + -ED¹.] Having or fitted with a haft or handle.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 232/1 Hefyde, maubriatus. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 366 A shorte blacke hafted knife, like unto an olde halpenny white. 1611 COTGR., *Manché*, hafted, helued. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 176 A hafted-needle may prove a very useful instrument. 1888 *Bell Later Age of Stone* 48 Turning up the soil with picks formed of a hafted stone.

Hafter (hafta), *sb.* 1. [f. HAFT *v.* 1 + -ER¹.] One who makes hafts or handles for tools.

1598 FLORIO, *Manicatore*, a sleuer, a hafter, a handler. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* I. 261 This latter opinion was corroborated by the hafter. 1890 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 2/6 Table-knife hafter.

† **Hafter**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* [f. HAFT *v.* 2 + -ER¹.] A cavalier, wrangler, haggler, dodger.

1519 HORMAN *Unig.* 70 b. A flateringe hafter [sedulus captator] is soone epyed of a wyse man. *Ibid.* (1530) N.v. He is a hafter of kynde, est versutim ingenia homo. 1536 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 248 From crafters and hafters I you forfende. 1573-80 BARET *Adv.* H. 11, An hafter: a wrangler: a cavalier, vitiator. 1611 COTGR., *Tergiversateur*, a flincher, hafter, dodger, pautler.

Hafue, Hafyr, *obs.* f. HAVE, HAVER.

Hag (hæg), *sb.* 1. Forms: a. 3-7 hægge, 6-7 heg. β. 4-7 hægge, 6-8 hagg, 6-hag. [The form *hægge* is found once early in 13th c.; *hægge* once in 14th; otherwise the word is not known till the 16th c. Usually conjectured to be a shortened form of OE. *hægtesse*, *hægtisse*, *hægtes*, -tis, *hægtes* 'fury, witch, hag' = OHG. *hagazissa*, *hagazussa*, *haguz*, MHG. *heße*, Ger. *heße*, OLG. **hagatussa*, MDu. *haghetisse*, Du. *heße* (: -Otent. **hagatus-jôn*-.)]

This derivation suits the sense, but the form-history is not clear, though an OE. **hægge* might perh. be analogous to OE. abbreviated names, such as *Caedda*, *Ælla*, *Æbbe*, etc. (The ulterior etymology of OTeut. **hagatus-jôn* is itself unknown.) The order of the senses is uncertain; senses 4 and 5 may not belong to this word.]

1. An evil spirit, daemon, or infernal being, in female form: applied in early use to the Furies, Harpies, etc. of Græco-Latin mythology; also to malicious female sprites or 'fairies' of Teutonic mythology. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1524 HULOTR, Heggess or nyght furies, or wytyches like unto old women... which do sucke the bloude of children in the nyght, *striges*. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid.* xii. (R.), Your filthy fowles, and heggess of Limbo low. 1573-80 BARET *Adv.* H. 39 A Heg, or fairie, a witch that chenge the fauour of children, *strix*. 1581 J. STURLEY tr. *Seneca's Hercules* (Ætæus 204 b. After ruin made Of goblin, hægge, or elfe. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV.* ccliv, The Grisly Hægge, With knotted Scorpions. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. vii, Noontide hag, or goblin grim.

† **Hag**, *sb.* 2. Applied to manes or shades of the departed, ghosts, hobgoblins, and other terrors of the night.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Larua*, a spryte whiche apperthe in the nyght tyme. Some do call it a hægge, some a gobylyn. 1557 MRS. M. BASSETT tr. *More's Treat. Passion* Wks. 139/2 Lyke shrycke owles and heggess, lyke backes, howlettes... byrdes of the helle lake. 1563 B. GOOGE *Egloges* iv. (Arb.) 44 What souer thou art... Ghost, Hægge, a Fende of Hell. 1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* 3 Doest thou lue here (O Socrates) as a ghost or hægge to our great shame and ignomie? 1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* ii. i. (R.), The goddes above are calm'd with verse, with verse the haggess of hell [*carmines* manes]. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 434 Blue meagre hag, or stubborn unlaide ghost.

† **Hag**, *sb.* 3. The nightmare. *Obs.*

1632 tr. *Brue'l's Praxis Med.* 50 In the Hag or Mare... is no con[ve]n[ie]nce, as is in the falling sickness. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 147 It is to prevent the Night-Mare (viz.) the Hag from riding their Horses.

† **Hag**, *sb.* 4. An object of terror, a 'bogey'. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. § 59 That the Popes Curse was no such deadly and dreadful Hægge, as in former times they deemed it.

2. A woman supposed to have dealings with Satan and the infernal world; a witch; sometimes, an infernally wicked woman. Now associated with 3.

1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Forrex* iii, That hateful belish hægge of ugly hue. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. viii. 46 A loathly, wrinckled hag, ill favoured, old. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 52 Foule Fiend of France, and Hag of all despite. 1605 - *Macb.* iv. i. 48 How now you secret, black, and mid-night Hags! 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 437 The Poets... made the Hag Circes Sister to Æsculapius. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 ¶ 2 One of those Hags of Hell whom we call Bawds. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* iii. (1757) 101 As hunted hags, who, while the dogs pursue, Renounce their four legs, and start up on two. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ii, On this moor she used to hold her revels with her sister hags. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon* & P. iv. 66 The dull roar of the distant sea spoke of hags riding the blast.

3. An ugly, repulsive old woman; often with implication of viciousness or maliciousness.

(The place of the first two quotes is doubtful.) 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 191 With two bleded eyghen as a blynde hægge. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. ii. iii. 108 A grosse Hægge: And Lozell, thou art worthy to be hang'd, That wilt not stay thy Tongue. 1711 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 481 The Hægge, who by Cosmetics smear'd, Fair at first sight appear'd. 1713 STEELE *Englism.* No. 40, 261 Oppression... makes handsome Women Hags ante diem. 1791 COWPER *Odes* xviii. 33 Like an old hag Collied with chimney-smutch! 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* iii. ix, Perhaps in no country are there seen so many hags as in Italy. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 19, 'I am a hag', she said... 'an ugly old woman who happens to be his mother'.

b. *fig.* Applied to personifications of evil or of vice. (The place of the first quot. is uncertain.)

a. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 216 Þe seoue moder sunnen... and of huwiche mesteres þeo ilke men serueth... þet habben iþwode o þeos seouen heggess. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 165 Ii fauoured enue, vgly hægge. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 124 Shall the hag Evil die with child of Good?

† **Hag**, *transf.* Applied obprobriously to a man. (Skelton's use is uncertain.) *Obs.*

a. 1530 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* 295 For thou can not but brag, Lyke a Scottyshe hag: Aduie nowe, sir Wrig wrag. a. 1559 - *Col. Clout* 51 My name ys Colyn Clowte, And [1] purpose to shake owte all my Connyng Bagge, Lyke A clarkely hægge. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* iv. (1593) 80 That old hag [Silenus] that with a staffe his staggering limmes doth stay. 1587 - *De Mornay* xiv. 221 Giue to the oldest Hag that is the same eies that he had when he was young. 1676 W. ROW *Contm. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1843) 492 Me who am an old hag that must shortly die.

Here perhaps belongs the following: 1553 BALE *Vocacyon in Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 357 Than was all the rabble of the shippe, hag, tag, and rag called to the reckeninge.

4. † **Hag**, *a.* A kind of light said to appear at night on horses' manes and men's hair. *Obs.* b. *dia.* A white mist usually accompanying frost.

1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Hægge, a flame of fyre that syneth by nyght, *furolle*. 1566 T. WHITE *Peripat.* Inst. 149 *Flammæ lambentes* (or those we call Hagg) are made of Sweat or some other Vapour issuing out of the Head. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Hag*, a white mist, similar to dag. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hag*, mist. 'Frost hag', frost haze.

5. A cyclostomous fish (*Myxine glutinosa*) allied to the lamprey, having an eel-like form, and living parasitically upon other fishes. Also *hag-fish*.

1611 COTGR., *Pirot*, the Pirot, or Hag-fish; a kind of long shell-fish. 1823 CRABE *Technol. Dict.*, *Hag*, a particular sort of fish, of an eel-shape. It is of so gelatinous a nature, that when placed in a vessel of sea-water it soon turns it to glue. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 373 Those extraordinary animals, the hag and the lamprey. 1881 CASSELL'S *Nat. Hist.* V. 146 This destruction [of a Haddock] is sometimes accomplished by a single Hag, but as many as twenty have been found in the body of a single fish. 1884 LONGM. *Mag.* Mar. 525 The majority of the fish caught are totally destroyed by hag-fish.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, (chiefly from 2) as *hag-advocate*, *finder*, *seed*, *witch*; *hag-born*, *steered* adjs.; *hag-like* adv.; *hag-fish* (see 5); *hag-stone*, *hag's teeth* (see quotes.); *hag-track* = FAIRY-RING.

1718 BE. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* Ded. (1720) 17 The odious Names of 'Hag-Advocates. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 283 The Son, that she did littour here, A frekelid welpe, hag-borne. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. ii, That do I promise, or I am no good *hag-finder. 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses' Looking-Glass* I. iii, Her unkemb'd hair, Dress'd up with cowbells, made her *haglike stare. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 305 *Hag-seed, hence. 1787 GROSE *Provenc. Gloss.* Superstitions 57 A stone with a hole in it, hung at the bed's head, will prevent the night-mare; it is therefore called a *hag-stone. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hag's teeth, those parts of a matting or pointing interwoven with the rest in an irregular manner, so as to spoil the uniformity. 1858 MURRAY'S *Hand-bk. Kent* Intro. 32 'Fairy rings', sometimes called 'hag-tracks'. a. 1658 CLEVELAND *Agst. Ale v.* May some old *Hag-witch get astride Thy Bung, as if she meant to ride.

Hag, *sb.* 2. *north. dial.* Also 6-7 hagg. [perh. a. ON. *hagi*, Sw. *hage* enclosed field, pasture; cognate with OE. *haga* m., enclosure, place fenced in, MDu. *hāge* m. and f., hedge, enclosure, thicket of underwood, Du. *haag* f., hedge, enclosure, MHG. *hagen*, *hage* m., thicket. Cf. HAW *sb.* 1.]

† **Hag**, *sb.* 3. A hedge. *Obs.*

c. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* xi. 21 Hagis, alais, be laubour that was thar, [were] Fulgeit and spilt.

2. A wooded enclosure; a coppice or copse.

1589 *Will of Cornewhat* (Somerset Ho.), One close... adjoining to one hagg of my maisters called Crowe... & the lytle hagg. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* viii. xli. 150 He led me ouer bolts and hags. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Hag*, hanging-woods; or woods in general. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Hag*, a wood into which cattle are admitted. 1847-78 HALLIW. s.v., The park at Auckland Castle was formerly called the Hag. 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, *Hag*, an enclosure, a wood. 1878 Cumbld. *Gloss.*, *Hag*, (Central) a woody place intermixed with grass land; (East) a wooded hill.

Hag, *sb.* 3. *Sc. and north. dial.* Also *hagg*. [Of Norse origin: cf. ON. *hagg* (: -*haggv-), cutting blow or stroke, also a hewing-down of trees, *hagg-skógr*, 'hag-shaw', wood of felled trees; f. *haggva* to hew, HAW *v.* 1 (ON. *h* is regularly repr. by *a* in Eng.: cf. ADDLE *v.* 2).]

1. A cutting, hewing, or felling. (See quotes.)

1808-18 JAMIESON, *Hag*, one cutting of a certain quantity of wood. 1845 H. FRASER *Statist. Acc.* Scott. VII. ii. 505 At each hag or felling... these... may produce the sum of £9000. *Ibid.* 520 The value of each hag or cutting of the woods... amounts to £2600.

2. The stump of a tree left after felling. Also *hagsnare*.

1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* iii. xi. (1668) 33, I see a number of Hags, where, out of one root, you shall see three or four, pretty Oaks, or Ashes straight and tall. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) *Gloss.*, *Hagsnare*, a stool or stub off which coppice-wood has been cut. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hagsnare*.

3. A portion of a wood marked off for cutting; hence, a lot of felled wood, such as is used for fuel. 1796 *Statist. Acc. Scott.*, *Dunbartonsh.* XVII. 244 (Jam.)

They [the oak woods] are of such extent as to admit of their being properly divided into 20 separate hags or parts, one of which may be cut every year. 1803 *Edinb. Evening Courant* 26 Mar. (Jam.) To be exposed for sale by public roup—a hag of wood, consisting of oak, beech, and birch, all in one lot. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* x, Edward learned from her that the dark hag... was simply a portion of oak copse which was to be felled that day. 1825 JAMIESON, *Hag*... 5. The lesser branches used for fire-wood, after the trees are felled for carpenter-work. 1847-78 [see 4].

4. *Comb.*, as *hag-house*, ? a place for storing firewood; *hag-path*, ? a path through a copse; *hagsnare* (see 2); *hag-staff* (see quot.); *hag-wood*, 'a copse wood fitted for having a regular cutting of trees in it' (Jam.).

1733 *List Chambers in College of Edinb.* in Sir A. Grant *Univ. Edinb.* (1883) II. 192 The Hag House. Mr. Dawson, Coal-seller. 1816 R. KERR *Agric. Surv. Berwicksh.* 334 (Jam.) Remains of ancient oak forests... which have grown into a kind of copse, or what is termed in Scotland hag woods. 1847-78 HALLIW. *Hag*, when a set of workmen undertake to fell a wood, they divide it into equal portions by cutting off a rod called a hag-staff, three or four feet from the ground, to mark the divisions, each of which is called a hag. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 197 In Warwickshire the rods which mark the boundary of a fall of timber are called *hag-staffs*. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 826 The poacher... will at evening pass under the wood and down by the 'hag' path.

Hag, *sb.* 4. *Sc. and north. dial.* Also *hagg*. [Cf. ON. *hogg* (: -*haggv-), in the sense 'cut-like gap or ravine in a mountain', f. *hoggva*: see prec., and HAW *v.* 1.]

† **Hag**, *sb.* 5. A break, gap, or chasm (in a crag or cliff). *Obs.* a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9886 Þi castel... it es hei set a-pon þe crag, Grai and hard, wit-vten hag [*Gott. hagg*]. [Cf. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hag*, a rock or cliff. 'Built on the face of the hag.' Old local statement.]

2. 'Moss-ground that has formerly been broken up; a pit or break in a moss', i.e. marsh or bog (Jam.). Used in two opposite senses: a. A piece of soft bog, esp. in a moor or morass.

1662 DUGDALE *Hist. Imbanking* xlv. 292/2 (trans. *Perambulation of Wigenhale, Norfolk* 13 Hen. IV, 1411) All the warp should be thrown into the Common ways to fill up hagg and lakes. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-T.* *Misc.* (1733) I. 79 The wind's drifting hail and snar O'er frozen hags, like a 'foot ba'. 1787 BURNS *Samson's Elegy* 55 Owre many a weary hag he limpit. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiii, To assist his companion to cross the black intervals of quaking bog, called in the Scottish dialect *hags*, by which the firmer parts of the morass were intersected. 1864 J. BROWN *Jeems* 15 You slip back, you tumble into a moss-hag. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xiv, I... had to stop... and drink the peaty water out of the hags.

b. One of the turfy or heathery spots of firmer ground which rise out of a peat bog.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* iv. v, A small and shaggy hag, That through a bog, from hag to hag, Could bound like any Billhope stag. 1861 WHYTE *Melville Tibury Nogo* 346 The moss or bog being very soft and treacherous, and the little knolls of soft ground—Scottic, hags—being at that exact distance apart which tempted the ambitious sportsman to a leap, not always a successful one. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Isl.* 241 Beside a large hag of heather.

3. The vertical or overhanging margin of a peat-cutting; the shelving margin of a stream.

1893 HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hag*, *Peat-hag*, or *Moss-hag*, a projecting mass of peat forming an escarpment on a peat moor, or the peat on high moors left by edges of water gutters. These hags form miniature ravines on the surface. *Mod. Sc. (Roxb.)*, There will be trout lying under the hag there.

Hag, *sb.* 5. *dia.* [Cf. HAW *v.* 2 sense 3 b.]

1887 S. CHESHIRE *Gloss.*, *Hag*, a task... to work by hag= by task, by the piece, instead of by the day or the week. *Ibid.*, *Hag-master*, the overseer who apportions out the 'hag-work'.

Hag, *sb.* 6. see HAG-BOAT.

Hag, *v.* 1. *north. dial.* Also 5-7 haggge. [a. ON. *haggva* (: -*haggv-): -Otent. **hawvan*] to strike or smite with a sharp weapon, to hack, = OE. *hæawan*, to HEW: cf. HAW *sb.* 3, HAWWORM.] *trans.* To cut, hew, chop; = HACK *v.* 1. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10023 Þai... hurlit purgh the hard maile, haggat the lere. 1611 COTGR., *Degradare vine forest*, to hagg, or fell it all downe. 1727 WALKER *Peden's Life in Biogr. Scot.* 489 (Jam.) They are hashing and haggging them down, and their blood is running down like water. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Hag*, to cut and shape with an axe. 1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 308 Some 'haggged' the coal breaking it in fragments with pickaxes. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-hags* xxv. 192 Like a man haggging hard wood with a blunt axe.

Hence *Haggged ppl. a.*; *Haggging vbl. sb.*

1825 *Celebrated Trials* V. 362 She drew a pistol, with a new haggged flint from her pocket. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 165 That he should have a hand in haggging and hashing at Christ's Kirk.

Hag, *v.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* [In sense 1, f. HAW *sb.* 1; senses 2-4 may be of different origin.]

† **Hag**, *trans.* To torment or terrify as a hag; to trouble as the nightmare. *Obs.*

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* Wks. (1748) 108, I would hag her nightly in her bed, And on her breast lie like a lump of lead. 1662 OGILBY *King's Coronation* 8, I Sorc'ry use, and hag Men in their Beds. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. iii. 20 That makes 'em in the dark see Visions, And hag themselves with Apparitions. c. 1700 WATTS *Howe Lyr.* ii. 10 Discontented 40 Haunted and hagg'd where'er she roves.

2. To incite, urge; to 'egg' on. Now dial.
 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 89 Hope doth hag me to encline with pen once to paynt The staggering staffe whereby I stay. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, 'Hagg' to incite; urge; instigate. 'Don't ye hagg him on.'

3. To fatigue, tire out, 'fag'. Now dial.
 1674 R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physick* 184 Nature is not only enen jaded, and hagd, but likewise for the future adminisht. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iv. xiv, Hagg'd out with what had happened to her in the day. 1766 DODSLEY'S *Poets* v. 291 The toilsome employments of mother and wife, Had hagd the poor woman half out of her life. 1828 CRIVEN *Dial.* s.v., 'I se fair hagg'd off my legs'. 1854 BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.*, 'Hagg, to fatigue, to weary.'

b. To overwork and underpay, to 'sweat'.
 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Hag principle*, term used to denote the system under which a skilled miner employs an unskilled man, paying him, say, 4s. per day, when, possibly, he might have earned 7s. or 8s. if working for himself. This process is called *haggings*. Crudely put, the *hag principle* is the 'sweating system'.
 + 4. *intr.* To go wearily. *Obs.*

+ 1763 BYRON *Poems* (1773) l. 11 We hagg'd along the solitary Road.

Hag-, the stem of HAG v. 1 in Comb. (cf. HACK-):
hag-clog, **hag-stock**, a block of wood or stump on which firewood is chopped. In quot. 1596, fig. 1596 *Serviceman's Comfort* (1868) 116 The chine of Beeche, the hagstocke to these Carpenters, was hewen and squared into diuers parcels. 1828 CRIVEN *Dial.*, *Hag-clog*, a chopping block. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 291 The hag-clog where we cut the branches and wood into billets. *Mod.* (Furness phrase) 'As dull as a hagstock.'

Hag, **hagg**, var. of HAKE 4, fire-arm.

Hag-a-bag, obs. var. of HUCKABACK.

Hagabusyar, obs. f. HARQUEBUSIER.

+ **Hagan**. *Obs.* A sort of fishing-net.

1630 *Ducie's Order in Descr. Thames* (1758) 78 That no Peter-man do fish with any Hagan or Smelt Net below London Bridge, at any Time of the Year.

Hagard, obs. form of HAGGARD.

+ **Hagaren**, a. *Obs.* Erron. for *hegiran*, of or pertaining to the Hegira.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 163 The New Moon of their first Month *Mucharam*... in this Hagaren year... was the third day after the true Coniunction or Change.

Hagarene (hægär'n). [*ad.* L. *Agarēnus*, f. *Agar*, *Hagar*.] A reputed descendant of Hagar the concubine of Abraham and mother of Ishmael; an Arab, a Saracen. Also applied in a transferred sense (from Gal. iv. 22-31): see *quots.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps. lxxxij* [l. 6] The tabernacles of the Edomites and Ismaelites, the Moabites and Hagarenes. 1539 H. SMITH *Arrow agst. Atheists* (1637) 46 The Grecians of spite are wont to call the Saracens, Agarens; for that they came not of Sara, but of Agar. 1626 BR. ANDREWS in Spurgeon *Tract. Dav.* Ps. xlvii. 9 The Hagarians, the Turks, and Ishmaelites. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 152 Mahomet was by birth an Arabian... a Saracen (or rather of descent from Ismael sonne of Hagar, and so a Hagaren). 1824 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* II. 395 The usual appellation of the Saracens by the Pope is Hagarenes, sons of fornication and wrath. 1856 SPURGEON *Serm.* II. 132 Ye Hagarenes! Ye ceremonialists! Ye hypocrites!

Hagas (e, obs. forms of HAGGIS.

Hagberry (hæg'beri). Also *hack*-, *heck*-, *hog-berry*. [*Of Norse origin*: Da. *hagge-bær*, Norw. *hegge-bær*, Sw. *hägge-bär* and *hagg*, ON. *hegger*.] A northern name of the bird-cherry, *Prunus Padus*. b. Also a less usual synonym of the American HACKBERRY.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1322 Birds Cherrie... in Westmerland... called Hegberrie tree. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* 253 Bird-Cherry *Anglis*; Hag-berries *Scotis*. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Perthsh.* IX. 239 (Jam.) On the banks of the Lunan, there is a shrub here called the hack-berry (*prunus padus*) that carries beautiful flowers, which are succeeded by a cluster of fine blackberries. 1818 SCOTT *Let. to Laidlaw Mar.* in *Lockhart*, I shall send... also some Hag-berries. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Heck-berry*, the bird cherry. 1824 G. TURNBULL in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 7 By its side the hagberry grew. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Hag-berry*, the fruit of the bird cherry... See *Egg-berry* another form of the word. 1879-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND, *gave hackberry*, East. Borders, Cumb., Westm.; add. Roxb., Dumf., Perth; *hack-berry* Scotland generally, Cumb., Westm., N. Lancash., Yorksh.; *heckberry*, Cumb., Yorksh.; *hegberry*, Cumb. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* 3 Masses of the white heckberry or bird-cherry.

Hag-boat. Rarely *hag*. [*Origin unknown*: cf. *HECK-BOAT*.] A kind of vessel formerly used both as a man-of-war, and in the timber and coal trade; latterly 'a clincher-built boat with covered fore-sheets and one mast with a trysail' (Smyth).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hagboat*, a huge Vessel for Bulk and Length, Built chiefly to fetch great Masts, etc. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4329/6 The Mary Hagboat, English-built, Burthen about 350 Tons, 8 Guns. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4506/2, I met... a French Ship of Thirty-six Guns, a Hag-boat of Twenty-four. 1725 *De Foe Tour Gt. Brit.* (1748) II. 144 The Ships that bring them [coals], Cats, and Hags, or Hag-boats, Fly-boats, and the like. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) G b, Hag-boats and pinks approach the figure of cats, the former being a little broader in the stern. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hag-boat*, see *Heck-boat*. *Heck-boat*, the old term for pinks.

Hagbolt: see HACKBOLT.

Hagbush, -but (t, obs. ff. HACKBUSH, HACKBUT.

Hagden, **hagdown**. *local*. A name of the Greater Shearwater, *Puffinus major*; = HACKBOLT.

1843 in Yarrell *Hist. Birds* III. 506 Nor could I ascertain that a Greater Shearwater was ever shot... They are commonly known by the name of Hagdowns. 1878 W. A. ANDREWS *Log of Nautilus* 79 Plenty of Mother Carey's chickens, hagdens, and marble-headed. 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Birds* 212 Greater Shearwater... Hackbolt (Scilly Islands), Hagdown (Dungarvan, Isle of Man.)

Hage, **haze**, obsolete forms of AWE.

Hagese, -eys, obs. ff. HAGGIS.

|| **Haggadah** (hägä'dä). Also *Hagada* (h, Agadah. [Rabbinical Heb. חגגה] (first in Talmud) 'tale', esp. 'edifying tale or story', f. חגג *haggid* to make clear, declare, tell, Hiphil of *חגג *nagad* to be in front, to be in sight, to be clear or manifest. The Heb. pl. *haggadot* occurs in Eng. use.]

A legend, anecdote, parable, or the like, introduced in the Talmud to illustrate a point of the Law; hence, the legendary element of the Talmud, as distinguished from the *Halachah*.

1826 ETHERIDGE *Jerus. & Tiberias* 182 Hagada is not law, but it serves to illustrate law. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 17 'Haggadah'... was only a 'saying', a thing without authority, a play of fancy, an allegory, a parable, a tale, that pointed a moral and illustrated a question. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 285/1 This *Haggadah* or *Agadah* varies considerably both in nature and form.

Haggaday (hægädä'), *local*. Also 5 *hagin*-, *haguday*, 9 *hagady*. A kind of door-latch: see *quot.* 1877.

1475 *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 778/20 *Hoc manutentum*, a haginaday. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 169/1 An Haguday, *vectes*. 1610 *Louth (Linc.) Ch. Acc.* III. 196 (N. W. Linc. Gloss.) To John Flower for hesses... a sneck, a haggaday, a catch and a Ringe for the west gate, *jsa. vj. d.* 1847-78 *HALLIW.*, *Haggaday*, a kind of wooden latch for a door. *Yorksh.* 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, A *haggaday* is frequently put upon a cottage door, on the inside, without anything projecting outwards by which it may be lifted. A little slit is made in the door, and the latch can only be raised by inserting therein a nail or slip of metal.

Haggadic (hægädik, -ädik), a. Also *Hagadic*, *AGADIC*. [*f.* HAGGADAH + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of Haggadah. So *Haggadical* a.

1866 KITTO'S *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* III. 167 The Homiletic or Hagadic Exegesis. The design of this branch of the Midrash or exposition is to edify the people of Israel in their most holy faith. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* vi. 33 A text encumbered with Haggadic additions. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2298 A feature of this Targum [Job] is its Haggadic character.

Haggadist (hægädik), [*f.* as *prec.* + -IST.] A writer of Haggadot; one versed in the Haggadah, or Haggadic method.

1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 516 A Haggadist, or one who dwelt on allegory, legend and historical story more than on the legal precedents of the Halacha. 1891 *tr. Didon's Jesus Christ* I. 200 Jesus did not give the impression of a scribe, a doctor, or a Haggadist... but of a prophet.

Hence **Haggadistic** a., of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Haggadists.

1856 ETHERIDGE *Jerus. & Tiberias* 428 The general tone of Jewish preaching in the Middle Ages was not so haggadistic as it had been in the East. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 228 That Haggadistic school of Jewish exegesis.

Haggard (hægä'd), sb.¹ Also -art. [*cf.* ON. *heygarðr* stack-yard, f. *hey* hay + *garðr* GARTH.] In Ireland and Isle of Man: A stack-yard.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 44/2 All such comes as they had in their haggards. c 1645 HOWELL *Let. II.* xxiv, When the Barn was full one might thresh in the haggard. 1749 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 511 We saw great quantities of new corn in the haggards as we came along through Staffordshire. 1848 *Act 11 & 12 Vict.* c. 69 § 2 The malicious burning of houses, barns, haggards, corn, or other articles or effects. 1894 HALL *Caine Manxman* 107 She could see the barley stack growing in the haggard.

Haggard (hægä'd), sb.² [Absolute use of HAGGARD a. 1.]

1. A wild (female) hawk caught when in her adult plumage. (With some, in 17-18th c. = peregrine falcon.)

1567 TURBERV. *Epitaphs*, etc. 15 b, Line like a haggard still therefore, And for no luring care. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. 1. 36 Her spirits are as coy and wilde, As Haggards of the rocke. 1607 *Lingua* II. v. in Hazl. *Doddsley* IX. 379 A wondrous flight Of falcons, haggards, hobbies, terelets, Lanards and goshawks. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 139 The falcon, the falcon gentle, and the haggard, are made distinct Species, whereas they form only one. 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* 32 The older hawks are called haggards: it is these that ornithologists have mistaken for a distinct species, calling it the Peregrine Falcon.

+ b. *fig.* A wild and intractable person (at first, a female); one not to be captured. *Obs.*

1579 LYLIV *Euphues* (Arb.) 74 That if she should yeelede at the first assault, he would thinke hir a light buswife: if she should reiect him scornfully, a very haggard. 1596 SHAKS. *Wom. Shr.* iv. ii. 39, I will be married to a wealthy Widow... which hath as long lou'd me, As I haue lou'd this proud disdainful Haggard. 1680 LD. FALKLAND *Hist. Edu.* II. 67 Their first Act sends Ballock the Lord Chancellor to Newgate, a fit Cage for such a Haggard.

2. Comb. *Haggard-tercel*; *haggard-like*, -wise adv. 1567 TURBERV. *Epitaphs*, etc. 113 b, That Haggard wise doth loue to lue. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 182 Though Christ... hold out neuer so moouing lures vnto vs, all of them (Haggard-like) wee will turne taylor to. c 1680 ROXB. *Bath.* VII. 423 Haggard like, she me abus'd, another taken, and

I refus'd. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Hawk*, The Male of a Haggard, the Haggard-Tassel.

+ **Haggard**, sb.³ *Obs.* [*f.* HAG sb.¹ after such words as *laggard*, *dotard*, etc.] A hag, a witch.

1658 *tr. Porta's Nat. Mag.* VIII. xiv. 232 So children oftentimes effascinate themselves, when their parents attribute it to haggards and witches. 1668 ETHERIDGE *She would if she could* III. 1, I protest yonder comes the old haggard. 1715 *tr. Cless D'Anois' Wks.* 614 She heard the Voice of a Man, and soon after saw an old Haggard.

Haggard (hægä'd), a. Also 6 *haggarde*, *haggred*, 6-7 *haggart*, 6-8 *hagard*, *hagger* (e) d. [*cf.* F. *hagard*, 'hagard, wild, strange; froward, contrarie, crosse; vnsociable, vncompanionable, incompatible' (Cotgr.), orig. said of a falcon 'that preyed for her selfe long before she was taken'. According to some, Normand-Picard for *haiard*, deriv. of *haie* 'hedge' ('espervier hagdard est celluy qui est de mure de hayes' Ménagier 14th c. in Littré). But this is very doubtful.]

1. Of a hawk: Caught after having assumed the adult plumage; hence, wild, untamed; said also of an owl (*obs.*).

1567 TURBERV. *Epitaphs*, etc. 15 The haggarde Hauke That stoopeth to no state. 1583 T. WATSON *Cent. Loue* xlvii. (Arb.) 83 In time the Bull is brought to weare the yoke; In time all haggard Haukes will stoop to the Lures. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* IV. xv. 225 Of Falcons some are Gentle and some Haggard. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 260. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* III. iii, No Colt is so unbroken! Or Hawk yet half so haggard, or unmann'd! 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* I. 1, A haggard Owl, a worthless Kite of Prey. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 117 (1740) 292 As Men catch haggard Hawks, to reclaim, and make them fly at other Quarry. 1814 CARY *Daute* (Chandos) 147 As for the taming of a haggard hawk.

+ 2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Wild, unreclaimed, untrained (often with direct reference to 1). b. 'Froward, contrarie, crosse, vnsociable' (Cotgr.).

1580 LYLIV *Euphues* (Arb.) 114 Foolish and franticke louers, will deeme my precepts hard, and esteeme my persuasions haggard. 1583 STANYHURST *Amis* I. (Arb.) 29 Late a tempest boysterus haggard Oure ships to Libye land with rough extremity tilted. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Hagard*, wild, strange, contrary. 1650 B. DISCOLLIMINIUM 21 God hath cast most spirits off his hand of common restraint, and let them flye haggard, till they are stark wild. a 1683 OLDHAM *Elegies* (1686) 103 At all alike my haggard Love does rise. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 688 So does the Fiend... flye Through the thick haggard Air.

+ 3. In disordered or ragged plumage. *Obs. rare.* 1615 *Val. Welshm.* (1663) D iij a, The Roman Eagle hangs his haggard wings. 1798 COLERIDGE *Pictorial* 31 The brier and the thorn [shall] Make his plumes haggard.

+ 4. Half-starved; gaunt, lean. *Obs.* (exc. as included in 5).

1630 DAVENANT *Cruel Brother* iv. Dram. Wks. 1872 I. 164 The slave is haggard. At supper... his vain appetite Fed at Nero's rate. a 1736 YALDEN *Fox & Flies* (R.), A swarm of half-starved haggard flies, With furie se'd'd the floating prize. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 179 The gaunt haggard forms of famine and nakedness.

5. Of a person: Wild-looking; in early use applied esp. to the 'wild' expression of the eyes, afterwards to the injurious effect upon the countenance of privation, want of rest, fatigue, anxiety, terror, or worry.

1605 TRYALL *Cher.* I. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 279 Her looks are haggard and obscure, Which makes me doubtfull sheele not stoop to lure.] 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 370 With haggard Eyes they stare, Lean are their Looks, and shagg'd is their Hair. a 1700 — *Theocritus, Despairing Lover* (R.), Staring his eyes, and haggard of his look. 1757 GRAY *Bard* I. 1, Robed in the sable garb of woe, With haggard eyes the Poet stood. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* v, Thin, haggard, and hollow-eyed; like a sinner up at night. 1860 LYNDALE *Glac.* I. xi. 77, I had noticed a haggard expression upon the countenance of our guide.

fig. and transf. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 465 His haggard Fancy still with Horror views The fell Destroyer. 1827-44 N. P. WILLIS *She was not there* 18 All that tempts the eye and taste, And sets the haggard plumes wild. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, bef. Crucifix* 2 At this lank edge of haggard wood. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 72 Till the fire had grown haggard and cavernous. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* Sp. 80 From this proposition she recoiled with haggard indignation.

b. Gaunt or scraggy-looking, from the loss of flesh with advancing years. (App. influenced by HAG sb.¹, as if 'somewhat hag-like': cf. HAGGED 2.) 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 547 His cheeks were haggard, hollow was his eye. 1840 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii. 109 To prevent the haggard look which comes upon women who grow thin at fifty. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. vii. vi. 304 She is getting haggard beyond the power of rouge.

6. Comb., as *haggard-cheeked*, -looking, -wild. 1794 BURNS *Friend's Amour* viii, Fancy... Reigns, haggard-wild, in sore afflict. 1855 BROWNING *Statue & Bust* 162 Hollow-eyed and haggard-cheeked. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 205 Some dozen haggard-looking cronies.

Haggardly, a. and adv. [*f.* HAGGARD sb.² and a. + -LY and -LY.]

+ A. *adj.* Like or of the nature of a haggard hawk; wild. *Obs.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hawk*, A Hawk... by how much the later you take her, by so much the more Difficulty will she be to be reclaimed and manned, as being more haggardly or wilder of Nature.

B. adv. In a haggard manner; wildly; gauntly. 1692 DRYDEN *Juvenal's Sat.* vi. 600 How haggardly soe'er she looks at home. 1860 HOLME LEE *Leg. Fairy Land* 39 Her lips paled, her eyes stared haggardly.

Haggardness, [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] Haggard quality or condition; wildness as of an unreclaimed hawk; gaunt and worn appearance of face.

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 41 Though the Fawlon be reclaimed to the fist, she retyreth to hir haggardnesse. 1841 LYTTON *Ni. & Morn.* i. vi. His haggardness ill became the years of palmy youth. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dam. Der.* vii. li. A new haggardness had come in her face.

Haggas, obs. form of HAGGIS.

Hagged (hægd, hæ'gəd), *a.* Now dial. [A late formation from HAC sb.1: prob. influenced by HAGGARD, with which it runs together in sense 2. *Perh.* in some cases influenced by HAG v.2]

1. *a.* Bewitched. *b.* Witch-like, hag-like. ? Obs. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hagged*, *Lean*, *Witched*, *Half-Starved*. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* i. v. 14 Who grin'd and look'd (the Lord defend her) As hagg'd as the Witch of Endor. 1765 GRAY *Long Story* 129 The ghostly prudes with hagg'd face. 1817 SOUTHEY *Lett.* 28 May in *Life & Corr.* IV. 266 [French women] appear to pass at once from youth to hagg'd old age.

2. *Lean*, gaunt; haggard; worn-out, fagged. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 66 A Hagg'd Carion of a Wolfe. 1700 [see 1]. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) i. 62 My red eyes and my hagg'd looks. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 312 To see... how hagg'd and battered she was grown. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* Poet. Wks. 1838 IX. 22 Through the streets he went With hagg'd mien. 1860 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xviii. Thou look'st hagg'd at times, and folk'll see it, and talk about thee.

Hag-gerd, -ored, obs. ff. HAGGARD *a.*

† **Haggess**, **haggiss**. Obs. [*a.* *f.* *agace*, *agasse* 'a Pie, Piannet, or Magatapic' (Cotgr.), in 13th c. also *agache*, Walloon *aguisse*, med. L. *agasia*, *a.* OHG. *agassa* pie, also OHG. *agalstra* (MHG. *egelster*, Ger. *elster*: see Kluge). Cf. also HAGGISTER pie, Du. *aakster*, *ekster*, MDu. *aextre*, *extre*, from ODU. and OLG. *agastria*, all from same root as OE. *agu* pie.] The magpie.

1599 T. (Mouffet) *Silkwormes* 44 Hardy are Haggesses, but yet given to prate. 1655 MOUFFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 184 Pyes or Haggesses feed upon Flesh, Eggs, Worms, and Ants.

Haggi, obs. form of HADJI.

† **Hagging**. Obs. *rare*. [*f.* HAG sb.1 + -ING.1.] The meeting of hags or witches.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher*. Epist. (1886) p. xxi. The witches... their hagg'ing, their riding in the aire. *Ibid.* ii. iv. 19 He would spee unto what place his wife went to hagg'ing.

Haggis (hæ'gis). Also 5 *hagas*(e), *hagees*, *hageys*, *hagws*, (*hakkys*), 6 *haggess*, -eis, -ise, 6-8 *haggas*, -ass(e, -ess)e, 7-8 *haggus*, 8 *haggice*, -ies, 9 -ish, -iss. [Derivation unknown.]

The analogy of most terms of cookery suggests a French source; but no corresp. F. word or form has been found. The conjecture that it represents F. *hachis* 'hash', with assimilation to *hag*, *hack*, to chop, has app. no basis of fact; F. *hachis* is not known so early, and the earlier forms of the Eng. word are more remote from it. Whether the word is connected with *hag* vb., evidence does not show.]

1. A dish consisting of the heart, lungs, and liver of a sheep, calf, etc. (or sometimes of the tripe and chitterlings), minced with suet and oatmeal, seasoned with salt, pepper, onions, etc., and boiled like a large sausage in the maw of the animal.

(Now considered specially Scotch, but a popular dish in English cookery down to the beginning of the 18th c. Cf. also quotes. 1879-90.)

c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 52 For hagesse. *pe hert* of schepe, *pe nere* bou take. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 39 Hagys of a schepe. Take *pe* Roppis with *pe* talowe, & parboyle hem; *pan* hakke hem smal. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 220/2 Hagas, puddynges (S. *hakkys*, puddyngys, H. *hageys*). 1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kennedie* 128 The gallowis gaipis effir thy gracesse gruntill, As thou wald for ane hageis. 1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Haggas a podyng, *cattelle de mouton*. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 178 This small Oat-meal mixed with blood, and the Liver of either Sheep, Calf, or Swine, maketh that pudding which is called the Haggas or Haggus, of whose goodness it is in vain to boast, because there is hardly to be found a man that doth not affect them. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 219 Antinous a haggas brought, fill'd up With fat and blood. 1721 BAILEY, *Haggess*, a Sheep's Maw fill'd with minc'd Meat. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 268, I am not yet Scotchman enough to relish their sing'd sheep's-head and haggice. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 85 To make a Scotch Haggass, take the lights, heart, and chitterlings of a calf. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Haggis*, *Haggish*, a dish... sometimes only of oatmeal, suet and sugar—stuffed into a sheep's maw and boiled. Sold in the Newcastle market. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Clouds* i. iv. I neglected to nick a haggis one day I was roasting to dine my relations. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* i. v. 323 There is something transcendently Scotch about a haggis. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Haggis*, the smaller entrails of a calf; what the chitterlings are in a pig. 1890 Gloucester Gloss., *Haggas*, calf's chitterlings (Hundred of Berkeley).]

b. transv. and fig. The punch.

1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 307, I can certainly testify to the inordinate quantity that... the human haggis will hold. *An indolent do-nothing fellow.*

1888 CARLYLE in *Early Lett.* (1886) II. 28 The lazy haggis! they must sink when we shall soar.

2. *Comb.*, as *haggis-bag*, *-maker*, *-pudding*; *haggis-fed* adj.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 169/1 An Hagas maker, *tucularius*. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* i. xiv. (1634) 51 The bag of an Haggasse pudding. 1787 BURNS *To a Haggis* 37 But mark the rustic, haggis-fed. 1810 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 677 More like an empty haggis-bag than any thing else.

Haggish (hæ'gɪʃ), *a.* [*f.* HAG sb.1 + -ISH.]

Like, resembling, or of the nature of a hag.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 27 Mars... with sweld furor haggish, Lyke bandog grinning. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. ii. 29 On vs both did haggish Age steale on. 1687 *New Atlantis* i. 329 Guilt leaves an haggish fear that haunts the mind. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 11 The beldam's haggish grin. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbr.* i. A haggish creature of about fifty presided.

Hence **Haggishly** *adv.*; **Haggishness**.

1846 WORCESTER, *Haggishly*. 1893 *Dispatch* (Columbus) 2 Mar. [The land] of dazzling beauty and most hideous haggishness in women.

† **Hagister**. Obs. or dial. Also 7 *hagester*, 8 *-ister*. [Cognate with Du. *aakster*, MDu. *aextre*, OLG. *agastria* magpie: see HAGGESS.] A local name of the magpie.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher*. iv. viii. (1886) 65 The eating of a haggister or pie helpeth one bewitched in that member. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 68 *Hagester*, a Magpie. Kent. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833), *Hagister*, a name for the Magpie. [1847-78 in HALLIWELL.]

Haggle (hæ'gl), *v.* Also 6-7 *hagle*. [In sense 1, freq. of HAG v.1 (cf. HACKLE v.1); the other senses may possibly have originated from this, though it is not clear that they did. Cf. HIGGLE.]

1. *trans.* To mangle with repeated irregular cuts or cutting blows; to cut clumsily, with uneven jagged edges; to hack, mangle, mutilate.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. vi. 11 Suffolk first dyed, and Yorke all haggled ouer Comes to him, where in gore he lay... kisses the gashes That bloodily did yawne vpon his face. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. (1629) 145 They not only slew him and his family, but butcher-like haggled their bodies. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. lii, Haggling the nails of your right hand with a pair of blunt scissors held in the left. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* vi. That was a good clean cut. I dislike to see a tree haggled down. *fig.* 1760 LLOYD *The Actor* Wks. i. 14 Your fool... Who murders what the Poet finely writ, And like a bungler haggles all his wit.

b. intr. To make rough or clumsy cuts; to hack. 1568-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) i. 296 For fear any little motion... should bend our instrument, and make us haggle or cut away. 1804 *Man in the Moon* xvii. 131 She haggles at a wing, until it flies off into the plate of one of the astonished guests.

II. 2. *intr.* To cavil, wrangle, dispute as to terms; *esp.* to make difficulties in coming to terms or in settling a bargain; to stickle.

1603 [implied in HAGGLER 2 and 3]. 1611 COTGR., *Barguigner*, to wrangle, dodge, haggle. 1722 DE FOR *Moll Flanders* (1840) 25 To bid a shilling more, and haggle with them. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlii. There were two points on which he haggled. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxi. I recollect well how I used to haggle at that story of the cursing of the fig-tree. 1886 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* xii. 278 The King now haggled about the preminure.

3. *trans.* To weary or harass with haggling.

1648 CROMWELL *Lett.* 20 Aug. in *Carlyle*, We are so harassed and haggled out in this business. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. xli. 359 Moore, and one or two others, were neither awed nor haggled with their inquisitors. 1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* II. xxiii. 218 'Old Mr. Barnabus is quoit haggled with it.'

III. 4. *intr.* To advance with difficulty and obstruction: cf. HAGGLER 1. (*Sc.* also *haigle*.)

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 91 The giant, with his hole flock lowlylike haggling. *Ibid.*, *Concites* (Arb.) 136 Wheare the great hulke floated, theare now thee cart-wheele is haggling. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 36 A Third Edition got done. Printing haggles forward till October.

Hence **Haggled**, **Haggling** *ppl. adjs.*

c. 1589 *Theses Martiniana* 30 Suffer no more of these haggling and profane pamphlets to be published against Martin. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 36 The stumps of the haggled brushwood where it had been cleared by the hatchet. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 4 The insolence of haggling porters. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 133 There is a pile of haggled heads by thee.

Haggle, sb. [*f.* HAGGLE v.] The action of haggling; wrangling or dispute about terms.

1825 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xlv. 195 In dealing, a small farmer is never happy without a haggle. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* vi. v. 55 In the detail of executing, it was liable to haggles. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiii. Then the usual haggle began between them.

Haggle, dial. var. of HAIL sb.1 and v.1

Hagglor (hæ'glɔr). [*f.* HAGGLE v.1 + -ER.1.] One who haggles. Cf. also HIGGLER.

† 1. A clumsy, awkward workman; a bungler. Obs. exc. dial.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1807-8) VI. 5 As neere the prick as you are, and as verie an hagler as I am, yet the scantling shall be mine. c. 1589 *Theses Martiniana* Di, Alas poore haglers, their fathers are too young to outface the least of your sonnes. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* ii. ii. Will you, like a hagler's arrow, be down the weather? strike whilst the iron is hot. 1847-78 HALLIW., *Hagler*, a bungler. *Var. dial.*

2. One who haggles or stickles in making a bargain or coming to terms.

1608 DEKKER *Satirou.* Wks. 1873 I. 245 Thy Muse is a

hagler, and weares cloathes upon best-be-trust. 1611 COTGR., *Cagiaraffi*, a base micher, scurvie hagler, lowsie dodger. 1698 VANBRUGH *Asop* ii. Wks. (Ridg.) 373/2 Twenty shillings more, twenty shillings less, is not the thing I stand upon. I see no hagler, gadsworkers! 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 502 [He] was anything but a hagler about the prices he paid.

3. An itinerant dealer; a huckster; = CADGER 1, 2. *b.* (See quot. 1851.)

1602 Act Com. Council. Lond. 6 July in *Stow's Survey* v. xxix. (1754) II. 511/1 The open Streets... ought to be used... for open Passage... and not for Hucksters, Pedlars, and Haglers to stand and sit to sell their Wares in. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. (1662) 278 Dorsers are Peds or Panniers carried on the backs of Horses, on which Haglers use to ride and carry their Commodities. 1677 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) II. 208 These Rounds of the Haglers... are not incompatible with a daily Market. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *A Hagler*, one that Buys of the Country-Folks, and Sells in the Market, and goes from Door to Door. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* i. 79 A 'hagler' being... the middle-man who attends in the fruit and vegetable-markets, and buys of the salesman to sell again to the retail dealer or costermonger.

Haggling (hæ'glɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* HAGGLE v.1 + -ING.1.] The action of the verb HAGGLE. *a.* Wrangling about terms, bargaining with much discussion. *b.* Uneven or clumsy cutting.

a. 1632 SHERWOOD, *A haggling, barguigne*. 1765 COWPER *Wks.* (1835-37) I. 107 Disagreeable haggling and higgling, and twisting and wriggling, to save my money. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 95 After some haggling he consented to sell... his pretensions... for a pension of five hundred pounds a year.

b. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. ii. iii. § 13 Half the chiaroscuro is totally destroyed by the haggling, blackening, and 'making out' of the engravers.

Haggly (hæ'gli), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -y.]

1. Bearing the marks of having been haggled or unevenly and clumsily cut. *dial.*

1825 in JAMIESON. 1887 S. Cheshire Gloss., *Haggly*, hacked uneven.

2. *a.* Characterized by haggling about terms. *b.* Moving with obstruction and difficulty.

1864 CARLYLE *Frederick* vi. IV. 347 A haggly settlement. 1865 *Ibid.* xiii. v. V. 55 It is hoped the Insurance will go well, and not prove haggly, or hang-fire in the details.

Haggred, obs. form of HAGGARD *a.*

Haggus, obs. and dial. form of HAGGIS.

Haghe, **haje**, early ME. forms of HAW sb.1

Haghel, **hagel**, obs. ff. HAIL sb.1

† **Hagheli**, -like, *adv.* Obs. In 3 (*Orm.*) *hazhe*. [*a.* ON. *hagliga*.] Properly, becomingly.

c. 1200 ORMIN 1228 Oxe ganngelph hagheli3. *Ibid.* 1231 All hagheli3e & fag3pre.

† **Hagher**, *a.* Obs. Also 3 (*Orm.*) *hazherr*, *haher*, *hawur*, 3-4 *hajer*, 4 *hauer*. [*app. a.* ON. *hag-r* handy, skilful; but the retention of the inflexional -r of nom. sing. masc. is quite anomalous.] Skilful, clever, dexterous; apt, fit.

c. 1200 ORMIN 13471 Forþi þatt Sannit Andrew wass Riht god and hagherr hunte. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 52 A ful hawur [v.r. haher, hajer] smið. 1237 *Sat. Consistory* Cts. in *Pol. Songs* (Camd.) 155 Be he never in hyrt so hauer of honde. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 352 Non hajer er of wylle.

b. Skilfully wrought.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1738 þe hajer stones Trased aboute hir tressour, be twenty in clustres.

Hence **Haz(h)erliche**, **haz(h)erlike** *adv.* [*cf.* ON. *hagliga*], skilfully, aptly, fitly.

c. 1200 ORMIN 4906 To rosen off þin hazherliche3. *Ibid.* 6672 Tatt wass hazherlike don. 13. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 18 He is... honeste in his hous-hold & hagherlych serued.

Haghood, *nonce-wd.* The condition of a hag. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* IV. 324/2 All is over with the toy that he calls woman. Haghood sets in at once.

Hagiday, obs. form of HAGGADAY.

Hagio, **hagi**, combining forms of Gr. *ἅγιος* holy, saintly; as in **Hagiarchy** [Gr. *ἀρχή* rule], the rule or order of saints; **Hagi-heroical** *a.*, characterized by saintly heroism; **Hagiomania** [Gr. *μανία* madness], saintly madness; a mania for sainthood; **Hagio-romance**, the romance of a saint's legend; **Hagiotypic** *a.*, pertaining to types of saints.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 323 Personages of the highest order in the 'hagiarchy. 1829—*Sir T. More* II. 14 Of the most 'hagio-herical austerity. 1797—*Journ. Spain* (1808) I. 270 One regular symptom of 'hagiomania (if the word may be allowed) is the desire of martyrdom. 1843—*Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1849) III. 806 Growing like saint-worship and 'hagio-romance. 1886 *Fruit. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.* VIII. 84 Such a remarkable 'hagiotypic arrangement of saints of the first rank.

Hagiocracy (hægi'krəsi). [*f.* Gr. *ἅγιος* holy + -CRACY.] A government or sovereignty of persons esteemed holy; *spec.* as in quot. 1875.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Eclectic Rev.* 1874 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Ewald's Hist. Israel* V. 198 The internal weakness... of the hagiocracy already betrays itself in the one small but significant circumstance of its treatment of the name of God. 1875 *Edin. Rev.* CXLI. 434 note, The term 'Hagiocracy'... is employed by Ewald as the designation of that modified form of the theocratical government which was instituted after the return from the Babylonian Captivity. 1884 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 359 [To make] the Mosaic state the ideal which religious men ought to seek resolutely to realize in a hagiocracy.

|| **Hagiographa** (hægi'grāfā), *sb. pl.* [late L., a. Gr. ἁγίωγραφᾶ, f. ἅγιος holy + γραφή writing, -γραφος writing, written.] The Greek name (lit. 'sacred writings') of the last of the three great divisions of the Hebrew Scriptures (called in Heb. כְּתוּבִים *k'thūbim* writings) comprising all the books not included under the two divisions of 'the Law' and 'the Prophets'.

These are Psalms, Proverbs, Job; Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther; Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Chronicles.

1823 FULKE *Defence* (Parker Soc.) 24 These books... are sometimes called Hagiographa. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 501 The Hebrews dividing the whole Scripture into three parts, viz., The Law, the Prophets, and Hagiographa. 1860 HORN'S *Introduct. Knowl. Script.* (L.) In all there are twenty-two books of the old law; that is, five books of Moses, eight of the prophets, and nine of the Hagiographa. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Kew's Hist. Canon* i. 10 In the time of Josephus the books called the Hagiographa were not yet gathered into a clearly defined collection.

Hence **Hagiographal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Hagiographa.

1657 J. COSIN *Canon Script.* 152 (T.) Strabus... saith that Tobit is to be set among the apocryphal books, and not among the hagiographal. 1732 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* (1767) IV. 284 In the number of hagiographal writers.

Hagiographer (hægi'grāfə), [*f. med. L. hagiograph-us*, (*f. Gr. ἅγιος holy, saint + -γραφος writing, writer*; cf. prec.) + -ER.]

1. A sacred writer; *spec.* one of the writers of the Hagiographa.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hagiographer*, he that writes holy things [citing RALEIGH]. 1703 WHITBY *Paraphr. N. T. Gen. Pref.* 5 They were hagiographers, who are supposed to be left to the use of their own words. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 95 The Jews... ranked him [Daniel] only among the number of their hagiographers.

2. A writer of saints' lives; a hagiologist.

1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ecol. Biogr.* (1850) I. 91 Which chronicle... has always been held in much esteem by the hagiographers. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol. App.* 36 [He] by no means assumes that he is an historian because he is a hagiographer. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. v. 390.

Hagiographic (hægi'grāfik), *a.* [*f. as prec.* + -IC, after Gr. -γραφικός: see -GRAPHIC.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Hagiographa.

1888 CAVE *Inspir. O. Test.* viii. 455 There is Hagiographic Inspiration inspiring the assimilation of Revelation.

2. Pertaining to the writing of saints' lives.

1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXI. 378 The Devil began to act a greater part in hagiographic romance. 1893 *Athenaeum* 24 June 1893/4 A curious compound of genuine historical research and hagiographic adulation.

Hagiographical, *a.* [*f. as prec.* + -AL.] + *a.* Of or pertaining to sacred writings or the sacred Scriptures. *Obs.* b. Of or relating to the Hagiographa. c. Of or pertaining to biographies of saints.

1852 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy. Ep. Ded.* r. iij. I might add to these Hagiographical examples, other... brought out of prophane Chronologies. 1615 SIR E. HOAR *Curry-combe* ii. 89 The Canon of Hagiographical Scripture. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 247 That which is Hagiographical, or, as they call it, the dictate of the Holy Spirit. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vi. 302 He manifestly intends... hagiographical writers, (as of Solomon he says). 1874 GILBERT in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 600/1 Preparing some of the hagiographical manuscripts for the press.

Hagiographist (hægi'grāfist), [*f. as HAGIOGRAPHER + -IST.*] = HAGIOGRAPHER 2.

1817 SOUTHEY *Pref.* to *Malory's Arthur* p. xi, A miraculous conception is the only miracle which the Romish Hagiographists have not bestowed upon their saints.

Hagiography (hægi'grāfi), [*f. Gr. ἅγιος holy + -γραφία writing*; see -GRAPHY.]

1. = HAGIOGRAPHY. *Obs. rare.*

1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LXVIII. 500 Ecclesiastes... perhaps was not really a part of the Hagiography.

2. The writing of the lives of saints; saints' lives as a branch of literature or legend.

1821 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXIV. 476 Such tales as these are common in Romish hagiography. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 4 In the hagiography... of the Mohammedan world. 1867 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. xiv. 312 A famous name in Cornish hagiography.

Hagiolatry (hægi'lātri), [*f. Gr. ἅγιος holy + λατρεία worship*.] The worship of saints.

1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVI. 207 Reducing the established hagiolatry to that posthumous veneration for the benefactors of the human race, which is the natural religion of every grateful heart. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. vii. 348 The error was in the hagiolatry or adoration of saints, not in the adoration of the image.

Hence **Hagiolater**, one who worships saints.

Hagiolatrous *a.*, given to saint-worship.

1841 G. S. FABER *Provenc. Lett.* (1844) I. 100 That Hagiolatrous Superstition which he deems the Essence of the predicted Apostasy. 1875 MISS COBBE *False Beasts* 157 As a hagiolater kneels before the relics of his Saint.

Hagiologic (hægi'olɒdʒik), *a.* [*f. HAGIOLOGY (or its Greek elements) + -IC*; see -LOGIC.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with hagiology.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Ecol. Angl.* 169 Any person versed in hagiologic reading. 1834 J. RAINIE *Pref.* to *Reg. Dunelmensis Lib. de Adm. Cuthberti Viti* (Surtees) p. x, Reginald, one of the most credulous of hagiologic writers.

Hagiological, *a.* [*f. as prec.* + -AL.] = prec.

1872 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 330 There is a growing tendency... to unfairly depreciate the value of lives of the saints written

upon the 'hagiological' method. 1895 *Athenaeum* 24 Aug. 255/2 To consist of religious and hagiological anecdota.

Hagiologist. Also *agio-*. [*f. HAGIOLOGY (or its Greek elements) + -IST.*] A writer of hagiology; one versed in the legends of saints.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* 416 note, This miracle is claimed by some Agiologists for St. Baldred. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 204 The Hagiologist assigns an adequate cause. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 199 The Buddhist theologians and hagiologists.

Hagiology (hægi'olɒdʒi), [*f. Gr. ἅγιος holy + -λογία discourse*; see -LOGY.] The literature that treats of the lives and legends of saints; also, by extension, of great men or heroes; a work on the lives and legends of the saints.

1807 SOUTHEY *Esopilla's Lett.* II. 106 There are few finer miracles in hagiology. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. vii. 20 We shall be in danger of mistaking hagiology for history. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Clubs Wks.* (Bohn) III. 96 In the hagiology of each nation, the lawgiver was in each case some man of eloquent tongue.

Hagioscope (hæ'gioskɒp). Also *agioscope*. [*f. Gr. ἅγιος sacred, holy + -SCOPE.*] A small opening, cut through a chancel arch or wall, to enable worshippers in an aisle or side chapel to obtain a view of the elevation of the host; a squint; also, sometimes applied to a particular kind of window in the chancel of a church.

1839-40 *Hints on Ecol. Antiq.* (Cambr. Camden Soc.) (ed. 2) 18 *Hagioscope*. By this term is intended the aperture made through different parts of the interior walls of a church... in order that the worshippers in the aisles might be able to see the Elevation of the Host. The technical term in use is 'Squint'. It is hoped... that the new term... may be thought useful. 1844 PALEY *Church Restorers* 35 A... chandelier hung from the roof... threw its faint light through a hagioscope upon the founder's tomb by the altar side. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) I. 350 (s.v. *Squint*) The name of Hagioscope has lately been applied... but it does not seem desirable to give Greek names to the parts of English buildings. 1848 B. WESS *Continental Eccles.* 192 A late wayside church... with open grated hagioscopes.

Hence **Hagioscopio** *a.*

1872 PAROCH. *Hist. Cornwall* IV. 125 The transept has an hagioscopic communication with the chancel. 1881 N. & Q. 6th Ser. IV. 433/2 The sacrist... could command, by a hagioscopic window, the different parts of the mass.

† **Hagiosidere**. *Obs. rare.* [*ad. Gr. ἅγιος ὁσίον, f. ἅγιος holy + ὁσίον iron.*] (See quot.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Hagiosidere*, a Plate of Iron... which the Greeks under the Dominion of the Turks (being prohibited the Use of Bells) strike on, with a Hammer, to call the People to Church.

Hagister, var. HAGGISTER, magpie.

Hagle, **Haglet**: see HAGGLE, HACKET.

Hagmena, *obs.* form of HOGMANAY.

Hag-ridden (hæ'grɪd'n), *pl. a.* Also *hag-rid*. [*f. HAG sb.1 + RIDDEN pl. a.*]

1. Ridden by a hag; *esp.* afflicted by nightmare. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* II. i. He's marry'd, plagu'd, troubled, and Hag-ridden. 1758 BATTIE *Madness* vii. 49 (Jod.) Thus the glutton... is hag-ridden in his sleep. 1817 COLERIDGE *Zapolya* i. Prel. 88 Must I hag-ridden pant as in a dream? 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbridge* I. xx. 246 When she had not slept she did not quietly tell the servants next morning that she had been 'hagrid'.

2. Oppressed in mind; harassed.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. xxviii. (1852) 507 He did not allow himself to be hagridden by the enchantments thereof. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 85 So completely hag-ridden by the fear of being influenced by selfish motives. 1891 *Spectator* 4 Apr. 471/1 Our minds are jaded and hag-ridden, as it were, by the physical fatalities of modern science.

Hag-ride (hæ'grɪd), *v.* [*f. HAG sb.1 + RIDE v.*] *trans.* To ride as a hag; see prec.

1661 A. BROME *Songs & Poems* p. xii, When force hag-rid our Land and Seas. 1718 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jnrl.* (1722) I. 164 As for Apparitions and Hag-riding, they are generally the Effects of Imagination and a disturbed animal Faculty. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* II. xiv. To... hag-ride some poor rustic's sleep. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* III. 29 The thought of the dead men hag-ride my spirit.

Hag-seed: see HAG sb.1

Hagship (hæ'gʃɪp), [*f. HAG sb.1 + -SHIP.*] The personality of a hag; used as a mock title.

1604 MIDDLETON *Witch* II. II. (R.), 'Tis the charm her hagship gave me For my duchess' obstinate woman. 1634 HEYWOOD & BROME *Witches Lanc.* IV. H's Wks. 1874 IV. 230, I mean to lay the Country for their Hagships. 1785 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mount.* (1813) II. xix. 96, I fancy their Hagships [Macbeth's witches] resided hereabouts.

Hag-taper (hæ'gɪtəpə), Also 6 higgis-, hickis-, hig-, 8 hagtaber. [The original form and etymology of the first element are left doubtful by the early instances (*hag-* appears to be late); the second is TAPER sb.: cf. Ger. *kerzenkraut* 'taper-wort', MDU. *toriscrypt* 'torchwort'] A plant, the Great Mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes, Verbascum*, in *englische Mullen higgis taper or Longe wurt.* 1562 — *Herbal* II. 161 The whyte Verbascum is called commonly in English mollen or hickis taper. 1578 LYTE *Doctoens* I. lxxxii. 120 In English... Mulleyn, or rather Wulleyn, Higtaper, Torch, and Longworte. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 83 Then put to it a Handful of Hagtaber. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* s.v., In our modern Floras it is incorrectly spelt *Hig-taper*. 1876 *Treas. Bot.* 1209/2 The English name, Hig-taper... and Hag-taper.

Haguday, *obs.* form of HAGGADAY.

Hague, dial. var. HAW, the fruit.

Hagworm (hæ'gɔwɔm), *dial.* [*a. ON. hagg-ormr*, the adder, f. *hagg* (:- *haggw-*) cutting stroke + *ormr* worm. (In different localities *hag* seems to be taken as = copse, hedge, or bog.)] A northern name for the adder or viper; but in some districts applied to the common snake, and in others to the blindworm.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 169/2 An Hagworme, *jaculus*. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN *Whole Creature* ix. 69 That great hagworme of a Corroding Conscience. 1787 GROSS *Provenc. Gloss.*, *Hag-worms*, snakes of all kinds. Yorks. 1828 *Crasen Dial.*, *Hagworm*, a snake, or blind worm, haunting the hag or hedge. 1844 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 12. 87 A large specimen of the Slow or Hag-worm, *Anguis fragilis*. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxvii. 6 A snake (a poor harmless creature, by the way... always excepting the hag-worm). 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 313, I could account for the presence of the hag worm three or four feet below the surface of the hone.

Hagws, *obs.* form of HAGGIS.

Hah, var. of HA *interj.* and *v.*

Ha ha (hā hā), *int.* and *sb.*1 Also 7-9 *hah-hah*. [A natural utterance occurring in most languages: cf. Gr. ἁ ἁ, ἁ ἁ, L. hā hā, OF. *haha*, *aha*, etc.]

A. int. The ordinary representation of laughter. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xlviii. (Z.) 299 *Ha ha* and *he he* *zetaenad* bleht on leden and on englice. c. 1286 CHAUCER *Priores' Pro.* 5 (Harl. MS.) *Haha* fellows be war for such a iape. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. lxviii. *Ha ha!* quod he, love doth you so prycke. 1821 BYRON *Deformed Transf.* II. iii. *Caes.* (aside and laughing) *Ha! ha!* here's equity! 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Goethe's Faust* II. 31 *Ha ha!* your worship thinks you have to deal With me. 18. W. JONES *Song 'The Monks of Old'* i, For they laugh'd ha! ha! and they quaff'd ha! ha! and lived on the daintiest cheer.

b. *Ha ha ha!* and further repetitions express continued laughter.

c. 1150 REGINALD *Libellus de Vita Godrici* (Surtees) 262 Cum stridore caccinans, ait, *Hach, Hach, hach.* 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 608 *Ha ha* he, M. Sander hath a pleasant witte. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 36 *Ha, ha, ha*. So: you'r paid. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. Those accounts... are so excessively absurd and ridiculous, that they need no other confutation than *ha, ha, ha*. 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 373/2 *Ha! ha! ha! ha! ha! ha!* Did ever man behold the like? *ha! ha! ha! ha! ha! ha!* 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. v. *Ha! ha! ha!* I'll be very particular. 1873 S. T. SMITH *My Uncle's Will* 29 By Jove! *Ha! ha! ha!* upon my life—*ha! ha! ha! ha!* *Flor.* What is he laughing at?

b. *So. a loud or open laugh.*

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 196 Titters from ladies, and *ha, ha, ha's* from gentlemen. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. v. (1871) 113 Commented on with loud *hahas* and deep grumbings. 1862 *Athenaeum* 30 Aug. 280 *The hah-hahs* and guffaws with which certain laughing frogs and jocular toads celebrate their nuptial rites.

Hence **Ha ha** (hā hā), *v.*, to utter *ha ha* in laughter; to laugh aloud.

1606 SIR G. GOOSEGAP III. i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 43, I wood have put the third *hak* to it... and *hah, hah, hah*, *hak* him out of the presence yaith. 1852 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLVI. 456 The hyanna *hah! hah's!* at the pleasant prospect. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xviii. vii, All Regensburg was loud, walling or *haha*-ing according to humour.

Ha-ha (hahā), *sb.*2 Also *haha*, *ha! ha! ha!*, *hah-hah* (8 *ah, ah*), 8-9 *haw-haw*. [*a. F. haha* (17th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) 'an obstacle interrupting one's way sharply and disagreeably, a ditch behind an opening in a wall at the bottom of an alley or walk'; according to French etymologists, from *ha!* exclamation of surprise.] A boundary to a garden, pleasure-ground, or park, of such a kind as not to interrupt the view from within, and not to be seen till closely approached; consisting of a trench, the inner side of which is perpendicular and faced with stone, the outer sloping and turf'd; a sunk fence.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 28 The End of this Terrace is terminated by... an Ah, Ah, with a dry ditch at the Foot of it. *Ibid.* 77 Thorough-Views, call'd *Ah, Ah*,... are Openings... to the very Level of the Walks, with a large and deep Ditch at the Foot... which surprises... and makes one cry, *Ah! Ah!* from whence it takes its Name. 1724 in *Amherst Gardening* (1895) 234 The walks are terminated by *Ha-hah's*, over which you see [etc.]. 1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* 4 June, The *Ha! Ha!* is digging. 1803 H. REPTON *Landscape Gardening* 86 The sunk fence or *ha! ha!* in some places answers the purpose. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* liii. 300 [The bound] ran a black cart-colt, and made him leap the *haw-haw*. 1880 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 336 The constant use of *Ha-has* (or sunk-fences).

b. *transf. and fig.* 1773 MASON *Ep. to Sir W. Chambers*, Leap each *ha-ha* of truth and common sense. 1858 H. MILLER *Rambles Geol. Wks.* (1869) 303 These ravines... are *ha-has* of Nature's digging. c. *altr.*, as *ha-ha ditch*, *fence*, *wall*.

1760 De Foe's *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 325 Throwing down the Walls of the Garden, and making, instead of them, *Haw-haw* Walls. 1774 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 17 Sept., A *ha-ha* fence at the bottom of the garden. 1849 *Ann. Reg.* 106 The *Ha-ha* ditch in Kensington Gardens.

Haher, var. of HAGHER *a. Obs.*, skilful.

Hai, *obs.* form of HAY.

Haid, *obs.* Sc. f. *had*, *hid*.

Haidingerite (hai'dɪŋərɪt). *Min.* [Named after Von Haidinger, an Austrian mineralogist.]

1. A hydrated arsenate of calcium, occurring in minute white crystals.

1897 *Edin. Jyrl. Sc.* VI. 317 I propose to employ the name of Haidingerite to designate the species. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 552. 1875 *PLATTNER Anal. Bloupipe* (ed. Cookesley) 144 *Haidingerite*, pharmacolite, and micropharmacolite .. in the martrass yield much water, especially the latter.

2. Formerly used as a synonym of *BERTHIERITE*. 1863-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* I. 531. 1868 *DANA Min.* 86. **Haiduck**, variant of *HEYDUCK*.

Haie, obs. form of *HAY*.

Haif, haiff, obs. *Sc.* forms of *HAVE*.

Haifer, Haige, obs. *ff.* *HEIFER, HEDGE*.

† **Haik¹, heyke**. Obs. [Cf. *Efrs. heike, heik¹*, *haike, hoike*: see *HUKE*.] A kind of cloak or upper garment; app. the same as the *HUKE*, *q.v.* c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 280 Of þe twa haikis þat he had He tuk þe tane & balvart kest. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 232/2 Heyke garment (A. or hewke, *infra*: heyke, cloth; S. hayeste garment, or huke), *armelus*. 1488 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 132 (Jam.) Twa govyns, price ij li. a haik, price x s., a pare of clokis, price x s. 1553 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* (Maitl. Cl.) 51 Ane hayk and ane kyrtill, price x s. to be behuf of þe barnis.

|| **Haik², haick** (*haik, haik*). Also 8 *haeg*, *hayick*, 8-9 *haique*, *hyke*. [Arab. *حايك hayk*, f. *حاك hāk* to weave.] An oblong piece of cloth which Arabs wrap round the head and body, as an outer garment.

[1613 *PURCHASE Pilgrimage* (1614) 633 Newes from Barbary..his Turban of course Callico, his Alheik or loose gowne of Life Gramam.] 1713 *S. OCKLEY Acc. Barbary* 45 Over all this, the best..wear Haegs, or very fine white Blankets, about 6 yards long, and 2 broad. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Morocco* 27 (Stanf.) The whole wardrobe of a country Moor in easy circumstances consists in a haique for winter, another for summer, [etc.]. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* iv. 10 note, One of these Hykes is usually six yards long and five or six feet broad, serving the Arab for a complete dress in the day. 1845 *SCOTT Talism.* xxvii, Wild forms with their persons covered with haicks. 1891 *HALL CAINE Scapgoat* I. 150 His four Mahomedan wives .. were gazing furtively down from behind their haicks.

Haik: see *HAKE* sb.3, 5 and v.1.

Hail (*hēil*), sb.1 Forms: a. 1 *hazol*, -al, -el, 3 *hazel*, *hawel*, *haul*, 4 *haghill*, 4-5 *hawle*, *haule*. β. 1 *hæil*, *hæzel*, *hezæl*, 3- *hail*, (3 *ail*), 4-6 *hayl(e)*, 4-7 *haile*, 5 *hayll(e)*, 5- *hayeil*. γ. 7-9 (*dial.*) *haggles*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hagol* (-al, -el), and *hæzl* (*hægel*) : -WGer. **hagal*, **hagl*: cf. OFris. *heyl* (: -*hegl*), MDu. *haghel*, Du. *hagel*, OHG. *hagal*, MHG. and Ger. *hagel*, all masc., ON. *hagl* neut. (Sw., Da. *hagel*) : -OTeut. **hag a-lo*; perh. cognate with Gr. *καλα* in *καλάνη* pebble; cf. the notion in *hailstone*. The two OE. types *hagol* and *hæzl*, gave the respective ME. types *hawel*, *haul*, and *heil*, *hayl*, *hail*, of which the former was southern and came down to the 15th c. Beside these a third type *haggel* directly from Norse, survives in Yorkshire dialect.]

1. Ice or frozen vapour falling in pellets or masses in a shower from the atmosphere. (In spring and summer most frequently occurring in connexion with a thunderstorm.)

a. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxix. 127 Ren after þæm, swylce hazal and snaw. c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* II. 192 Swa micel ðunor and hazol becom on ðam leodscipe. c. 1205 *LAY.* 11975 Hazel & rain þer aras. *Ibid.* 20504 Swa hahzel [c. 1275 þe hawel] deð from wolcne. c. 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 216 Hi al i-frore ben, Thanne hit is hawl [v.r. hawl] pur. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvii. 14 Haghill and coles of fire. 1384 *WYCLIF Exod.* ix. 29 Thunders shulen ceese, and hawle [1388 hail] shal not be. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 198 God keste ham downe wyth grette Stonys of hawle. And moche Pepill more were dede by the haule, than by Swerde.

β. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 13. Hægel & colu fyres. a 1000 *Phenix* 60 þer ne hæg! ne him hreosað to foldan. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 803 (Gr.) Cymþ hægles scur. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3046 ðunnder, and hail, and leuenes fir. *Ibid.* 3183 Oc ðe ail haueð so wide spiled, ðat his graue is ðorvnder hiled. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. vi. xxi. (1495) 210 Water molten of snowe and of hayel is ethly. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 42 Then in this middle region I suppose all Haile, Snow, and suche like is ingendrid. 1638 *WILKINS New World* I. (1684) 130 Think- ing (as the Proverb is) that he may use Hail, when he hath no Thunder. 1747-46 *THOMSON Summer* 1144 Down comes a deluge of sonorous hail. 1868 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ.* Art ii. 104 I have seen the hail fall in Italy till the forest branches stood stripped and bare.

γ. [see *HAILSTONE*.]

2. With a and pl. A shower or storm of hail; now usually *hail-storm*, *hail-shower*.

c. 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 Hæglas and snawas and se oft ræda ren leccap ða eorþan on wintra. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6019 A thonor wit an haile. 1384 *WYCLIF Wisd.* xvi. 16 With newe watris, and hailis, and reynes, they suffreden persecucioun. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 93 In hailis or tempestis. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. iii. 33 I am not a day of season. For thou maist see a sunshine, and a haile in me at once. 1788 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 458 A very considerable portion of this country has been desolated by a hail.

† β. A pellet of hail, a hailstone. Obs. a 1645 *FLETCHER Mad Lover* iv. ii, My head heavy With hailis and frosty icicles. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 580 Some of the Hail were Eight Inches about.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A storm, shower, or volley of something falling like hail, esp. of shot.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* i. i. 244. 1597 — *Lover's Compl.*

310 That not a heart which in his level came Could 'scape the hail of his all-hurting aim. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 589 Chained Thunderbolts and Hail of Iron Globes. 1728 *POPE Dunc.* III. 262 'Mid snows of paper, and fierce hail of pease. 1893 *FORBES-MITCHELL Remin. Gr. Mutiny* 60 A perfect hail of round-shot assailed us.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hail-shower*; *hail-like*, -stricken adjs. Also *HAIL-SHOT*, -STONE, -STORM. a 1000 *Andreas* 1259 (Gr.) Veder coledon heardum hæzel-scurum. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Radeles* v. 26 That neuere had hærpesse, ne hayle schouris. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 388 With an haile-like storme of stones Kild him. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* vi. (1873) 116 Having finished our dinner of hail-stricken meat.

† **Hail**, sb.2 Chiefly north. Obs. Forms: 3-4 *hayl*, 3-6 *hail*, 4-5 *haylle*, 4-6 *haile*, *hayle*, 5 *haille*, *heylle*, 5-6 *heyle*. [a. ON. *heill* health, prosperity, good luck, cognate with OE. *hæl*: see *HEAL* sb.]

1. Health, safety, welfare. In northern ME. taking the place of the native Eng. *hele*, *HEAL*.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3272 (Dubl.) When on athyll was so wele in happe and in heyle. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 73 I am Lord and lech of heyle. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 547 To se his heyle his comfort was the mor. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 45 The maist part of vs hes gude hail in our body.

b. To drink hail, to drink wishing health and happiness to another.

c. 1305, 1350, etc. [see *DRINK-HAIL*]. 1597 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 118 He..custe hire..and glad dronk hire hail.

2. With defining words: *evil*, *ill*, *wroth hail*, bad luck, misfortune; often used adverbially, with the adj. in dative fem. or some representative thereof: to (one's) hurt, unfortunately, disastrously. Cf. *HEAL* sb., *HALE* sb.1 in similar use.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6583 Ful iuel hail [v.r. ille hayl] brak yee þe dai. *Ibid.* 7320 Ful ilhail [v.r. ill a hayle] sal þai it se. *Ibid.* 7335 Þis saul haue þai mad þair king.. Ful wreperhail [v.r. wraper haile, wreperhele] to þair behoue. c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2500 Morgan..wroughte hym self to wreper haylle. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 160 Ilhail, by god Aleyn thou is a fonne. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5880 Þir robours wand vp þair sayle To þe hey se with euil hayle. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 61 Wyth yl a haylle! *Ibid.* 89 Ha, ha, goder-haylle!... this is good for the frost. ?c. 1475 *Sgr. lowe Degre* 299 Alas! it touned to wroth-hir-heyle. c. 1529 *SKELTON Elynour Rumming* 618 God gyve it yll hayle!

Hail, sb.3 [A later subst. use of *HAIL int.*, and n. of action f. *HAIL* v.2]

1. An exclamation of 'hail!'; a (respectful) greeting or salutation.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiii. 1 As þeung Aurora, with cristall haile. a 1667 *COWLEY On Virgin Wks.* 1711 III. 53 An Hail to all, let us An Hail return. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 385 The Angel Haile Bestow'd the holy salutation us'd Long after to blest Marie, second Eve. 1870 *Daily News* 30 Dec. His hail was pleasant, and we bade him 'Good-bye and good luck!'

2. The act of hailing some one; a shout of welcome; a shout or call to attract attention.

1811 *WORDSW. Ep. to Sir G. H. Beaumont* 207 Whence the blithe hail? behold a Peasant stand On high, a kerchief waving in her hand! 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Vanderput & S. i.* The hail of the pilots or the quay-keepers. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* III. xiv. I could hear hail coming and going between the old buccaner and his comrades.

b. Phr. *Within hail*: within call, near enough to be hailed; so out of hail, beyond call. Originally nautical phrases.

1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 191 When we came within hale, we found that they were English. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* II. iv. 163 The vessel came within hail of us. 1845 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 16 May (1844) II. 267 Your late remove has brought you a good deal more within hail, as the sailors say. 1836 *W. IRVING Astoria* I. 86 Warning them..not to wander away nor be out of hail.

3. *attrib.*, as *hail-peal*, a peal of salutation or call.

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* i. l. in *Hazl. Dodsley* II. 192 To give my neighbors loud an hail-peal in a morn.

Hail, sb.4 *Sc.* [f. *HAIL* v.3]

1. orig. (At hand-ball, etc.) The act of saluting the dool or goal with the exclamation 'hail!', when it is hit by the ball; hence, the act of hailing or driving the ball to the dool or goal; a 'goal', or victory in one game or round. In phrases to give the hail, to win a hail or so many hails.

a 1673 *WEDDERBURN Loc.* 37 (Jam.) Transmittere metam pila, to give the hail. *Hic primus est transmissus*, this is the first hail. 1804 *TARRAS Poems* 66 (Jam.) The hails is wun. 1861 *J. F. CAMPBELL Tales W. Highl.* (1892) III. 10 They went to play shenny and Jain won three hales.

2. *transf.* Each of the two goals at hand-ball, football, shinty, and the like.

1843 *HARDY in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 58 The hails, or boundaries of the game, were the..fishing hamlet of Headchesters as one terminus, and the conical height of Hoggeslaw..as the other. 1880 *Boys' Own Book* 130 These posts are the hail or goal.

Hail, sb.5, *dial.* var. of *AIL* sb.2, the awn of barley.

1880 *JEFFERIES Gl. Estate* 8 The black knots on the delicate barley straw were beginning to be topped with the hail..the hail is the beard of the barley.

† **Hail**, a. Obs. Forms: 3 *hæil*, 3-4 *heil*, 3-8 *hail*, 3-5 *heyl(e)*, 4-7 *haile*, *hayl(e)*, 5 *hayll(e)*. [a. ON. *heill* hale, sound, whole = OE. *hæl* : -OTeut. **hailo*, *hailā* : see *HALE* and *WHOLE*. A ME.

equivalent of the northern *hale* and the midl. and southern *hōl*, *whole*.]

1. Free from injury, infirmity, or disease; sound, unhurt, safe; healthy, robust; = *HALE*, *WHOLE*.

c. 1205 *LAY.* 12528 Wunied her hal and hail. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 366 Al heil and sund. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3829-30 He es bath hail and fere, y a hail and sound, wit-outen were. c. 1330 *Amis & Amil* 2232 Y might aschape out of mi wo, Al hayl and hole to be. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 233/1 Heyl fro sekenesse, sanus. 1573 *TUSSEY Husb.* xv. (1878) 33 Let timber be haile, least profit doe quaille. 1673 *A. WALKER Lees Lachrymans* 3 The hayl Constitution, the graceful Fashion..of his Youth. 1745 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Jaundice*, The Water of a Young Child that's hail.

b. *fig.* Sound, wholesome; pure, uncorrupted.

13.. *K. Alis.* 7036 [He] tok counsaile, That him n'as neither god ne haile. c. 1460 *Battle of Otterbourne* 92 in *Percy's Reliq.* He durste not loken on my bred banner, For all Ynglonde so haylle. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bull & Selv.* To Rdr., To shew that a Book..might be understandingly and roundly written, in hail and clear English.

2. In phr. *Hail be thou*, etc. used as a salutation expressing well-wishing or reverence. Hence (in part) *HAIL int.*, *q.v.*

c. 1305 *LAY.* 14300 Lauerd king, was hail! *Ibid.* 20930 Hail seo þu Gurgmund..hail þine drihtlice men. a 1300 *Sat. People Kidlar* vi. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 153 Hail be 3e freris wiþ þe white copis. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 204 Heil be þou, marie, ful of grace. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) l. iv. 36/1 Hayle be thou our kynge.

3. Whole, entire. *All hail*: cf. *ALL-WHOLE*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22306 Turn þam til his trouth al hail. a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 56 'Dame', he sede, 'þis hail is þin, þat win and þat gold eke.'

Hail (*hēil*), v.1 Forms: a. 1 *hazalian*, 3 *hauil*, 4 *hawell*, 3-6 *hayle*, 7 *haile*, 6- *hail*, γ. 7-9 (*dial.*) *haggles*. [OE. *hagalian* : -OTeut. **hag(a)-lōjan* : in ON. *hagla*, MHG. *haglen*, *hagelen*, Ger. *hageln*, Du. *hagelen*, from the sb. The north. *dial.* *haggel* is from ON. See *HAIL* sb.1]

1. *intr.* a. Impersonally: *it hails* = hail falls.

a. c. 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* III. v. § 1 On sumre tide hit hazalade stanum ofer ealle Romane. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 108/37 Hit bi-gan to þondri and hauil. c. 1300 *St. Brendan* 32 Hit began to hawell faste.

β. c. 1425 *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wulcker 665/6 *Grandinar*, hayles. 1483 *Cath.* *Angl.* 169/2 To Hayle, *grandinare*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 130 *Il grêle*, it hayleth. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xxxix. 19 When it shall hail, coming downe on the forest. 1631 *WIDDOWES Nat. Philos.* 19 It hayleth most in Autumne and in the Spring. 1686 *Goad Celest.* *Bodies* II. viii. 263 It Hails most in the Wine-Countries. *Mod.* Does it still hail?

γ. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 23 It Haggles: It hails. *Var. Dial.* 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.* s.v., 'It both hagg'd and snow'd'. 1892 *M. C. F. MORRIS Yorksh. Folk-l.* 319 'It haggled heavy' last neet.

b. With subject: (a) To pour or send down hail.

c. 1398 *CHAUCER Fortune* 6a The welkne hath myht to shyne, reyne, or hayle. 1535 *COVERDALE Exod.* ix. 23 The Lorde hayled and rayned vpon the londre of Egypte.

(b) To fall as hail.

1859 [see *vbl. sb.* below]. 1879 *C. F. HOFFMAN Monterey in Poems of Places, Br. America* 143 Now here, now there, the shot it hailed in deadly drifts of fiery spray.

2. *trans.* To pour down as hail; to throw or send down in a shower with considerable force like hail in a storm.

1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* 35 Such huge Stones..did he with his engynes hayle among them. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* I. l. 243 He hail'd downe oathes that he was onely mine. 1607 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 45 He set thee in a shower of Gold, and haile Rich Pearles vpon thee. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* *Princ.* 155 Walter hail'd a score of names upon her. 1886 *STEVENSON Dr. Jekyll* iii. (ed. 2) 37 Hailing down a storm of blows. Hence *Hailing vbl. sb.* (in first quot. *concr.*).

1538 *BALE Thre Lawes* 1841 Lyghtenynge and haylynges destroyed their corne. 1859 *RUSKIN Two Paths* § 12 The hailing of the shot and the shriek of battle.

Hail (*hēil*), v.2 Forms: 3-6 *haile*, *hayle*, (3 *haile*, *Orm.* *he33lenn*), 4-5 *heile*, 5 *heyle*, 7-8 *hale*, 7- *hail*. [An early deriv. of *HAIL* sb.2 and *interj.* which has superseded *HAILE* v.]

1. *trans.* To salute with 'hail!'; to salute, greet; to receive with expressions of gladness, to welcome.

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 2814 He wolde swa Allmahhtiz Drihtin he33lenn. c. 1205 *LAY.* 14968 Þus hailede him for se swicfulle wimman; Lauerd king, wes hail. 1364 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. ix. 10 Ich heilede hem hendeli. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 233/1 Heylyn, or gretyn, *saluto*. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xx. i, They hayled, Wyth a great peale of gunnes, at theyr departyng. The maruylous toure of famous cunnyng. 1745 *C. PITT Vida's Art of Poetry* i. (R.), The ravish'd crowds shall hail their passing lord. 1804 [see *HAIL int.*]. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 183 In Scotland the restoration of the Stuarts had been hailed with delight.

b. With complement (with or without *as*).

1671 *MILTON Samson* 354 Such a Son as all Men hail'd me happy. 1738 *GLOVER Leonidas* l. 396 Extol and hail him as their guardian god. 1807 *C. CHALMERS Caledonia* I. III. vii. 416 The second witch hailed him thane of Cawdor. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* iii. 6 A bird that ever hail'd her Lady mistress.

† 2. *intr.* To address a salutation to; to drink a health to. Obs. rare.

c. 1275 *LAY.* 18573 For þe king him louede ase his lif, and haylede to his wif.

3. To call or shout to (a ship, a person, etc.) from a distance, in order to attract attention. (Originally and chiefly in nautical use.)

1563 *GRESHAM in Burgen Life* (1839) II. 42 The instant we hadd one hayled another, there rose up soche a great

storme. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 128 We anchored .. and in friendly manner sent to hale them. 1692 Capt. Smith's *Seaman's Gram.* i. xvi. 78 To hail a Ship .. is done after this manner, *Hail the Ship!* or only *Hail!* To which they answer *Hail*. Also to salute another Ship with Trumpets or the like, is called *Hailing*. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 343 Two of them came down to the Sea Side and hailed us; I answered, and told them who I was. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. xli. I heard a voice on a sudden hailing me with great familiarity by my Christian name. 1857 LONGF. *Daybreak* 3 It hailed the ships, and cried, 'Sail on!'. 1891 *Spectator* 22 Aug. The ignominy of being refused by cabs and omnibuses that he has hailed himself.

4. *intr.* or *absol.* To call out in order to attract attention. (Formerly with *to*; now only *absol.*)

To hail aloft, 'to call to men in the tops and at the mast-head to look out' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); to hail for a trip (U. S. *collog.*), 'to state the quantity of the catch during a fishing voyage' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1828 N. LICHFIELD *U. Castanheira's Cong. E. Ind.* ii. 7 He .. hastened to the water side, and hailed to our ships. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* in *Farr S. P. Jas.* i. (1848) 190 Unto her sonne she hails. 1798 MILLAR in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. clv, Captain Berry hailed as we passed. 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of a Star* i. xiv. 220 A troop of slaves gorgeously dressed, and hailing and shouting as they turned their faces to the rider.

b. To hail from (a place): said of a vessel in reference to the port from which she has sailed; hence *transf.* of a person, to come from.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) i. i. 2 The country from which he hails. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 397 Ships and sailors hailing from these distant shores. 1888 M. ROBERTSON *Lombard St. Myst.* x. Most of the pupils hailed from France.

Hail (hē'l), *v.* 3 *Sc.* Also 8 *halo*. [app. a special use of *HAIL v.* 2, originating with the phrase *to hail the dool*, i.e. to greet or salute the goal with the exclamation *hail!* when striking it with the ball.] In phrase *to hail the dool*, to reach or strike the goal, to win the goal; to *hail the ball*, to throw or drive the ball to the goal, to win the goal.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xxii. Fresch men cam in and hail'd the dulis. 1783 TYTLER *Poet. Rem. Jas. I.* 187 (Jam. s.v. *Dule*) When the [foot]ball touches the goal or mark, the winner calls out, *Hail!* or it has hail'd the dulis. 1802 SIBBALD *Chron. Scot. Poet.* II. 370 note (Jam. s.v. *Dule*) In the game of golf, when the ball reached the mark, the winner, to announce his victory, called, *Hail dule!* a 1809 *Skinner's Misc. Coll. Poet.* 133 (Jam.) The ba'-spell's won, And we the ba' hae hail'd.

Hail (hē'l), *int.* Forms: see *HAIL sb.* 2 and *a*. [An elliptical or interjectional use of *HAIL a*, the imperative *be*, or some equivalent, as in *HAIL a*, 2, having been originally present: cf. *ON. heill*, and *OE. hāl* similarly used.] An exclamation of greeting or salutation; now *poetic* and *rhetorical*, and usually implying respectful or reverential salutation; = *L. ave, salve*. *a. absol.* with vocative.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 53 'Hail ðu, Marie', he seide. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 191 in *O. E. Misc.* 42 Heyl, he seyde, mayster, to ihesus þat hisouhte. a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* v. in *E. P.* (1862) 153 Hail seint francies wiþ bi mani foulis. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xv. 18 Hail, thou kyng of Iewis. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 233/1 Heyl, sede for gretynge, *ave, salve*. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit.* A. i. l. 69 Hail! Rome: Victorious in thy Mourning Weedes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. i Hail holy Light, offspring of Heav'n first-born. 1738 GLOVER *Leontidas* II. 204 Hail! glorious chief. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 40 Hail, Sabbath! thee I hail, the poor man's day.

b. with *to* [cf. *HAIL sb.* 2, health, well-being]. 1603 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 160 Hail to your Lordship. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xix. Hail to the chief who in triumph advances! 1830 SHELLEY *To a Skylark* i Hail to thee, blithe spirit! 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* III. vi. 42 Hail once more to the banner of battle unroll'd!

Hail, *Sc.* spelling of *HALE a.*; obs. f. *HALE v.*

Haille, obs. form of *HALE*, *HEAL*.

Haillelie, hailille, *Sc.* spelling of *HAILELY, Obs.*

Hailer. [f. *HAIL v.* 2 + *ER*.] One who hails, or calls to attract attention.

1880 T. HARDY *Wessex T., Fellow-Townsmen* 130 'Hullo Downe—is that you?' said the driver. The other turned a plump, cheery .. face over his shoulder towards the hailer. 1891 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 5/6 Let him hail a 'bus for a penny ride in Fleet-street .. the chances are that the hailer will get nothing but a grin.

Hail-fellow, a. (adv.), sb. [The familiar greeting or accost 'Hail, fellow!' (now *obs.* or *arch.*), used as a descriptive expression, in various grammatical constructions.

1589 NASHE *Ded. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 16 Their best lovers would be much discontented, with the collation of contraries, if I should write over al their heads, *Haile fellow well met.*]

A. adj. On such terms, or using such freedom with another, as to accost him with 'hail, fellow!'; on a most intimate footing; over familiar or unduly intimate.

1830 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 371 Where diddest thou learne that .. being suffered to be familiar thou shouldst waxe haile fellowe? 1688 L.D. DELAMAR *Wks.* (1694) 26 Let not your Servants be over-familiar or haile fellow with you. 1844 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xv. All's hail-fellow, here. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* II. ii. 20 He crossed the room to her .. with something of a hail-fellow bearing.

b. So the fuller phrase *Hail fellow well met.*

1581 PETTIT *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 171 The maister

.. being as you say haile fellow well met with his servant. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 105/2 He .. placed himselfe .. hard at the earle of Ormond his elbow, as though he were haile fellow well met. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 463 Gentlemen will be haile fellow well met with Jesters. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quarritch* I. i. 4 He was popular .. though not in any hail-fellow-well-met kind of way. 1888 *Graphic* Summer No. 12/3 His hail-good-fellow-well-met shake of the hand.

B. adv. On most intimate terms. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 74 The multitude did not go hail fellow well met with Him. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl. I.* 26 Apr. Let. i. You see the highest quality and the lowest trades-folk jostling each other, without ceremony, hail-fellow well met. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* (1876) 91 Palavering rascals, who come, hail-fellow-well-met.

† *Cl. sb. Obs.*

1. An intimate or familiar associate.

1650 R. STAPLETON *Strada's Low C. Warren* II. 36 It brings men, now hail-fellows with God.

2. The state or footing of intimate friends.

1684 J. GOODMAN *Winter-Evening Confer.* 46 The Master and Servant are at Hail Fellow. a 1687 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 107 This Youth hail Fellow with me made.

Hailing (hē'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HAIL v.* 2 + *ING*.] The action of the verb *HAIL* 2; greeting, salutation; calling out to attract attention.

c 1205 *LAY.* 14442 He com to þan kinge, mid are hailinge. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 351 Heiling .. hap noo vertue among þes freris: for þei saluten ofte fendis. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xx. 163 The vanishing smoke of hail-lynges and grettings. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy. II.* i. 157 Ready to fire on us, if we had gone aboard without halting. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1766) 13 The other Ship came up to us, and, without halting, pour'd a Broad-side into the Pyrate.

b. *attrib.*, as *hailing-distance*; *hailing-bough*, one hung up in a house to 'hail' May morning.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 11 And dear to him the rural sports of May, When each cot-threshold mounts its hailing bough. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ii. 4 They passed to leeward of us, and out of hailing distance.

Hail, *Sc. var.* *HALE a.*, or *WHOLE*.

Hail(e), obs. f. *HAIL sb.* 2 and *v.* 2, *HALE sb.* 4

Haillely, hailille, etc., *Sc. var.* *HAILELY, Obs.*

Hail Mary, phr. and *sb.*

1. The angelic salutation (cf. *Luke* i. 58) = *L. Ave Maria*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10837 'Hail maria', said he, 'ful o grace'. 1340 *Ayenb.* 262 Hayl Marie of þonke uol, lthord by mid þe. 1554 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 273 Hail Marie ful of grace, our lord is with the.

2. As a devotional recitation = *Ave Mary*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 111 First men seien, Heil, Marie. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 50 With fast-ing and praying, And Haile Marie saying. 1860 FABER *Hymn, Flowers for the Altar* vi. By the picture Lucy loves Hail-Maries will we say. 1881 G. W. CARLE *Mme. Delphine* vi. 32, I am just going to say Hail Marys all the time.

† **Hail-mate, a. Obs.** = *HAIL-FELLOW*.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 164 He who was haile-mate with the Emperour.

Hailscart: see *HALESKARTH*.

† **Hailse, v. Obs.** Forms: 4-5 *hails*, (4 *heilse*,

hayloe, *haylie*), 4-6 *hailse*, *hayls(e)* (6 *helse*).

[a. *ON. heilsa* to greet, to say hail (to a person): cf. *HALSE v.*] *trans.* To greet, salute.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5046 (Cott.) þai hailsed him, kneland bi-forn. c 1340 *Ibid.* 7396 (Trin.) Wiþ chere ful swete he heilised hendely þat prophete. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* vii. 160 The more and the sonne And he elueene sterres, hailsed hym alle. a 1400 *Sir Per.* 404 Do this hode off, I highte, And haylise hym in þy! 1530 *Palsgr.* 577/1, I haylise or greete, *je salue*. Haylise yonder gentylman. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* I. 1895/29 When we hadde haylsede thone thother. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1039/1 The Almans or lancenknyghts .. getting neere to the enimes, hailsed them with their harquebut shot. 1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 73 Fyrie Titan .. by his rysing in the Azure skyes, Did dewlie helse all thame on earth do dwell.

Hence † **Hail'sing** *vbl. sb.*, greeting, salutation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10848 Sco hir vmbi-thoght Quat was þis hailsing he hir broght. c 1400 *Melayne* 677 There was none ober haylsynge Bot stowte wordes and grym. 1596 NASHE *Safron Walden* N iv b, No wether-cocke .. no ewe tree, that he would overslip without haylsing after the same methode.

† **Hail-shot, Obs.** [f. *HAIL sb.* 1 + *SHOT sb.*]

1. Small shot which scatters like hail when fired: used in distinction from a ball or bullet.

1428 *Naval Acts.* Henr. VII (1896) 69 Hayle shotte xl. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 114 Owre men were enforced to shute of their byggest pieces of ordinaunce with hayleshotte. 1686 *Long. Gaz.* No. 2120/8 The discharge of a Pistol loaden with Hail-shot. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lxi. (1737) 253 Little Pellets like Hail-shot. 1830 SCOTT *Devorgoil* II. ii. Every hint is lost on him, as hail-shot on the cormorant. fig. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 193 He shoots his Hail-shot, with his Hail-stones from Heaven. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal.* Apoc. 318 All this hailshot fyes kynt over my head.

2. The discharge of such shot. Also *fig.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1364 There came such thicke Hayleshot of Artillery out of the Towne. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* i. 21 To do them good, I shall venter the Hail-shot of their Tongues.

3. *attrib.*, as *hail-shot drop*.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* iv. 151 And weepe for anger that the earth was dry .. that all the hail-shot drops Could neuer peirce the christiall water tops.

Hailstone (hē'l-stōn), [f. *HAIL sb.* 1 + *STONE sb.* *OE. hagolstān. ON. hagolsteinn, MHG. hagelstein, MLG. hagelstēn, Du. hagelsteen, Yorksh. dial. haggle-steean.*] A pellet of hail.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 52 Orsorb betwux ðam greateum hagolstanum. 1311 *Chor de L.* 2190 The bowmen .. shot quarelles and eke stone, As thick as the hail-stone. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 69 Pere fel so grette reyn i-medled wiþ hailstones [s. v. *hawlstones*]. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* iv. (1640) 54 b, When the hayle-stones are square, or three-cornered, the hayle was generated neere the earth. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 1 Pamphlets thus like hailstones fly About mine cares. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 375 At Hertfordshire, in the year 1697 .. The hail-stones .. being measured, were found to be many of them fourteen inches round. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iii. 31 Each hailstone being a frozen cone with a rounded end. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-l.* 319 In the East Riding .. hailstones are in some places called 'haggle-steans'.

Hailstorm, hail-storm. [f. *HAIL sb.* 1 + *STORM sb.*] A violent fall or storm of hail.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 577 A Letter .. giving Account of a great Hail-storm [in Herts]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Hail*, The mischiefs that violent hail-storms are able to do, is scarce to be conceived. 1813 T. FORSTER *Atmosph. Phenom.* (1815) 252 Hard hailstorms are generally accompanied with thunder and lightning.

fig. 1865 SHELLEY *Esse Homo* v. (ed. 8) 46 Christ bore with undisturbed patience a perpetual hailstorm of calumny.

Hailsum, obs. Sc. var. *HALESOME*.

Haily (hē'li), *a.* [f. *HAIL sb.* 1 + *y*.] Consisting of or characterized by hail or hailstorms.

1552 HULOT, Haylie, or full of hayle, *grandinosus*. 1561 DAUS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 111 Of these is compounded an haylie doctrine, hurtfull doubles and pestilent. 1611 COTGR., *Gresleux*, haylie. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 495 A rattling tempest .. Which the cold north congeals to haily showers. 1737 BYRON *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. i. 87 A very rainy, snowy, haily, stormy, blustering ride.

Haim, var. of *HAME*; *Sc.* form of *hame*, *HOME*.

Haimhald, obs. f. HAMALD.

† **Hain, sb. Obs.** [ME. from Norse. Cf. *OSw.*

hæghn, Sw. *hågn* enclosure, hedge, *Da. hægn* hedge, fence. See *HAIN v.* 1] An enclosure, a park.

c 1205 *LAY.* 5064 Ne sculde na cniht hærgien, þær he hæuede haines iwald [walled enclosures]. a 1440 *Sir Degrey.* 70 Fayerre parkes in-whyth haynys, Grett heres in the playnys [Thornton MS. Grete heres in the haynes, Faire bates in the playnes].

Hain (hān), *v.* 1 Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 5 *Sc. hane*, 6- *hayn*. [a. *ON. hegna* (Sw. *hägna*, *Da. hegne*) to hedge, fence, protect, preserve, deriv. of *OTeut. hag-* fence, hedge.]

1. *trans.* To enclose or protect with a fence or hedge; *esp.* to preserve (grass) from cattle.

14.. [see *HAINED*]. 1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* c. 23 It is .. ordanit .. that the said wod of Falkland be .. keptit and hanit for rysing of young growth thairof. 1573 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 317 Portmeade shalbe hayned and layed freshe from Cattell untill May daye. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. xxviii, A ground would be hained in, left lay, and kept for grasse and hey. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 328 Ten oxen .. broke into the manured field which had been hayned for mowing. 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* (1813) 258-68 in *Archæol. Rev.* (1888) Mar., Hain up the land, to shut it up for a crop of hay. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. xxxi. 486 The uplands are usually 'hayned', or laid up at Candelmas; but richer land is often left open until March.

† 2. To shut up, confine, restrain. *Obs. rare.*

1636 JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (Chetham) 255 Can mans wisdom haine the streames of Dee from gliding to y? maine? 3. To spare, save, refrain from consuming or spending. *Sc.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wemen* 386 Quhen he ane hail gear wes hanyt. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 140 And 3e wer in yair hands, yai wald not hane 3ow. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 500 *Ibn.* xlv, In Seytoun he remained, Whair wyne and aill was nothing hayned. 1728 RAMSAY *Fables, Miser & Mimos* ii, The Miser .. shaw'd the ferryman a knack, Jump in, swam o'er, and hain'd his plack. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Hain*, to save, to preserve. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 20 Jan. in *Lockhart*, 'Hain your reputation, and tyne your reputation' is a true proverb. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 21 A penny hain'd is a penny gain'd.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. ciii. (1612) 406 Yet haine they at their feed. 1737 RAMSAY *Scots Prov.* 72 (Jam.), They that hain at their dinner will hae the mair to their supper.

Hain, v. 2 *dial.* Also 5-6 *heyne*, 6 *hayn*. [app. deriv. form from *hey*, *HIGH v.* to raise, with *-EN*.] *trans.* To raise, heighten, set up.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 230/2 Hawncyn or heynyn (S. hawn-syn or yn heynyn), *exaltat, elevat, subleuat*. *Ibid.* 233 (K. H.) Heynyn (P. heighnyng), *exaltat, elevat*. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *Past. Lett.* No. 499 II. 176, I have spoke with Borges that he shuld heyne the price of the mershe. 1564 *Order* 28 Feb. in Swinden *St. Yermouth* 53 Ordered that the merchants' dinner, or feast .. shall be erected and heynd this present year. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* 12 Edward the thirde .. hayned the price of their priuiledges and not brought them downe one barley Kimell. 1787 W. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* (1795) *Gloss.*, *Hain*, to raise, or heighten; as 'to hain the rent, the clock, or the ditch'. 1895 KYE *Gloss. E. Anglia*, *Hain*, to heighten; to rise in price. *Med. Suffol.* 'I want my wages hained.'

Hence **Haining** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 233/2 Heynyng, *exaltacio, elevacio*.

Hainch, Sc. form of *HAUNCH*.

† **Haine, Obs.** Also 4-5 *hayn(e)*. [a. F. *haine*, formerly *haine* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), f. *ha-ir* to hate; cf. *saisine* from *saisir*.] Hatred.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* Prol., Envye forsothe commendeth nought his reason that he hath in hayn. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 112 b, Ne of hayne or hate precedent.

Haine, var. of *HAYNE Obs.*, a mean wretch.

Hained (hæ'nd), ppl. a. Chiefly Sc. [f. HAIN v. 1 + -ED.] a. Fenced, enclosed. b. (Sc.) Preserved, reserved, spared, saved from consumption.

Hained grass, pasture from which grazing cattle have been kept for a time.

14. *Forest Laws* c. 1. § 1 in *Scot. Stat.* I. 323 At þai enter nocht in any hant place of þe woddis with þar bestis. 1579 *Sc. Acts* Jas. V. (1597) § 84 Quhatsumever person... pullis or cuttis hained broome. 177. *Eari Richard, Queen's Brother* vii. in *Child Ballads* iv. cx. (1886) 465/1 You'll have them, and as much hained grass as they all on can gae. 1786 *BURNS* *Cottar's Sat. Night* xi. The dame brings forth... her weel-hain'd kebbuck. 1786 — *N.-Y. Salut. to Maggie* 106 I'll fit thy tether To some hain'd rig.

Haining (hæ'niŋ), vbl. sb. Chiefly Sc. [f. HAIN v. 1 + -ING.] Enclosing or preserving; that which encloses or is enclosed; an enclosure.

1535 *Sc. Acts* Jas. V. c. 8 All distoyaris of grenewood be cutting pelling, and siclike of all new hanyngis. *Ibid.* (1597) c. 9 That euerie man... plant woodde and Forrest, and make hedges, and haining for him selfe, extending to three sickers of land. 1571 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* 25 Apr. (Jam. Supp.), The Vanelaw to be proclamaist waist, seute, and hanyng. 1728 W. STARRAT *Epist. in Ramsay's Poems* (1877) II. 276 We'll to the haining drive. c1856 *Denham Tracts* (1895) II. 208 A company of hay-makers, whose work in the adjacent haining had been interrupted by a shower.

b. The preserving of grass from cattle.

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 37 By this Way we are deprived of the Benefit of Winter-haining. 1829 *GLOVER Hist. Derby* I. 203 The laying or shutting up meadows for hay is, in Derbyshire, called haying.

c. That which is saved; savings.

1823 *GALT Entail* II. 145 (Jam.) My ain lawful jointure and honest hainings.

d. attrib., as *haining-time*.

1605 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* 2 Oct. (Jam. Supp.), Vnles the samyn guddis be sufficientt tedder in hanyng tyme.

Hainous, -ly, etc., obs. ff. HEINOUS, -LY, etc.

Hainisch, **hainish**, Sc. ff. HAUNCH sb. and v.

Hain't, **haint**, vulgar contr. of *have not*.

Haique, obs. form of HAIR 2.

Hair (hæə), sb. Forms: a. 1 hæŋ, hér, 2-3 hæŋ, 2-5 her, 4-6 heer, 5-6 heere, here, (3 herre), 6 hear(e). b. 4-5 har, hare, 4 hor, 4-5 hore, 5 haar(e). c. 7-5 heyŋ(e), 5-7 haire, hayre, heir(e), 6- hair. [Com. Teutonic; OE. *hær*, *hær* = OFris. *hær*, OS. *hār* (MDu. *haer*, Du. *haar*), OHG. *hār*, (Ger. *haar*), ON. *hār* (Sw. *hår*, Da. *haar*) = OTeut. **hærom*; not known in Gothic. The a forms are native, from OE., WS. *hær*, Anglian *hær*; the b forms are immed. from ON. *hār*, which gave in ME. *hār* in northern, and *hōr* in some north midland dialects. The later *heyr*, *heire*, *hayre*, *hair*, is not a normal repr. of ME. *hær*, *heer*, the modern Eng. form of which would be (as in 16th c.) *hear* or *here*; it seems to be partly a northern spelling, but mainly due to assimilation to HAIRE.]

I. 1. One of the numerous fine and generally cylindrical filaments that grow from the skin or integument of animals, esp. of most mammals, of which they form the characteristic coat; applied also to similar-looking filamentous outgrowths from the body of insects and other invertebrates, although these are generally of different structure.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1594 *Pilus*, her. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 236 An her of eowrum heafde. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2288 An her of hare fax. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* v. 36 Thou maist not make on heer whyt, or blak. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 Heer (K., S., P. here), *capillus*. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 335 There will always remaine some heare in the cliffe of the penne.

b. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 5007 Na hare sal perishe, ne faille. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 696f He had a hare, þe whilk grew on Cuthberts heued. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 87 Not oone hore. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 175/2 An Hare, *crinis*.

c. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/2 An Heire, *pilus*. *Ibid.* 184/1 A Heyr, *crinis*. 1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 97 b. A sword... hanging by a haire over his head. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 158 The long hairs of Horses... seem cylindrical. 1742 *FRANCIS HORACE Epist.* II. i. (R.) For hair by hair I pull the horse's tail. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. v. And would not hurt a hair upon his head. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 70 A hair... is larger when wet than when dry.

b. The plural *hairs* was formerly used = the collective sense 2. [Cf. L. *crines*, Fr. *les cheveux*, Ger. *die haare*.] Now obs. or arch. as in *grey hairs*, which is also often taken not collectively.

c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark i. 6 Iohannes wes gescred mid oluendes barum. c1340 *Cursor M.* 809 (F.) Paire browes were grown side with heres. 1382 *WYCLIF Luke* vii. 38 And wyppide with heeris of hir heed [R. P. 1881 the hair of her head]. — *John* xi. 2 And wipte his feet with hir heeris [All 16-17th c. versions with her hair]. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3989 Gilde hores hade þat gay, godely to se. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1566) 42/2 His old age wth white heares. 1596 *SPENSER P.* Q. iv. viii. 4 He... would... knocke his head, and rend his rugged heares. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xlv. 29 Ye shall bring downe my gray hairres with sorrow to the graue. 1715-20 *Pope* *Iliad* x. 19 He rends his hairs in sacrifice to Jove. 1806 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 230 Venerable for his white hair.

fig. (= 2b). 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *tr. Hist. Iustine* Ffiv b. A blazing-stare with long hairres appeared.

2. collect. The aggregate of hairs growing on the skin of an animal: spec. that growing naturally

upon the human head; also, hairs collectively or in the mass, as used for manufacturing purposes and the like.

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 156 Gif hæŋ to pice sie. c1300 *ORMIN* 3208 Hiss clap wass off offenness her. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Waer* (Rolls) 12235 About hure hed hure her to schaked. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 Heer syŋte growynge yn' mannys berde, *lanugo*. 1467 in *Eng. Childs* (1870) 396 That they wasse none here, but beneite the brugges. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 19 Cussions stuffed with horse here... neetis here, deris here, and gotis here. 1584 [see 8 o].

b. c1300 *Cursor M.* 3662 Esau es rugh wit har. c1300 *Havelok* 235 Handes wringing, and drawing bi hor. c1400-50 *Alexander* 5476 With haare to haire heelis. c1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 21 Þe hore þat pillis my heed.

c. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Statuts*, *Epistiane* 225 Hayre scho had, quhyt & streke. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Mariit Women* 21 Kenmit was thair cleir hair. 1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apoth.* 2 For fallinge of the heyre of the head. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 287 Which makes the hair stand on the heads of such as hear it related. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 17 Among the hairy caterpillars... the cast skin is covered with hair. 1777 *MAD. D'ARLAY Early Diary* (1889) II. 169 All our hairs were done to the astonishment of all the company. 1816 *BYRON Prisoner of Chillon* i. My hair is grey, but not with years. 1870 *TENNISON Holy Grail* 42 She... shore away... all that wealth of hair Which made a silken mat-work for her feet. 1873 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* vii. 238 Our hair and nails are... modifications of the external layer of the skin.

b. fig. Applied to the rays or 'tresses' of the sun, the tail of a comet, 'leafy locks' of a tree, etc.

1594 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* l. i. Yet shall the aged sun shed forth his hair. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 8 A blazing star... shooting its fiery hair point blank against the Monastery. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 710 Like a Comet. That... from his horrid hair Shakes Pestilence and Warr. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* l. 168 New fire... Shook its portentous hair beneath Heaven's frown. 1864 *SWINBURNE Atalanta* 1268 The heavy hair of pines.

3. In plants: An outgrowth of the epidermis, consisting of an elongated cell, or a row of cells, usually soft and flexible like the hair of animals. In Bot. sometimes extended to other outgrowths of similar origin, as prickles, spore-capsules, etc.: = TRICHOME.

1621 *WIDDOWES Nat. Philos.* 35 The Quince... his fruit hath downie hayre. 1821 *MRS. IBBETSON in Nicholson's Jynl.* XXX. i. (title) On the Hairs of Plants. 1875 *DARWIN Insectiv. Pl.* 354 The glandular hairs of ordinary plants... have the power... of absorbing both a solution and the vapour of ammonia. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* i. iii. 128 Hairs (*Trichomes*) is the term given in the higher plants to those outgrowths which arise only from the epidermis.

4. transf. Applied to various things having the shape, consistency, or appearance of a hair or mass of hair: e.g. threadlike stamens or filaments.

1578 *LYTE Dodona* vi. l. 655 The yellow heare which groweth in the middle of the Rose is called... in shops and of the Arabian physitions Anthera.

b. In names of plants having foliage fancifully likened to hair: as *Isis Hair*, *Lady's Hair*, *MAIDENHAIR*, *Venus's Hair*.

1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. Bii, It [*Adiantum*]... may be named in English Venus heyre or ladies heyre. 1598 *FLORIO, Capelli di veneze* the herbe Maiden-haire, Venus-haire, or our Ladies-haire. 1778 *Eng. Gas.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Portland*, Among the sea-weeds here is found a sort of shrub, not unlike coral. It is called *Isis's Hair*.

c. *African or Vegetable hair*: see quotes.

1851 *Offic. Catal. G. Exh.* 1259 'Vegetable hair', made of the leaves of the Algerian dwarf palm-tree... for the use of upholsterers. 1866 *Treast. Bot.* 565 *African Hair*, the fibre of the leaves of the Palmetto, *Chamerops humilis*.

d. Applied to sertiularian and other polyps which grow on oyster shells. (*Cent. Dict.*)

e. A spring mechanism which is freed by the HAIR-TRIGGER, q.v. 1864 in WEBSTER.

5. Used as a type of what is of extremely small magnitude, value, or measure; a jot or tittle; an iota; the slightest thing; the least degree. See also to a hair in 8 c.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* x. 334 Kynghod ne kny3thod... Helpeth nougt to heueneward one heres ende. c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xlv. Him lakket no more to be slayne, Butte the brede of hore. 1529 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1223/1 The prayse had not bene the lesse of one heere.

1536 *LATIMER and Sermon. Conf. Conuocat.* Wks. I. 48 They would not set an hair by the name, but for the thing. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 201 Neither is there one haire difference to choose. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 101 If I be false, or swere a haire from truth. a1610 *HEALEY Cebes* (1636) 159 Their estate is not an haire better than the others. 1808-25 *JAMIESON, Hair*, a very small portion or quantity; as a hair of meal, a few grains.

† 6. Taken as the distinctive type of sort or kind; of one hair, of one colour and external quality; hence = sort, kind, nature; stamp, character. *Obs.*

1387 *TRIVISA Higden* I. 365 With mylk of a cove þat is of oon here [*unius coloris*]. 1592 *GREENE Ufist. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malb.) II. 244 Two notable knaues, both of a haire, and both cown germaines to the deuil. 1596 *SHAKS. I Hen. IV.* iv. i. 61 The Qualitie and Heire of our Attempt Brookes no diuision. 1600 *TOURNEUR Transf. Metamorph.* Author to Bk. 6 Expect but flows, for 'tis the haire of crime. a1605 *FLETCHER Nice Valour* i. i. A lady of my hair cannot want pitying.

7. A cloth, mat, or other fabric of hair used for various purposes in some trades, e.g. in hop-drying, extraction of oils, etc.; a haircloth.

[Historically, the same word as HAIRE, which, in losing the final e, has become identical in form with this.]

1485 *Inc. in Rifon Ch. Acts* 371 Hayr pro ustrina. 1594 *Fairfax Inc. in Archeologia* XLVIII. 130 On Seasterne of leade for barley and a kilne haire. 1848 *Jynl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 568 The roof of the building coming on above much nearer the hair than in the modern kilns. *Ibid.* 572 A step-ladder to carry the green hops to lay on the hair. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 740/1 Measured quantities... of [oil-seed] meal are filled into woollen bags... Each bag is further placed within 'hairs', thick mats of horse-hair bound with leather.

II. Phrases and locutions.

8. a. *Against the hair*: contrary to the direction in which an animal's hair naturally lies; contrary to the natural set of a thing; against the grain, inclination, or sentiment. b. *In one's hair*: (a) with the hair down; (b) bare-headed, without hat or wig. c. *To a hair*: to a nicety, with the utmost exactness. d. *Hair about the heels*: a mark of under-bred horses; hence fig. of persons. † e. *Hair and hide, hair and hoof*: every part, entirely, wholly. f. *A hair in one's neck*: a cause of trouble or annoyance. g. *A hair of the dog that bit you, of the same dog (or wolf)*: see DOG sb. 15 c. h. *A hair to make a tether of*: a slight pretext of which to make a great deal. 1. *To comb (a person's) hair* (slang): see COMB v. 3. j. *To cut (or divide) the hair, to split hairs*: to make fine or cavilling distinctions. k. *To keep one's hair on* (slang): to keep cool, not to lose one's head or get excited. l. *To put up, turn up her hair*: said of a girl when she exchanges her floating hair or ringlets for the dressed hair of womanhood; to do or put up, to let down her hair (i.e. in the toilet). m. *To tear († rend) one's hair*, i.e. as a symptom of passionate grief. n. *Not to turn a hair: lit.* of a horse, not to show sweat by the roughening of his hair; fig. not to show any sign of being discomposed, ruffled, or affected by exertion. o. In other expressions: see quotes.

a. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. iv, Ayenst the heere it tourneth. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 388 All went utterly against the hair with him. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* II. iii. 40 If you should fight, you goe against the haire of your professions. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 63 (Cows) in the licking of themselves against the hair. a1637 *MIDDLETON Mayor of Queeneborough* III. ii. Books in women's hands are as much against the hair, methinks, as to see men wear stomachers, or night-rails. 1668 *HOWE Bless. Righteous* (1825) 170 Something that crosses them, and goes against the hair. 1827 *SCOTT Chron. Canongate* Intro. iii. He was a wee toustie when you rubbed him again the hair.

b. 1533 *CRANMER in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 39 She in her here, my Lord of Suffolke beyng before hert the Crowne. 1606 *HOLLAND Svelton* 143 Many a time he would shew her to his Souldiours in her haire. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin* i. A large grave man in his own hair.

c. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 157 *Pan.* Youle remember your brothers excuse? *Par.* To a hayre. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex.* VII (1867) 98 Distinguishing between good and bad to a hair. 1765 *COWPER Lett.* 18 Oct. Three or four single men, who suit my temper to a hair. a1834 *LAMB Lett. to Coleridge* (L.) I could hit him off to a hair.

d. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faust* of B. III. II. xxiii. 240 'Hair about the heels', muttered the Count to himself.

e. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 686a *Pai* were destroyed, bath bare and hyde. 1705 *JEAN IRVINE in Collect. Dying Test.* (1806) 57 Poor people that would faine have strength to stand by hair and hoof of the truths of God. 1728 P. WALKER *Peden Pref.* (ed. 3) 28 None contending earnestly for Substance and Circumstances, Hair and Hoof of that dear-bought Testimony.

f. a1450 *Ratis Ravine* III. 199 Think one the har is in thi nek. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxi. An Baillie Grahame were to get word o' this... it wad be a sair hair in my nek! h. 1809 *SCOTT Lett.* to G. Ellis 3 Nov. in *Lockhart*, Those who wish to undermine it want but, according to our Scotch Proverb, a hair to make a tether of.

j. 1654 *SANCROFT Mod. Policies* in *D'Oyly Life* (1821) II. 241 Machiavel cut the hair when he advised, not absolutely to disavow conscience, but to manage it with such a prudent neglect, as is scarce discernible from a tenderness. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Philo's Emb. Caius* x. (1702) 901 To cut a Hair betwixt Satyr and Flattery. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 75 When Persons have a Mind to split Hairs, and to distinguish away the Christian Duties by a Word. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 316 [He] splits hairs with such surprising versatility.

k. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vi. Keep your hair on, my young friend. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 1/2 This is the English way of doing things; they keep their hair on their heads.

m. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 14 b. This knight... sobbed, wept, and rent his haire. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 113 Teare my bright heire, and scratch my praised cheekes. 1715-20 [see 1 b]. 1802 *SOUTHEY Inchcape Rock* xvi. Sir Ralph the Rover tore his hair And curst himself in his despair. 1855 *THACKERAY Rose & Ring* xix. Tearing her hair, crying and bemoaning herself.

n. 1798 *JANE AUSTEN Northang. Abb.* vii. Hot! he [a horse] had not turned a hair till we came to Walcot church. 1807 *BLACKMORE Dandel* xviii. When I tried her with a lot of little dogges... she never turned a hair—as the sporting people say.

o. 1579 *FULKE Refut. Rastell* 755 The thinges proved... are but the heire and nayles of the masse, and not the substantiall partes thereof. 1584 *FENNER Def. Ministers* (1587) 13 Hee will... in the next Section tугge it in by the heare. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 80 As when one tells... a lie, to bid him take the haire from his lips.

III. attrib. and Comb.

9. a. attrib. Of, pertaining to, or connected with hair or hair; made or consisting of hair, or of a texture like hair; as *hair-bracelet*, *-broom*, *-bud*, *-bulb*, *-camlet*, *-cell*, *-club* (CLUB sb. 6), *-crape*, *-felt*, *-fibre*, *-glove*, *-goods*, *-guard*, *-hat*, *-list*, *-merchant*, *-rope*, *-scale*, *-seating*, *-sheath*, *-substance*, *-tint*, *-tip*, *-work*, etc. Also HAIRBREADTH, -CLOTH, etc.

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 138 The mode of wearing "hair-bracelets was scarce in use then. **1795** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Horse*, Seams, Scabs, and "Hair-brokenness... on the inward Bow of his Knees. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Broom*, We say, a birch-broom, a "hair-broom, a rush-broom. **1842** PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 96 At the origin of each hair two parts are distinguished, the hair-sheath, and the germ or "hair-bud. **1876** DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 34 The root is found... to terminate in a bulb-shaped expansion, termed the "hair-bulb. **1876** *Land. Gas.* No. 1107/4 A "Hair-Camlet Coat. **1774** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1886) I. 288 If you are fond of "hair-clubs, you should see the Portuguese ladies' hair! **1730** MARTIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 454 A Piece of Muslin, or thin "Hair-Crape. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, "Hair-gloves, horsehair gloves used for rubbing the skin in bathing, etc. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i. With his decent silver watch... and its decent "hair-guard. **1753** HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxiv. 291 British woollens, such as "hair-list drabs. **1705** *Land. Gas.* No. 1098/4 William Taylor... "Hair-Merchant. **1867** EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* vii. (1875) 179 Bringing it to a "hair-point for the eye and hand of the philosopher. **1877** in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 580 "Hair rope to stake the mill horse. **1865** BATES *Nat. Amason* v. (1864) 115 At the tip of the moth's body there is a brush of long "hair-scales resembling feathers. **1851** *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 535 Specimens of damask and striped "hair-seating, various colours. **1876** DUHRING *Dis. Skin* (1881) 36 The cortical substance, termed also "hair-substance, constitutes the bulk of the hair. **1865** GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xiv. (1893) 329 The cursed witch had smit Our highest "hairtits with her wand.

b. attrib. For or for the use of the hair; *hair-caul*, *-comb*, *-dye*, *-net*, *-oil*, *-pad*, *-ribbon*, *-scissors*, *-wash*. Also HAIR-BAND, -BRUSH, -PIN, etc.

1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 160 The ear-rings, necklaces, "hair-cauls, or fillets, of the female busts. **1837** THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i. Two brass "hair-combs set with glass rubies. **1870** MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lynne* II. v. 126 There were hair-washes, and "hair-oils. **1790** J. B. MORETON *W. Ind. Isl.* 98 Two hats... "hair-ribbon and hair-dressing. **1868** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. ix. 398 They ought... to be named what kind of cisers they are, whether "Hair cisers... or Beard cisers.

c. objective and obj. genitive, as *hair-buyer*, *-clasper*, *-curler*, *-cutter*, *-dealer*, *-frizzer*, *-monger*, *-seller*, *-stainer*, etc.; *hair-clipping*, *-curling*, *-cutting*, *-dyeing*, *-nourishing*, *-picking*, *-raising*, *-teasing*, etc., vbl. sbs. and ppl. adjs. Also HAIR-DRESSER, -SPLITTER, -SPLITTING.

1721 *Land. Gas.* No. 5921/4 Mary Penstone... "Hair-buyer. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1878) 153 Parasitic mites... furnished with "hair-claspers. **1886** W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* II. Undergoing the process of "hair-clipping. **1694** *Land. Gas.* No. 3036/4 Perriwig-maker and "Hair Cutter. **1868** "HOLME *LEE* B. *Godfrey* III. 295 The "hair-cutting parlour behind the shop. **1707** *Land. Gas.* No. 4336/8 John Jenson... "Grazier and "Hair-dealer. **1872** YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 96 The art of "hair-dyeing came into vogue. **1762** GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxviii. Language-masters, music-masters, "hair-frizzers. **1840** T. A. TROLOPE *Summer Britany* I. 324 The profit thus netted by these "hair-mongers, during a tour through the country. **1647** TRAPP *Comm. Cor.* xi. 14 Homer calleth the Greeks "hair-nourishing men. **1713** *Land. Gas.* No. 5154/4 William Bell... "Hair-seller. **1725** *Ibid.* No. 6322/11 Charles Parker... "Hair-Stainer.

d. instrumental, as *hair-hung*, *-suspended* adjs. **e. similitive** and *parasyntetic*, as *hair-fissure*; *hair-coloured*, *-pointed*, *-shaped*, etc., adjs. Also HAIR-STREAK, -STROKE, -WORM.

1678 *Land. Gas.* No. 1272/4 A "hair-coloured large Suit. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 128 A "hair fissure is perceptible... in the upper hieroglyphic. **1722** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 300 "Hair-hung, breeze-shaken, o'er the Gulph. **1796** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 376 Leaves egg-spear-shaped, "hair-pointed. **1832** LINDLEY *Introduct.* Bot. 385 Hair-pointed... terminating in a very fine, weak point; as the leaves of many mosses. *Ibid.* 376 "Hair-shaped... as the same as filiform, but more delicate, so as to resemble a hair. **1821** SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 398 Like the Sicilian's "hair-suspended sword. **1868** WHITTIER *Among the Hills* I, The hangbird... His "hair-sung cradle straining.

10. Special Combs.: *hair-ball* (see quot. 1753); *hair-bird*, a popular name of the chipping-bird (*Zonotrichia socialis*) of North America; *hair-bracket* (see quot. 1867); *hair-bramble*, the dewberry, *Rubus caesius*; *hair-brown* (see quot.); *hair-bush*, a bushy head of hair; *hair-button*, a button made with hair; *hair-colour*, ? = *hair-brown*; *hair-compasses*, compasses which can be regulated to the utmost nicety; see quot.; *hair-cord*, a fabric of which the surface is covered with fine stripes so closely placed as to resemble hairs; *hair-drawn* *a.*, drawn out as fine as a hair; *hair-eel*, a kind of filiform worm inhabiting stagnant water; *hair-follicle*, the cylindrical depression in the skin from which a hair grows, extending through the corium to the subcutaneous connective tissue; *hair-hygrometer*, a hygrometer depending upon the expansion of hair when exposed to damp; *hair-kiln*, a hop kiln covered with a haircloth on which the hops are spread out to dry; *hair-lead*,

a very thin lead used for spacing in printing; *hair-lichen*, an eruption attacking the roots of the hair; *hair-locket*, a locket for holding a lock of hair; *hair-man*, a man who dresses or makes up hair; *hair-meal*, a hair's breadth, the extent of a hair; *hair-mole* (*hair-mold*), a mole on the skin, having a hair or hairs on it; *hair-moss*, a moss of the genus *Polytrichum*; *hair-needle* = *HAIRPIN*; *hair-patch*, haircloth; *hair-pencil*, a painter's brush made of camel's hair or the like; *hair-plate*, the plate at the back of a bloomer; *hair-pyrites*, a synonym of MILLERITE; *hair-restorer*, a preparation used to promote the growth of hair; *hair-sac* = *hair-follicle*; *hair-salt* [Ger. *haar-salz*], a name given to alunogen; *hair-seal*, an eared seal of the family *Otaridae*, sub-family *Trichophocine*; *hair-slitting* *a.*, *hair-splitting* (*fig.*); *hair-space*, a very thin space used in printing; *hair-spring*, the fine hair-like spring in a watch which serves to regulate the movement of the balance-wheel; *hair-stone* [Ger. *haarstein*], a synonym of SAGENITE; *hair-tail*, a name given to fishes of the family *Trichiuridae*, esp. *Trichiurus lepturus*; *hair-tail worm* = *hair-eel*; *hair-trunk*, a trunk covered with skin retaining the hair; *hair-weed*, a conferva.

1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampton* vii. 451 In the Stomachs of these... the "Hair-Balls are compos'd. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Hair-balls*, masses of hair of different shapes and sizes found in the stomachs of cows, oxen, calves, deer, and other animals. **1869** J. BURROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug. The social-sparrow, *alias* "hair-bird", *alias* "red-headed chipping-bird", is the smallest of the sparrows. **1823** CRABE *Technol. Dict.*, "Hair-bracket. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hair-bracket*, the moulding at the back of the figure-head. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* vi. iv. 661 The Bramble is of two sortes... the great and the small. The lesser berie is called... a "heave Bramble. The fruit is called a Dewberie. **1850** ANSTED *Elem. Course*, "Hair brown, a colour formed of brown with a little yellow and grey. **1850** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Chevaliers*, the "hair bush. **1823** STANHYURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 65 Wee ruffled his hearbush. **1593** *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary XXXII.* 371, iijj gosse of "haire bottonnes. **1765** BOSWELL *Tour Hebrides* I. He wore a full suit of plain brown clothes, with twisted hair-buttons of the same colour. **1615** MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 123 If you will dye your work of a bright "haire colour. **1657** R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 36 Pure hair colour dappled with green. *Ibid.* 62 Cockroaches... of a pure hair-colour. **1727** CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Compasses*, "Hair Compasses, so contrived with-in side, as to take an extent to a hair's breadth. **1807** T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Philos.* I. x. 101 When great accuracy is required, hair compasses may be employed, having a joint with a spring in one of the legs which is bent a little by means of a fine screw. **1882** -3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1304 Its lengthy and "hair-drawn dialectics. **1895** BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable*, "Hair Eels, these filiform worms belong to the species *Gordius aquaticus*, found in stagnant pools. **1838** PENNY *Cycl.* XII. oft Into each "hair-follicle... there open the ducts of one or two little glands. **1878** NARES *Polar Sea* I. xii. 319 The "hair-hygrometer continues to work in an unsatisfactory manner. **1805** R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 754 Where "hair kilns are in use... charcoal has had recourse to. **1888** JACOBI *Printer's Vocab.*, "Hair leads, very thin leads—mostly sixteen to a pica—rarely used nowadays. **1854** -67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, "Hair Lichen, an eruption confined to the roots of the hair, followed, after ten days, by desquamation. **1679** *Land. Gas.* No. 1379/4 A "Hair Locket, set round with small Table Diamonds. **1689** *Ibid.* No. 2477/4 He took her from a "Hair-man upon the Highway. **1723** *Ibid.* No. 6170/9 James Mathewson... Hairman. **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. 38 When the shadow of the pyn enteth any-thing with-in the circle of this plate an "her-meale. **1680** *Land. Gas.* No. 1496/4 A "hair mold on his left Cheek. **1867** J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 311 The undulating "Hair-moss... is found on most shady banks. **1611** CHAPMAN *Hiad* xiv. Comm. Stuff nothing so substantial, but such gross sottage or "hair-patch as every goose may eat oats through. **1674** N. COX *Genil. Recreat.* iv. (1686) 38 Take an Hair-patch, and rub his Body all over. **1775** Phil. *Trans.* LXV. 243 It may... be cleansed by wiping it with a soft "hair-pencil. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s. v. *Bloomery*, The sides are iron plates, the "hair-plate at the back, the cinder-plate at the front, etc. **1805** R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* II. 263 "Hair- or Capillary-Pyrites. **1893** LELAND *Mem.* II. 266 The search for a good "hair-restorer... is as vain as the search for happiness. **1866** HUXLEY *Phys.* xii. 292 A hair... is at first wholly enclosed in a kind of bag, the "hair sac. **1795** SCHMEISSER *Syst. Min.* I. 270 "Hair salt... is of a silver-white color. **1865** BOYD *Swartzen* 106 Greenland "hair-seal, South-Sea fur-seal. **1894** LYDEKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* II. 107 The fur-seals are, of course, far more valuable commercially than the hair-seals. **1863** KENNETT *Tr. Erasm.* on *Polly* 139 Our "hair-slitting and irrefragable Doctor. **1843** PENNY *Cycl.* XXV. 455/1 The smallest kind, which are called, from their extreme thinness, "hair-spaces. **1830** KATER & LARDN. *Mech.* xiv. 195 A spiral spring... called a "hair spring. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* II. 1049 Hair-springs are made of fine steel, which comes upon spools like thread. **1860** GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 354 The ribbon-fishes... some of these, as the "hair-tails... are of large size. **1880** GUNTHER *Fishes* 436 The "Hair-tails" belong to the tropical marine fauna. **1854** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, "Hair-Tail Worm, common name for the *Gordius aquaticus*. **1693** *Land. Gas.* No. 2832/4 A yellow "Hair Trunk Mail. **1881** POYNTER *Among Hills* I. 311 Her feet planted on her little hair-trunk in front. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, "Hair-weed, *conferva*, in botany, the name of a genus of mosses.

Hair, *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] Hence *Hairing* *vbl. sb.* **1. l. trans.** (*f.*) To edge with hair or fur. *Sc. Obs.*

1539 *Iw. R. Waridrobe* (1815) 37 (Jam.) Lynit with quhit furring, and harit with martikis sabill. **1578** *Ibid.* 219 (Jam.) Ane... gowne... pasmentit with silver and a haring of martikikes.

2. trans. To free from hair; to depilate.

1802 -14 C. FINLAHER *Agric. Surv.* *Peoples* 81 (Jam.) This practice... was called hairing the butter. *Am. Antiq. Mag.* No. 30. 32 By his method, raw hides, after hairing and baiting, are converted into leather in less than 30 hours. **1888** *Milit. Engineer.* I. II. 55 The hair is removed with a semi-circular knife, called a hairing-knife.

3. intr. a. 'To produce or grow hair.' (*Cent. Dict.*) **b.** 'To produce hair-like fibres: said of maple-sirup when boiled so low as to string out when dripped from a spoon.' (Funk.)

Hair, obs. form of *HARE*, *HERE* sb., *HOAR*.

Hairb, obs. form of *HERB*.

Hair-band. Also 5 -bond(e). A band or fillet to confine the hair.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 236/1 Heere bonde (P. herbonde), villa. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 184/1 An Herebande, trica, crinale. **1530** PALSGR. 230/2 Heerbande, ruban. **1552** HULOET, Heere bande or heere lace, discriminale, texta.

Hairbell, -brain, -brained: see *HARE*.

Hairbreadth (*hē'arbrēd*).

1. The breadth or diameter of a hair; an infinitesimally small space or distance; a hair's-breadth.

[*c* 1420 See *HAIR* sb. 5.] **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 259 Let vs not suffer our selues to be led so much as on heare bredth away from this onely foundation. **1611** *Bible Judg.* xx. 16 Every one could sling stones at an haire breadth, and not misse. **1767** FAWKES *tr. Idylls of Theocritus* xiv. 12, I'm within a hair-breadth raving mad. **1815** SCOTT *Guy R.* xlv. Drawing herself up so as not to lose one hair-breadth of her uncommon height.

2. attrib. or as adj. Extremely narrow or close, as *hairbreadth difference*, *escape*, *scape*; hence, *hairbreadth adventure*, *risk*.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 136 Haire-breadth scapes i' th' imminent deadly breach. **1768** -74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 541 The hair-breadth differences of language. **1809** W. IRVING *Knicker.* vi. II. (1849) 320 His hair-breadth adventures and heroic exploits. **1871** FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. I. 9 The hair-breadth spaces of hunted patriots.

Hair-brede, -breed. *north. dial.* = *prec.*

14. *Camb. MS. Fl.* II. ff. 38 in *Retrospect* Rev. Nov. (1853) 103 Oon heere-brede owt of this peyne They have no power to lyfte me. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 108, I am streight at feedyng within a here breade Where I fed before. **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'She's dying by hair-breeds', by very slow degrees.

Hairbrush (*hē'arbrʊʃ*). A toilet-brush for smoothing and dressing the hair.

1599 A. M. Tr. *Gabelkower's Bk. Physique* 259/2 Pinguefye the hayrebruse in Hartes marrow, or in stale Bitches milcke, when as you will dresse your hayre. **1851** *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 528 Circular hair brushes, capable of revolving either way. **1886** FENN *Master of Ceremonies* I, The nail had been driven with the back of a hair-brush.

Haircloth (*hē'ar'kloth*). [*Cf. HAIRE.*]

1. Cloth or fabric made of hair, used for various purposes, as for tents, towels, shirts of penitents and ascetics; also in drying malt, hops, or the like.

1500 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 452 Every peeces of hayrcloth. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xi. 21 They had done penance in harecloth and ashes long ago. **1613** SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 19 Tents of blacke haire-cloth. **1764** HARMER *Observ.* II. 17. 75 The same sort of hair-cloth of which our coal-sacks are made. **1850** MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 220 Chastening herself with haircloth, which she wore under her royal apparel.

attrib. **1632** LITGOW *Trav.* v. 229 [We] pitched our haire-cloth Tents round about Jacobs Well. **1866** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 408, I sat down on a haircloth couch. **1879** Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 247/1 Milk... poured through a haircloth sieve.

2. An article (as a shirt, towel, etc.) made of this fabric.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xi. 68 Woulde haue doen penance in heerclous and ashes. **1577** B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* I. (1586) 10 b, It serveth to convey downe the Malt, after it is wated, unto the harecloth. **1662** J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelsto's Trav.* 57 The Master of the Bath rubb'd me all over with a hair-cloth. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Hair-Cloths, in military affairs... are used for covering the powder in waggons, or upon batteries. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 176 The ascetic, Jonadab... in his hair-cloth.

Hairdress. The mode of dressing the hair; a head-dress.

a 1843 *SOUTHEY Comm.-pl. Bk. Ser.* II. (1849) 336 (heading) Hair-dress of the Madagascariens. **18.** *Am. Antiquarian* X. 41 (Cent.) The Angakut of Cumberland Sound wear at certain parts the hairdress used by southern tribes.

Hairdresser. One whose business is to dress and cut the hair.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 112, I was not above six hours under the hands of the hair-dresser. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi. 121 [He] went to a hair-dresser, to have his hair cut and brought into decent order. **1856** B. CORNWALL *Barber's Shop* xvii. (1883) 161 Valets and ladies' maids have usurped the office of the hairdresser.

Hairdressing. The action, process, or occupation of cutting and arranging the hair; the business of a hairdresser.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 184 He... values himself chiefly upon his skill and dexterity in hair-dressing. **1782** JAS. STEWART (*title*) *Plocaconmor*: or the whole Art of Hair-Dressing. **1872** YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 299 It is in the Modern Period... that the handicrafts auxiliary to hairdressing have been developed.

attrib. 1777 JOHNSON *Lett. to Boswell* 27 Dec., Mrs. Thrale ran a great black hair-dressing pin into her eye.

† **Haire.** *Obs.* Forms: a. 1 *hère*, *hère*, 2-3 *hære*, 3-4 *here*, 3-6 *heare*, 4-6 *heer* (o. *β*. 3 *hairre*, 3-7 *hair* (a. *heize*, 4-5 *heyre*, 4-6 *hayr* (o. *heire*, 5 *hayr*, *heyere*, 5-6 *hayer*, 6 *heyer*). *γ*. 4-5 *hare*. [Of this word there were two ME. types, both however going back to WGer. **hārij* deriv. of *hār* hair: the first directly through OE., WS. *hære*, Angl. *hære* wk. fem., which regularly became in ME. *hère*, *heare*, *heere*, and, with mutescence of final *e*, *heer*; the second, ME. *haire*, through OF. *haire*, med.L. *haira* :- OFrankish **hāria* (OHG. *hārra*); the form from French survived longest, but is now obs. or merged in HAIR *sb.* (sense 7). The ME. variant *hare* evidently arose from assimilation to the corresponding Norse form of *hair*.] Cloth made of hair, haircloth; *esp.* a hair shirt worn next the skin by ascetics and penitents; extended later to any kind of coarse or harsh fabric, as sackcloth or the like.

a. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxiv. 13 Ic zegerede mec mid heran. c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 21 Hi dydun dād-bote on heran [c. 1160 *Haiton G.* on heren] and on axan. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 Stue here to shurte. c. 1205 *LAY.* 19707 Iscrudde mid heren. a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 126 Iudit. ledde swuðe herd lif. & werede heare. 1340 *Ayemb.* 227 Hy hire sressed mid þe here. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 109 Marcellus deide y-clopede in heer. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* ix. ix. (1354) 201 b, Sharpe heares wer also layde asyde. 1520 *MORE Dyaloge* 1. Wks. 116/1 [He] fasted, watched, prayed & ware heare. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Kings* i. 8 He had a rough heer vpon him.

β. c. 1250 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxiv. 13 Ic zegerede mec mid heran. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22510 þe sun. . . it sal becum. . . dune and blak sum an hair [vrr. hair, hayre]. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4778 Hastili þei hent hem on heiresse ful rowe. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Sec. Nun's Pr.* & T. 133 She. . . Hadde next hire flessch yclad hire in an hair [vrr. heyre, heire]. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 221/2 Hayyr, or hayre, cilicium. 1530 *PALSGR.* 228/2 Hayre for parfite men, hayre. 1553 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 221, iiiij yerdes of heire for chalter at viijd. the yerde. 1600-1 *Ibid.* II. 482 Helping to carrie home y^r hairez y^t were used by the Painters ijs. [See also HAIR *sb.* 7.]

γ. 13-1. *Cursor M.* 20900 In askes and in hare [vorig. haire] and weping and vnases lair [vorig. laire]. c. 1450 *Nom.* in Wr. Wulcker 725/25 *Hoc cilicium*, a hare.

Haire, *obs.* form of AIR.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 1846 (F.A.R.) Foure listis lange Vn-to þe haire þer-wip hit [a cloth] hange.

Haired (hē'aid), *a.* Forms: see HAIR *sb.* [f. HAIR *sb.* + -ED.] Having hair; covered with hair or hairs. Often with adj. prefixed, as *black-haired*, *golden-haired*, *long-haired*.

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 308 þe sterre herid or beerdid. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3780 A tulke full faipre, Blake horit. c. 1500 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xvii. 78 In Ethiopie er yung childer white hared. 1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* v. (1888) 34 He that hath not his Browes heyred is not seemly. 1674 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* 1. (1677) 106 Crooked-leg'd, and commonly short-hair'd. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1768) I. 30 A good skin well haired is sold for a guinea. 1861 *HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. v. 149 Others are granulated or haired.

† **Hairen**, *a.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 *hären*, 4-5 *heren*, 4-6 *heeren*, 6 *haren*, *haime*, 6-7 *hearen*, 7- *hairen* (v. *dial.* *harren*). [OE. *hären*, **hären* = OHG. *hārin* (MHG. *hārin*, Ger. *hären*), MDu. *hārijn*, *harin* (Du. *haren*): see HAIR and -EN 4.] Made or consisting of hair; hair-

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 221 He. . . hine þa zeyrede mid hārenum hræzle. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 382 Wring ðurh hārenne clād. 1382 *WYCLIF Lev.* xi. 32 Skynnes and heren shertes. 1591 *Widowes Treas.* (1595) Fviiij b, Strain it through an haren strainer. a. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying vnt. Polwart* 462 An haime tedder. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* 1. Ad § 8. 117 More . . . afflicte than his hairen shirt was to his body. 1690 *W. WALKER Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 385 'Tis bolted through an hairen sack. a. 1845 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., 'A harren brum', is a hair broom.

† **Hairester**. *Obs.* [f. HAIR *sb.* + -STER.] A worker in horsehair.

1415 *Ordo Paginarum in York Myst.* Introd. 25 Turnours, Hayresters, Bollers. 1422 *Ibid.* note, Pagina de lez Turnours, Hayresters, et Bollers.

Haireve, *obs.* form of HAIRIF, cleavers.

Hair-grass. [After L. generic name *Aira*, with reference to the slender hair-like branches.] A name for grasses of the Linnean genus *Aira*.

1750 *B. STILLINGFL.* *On Grasses* Misc. Tracts (1762) 371 To give such [names] as . . . approach as near as possible to the Latin names in sound where they could not be interpreted. . . Thus I have called the *aira* hair-grass, the *bromus* brome-grass, etc. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 123 The grass it now produces (chiefly the *aira* or hair grass) is so hard and wiry. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Aira*, The tufted Hair-grass. . . is one of the tallest-growing British grasses.

Hairif, *hayrif* (hē'rif). Forms: 1 *hegerife*, 4 *hayrive*, 5 *hayryf*, *heyryff*, *haryffe* (*harryf*), *harofe*, *harife*, 6 *herif* (*haylif*), *haireve*, 7-*hariff*, 8- *hairough*, 9 *dial.* (see *quots.*). [OE. *hegerife* wk. fem., app. f. *hege* hedge + *rife*, of uncertain meaning. Another OE. name was *hege-cliffe*, f. *clifan* to cling, *CLEAVE*: see *clife*, *clive* under *CLEAVERS*.] A widely-diffused popular name of *Cleavers* or *Goose-grass*, *Galium Aparine*.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 66 Wudu weaxe and hegerife

zecuwa þa togedere. *Ibid.* II. 78 Wyl on watere zecrinde. . . hegerife, marubian; þeþe mid, & þæt lic gnid mid þære hegerifan. *Ibid.* III. 38 Wyl in buteran þas wyrtale nanan moran and hegerifan. a. 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 37/1 *Rubia minor*, hayrive. 14. . . *Nom.* in Wr. Wulcker 712/20 *Hec uticella*, haryffe. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 221/1 Hayryf, herbe (S. haryyf), rubia vel rubia minor, et major dicitur madry. c. 1440 *MS. Lincoln A.* i. 17, ff. 283 (Halli.) Tak wormwood, or harofe, or wodebynde, and stamp it, and wrynge owit the jouse. a. 1500 *MS. Sloane* 5, ff. 20 a *Rubia minor*, Hayreff clyuer ober aron is like to wodruft, and þe sed tuchid wil honge in one is clopis. 1530 *PALSGR.* 228/2 Haylife an herbe. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* App. *Haireue* is Cluvers. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words, Hariff* and *Catchweed*, goose grass (mispr. goose-grease), *aparine*. 1788 *W. MARSHALL Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Hairough*, *galium aparine*, cleavers. 1856 *Farmers' Mag.* Jan. 62 A dressing machine. . . for separating cleavers, goose-grass, or hariff from wheat or barley. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hairrough* or *Hariff*. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Hairif*. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Hairiff*, *Hairup*, *Hairif*. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Hairif*. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Eriff*. . . *Hairrough* is another and possibly the correct form. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, *Heriff*. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Hariff*, *herif*. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Hairiff*, *harif*, *hariff*, *hariffe*, *hariff*, *haireve*.

Hairiness (hē'rīnēs). [f. HAIRY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being hairy or covered with hair; hirsuteness.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* v. xv. (1495) 120 By the berynesse therof he defendyth the synwes of the chekes from colde ayre. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* ix. 112 In the Hare such bearynes furthereth her swiftness. 1665 *HOOKER Microg.* 146 Cover'd all over with a brown short hairiness. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 414 Old Father Pan, roaming in all his original hairiness in the forests.

Hairing: see HAIR *v*.

Hairish, *a.* *rare*. [f. HAIR *sb.* + -ISH.] Slightly or partially hairy; † hairy, of hair.

1570 *Gaulfrido and Barnardo le Vayne* (N.). They teare their herish mantels grey. 1578 *LYTE Dodona* vi. iii. 658 The first kinde of Cistus. . . hath rounde rough or beariße stalkes.

† **Hair-lace**. *Obs.* [f. HAIR *sb.* + LACE.] A string or tie for binding the hair; a fillet, head-band; also, a fillet in *Archit.*

a. 1300 *Land Cokayne* 69 in *E. P.* (1862) 158 þe pilers . . . wip harlas and capitale. a. 1520 *SKELTON El. Rummyng* 145 Some haue no herelace. They lockes about theyr face. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. (1724) II. 485 She took off her hairlace, and would have cut off her fair hair. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 20 About their Heads they wear an Hairlace. . . not to tie their Hair up, which is short enough; but it may be, as our Dames in England, to keep the Wrinkles out of their Foreheads. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 205 They say, a marry'd Woman has nothing of her own, but her Wedding-Ring and her Hair-Lace.

Hairless (hē'rīlēs), *a.* [f. HAIR *sb.* + -LESS.] Without or destitute of hair; bald; glabrous.

1552 *HULOET*, Heerles or without heere, or hauing no heere, *deplis*. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 487 The. . . sun. . . Whose beams upon his hairless face are fix'd. 1611 *COTGR., Pel.* . . pild, hairlesse, bauld. 1836-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 523/1 In front this region is concave and hairless. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 759 A toothless, hairless, slow-limbed animal.

Hence **Hairlessness**.

1871 *Athenæum* 27 May 640 This marvellous people (of which hairlessness is one of the masculine phenomena). 1875 *J. HAWTHORNE in Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 556 His head is hatless. . . not to mention its hairlessness.

Hairlet (hē'rīlēt). [f. HAIR *sb.* + -LET.] A small or diminutive hair.

1862 *All Year Round* 13 Sept. 8 Mr. Samuelson. . . adopts the belief that each single hairlet on the fly's foot, serves as a sucking disc. 1881 *MIVART Cat.* 287 A rod-like process, provided with long, slender hairlets.

Hair-like, *a.* [f. as *prec.* + LIKE.] Like or resembling hair; finely drawn out like hair.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Fibrous*. . . full of hair-like threads, or strings. 1797 *BEWICK Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 59 note, Thinly covered with hair-like feathers. 1892 *Daily News* 7 May 2/8 Seeds . . . winged or provided with hair-like processes.

Hair-line.

1. A line or rope made of hair.

1731 *GRAY in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 33, I took a Piece of a Hair-Line, such as Linnen-Cloaths are dried on. 1870 *BLAINE Encycl. Rur. Sp.* § 246 In. . . hair lines, each hair in every link should be equally big, round, and even.

2. A very thin or slender line, as the up-stroke of a written letter. To a hair-line: to a nicety.

1846 *WORCESTER, Hair-line*. . . a very slender line. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit., Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 64 A carpenter swings his axe to a hair-line on his log. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 654/4 The first hair-line of this letter.

3. *Printing.* *Hair-line letter*: A very thin-faced type, generally used for letterings of mounts.

1888 in *JACOBI Printer's Vocab.*

Hair-lip, erroneous form of HARE-LIP.

Hair-lock. A lock of hair on the head.

c. 1000 *Hpt. Gl.* 526 (Bosw.) Hær-loccas, *cincinni*, *crines*. 1831 *STANWORTH Æneis* i. (Arb.) 28 Doune to the wynd tracing trayld her discheauled hearlocks. 1880 *W. TOOKE tr. Lucian* I. 493 Shore me of two of my hair-locks.

Hairm, *hairm*, *obs.* or *dial.* f. *HARM*, *HARN*. *Hairrough*, local form of HAIRIF.

Hairpin, *hair-pin*. A kind of pin used in dressing and fastening up the hair, fixing a head-dress, etc.

1818 *TODD s. v. Hairneedle*, The modern hairpin kept the hair in certain fanciful shapes. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xix, Kate was dressed to the very last hairpin. 1865 *LUBBOCK Presh. Times* 23 Many of the latter articles found in the Swiss lakes appear. . . to have been hair-pins.

Hair-powder. A scented powder made of fine flour or starch, used in the 18th c. for sprinkling the hair or wig in hairdressing; now seldom used except for men-servants.

1663 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) I. 475 To my barber for haire powder, 6d. 1800 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* XC. 444, I examined the focus of light, by throwing hair-powder, with a puff, into the air. 1864-5 *KNIGHT Passages Work. Life* I. 220 Hair-powder had altogether gone out.

Hair-ring. A memorial finger-ring set with a small lock of hair.

1696 *London. Gas. No. 3220/4* An Hair-Ring, set round at the top with Diamonds. 1709 *Prior Cupid & Ganymede* 23 Heaps of Hair Rings, and cypher'd Seals.

Hair's-breadth, *hair's breadth* (hē'zī-bredþ). The breadth of a hair; = HAIRBREADTH.

1841 *R. SCOT Discon. Witcher.* v. v. (1886) 80 Limits. . . beyond the which they cannot passe one haire's breadth. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 31 There is not a haire's breadth of difference between them. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quix.* (1803) I. 101, I am within a hair's breadth of doubting. 1856 *DOVE Logic Chr. Faith* Introd. § 3. 6 Our faith in the fact is not shaken a hair's-breadth.

b. (See *quots.*)

1706 *PHILLIPS, Hair's-breadth*, a Measure accounted among the Jews the 48th part of an inch. 1832 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* 400 A hair's breadth. . . the twelfth part of a line.

c. *attrib.* or as *adj.*: Extremely narrow or close = HAIRBREADTH 2.

1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. x. 72 Our chief conversation was. . . hairs breadth escapes. 1850 *ROBERTSON Serm.* Ser. II. iv. (1864) 52 To draw some subtle hair's-breadth distinction. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* 120.

Hair-shirt. A shirt made of haircloth, worn by ascetics and penitents. (Cf. HAIRE.)

1737 *POPE Hor. Epist.* 1. i. 165 No prelate's lawn, with hair-shirt lin'd, Is half so incoherent as my mind. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 213 After her death. . . a hair-shirt was found on her.

fig. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 1/1 If he had chafed less passionately at the hair-shirt of existence.

Hair-sieve (hē'zī-si'v). Forms: see HAIR and SIEVE. A sieve with the bottom made of hair finely woven; usually for straining liquid.

a. 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 264 Hersyfe, tæmes-pilan, fanna, etc. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 7 Porowgh a herseve loke þou hit sye. 1530 *PALSGR.* 230/2 Heer cyve, sas. 1769 *MRS. RAFFAELD Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 345 Drain them on a hair sieve. 1894 *WILSON Cycl. Photogr.* 179 *Hair sieve*, a sieve with very fine meshes, used in the washing of gelatino-bromide of silver emulsions.

Hair-splitter. One who 'splits hairs' (HAIR *sb.* 8 j); one who makes minute or over-refined distinctions.

1849 *CLOUGH Dipsychus* II. i. 42 A critical hair-splitter! 1853 *DR QUINCEY Autobiogr. Sk.* Wks. I. 60 Not the cavilling hair-splitter, but, on the contrary, the single-eyed servant of truth. 1857 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 105 It is good to have hair-splitters and lumpers. *Note*, Those who make many species are the splitters.

Hair-splitting, *vbl. sb.* The 'splitting of hairs'; the making of over-nice distinctions.

1857-8 *SEARS Athan.* 15 Metaphysical hair-splitting could hardly show the difference. 1874 *H. R. REYNOLDS John Bapt. v.* i. 306 The hair-splitting of logical Casuistry.

Hair-splitting, *pph. a.* That 'splits hairs'; that makes over-nice distinctions, over-refining.

1820 *T. MITCHELL Aristoph.* I. p. cxxxv, The hair-splitting niceties of language. 1851 *MAYNE REID Scalp Hunt.* xxxiv, Credit. . . for their hair-splitting ingenuity. 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 121 It takes a more hair-splitting mind, than negroes are generally endowed with, to think otherwise. 1877 *C. GEIKIE Christ* lvii. (1879) 602 Subjects for dispute to hair-splitting theologians.

Hairst, *Sc.* form of HARVEST.

Hair-streak. In full, *hair-streak butterfly*: A butterfly of the genus *Thecla*; so called from the fine streak-like markings on the wings of some species.

1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1843) II. 19 A small East Indian hair streak Butterfly (*Thecla Isocrates*). 1850 *W. S. COLEMAN Woodlands* (1862) 12 The only butterfly that really feeds on the Oak is the Purple Hair-streak. *Ibid.* 45 The very pretty though not brilliant Brown Hair Streak.

Hair-stroke.

1. A very fine line made in writing or drawing; *esp.* a fine up-stroke in penmanship.

1634 *PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* 28 The veins. . . are made with two or three haire stroks with a fine touch of your pen. *Ibid.*, Drawing small haire strokes from the hip to the knee. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* v. x. 393 Those who in matters of opinion varied from the Popes copie the least hair-stroke are condemned for Heretics. 1781 *COWPER Let.* 23 Apr., You can draw a hair-stroke where another man would make a blot as broad as a sixpence.

2. *Printing.* The fine line at the top or bottom of a letter, a CERIPH. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875.)

Hairt, *Sc.* form of HEART.

Hair-trigger. A secondary trigger in a firearm, which acts by setting free a spring mechanism called the *hair*, and being delicately adjusted, releases the main trigger by very slight pressure.

1830 *E. CAMPBELL Dict. Mil. Sc.* 249 The hair trigger, when set, lets off the cock by the slightest touch; whereas the common trigger requires a greater degree of force. 1836 *T. HOOK Gurney* II. 192 My pistol, which had the hair trigger set, went off. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 353 Double rifle. . . with single hair-trigger.

fig. 1894 *CROCKETT Lilac Sunbonnet* 23 Her laugh was bung on a hair trigger, to go off at every jest and fancy.

b. attrib.: see *quots.* Also **hair-trigger flower**, an Australian plant of the genus *Stylidium*, having a very sensitive column of stamens, which move from side to side on the slightest touch. (*Treas. Bot.* 1866.)

1886 Pall Mall G. 28 May 4/2 What is known in stage parlance as a hair-trigger audience—an audience, that is, of play-goers experienced enough to recognize every delicate bit of acting or skilful contrivance of stage-management. **1892 Fitzpatrick Sec. Service under Pitt** xxi. 331 His temper was of as hair-trigger a character as the pistols which he carried.

Hence **hair-triggered a.**, having a hair-trigger. **1824 Scott St. Roman's** xii. There are your hair-triggered rifles, that go off just at the right moment.

Hairum-scaurum: see **HARUM-SCARUM**.

Hairup, local form of **HATRIF**.

Hair-worm (*hē·i·wūm*). A nematoid worm of the genus *Gordius*; spec. *G. aquaticus*, a common inhabitant of ponds and rivers. (Sometimes applied to the Guinea-worm, *Dracunculus medinensis*.)

1698 Sir T. Browne Gard. Cyrus iv. 65 Gnatworms, Acari, hairworms. **1752 Sir J. Hill Hist. Anim.** 14 The Hair-Worm, called also the Guinea-Worm. This is the worm that . . . gets into the flesh of the natives. **1802 Bingley Anim. Biog.** (1813) III. 404 The common hair-worm. The popular name of this worm originated in the notion, that it was produced from the hair of horses and other animals; a notion that is even yet prevalent among the lower classes.

Hairy (*hē·ri*), *a.* Also 4 *hari*, *heeri*, 4-5 *hery*, 4-6 *heery*, 6 *hary*, *heary*, (*heary*), *heery*, 6-7 *hairie*, *hayrie*, *-y*. [*f. HAIR sb. + -y*.]

1. Having much hair; clothed with hair; hirsute. **a 1300 Cursor M.** 8085 Pair armes hari wit hirpild hid War sette til elbus in pair side. **1388 Wyclif Gen.** xxvii. 11 Esau my brother is an heer man, and Y am smethe. **c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.** 106 An hery skyn. **1576 Newton Lemn's Complex.** (1633) 68 The hotter of complexion therefore that every man is . . . the hayrier is his body. **1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb.** III. (1586) 128 His cares rough and hairy. **1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist.** (1776) VIII. 13 Caterpillars . . . are either smooth, or hairy. **1875 Jowett Plato** (ed. 2) III. 60 A bald man and a hairy man are opposed in a single point of view.

b. transf.

1609 Holland Ann. Marcell. xxv. x. 280 They be called Comets or hairie stars, for that . . . by the flashing of fire from them, certaine hairese seeme to be scattered. **1672-3 Marvell Reh. Transp.** l. 48 We call it [a Comet] an Hairy-star. **1697 Dryden Virg. Georg.** II. 559 When Storms have shed From Vines the hairy Honours of their Head.

c. In specific names of animals. Hairy Woodbud (*oobud*), *Sc.*, a woolly-bear.

1866 Sharpe Birds Gt. Brit. II. 11 On two occasions the Hairy Woodpecker is said to have occurred in the British Islands.

2. Consisting of hair or of something resembling hair; hair-like. Now rare.

1535 Coverdale Song Sol. vi. 5 Thy hayrie lockes are like a flocke of goates vpon y^e mount of Galaad. **1592 Shaks. Ven. & Ad.** 625 His brawny sides, with hairy bristles arm'd. **1634 Peacham Gentl. Exerc.** 16 Take a Broome-stalke . . . chew it betweene your teeth till it . . . growe hairy at the end like a pensill. **1694 Acc. Sev. Late Voy.** II. (1711) 98 Her Feathers are thready or hairy.

b. Made of hair.

1535 Coverdale 2 Macc. x. 26 Gyrded with hayrie cloth aboute their loines. **1561 Daus tr. Bullinger on Apoc.** (1573) 94 b. Like an heery sacke which is wouen or made of heeres. **1632 Milton Penusero** 169 The hairy gown and mossy cell. **1712-14 Pope Rape Lock** II. 25 With hairy springes we the birds betray. **1878 C. Stanford Symb. Christ** vii. 177 Clad in hairy raiment such as prophets used to wear.

3. *Bot.* Covered with short weak thin pubescence. **1579 Gerarde Herbal** I. xiv. § 2. 16 Hairie grasse . . . is small and little, and rough or hairie like a goate. **1671 Grew Anat. Plants** I. i. § 45 Though the proper leaves are often hairy, yet these are ever smooth. **1776 Withering Brit. Plants** (1796) I. 150 Styles 2, reflected, hairy. **1884 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner.** 70 They preponderate in very hairy plants.

b. In the specific names of plants: see quots.

1597 [see prec.]. **1796 Withering Brit. Plants** (ed. 3) III. 118 Hairy Rest-harrow. **1861 Miss Pratt Flower. Pl.** VI. 41 Hairy Sedge.

4. *Comb.*, as **hairy-armed**, **-clad**, **-eared**, **-fibred**, **-heeled**, **-legged**, **-locked**, **-looking** adjs.; also **hairy-back**, a fish of the family *Trichonotidae*; **hairy-crown**, **hairy-head**, species of *Merganser*.

1530 Palsgr. 315/1 Heary locked that hath syde lockes, chenelu. **c 1611 Sylvester Du Bartas** II. iv. III. *Schisme* 1039 Fasting hairy-clad. **1797 Bewick Brit. Birds** (1847) I. 291 Covered with hairy-looking feathers. **1888 G. Trumbull Names Birds** 69 In. Cabinet of Nat. Hist., Vol. III., 1833, the present species [*Merganser serrator*] is referred to as Hairy-crown. *Ibid.* 74 Hairy-head, name in New Jersey of the Hooded Merganser. **1894 Forbes Monkeys** I. 52 The Hairy-eared mouse-lemur, *Chiropote trichotis*. **1896 Lydekker Roy. Nat. Hist.** V. 392 The remarkable fishes known as hairy-backs . . . distinguished from the last [*Cepolidae*] by the jugular position of the pelvic fins, which are in front of the pectorals.

Hais, *Sc.* form of *hoase*, **HOARSE a.**

Haise, obs. form of *has* (see **HAVE v.**).

Haist, etc., obs. *Sc.* forms of **HASTE**, etc.

Hait, heit (*hē·t*), *int.* Forms: 4 *hayt*, *haite*, *heyt* (e), 5 *hyte*, 6-7 *haight*, 8- *hait*. [*Cf. Ger. holt*!] A word of encouragement or command given to horses to urge them forward; in some dialects, to turn them to one side or the other.

c 1386 Chaucer Friar's T. 245 The Cartere smoot and cryde as he were wood, Hayt [vrr. haite, heyt] Brok, hayt Scot, what spare ye for the stones? *Ibid.* 263 Heyt now quod he. **c 1460 Towneley Myst.** (Surtees) 9 Harrier, Morelle, iofurthe, hyte, And let the ploge stand. **a 1577 Gascoigne Flowers Wks.** (1587) 101 His thought sayd Haight, his silly speech cryed Ho. **1614 Copley Wits, Fits & Fancies** (N.) Saying to his asse by the way. . . Haight, beast, and to a God's name. **a 1825 Forby Voc. E. Anglia, Hait-wo**, a word of command to horses in a team, meaning, 'go to the left'; for *wo*, in this case, is not stop, but go. **1879 Miss Jackson Shropsh. Word-bk.** s. v. *Waggoner's words to horses*, The waggoner, standing to the left of his horses, would address . . . the Pin-horse and Shafter alike: 'Haw-woop' . . . come towards; 'Heit' go from me. The whole team: 'Woo' . . . stop.

Hence **Hait v. intr.**, to cry 'hait'. **c 1690 Bagford Ball.** (Ball. Soc.) 157 And Carters for the sport left Ho and Haiting.

Hait, obs. form of **HATE**, **HIGHT**, **HOT**, **HOTE**.

Haith (*hē·p*), *int. Sc.* A quasi-oath: a deformation of *Faith*! *f. 2 faith*!

1724 Ramsay Gentle Sheph. I. ii. sp. 3 Haith, lasses, ye're no blame. **1786 Burns Two Dogs** 149 Haith, lad, ye little ken about it. **1871 C. Gibson Lack of Gold** xl, Haith, lass, he'll gar you be sorry some day.

Halver, Haivin, obs. ff. **HAYER**, **HAVEN**.

Haji, hajji: see **HADJI**.

Hak (e), obs. form of **HACK v.**

Hake (*hē·k*), *sb.* Also 6 *haake*, 8 *hack*. [Known only from 14th (?) or 15th c.; origin uncertain. Mod. Norw. has *hakelisk*, lit. 'hook-fish', applied to fish, as the salmon or trout, with a hooked under-jaw.]

1. A gadoid fish, *Merlucius vulgaris*, resembling the cod. Also extended to the genus *Merlucius*.

[**a 1310 in Wright Lyric P.** viii. 31 Alle beo lyven from last of lot, ant are al hende ase hake in chete.] **c 1430 Lydg. Min. Poems** (Percy) 201 (Mätz.) Hire skape is tendyr for to towche, As of an howndfyssh or of an hake. **1555 Eden Decades** 273 A fysshe . . . whiche we caule haddockes or hakes. **1573-80 Baret Auct. H.** 11 Hake, fish, *Pagrus vel Pagrus*. **1624 Capt. Smith Virginia** VI. 212 Hake you may haue when the Cod failes in Summer. **1769 Pennant Zool.** III. 157 The hake is in England esteemed a very coarse fish. **1880 Gunther Fishes** 542 The 'Hake' is found on both sides of the Atlantic . . . to a length of four feet. It is caught in great numbers, and preserved as 'Stock-fish'. **1885 J. S. Kingsley Stand. Nat. Hist.** III. 275 The popular name current in England is hake, but in the United States the prefix 'silver' is generally added, to distinguish it from the species of *Phycis*. It is also frequently called whitling, New England whitling, or Old England hake.

b. Applied to other gadoid fish, esp. to species of the genus Phycis found on the coast of North America, and to the New Zealand Lotella rhacinus.

1871 Hutton Fishes N. Zealand 116 No. 74 (*Lotella rhacinus*) . . . has been termed the Hake. **1883 Cassell's Nat. Hist.** V. 274 The greater Fork Beard or Forked Hake . . . a rare fish in British seas, but ranges round the European coasts and into the Mediterranean. **1885 J. S. Kingsley Stand. Nat. Hist.** III. 273 Three species are common along the eastern American coast, *Phycis chuss*, *Phycis tennis*, and *Phycis regius*. The first two are of some economical importance . . . they are generally known as hakes.

2. *transf.* (See *quots.*)

1855 Robinson Whitty Gloss. s. v., 'A greedy hake', a grasping discontented person. **1876 Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.**, *Hake* . . . also, a grasping, covetous person.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as **hake-broil**, **-fishery**, **-hook**; **hake's dame**, an English fish, *Phycis blennioides*; also called **forkbeard**, **forked hake**.

1864 Couch Fishes Brit. Isl. III. 125 Greater Forkbeard. Hake's Dame, Forked Hake, Goat fish. **1865 Whittier Snowbound** 244 The hake-broil on the driftwood coals. **1895 Bickerdyke Sea-Fishing** (Badm. Libr.) 390 There are important hake fisheries in Irish waters . . . and also off Devon and Cornwall. *Ibid.* 152 A large hake hook.

Hake, *sb.* 2 *dial.* [prob. a. ON. *haki* (Sw. *hake*, Da. *hage*) hook; cf. also MDu. *hake*, Du. *haak*, also mod. Ger. *haken* hook. In OE. *haca* occurs only as a gloss of 'pessulus' bolt (*Epinal Gl.* 803).]

1. A hook, esp. a pot-hook.

(The sense in the first quot. is very doubtful.) **1488 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.** I. 100 For cordis and hakis and rnygis to hyng vp the claythis. **1706 Phillips** (ed. Kersey), *Hake*, a Pot-hook. **1795 Chron. in Ann. Reg.** 31 The tea-kettle, and the hake on which it was suspended. **1806 Bloomfield Wild Flowers, The Horkey** vii. On went the boilers, till the hake Had much ado to bear 'em. **a 1825 Forby Voc. E. Anglia, Hake, a pothook.**

2. The draught iron of a plough; = **COPS** 3.

1787 W. Marshall E. Norfolk (1795) Gloss., *Hakes*, *sb. pl.* the copse or draught-irons of a plow. **1846 J. R. Agric. Soc. VII.** l. 34 One end being fastened to the 'hake' of the plough, and the other to the top of the coulter. **1863 Morton Cycl. Agric.** II. 720-7 (E.D.S.) *Hake* (*Snuff*), the dentated iron head of a plough.

Hake, haik, *sb.* 3 [Known only from 18th c.; derivation obscure: possibly from the root *hac* of **HATCH** and **HECK**, if not merely a dialectal variation of the latter. It appears to be the prevalent form for sense 1 (which also occurs as **HACK sb. 4); in the other senses it seems to be merely a by-form of *hack* and *heck*.]**

1. A wooden frame suspended from the roof for drying cheeses; a wooden frame on which fishes are dried; a wooden frame for holding plates. *Sc.*

1768 Ross Helenore 77 A hake was frae the rigging hanging fu' of quarter kebbocks, tightly made and new. **1880**

J. Skelton Cruiket Meg xiii. 145 Plates suspended in a haik above the dresser. **1891 A. Matthew Poems & Songs** 24 Hung like haddockes on a hake. **1895 Month** Sept. 53 The hake was a triangle of wood studded with nails, and from every nail there hung a haddock.

2. A frame for drying bricks; = **HACK sb. 2 3.**

1840 J. R. Agric. Soc. I. III. 352 They [tiles] are placed one upon another on the *hakes* or piles in the sheds till placed in the kiln. **1843 Ibid.** IV. II. 371 Set them to dry on frames (provincially termed *hakes*), covered with cloth, supported on iron standards.

attrib. **1886 W. A. Harris Techn. Dict. Fire Insur.**, *Hake-houses*, air-drying sheds, for bricks.

3. A rack for cattle to feed at; = **HECK**.

1863 Morton Cycl. Agric. II. 720-7 (E.D.S.) *Hecks* or *Hakes* (*Lothians*), sparrow boxes for holding fodder for sheep. **1891 H. Stephens Bk. Farm** III. 387 Haiks to be fitted over troughs in byres and in cattle-courts.

4. A latticed framework in a mill-race or the like to prevent anything but the water from passing through; = **HECK**.

1891 Pall Mall G. 26 Sept. 2/2 At the 'backwater hakes' adjoining these mills the workmen sometimes break a bar or two, and the salmon coming from the sea get into the dam and are secured in very large numbers.

† **Hake**, *sb.* 4 *Obs.* Also 6 *hack* (e), *hag* (e), 7 *haque*. [app. an abbreviation of *haquebut*, *hackbut*, originally in *half-hake* or *semi-hake* = half hackbut, applied to a firearm of shorter length than the *hackbut*. It would appear that for this the simple *hake*, *haque*, or *hag* was soon substituted.] A short fire-arm used in the 16th c.

c 1538 [see **HALF-HAKE**]. **1541** [see **DEMI-HAKE**]. **1548 Act 2 & 3 Eduw. VI.** c. 14 An Act was made in the [33rd] yere of the late Kinge . . . for some libertye to shoote in Handgonnes hakes and haquebuttes. **1566 J. Heywood Spider & F.** lii. 22 Daggs, handgonns, hakes, hagbussers, culterins, slings. **1607 Cowell Interpr.**, *Haque* is a handgonne of about three quarters of a yard long. **1866 in Blount Glossary**.

Hake, haik (*hē·k*), *sb.* 5 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [*f. HAKE v.*] (See *quots.*)

a 1599 Skelton Col. Cloute 252 Howe some synge *Lata-bundus* At every ale stake, With, welcome hake and make. **1825 Jamieson, Haik**, a term used to denote a forward, tattling woman. **1828 Craven Dial.**, *Hakes*, a lounging idle fellow.

Hake, haik (*hē·k*), *v.* 1 *Sc.* and *dial.* [Origin obscure: cf. Du. *haken* to long, to hanker.]

1. *intr.* 'To go about idly from place to place.'

c 1450 Henryson Mor. Fab. 73 The caller cryed; How, haikie vpon hight, Hald draught, my dowes. **1674-81 Ray N. C. Words** 34 *To Hake*, to sneak or loiter. **1703 Thoresby Lett. to Ray** (E.D.S. B. 17) A haking fellow, an idle loiterer. **1811 William W. Riding Gloss.**, *Haik, hake*, to lounge, to loiter. **1828 Craven Dial.**, *Hake*, to go about idly. *about* is generally added. **1855 Robinson Whitty Gloss.**, *To hake*, to lay wait for news; to 'go haking about', prying.

2. *intr.* To go, advance; 'to tramp, trudge or wend one's way: the act implies considerable exertion or endurance' (*Jam. Suppl.*).

c 1450 Henryson Mor. Fab. 72 The Muske, the little Mouse with all her might, With haste sheek haked vnto that hill of hight. **c 1475 Rauf Coilyear** 644 In that hardy in hy, he haiket to that hall For to wit gif Wymondis wyning was thair. **a 1825 Forby Voc. E. Anglia, Hake, to toil; particularly in walking. 'He has been haking and hattering all day long'.**

3. *trans.* To urge; to pester.

1855 Robinson Whitty Gloss. s. v., 'He hakes my very heart out.' **1892 M. C. Morris Yorksh. Folk-l.** 319 To hake is to follow with inquiries, to annoy, to pester, to hurry on. 'Hake 'em away!' i. e. urge them on almost faster than they are able to go.

Hake, *v.* 2 [*f. HAKE sb.* 1] *intr.* To fish for hake. Hence **Ha·king vbl. sb.**

1895 J. Bickerdyke Fishing (Badm. Libr.) xiii. 390 The haking season is principally in the autumn and winter.

|| **Hakea** (*hā·kī·ā*). *Bot.* [mod. Bot. L.: from name of Baron Hake.] A large genus of proteaceous plants, consisting principally of tall shrubs, found in Australia and Tasmania.

1849 C. Sturt Expedit. C. Australia I. 353 The shrubs for the most part consisted of hakea and mimosa. **1882 Garden** 10 June 398/1 Banksias and Hakeas are numerous.

Haked, hacot (*hæ·kēd*, *hæ·kōt*). *dial.* Forms: 1 *hacod*, *hæcod*, *hæcod*, 7 *hacot*, 8 *hackhead*, *haget*, 8-9 *haked*. [*OE. hacod*, *hæcod* = OS. *hacud*, OHG. *hahhit*, *hghhit* (MHG. *hechet*, *hecht*, G. *hecht*), prob. from the root of WGer. **hakjan*, OHG. *hechen*, to stick, pierce: cf. the other names *pikes*, *ged*, Fr. *brochet*.] A fish, the pike: usually applied to a large sort of pike.

a 700 Epinal Gloss. 660 *Mugil*, *hæcid*. **a 800 Erf. Gloss.** *Hecid*. **a 800 Corpus Gloss.** 1342 *Mugil*, *hæcod*. **c 1000 Ælfric Collog.** in W. Wülcker 94 *Ælas* and *hacodas*, mynas and eleputan. **c 1050 Voc.** *Ibid.* 443/32 *Mugil*, *hacod*, *odde* hearda. **a 1667 Skinner Etymol. Ling. Angl.**, *Hakot*, occidentalis adhuc usitatum. **1780 T. Cox Magna Britannia** II. 1053/1 Pikes of a wonderful Bigness, which they call Hakeds. **1759 B. Martin Nat. Hist. Eng.** 107 The neighbouring Meers abound with Fowl and Fish, Eels, Pikes, Hackheads, &c. **1787 Best Angling** (ed. 2) 56 In Rumsey mere . . . are . . . large Pikes which they call Hagets. **1847 Halliwell, Haked**, a large pike. *Cambr.*

|| **Hakeem, hakim** (*hā·kīm*). *Oriental.* Forms: 7 *hackeem*, *hackin*, 7-9 *hakim*, 8-9 *hakom*, 9 *hakeom*. [Arabic *حَكِيم* *hakim* wise,

learned, philosopher, physician, f. *hakama* to hang fu' of quarter kebbocks, tightly made and new. **1880**

exercise authority, in deriv. conj. to know, be wise or learned.] A physician or doctor, in Mohammedan countries and in India.

[1595 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* m. xii. 93 The common Phisitons which the Turkes call Echim.] 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 234 The Doctors are nam'd Hakeems. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Am-bass.* v. 220 He brought along with him his Hakim, or Physician. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 308 Many ignorant hakeems who impose... upon the dense population of that locality. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Family* 51 Why, his reason chimed Right with the Hakim's.

Hakeney, Hakern, obs. f. HACKNEY, ACORN.
Hake's-tooth. [f. HAKE sb. + TOOTH.] The tooth-shell, *Dentalium*.

1731 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'*, 18 June, The Soundings Red Sand with Hakes teeth. 1881 HAMERSLY *Naval Encycl.*, *Hake's Teeth*, a term for *Dentalium*, a species of shell-fish whose presence in the British Channel serves as a guide to pilots in foggy weather. Also applied to some of the deep soundings in the Channel.

Haketon (s), obs. form of HAQUETON, ACTON.
Hakille, obs. form of HACKLE.

Hakim (hā'kim). *Oriental*. Also 7 *haccam*, *haccame*, *hacokum*, 8 *hacokham*. [Arabic

حَكِيم *hakim* governor, f. حَكَم *hakama* to exercise authority.] A judge, ruler, or governor, in Mohammedan countries and in India; the administrative authority in a district.

1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.*, The Haccams oftentimes are men of meaner degree. 1713 OCKLEY *Acc. Barbary* 105 Married the next Day by a Priest or Haccam. 1811 NIEBUHR'S *Trav. Arab.* xxii. in Pinkerton *Voy. X.* 37 (Stanf.) I applied to the Hakim or judge of the village. 1866 SIR A. LYALL *Verses in India, Old Pindaree* (1889) 3 Then comes a Settlement Hakim, to teach us to plough and to weed.

Hakim, var. of HAKEEM.

Hak'ing. Obs. A kind of net, or apparatus with net attached, used for taking sea-fish.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 302, For the Haking, certain stakes are pitched in the Ose at low water, athwart some Creeke, from shore to shore, to whose fete they fasten a net. *Ibid.*, Of round fish... The generall way of killing these... is by Weares, Hakings, Saynes, Tuckes, and Tramels. *Ibid.*, The tramel... serveth to such vse as the Weare and Haking.

Hal, obs. f. HALE, HALL; pa. t. of HELE v. 1

Halachah, halakah (hālākā). Also *halacha*, -aka. [Heb. הלכה *hālākāh* (pl. *hālākōth*) that which one walks by, f. הלך *hālāk* to walk.]

A legal decision regarding a matter or case for which there is no direct enactment in the Mosaic law, deduced by analogy from this law or from the Scriptures, and included as a binding precept in the Mishna.

1866 ETHERIDGE *Jerus. & Tiberias* 182 *Hilkatha*, or *Halacha*, the ultimate conclusion on a matter debated; henceforth constituting a rule of conduct; from *halak*, 'to walk'. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* iii. 13 *Halacha* was legal teaching, systematized legal precept. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* i. 555 He was met by Rabbi Eliezer in the street of Sepphoris, and gave to the Rabbi a *Halacha*, or legal decision, which pleased him, on Deut. xxiii. 19.

Hence **Halachio a.**, of, pertaining to, or relating to the *Halachah*. **Halachist**, one who deduces laws from the Bible.

1866 ETHERIDGE *Jerus. & Tiberias* 428 An entire systematic discourse... on an halakic thema. 1876 *Academy* 606/1 A great Halakhic teacher in Castille at the time of the expulsion of the Jews from Spain. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* i. 473 The Jewish Halachists, who spend their whole lives in torturing strange inferences out of Levitic regulations.

Halalcor. *East Indies*. Forms: 7 *halachor*, *holacneur*, *holencor*, *alchore*, 8 *halla*, *halichore*, *hollocore*, 9 *hallalcor*. [Persian (Urdū)

حلال *halālkhōr*, f. Arab. حلال *halāl* a thing religiously lawful or indifferent + Pers. خوردن *khūr-dan* to eat.] One of the lowest and vilest class in Persia, India, etc., to whom everything is lawful food.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 59 One of those *Holacneurs*, who are wont to march in the head of the Caffilas... and serve instead of Trumpeters. 1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Surat* 382 (Y.) The Halachors... are another Sort of Indians at Surat, the most contemptible. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 28 As base as the Holencores. 1786 BURNS *Let. to R. Aiken* Oct., Those misguided few... who joined, to use a Gentoo phrase, the 'halachores' of the human race. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 323 He is wholly driven from all honest society... He becomes an Halichore. 1812 MARIA GRAHAM *Jrnl. Resid. India* 31 (Y.) For the meaner offices we have a Hallalcor or Chandela (one of the most wretched Pariahs).

Halas, obs. var. ALAS, int.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvii. 298 'Halas, Melusyne', sayd Raymondin... 'now have I lost you for euer'. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 296 It of Edward King (halas) our Hector, waits the death.

Halatinous (hālātīnos), a. [f. Gr. ἁλᾶτιν-ος made of salt, f. ἅλς salt: see -OUS.] Saline, salt.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Halation (hālātī-jən). *Photogr.* [irreg. f. HALO + -ATION.] The term used to denote the spreading of light beyond its proper boundary in the negative

image upon the plate, producing local fog around the high lights, or those portions of the picture which are brighter than the rest of the image (*Cycl. Photogr.*).

1839 G. W. PERRY in *Jrnl. Photogr. Soc. Lond.* 15 Nov., [The phenomenon] to which, until a better one is found, I have applied the term halation. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2826. 857 Papers read: 'Halation', by Capt. Abney. This was shown not to arise from any turbidity in the glass, but from light being reflected from the back of the plate.

Halberd, halbert (hælbərd, -ənt), sb. Forms: 5 *haubert*, 6 *hauberd* (e, hal-, hawbart, holber, halbeards, 6-7 *holberd* (e, 7 *hol-, hould-b* (e)ard, holbert, harbert, hallbard, halbar, 6-*halbard*, -berd, 7-*-bert*. [a. OF. *hale-, halbeard* (15th c.), *alabarde* (14th c.) (= Pr., Sp., It. *alabarda*), ad. MHG. *helmbarde*, mod.G. and Du. *hellebarde*, of which the second element is OHG. *baria* (Ger. *barie*), OLG. *barda* (MDu. *baerde*) broad-ax, deriv. of OTeut. **barðo-s* beard. For the first element, two derivations have been suggested; (1) the very rare MHG. *helm*, *halm* handle, as if 'handled broad-ax', (2) *helm* helmet, with the sense 'ax for smashing helmets'. The latter is, on phonetic and other grounds, approved by Kluge, and by Darmesteter. Formerly pronounced hōl-.]

1. A military weapon, especially in use during the 15th and 16th centuries; a kind of combination of spear and battle-ax, consisting of a sharp-edged blade ending in a point, and a spear-head, mounted on a handle five to seven feet long.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 64 Preamb., Armours Defensives, as... Bowes Billes Hauberts. 1497 *Naval Accs. Hen. VII.* (1896) 99 Halberdes of flauanders making... cxx. Halberdes of London making... x. Halberdes of the forest of Deuon... ix. 1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Halbarde, *halebarde*. *Ibid.* 229/2 Hauberde, a weapon. a 1541 WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 87 No... Sergeant with mace, with hawbart, sword, nor knife. 1567 TURBERV. *Poems in Chalmers Eng. Poets* II. 588/2 For push of pike, for holbers stroke. 1589 *Pasquill's Ret.* 8 To bend every man the point of his Holberde at her. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii. 89 Hee... committed mee to the custody of four soldiers armed with Houldbeards. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 280 He was slain by a blow with a halbert on the hinder part of his head. 1664 *Flodden* F. vii. 71 Some did in hand their holbers hent. 1720 OZELL *Verot's Rom. Rep.* i. 1.24 The Offensive [Arms] were the Javelin, the Pike or Halberd, and the Sword. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 375 This wall... the soldiers defended with musket, pike, and halbert.

b. As denoting the rank of a sergeant.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. xi, He... had... so well ingratiated himself with his officers, that he had promoted himself to a halbert. 1796 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v. A weapon carried by a sergeant of foot. To get a halbert; to be appointed a sergeant. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.* s.v., *Old halberd* is a familiar term formerly used in the British army, to signify a person who had... risen to the rank of a commissioned officer.

c. (See quot. 1796.) Obs.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 388 The plaintiff received 300 lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails at the halberts, under colour of the sentence of a court-martial. 1796 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., To be brought to the halberts; to be flogged à la militaire: soldiers of the infantry, when flogged, being commonly tied to three halberts, set up in a triangle, with a fourth fastened across them. 1844 MACAULAY *Gl. Law-suit Misc. Writ.* (1889) 55 My old uncle... would have had some of them up to the halberts.

† 2. *transf.* A soldier armed with a halberd; a halberdier. Obs.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1402/1 Foure thousand men... the greater part whereof were shot (= gunners), the other were pikes and halberds. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1223 Two halberds of Archias guard knocked at the outward gate.

3. (See quot.) ? Obs.

1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Halbert*, among farriers... is a piece of iron, an inch broad, and three or four inches long, soldered to the toe of an horse's shoe, that jets out before; to hinder a lame horse from resting or treading on his toe.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *halberd-bearer*, -length, -staff; *halberd-headed a.*, *halberd-shaped a.* *Bot.* (of leaves), shaped like the ax of a halberd; *halberd-shoe* (see sense 3); *halberd-weed*, the West Indian shrub *Neuroloma lobata*.

1775 FLETCHER *Script. Scales* II. § 17 Wks. 1795 V. 267 To rank him with an *halbert-bearer. 1866 *Treat. Bot.*, **Halbert-headed*, abruptly enlarged at the base into two diverging lobes, like the head of a halbert. 1871 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xix. Fj.b. The distance between GE 30 *halberde lengthens. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 587 Leaves egg-shaped... I have not seen any *halbert-shaped. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 96 Leaves are Hastate or Halberd-shaped, when the lobes, at the base, point outwards. 1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., **Halbert-shoes*, constrain a lame horse to tread, or rest, on his heel. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 315 The *Halbert-weed... generally rises to the height of four or five feet.

Hence **Halberded a.**, armed with a halberd.

a 1800 *Loyal Songs* (Mason), The halberted train. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. i. § 1. 41 The halberted bands of the city.

Halberd, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To slash with a halberd.

1874 *Droll Stories fr. Abbeys Touraine* 11 At the risk of having his body halberded by the soldiers.

Halberdier (hælbərdi-ə). Also 6 *holbarder*, *hal-*, *holberder*, *halberdear*, 6-8 *halbard* (i)er, 7 *halbertere*, -tier, *halbeeter*, *holberteer*, 7-8

halberdeer, -teer, 8-9 *halbadier*, 9 *hallebardier*. [a. OF. *hale-, hallebardier* (= Sp. *alabardero*, It. *alabardiere*), f. *halebard* HALBERD: see -IER.] A soldier armed with a halberd; *spec.* a member of certain civic guards carrying a halberd as a badge of office.

1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 227 Horsemen, besyde a great number of Lancelknights and Halberders. 1589 *Ive Instruct.* 73 The Halbardiers maye also fight better in a prease then the Pikemen. 1589 *Pasquill's Ret.* B.b. The big bodied Holberders that guarde her Maiestie. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* v. (1626) 9 Yet Perseus would not venture to invade The Halberterie Erithus with his blade. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 87 The King was brought to the Bar by Colonel Hacker with Halberdeers. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1956/4 Several Constables, Holberters and Inhabitants waited their coming. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 49 The company of halbadiers bringing up the rear. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 4 The royal coach, escorted by an army of halberdiers.

Hence **Halberdiered a.**, attended by halberdiers. a 1882 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Autobiog.* (1885) Lii. 33 The Town Council of the city, robed and halberdiered, walked from the gate to the hall.

Halberdman. = HALBERDIER. Also **Halberdsman**.

1595 DUNCAN *Appendix Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Satelles*, a halbert man. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* (Fairholt), 'You are one of the guard?' 'A poor halbert-man, sir.' 1638 *Sp. Star Chamber at Censure of Bastwicke*, etc. 30 The Halbertmen standing round about. 1867 MOTLEY *Netherl.* III. 96 Pikemen as well as halberdsman carried rapiers.

Halbergit, var. HABERJECT.

Halboie, obs. form of HAUTOBOY.

† **Halch, v.** Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 4 *halche* (n), 6-9 *halch*, 9 dial. *halsh*. [In senses 1 and 2 app. a dial. variant of HALSE v. 1 and v. 2; whether sense 3 has arisen out of these is not certain.]

† 1. *trans.* To clasp in one's arms, embrace; = HALSE v. 2. 1. Obs.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 939 He hym þonkked þroly, & ayþer halched oþer.

† b. *intr.* To hang upon in embracing, throw one's arms upon. Obs. (? pseudo-archaism.)

c 1650 *Marr. Gawaine* 65 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 120 To halch vpon him, King Arthur, this lady was full faine.

† 2. *trans.* To hail, salute, greet; = HALSE v. 1 3.

1515 *Scot. Field* 52 in *Chetnam Misc.* II, When he heard how unkindly his townes they were halched, He piked him to Parice, for thinges that might happen. c 1650 *Earle Westmorland* 27 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 30r The Lord Hume halched them right soone, saying, 'banished men, welcome to mee!'

3. To fasten, tie, knot. Now dial.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 185 Pat half his armes þer vnder were halched in þe wyse Of a kynge capados. *Ibid.* 657 Nowe alle þese fyue syþes, forsoþe, were fetled on his knyzt, & vchone halched in oþer, þat non ende hade. *Ibid.* 1852 For quat game so is gorde with þis grene lace, While he hit hade hemely halched aboute. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Halsh*, to tie, to fasten, to knot. 1865 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Halch*.

† **Halcyon**. Obs. [An incorrect form of *halcyon*, prob. influenced by L. *alcedo* kingfisher.] = HALCYON 1. Hence † **Halcyonian a.** [cf. L. *alcedonia* the halcyon days], calm, tranquil.

1611 CORIAT *Crudiities* 389 It enioyeth great peace and a very halcedonian time. 1647 A. ROSS *Muse's Interpr.* viii. (1675) 145 The Halcyons or Halcyonides were said, I think, to be begot of Lucifer.

Halcyon (hælsjən, hæljən), sb. and a. Forms: 4 *alceon*, *alicion*, 6 *alcion*, *halsion*, 6-7 *halcion*, 7 *alcian*, 6- *alcyon*, *halcyon*. [a. L. *halcyon*, more properly *alcyon*, a. Gr. ἁλκυών kingfisher.

The spelling *āl-hal-*, is supposed to have arisen out of the fancy that the word was f. ἁλ-εα sea + κύων conceiving, connected with the fable that the halcyon broods upon her nest floating on the calm sea in the 'halcyon days'.]

A. sb.

1. A bird of which the ancients fabled that it bred about the time of the winter solstice in a nest floating on the sea, and that it charmed the wind and waves so that the sea was specially calm during the period: usually identified with a species of kingfisher, hence a poetic name of this bird.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 106 (Boöl. MS. 294) Hir briddes zit... Of Alceon þe name bere. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxxix. (1495) 910 In the cliffe of a ponde of Ocean, Alcion, a see foule, in wynter maketh her neste and layeth egges in vii dayes and sitteth on theod... seven dayes. 1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* Ep. Ded. (R.), Thel saye, that in the... coldest tyme of the yere, these halcions (making their nests in the sea rocks or sands) will sitte their egges and hatche forth their chickens. c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* i. 1, How stands the wind? Into what corner peers my halcyon's bill? a 1631 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* (R.), There came the halcyon, whom the sea obeys, When she her nest upon the water lays. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* v. 22 So smiles the surface of the treach'rous main As o'er its waves the peaceful halcyons play. 1819 WIFFEN *Antian Hours* (1820) 104 The brilliant halcyons... fluttering upon azure wings, appear Loveliest above secluded waters. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 252 The alcyon sits her floating nest.

fig. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 39/1 Makes Scotland's name to fly On halcyons wings... Beyond the ocean to Columbus shores. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* No. 268. 200 The halcyons of literature, art, and science were floating on the calm and sunlit sea.

b. In *Zool.* a kingfisher of the Australasian genus *Halcyon*, or of the subfamily *Halcyoninae*.

1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1805 We found the halcyon,

or great king-fisher, having fine bright colours. 1802 R. *Brookes' Gasceller* (ed. 12) s. v. P. *William's Sound*. The birds found here were the halcyon, or great kingfisher [etc.].
 †2. Calm, quietude, halcyon days. *Obs.*
 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* ix. 15 Our halcyons here are but as marriage feasts, for continuance. 1654 — *Comm. Ps.* ii. 4 By this means the Church had an happy Halcyon.
 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1817) II. 4 'Tis well one of us does [want courting], else the man would have nothing but halcyon. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) IV. 144 All, therefore, was halcyon with Mrs. Woudbe.

B. attrib. passing into *adj.*

1. Of, or pertaining to, the halcyon or kingfisher. *Halcyon days* [Gr. ἀλκυονίδες ἡμέραι, L. *alcyonides*, *alcyonidia*]: fourteen days of calm weather, anciently believed to occur about the winter solstice when the halcyon was brooding.
 [1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Pj. Wherefore those daies be called in Latine *Halcyon*, that is as you would say, the Halcyon birdes daies. 1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* 2 a (Stanf.), I remembered the halcyons daies. 1591 SHAKS. I *Hen. VI.* I. ii. 131 Expect Saint Martins Summer, Halcyons daies.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. xxxii. (R.), They lay and sit about mid-winter . . . and the time while they are broodie, is called the halcyon daies: for during that season the sea is calm and navigable, especially in the coast of Sicilie. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 84 Bring oil to fire, snow to the colder moods. . . and turne their Halcyon beakes With euery gate, and varry of their Masters. [For the allusion see KINGFISHER.] 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 230/1 The fable of the floating cradle in which during the Halcyon days the bird was said to rear its young.

2. Calm, quiet, peaceful, undisturbed. (Usually qualifying days.)

1598 *Chr. Prayers in Priv.* *Prayers* (1851) 464 It hath pleased thy grace to give us these Alcyon days, which yet we enjoy. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. xvii. 429 Were our daies more halcyon, more quiet and peaceable. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 12 Fortifications (a great rarity at that blessed halcyon time in England). 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) ix When two are seen, they foretel Halcyon weather. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 250 Peace and policy had diffused a halcyon calmness over the land. 1878 *Masque Poets* 218 The bird of love, in days so truly halcyon, Upon the billows well might build her nest.

† **Halcyon**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare* — 1. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To calm, tranquillize.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sgr.'s T.* 236 Shee, callinge Horbell, Gnartolite, Leyfurto too, thus halcioneth her spite.

† **Halcyonian** (hælsj'ouniän), *a.* *Obs.* Also 7 *haloi*. [f. L. *halcyoni-us* of the halcyon + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the Halcyon; calm, quiet, peaceful; = HALCYON B.

1617 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Forth Feasting*. What halcyonian days thy reign should give. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* II Halcionian quiet times at Sea. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xciv. 15 The halcyonian daies that the Christians had.

Halcyonic, -ite, -oid, var. ALGYONIC, etc.

Halcyonine, *a.* *Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the subfamily of kingfishers (*Halcyoninae*) of which the genus *Halcyon* is the type.

Hald, -en, *obs.* forms of HOLD, HOLDEN.

† **Hale**, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* [A parallel form to HEAL sb., ME. *hele*, and HAIL sb. 2, conformed in vowel to the *adj.*, OE. *hāl*.] Health, well-being, welfare; cure, remedy; = HAIL sb. 2, HEAL sb.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 202 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 226 Ac mihte libbe afre-mo a blisse and an hale. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 29 Ne on wele ne on waughe, ne on hale ne on unhale. c 1205 LAY. 17755 Pat scal be on pin hale. 1596 SPENSER *Astroph.* 103 All heedless of his dearest hale. 1795 BURNS *Poem addressed to Mitchell* v. My hale and weel I'll tak a care o'. [But here *perh.* only a Sc. dial. form of HEAL sb.]

b. *Ill hale*, var. of *ill hail* (HAIL sb. 2 a), bad luck. In quots. used *advb.* = Unfortunately, unluckily, disastrously.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4905 Ful ilhale [Fairf. il haile] did yee þat dede. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 230 Now illa hale was he borne.

† **Hale**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *healh* (heale), 1-4 *hal*, 4-5 *hale*. [OE. *hāl*, *healh*, infl. *hale*, *heale*.] A corner, a nook; a secret place.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxv. 245 Forðæm ælc wæg bið gebeiged twiefæld on ðæm heale. c 1000 *Prose Life St. Guthlac* xx. 82 Hleonian on ðam hale his cyrcan. a 1100 *Anglo-Sax. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 326/9 *Angulus*, hyrne, oððe heal. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 2 Ich was in one sumere dale, In one suthe diæle hale. c 1315 SHOREHAM 160 Ac tho hy herde God speke, Wel sone an hal by-gonne threke. a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 We beth honted from hale to hurne. c 1450 MYRK 1384 Hast þow do þat synne hale By any wommon þat lay in hale?

† **Hale**, *sb.* 3. *Obs.* Also 5 *halle*, 6 *hail*, *hall*. [app. a. OF. *hale* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *halle* a covered market-place, a. OS. and OHG. *halla*, an area or space covered over. The word is thus in origin a doublet of HALL, with a different pronunciation and application, due to its French use.] A place roofed over, but usually open at the sides; a pavilion; a tent; a booth, hut, or other temporary structure for shelter.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9280 In halles and hales bordes leyð. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 222/1 Hale or tente, *papilio*, *scena*. c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* i. 734 Euery man had plente in hale and in halle. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. (1482) 277 The kyng lete make in al last a long and a large house of tymbre the which was callid an hale (and covered with tyllous oer) and it was open al about on both sides and at the endes. 1530 PALSGR.

228/2 Hall a long tent in a felde, *tente*. 1578 I. B. Let. in *Brydges Cens. Lit.* VII. 240 (N.) Dangerous diseases . . to scoldours by reason of lying upon the ground and uncovered, and lykewyse to horses for lacke of halles. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807) 8 III. 81 Certaine Frenchmen . . hearing that the English tents and pavillions were a good waie distant from the armie . . spoiled the halles, robbed the tents. 1666 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 55 A certaine rate in monie . . allowed, For their sumpter-mules, for their tentes and halles.

b. *pl.* (as sing.)? A market-hall [= F. *les halles*]. 1541 *Aberd. Reg. V.* 16 (Jam.) The townis consent to mak a halis to mett the wyttal that hapenis to cum to this burgh to sell.

Hale (hæll), *sb.* 4. Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc. haill*. [f. HALE *v.* 1, of which sense 1 may be the imperative, used *subst.* See also HAUL sb.]

1. In *hoise and hale*, *hale and how*, exclamations of sailors in hauling something.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xv. Where were many shypes and mayners noyse with hale and how. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 111 Toward the left, with mony heis and haill, Socht all our flot. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* x. 587 And so drew Argo up, with hale and how, On to the grass. 1890 — in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* July 759 Uprose the hale and how of the mariners.

b. The act of haling or hauling.

c 1695 CONGREVE *Taking of Namur* (Seager), Uprooting hills with most tremendous hale.

2. A haul (of fish).

1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xxxiv. (1883) 92/2 It being a large hale, and a shelving bank, I could not lift it.

Hale, *sb.* 5. *Obs.* *exc. dial.* Also 7 *haile*. [app. a. ON. *hali*, Da. *hale* tail: cf. *plough-tail*.]

1. *pl.* The two handles of a plough or wheelbarrow.

1611 COTGR., *Le manche d'une charrue*, a Plough-tayle, or handle; the Plough-hale. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. i. vi. (1633) 36 If your Plough-irons . . will not bite on the earth . . it is a signe that you hang too heave on the Plough-hales. 1649 BLINNE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 190 For the Plough-handles, some call them Stilts, and some Hales, and some Staves. 1725 in BRADLEY *Ram. Dict.* s.v. *Plough*. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Hales*, the handles or ends of the plough-stilts: usually in the compound form Plough-hales. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Barrow-hale*, the handle of a wheelbarrow.

† 2. A pot-hook. *Obs.*

1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 68 A Hale: (Suff.) i.e. a tram-mel in the Essex dialect.

† **Hale**, *sb.* 6. *Obs.* *rare*. = HALO.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 222/1 Hale, or cyrcle a-bowte þe mone, *halo*.

Hale (hæll), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: a. *Eng.* 1 *hál*, 2-4 *hal*, 3- *hale* (4 *halle*, *ale*, *hele*, 8-9 *heal*, *north. dial.* *heale*, *heal*, *heyel*, *yell*). B. *Sc.* 4 *halle*, 4- *hale*, 5- *hail* (5 *hayle*, 5-6 *haile*, 5- *haill*, 6 *heale*, *hele*, 6-8 *heal*). [The northern dial. repr. of OE. *hāl*, which became in south and midl. dial. *hól*, *hool*, *hole*, WHOLE, but remained in the north *hál*, *hale*, in which form it has been taken over in modern times into the literary language in sense 3.

In Scotch from 15th c., long *ā* was spelt *ay*, *az*; hence, the later Sc. forms *hayl*, *hail*, *haill*, for earlier *hale*, OE. *hāl*, must be distinguished from original north Eng. HAIL, in same sense, derived from Norse *heill*. *Heale* is a modern Sc. repr. of the closer sound (hiál, hi-1) into which *hale* has now passed, and must be distinguished from Eng. *heal* (hēl), ME. *hele*.]

1. 1. Free from injury; safe, sound, unhurt. Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

c 1000 *As. Gosp.* Matt. x. 22 Se þurh-wunaþ oð ende, se byþ hal. c 1200 ORMIN 14818 Godess folc all hal & sund Comm. to lande. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24888 If þou will hale Cum o þis scip to land. 1375 (MS. 1489) BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 92 The King . . eschapyt haile and fere. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 It kepez þe lymmes of a man hale. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* (1553) ix. iv. 102 So hele and fere [ed. *Small* hail and feyr] mote sauf me Jupiter. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 74 It wald mak only hail hairt sair. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 897 Quhylye my heart is heal [rime prevail]. 1786 BURNS *Ep. to Major Logan* iii, Hale be your heart, hale be your fiddle. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 35 O heale be thy heart! my auld cronie.

2. Free from disease, healthy, in good health, well; recovered from disease, healed, 'whole'.

Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 74 Þonne bið se man hal on þreora nihte fyrste. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Ane wunde . . bet ne mei beon longe hwile hal. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13106 Messels er hale, crispels gas right. c 1375 (15th c. MS.) *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 125 Of all sickness, and of all bale, In name of Ihesu þai mad haile. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3638 [He] had made diuerse hale and fere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. Prol. 126 Ane haill mannis estait, In temperat warmnes, nother to cald nor hait. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 107 My seely sheepe . . bene hale enough, I trowe. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1474 Our full intent is now To haif þe hale. 1792 BURNS *Duncan Gray* iv, Meg grew sick—as he grew heal. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Gospel Women*, in *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* II. 135 Sickness may be more hale than health.

† b. *fig.* Free from what is injurious; sound, wholesome. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 24650 (Edinb.) Þi suet sun sa halle [v. r. hale] of hiht. c 1320 *Seign. Sag.* (W.) 693 Hit n'is non hale To leue stepmoderes tale. c 1475 *Babes Bk.* ix. Latte ay your chere be lowly, blythe, and hale. 1563 WINJET *Four Scotts Thre Quest.* xxxii. Wks. 1888 I. 97 Preist . . that may instruct the peple be hale and syncere doctrine.

3. Free from infirmity; sound in constitution; robust, vigorous. (The current literary sense: now most freq. of old persons.)

(Not exactly the same as any northern dialect use, and perh. originating in Spenser's use: cf. sense 2, quot. 1579.) 1734 JARVIS *Let. to Swift* 24 Nov. in *S.'s Let.* (1766) II. 207 Finding my old friend . . so hale at 83-4. 1768-74 TUCKER *Let. Nat.* (1852) II. 401 The soundest halest constitution may . . catch an infection. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril*, Then came the strong hale voice of the huntsman soldier with its usual greeting. 1824 DIBDIN *Litr. Comp.* 530 A hale, active, and comprehensive mind. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxvi. 541 A hale hearty old age.

II. The northern form of WHOLE, in its current senses.

4. Of things material: Whole, entire, unbroken, undivided; undecayed.

c 1200 ORMIN 18512 All hal and untodaedde. a 1225 *Juliana* 31 Sein iuhan . . ase hal com up prof; as he was hal meiden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19313 We find . . þe dors sperd, þe wallies hale. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 660r Þai fand him all hale liggand. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 96 Ane hede of ane man, with visage hale, but only corruptioun. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xxi, Hale breeks.

5. Of things immaterial, time, numbers, etc.: Whole, entire, complete; with no part wanting.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 419 [Þai] suld be of a numbre hale. *Ibid.* 9262 Fra adam be ald to crist es tald Sexti hale generacions. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3933 Þe space of alle ane hale yhere. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Women* 386 Ane hail þear. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* (1553) vii. ix. 105 With hale [ed. *Small* hail] routis Ascanes to reskew. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 34 Wad dance for a heale winter nest. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Hyel*, *Hale*, whole.

6. The hale, the whole, all the; also with possessives, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6420 Had godds folk þe hale maistri. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 274 The halle condicioun off a threll. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 441 Halden heuydman of all þe hale werde. 1528 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tractate* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 98 Puttande my heale confidence in God onelie. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. a6 The haill Kirk of God. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (1829) 6 The laird . . his lady, and haill household. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq. xv*, Him that the hale town knes naething about. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 25 Aw elways gan The yell hog or nyen.

b. *pl.* The whole of the, all the.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2992 And cald his men be for him hale. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 357 Thai liden hayle than was his heretage. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 10 Their victualis hail were consumit aw. 1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 62 The haill lordis past to the tolbuith. 1582-88 *Hist. Jas. VI.* The haill subiects of this realm.

† 7. All. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13303 Quen þai wai þat to-gedir hale. c 1300 *Havelok* 2370 Hal hundred knithes dede he calle. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Thomas* 22 Quhen þu hale ynd has to me Conuert.

8. Sole.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathias* 137 He hym mad Hale kepere of al þe thinge. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 140 Protector haile he maid hym of Scotland. 1578-1600 *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 153 Thy helpe and haill succour.

9. Possessing full rights as a citizen; not a 'broken man' (BROKEN g).

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 80 He is oblisid onely to enter his persone, or bodie, gif he be ane haill man, in the court.

B. *adv.* Wholly, entirely. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egepciane* 102 To be varld ded vare þai hayle. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 9 Contrar haile their will. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Women* 325 Quhen I the cure had all clene, and him ourcummyng haill. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 43 Ane hors, when he is barded hale. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 32 Better ae e'e than haill blind.

Hale (hæll), *v.* 1 Forms: 3- *hale*; also 4 *halie*, *halye*, (*halle*), 4-6 *hayl* (e, 5-7 *haile*, (6 *haale*), 6-7 (8-9 in sense 4 b) *hail*. See also HAUL. [a. OF. *haler*, in sense 1 (12th c. in Littré), a. OFrankish *hālon* = OHG. *hālōn*, *hōlōn*, mod.G. *holen*, to fetch, etc., OS. *hālōn*, MDu. and Du. *halen*, to fetch, draw, haul, OFris. *halia*, EFrisk. *halen*, to draw, pull, haul.

Icel. and Sw. *hala*, Da. *hale* (on the ground of which the OFr. word has been erroneously assumed to be from Norse) are late adoptions from LG. (the Icel. perh. from Eng.)]

1. *trans.* To draw or pull. † a. Formerly in gen. sense, and in various spec. uses now *obs.* or *arch.*: e.g. to draw up, hoist, set (a sail); to take a 'pull' at, toss off (liquor); to pull or tear asunder or in pieces; to contract, cause to shrink; to draw back (an arrow) on the string. (= DRAW *v.* in various senses.)

13- K. *Alis.* 992 They tetten mast, and halen saile. 13- E. E. *Alit.* P. B. 150 He haled of þe cuppe. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12061 Bowlyne on bouspret to sette and hale. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v.* ii. (1495) 104 The fumosities in the stomak come to the brayne and . . drawe and hale the skynnes of the brayne, and brede ache in the same skynnes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 223/1 Halyn, or drawyn, *traho*. 1503 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. ix. 36 Mynes-theus . . Onto the heid has halit wp on he, Baith arrow and ene etland at the merk. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 Hail al and ene . . hail hym vp til vs. The ankys was halit vp abufe the vattir. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii. 218 The place that's haled with the crampe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. l. (1651) 450 Thou shalt be haled in pieces with . . some passion or other. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* i. xix. (1658) 209 A . . pin of wood, over which they use to hale their lace when they wind it. 1740 NELSON *Wond. Nat. Displayed* III. xxvi. 284 Fastened to a thick Rope, which is haled in by an Engine. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 63 The rope that haled the buckets from the well.

b. To draw or pull along, or from one place to another, esp. with force or violence; to drag, tug. Now superseded in ordinary speech by HAUL.

c. 1205 LAY. 1612 Toward Heugest he leop. and igrap hine bi þan toppe, & hine efter him halede. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. viii. 95 Dobest. bereth a bisschops crosse, Is hoked on þat ende, to halie men for helle 1393 C. xi. 93 And halve with þe hoked ende ille men to goode. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 353 b/a She remembryd how Jhe-us. was. haled forth and mocked. 1570-6 LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent (1826) 230 He. drew and haled the rest out of the doores, by the haire and heeles. 1611 BIBLE Acts viii. 3 Saul. hailing men and women, committed them to prison. 1649 JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exempt. iii. xix. 153 As one hal'd to execution. 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. I. v. v. Some score or two. are indignantly haled to prison. 1873 SMILES Huguenots Fr. i. xii. (1881) 244 They were haled before the magistrates, fined and imprisoned.

2. fig. To constrain, or draw forcibly to, into, or out of a course of action, feeling, condition, etc.; to bring in violently, drag in.

1377-93 [see 1b]. 1576 FLEMING Panopli. Epist. 54 [It] haledt me into a certayne hope of perpetual renowne. 1641 HINDE 7. Bruen ii. 7 They. hale and force them by their commands and threats. 1651 HOBBS Leviath. iv. xlv. 247 Texts. haled to their purposes by force of wit. 1697 DAMPIER Voy. 1729 I. 493 The Land hales the wind. 1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa (1811) III. lxxvii. 216 Inferences, consequences, strained deductions. haled in to tease me. 1869 FRISWELL Ess. Eng. Writers x. 139 Garrick haled on one hand by Tragedy and on the other by Comedy.

† b. To harry, molest. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 579/1, I harrye, or mysse entreate or hale one. 1641 MILTON Reform. II. (1851) 67 To let them still hale us, and worry us by their band-dogs, and Pursuivants. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, Hale. to vex, or trouble; to worry.

3. absol. or intr. To pull, tug.

1423 JAS. I. Kingis Q. clxxx. Thou art to feble of thy-self. to clymbefn or to hale Withoutin help. 1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1684) III. 276 Hale on apace. and merrily hoise up your sails. c. 1580 DRAKE in The World Encompassed, etc. (Halk. Soc. 1854) App. iv. 213, I must have the gentleman to hayle and draw with the mariner, and the mariner with the gentleman. 1612 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus iii. 3 The Minister may hale and pull, but vnlesse the Father draw, none come to the Sonne. 1879 STEVENSON Trav. Cevenues. A yoke of. stolid oxen were patiently haling at the plough.

† 4. intr. To move along as if drawn or pulled; to move with force or impetus, hasten, rush; spec. of a ship, to proceed before the wind with sails set, to sail (cf. 1 a). Also fig. Obs.

13. Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 136 per hales in at þe halle dor an aghlich mayster. c. 1400 Destr. Troy 1226 He. halit on full hard into the hegh Sea. 1667 Lond. Gas. No. 221/1 Several other ships are haling out of this Harbor. 1727 A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind. II. iii. 256 A more convenient Place. for the Man of War to hale ashore. Ibid. 257 That Day that his Ship haled off.

b. To flow, run down in a large stream. Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial. (In later use written hail.)

13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 125 Down after a stream þat dryly halez. c. 1400 Pallad. on Husb. xi. 284 From graspi blake a myghty wyn wole hale. a. 1529 SKELTON P. Sparowe 22, I wept and I wayled, The tearys downe hayled. 1533 BELLENDEN Liny I. (1822) 101 The teris began fast to hale owre hir chekis. a. 1783 Willy o' Douglass-dale xiv. in Child Ballads i. c, An the tears came hailing down. a. 1835 MOTHERWELL in Whistle-Binkie (Sc. Songs) Ser. i. 101 Het tears are hailin' owre your cheek, And hailin' owre your chin. Mod. Sc. The sweat was just hailin' off me.

† c. trans. To project, extend, reach. Obs.

13. Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 788 A ful huge heit hit [the wall] haled ypon lofte. 1a. 1400 Morie Art. 2077 The bede [of the spear] haylede owtw behynde ane halfe fote large.

† Hale, v. 2. Obs. [Either f. HALE a., or a variant of HEAL v. assimilated to HALE a.] trans. To make hale or whole; to heal.

c. 1200 Vices & Virtues 71 Ðat þu punne hes halen. a. 1300 Cursor M. 14157 (Gott.) Ðai troud þat he moght þair broþer hale of all his soght. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 7 Fiue woundes That are not ȝi haled, ne sall be many stoundes. a. 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter xvii. 2 Ða þat ere halyd [v. r. haled] in trouth & luf. 1530 LYNDESAV Test. Pafnyng 789 In name of Christe thay halit mony hounder, Rasyng the dede, and purging the possesit.

† Hale, int. Obs. [app. the same as MHG. hale, OHG. halo, imperative of halōn, holōn. hōlen to fetch, of which the emphatic forms halā, hōlā were esp. used for hailing a ferry-man: see Hildebrand in Zeitsch. f. d. Deutschen Unterricht III. 393.] A cry to call attention.

c. 1200 St. Christopher 84 in S. Eng. Leg. 273 A nȝt in þe ofur half of þe watur, a uoiz þare cam and gradde 'Hale, hale' to seint Cristofre, þat he him þare-ouer ladde. [See also E. E. Poems (1862) 62.]

Hale, obs. f. HAIL v. 2 and v. 3; var. HELE v. 1

† Hale-bowline. Naut. Obs. [f. HALE v. 1.] One fit to hale a bowline; an able seaman.

1627 CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram. xii. 65 Manned with prest men, being halfe of them scarce hale Boulings. [1867 SMITH Sailor's Word-bk., Haul-bowlings, the old name for the able-bodied seamen.]

Halec, Halecize, var. ALEC, ALECIZE.

Halecoid (hæ'likoid), a. and sb. Ichth. [f. mod.L. Halecoides, f. halec, alec, sauce prepared from small fish, and perh. the fish itself: see -OID.]

a. adj. Of or belonging to the herring family. b. sb. A clupeoid fish.

Halecomorphous (hæ'likom'p'fəs), a. Ichth. [f. L. halec, alec (see præc.) + Gr. μορφή form +

-ous.] Belonging to the Halecomorphi, an order of ganoid fishes, also called Cycloganoidei.

† Halecrot, hallecrot (hæ'likrēt). Sc. Obs. Forms: 6 halkrig, halkri(o)k, 9 halkrike, hal(l)e-crot, allecrot. [A f. halecrot, in 15-16th c. allecrot, hallecrot, of uncertain origin: perh. containing Ger. hals neck.] 'A species of corslet, of beaten iron, composed of two pieces for the front and the back' (Littre); according to Meyrick 'a half-suit of light plate armour, worn alike by footmen and horsemen, furnished with long tassels'; used about the middle of the 16th century.

1536 BELLENDEN Cron. Scot. v. v. (1821) I. 174 He armyt hym with his halkrig, bow and arrowis. 1540 Sc. Acts Jas. V. (1597) § 87 That all vthers. haue jacked of plate, halkrik, or brigatines. 1801 GROSSE Ant. Arm. 250 (Jam.) The halecrot was a kind of corslet of two pieces, one before and one behind; it was lighter than the cuirass. 1842 MEYRICK Anc. Armour II. 206 Officers of infantry in allecrots. Ibid. 227 Hallecrot.

† Halely, adv. Obs. Forms: 4 halic, halik, haali, Sc. halily. 4-5 halli, hally, hali, haly, 4-6 halely, 6 Sc. halelie, halelie, 6-7 haily. Northern and esp. Sc. form of WHOLLY, q.v.

a. 1300 Cursor M. 22931 Sua haali (Fairf, Göt. hali) sal þai þan rise þare, þam sal nocht want a heifi hale. Ibid. 26398 þan be-housis him screue him halli (Fairf, hali) þat will þat halik his merci. 1352 MINOT Poems (Hall) iv. 92 For þare þan had þe lely floure lorn all halely his honowre. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 To putte vs all halely in þe mercy of Godd. a. 1575 Dindr. Occurr. (Bannatyne) 300 Hallilie left woysd. a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE Poems xxxviii. 18 To vse them haily as they wold.

Halende, var. HEALEND Obs., Saviour.

Halesness (hæ'lnəs). [f. HALE a. + -NESS.]

1. Northern dial. form of WHOLESNESS, q.v.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter ii. 8 The hales of all creatures. 2. The quality or state of being hale; healthiness, robustness.

1862 SMILES Engineers III. 455 Struck by the haleness and comeliness of the English men and women.

Haler (hæ'lər). [f. HALE v. 1 + -ER 1.] One who hales or hauls. See also HALLIER, HAULER.

1611 COTGR., Tireur, a drawer, puller. haler, lugger. 1755 JOHNSON, Haler, he who pulls or hales. 1815 Pocklington Canal Act 43 Boatmen, watermen, halers. 1876 MORRIS Sigurd i. 17 The halers of the hawvers.

|| Halesia (hæ'li-siā). Bot. [Named after Stephen Hales, an English botanist, 1677-1761.] A genus of plants (N. O. Styracaceae), containing the beautiful Snowdrop or Silver-bell tree of the southern United States, Halesia tetraptera, and other species.

1760 J. ELLIS in Phil. Trans. Abr. XI. 508 (title) Of the Plants Halesia and Gardenia. 1865 PARKMAN Huguenots iv. (1875) 58 Here the halesia hangs out its silvery bells.

† Haleskarþ, hailscart, a. Sc. Obs. [f. HALE a. + skart, scart, SCRATCH.] Free from injury; unhurt, unscratched.

1513 DOUGLAS Æneis v. v. 72 And brocht his feris hail-scarþ to the cost. a. 1603 in Moyses Men. Jas. VI. 71 (Jam.) And then brocht the said Will. away hailscart.

Halesome (hæ'lsəm), a. Forms: 3-4 halsum, 4-6 (chiefly Sc.) halesum, 4-5 (8-9 Sc.) halesome, 5-6 Sc. hailsam, 6 halsome. [Cf. ON. heilsamr salutary.] The northern, and now chiefly Sc. form of WHOLESOME, q.v.

c. 1200 ORMIN 10799 Sanct Johanes fullthning wass Halsum and god to fanneng. a. 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter xxx. 18 Nathyng ȝis halsumere þan to hope in god in all anguis. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 130 þe aer es noȝt so gude þare ne so halesome. c. 1450 Cw. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 93 Trewly your counselle is ryght god and eyslum. 1597 MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae 1381 Nane hailsomer for his behuve. 1813 HOGG Queen's Wake, Kilmeny iii. Yet you are halesome and fair to see.

Hence Halesomely adv., Halesomeness.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter cxlvii. 7 Ðai melt halsumly in godis luf. 1483 Cath. Angl. 170/2 An Halesomenes, salubritas.

Halewe, n. obs. form of HALLOW.

† Halewei, wey. Obs. Forms: 3 halewei, haliwei(e), halewi, he(a)lewi, halwei, halewei3, 5 haliw(h)ey, halyvey. [ME. halewei3, heale-, heleri-, pointing to an OE. *hælewæg, *hātrowæg, corresp. to MHG. heilwäg, -wāc, -awāc, wwege, ON. heilwæg, f. OE. hæll, OHG. heil, ON. heill health: HAILsb. 2, HEALsb.) + OE. wæg, OHG. wäg, ON. wāg wave, water. Some of the forms show association with hālig holy. See Grimm Deutsche Mythol. II. 551.] A healing water, used both as a drink, and as a lotion for wounds; balm, antidote.

c. 1205 LAY. 23071 Heo sculde mid haleweie helen his wunden. Ibid. 28617 Heo scali. al hal me makien mid haleweie drenchen. c. 1220 Bestiary 749 A smel. ðæt ouer-cummed haliweie wif sweetness. a. 1225 Ancr. R. 94 Hit is a derne healewi þet no mon ne icnoweð þet naueð hit ismached. Ibid. 282 Þu arrest þe mid helewī, & wunden þe mid salue. a. 1240 Urreien in Cott. Hom. 200 Swete iesu min leof, mi lif, mi leome, min helewī, min huni tere. Ibid. 183 Min halwi. a. 1300 Land of Cockayne 84 in E. E. P. (1862) 158 þe þeþ iij willis in þe abbei, of triacle and halwei. c. 1440 Promp. Parv. 223/2 Halyvey, or bote a-zen sekennesse, as treacle or ober lyke (K. halywey), antidotum salutiferum. 14. Arundel MS. 42, f. 93 (Promp. Parv. 223 note) Balsamum, Sc. haliwey.

Half (hæf), sb. Forms: 1- half; also i bealf, (halb), 2-3 alf, (3 hælf, Orm. halif, elf, 4 helf,

helue), 4-5 halsu, 4-7 halfe, (6-7 haulf(e), hafe). Pl. 4- halves (hævz): also 4 halvis, 5-7 -es, (6 hawves), 7-8 halvis. [A Com. Teut. sb.: OE. healf fem. = OS. halba (MDu., MLG. halve), OHG. halba (MHG. halbe), ON. halfa (hálfa), Goth. halba side, half: see HALF a. The oldest sense in all the langs. is 'side'.]

I. † 1. Side; one of the (two) sides (of an object) as a specification of position or direction; the right or left side, the right or left 'hand' (of any one); the direction indicated by the side or hand. Obs.

a. 700 Epinal Gloss. 51 Altrinsceus, an ba halbae [Erf. halbe, Corp. half]. 805 Charter in O. E. Texts (1885) 442 On menge oðre halfe. 862 Ibid. 438 An easthalfe. c. 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xx. 21 Sittan, an on þine swiðran healf, and an on þine wynstran. c. 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 262 On þa healf þe þæt sar biþ. c. 1050 Voc. in Wt. Walcker 338/8 Altrinsceus, on twa healfa. c. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 67 He shodeð þe rihtwe an his rihtalwe. c. 1205 LAY. 14018 A þas half þere Humbre. c. 1340 Cursor M. 6263 (Fairf.) þe see on ayþer half ham stode as ij. wallis. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. ii. 7 'Loke on þe lufthond', quod heo, 'and seo wher [he] stondeþ'. I lokede on þe luf half, as þe ladi me tauhte. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce iv. 150 Thai on twa halvis war assalit. c. 1380 Sir Ferumb. 882 þan laid he on þe Sarsyns wykke faste þe euery helue. c. 1400 Destr. Troy 1353 Thai soght into the Cite ypon sere halays. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 4 § 1 On this halfe the fest of Ester. 1532 MORE Confut. Barnes viii. Wks. 805/1 Then thou shalt see me on the backe halfe. [1600 FAIRFAX Tasso ix. lxxiv. 174 The purple morning peeped ore The eastern threshold, to our halfe of land.]

† 2. fig. One of the opposite sides in a conflict, of the opposite sexes in descent, etc. Obs.

a. 885 Will of Alfred in Earle Land Charters 148 Min yldra fæder hæfde gecweden his land on ða sperhealfe, næs on ða spinhealfe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 217 þe compaynye apes half muche anepared was. Ibid. 325 He was, in hys moder alf, Seynt Edwardes broþer. c. 1380 Wyclif. Sel. Wks. III. 248 þe Jewis seide þat Crist was not on Goddis halfe. c. 1400 Destr. Troy 13474 His beayell. On his modur halfe. 1563 DOLMAN in Mirr. Mag., Hastings lxxviii. 2 On princes halves the myghty god doth fyght.

† b. Side, part (as of one of the parties to a transaction). On (in, by) the half of: on the part of, as far as concerns, with respect to. On this half: in regard or respect of this, on this account. Obs.

1068 Charter Will. I in Eng. Hist. Rev. Oct. (1896) 741 And þær-to eake on minre healf ic heom geaf and geuþe. . . þæt land. c. 1230 Hali Meid. 7 Nu þenne on oðer half nim þe to þe worlde. 13. Coer de L. 3302 In myne half, I graunt the foreward. c. 1374 CHAUCER Troylus iv. 917 (945) It shal not lakke, certeyn, on myn halve. 1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. cxliii. 199 In that other halfe it was founde by an Enquest. . . that [etc.]. 1526 SKELTON Magnyf. 1032, I am so occupied On this half, & on every side.

† c. Hence On (in) the half of: on the part of, in the name of, as the agent or representative of, for, instead of, on or in behalf of. Obs.

c. 1200 ORMIN 2830 þatt word. . . þurh Gabriel Wass se33d o Goddes halffe. a. 1300 Floris & Bl. 144 Ber him þis ring On mine halve to tokning. c. 1380 Sir Ferumb. 90 Send hem boþe on þyn helf. 1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. cxlix. 192 We amonest yow fyrst in the popes half, that [etc.]. 1532 MORE Confut. Tindale Wks. 414/1 He wold fayne haue his false translatioun. . . sayde and songen a goddes halfe.

† d. On God's half: in God's name, for God's sake; used to add emphasis to a petition, command, or expression of consent or resignation. Obs.

a. 1225 Ancr. R. 22 Hwo se mei stonden euer on vre Leafdi wurschipe, stonde a godes halve. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 561 He let hom go a Godes halfe. c. 1369 CHAUCER Dethe Blanche 370 'A goddis halfe, in goode tyde!' quod I. c. 1430 Chev. Assigne 219 'Go we forthe, fader', quod þe childe, 'vpon goddes halfe!' a. 1529 SKELTON El. Rum-mynge 501 She yelld lyke a calf, Rise up on God's halfe.

II. 3. One of two opposite, corresponding, or equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided.

a. Of material objects, in which each half lies on one side of the dividing line (thus connected with 1).

c. 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Mark vi. 23 A half rice mines. 1207 R. GLOUC. (1724) 3 Muche del of Engolond, þe on half al bi Weste. a. 1300 Cursor M. 8715 (Cott.) Wit suerd it [child] sal be delt in tua And alþer sal haue an half (Fairf. half, Göt., Trin. a side) in hand. 1535 COVERDALE a Sam. x. 4 Hanun. . . shoue of the one halue of their beerd. 1623 SANDERSON Sermon. I. 89 Making as if he would cut the child into halves, and give either of them one half. 1666 BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual. 136 In the parting of it into halves (as when our Hazle Nuts. . . part in the middle longwise). 1717 FREZIER Voy. S. Sea 120 note, To unite the two Sides, or Halves of the Float. 1851 CARPENTER Man. Phys. 182 A continuation of the sagittal-suture down the middle, dividing it into two equal halves.

b. Of quantities or numbers, in which the half bears the same proportion to the whole as one of the halves of a material object, but all connexion with side is lost; a moiety.

c. 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Luke xix. 8 Heono half godra minra Drihten sellu ic ðorfundum [Ags. Gosp. Nu ic sylle ðearfum healf mine æhta; Hatton G. half mine ehtel]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 31 [Leir] 3ef hys twine doȝtren half, & half hym self nom. a. 1300 Cursor M. 3999 Ar he þe half o þaa haa slayn. c. 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon xxi. 464 Yf men had gyven hym the halve of all the worlde. 1563 W. FULKE Meleors iv. (1640) 47 They ascend not past the halfe of one mile in height. 1660 B. HARRIS Parvial's Iron Age 32 Ambition being the one half of the game. 1685 GRACIAN's Courtier's Orac. 157 And in that sense the ingenious Paradox is true: That the half is more than the whole. 1820

SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg. II. 129 Of this number of whales, considerably above half have been taken by five ships now in the trade. *Ibid.* 223 One-half or three fourths of an inch thick. 1883 — *Whale Fishery* 5 For sale, at one-half the cost prices.

c. After a cardinal number, as *one...and a half*. (For the earlier mode of expressing this, see **HALF** a. 2.)
 c1290 *Beket* 34 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 107 To 3eres and an half. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 4554 Three days and an half. 1430 *E. Wills* (1882) 46 A bolle pece bat weyyth vij ouunsus & halfe, and halfe a quarter. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 77 They must be set a foote and a halfe a sunder. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Caripo di Fior* 157 An hoare and a halfe after we are up. 1673 *RAY Journ.* Low C. 3 We took places in the Passage-Boat for Bruges, and at a League and halves end came to a Lock. 1700 *T. BROWN tr. Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 11 For about three parts and a half of four in the Year. 1817 *J. McLEON Voy. Alceste* II. (1820) 45 One of his attendants, received...about a dozen and a half blows with a flat bamboo.

4. More vaguely: One of two divisions more or less approaching equality: esp. with comparatives, as *the larger or better half*. † Formerly, sometimes, one of three or more divisions.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 25046 Four halues o þis werld rond. 1340 *Ayeb.* 16 Ech of þe ilke zeuen [haueades] him to-delp ine uele halues. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 13303 The more halfe of my men & my mayn shippis. 1580 etc. Better half (see **BETTER** a. 3b). 1614 *Br. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 196 One halfe of the world knowes not how the other lyes. 1661 *J. CHILDREY Brit. Baconica* 25 The top of it is hollow like the long half of an Egg. c1730 *SWIFT Direct. Servants* Wks. 1778 X. 331 Swear...it broke into three halves. 1858 *A. W. DRAYTON Sport. S. Africa* 74 The better half of a chicken-pie. 1862 *H. SPENCER First Princ.* II. v. § 55 The larger half of the phenomena.

b. *Better half*, a wife (or † husband): see **BETTER** a. 3 c. Hence, humorously, *worsser half*. 1827 *HONE Every-day Bk.* II. 388 These fair helpmates are as convivial...as their 'worsser halves'.

† **5.** One of two partners or co-sharers. *Obs.* Cf. *To go halves*, 7 f.

1520 *WHITTINGTON Vulg.* (1527) 13 Wheder you wyne or lese, I wyll be your halfe. 1591 *FLORIO and Frutes* 25 Master Iohn wyll you be halfe with me? 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr. v.* II. 78 *Bap.* Sonne, Ile be your halfe, Bianca comes. *Lnc.* Ile haue no halues: Ile beare it all my selfe.

6. Elliptical uses of **HALF** a., some sb. being omitted. *colloq.*

a. = Half-year. (Sometimes applied to a Term, after the new division of the school-year c1865). **b.** = Half-boot. **c.** = Half-pint, half-gill of spirits. **d.** = Half-back (at Football: cf. **HALF** II. 1.). **e.** = Half-mile (race); etc.
 1659 *WILLSFORD Scales Comm.* II. 29 Paving tyles...to all these pavements they make halves, to close the work at the sides and ends.

a. 1820 *LEWIS Lett.* (1870) 3 It...has completely stopped the boats for this half. 1875 *A. R. HOPE My Schoolboy Fr.* 172 This half, all my friends had returned to Westminster. 1876 *World V.* No. 109, 10 Since the school year has known the triple distribution into terms instead of the halves of our boyhood.

b. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* x. There's two pair of halves in the commercial.

c. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 27 July 4 To sustain themselves in their public duty by resort to what is technically known as 'a half'. 1891 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 7/1, I heard him call for two halves of ale and a cigar.

d. 1887 *SHEARMAN Athletics & Football* (Badm. Libr.) 306 The best halves were strong thick-set men, rather under than over middle height. 1897 *Daily Chron.* 16 Feb. 5/6 One change...occurs at half, where Mr. B. plays his first match for London.

e. 1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 635/1 The half, after a splendid race, was won by...King.

7. Phrases. **a.** † *At halves*, † *to (the) half*, † *to (the) halves*: to the extent of a half = **HALF** adv. **i.** c; imperfectly, incompletely, by halves (*obs.*). Also, in letting or hiring a house, land, or the like, *to (the) halves* = so as to have a half-share in the profits (now *U. S.*). **b.** *By halves*: to the extent of a half only; imperfectly, in part; half-heartedly, with half zeal. † **c.** *Half in half*: half (to or by half) the total amount; cent per cent (*obs.*). **d.** *In half* or *halves*: into two (more or less) equal parts. **e.** *By half*: by a great deal; much, considerably, far. **f.** *To go halves* (cf. 5): to share equally (with a person). **g.** *To cry halves*: to claim a half-share in what is shared by another. (See also 2, 3.)

a. 1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict., Hannery*, to ye halfe. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 47 b. He may occupy it by his Bayliffe, or to hawkes. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 105 Not at a rent certaine as we do in England, but to halves, or to the thirds of all graine, fruit and profits, arising of the ground. 1647 *W. BROWNE tr. Gomberville's Folexander* I. 221, I see but at halves. *Ibid.* 240 To be reveng'd at halves. a1673 *CARYL* in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* vi. 8 They do it not to halves, but thoroughly. 1697 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vi. 170 In Arphaxad...the great Age of the Ancients was cut to halves. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* 115 Nor did I do this to the halves. 1710 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Fithes* II. 104 It is usual...for the owners to let their Lands to halves to their Tenants. 1866 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Ser. II. Introd. Poems 1890 II. 188 *To the halves* still survives among us, though apparently obsolete in England. It means either to let or hire a piece of land, receiving half the profit in money or in kind.

b. 1603-87 in *FOXE A. & M.* (K. O.) 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Barlais* I. iv. 6 Faint idle Artizans...Working by halves. 1641 *SYMONDSON Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* E. Hitherto the work hath been done by the halves. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) II. xiv. l. 343 Nadir, who did nothing by halves, was determined to pull off the mask. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V.

389 A king is not to be deposed by halves. 1863 *P. BARRY Dockyard Econ.* 86 Those charged with the responsibility...should not deal by halves with a question in which all classes have so deep an interest.

c. 1583 *STUBBES Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 21 Gaining...more than half in halfe in euerie thing they buy or sell. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 170 The armie halfe in halfe in number and courage diminished. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 37 By this means they will out-last other Candles of the same stuff, almost half in halfe. 1655 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* I. 57 The price is fallen half in halfe to what it was. 1762 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* V. III. My father gained half-in-half, and consequently was as well again off.

d. 1599 *H. BUTTES Dyets drie Dinner* B viij b. First part them in halves and cut out the Cores. 1706 *S. CLARKE Attrib. God* VIII. (R.). When a square cut in halves makes two triangles, those two triangles are still only the two halves of the square. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* I. 714 Each by lightning riven in half. 1862 *CORNH. Mag.* June 723 The ball...swift enough to cut the middle stump in half.

e. [a1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xii. 18 Healfre þy swete.] ?a1400 *Morie Arth.* 2127 Thowe arte to hye by þe halfe, I hete þe in trouthe! 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 13 Shee is fayrer by one halfe than shee was before. 1658 *COCKAINE Trappolin* I. i. 'Tis better by half than a soldier. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* IV. III. Pshaw! he is too moral by half. 1858 *WHYTE MELVILLE Interpreter* xlii. Too clever by half.

f. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. iii. 270 For those that save themselves, and fly, Go halves, at least, in th' Victory. 1752 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) III. cclxxxi. 291 If you think I shall win it, you may go my halves if you please. 1835 *MARRYAT Jac. Faithf.* xxxvi. We would go halves, and share it equally. 1851-61 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* III. 122 (Farmer) He'll then again ask if anybody will go him halves. *Mod.* I will go halves with you.

g. 1659 *CLEVELAND C. Revised* 1 The devided Damme Runs to the Summons of her hungry Lamb, But when the twin cries Halves, she quits the first. 1730 *SAVAGE Horace to Scavia* 32 (L.) And he, who sees you stoop to th' ground Cries, halves! to everything you've found. 1821 *LAMB Elia Ser. I. Imperf. Sympathies.* You cannot cry halves to anything that he finds. He does not find but bring.

8. *Comb. a. attrib.*, as *half-share*. **b.** *quasi-adv.*, as *half-sharer*, *-partner*, *-worker*.

1805 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 480 That which...maketh the will of his half-partner to be wholly his own. 1603 *DEKKER Wonderf. Yeare* Eiv. Downe she lights this half-sharer, but conueis him into a by-room. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* II. v. 2 Is there no way for Men to be, but Women Must be half-workers? 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* II. viii. § 2 The metayer is at least his landlord's partner, and a half-sharer in their joint gains. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* xxv. I presented him with a half-share in my boat.

Half (häf), **a.** Forms: 1 *healf*, *healf*, 1-*half*; also 5 *halve*, *alfe*, *halff*, 5-7 *halfe*. [Common Teut.: OE. *healf*, *half* = OFris., OS. (MDu., Du., LG.) *half*, OHG. and Ger. *halb*, ON. *halfr*, (Sw. *half*, Da. *halv*), Goth. *halbs*: — OTeut. **halboz*; not known outside Teutonic. The appearance of 'side' as the oldest sense of **HALF** sb. makes the original meaning of the adj. uncertain.]

1. Being one of the two equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided; forming a half or moiety.

a. immediately preceding the sb., and preceded by a defining word (demonstrative or possessive, genitive case, etc.), as *a half length*, *his half share*.

When the two words constitute a recognized unit or individual, *half* is usually hyphenated to the sb., as in *half-crown*; see **HALF** II. The limits are necessarily undefined and vague, and the use of the hyphen is a matter of perspicuity in the particular connexion.

835 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 447, & him man selle an half swulung an ciollan den. 859 in *Earle Land Charters* 130 An healf tun que ante pertinebat to wilburgewellan. c1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbo.* in *Anglia* VIII. 208 Pritiz daga & tyn tida & healf tid. a1056 *Charter of Leofwine in Cod. Dipl.* IV. 136 Leofwine...heafð gebot healf hide landes. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Half oder priddle lot. c1205 *LAY.* 18971 Half hundred cnihten. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* vii. 267 Ich pynched on hus half acre. 1535 *COVERDALE Josh.* xii. 6 Vnto the Rubenites, Gaddites and to the halfe trybe of Manasse. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 9 ¶ I The Town has this half Age been tormented with Insects called Easie Writers. 1828 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 84 The number of half bricks in the thickness. 1865-6 *A. PHILLIPS Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 148 In five or six weeks the army was on half allowance. 1897 *Bookman* Jan. 122/2 A smudged half sheet of paper.

b. separated from the sb. by demonstrative or defining words, as *half the length*, *half my family*. (Formerly sometimes following the sb.)

The adj. character of *half* appears in OE. and early ME. by its inflexion; in mod. use it is sometimes viewed as a sb. with of suppressed, as in 'half (half of, one half of) the men were sick, a quarter or a third of them seriously ill': cf. also quot. 1667.

a1000 *Judith* 105 (Gr.) Heo healfne forcearf þone sworan him. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 78 genim healfre þa seaffe. c1205 *LAY.* 22441 Halfe þa steden, & halfe þa iweden. *Ibid.* 31874 He brohte ham halue his oxen. a1300 *Cursor M.* 13147 Þof þou ask half mi king-rike. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* III. 324 Half a shef of arwes. a1400 *CHAUCER Balade of Complaynt* 2 Complayne...might myn herte never My peynes halve. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B viij. The space of alfe a quarter of an howre. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 236 b. Halfe the charges, and halfe the wages of his souldiers. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 559 Scarce the Sun Hath finisht half his journey, and scarce begins His other half in the great Zone of Heav'n. 1724 *De Foe Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 104 He lost half his men. 1830 *SHELLEY To a Skylark* 101 Teach me half the gladness That thy brain must know. 1823 *BYRON Juan* x. lxi. The wind blew half a gale. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 612 His victory...had deprived him of half his influence.

c. esp. with sbs. denoting numbers, quantities, measures of weight, space, time, or money, as *half a dozen*, *half a bushel*, *half a pound*, *half a foot*, *half an hour*, *half a crown*.

When these are viewed as independent numbers, amounts, coins, etc., half is preceded by *a*, *the*, etc. and hyphenated to the sb., as *a half-dozen*, *the half-bushel*, *his half-pound*, *a long half-hour*, *a bad half-crown*: see **HALF** II. A half-crown is the silver coin worth 2s. 6d.; *half a crown* includes the equivalent amount in any coins, e. g. n five sixpences.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* v. 31 Hire hed was worth halue a marke. c1386 *CHAUCER Reece's T.* 324 Thou shalt a Cake of half a busshel fynde. a1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 9 Let it boyle halfe a myle wey and then set hyt down. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5058 Noght the space of half a myle, Was done the hoore of pryme. c1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 244 The whiche they recounted a half a myle fro the town. 1661 *J. CHILDREY Brit. Baconica* 49 At Avering...there are halfe a dozen, or halfe a score stones little inferior to the Stonehenge. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* II. 203 For half an inch the letters stand awry. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* I. ii. Capable of holding about half a Gallon.

d. preceding a relative clause.

(Here it may be a sb. with of omitted.) 1696 *SOUTHERNE Oron.* III. i. (Mätz. *Gram.*) If he dares half what he says, he'll be of use to us. 1733 *POPE Ess. Man* III. 162 Of half that live the butcher and the tomb. 1786 *COWPER Gratitude* 41 All these are not half that I owe.

† **2.** *Half*, preceded or followed by an ordinal numeral, was formerly used to express a half-unit less than the corresponding cardinal number; thus OE. *þridra healf*, ME. *thridde half* or *half thrid* = two and a half. *Obs.*

This is an ancient Teutonic mode of reckoning: cf. Ger. *anderthalb* (= OE. *after half*), *dritte halb*, etc. In English it is scarcely found after 1300. The expression is explained in quot. 811 as elliptical: 'two (halve) messages and a third half-message', contracted to *þridra half haza*. Hence the following sb. was originally singular, *þridde half kyð* = two and a half hide. As in Old Norse, etc., *half* was either declined as an adj. (quot. 891), or stood in the uninflected combining form.

811 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 456 Duas possessiunculas et tertiam dimediam, id est in nostra loquela, þridra half haza. 891 *O. E. Chron.*, Se bat was geworht of þriddan healfre hyde. c1000 *ÆLFERIC Gen.* viii. 3 Ða wætera...begunnon to wanigenne after ofer healfhund daga. c1200 *ORMIN* 13777 þatt sahh & herde dag3whammli3 Half ferþe 3er þe Laferd. c1205 *LAY.* 32195 Ne wunede þe king þer bute uifte half 3ere. a1300 *Cursor M.* 16590-600 Half feirth of eln was þe length. And ofer half þe brede [of þe rode]. c1300 *Beket* 11 For ful other half 3er. c1300 *Harrow.* *Hell* 45 Thrity wynter and thridde half yer Hav y woned in londe her.

3. In reference to space or distance: Half the length (or breadth) of. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* xxvii. 61 They waded in the blood vnto the half legge. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 74 Their hair...hangs down over their shoulders to half their backs. *Ibid.* 302 A Casaque, or Coat, which falls down to half the leg. 1681 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1628/1 Soon after the Algerine fell astern, and there lay within half Pistol shot. 1692 *Ibid.* No. 2776/4 They saw our Fleet off of Portland, half Channel over. 1727 *A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvi. 50 The lower Part of the Frock reaching Half-thigh down.

4. As a measure of degree: Attaining only half-way to completeness or to the actual action, quality, or character in question; falling short of the full or perfect thing; partial, imperfect, incomplete. (Const. as in 1 a.)

In this use now more usually hyphenated: see **HALF**.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 27341 He leide penant to half reuing. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 899 Both daws and halfe foolos may bee made ministers or byshoppes. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* IV. v. 116 b. The greater part whereof being halfe christians. 1653 *SIR E. NICHOLAS in N. Papers* (Camden) II. 22 Bargaining, conditional, or half ways beget nothing but factions and divisions. a1765 *Young Wks.* (1767) IV. 81 (Jod.) Half converts to the right. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 198 Contented with half views of things and truths. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 185 A half toleration, known by the name of the indulgence. 1858 *C. HUNT in Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 84 Steam should be shut off to half speed. 1862 *WHATELY in Life* (1866) II. 392 A half measure is not a medium between two extremes, but a medium between what is right and what is wrong—between what will effect its purpose and what will not.

Half, *v.* *Obs.* and *dial.* *f. HALVE* *v.* (q.v.); also *colloq.* in sense To 'be half', go halves.

1880 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 5, I asked Sir G. C. if he would 'half'. He consented. I paid for the horse, he repaying me afterwards, and also paying half the training expenses.

Half (häf), *adv.* [OE. *half*, *healf*, in composition; in OE. sometimes, and in ME. often, written separate. Both usages are now found, usually with no difference of sense: see **HALF** I.]

1. To the extent or amount of half. Hence loosely: In part, partially; to a certain extent, in some degree.

a. qualifying an adjective.

[971 *Blickl. Hom.* 203 Ða hæþnan leode, þa þe lifdon heora burn half-cwice.] c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Half quic ho wes. c1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1697 *Lucrèce*, They were halfe ydel, as hem thoghten. c1425 *Voc.* in *Wulker* 668/39 *Surdaster*, a.-wm, halfe edde. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xix. civ. Thither she ran with speed, Like one half mad. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 96 Halfe wilde beasts. 1657 *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 64 Fill it half full of water. 1828 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* vi. (1869) 258 Governments which are styled by

writers on positive international law *half sovereign states*. 1834 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* ii, 'I am half sick of shadows' said The Lady of Shalott. 1878 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng. xix*. 106 Half wild with rage and grief.

b. qualifying a pa. pple.

c1380 *Sir Ferunb*. 3569 Er þay wern oæt half y-dyzt, þus barons come oppon hem 1737. c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 228 We ben halfe discomfited. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV*, 199 b, The erle had not halfe tolde his tale. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* H v j b, Coleworts. Halfe sodden, make soluble. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Salvy. Ess.* 8 In her halfe ruin'd cell. *Ibid.* 432, I am halfe perswaded that if hee had but a balladmakers poetry, he would sooner make an Epitaph. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 1673 12 Dinner being near half done. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 66 ¶ 5 A Man's Life is half spent before he is taken notice of. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian x*, Half hidden behind a little forest of palms and ferns.

c. qualifying a pr. pple. or verb.

1423 JAS. I *Kings O.* lxxiii, Half sleeping and half swoon, in such a wise. 1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 1 This hinder nyct half sleping I lay. 1608 BR. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* 135 Half reading every cell. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 162, I half suspect some concurrent affections. 1674 tr. Scheffer's *Lapland* 12 A bow which a Norwegian can scarce half bend. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxxi, On entering he half turned to look back. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* 273 He.. half wished he had not come.

d. qualifying an adv. or advb. phrase.

a1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 40 Nys non so 3eep, ne half so free. 1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 225 There may no mannes private Ben heald half so well. c1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 128 Half in wraith fraut him gan he gang. 1590-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 740 A man halfe beside himself. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 191 The three Spaniards were halfe of the same mind. 1674 S. VINCENT *Yng. Gallant's Acad.* 18 Caudle will not go down half so sweetly as this will. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* Wks. 1753 I. 132 The lily was not half so fair, Nor half so sweet the rose. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 66, I rowed half round.. the first Day. 1832 Half right, half-left (see HALF-II d).

2. Used correlatively: Half..half....

(Now sometimes hyphenated to the following word; but this is unnecessary.)

944 in Earle *Laud Charters* 179 Donne is þæt land æt snoces cumber healf þæs cinges healf ucer brentinges. c1000 ÆLFERIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 109/16 Onocentaurus, half man and half assa. c1205 LAY. 1330 Hit is half mon & half fish. 1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 304 He was half man and half beste. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 86 The Sonne.. halfe above the Horizont, and half under. 1591 PETTIE *Guazdo's Chv. Conv.* i. (1586) 23, I ment not that they are halfe good, and halfe evil. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 60 An evil man is halfe a beast, and halfe a Divell. 1708 MONTREUX *Rabelais* iv. lxxvii. (1737) 27 With..one of his Stockins, half on half off, about his Heel. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* lxxxiv, Half shewing, half concealing all The uncouth trophies of the hall. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 78 A kind of pointing look, half kind, and half reproachful. 1858 ABR. LINCOLN *Sp.* 16 June in *Life* (1890) II. viii. 137, I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free.

3. Not half: a long way from the due amount; to a very slight extent; in mod. slang and colloq. use = not at all, the reverse of, as 'not half bad' = not at all bad, rather good.

1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warrens* Lowe C. ii. 66 b, They were not halfe well provided to go awaie upon the spur. 1619 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Conv.* v. B. Jonson xi. (1842) 11 Sir W. Alexander was not half kinde unto him, and neglected him. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. i. iii. II. 30 He thought this was hard teaching, he did not half like it. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s. v., 'He's nut hauf a bad an', i.e. he is a fair, respectable person. 1859 HUGHES *Scouring W. Horse* vi. 133, I didn't half like the way in which Miss Lucy was running on. 1871 PLANCHÉ *King Christmas*, He never admits a thing is good, but merely 'not half bad'. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* Pref., One or two friends to whom I showed these papers in MS. observed that they were not half bad.

4. Idiomatic uses, in which half is now adverbial, though probably originally the adj. or sb.

a. In stating the time of day, *half past* (or *after*) *one* or *one o'clock*, etc. = half an hour past the hour named. (In Scotland, 'half' is often prefixed to the following hour, as in Ger. *halb elf*, etc.)

1750 G. B. DODDINGTON *Diary* (1785) 74 Just at half past twelve she was delivered of a Prince. a1791 GROSE *Olio* (1796) 107 C. Pray what's o'clock? W. It will be half ten. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 494 From half after seven.. they remained exposed to the fire.. till nine o'clock. 1819 BYRON *Jun.* i. civ, About the hour Of half-past six. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 294 Flucker informed her that the nock said 'half eleven'—Scotch for 'half-past ten'. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Apr. 445 It was half after eight o'clock one evening.

b. *Naut.* In soundings the names of two points of the compass, *half* = half a point (i.e. 5°) from the first towards the second point mentioned.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 17 Bearing South East half East, distant six leagues. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 252 We.. altered our course from north to east half-south by the compass.

c. *Naut.* In soundings, *half* before a humeral adds half to it; thus *half four* = 4½ fathoms.

1809 TREMENEER in *Naut. Chron.* XXIII. 101 The ship..shoaled her water to a half three. 1840 MARRVAT *Poor Jack* xlvii, We shall have *half four* directly, and after that the water will deepen. c1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 43 Suppose 4½ fathoms, what soundings would you call? And a half four.

Half, in comb. [OE. *half*, *healf*, was regularly combined with an adj. or pple., as in *healfwite*, *healfdead*, *healfswilt*, *healfread*, *healfsoden*, *healf-*

slæpiende; also with a sb., as *healfheafod* forehead, *healfmann*, *healfpenig*, *healfrendel* hemisphere. In OTeut. *half* appears to have been a later substitute for the original *sami*-, OE. *sam-*, as in OHG. *samigec*, OS. *samigec*, OE. *samigec* half alive, so *samibærnd* half-burnt, *sambrice* a half-breath; = L. *sēmi* in *sēmidotus*, *sēmiwitus*, *sēmicotus*, *sēmidemus*, *sēmiomus*, etc.; Gr. *ἡμι-* in *ἡμιβάροπος*, *ἡμιπλήρης*, *ἡμιάνθρωπος*, *ἡμίθεος*, etc.; Skr. *sāmi*, in *sāmiyāva* half alive, etc.]

I. In adverbial relation.

1. With adjectives and pa. pples. Already in OE.: see above. Very common in later use, esp. with pa. pples., to which *half* may be prefixed whenever the sense suits: e.g. *half-afraid*, *-awake*, *-blind*, *-crazy*, *-deaf*, *-drunk*, *-full*, *-human*, *-learned*, *-mad*, *-open*, *-raw*, *-ripe*, *-savage*, *-true*; *half-armed*, *-ashamed*, *-bent*, *-buried*, *-cured*, *-disposed*, *-done*, *-dressed*, *-eaten*, *-educated*, *-finished*, *-formed*, *-hidden*, *-opened*, *-roasted*, *-ruined*, etc., etc. With adjs. expressing shape, it implies the form of half the figure, as *half-cordate*, *-sagittate*, *-terete*.

The two elements are often written separately when the adj. is in the predicate (see HALF-adv. 1); the use of the hyphen mostly implies a feeling of closer unity of notion in the compound attribute, as in *half-blind*, *half-dressed*, *half-raw*, viewed as definite states; but it is often merely for greater syntactical perspicuity, on which ground it is regularly used when the adjective is attributive, thus *I am half dead* (or *half-dead*) *with cold*; a *half-dead dog*.

a. in the predicate.

c893 K. ÆLFRED *Ors.* iii. ix. § 4 & funde hiene.. healf-cucne. a1000 *Elene* 133 (Gr.) Sume healfcwe fluzon on fæsten. c1000 ÆLFERIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 163/7 *Subalbus*, *healfwit*. c1475 *Nom.* *Ibid.* 710/3 *Semicecus*, *halfblind*. a1626 BACON (J.). The officers of the kings household.. must look both ways, else they are but half-sighted. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* i. (1709) 29 As if they were half-ashamed to own us. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* iv. 144 Her eyes half-languishing, half-drown'd in tears. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 340 A rascal half-drunk. 1725 POPE *Odys.* III. 144 Leave half-heard the melancholy tale. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxi. 271 Being half-vexed, and half-afraid of his rallery. 1746 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 329 Either half-educated or cock-brained by nature. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 58 Stipules ovate, half-cordate. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. iv. (1868) 123 Stories of it, some false and some half-true. 1863-5 J. THOMSON *Sunday at Hampstead* v. The meat half-done, they tore it and devoured. 1868 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 80 Half-sterile, i.e. produce half the full number of offspring. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 8. 279 Amphitropous, also termed.. Half-anatropous. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 196, I am more than half-disposed to go along with you in what you say.

b. as attribute.

1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* i. viii. § 10 Certaine halfewaking men. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 54 The half-blown Rose. 1635 DONNE *Serm.* lxxvi. 667 The Half-present Man, he whose body is here and minde away. 1629 CHAFMAN *Jwenal* Sat. v. 293 That half-eat hare will fall.. to our shares. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 16 And clo'd his her speech with an half-dying swoon. 1687 DRYDEN *Find & P.* III. 409 The clown under, and half-read gentleman. a1711 KEN *Hymnothee* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 333 Half-form'd Words. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxii. 196 The half-shut door conceal'd his lurking foes. 1772 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 453 Half-digested food. 1786 tr. Beckford's *Vathek* (1868) 10 The learned, the half-learned, and those who were neither. 1827 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 223 In one of his half-earnest, half-joking moods. 1847 *Southey Hist. Penins. War* II. 679 The half-armed, half-clothed, half-hungry Aragoneses. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* viii. i. § 37 Some half-informed critics. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 13 Her half-childish, half-womanly grief. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Life* xii. 220 A little half-coloured child. from India. 1862 ANSTEN *Channel* Lit. iv. xxi. (ed. 2) 494 List of half-hardy plants. 1874 J. SULLY *Sensat. & Instint.* 95 Vague and half-thought-out recollections.

c. Hence derivatives, as half-dressedness.

1887 *Daily News* 29 June 5/4 That delicious condition of half-dressedness.

2. With adverbs, as half-angrily, -ashamedly, -blindly, -divinely, -learnedly, -questioningly, etc.; half-left, -right, -round, etc. (Cf. HALF-adv. 1 d.)

c1700 WATTS *Lyric P.*, To Mitio Pt. III. ii. Wks. 1813 IX. 200 Damon is half-divinely blest. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. 296 Struggling half-blindly, as in bitterness of death against that! 1863 MRS. WHITNEY *Faith Gurney's Girlhood* i. 10 Holding the bank-note half-ashamedly in her hand. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 141/2 The.. little trot.. lipped, half-coaxingly, half-questioningly.

3. With verbs, as half-believe, -deify, -fill, -make, -murder, -poison. (Cf. HALF-adv. 1 c.)

1674 *Wood Life* 2 Feb. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 281 Men that half-hung themselves to try how it was. 1777-46 THOMSON *Summer* 130 Locks. That half-embroid' her in a humid veil. 1823 J. BACOCK *Don. Amusem.* 60 Half-filling a bottle with water. 1834 H. MARTINEAU *Farrers* ii. 25 Two out of the remaining four halfstarved for their chair. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlv, He half-murdered a ferret. 1850 MARG. FULLER *Woman* 1918 C. (1862) 343 Madame Recamier is half-reclining on a sofa. 1860 FUSEY *Min. Proph.* 60 The mind which before was.. half-defined. 1876 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 125 We shall not only halve, but half-halve, or quarter the aberration. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvii. 477 In Cicero Nature half-made a great man.

4. Special comb.: half-equant a. (Bot.) =

OBVOLUTE: cf. *demi-equant*; half-high a. (see quot.); half-imperial a., half imperial-folio size; half-large a., (a card) 3 x 2½ inches (Jacobi *Printer's Vocab.*); half-saved a., half-witted (*dial.*).

1891 *Daily News* 18 Nov. 3/1 An evening dress to be worn by a very young girl is made 'half-high', which means that the bodice is to be cut away to a line midway between the neck and bust. 1893 COLLINGWOOD *Life Ruskin* I. 92 Ruskin made sketch after sketch on the 'half-imperial board. 1896 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 6/5 He generally completed a half-imperial sketch.. in two hours. 1834 *Southey Doctor* x. 115 He was what is called 'half-saved'. Some of his faculties were more than ordinarily acute, but the power of self-conduct was entirely wanting in him. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. iii. 100 He was what the villagers called 'half-saved'; not absolutely imbecile.

II. In attributive relation to a sb.

Of these there were already a few instances in OE. (e.g. *healfmann* 'semivir', *healfpenig*, *healfrendel* hemisphere); their number has been enormously increased in later times, especially through the practice of hyphenating an adjective and substantive when these have a special or individualized application. These combinations may be distributed among the following classes:

a. In names of Coins, Weights, Measures of space, quantity, time, etc., as *half-barrel*, *-bit*, *-cent*, *-cooper*, *-farthing*, *-firkin*, *-florin*, *-foot*, *-hogshead*, *-inch*, *-joe*, *-mile*, *-mutchkin*, *-peck*, *-pint*, *-pipe*, *-pound*, *-quarter*, *-quartern*, *-tierce*. Cf. DEMI-7. Also HALF-ANGEL, -CROWN, -DOLLAR, -HOUR, -MINUTE, etc. These forms may also be used attrib. as in *half-inch board*, *half-mile race*, *half-quartern loaf*, etc.

1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 23 Preamble, Every barell, *half barrel and firkin. c1782 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. App. 173 The smallest coin.. is the 'half-bit, or 1-20 of a dollar. a1824 R. PATTERSON cited in WORCESTER 1846 for *Half-cent. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, Half-cent, a copper coin of the United States.. weighing 94 grains, current from 1793 to 1857. 1836 W. H. MAXWELL *Capt. Blake* II. i, Carrying off diurnally his *half-cooper of port. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Half-farthing, a British copper coin.. the number.. issued between 1852 and 1854 was 2,621,784. c1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 129 Pe secunde *half-fote wose in coueetise is rauene. 1707 *Land. Gas.* No. 4337/4, 40 *half Hogsheads, of true neat Bourdeaux Brandy. 1820 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 194 Defended by plates of *half-inch iron. 1828 GREENER *Gunnery* 53 An half-inch boiler plate. 1777 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 470 Guineas, *half joes, and milled dollars in as high estimation as in Pennsylvania. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 86 Distant from the towne some *half mile. *Mod.* The winner of the half-mile race in the Oxford University Sports. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* i, He might have stayed to take a *half-mutchkin extraordinary with his crouy the hostler. 1753 *Scotts Mag.* June 310/1 Each.. received a 'half-peck loaf. 1611 COTGR., *Demi-sexier*, the quarter of a French pinte, and much about our *half pinte. 1744 BERKELEY *Lett.* 21 Aug. Wks. 1871 IV. 299 Either in halfpint or quarter-pint glasses. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 186 An old half-pint bottle. 1552 HULOET, *Half-poude, *selibra*. Half pounde wayght, *semisiss*. 1525 COVERDALE *Neh.* iii. 16 The ruler of the 'half quarter of Bethzur. 1883 *Land. Gas.* No. 2078/4 Lace, three half quarters broad. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 224 Half-quarter repeaters, instead of giving the minutes, strike one additional blow if the half quarter has passed. *Mod. Alm.* 8 Feb., Half-Quarter Day. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* v. A *half-quartern loaf and a piece of cheese. 1708 MONTREUX *Rabelais* v. xlv. (1737) 191 A *Half-Tierce, or Hogshead.

b. In Heraldry = DEMI-B I, as half-belt, -cheek-bit, -spade, -spear.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. vii. 44 He beareth Gules, an Horse Bit, Argent. Some do call it.. an Half-Cheek-Bit. *Ibid.* viii. 5 He beareth Vert, an Half Spade. 1828 BERRY *Enycl. Her. s.v. Spade*, This..spade is borne in the arms of Swettenham, but they appear as half-spades. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Heraldry*, Half-belt and four buckles.

c. In Artillery, Arms, denominating a piece of half the size of the full-sized piece, or a shortened size of the latter, as *half-armor*, *-cannon*, *-culverin*, *-falconet*, *-head-piece*, *-lance*. Cf. DEMI-2-4. Also HALF-PIKE, -SWORD, etc.

1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 188 *Half-Armour, the period of the partial use of armour, extending to the commencement of the 18th century. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* 1 Cor. xi. 30 (1867) 86 Sometimes He shooteth *half cannon. 1676 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1116/3 A Battery of 12 Half-Cannon. 1611 FLORIO, *Mezza testa*, a kind of halve skull, or *halfe head-peece. 1868 KIRK *Chas. Bold* III. v. i. 332 Armed with a *half-lance.

d. In Military tactics, dress, etc., as *half-squadron*, *-turn*, *-wheel*; *half-battery*, *-company*, *-distance*, *-file*, (see quots.); *half-mounting*, the underclothing and minor articles of apparel belonging to a soldier's outfit in the 18th c. Cf. DEMI-6. Also HALF-FACE, etc.

1800 *War Office Order* 9 Apr. in *Grose Milit. Antig.* (1801) II. 186 In lieu of the former articles of clothing, called half-mounting, two pair of good shoes of the value of five shillings and sixpence each pair. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 73 The..troops wheel half right. *Ibid.* 99 The Base Troop wheels more than a half-wheel. *Ibid.* 103 The Troops wheel half-left. 1853 STOCQUER *Milit. Enycl.*, *Half-companies* are the same as subdivisions, equal to two stations. *Half-distance* is the regular interval or space between troops drawn up in ranks, or standing in column. *Half-files* is half the given number of any body of men

drawn up two deep. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 11 Right half turn. Front turn. *Ibid.* 30 A battalion in open, or half-distance Column. *Ibid.* 134 Three subdivisions constitute a half-battery.

e. In *Fortification*, as *half-bastion*, *half-caponier* (Sir G. Duckett, *Mil. Dict.*), *half-sap*: see *DEMI-BASTION*, etc.; *half-merlon*, that solid portion of a parapet which is at the right or left extremity of a battery. Also *HALF-CIRCLE*, -*MOON*.

1710 *Land. Gas. No. 4721* We shall be obliged to finish it by the half Sap.

f. *Naut.* and *Ship-building*: *half-beam* (see quot. 1850); *half-board*, an evolution by which a sailing vessel is luffed up into the wind with everything shaking, and then, before she has quite lost way, permitted to fall off on the same tack: see *BOARD* *sb.* 15; *half-breadth* (see quot.); *half-breadth staff*, a rod having marked upon it half the length of each beam in the ship (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *half-floor*, -*point*, -*port*, -*top*, *half-watch tackle* (see quots.); † *half-wind*, a side-wind. Also *HALF-TIMBER*.

1835 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 415 The "half-beams are all to be of fir. c1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 95 *Half-Beams* are short beams introduced to support the deck where there is no framing. 1863 *Lucas Seaman'ship* (ed. 2) 484 In a tideway the "half-board is of great use. 1799 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) D ij b. The breadth of the ship at every top-timber is limited by an horizontal line drawn on the floor-plane, called the "half-breadth of the top-timbers. c1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 66 The "half-floors" are pieces of timber placed between the "cross pieces", to which they are "coaked" and bolted. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-book*, "Half-point, a subdivision of the compass card, equal to 5° 37' of the circle. c1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 122 "Half-ports, a sort of shutters made of deal, and fitted to the stops of those ports which have no hanging lids. c1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 76 The "half-tops are bolted to the cross trees, and the sleepers are bolted above the trussle trees. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 317 A luff tackle, or "half watch tackle, consists of one double and one single block: the fall is fixed to the single. 1611 *COTGER, Demivent*, a side-winde, or "half-winde.

g. In *Music*, as *half-cadence*, -*close*, an imperfect cadence; *half-demisiquaver*; *half-rest* (U.S.), a minim rest; *half-shift*, -*stop* (see quots.). Cf. *DEMI-B.* Also *HALF-NOTE*, -*tone*.

1880 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. T.*, "Half-cadence. If the last chord is the dominant and is preceded by the chord of the tonic, the cadence is called half or imperfect. 1867 *MACFARREN Harmony* i. 20 A "half close is when a passage ends upon the chord of the dominant, regardless of what harmony may precede it. 1881 *Academy* 6 Nov. 355 The "half demisiquaver is still much used. 1880 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. T.*, "Half-shift, a position of the hand in violin playing. It lies between the open position and the first shift. 1880 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* (1881) 146 A stop is a set of pipes that run in order from the one end to the other of the clavier. If this set... discontinues at any portion of the keyboard, it is said to be a "half stop. *Ibid.*, Half Stops, properly so called, have practically gone out of fashion.

h. Applied to a stuff which is half of inferior material, as *half-gause*, -*silk*, -*worsted*, -*yarn*.

1759 *SYMMER in Phil. Trans.* L. 360 The sort I fixed upon, is what is called "half gauze. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 66 Ladies, you are mistaken in the stuff; 'tis "half silk. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 217 No fewer than 443 silklooms, 149 of half-silks. 1594 *BLUNDEVELL Exerc.* v. iii. (ed. 7) 533 Worsteds, and "half Worsteds.

i. In *Games*, as *half-back* (*Football*), a position immediately behind the 'forwards'; a player in this position; *half-ball* (*Billiards*): see quot. 1850; *half-hit* (*Cricket*), a mistimed hit that sends the ball into the air; *half-volley* (*Cricket*, *Football*, etc.), a ball which pitches so that it can be hit or kicked as soon as it rises from the ground; hence *half-volleying* *vbl.* *sb.* Also *HALF-BOWL*, etc.

1882 *Standard* 20 Nov. 278 The "half-backs...effectually checked the threatened danger. 1887 *SHEARMAN Athletics & Football* (Badm. Libr.) 246 A good half-back must be a versatile player. 1850 *Boken's Hand-bk. Games* 524 A "half ball, or a contact in which the half of one ball is covered by half of the other, produces in each an equal motion, both with regard to direction, strength, and velocity. 1888 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/5 Caught at extra mid-off from a "half-hit. c1880 A correspondent says: A "half-volley at cricket is a ball bowled up so as to pitch just about the point at which the batsman has a good reach. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* viii. 233 Occasionally you may get a half-volley on the pads. 1875 "STONEHENGE *Brit. Sports* III. I. v. § 4. 691 "Half-volleying consists in playing the ball when close to the ground, immediately after it has been dropped.

j. In *Bookbinding*, 'half' signifies that only the back and corners of the binding consist of the material specified; e.g. *half-calf*, *half-russia*.

1844 *Catal. Messrs. C. Knight & Co.* 8 Half Morocco or Russia. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* viii. (1885) 102 None of your "half-calf" economies in that volume! *Mod. Bookseller's Catal.*, Original half sheep.

k. In names of animals, as *HALF-APPE*, *HALF-ASS*, *HALF-SNIPE*, etc.

l. Applied to various articles and structures of about half the usual or full size or length, as *half-case*, -*door*, -*frame*, -*furnace*, -*gaiter*, -*gown*, -*hatch*, -*head* bedstead, -*hessian*, -*hose*, -*jar*, -*shirt*, -*sleeve*, -*stocking*, -*tester*, -*tub*, -*veil*, -*wicket*. Cf. *DEMI-B.* II. Also *HALF-BOOT*, etc.

1888 *JACOBI Printer's Voc.*, "Half cases, small cases used

for jobbing purposes. 1740 *DYCHE & PARDON, Hash*, a small iron or brass fastening to a hatch or "half-door. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chas.* iii. The half-door of the bar. 1888 *JACOBI Printer's Voc.*, "Half frames, small composing frames made to hold one pair of cases only. 1775 F. MARION in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. (1883) 546 A Black half-gaiters. 1552 *HULOET*, "Half gowne, *hemistogium*. 1886 *WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge* I. 88 A "half-hatch door. 1598 *Two King's Coll. ibid.* III. 325 Item a "halfie head bedstead of walnuttree. 1837 *LYTTON E. Maltrav* 76 A pair of "half-hessians completed his costume. 1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 588 Lambs-wool and Cashmere hose and "half-hose. 1897 *SHAKES. 2 Hen. IV.* v. iv. 24 If you be not swing'd, lie forswore "halfie Kirtles. 1689 *Land. Gas. No. 2477* 4 A sad coloured Cloth Coat, with...blue "half Sleeves. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Jnrl. in Acc. Ser. Late 10 y.* 1 (1711) 104 Some wear "Half-Stockings. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 206 The old stratagem...of turning a light adrift, in a "half tub. 1844 *ALB. SMITH Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1856) I. viii. 60 The "half-wicket that closed the entrance.

m. In various connexions: as *half-barbarian*, -*battle*, -*belief*, -*believer*, -*christian*, -*conformity*, -*defence*, -*defender*, -*honesty*, -*knowledge*, -*look*, -*principle*, -*quotation*, -*reason*, -*reasoning*, -*repentance*, -*servant*, -*service*, -*sleep*, -*view*, -*whisper*. (In most of these *half* has an adverbial force.)

1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 9 To speak as half-defenders of the faults. *Ibid.* v. lxxxi. § 4 They judge conclusions by demi-premises and half-principles. 1690 *LOCKE Govt.* I. ii. (Rtdg.) 6 It is no injury to call an half-quotation an halfreason. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* II. viii. 276 Half-views, which shew but Part of an Object. 1768 *BOSWELL Corsica* II. (ed. 2) 120 A parcel of half-barbarians. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 367 A kind of half-reasoning, that suffices to raise difficulties but not pursue them to an issue. 1817 *J. Scott Paris Revist.* (ed. 4) 237 A kind of stupefied half-sleep. 1837 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 57 To admit of no half-conformity in religion. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* iv. 219 Richter says of Luther's words, "his words are half-battles". 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 2 The character of Jehu and his half-belief. *Ibid.* 188 A half-repentance is no repentance. *Ibid.* 199 Another instance of this half-service. 1865 - *Truth Eng. Ch.* 3 Unbelievers, or half-believers. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxii. A voice said brokenly in a half-whisper. 1870 *LOWELL Study Week.* 349 That half-knowledge which is more mischievous in an endor than down-right ignorance.

n. In specific combinations: † *half-almond stitch*; *half-arm*, half arm's length; *half-barrel*, a semicylindrical (vaulting); *half-bend*, a half fillet for the head; *half-bent*, (a) the condition of being half-bent; (b) the catch by which the hammer of a gun is placed at half-cock; † *half-bloom*, the round mass of iron taken from the puddling furnace, which was hammered and shingled into a 'bloom'; *half-boarder*, one who has half his board, a day-boarder; *half-box*, a box open at one side; *half-braid* (see quot.); *half-bull*, a pontifical letter issued by a new pope before his coronation, so called because the *bull* is impressed with only one side of the seal, that representing the apostles (Giry); *half-catch*, *half-chronometer* (see quots.); *half-class*, a class that is half one and half another; *half-column*, a column or pilaster half projecting from a flat surface; *half-communion*, communion in one kind, as practised in the R. C. Ch.; † *half-compass*, hemisphere: see *COMPASS* *sb.* 5 b; *half-course*, *half-coward* (see quots.); *half-dike*, a sunk fence; *half-flat*, † (a) one of the shapes into which a 'bloom' of iron was worked; (b) half of a *FLAT* (*sb.* 2) or entire storey of a house; *half-hatchet*, 'a hatchet with one straight line, all the projection of the bit being on the side towards the hand' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *half-header*, a half-brick used to close the work at the end of a course; *half-house*, a shed open at the side; a hovel; *half-hunt* (*Bell-ringing*): see *HUNT*; † *half-labour*, *half-margin* (see quots.); *half-mask*, a mask covering part of the face, such as is worn with a *DOMINO*; † *half-member*, a semicolon; *half-plate*, *half-press* (see quots.); *half-principal* (*Carpentry*), 'a rafter which does not extend to the crown of the roof' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *half-pull* (*Bell-ringing*): see quot.; *half-relief* = *demi-relief* (see *DEMI* 12); *half-royal*, a kind of millboard or pasteboard; *half-shade* (*Painting*), a shade of half the extreme depth; *half-sheet* (*Printing*), the off-cut portion of a duodecimo (Knight, 1875); *half-shoe*, see quot.; also a shoe on one side only of a horse's foot; *half-sole*, that part of the sole of a boot or shoe which extends forward from the shank to the toe; hence *half-sole* *v.*; *half-space* = *HALF-SPACE* 2; † *half-sphere*, hemisphere; † *half-square* (see quot. 1674); *half-stitch*, a loose open stitch in braid work or pillow-lace making (Caulfield *Dict. Needlew.* 259); *half-storey*, an upper storey half the height of which is in the walls and half in the roof; *half-stuff* (*Paper-making*), partly prepared pulp; *half-swing* plough (see quot.); *half-text*, a size of handwriting half the size of 'text' or large hand; *half-throw*, -*travel*, half

the full movement of a piston, valve, etc.; *half-tint* (see quot. 1851); *half-title*, the short title of a book often placed in front of the full title; *half-tongue* (*Law*), a jury of which one half were foreigners, formerly allowed to a foreigner tried on a criminal charge; *half-trap*, a semicircular depression in a sewer pipe; † *half-vowel*, a semivowel; † *half-vowelish* *a.*, of the nature of a semivowel; *half-water* = *HALF-TIDE*; *half-world*, hemisphere; the *demi-monde*.

1611 *FLORIO, Messo-mandolo*, Seamsters call it the "half-almond stitch. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 18 Each fought at "half-arm for superiority. 1879 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 56 The abandonment of the "half-barrel vaulting of the aisles. 1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 48 Canute's queen wears...either the diadem or the "half-bend. 1774 *GOLDSM. Grecian Hist.* II. 11 With one leg put forward, and the knee upon the "half-bent. 1881 *GREENER The Gun* 259 A half-bent in the tumbler that prevents the hammer being accidentally pushed down. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 934 The Metal runs together into a round Mass or Lump, which they call a "Half-Bloom. 1711 *STERLE Spect.* No. 36 P 8 They [birds]... may be taken as "Half-Boarders. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xlii. The half-boarders whispered their fears to the ushers. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* 479 The support is provided with two "half-boxes. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 42 "Half, or Shadow, or Lace Braid, the passament is picked, as in cloth braid, and twelve pairs of bobbins put on. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Aug. 6/4 What is called the "half-catch" system-i. e., the owner of the boat (who is usually a fisherman) provides the fishing gear, and receives in return half of the total catch of fish. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 115 "Half Chronometer...originally used to denote watches having an escapement compounded of the lever and chronometer, appears now to be applied to fine lever watches which have been adjusted for temperature. 1845 Mrs. S. C. HALL *Whiteby* ix. 76 There was nothing...to distinguish L. M. from the "half class - neither gentleman nor farmer. 1726 LEONI *Aberth's Archit.*, *Life* 4 Four "half Columns of the composite order. 1687 *Reflect. Hawk & Panther* 27 The "Half-Communion is no older, than the time of Aquinas. 1587 *GOLDING De Moray* vi. 72 The day sun...which inlighteneth not only the "half compass whereon he shineth, but also even a part of that which seeth him not. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining*, "Half-course, half on the level and half on the dip. 1861 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. 1. 41 Unless the whole evening's milk is skimmed and added to the whole new morning's milk-in which case the cheese made is "half-coward - the produce, whether single or double, is said to be whole-milk cheese. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* V. 421 Ditches, hedges, and "half-dikes or sunk fences. 1795 *Reperit. Arts* in J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* (1831) I. 124 Anconies, bars, "half flats. 1880 *MASSON in De Quincey's Wks.* I. Gen. Pref. 16 A half-flat set of apartments on the second floor of...a house of six such half-flats in all, accessible by a common stair. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 342 A Hovel or "half House for them to run into. 1895 R. KIRLING in *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 3/1 When they were tired Kotoku would make what the hunters call a "half-house". 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* II. 443 The rent was frequently paid in kind, or in what was called "half-labour... One-half of the crop went to the landlord. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* iii. 13 The Paper must be folded in the centre, lengthways, by which it will be divided, equally, into what is technically termed "half-margin. *Ibid.*, All Official Letters for the Inspector-General are...to be written on half margin. 1762 *LOWTH Introd. Eng. Gram.* (1838) 195 The Semicolon, or "Half-member, is a less constructive part, or subdivision, of a sentence or member. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 116 [A] "Half plate...[is] a watch in which the top pivot of the fourth wheel pinion is carried in a cock so as to allow the use of a larger balance. 1888 *JACOBI Printer's Voc.*, *Half plate paper*, machine made paper of fine and soft texture used for woodcuts. 1883 *PERCY Smith Gloss. Terms*, "Half-press, the work done by one man at a printing-press. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 90 Ringing at "Half-pulls is now the modern general Practice: that is, when one Change is made at Fore-stroke, another at Back-stroke, etc. 1872 *ELLACOMBE Ch. Bells* *Devon* iii. 36 What the trade would probably consider a 'pull' is, in ringing, termed only a half-pull. 1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch Club* 240 Paint the "half-shades in first. 1552 *HULOET*, "Half shoes beyng of suche fashion, that aboute they cover but the toes. 1861 F. W. ROBINSON *No Church* ii. I. 71 Two days at Penberriog to rest his ankle and get his boots "half-soled. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 439 The floor between the two flights is termed a "half-space or resting-place. 1611 B. JONSSON *Cataline* i. i. Let...day, At shewing but thy head forth, start away from this "half-sphere. 1662 *Perrys Diary* 18 Aug. The whole mystery of "off (half) square, wherein the King is abused in the timber which he buys. 1674 *LEYBOURN Compl. Surv.* 345 Most Artificers when they meet with Squared Timber, whose breadth and depth are unequal...usually add the breadth and depth together, and take the half for a Mean Square, and so proceed...If the difference be great, the Error is very obnoxious either to Buyer or Seller. 1618 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 206 The "halfie storie to be eight foote and a halfie. 1886 *Ibid.* II. 737 The dormer-gables of the half-storey. 1766 C. LEADBETTER *Royal Gauger* II. xiv. (ed. 6) 370 In these Mortars the Rags are beaten into what is called "Halfstuff. 1836 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 764 A mill in which the rags are ground to a coarse imperfect pulp, called half stuff. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, "Half-swing Plough, a plough in which the mould-board is a fixture. 1845 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 322 Writing in "half text on ruled paper. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 328/1 The brilliant lights relieving from a large proportion of "half tints. 1851 *Dict. Archit.*, *Half-tint*,...in a monochrome, it embraces all gradations between positive white and black. 1879 *FURNIVALL New Shaks. Soc. Rep.* 8 The notes on the back of the "half-title of the Part. 1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 21 All Attaints...upon any Record, wherein the trial and enquest was by "halfie tongue. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herbert's Husb.* I. (1586) 11 Varro divideth his husbandry necessities into...vowels... "half vowels...and mutes. a 1637 B.

JONSON *Eng. Gram.* iv. l. is a letter "half-vowelish." 1803 STEVENSON *Treas.* Isl. iv. xix. The low, sandy spit .. is joined at "half-water to Skeleton Island. 1805 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 49 Now o're the one "half World Nature seems dead. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xvii. 260 The night's whole half-world. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 3 Feb., The endless intrigues of the 'half-world'.

III. Parasynthetic, as half-languaged, -legged, -lived, -sensed, -sighted (hence half-sightedness), -sleeved, -souled, -syllabled, -tentled, -winged, etc.

1896 R. L[INCH] *Diella* (1877) 48 Half-leg'd Buskins curiously ydide with loopes of burnisht gold. 1815 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 3 The men weare half-sleeved gownes. 1861 tr. Bacon's *Life & Death* 7 In the Daylight, they wink and are but half-sighted. 176a ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 662 This genus of insects is placed, under the Hemiptera or half winged. 1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 167 Like things half-lived, catching and giving life. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 278 The national half-sightedness. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 76 Half-languaged men.

|| **Halfa** (hæ'lfā). Also *alfa*, *alpha*, *halfah*, *hulfa*. [Arab. *حافة* *halfah*, or *حافة* *halfā*.] The North African name of species of Esparto grass (*Stipa tenacissima*, *S. arenaria*) used in the manufacture of paper, etc.

1857 SIR W. HOOKER *Rept. Veg. Prod. Algeria, Paris Exhib.* 39 Halfa or Alfa..the Moorish names for certain grasses possessing very strong and tenacious fibres. 1876 W. J. SEATON *Forests & Alpha Algeria* 30 Alpha or hulfa ..here covers enormous areas..described by French writers as *mers d'Alpha*. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* viii. 216 Overgrown..with coarse halfa grass.

Half-a-crown, Half-a-dozen, Half-an-hour, etc.: see HALF-CROWN, -DOZEN, -HOUR, and HALF A. I. C.

Half-and-half, phrase.

1. A mixture of two malt liquors, esp. of ale and porter.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* 299 They had at that house 5 or 6 pints of half and half. a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) II. 14 And, o'er a pint of half-and-half, Compose poor Arthur's epitaph. 1880 *DISRAELI Endym.* xx. Our tupples is half-and-half.

2. Something that is half one thing and half another, or half this and half that.

c 1814 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect.* (1874) 264 That finer shade of feeling, the half-and-half. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansiege, Her Precious Leg* xiii. All sterling metal, not half-and-half. 1890 *Review of Reviews* II. 357/1 It is not all humbug. Agreed, agreed! It is probably a case of half-and-half.

3. attrib. or adj. That is half one thing and half another; half the thing in question, and half not: often merely an emphatic expression for *half*.

Half-and-half jury: a jury chosen half from one class, half from another.

1796 BURNBY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 118 A half-and-half pleasantry, peculiar to our author. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 221 A half and half jury. 1845 J. W. CROKER in *Croker P.* 6 Jan., What is to become of your half-and-half administration? 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* II. xxiv. 163 Cromwell..hated all half-and-half measures. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 23 July 4/3 Trimmers and half-and-half people.

4. as adv. In two equal parts; in equal proportions; half... and half not.

1818 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 136, I go half and half with the Longmans. 1827 SCOTT *Diary* 22 July in *Lockhart*, Am I sorry for this true or not? Half and half. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 59 The cup That half-and-half so cunningly was mixed.

5. In a half-intoxicated state.

1715 RAMSAY *Christie Kirke* Gr. ii. viii. The manly miller, half and half, Came out to shaw guid will. 1848 DUNCOMBE *Sinks of Lond.* (Fa.), Half and half, half seas over, tipsy.

Hence **Half-and-halfed** (-häft), *pa. ppie.*; **Half-and-half'er**; **Half-and-halfism**.

1832 *Examiner* 503/2 Toryism is hateful, but he more hated half and halfism. 1861 *Times* 16 Oct., High bushy hedge-rows—thorn half-and-halfed with ash and other hedge-row trees. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 6/6 You are not an out-and-out Liberal?...a half and halfer?

† **Half-angel**. *Obs.* An English gold coin, worth at different dates, from 3s. 9d. to 5s.; issued from Henry VII to James I.

1503-4 Act 19 *Hen. VII.* c. 5 Thangell and half Angell.. shall go and be currant in payment through all this his Realm. 1542 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 121 The olde noble, the Angells and the halfe angells, is fyne golde.

Half-ape. A lemur.

1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 5 The little marmosets .. and, linked on to these, the Half Apes or Lemurs.

† **Half-ass**. *Obs.* [tr. Gr. *ἡμιονος*.] A mule. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvi. 414 A Halfeasse of Persia shall come and make vs his thralls.

Half-baked (hæ'fībækt), *a.*

1. *lit.* See HALF *adv.* and BAKED; hence, underdone, not thorough, not earnest; raw, crude, ill-digested; half-finished, incomplete, rude.

1621 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1637) 330 Our protest Popelings, and half-baked Protestants. a 1628 PRESTON *Serm. Def. His Majesty* (1630) 36 They are either done withoute heate, or but half-baked. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxxi. He must scheme, forsooth, this half-baked Scotch cake!.. this lump of oatmeal dough! 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 4 Aug. 81/2 The half-baked measures by which politicians try so hard to cripple the Australian system.

2. Deficient in intellect; silly, half-witted. *dial.* 1835 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* iii. (D.), A sort of harmless lunatic, and, as they say in Devon, half-baked. 1893 *Spectator* 24 June 847 Nor could a special variety of intellectual feebleness be better described than by the epithet 'half-baked'.

Half-baptize, *v. trans.* To baptize privately or without full rites, as a child in danger of death.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* ii. He got out of bed .. to half-baptize a washerwoman's child in a slop-basin. 1838 — *O. Twist* ii. The child that was half-baptized, Oliver Twist, is nine years old to-day. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., If you please, sir, will you be so good as to half-baptize the baby?

So **Half-baptized** *ppl. a.*, baptized privately or without full rites; hence, semi-barbarous, (*dial.*) deficient in intelligence.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. Wks. (1853) 16 Irish Kerns, Ruffians half-clothed, half-human, half-baptized. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., You must have been half-baptized to water those flowers when the sun was full on them.

Half-beak. A fish of the genus *Hemirhamphus*, having the lower jaw long and ensiform, and the upper short.

1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 621 The 'Half-beaks' are common between and near the tropics.

Half-binding. [Cf. HALF-BOUND.] A style of binding of books in which the back and corners are of leather, the sides being of cloth or paper.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 87. 1881 A. LANG *Library* 67 In half-bindings there is a good deal of room for the exercise of the collector's taste.

Half-bird. (See *quot.*)

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 404 *Half-bird*, a common fowler's name for the smaller kinds of Duck, especially the Teal.

† **Half-block**, *sb. Obs. Naut.* A block of which one side is formed by a cheek-piece fastened to an object that forms the other side; = CHEEK-BLOCK.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 155 Cheek-blocks, or half-blocks, are made of elm plank.

Half-block, *v.* = BLOCK *v.* 8.

1884 *Bham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/4 Hatters.—Wanted, an Assistant..able to half-block.

Half-blood.

1. The relation between persons having only one parent in common.

1553 *Let. Patent Edw. VI.* 16 June in *Chron. O. Jane* etc. (1850) 93 For that the said Lady Mary and Lady Elizabeth be unto us but of the half blood. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xx. 129 What, is a brother by the half blood no kinne? 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 227 He is only his brother of the half blood, and for that reason they shall never inherit to each other. 1838 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handybk. Prop. Law* x. 64 The brother of the half-blood, on the part of the father, will inherit next after the sisters of the whole blood on the part of the father and their issue.

attrib. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguin.* 17 Aunt, half-blood..Brother, half-blood.

2. A person or group of persons related in this way.

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* *Half-blood*, one not born of the same father and mother. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. § 2 (1), 389 By the change effected by the Inheritance Act, the half-blood, if descended from a common male ancestor, is to take next after any relation in the same degree of the whole blood.

3. One whose descent is only half derived from the blood of a particular race; a half-breed.

1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 147 That rich oriental olive which distinguishes the haughty offspring of the half blood of French or Spaniards.

Hence **Half-blooded a.**, born of different races; *spec.* of superior blood or race by one parent only.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 80 *Alb.* The let alone lies not in your good will. *Bas.* Nor in thine Lord. *Alb.* Half-blooded fellow, yes. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 375 A half-blooded Indian, of the great Mohawk breed.

Half-boot. [HALF-II.] A boot reaching half-way to the knee, or considerably above the ankle.

1787 COWPER *Let.* 19 Dec., She had half-boots, and laughed at her own figure. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 49 Half-boots and gilded spurs were a long time used in common visits. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1833) II. xix. 26 Persuaded .. to lay aside her half boots, and to equip herself in men's whole boots. 1804 JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* (1879) 340 Nothing sets off a neat ankle more than a half-boot. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 587/2 The name Caligula.. from his wearing the *Caligae*, or half-boots of the common soldiers.

Half-bound, *ppl. a.* Of a book: Having a leather back and corners, with cloth or paper sides: cf. *half-binding*.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii. They were half-bound volumes, with marble covers! 1863 *Bookseller's Catal.* Half bound morocco. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 424 If the book is 'half-bound', instead of 'whole-bound', the leather is limited to a strip at the back and a short distance from the back to each side, and to the corners.

† **Half-bowl**. *Obs.* A game played with a hemisphere of wood and fifteen small pins of a conical form.

1477-8 Act 17 *Edw. IV.* c. 3 (1763) Diverses novelx ymagines Jeeuz apples cloish, kayles, half-bowle, handyn & handoute. 1541 Act 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 11. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. § 12, (1810) 241 Half-bowl is practised to this day in Hertfordshire, where it is commonly called *rolly-polly*.

Half-bred, *a. (sb.)* [See BREED *v.*, BREED.]

1. Of mixed breed; born of parents of superior and inferior strain; mongrel. Also *fig.*

1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. iii. 202 Half-bred and of the Mungrel Strain of mischief. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* 43 One stallion, and 46 half-bred mares. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 19 July, Lost, a Half-bred Setter and Retriever Dog.

2. Imperfectly acquainted with the rules of good breeding; under-bred. *Obs.*

a 1732 ATTERBURY *Proverbs* xiv. 6 (Seager) An half-bred

man is conceited in his address, and troublesome in his conversation.

B. sb. A half-bred horse, pigeon, etc.

1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* x. 171 The best express carriers (pigeons) are half-breeds, between an Antwerp and a dragon. 1894 G. ARMITAGE *Horse* iv. 47 The half-bred is going..at the top of his pace.

Half-breed (hæ'fbrīd). [See BREED *sb.*, and cf. HALF-CASTE.]

† 1. A mixed breed or race, sprung from parents of two races. *Obs.*

1775 *ROMANS Hist. Florida* 82 Before the English traders came among them, there were scarcely any half breed, but now they abound among the younger sort.

2. One who is sprung from parents or ancestors of different races; esp., in U.S., applied to the offspring of whites or negroes and American Indians.

1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 440 His mother being a Chactaw slave, and his father a half breed, betwixt a Creek and white man. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. (1810) 33 A few civilized Indians and half breeds. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng. V.* 415 The laws which interfered with the marriages of English and Irish, and forbade the inheritance of half-breeds, were relaxed or abolished.

3. In U.S. politics, a name applied in derision to certain Republicans of New York who in 1881 wavered in their party allegiance.

1881 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 4/8 A Cabinet of 'Half-breeds', as the party of Civil Service reform are called. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* II. ii. xlvii. 203 The 'Stalwart' and 'Half-breed' sections of the Republican party in the same State..were mere factions..without distinctive principles.

4. attrib. (from 1.)

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 22 Half-breed boys were paddling about in their little canoes. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* li. A half-breed woman in the fort.

Half-brother. [In ME. from c 1300; cf. Ger. *halbbruder*, ON. *halfbróðir*.] A brother by one parent only, a brother of the half-blood.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 121 Robert went hir with, Malde's half broþer. c 1475 *Nom.* in Wr. Wülcker 690/13 *Hic germanus*, a halfbrodyre. 1641 *Ternes de la Ley* 108 They are termed half brothers, or brothers of the half blood. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xiv. 265 And seeks the cave of Death's half-brother, Sleep. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 224 He is my half brother, the son of my mother, but not of my father.

Half-butt. *Billiards*. A cue intermediate in length between the ordinary cue and the *long butt*, used to reach a ball beyond the distance for which the ordinary cue is available. (Like the long butt it is made with a piece of heavy wood at the butt-end, to balance the weight of the longer end, which is of light wood.)

1896 *Badminton Libr., Billiards* 97 Half-butts and long-butts, on account of their length, have to be made of pine for lightness' sake .. They are cumbersome things, and a disagreeable necessity. *Ibid.* 115 [To be] obliged to use the rest, and, worse still, the half-butt and long-butt, is at any time a drawback.

Half-cap.

† 1. A half-courteous salute, shown by a slight movement only of the cap. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 221 With certain half-caps, and cold mowing nods, they freeze me into Silence.

2. A kind of lady's head-dress: see *quot.*

1893 GEORG. HILL *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 243 What were called half-caps were worn in the early forties; they were circular head-dresses set well back from the front, and trimmed with bunches of ribbons and flowers at each side, over the ears.

Half-caste. Also *half-cast*.

† 1. A mixed caste; a race sprung from the union of two castes or races. *Obs.*

1798 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* 15 Several of them are Caffres and people of half-cast.

2. One of a mixed race, a half-breed; esp., in India, one born or descended from a European father and native mother.

1789 MUNRO *Narr. Milit. Oper.* 51 (Y.) Mulattoes, or as they are called in the East Indies, half-castes. 1840 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 200 To organize and purify Christian Churches of whites and half-castes. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 910 Much as we admired the Maori race, we were even more struck by the half-castes.

3. attrib. (from 1.)

1793 DROM *Narr. Campaign India* 11 (Y.) Half-cast people of Portuguese and French extraction. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 284 The daughter of a half-caste merchant. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 263 No half-caste offspring of Norman or even of .. Flemish mothers, but Englishmen of purely English blood.

Hence **Half-castism**, a half-caste system.

1896 *Westm. Gas.* 27 June 8/1 The problem of Half-castism which slavery has been mainly instrumental in bequeathing to South Africa.

Half-cheek.

† 1. A face in profile, a side-face. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 620 S. Georges halfe cheek in a brooch.

2. *Naut.*: see CHEEK 13.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 73 Four half cheeks dowelled and bolted to spindle and side trees.

Half-chess. A short chess or plank in a military bridge: see CHESS 2 4.

1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 68 [They] will bring up two half Chesses and lay them across the Balks.

Half-circle.

1. The half of a circle; a semicircle.

1558 HULBERT, Halfe circle, semicirculus. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cannegier*. Glasce 126 Describe in the intersections in like manner, halfe circles. 1661 J. CHILDEREY *Brit. Baconica* 104 A double course of half circles. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* iii. iii. 299 A little more than a half-circle. 2. *attrib.* (See Quots.)

1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, Halfe-circle guard, in fencing, is one of the guards used with the broadsword to parry an inside cut below the wrist. *Ibid.*, Halfe-circle parade, is a parade of the small sword, used against the thrust in low carte.

So **Half-circular** *a.*, semicircular.

1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Life* ii. 19 The half-circular window over the hall-door.

Half-cock, *sb.*

† 1. Part of a watch: cf. COCK *sb.* 16. *Obs.*

1701 *Land. Gaz.* No. 37174 A Silver Pendulum Minute Watch, with a Bob Balance, and Glass in the half Cock.

2. Of a fire-arm: The position of the cock or hammer when raised only half-way and held by the catch or half-bent, from which it cannot be moved by pulling the trigger. Hence *To go off (at) half-cock*, to 'go off' prematurely; to speak or act without due forethought or preparation, and consequently to fail in attaining one's object.

1745 [see COCK *sb.* 13b]. 1752 J. B. MACCOLL in *Scots Mag.* Aug. (1753) 401/2 The . . gun was in use, when going to be snapped, to stand at half cock. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 152 It [a gun] went off at half-cock. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 The cock is . . to be drawn back to the catch of the half-cock. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. 1. (1880) 38 Now don't go off Half-cock. 1856 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Jan. 1/3 Poor Doctor Jim! What disasters he brought down upon his country and his company by going off at half-cock!

So **Half-cock v. trans.**, to put (a gun) at half-cock. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 100 The carbine may be half-cocked. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xii. If you choose to half-cock your gun. . . I will do the same.

Half-cousin. The child of one's father's or mother's cousin; a second cousin. Sometimes applied to the child of one's own cousin, or to the cousin of one's father or mother.

1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 231 'Sophy', an orphan half-cousin.

Half-crown. A coin (now silver) of Great Britain, of the value of two shillings and sixpence; sometimes used for the equivalent sum, which is regularly expressed by **Half-a-crown**.

1542 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* iv. (1870) 121 The crownes and the halfe crownes. . . be not so fyne Golde. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 109 b, There is not past an halfe crowne lost. 1694 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* xvii. 109 Thirty single Pence with us make a Half-Crown. 1841 E. HAWKINS *Silver Coins Eng.* 142 In 1551 commenced the circulation of crowns, half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, and threepences. 1884 R. L. KENYON *Gold Coins Eng.* 92 Henry VIII. . . Second Coinage. Half Crowns Value 2s. 6d. . . Obv. like the reverse of the crowns. Rev. like the obverse of the crowns.

1580 LUPTON *Sivigila* 27 [They] will not stick to spende halfe a crowne. 1633 *Vox Graculi* in *Hone Every-day Bk.* (1845) I. 54 Half-a-crown's worth of two-penny pasties. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 560 A. mark as large as half-a-crown. 1851 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 155 Half-a-crown each you may lay out for them.

b. *attrib.*

1630 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I. i. Has no attorney's clerk . . . chang'd his half-crown-piece? 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 347 A man, who keeps an half-crown or twelve-penny ordinary. 1800 HELENA WELLS C. Neville I. 165 [To] sit down to half-crown whist with antiquated spinsters.

Half-curlew. A local name of the Whimbrel or Jack Curlew, and of the Bar-tailed Godwit, both being smaller than the curlew.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 198, 199.

Half-dead, *a.* [See HALF *adv.*]

1. In a state in which death seems as likely as recovery; in a state of extreme exhaustion or prostration from sickness or fatigue.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 282 Wið þære healf deadan adle. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 For-whi hit seið alf quic and noht alif. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 163 Nys he more þan half ded y lad in a bere. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6652 Half ded of þe dynt, þer þe duk lay! 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 179 Their horses halfe dead through travell. 1864 TENNYSON *Grandmother* ix. And all things look'd half-dead, tho' it was the middle of May.

2. Of a clock: see Quots., and DEAD 24 b.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 79 For clocks with shorter than half seconds pendulums the pallets are generally made 'half dead', that is the rests. . . are formed so as to give a slight recoil to the wheel. *Ibid.* 116 [A] Half Dead Escapement. . . [is] a clock escapement in which there is a little recoil.

† **Half-deal**, *sb.* and *adv.* *Obs.* [f. HALF *a.* + DEAL *sb.* 1. Cf. HALFDEAL.]

A. *sb.* 'Half part'; half.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iv. 2 Where was euere any cristen kyng. . . Pat helde swiche an household þe half-delle As Richard. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1368 Hugar by þe halfe dele & hizere þan þe toþire. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 200 Offered hym his eldest daughter. . . in marriage, with the whole halfdele of his wives inheritance. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 18 Deprived of all Sovereigntie over one halfe-deale of his Kingdome.

B. *adv.* Half.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 403 The hie housinge her-borowen me myghte half-delle the housholde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. ix. 212 All kynd of vicis to comprehend half deill. . . I mycht nocht rekkin.

Half-deck. [See DECK *sb.*]

1. *lit.* A deck covering half the length of a ship

or boat, fore or aft: in this sense still used in some small partly open craft. *spec. a.* In old ships of war: A deck extending from the mainmast aftward, situated between the then smaller quarter-deck and the upper or main deck. After the two decks above the main deck were reduced to one, for which the name 'quarter-deck' was retained, 'half-deck' survived only in the expression 'under the half-deck', applied to the part of the main deck from the main mast aftward, formerly covered by the 'half-deck'. † b. In colliers: A deck under the main deck, extending forward to near the after-hatch and containing berths, etc., for the crew (*obs.*).

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 7 As the Capitaine doth [make good] the halfe deck; and the quarter Maisters the midships. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 The halfe Decke is from the maine mast to the steareage. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 45 She hath three fluse Decks and a Forecastle, an halfe Decke, a quarter Decke, and a round-house. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 357/1 The other lofty and high charged, with a Half Deck, Fore-Castle, and Copperidge-heads. 1687 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2291/4 The said Bark is about 50 Tuns, square Stern, without a Head, an half Deck from the main Mast. . . and a blue painted Stern. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Half-Deck*, a space under the quarter-deck of a ship of war, contained between the foremost bulk-head of the steerage, and the fore-part of the quarter-deck. In the Colliers of Northumberland the steerage itself is called the half-deck, and is usually the habitation of the ship's crew. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Midway* ii. I followed my new friend down the ladder, under the half-deck. 1839 — *Phant. Ship* xviii. He confined him in irons under the half-deck.

2. A local name in U.S. of the Slipper-limpet, *Crepidula fornicata*, or a related species, which has an under half-shell. (*Century Dict.*)

Hence **Half-decked** *a.*, of a boat, etc.: that is about half covered in or decked; **Half-decker**, a boat which is half-decked.

1871 *Daily News* 3 Aug., The smaller boats, the wherries and the half-deckers, resembled a collection of small white tents. 1881 ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* (1890) 383 Like the half-decked craft which were used by the later Vikings.

Half-dime. A coin of the United States, value 5 cents, originally of silver, but since 1866 of copper and nickel; popularly called a *nickel*.

1796 T. TWINING *Trans. Amer.* (1894) 170 The silver coins, of dollars, half and quarter ditto, dimes or tenths, and half-dimes.

Half-dollar. A silver coin of the United States and other countries, equal to 50 cents.

1786 *Jrnl. of Congress* (U.S.) 8 Aug., Resolved. . . that the silver coins shall be as follows: One coin containing 187 82-100 grains of fine silver, to be called a Half-Dollar. 1792 U.S. *Stat. at L.* 248, 2 Apr. § 9 There shall be . . . struck and coined at the said mint. . . Half-dollars—each to be of half the value of the dollar or unit. 1871 WORCESTER'S *Dict. App.* (Money), Since the act of Congress of June 1853, the half-dollar contains 192 grains of standard silver.

Half-dozen, half-a-dozen. The half of a dozen; six (or about six). *Const.*: see DOZEN.

a. 1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. of Elphin* vi. Some half-dozen. . . forgers. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 67 Pointing out a half dozen of people in the room. 1865 *Derby Mercury* 15 Feb. I. . . might have laid hold of some half-dozen at least. *Mod.* Would you like another half-dozen?

b. c 1401 *Jack Upland* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 69 The cloth of oo man Myzte hele half a dozeine. 1420-1555 [see DOZEN *sb.* 1]. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 12 He offered unto me halfe a dozen of Spanish pistols. *Ibid.* 80 Halfe a dozen Hollanders leapt into the boat after him. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1. § 5 Half a dozen of my select Friends. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* 145 We came suddenly upon half-a-dozen fellows, armed with muskets.

Hence **Half-dozenth** *a. colloq.*, sixth.

1840 [see DOZENTH]. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 665 The first or second or half-dozen attempt.

Half-eagle. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of 5 dollars: see EAGLE 5.

a 1824 R. PATTERSON *Cited* in WORCESTER 1846. 1868 O. W. HOLMES *Guard.* Angel iii.

Half-ebb. The state or time of the tide, when its reflux is half completed.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 46 And þere also maist þou wite . . . wheþer it be . . . half fode, or quarter fode . . . half or quarter ebb. a 1490 BOTOMER *Htu.* (Nasmith 1778) 153 Et a half fode usque half ebb tunc debet navis transire. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 116 It was about half ebb, when one of our men took notice of a Rock. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* i. i. (ed. 2) 9 The stream flows from half flood to half ebb, and ebbs from half ebb to half flood.

† **Halfen**, *v. obs. rare.* [f. HALF + -EN *v.*] *trans.* To make into a half; to sever as a half from the whole.

1677 H. SCOUALL *Wks.* (1765) 319 Then the halfned soul is left to the doleful resentments of so sad a loss.

† **Halfen**, *a. obs. rare*—1. [A pseudo-archaic formation, perken taken from next.] Half.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. x. 5 He Malbecques halfen eye did wyle; His halfen eye he wiled wondrous well.

Halffendel, hal'fven, *sb.*, *a.*, and *adv.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In i healfan dæl, 3-6 halfen-, halvendel(e, 4 helven-, helyvndel, 4-5 halvendell, 5 halfon-, -un-, halvundel(e, -dell(e, 5-6 halfendell, 5-7 halfyndeale, 6-7 halfendele. B. 4 -dole, 5 -doole. 7. 4-6 -dale. [OE. *þone healfan dæl*, accus. case of *se healfa dæl*, the half part (see HALF-DEAL, DEAL *sb.* 1, DOLE *sb.* 1), occurring after

verbs of giving and the like, and mechanically retained after the sense of the inflexion was lost.]

A. *sb.* 'Half part'; a half, a moiety.

c 1000 Apollonius of Tyre (1834) 12 He . . . sealde apollonize þone healfan twæl. c 1205 LAY. 7053 He hehte. . . Pat he dæide his æhte a twæl, And nom þa hælend dale (c 1275 halfendele). 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 5 Ac Schropshire nap haluendel to þilke bischopriche i wis. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10919 He parted his host in haluendel. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3253 Pat haluendol þan dīte he wip-inne forþ to stonde. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2364 That in oo place thou sette, alle hoole, Thyn herte, withoute halfen doole. c 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* 14 Pou schalt doubul þat merke þe quych stondes for haluendel on, for too haluendels makes on. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 19 The same halvendele of thissues and profites. 1536 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. xxxv. 274 That the king's highness may have the moyety and halfendele of the dividends. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 212 When they had ridd away the halfendele and dearest part, every man of himself, out of danger. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., I let'n had a full halfen deal, same's off we was to share and share alike.

† B. *adj.* Half. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 22 Evne helven-del than appel heo wolde 3yve hire list. c 1330 *King of Tars* 783 Yif haluendel the child were thyn. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 812 He passed never out on the playn Halvendel a myle. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xc. 414 (Add. MS.) The porter. . . to whome I granted halfyndeale my mede.

† C. *adv.* Half, by half. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* i. v. (Rolls) 45 The brede . . . [is] wel nyh haluendel lasse þan þe lengþe. c 1400 *Garnelyn* 272, I have nought yet halvendel sold up my ware. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ix. 53 Lampes. . . halfendele ybrent.

Halfer: see HALVER. [Halfer is a frequent mispr. for HALSER and HALTER.]

Half-face, *sb.*

1. Half of a face; the face as seen in profile; a profile on a coin, etc. Also *attrib.*

1542 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* iv. (1870) 137 They haue halfe face crownes. 1561 STOW *Eng. Chron.* (1565) 169 b, A new coyne of siluer; as grotes, halfgrotes, and shyllings with halfe-faces. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 399 Wee sawe a boy there, whose halfe-face was deuoured by one of them [wolves]. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1771) 28 (Jod.) Unless we would draw him with a half face. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 784 Those ravishing and charming Graces, Are all made of two half faces. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1255 Then turn'd the tongueless man From the half-face to the full eye.

b. A thin face: cf. HALF-FACED 1, quot. 1595.

2. *Mil.* The action or position of facing half-way to the right or left, i.e. at an angle of 45 degrees.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 14 *Right, or Left, Half Face*, each man will make an exact half face, as directed, by drawing back or advancing the right foot one inch, by which the whole will stand individually in echelon. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 22 Make a half-face to the right.

So **Half-face v. Mil., intr.**, to make a half-face. Hence **Half-facing** *vbl. sb.*

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 20 The men move on the oblique lines upon which they are. . . placed, as described in the half-facings. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, To half-face is to take half the usual distance between the [front and] right or left face, in order to give an oblique direction to the line.

Half-faced, *a.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. Presenting a half-face or profile. Of a coin: Having a profile stamped upon it; hence, of persons, having a thin, pinched face. So *half-faced* *groat*, applied contemptuously to a thin-faced man.

1595 SHAKS. *John* i. i. 92-4 Because he hath a half-face, like my father? With halfe that face would he haue all my land, A halfe-fac'd groat, five hundred pound a yeere? 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 283 This same halfe-fac'd fellow, Shadow, giue me this man: hee presents no marke to the Enemy. 1601 MUNDAY *Donouf. R. Earl of Huntington* iij, You halfe-fac't groat, you thick [?] cheek't chittiface. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 22 The third is only halfe faced, as you see. . . Philip and Mary upon a twelve pence.

2. With only half of the face visible.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. i. 98 Our halfe-fac'd Sunne, struing to shine. 1607 *Puritan* iii. vi. in Steevens *Suppl. Shaks.* (1780) II. 591 (N.) Why cam'st thou in half-fac'd, muffled so? 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xiii, The half-faced moon shone dim and pale.

3. Imperfect, incomplete, half-and-half.

1598 NASHE *Apol. P. Penitence* (N.). With other odd ends of your half-faced English. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 208 Out vpon this halfe-fac'd Fellowship. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 201 Papists in disguise. . . Time-servers, and half-faced Protestants. 1824 GOODWIN *Hist. Commu.* I. 105 Temporising and half-faced measures.

4. *Half-faced camp* (U.S.), among frontiers-men: A camp or shelter left open on the south side.

1850 *Americans at Home* I. 95 (Bartlett) Commend me to a hunting-party in a half-faced camp. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXIII. 379 Sleeping in half-faced camps, where the heavy air of the rank woods was in their lungs all night.

Half-fish. A half-grown salmon: see QUOT.

1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 127 A salmon cock, which some call a half-fish, usually about twenty or twenty-two inches, and a whole fish, above that length.

Half-flood. The state or time of the flowing tide halfway between low and high water.

c 1301, a 1490 [see HALF-EBB]. 1779 MANN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 622 To shut their gates next the sea a little after half flood. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Flood*, When the water begins to rise, it is called a young flood, next it is quarter-flood, half-flood, and top of flood, or high water. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 378 The river was at half flood.

Half-fou' (hafu', hafu'). *Sc.* [lit. half-full.] A half-bushel.

c1800 Sir P. Spens xi. in Scott Minstr. Sc. B. I brought a half-fou of gude red goud out o'er the sea wi' me. *1818 Scott Rev. Lamm. vii.* There was some half-fous o' aits.

Half-galley. A galley of about half the full size.

1687 Lond. Gaz. No. 2300/5 Three Gallies, one Half-Galley, and several low Boats. *1794 NELSON* 30 July, in Nicolas *Disph.* (1845) I. 463 One whole Galley, two Half Gallies, as reported to me. *1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Galley*. There are also half-galleys and quarter-galleys, but found... to be of little utility except in fine weather.

Half-god. Obs. [Cf. OHG. *halbgot* (Ger. *halbgott*.) = DEMIGOD.]

c1374 CHAUCER Prologus iv. 1517 (1545) Satyry and fawny... That halve goddes ben of wildernesse. *c1385 — L. G. W.* Prolog. 387 For they ben half goddys in this here. *1829 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie i. xvi. (Arb.)* 51 Bacchus, Ceres, Perseus, Hercules, Theseus and many other, who... came to be accounted gods and halve gods or goddesses. *1631 WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon. 39* Those magestick Heroes, or halve-gods. *1895 A. NUTT Voy. of Bran i. 261* The godlike kin of the heroes, whom the older world called half-gods.

Half-groat. Obs. An English silver coin, of the value of two pence, issued from the time of Edward III till the Commonwealth.

1451 Sc. Acts Jas. II. c. 2 At the... half grote [half course] for iij d. *1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII. c. 5 § 1* All manner of half grotes or pence of iij^d. of English coin. *1548 HALL Chron., Edw. IV. 192* The coyne... he newly devised... and the silver he called grotes and halve grotes. *1841 E. HAWKINS Silver Coins Eng. 98* The coins of Edward III were groats, half groats, pennies, halfpennies and farthings.

Half-guinea. An English gold coin worth (in 19th c.) 10s. 6d., coined from the reign of Charles II to 1813; see GUINEA.

1696 Act 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 13 § 4 It shall not be lawful for any Person... to import Guineas or Half-Guineas into this Kingdom. *1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Coins*. In England, the current species of gold are, the guinea, half-guinea, jacobus, laureat, angel, and rose-noble; the four last of which are now seldom met with.

Half-hake. Obs. Forms: see HAKE sb.⁴; also half hakk, halfake, -aque, half-hag. = DEMI-HAKE; a smaller size of hackbut.

c1538 R. COWLEY in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. II. 100 vj half hakes, a redd pice, a passavolit, iij hackbushes, and a shipp pice. *1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 41* Mak reddour curre cannons... hagbutis of ctoche, half haggis, culuerenis. *1551 Sc. Acts Mary (1597) § 9* To schutte with the halfe hag, Culuering, or Pistolet. *a1562 G. CAVENTISH Wolsey (1893)* 73 Souches and Burgonyons with gounes and half haks. *1579 FENTON Guicciard. ix. (1599)* 369 Fiue hundred footemen with halfaques, and fiftie harquebusiers.

Half-headed, a. Half-intelligent; deficient in intellect, stupid.

1621-31 LAUD Ser. Serm. (1847) 83 Either he is but half-headed to his own principles, or he can be but half-hearted to the 'house of David'. *1660 R. COKE Power & Subj. 73* A Company of half-headed lawyers. *1887 Pall Mall G. 6* Dec. 9/1 Half-hearted and half-headed advocacy.

Half-hearted, a. Not having one's 'whole heart' in a matter; having the heart or affections divided; wanting in courage, earnestness, or zeal.

1611 FLORIO, Semiorde, a coward, half-hearted. *1621 [see prec.] 1772 FLETCHER Logica Genes.* 108 Some half-hearted Calvinists, who are ashamed of their principles. *1874 MURRAY Soc. Life Greece v. 154* After a half-hearted search, they go home. *1888 BURTON Lives 12 Gd. Men i. iii. 320* [He] found himself surrounded by the perplexed and half-hearted.

Half-heartedly. Obs. *1864 in WEBSTER*, who cites BEN JONSON.

Hence **Half-heartedly** adv.; -heartedness.

1670 CLARENDON Contempl. Ps. Tracts (1727) 686 If the heart be divided... there is no blessing for this half-heartedness. *1870 Pall Mall G. 27* Sept. 11 Is it that Venice... sympathizes but faintly and half-heartedly with the master feeling of Italian aspirations? *1881 Chamb. Jnl. No. 918.* 495/2 The natural halfheartedness born of years of disappointment. *1888 BURTON Lives 12 Gd. Men i. iii. 317* To speak half-heartedly of the Anglican cause.

Half-hitch. [See HITCH sb.]

1. Naut. A hitch formed by passing the end of a rope round its standing part, and then through the bight: the simplest form of hitch.

1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1789), Demi-cleff, a half-hitch on a rope. *1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS Art. Man. (1862)* 156 Taking two half hitches round it.

2. A term used by pillow lace makers to denote the loop given to tighten the thread after it has been wound upon the bobbins. (Caulfeild & Seward, *Dict. Needlework*, 1882.)

Half-holiday. Also **half-holiday**.

1. A day which is considered only half a holy day; a saint's day or holy day other than Sunday.

1554 HULOET, Halfe holidaye, profestus. *1631 R. BYFIELD Doctr. Sabb. 140* The fourth Commandement... concerneth the Sabbath and not halfe holidays.

2. A day the half of a holy day (used for recreation). **b. The half** (usually the latter half) of a working day, given up to recreation. **c. A day** of which the latter half is taken as a holiday. Also attrib.

a1631 DONNE 80 Serm. vii. 75 What a poore half-holiday is Methusalem nine hundred yeares to eternity? *1826 in Hone Every-day Bk. II. 1195* Half-holiday school-boys. *1845 R. W. HAMILTON Pop. Educ. v. (ed. 2) 109* Who does not rejoice in the weekly half-holiday, wherever it is allowed? *1885 Manch. Exam. 20 Mar. 8/4* The Saturday half holiday was another ameliorative measure. *Mod. Wednesday and Saturday are half-holidays.*

Half-horse. Obs. A centaur. Hence **Half-horsy a.**, of the nature of a centaur.

1588 SPENSER Gnat 41 Th' halfe-horsy people, Centaures hight. *1591 SYLVESTER Du Bartas i. iv. 270* The brave Half-horse Phylarian Scout. *1621 G. SANDYS Ovid's Met. ii. (1626) 38* It pleas'd the Half-horse to be so imploy'd.

Half-hour. The half of an hour; a period of thirty minutes. Also **b. Half an hour** (not used with a defining word).

c1420 Siege of Rouen in Collect. Lond. Cit. (Camden 1877) 15 With[in] the mount of ij halfe hourys. *1598 B. JONSON Ev. Man in Hum. i. v.* Faith, some halfe houre to seven. *1777 SHERIDAN Trip Scarb. iii. ii.* She has gone out with this half-hour. *1847-8 C. KNIGHT (title)* Half-hours with the Best Authors. *1892 E. REEVES Homeward Bound 96*, I have spent one delightful half-hour with him.

b. a1300 Cursor M. 2472 It war not half an hore o dai. *1382 WYCLIF Rev. viii. 1* Silence is maad in heuen, as half an hore [COVERD, & 1611] aboute the space of halfe an houre. *1604 Commonis Jnl. i. 203/2* He... delivered [the Writ] half an hore before Eight, at the Fleet. *1663 Wood Life (O. H. S.) i. 479* Till half an hore past six. *1670 NARBOROUGH Jnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy. i. (1721) 30* In half an hore time. *1745 P. THOMAS Jnl. Anson's Voy. 56* Half an Hour after Eleven we sounded. *1882 H. C. MERRIVALE Faunt of B. II. l. xvii. 1* A country-town about half-an-hour from London.

Hence **Half-hourly a.**, occurring at intervals of half an hour; lasting half an hour. **Half-hourly adv.**, at intervals of half an hour, every half-hour.

1807 T. WILLIAMSON Orient. Sports II. 127 Pills... given half-hourly. *1827 DE QUINCEY Murder Wks. 1862 IV. 71* His ordinary half-hourly beat.

Half-imperial, sb.

1. A gold coin of Russia valued originally at 5 and afterwards at 7½ silver roubles.

1839 Penny Cycl. XV. 324/1 The half-imperial of 1780, at 15s. 4d. *1863 KINGLAKE Crimea II. 165* Some of the gold Russian coins called 'half-imperials'. *1897 Daily News 16 Jan. 3/2* The ukase... orders that imperials and half-imperials shall be minted with the inscriptions '15 roubles' and '7½ roubles' respectively.

2. A size of mill-board (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

Half-imperial, a. See HALF-4.

Half-ing, adv. Obs. Also **1** healfunga, **4** halving, halfine. [f. HALF a. + -ING.] **Half.**

c807 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past. xxxi. 207 Hit is nytte... ðæt hit mon healfunga sprece. *c1000 ÆLFRIC Hom. I. 126* Na healfunga, ac fulfremedlice. *c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian 869* As he halfine-sleppand lay in his bed. *1390 GOWER Conf. III. 206* The leon shall... torne away halving ashamed. *Ibid. 356* Halving of scoone she said thus.

Half-island, half-isle. Obs. or arch. A peninsula; = DEMI-ISLAND.

1600 HOLLAND Livy xxv. xi. 554 Standing as it were in an halfe Island. *1618 BOLTON Florus iii. vi. (1636) 192* Creekes, promontories, straightes, halfe-iles. *1871 R. ELLIS Catullus xxxi.* Of islands jewel and of half-islands, Fair Sirmio.

Half-lang, sb. and a. Sc. Also **9** haaflang. [f. HALF + lang, LONG; but prob. in part altered by popular etymology from HALFLING.]

A. sb. = HALFLING sb. I.

1660 in Ure Hist. Rutherglen (1793) 65 (Jam.) A man servant, of younger yeires, commounie a halfang.

b. (See quot.)

1875 Encycl. Brit. I. 393/2 A cross betwixt the Cheviot ram and blackfaced ewe... known by the name of Halfangs.

B. adj. 1. = HALFLING a.

1805 J. NICOL Poems II. (Jam.), The haaf-lang chieis assemblin there.

2. Of half length.

1581 Satir. Poems Reform. xlv. 188 Braggand Ferguson, Vith halfang suord.

Half-length.

1. A portrait of half the full length; one representing the upper half of the person.

1699 C. HOPKINS Crit. Prosp. Pref. This Piece was only intended for an Half-Length. *1758 J. KENNEDY Curios. Wilton-Ho. 12* Half Length of Philip, Earl of Pembroke. *1762-71 H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint. (1786) I. 229* The figures are less than life, and about half lengths.

2. attrib. or adj. Of half the full or entire length.

a1739 JERVAS in Pope's Wks. (1751) VII. 291 (Jod.) Behind some half-length picture.

Half-light. A light of half the full intensity; a dim, imperfect light. Also *fig. At, by half lights*: indistinctly, vaguely, dimly.

1625 BACON Ess., Simulation (Arb.) 506 What things [are] to be showed at Halfe lights. *1647 TRAPP Comm. John i. 5* The former [i.e. light of nature] is but a dim half-light. *a1711 KEN Hymnotheo Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 199* What by half-Lights to Saints inspir'd was shewn, To you is with all circumstances known. *1875 WHITNEY Life Lang. xii. 229* Lines which in a half-light appear definite and fixed.

Halfling (hā-flīn), sb. and a. Sc. and north. Also **8** haflin, **9** hawflin, halflin. [f. HALF + -LING.]

A. sb. 1. One not fully grown; a stripling.

1794 Statist. Acc. Scott., Forfarsh. XII. 304 (Jam.) Wages of a man servant £10. Of a haflin, £5. *1804 R. ANDERSON Cumberland. Ball. 87* She'd little to do, To tek sec a hawflin as he. *Mod. Sc. Advnt., Baker, Wanted*, a stout Halflin, about 3 yeares at the trade.

2. The half of a silverling or old silver penny.

1820 SCOTT Ivanhoe v. 'Not a shekel, not a silver penny, not a halfling'... said the Jew.

B. adj. Not fully grown; about the age of 15.

1815 SCOTT Guy R. xi. My mother sent me, that was a haflin callant. *1883 STEVENSON in Longm. Mag. II. 381* Religions so old that our language looks a halfling boy

alongside. *1895 CROCKETT in Cornh. Mag. Dec. 579* She... ran... more like a halfling lassie than a douce mother of eleven bairns.

Halfling, halflings, adv. Now only *Sc.* Forms: **a.** 3 halflunde, 5 -lyng, halvelinge, 8 haflen, 9 -in. **β.** 3 (Orm.) halflinnings, 6 halflingis, 8 haf(f)lins. [a. f. OE. type *healf-lunga; β. with adverbial genitive ending -es, -s. Cf. ALLING, -INGS.] To the extent of a half, half; in part, partially.

a. *a1225 Ancr. R. 354* He nis bute halfunge upo Godes rode. *1423 Jas. I Kings Q. xlix.* Thus halfling louse for haste. *c1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode II. lxxxv.* (1869) 106 Haluelinge j foryaf Grace dieu.

β. *c1200 ORMIN 16375* Off swillke þatt hemm turndenn swa Halflinness to be Laferd. *1500-20 DUNBAR Thistle & Rose 187* Than vp I lenyt, halflingis in affrey. *1592 Lyndesay's Wks. Prolog. 3* (Jam.), I stude gazing halflingis in ane trance. *1785 BURNS Cotter's Sat. Night vii.* While Jenny haflins is afraid to speak. *1795 MACNEILL Will & Jean i. xxi.* Haflins seen and haflins hid.

b. quasi-adj.

1801 R. GALL Tint Quey 175 Wi' Habby Græme the haflins fool. *1824 SCOTT Redgumlet let. xi.* My father was then a haflins callant.

Half-looper. A caterpillar of the *Plusiidae*: see quot.

1869 Eng. Mech. 24 Dec. 345/2 There is a family called the Half-Loopers coming intermeddled, with six claspers, of which the... caterpillar of the Gamma moth is an instance.

Half-lop. A fancy name for a rabbit having only one ear pendent.

1868 DARWIN Variat. Anim. & Pl. I. 107 When one parent or both are half-lops, that is, have only one ear dependent.

Halfly, adv. Obs. [-LY²] = HALF adv.

c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian 1418 Til hyme, þat halfly-sleppand lay. *1565 J. HALL Hist. Expost. (Percy) 39* Thine arte is halflye wunne. *1622 DRAYTON Poly-ob. xxiv. (1748) 358* So holy that him there they halfly deify'd. *1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv. 167* This is what it is halfly.

Half-man, a. A eunuch. **b. One** who is only half-human, or deficient in humanity.

c1000 ÆLFRIC Gram. viii. (Z.) 27 Hic... semiuir healfmann. *1610 HEALEY St. Aug. Cite of God xix. xii. (1620) 720* Calling him half-man, for his inhuman barbarism. *1727 SOMERVILLE Poems 357* (Jod.) Sha Sefi, among eunuchs bred... Beardless, halflimen.

Half-mark, Obs. The half of a mark; an old English money of account, worth 6s. 8d.

a1056 Charter in Thorpe Cod. Dipl. IV. 136 Mid healf marce golde. *1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. vi. 134* Hure hefd was worth half mark. *1695 W. LOWNDEN Amendm. Silv. Coin 64* A Noble which the Law used to call the Hauf Merk. *1891 HUBERT HALL Antiq. & Cur. Exchequer 40* The denominations mark and half-mark, so often met with in old accounts, had no existence either in gold or silver currency.

b. attrib. Costing half a mark: applied to non-canonical or 'border' marriages. *Sc.*

1663 LAMONT Diary 207 (Jam.) Went away... to the borders to be married at the half marke church (as it is commounie named). *1724-7 RAMSAY For Sake Somebody iii.* Since ye are content to tie The hauf mark bridal band wi' me.

Half-marrow. [See MARROW².]

1. A husband or wife; a spouse. *Obs.*

1637 RUTHERFORD Lett. (1862) I. 446 A treacherous half-marrow to her husband. *1693 Sc. Presbyt. Eccl. (1738) 104* That [she] hath given her sweet Half-Marrow such a Meeting.

2. Mining. A partner. (See quotes.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, Half-marrow, one of two boys who manage a tram. *North. 1856 WHELAN Hist. Durh. in Times 11 Oct. (1894) 4/6* When two boys of equal size worked together [in 'putting' a load of coal] they were called half-marrows. *1883 GRESLEY Coal-Mining Gloss., Half-marrow*, a butty or partner.

Half-mast. The half of a mast, half the height of a mast; in the expressions *at half-mast*, *half-mast* (high), at a point at or near the middle of a mast: said esp. of the position of a flag lowered to half the height of the staff as a mark of respect for the dead.

1627 CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram. ix. 38 Hoise your Sables half mast high. *1712 W. ROGERS Voyage App. 41* Have... your Foretop-sail half-mast, and all your Anchors ready. *1715 Lond. Gaz. No. 5333/1* The Flag was hoisted half-Mast high. *1806 A. DUNCAN Nelson's Fun. 17* The St. George's jack... was lowered half-mast high. *1891 Daily News 8 Oct. 3/4* At Dover the flags on the public buildings and in the harbour are half-mast.

Hence **Half-mast v. trans.**, to hang half-mast high.

1891 Illustr. Lond. News 7 Feb. 174/1 I looked for the flag that Helga and I had half-masted. *1892 A. E. LEE Hist. Columbus (Ohio) II. 149* Flags were halfmasted, and the... prominent buildings were draped with mourning.

Half-measure. [See HALF a. 4.] A measure, plan, effort, etc. wanting in the thoroughness or energy required by the circumstances, or necessary for success; procedure characterized by compromise.

1798 BR. WATSON Let. People Gt. Brit. (Jod.) Half-measures cannot save us. *1820 Edin. Rev. XXXIV. 101* The Academy has taken more than half-measures for improving... it [art]. *1862 [see HALF a. 4]. 1866 KINGSLEY Hercol. II. l. 4* Who would have advised some sort of compromise, pacifying half-measure. *1881 FREEMAN Sc. Venice 380* We feel how vain is the dream of those who think that this or that half-measure has solved it.

Half-minute. The half of a minute; a space of thirty seconds; also half a minute. **b. attrib.**

and Comb., as half-minute gun; half-minute glass (Naut.), a sand-glass which determines the time for the running out of the log-line.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 41 To calculate... an eclipse, to minutes and half-minutes. 1708 N. FROWDE *Life Adv. Voy.* (1773) 140 Half minute Guns were fired the whole Time, and every other Honour shewn to his Memory. 1717 FRETZER *Voy. S. Sea* 7 To answer the Half-minute Glass. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. Glass, Half-minute and quarter-minute glasses, used to ascertain the rate of the ship's velocity measured by the log.

Half-moon, sb.

1. The moon, when only half its disk appears illuminated; more loosely, a crescent.

1530 PALSGR. 230/1 Half moon, *croissant de la lune*. 1583 STANVHURST *Ensis* 1. (Arb.) 33 With targat, an half-moon Lykning. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 13 The Moone, when she is horned, or half moone. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 11 A sharp Iron in form of an half-moon, fastened to a staffe.

2. Applied to various things of the shape of a half-moon or crescent; a figure or outline of this shape; a formation of ships, men, etc., drawn up crescent-wise; the 'Crescent' or Turkish power.

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* 1. 24 The which... is the battaile called the half moone. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* III. 1. 100 And cuts me from the best of all my Land, A huge half Moone, a monstrous Cattle out. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World, my Masters* III. iii. To wear half-moons made of another's hair. 1650 B. HARRIS *Parvost's Iron Age* 242 She [Venice] was not able alone, to sustain the weight of the Half-Moon. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 304 See how in warlike muster they appear, In rhombs and wedges, and half-moons, and wings. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlviii. 256 A half-moon is the Turkish arms. 1893 H. A. MACPHERSON *Partridges* iv. 173 When he directed the half-moon it was a most beautifully executed manoeuvre.

3. Fortif. = DEMILUNE 2.

1632 ROGERS *Naaman* 101 Out-workes, half-moones and retrenchments to hold the enemy. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 149 A Half-Moon, on which six Guns may be planted. 1807 PIKE *Quatre Mississ.* (1810) 19 Some were half moons and quite a breastwork.

4. A cuckold; in allusion to his 'horns'. *rare*. 1659 SHIRLEY *Honoraria & Mammon* III. i. Bow in homage to your sovereign antlers, Most high and mighty half-moon, prince of becos.

5. Mining. Scaffolding filling up one half the sectional area of a circular pit-shaft, on which repairs are done.

1883 GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-Mining.

6. attrib. and Comb. Shaped like a half-moon, as half-moon battery, bit, roof, shoe; half-moon-shaped, -like adjs.; half-moon knife, a double-handed knife used by the dresser of skins for parchment (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 324 Shooe him with half-moon shoes called 'Lunette'. 1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 396 Marks. .half-moon shaped. 1794 NELSON 22 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 359 The two guns mounted en barbette, are now making a half-moon battery. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* III. (1879) 58 What I believe is called the half-moon bit, of which the bridoon, having no joint, is shaped so as to take the curve of the animal's mouth.

Hence Half-moon v. trans., to surround like a half-moon; intr. to move in a half-moon formation. Half-mooned a., shaped like a half-moon; semilunate.

1611 CORVAT *Cruditities, Praise of Travel*, In his half-mooned chair. 1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* (1729) 151 Fins... stretching to his tail, which is half-moon'd. 1791 MISS SEWARD *Let.* 30 July, A pretty little lawn, half-mooned by the house and shrubberies. 1893 H. A. MACPHERSON *Partridges* iv. 175 Half-mooning should always be done across the drills if possible.

Half-mourner. A name of the Marbled White Butterfly, *Hipparchia Galathea*.

1832 J. RENNIE *Conspl. Butterflies & Moths* Index, Half-mourner. 1876 MORRIS *Hist. Brit. Butterflies* 29.

Half-mourning.

1. The second stage or period of mourning, after the expiry of full mourning. b. Attire in which the black of full mourning is relieved or replaced by white, or by such colours as grey, lavender, or purple.

1820 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* (1854) VII. 273 They had already made up dresses for half mourning, of black and white. 1848 THACKERAY *Dinner at Timmins's* III. She treated herself likewise to a neat, sweet pretty half-mourning. 1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Mar. 327/2 Half-mourning: bareges and muslins.

2. The Marbled White Butterfly; = prec.

Half-naked, a. As nearly naked as clothed. 1783 *Cath. Angl.* 171/1 Half naked. 1552 HULOET, Half naked, *seminudus*. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XX. xvi. This host with whom you must encounter now Are men half-naked. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 52 ¶ II The half-starved and half-naked beggars in your streets. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 99 Half-naked. mountaineers.

Half-nephew. The son of one's half-brother or half-sister.

1824 [see HALF-NECE]. 1834 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 14 A Frenchman who is her own half-nephew, the son of a sister who was daughter to the same father by a former wife. † Halfner. Obs. *rare*—1. [f. HALF: cf. *part-ner*.] One who shares to the extent of a half.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 85 Of my hartines a halfner ouerright. Halfness (hā'nes). [f. HALF a. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being half or incomplete, or

of being half one thing and half another; a hesitation between two opinions or courses; half-hearted action; irresoluteness.

1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Halfnesse, *demieté*. 1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* III. 131 Such Halfness, such halting between two opinions. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vi. (1871) 202 All Grondism; Halfness, Compromise is swept away. a 1859 tr. *Goethe's Convers. with Eckerman* in *Smiles Self-Help* I. There is no halfness about them. They are complete men.

Half-net, halve-net. Sc. [Etymology doubtful: perh. more than one word.] A fishing-net set or held so as to intercept the fish as the tide ebbs. See also quot. 1812.

1538 ABERD. *Reg. V.* 16 (Jam.) An halfnett & half haw-nett of the Pott water. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 76 All such as have pitched, set or erected any Riff-Hedge, or Half-Net, upon Stakes or otherwise. 1810 CROMER *Rem. Nithsdale & Galloway* Song 305 (Jam.) He was standing with a halve-net, awaiting the approach of the tide. 1812 SINGER *Agric. Dumfries* 603 *Halve Nets* are a kind of bag-net which catch salmon, gillse, and sea-trout. The persons... entitled to use these and other small nets, are the proprietors within the royalty of Annan.

Half-niece. The daughter of one's half-brother or half-sister.

1824 MISS MITCHOD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 223 To pay a... visit to a half-nephew and niece, or rather a half-niece and her husband.

Half-noble. A gold coin issued by Edw. III in 1344 and by succeeding kings to Edward IV.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxv. 231 The halfe noble of the value of thre shyllinges four pence. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 222.

Half-note.

1. Mus. † a. A half-tone; a semitone. Obs.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 The b clefe... is made thus b, or thus h, the one signifying the halfe note and flatt singing: or the other signifying the whole note or sharpe singing. 1684 R. H. School *Recreat.* 120 These are named *Semitonies*, or the *Half Notes*, which must be well observed. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 64 The modern Chromatic Kind is an incidental Ascent or Descent by Half-Tonies, with a variable Intervention of whole Notes.

b. A minim.

1847 in CRAIG.

2. The half of a bank-note, cut in two for safety in transmission by post.

1882-93 in BITHELL *Counting-house Dict.*

Half-on, halfundel, var. of HALFENDEAL.

Half-pace. [In 1, app. a corruption of earlier *halfpace*, *halfpace*, HALPACE, q. v. In 2, app. f. HALF + PACE, but prob. an extension of sense 1.]

1. A step, raised floor, or platform, on which something (e.g. a throne, dais, etc.) is to be placed or erected. b. The platform at the top of steps, on which an altar stands. = FOOT-PAVE 2 b.

1569 in *Etimologia* (1865) 220, ij half-paces in the hawle for the Byblers to stand upon. 1593-4 BURSAR'S *Roll, Peterhouse, Camb.*, Efficienti le halfe pace bibliotece. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII. Mor. & Hist. Wks.* (Bohn) 381 The cardinal, standing upon the uppermost step, or half-pace, before the choir. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 433 Raised with a half-pace, almost a foot higher than the rest of the room. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 10 July 1/2 On the half-pace below the reredos.

2. A broad step or small landing between two half flights in a staircase; = FOOT-PAVE 2 d.

1611 CORGR. *Aire*, the half-pace, or landing place of a half-pace staire. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 267 You ascend from one half-pace to another, by ascents of 7 steps. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 125 A Half-Pace, or Rest of two Paces broad. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, Foot pace or half pace, that part of a staircase whereon, after the flight of a few steps, a broad place is arrived at, on which two or three paces may be taken before coming to another step.

Hence Half-paced a., having a half-pace.

1603 P. STRINGER *Recept. Q. Eliz. at Oxf.* in Plummer *Eliz. Oxf.* (O. H. S.) 255 An easie half paced stayre, which was of good bredth. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 1170 The broad step of a halfpaced staire.

† Half-part. Obs. = HALF sb.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xlv. (1495) 362 The halfe part of mannys lyfe. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiv. 264, I wyll gyue hym the halfe parte of my londes. 1595 SHAKS. *John II.* I. 437 He is the halfe part of a blessed man, Left to be finished by such as shee. 1715 LEONI *Fal-ladi's Archit.* (1742) I. 12 If the Column... be divided into 6 half parts... give 5 halves of them to the diameter next to the Capitell. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 100 Within the first Half-Part of the Voyage.

Half-pay.

1. Half the usual or full wages or salary; a reduced allowance to an officer in the army or navy when not in actual service, or after retirement at a prescribed time.

1664 PEYVS *Diary* 30 Nov., The Dutch having called in their flecte and paid their men half-pay. 1749 *Refut. Pamph. Navy Bill* to Every Officer, whilst he receives the Half-pay, is bound to enter upon Service. 1753 *Scots Mag.* May 261/2 Cashier and Paymaster of the Half-pay. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. ciii. No hero trusteth wholly to half pay. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 65 Officers upon the Half-Pay who are desirous of being employed upon Full Pay, are to report their wish to the Military Secretary.

2. An officer in receipt of half-pay.

1826 *Ann. Ref.* 170/2 Now, like the other half-pays in London, he must live on plates of beef and goes of gin for the next seven years. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 10/2 The half-pays... have come over in great force.

3. attrib., as half-pay officer, etc.

1715 DR. MARLBOROUGH 30 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5343/1 Filled up with a half Pay Officer. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Poems* 68 (10d.) Half-pay captains and half-witted beaux. 1889 A. T. PASK *Eyes Thames* 163 Englishmen with small means, of what might be termed the half-pay class.

Halfpenny (hā'pēni, dial. hā'pēni, hā'pēni, ha'pēni, ha'pēni). Also a. 4-7 halfe-, 4-8 half-, -peny, -ie, -ye; β. 4 (alpeny), 4-5 halpeny (e, 6 hapeney, happenny, (dial. hawpny). Pl. Halfpennies (hā'pēniz), halfpence (hā'pēns). Also 4 halpenns, 5-6 halpens. [f. HALF a. + PENNY. The pl. *halfpennies* means the individual coins only; *halfpence* is usually collective, or expresses the sum however made up.]

1. A coin (formerly of copper, now of bronze) of half the value of a penny; a sum equivalent to two farthings. *Halfpenny farthing* = three farthings (3d.); *Three halfpence*, the ordinary expression for 1½d.

The halfpenny was first issued by Edward I, of silver. Under Charles II copper halfpennies were first struck; since 1860 they have been of bronze. From Charles I to George III no copper pennies were struck, whence *halfpence* is still colloquially used for copper or bronze coins collectively.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 238 Edward did smyte rounde peny, halfpeny, ferthing. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xii. 6 Wher five sparrows ben not seeld for tweyne halpens? 1389 *Eng. Gilds* 98 Pe clerke, a peny; be deen, a alpeny. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxviii. 177 Not worth an halfpenny. 1512 *Act & Hen. VIII.* c. 19. § 14 Those penytes to be taken and have course onely for halpens. 1579 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 193 A quart of ale or bere for a penne and a pynte for a hapenny. 1597 BACON *Ess. Ep. Ded.*, They will be like the late new half-pence, which though the Silver were good, yet the peeces were small. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 181 To the Philosopher, three halfpence. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 229 Their As, which is but half-penny-Farthing in our Money, with them weigh'd a Pound. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 440 The Species call'd Nine-pences and Four pence half-penies are gone. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. viii. There are thousands who would not have contributed a single halfpenny. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 38 He was only unsuccessful in turning my halfpennies into halfcrowns. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* 79 Adrift upon the town, with but a few halfpence in his pocket.

† b. *Halfpenny of gold*: name given to the half-ryal, a piece worth (in reign of Edward IV) 5s. Obs. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 15, I beqwethe to the Prior a good purs and a halpenye of gold ther in.

c. *Halfpenny under the hat*, a low game of chance.

1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v. (1863) 240 Tom lies on a tomb-stone outside playing at halfpenny-under-the-hat with street blackguards.

2. Phrases. † To have one's heart, or hand, on one's halfpenny, to have a particular object in view (obs.). So † to have one's hand on another halfpenny. *More kicks than halfpence*: see KICK sb.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Hearbes*, etc. Wks. (1587) 255 But his mystresse having hyr hand on another halfpenny gan thus say unto him. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 49 Twere necessarie he tolde us how his heart came to his on halfpence. 1590 — *Never too late* Wks. (Rldg.) *Introd.* to Francesco that was tied by the eies, and had his hart on his halfpenny, could not deny her. 16.. *Notes on Du Bartas*, To Rdr. ii. (N.), But the blinde man, having his hand on another half-penny, said, What is that you say, sir? † 3. A small fragment, bit, or piece. Obs.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 147 O she tore the letter into a thousand halfpence.

4. attrib. and Comb. That costs, or involves the outlay of, a halfpenny, as halfpenny ballad, dole, loaf, sheet; of the shape or size of a halfpenny, as halfpenny mark. See also next.

1382 LANGL. P. Pl. A. VII. 293 Ne non halfpeny Ale In none wyse drynke. 1410 E. Wills (1882) 40 Smale Halpeny Loves. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 45, I will crie halpenie doale for your worship. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 70. 3/1, I sent it by the Halfpenny-Post. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 100. 2/2 The Half-Penny Carriage. 1805 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v, A choice collection of halfpenny ballads.

b. Expressing depreciation: To be had for a halfpenny; worth no more than a halfpenny; of contemptible value; trumpery. Also *three-half-penny*, *twopenny-halfpenny*.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 481/1 These halpenie knaues (as they cal them) these syr Johns that are hired for three halfe pence, or two pence, or two pence halfe pennie. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 93 A Low-Pad is a base Sheep-stealing half-penny Rogue. 1721 STRYVE *Eccle. Mem.* II. xv. 370 Patrons... gave some three half-penny priest a curate's wages. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 2 Obligated to go on all her halfpenny Errands. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. i, Whether right or wrong, 'tis not a halfpenny matter.

Halfpennyworth (hā'pēniwɔrθ), sb., contracted ha'p'orth, ha'p'orth (hā'p'ɔrθ). Also: a. 1 healfpenizwɔrθ, 5 halpenyworth, 6 halpynworth. β. 5 halpworth, 6 halporth, 7 half-pworth, halperth, 8 halp'worth, halfporth, 8-9 ha'p'worth, (dial. hawporth). [See WORTH.] As much as a halfpenny will purchase; hence, a very small quantity.

a. a 1035 *Laus of Cnut* xii. (Thorpe) I. 366 Leoth geseceot . . healfpeniz-wurð wexes at aldere hild. 14.. *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 598/26 *Obolatus*, an halfpenny worth. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 425 To serue the pouere people of penyworthes and halfpenyworthes. 1519 *Presentm. of Juries in Surtees*

Misc. (1888) 32 A halpynworthe off hale for a halpney. 1596 SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* II. iv. 591. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 7 To buy a Half-penny worth of Ince at a Shoemaker's.

B. c. 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 224/1 Halpenny worthe. (K. halp-worthe), obolitas, oblata. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 132/2, I would wishe none heretike one halporth harme, that had clerely left his heresy. 1694 SOUTHERNE *Wives Excuse* I. i. Three halporth of farthings. 1710 T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spirits* I. 142 Wearing out three Pens, and exhausting a Halp'worth of Ink in her Service. 1728 SWIFT *Past. Dial.* Wks. 1755 III. n. 203 A longer ha'porth never did I see. 1738 — *Pol. Conversat.* 169 Bring us a Halp'orth of Cheese. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* v. A penny loaf and a ha'porth of milk. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* III. 734 Haste and secure that ha'p'worth, on your life!

b. To lose the ship (orig. and prop. sheep, ewe, hog) for a halpennyworth of tar: to lose an object, spoil an enterprise or court failure, by trying to save in a small matter of detail.

Originally referring to the use of tar to protect sore places or wounds on sheep from the destructive attacks of flies. (Sheep is dialectally pronounced *ship* over a great part of England.)

1670 RAY *Proverbs* 103 Ne're lose a hog for a half-penny-worth of tarre [ed. 1678 154 adds Some have it, lose not a sheep, &c. Indeed tar is more used about sheep than swine.]. 1674 J. PHILLIPS *Maronides* vi. 22 And judge you now what footes those are, Will lose a Hog for a ha'porth of tar. [1705 J. SPURIEL in J. Smith *Mem. Wool* (1747) II. 66 So as the Proverb is verified, many a Time, we lose the Hog for the Halfpenny.] 1828 CRADEN *Dial.* *Hawporth*, 'Dunnut loaz' t' yow for a hawporth o' tar'. 1869 HAZLITT *Eng. Proverbs* 431 'To spoil the ship for a half-pennyworth of tar.' Note. But in Cornwall I heard a version... more consistent with probability, 'Don't spoil the sheep for a ha'porth of tar'. 1891 *Review of Reviews* IV. 576/1 To sink the ship by the refusal of the traditional ha'porth of tar.

† **Halpennyworth, v. Obs.** [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To 'stick at' halfpence; to haggle about minute expenses.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. vi. § 4. 855 Their halfpenny worthing in matter of Expence when they had adventured their whole Estate in the purchase of a great Empire.

2. *trans.* To deal out by halfpennyworths.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 14 He having... open'd the whole Pedlers-pack of his malice, he half-p'worths out... to his petty Chapmen.

Half-pike. Now *Hist.* A small pike, having a shaft of about half the length of the full-sized one. There were two kinds; one, also called a *spoonoon*, formerly carried by infantry officers; the other, used in ships for repelling boarders, a *boarding pike*.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii. Here's a half-pike. 1631 CHETTEL *Hoffman* II. Cijj, He trie one course with thee at the halfpike, and then goe; come draw thy pike. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 12 Their ordinary Arms are the Hanger, the Sagay (assagai), which is a very light Half-Pike. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5358/2 The Duke of Guise with an Half-Pike in his Hand, being at the Head of the Regiment. 1760 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Demi-pique*, a half-pike, sometimes used to oppose boarders in a sea-fight. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 422 Camp followers, armed with scythes, halfpikes, and skeans.

b. *Comb.*, as *half-pike-man*.

1690 J. MACKENZIE *Steele London-Derry* 60/2 That the said Half-Pike-men... be disarmed.

Half-pounder (hælp'undær). [f. HALF *a.* + POUND *sb.* + -ER¹.]

1. A gun that fires a shot weighing half a pound. (In quot. *attrib.*) Cf. *four-pounder*, etc.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 235 We charged a half-pounder swivel with an ounce and an half... of the mercurial powder.

2. A thing (e.g. a fish) of half a pound weight.

1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* x. 202 The great half-pounders are feeding in the broad spreading fords.

Half-price.

1. Half the usual or full price; esp. that at which children or poor people are admitted to an entertainment or the like, or that at which people are admitted to a theatre when the performance is half through. Also, the time at which people are so admitted, 'half-time.'

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 314 It was much better for us to sell all our cargoes here, though we made but half price of them. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 624 A man o' the town dines late, but soon enough... To insure a side-box station at half price. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Feb. 108/1 That class... whom the half-price admits to disturb the order... of the... Theatres. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xlviii, We drank mulled port till half-price. *Mod.* Children under 12, half-price.

2. *attrib.* or *quasi-adj.*

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Box* II. (1890) 41 Theatrical converse, arising out of their last half-price visit to the Victoria gallery. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* July 59 Can this have been the origin of the old English half-price plan?

3. *quasi-adv.* At half-price.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxiii, He takes me half-price to the play. 1851 — *Bleak* Ho. xi, To go half-price to the play.

† **Half-rater.** *Obs.* A small racing yacht, so classed from 1891 to 1896; now called an 18-foot boat. (Also *attrib.*)

1894 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 3/4 Conditions imposed in order to keep out the ordinary racing half-rater. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 4/1 A half-rater yawl of his design is a novelty.

Half-round, a. and sb.

A. adj. Semicircular, in shape or section; semi-cylindrical; as *half-round bit*, *drill*, *file*.

Half-round spade (Whaling), a spade with a blade re-

sembling a carpenter's gouge, used in cutting the blanket piece free from the carcass.

1662 J. DAVIES *U. Mandelstol's Trav.* 57 Baths... which were made all half-round. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1606 A spacious Theatre Half-round on two main Pillars. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 36 With the edge of an half-round File. *Ibid.* 193 Half-round holes or Semi-circles. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 95 For long holes of large diameter nothing beats a half-round drill.

B. sb. A semicircle; a hemispherical figure.

1718 *Prior Knowledge* 638 This fair half-round, this ample azure sky. *a* 1721 — *Her Right Name* 11 In her forehead's fair half-round. 1811 *Self Instructor* 27 In the midst of the half-round [of the quill].

b. Arch. 'A semicircular moulding which may be a bead or torus' (Gwilt *Archit.* 1842-76).

So † **Half-rounding** *a.*, forming a semicircle.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 862 The western point, where those half-rounding guards Just met, and closing stood in squadron joint.

† **Half-seal.** *Obs.* The impression of the reverse side or 'foot' of the Great Seal, with which certain documents used to be sealed. (Cf. *half-bull*, under HALF- II n.) Abolished in 1833.

1509-10 Act 1 *Hen. VIII.* c. 16. § 4 Lettres patentes... under the great seal or halfe seal of England. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 91 A wryting... under the half seal. 1566 Act 8 *Eliz.* c. 5 Nominated and appointed by her Maiestie, her heyres or successors, by Comyssion under the Half Seale as it hath ben heretofore used in such Cases. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 179 Halfe seale is a seale used in Chauncery for the sealing of Commissions unto Delegates upon an appeale in a cause civil or marine. 1832 Act 2 & 3 *Will. IV.* c. 92 § 4 Nothing herein... shall... affect... the Right of His Majesty to grant any such Commission under the Great Seal or under the Half Seal as aforesaid, to hear... any Appeal... which may before the said First Day of February (1833) be pending.

Half-seas-over. [Seas was prob. a genitive case; *half seas* = half of the sea.]

1. Halfway across the sea.

1551 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 107 The commodities... was ben taken and returned againe, when they be halfe the seas over. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Invent. Shipping* 17 That ride it out at Anchor, half Seas over betweene England and Ireland. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2396/4 About half Seas over, we discovered the Dutch Fleet. 1831 G. FOWLER *Jrnl. State N. York* 8 It was his intention to have kept below until he thought we were about half seas over, when we surely could not have refused to carry him through.

b. transf. and fig. Halfway towards a goal or destination, half through with a matter; halfway between one state and another.

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* III. ii, That's thinking half-seas over. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), I am half-seas over to death. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xiii. 113, I returned them both my sincere Thanks, and thought myself half Seas over. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. lxi, And hover Upon their airy confine, half-seas-over.

2. Half-drunk. (*humorous.*)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Half Seas over*, almost Drunk. 1714 *Spect.* No. 616. ¶ 4 Our friend the alderman was half seas over before the bonfire was out. 1880 SPURGEON *J. Ploughm. Pict.* 42 There's nothing too bad for a man to say or do when he is half-seas over.

† **Half-shirt.** *Obs.* A kind of shirt front for men, and chemisette for women, worn in 17th c.

1661 PEPS *Diary* 13 Oct., This day left off half-shirts, and put on a wastecote. 1664 *Ibid.* 28 June, This day put on a half-shirt first this summer, it being very hot. 1671 LADY MARY BERTIE in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 The Dutchesse of Cleveland was very fine in a riche petticoat and halfe shirt, and a short man's coat. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1343/4 One Half Shirt, with laced Cravat and Ruffles. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Table-Talk in Collect. Poems* (1705) 128, I hate that Puppy... that goes open breasted; 'tis but a Half-Shirt. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. Days* II. 233/1 Half-shirts were stomachers, richly decorated with embroidery and lace, over which the bodice was laced from side to side.

Half-sister. [Not recorded in OE., though *half-sweostor* was prob. in use: cf. MHG. *halpsweoster* (G. *halbschwester*), Sw. *halfsyster*, Da. *halvsøster*.]

1. A sister by one parent only.

c. 1205 LAY. 8412 He wes his helue suster sune. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2464 Arthurez half suster þe duchess doȝter of Tyntagele. c. 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) xxv. 120 Half sisters of þer fader syde wedd þai. 1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Halfe suster, *seur uterine*. 1668 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. App. 587 The elder Countess Adelaide has been commonly taken to be only a half-sister of William.

fig. 1832 TENNYSON *'Love thou thy land'* 96 Raw Haste, half-sister to Delay. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* v. (1885) 118 The genius for religion... is half-sister to the genius for music.

† 2. A lay sister in a convent. *Obs.*

1482 *Marg. Paston's Will in Paston Lett.* No. 861 III. 284 Iche hole and half sisters at Normans in Norwich.

Half-snipe. The jack snipe or lesser snipe, *Scolopax gallinula*. (Cf. *double snipe*.)

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 360 The French call them *deux pour un*, we the half snipe. 1862 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* 448.

Half-sovereign.

1. An English gold coin, worth ten shillings. The sum is also expressed by *half a sovereign*.

Originally (with the sovereign) coined in 1489 (but see quot. 1884); in the 17th c. these coins were superseded by the guinea and half-guinea, for which the sovereign and half-sovereign were again substituted in 1817; see SOVEREIGN.

1503-4 Act 19 *Hen. VII.* c. 5 § 1 All manner of Gold of the Coyntes of a Sovereyn Halfe Sovereyn [etc.]. 1551 *Proclam.*

Edw. VI. in *Wriothesley's Chron.* (1877) II. 59 The half soueraine of crowne gould of tenne shillings. 1817 *Proclam. in Lond. Gaz.* 11 Oct. 2093/1 To order that certain pieces of gold money should be coined, which should be called 'half-sovereigns or ten shilling pieces'. 1884 KENYON *Gold Coins Eng.* 77 This [the ryal] is doubtless the coin mentioned as a half-sovereign in the Statute 19 Henry VII. c. 5. As the reverse is unlike the ryal and the same as that of the sovereigns, it would very likely be popularly called a half-sovereign.

2. The name given by paviors to a 6-in. Purbeck stone pitcher; also to a granite pitching, because it is worth half a sovereign a yard (*Dict. Archit.* 1851).

Half-staff. 1. = HALF-MAST.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4489/2 The Ships Flags, which were only half-staff high. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. xix. 519 Pennants hoisted at half-staff.

† 2. Half the length of a staff. To fight at the half-staff, to fight at close quarters with staves. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 517 The Persian horse-men also... bearing staves of good ash... fight with them as occasion serveth at the halfe staffe.

Half-starved, a. Having insufficient food; poorly fed.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 595 Unnam'd, undreaded, and thyself half starv'd. 1713 [see HALF-NAKED]. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xv. 266 A half-starved Merry-Andrew.

† **Half-strain.** *Obs.* The quality of being half of a good strain or stock and half of an inferior one; half-breed. Also *attrib.*

1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* v. i, I am but of half-strain courage. 1678 — *Limberham* III. i, I humbly conceive, you are of the half-strain at least.

Hence † **Half-strained a. Obs.**

1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. Guise* iv. iv, Half-strained shop-keepers, got between gentlemen and city wives. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* III. i, I'm but a half-strained villain yet.

† **Half-sword.** *Obs.*

1. A small-sized sword. Cf. HALF- II c.

1552 HULOET, Halfe sworde, *semispathium*. 1611 FLORIO, *Messa arma*, a halfe-sword, any halfe weapon.

2. Half a sword's length. To be at half-sword, to be at close quarters with swords.

1589 *Pasquil's Ret. D.b.* To meeete with his wisdome at the halfe sword. 1596 SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* II. iv. 182. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* v. ii, I was four severall times at half-sword with him.

Half-thick, a. and sb.

A. adj. Of half the normal thickness: see *quots.*

1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss.*, *Half-thick*, when applied to bacon means half-fed, or half fat, but if to a man, half-witted. 1884 CASSELL *Half-thick file*, a large coarse file with one rounded and three flat sides. It is used as a rubber-file for coarse work.

† *B. sb.* A kind of cloth. *Obs.*

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2914/4 Broad-Cloths, Serges half thicks, Duffels, Kerseys. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) I. 258 Kerseys, cottons, half-thicks, duffields... in Lancashire and Westmorland. 1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 125 Rochdale... very considerable for a Sort of coarse Goods, called *Half-thicks* and *Kerseys*.

Half-tide.

1. The state of the tide half-way between flood and ebb, when it is half the height of high water.

1669 W. HACKE *Collect. Voy.* III. (1699) 61 A Rock that... is covered at half Tide. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 240 Innumerable pools of water left at halftide.

2. (See *quots.*)

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 62 It flows halfe tyde, that is, from whence the flood cometh, the water thither returneth, two houres before it be high water. 1762 MORE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 453 The different tides daily observed between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, called there tide and half-tide. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 146/1 When the stream continues to flow up for three hours after it is high-water, it is said to make tide and half-tide; if it continues to flow during one hour and a half, it is said to make tide and quarter-tide, and so on.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Left dry or accessible at half-tide, as *half-tide cavern*, *rock*; *half-tide basin* or *dock*, one fitted with gates which are closed at half-ebb.

1847 CRAIG, *Half-tide dock*, a basin connecting two or more docks, and communicating with the entrance basin. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 532 Half-tide rocks, very dangerous to the mariner, which lie a full half-mile from the shore. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 242 It is not every half-tide cavern that is thus inhabited. 1880 T. STEVENSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 466/1 In order to extend the time during which vessels can enter or leave a wet dock there are two additional works which are often connected with it. These are the entrance-lock and the outer or half-tide basin.

Hence **Half-tidal a.** = half-tide (*attrib.*).

1885 *Truth* 11 June 920/2 This difficulty might be met by a half-tidal lock and weir.

Half-timber, sb. and a.

A. sb. *Skip-building.* (See *quot.*)

1847 in CRAIG. 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Half-timbers*, in ship-building, those timbers in the cant bodies which are answerable to the lower futtocks in the square body.

B. adj. 1. Built half of timber.

1842-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Half timber building*, a structure formed of studding, with sills, lintels, struts and braces, sometimes filled in with brickwork and plastered over on both sides. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. i. 10 Half-timber houses... of which the foundations and the ground-floors only are of stone, and the upper part of wood.

2. Made of timber split in half.

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 42 Timbered with

half-timber sets. *Ibid.* 80 In the middle of these half-timber bearers the uprights are morticed.

Hence **Half-timbered** *a.* = B 1.

1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. xxiv. 80 At the porch of an old half-timbered cottage. 1893 K. L. BATES *Eng. Relig. Drama* 235 The many-gabled, half-timbered edifice of one of Edward VI's Free Grammar Schools.

Half-time.

1. Half of a (particular) period of time.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 282 Months, weeks, daies, and half-quot., and such like Chronology.

b. (See quot.)

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie* V. ii. (1887) 21 It is customary to allow half-time to students engaged in school-keeping,—that is, to count a year, 50 employed, .. as equal to six months of the three years.

c. Half the usual or full time during which work is carried on. (In quot. 1862 as adv.)

1861 *Weekly Times* 13 Oct. Notices of cotton-mills being put upon half-time. 1865 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. viii. § 72 Factories are worked half-time, or close entirely.

2. In **Football**, etc., The time at which the first half of the game is completed.

1871 A. G. GUILLEMAN in *Bell's Life* 1 Apr., The call of 'Half-time' found the play exactly in the centre of the ground. 1894 *Times* 23 Feb. 4/2 Before half-time he kicked two goals out of the three registered for Middlesex.

3. *attrib.*, as in **half-time system**, the system by which school-children are enabled to attend school for half the usual time and spend the other half at some remunerative occupation; so **half-time register**, a register of half-time scholars. **Half-time survey** of ships: see quot. 1894.

1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Apr. 353/3 The extending the half-time system. 1887 *Educational Department Circular No. 271*. 7 Apr., A separate half-time register will be kept of all half-time scholars. 1894 H. PASCH *From Keel to Truck* 466 *Half Time Survey*, this applies to wooden and composite vessels, on either of which a special survey is held, when about one half of the time for which they may have been classed, has elapsed.

Half-timer. One who spends half the usual or full time at anything. *spec. a.* One who works half-time in a factory.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 3 Nov. 5/5 Now a half-timer will get more than he once did for full time. 1883 *Standard* 30 Nov. 2/4 A child entered the mill as a half-timer at ten years old.

b. A half-time scholar: see **HALF-TIME** 3.

1870 [see **FULL-TIMER**]. 1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 260 The half-timer [at school] is compelled to be regular in attendance. 1890 *Times* 19 Sept. 7/5 Half-timers—that is, children who divide their time between the school and the factory.

Half-tone, *sb.*

1. *Adj.* = **SEMITONE**.

1880 A. J. HEPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 685/1 The mechanism for raising the pitch of the strings [of a harp] one half tone, .. or two half tones.

2. *Art.* A tone intermediate between the extreme lights and extreme shades; one of the lighter shadows of a photograph, engraving, picture, etc.; used esp. with reference to the production of blocks for printing by photography. Also *attrib.*

1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 251 The pictures were especially wanting in half-tones. 1894 *Wilson Cycl. Photogr.* 179 A picture without half tones is harsh. 1894 *Times* 31 Jan. 3/3 The making of the blocks for the half-tone illustrations.

† **Half-tone, *v.*** *Obs. rare*—*o.* (?) To sing or play in semitones.

1883 *Cath. Angl.* 171/1 To Halfe tone, *semitonare*.

Half-truth. A proposition or statement which is or conveys only one half or a part of the truth.

1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 4 Half-truth hath filled the world with looseness. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 398 The noisy conflict of half-truths. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol. App.* 91 A half-truth is often a falsehood.

b. *attrib.* or *Comb.*

1832 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 757 Self-designated Tories, and of course half-truthmen.

Half-way, halfway (häfwæ: see below), *adv.*, *adj.*, *sb.*, and *prep.* [*f.* **HALF** *a.* + **WAY** *sb.*]

A. adv. (Stressed *hä'fway* when preceding the word it qualifies, *hä'fway* when following.) At or to half the distance. *To meet halfway*: see **MEET** *v.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 52 Lo Depeford and it is half wey pryne. 1530 PALSGR. 861/2 Halfe waye, *au milieu du chemin*, or *a my chemin*. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 62 I-wis it is not half way to her heart. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Contents. An half-way boundless Bulk. c 1696 *Prior Love Disarmed* 12 Her bodice half-way she unlied. 1717 FRETZER *Voy. S. Sea* 106 A little above half way up a high mountain. 1786 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 108 Before I had got half way off. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* 2, About halfway home. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxix, Combined marauders half-way barr'd egress. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* II. vi, The morning service was halfway through.

B. adj. (Usually stressed *hä'fway*.)

1. Midway or equidistant between two points. *Half-way house*, a house (often an inn) situated midway between two towns or stages of a journey, and therefore considered as a convenient halting-place. Also *fig.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 511 ¶ 3 He was resting with it upon a half-way Bridge. 1793 in *Corr. Ld. Auckland*

(1861) II. 515 Yours will be an excellent half-way house, almost as good as the inn at Bromley. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) VII. xlii. § 32. 115 The Cape of Good Hope had become a half-way house to their possessions in Bengal. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 195 My aim was to reach the halfway tent.

2. *fig.* That is midway between two states or conditions; half one thing and half another.

169. *Ad Pop. Phaleria* II. ii. 29 You're then Phanatick, Neuter, Half-way-man, Or mungrel Latitudinarian. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 231 Some half-way state, something between paganism and christianity. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. II. xi. 261 It fared with this compromise, .. as with most, .. half-way measures.

C. sb. A point or position midway between two extreme points; a halfway place or house.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 13 Cape of good Hope, .. being the half way into India. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1848) 46 In the halfway between Othorpe and Nottingham. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 3/1 The door opens to a hospitable halfway.

† *D. prep.* Half-way up, down, along, etc. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 488 A cloth, .. which reacheth half way the thigh. 1706 WATTS *Horse Lyr.* I. *Devotion & Muse* III, Faint devotion panting lies Half way th' ethereal hill.

Half-wit. [See **WIT** *sb.*]

† 1. One who is only half a wit; a dealer in poor witticisms. *Obs.*

1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Prol., Half-wits are fleas; so little and so light, We scarce could know they live, but that they bite. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 43, 280 Pen and Ink, .. in the Hands of a Half-Wit will do more Mischief than Sword and Dagger. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 208 Let the half-wits do it, 'tis their drudgery.

2. One who has not all his wits; a half-witted person.

1755 JOHNSON, *Half-wit*, a blockhead or foolish fellow. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1853 A. J. MORRIS *Bible* Intro. 8 Fools and half-wits think themselves justified in calling prophets and apostles to order. 1884 J. H. WYLIE *Hist. Hen.* IV. I. 268 He often acted like a half-wit or a madman.

Half-witted, *a.* [*f.* *half wit* + *-ED*.²

1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 12 Dec. I. 312 A man of half wit.] † 1. Lacking or deficient in (common) sense or reason; simple; senseless. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 32 To have to doe with perverse, irrational, half-witted men. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 102 The half hearsed, and half witted people, which made much the major part of both Houses. a 1725 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 228 As if we should call a Man an idle, vain, empty, shallow-pated, or half-witted Fellow. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. II. 8 A self-satisfied, half-witted fellow, is the most ridiculous of all things.

2. Not having all his wits; imbecile; daft.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. App. II, A poor, simple, .. half-witted, crack-brained fellow. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. § 3 A poor half-witted man that means no mischief. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xxx. 92 A half-witted king, every day growing feebler in mind.

Hence **Half-wittedness.**

1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 273 If the attempt to hedge-in gold and silver was unimposed folly, the Mercantile System was the kind of hybrid denominated half-wittedness.

Half-word. A word or speech which hints or insinuates something, instead of fully asserting it; a hint, suggestion.

c 1369 CHAUCER *De the Blaunce* 1022 She wolde not fonde To holde no wight in balance By half worde ne by countenance. 1581 PETTIE *Guaazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 161 b, He said .. he understood by y^e half word, what the whole meant. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 118 Only by one rash half-word [he was] exasperated against me. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VI. 1224 We must scrupulously hint With half-words, delicate reserves.

Half-year. The half of a year; six months. As a space of time, expressed by *half a year*. *b.* In Schools, etc., = **HALF** *sb.* 6 a.

c 907 in *Earle Land Charters* 164 Ymb an oðer healf gear. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137, xx winter & half gear & viii dæis. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 51 A child þat was of half year age. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 3 He departed out of Englonde after half yere. 1596 SHAKS. *I. Hen. IV.* IV. i. 136, I am out of feare of death, or deaths hand, for this one halfe yere. 1611 FLORIO, *Mezzanata*, a halfe-yeares rent. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 56, 3 I can open this Half-year with congratulating my Disciples. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. i, The Doctor now talking of holiday doings, and then of the prospects of the half-year, what chance there was for the Balliol scholarship [etc.].

Half-yearly, *a.* and *adv.*

A. adj. Happening every half-year or six months. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 70 Half yearly or quarterly payments. *Mod.* He pays a half-yearly visit to London.

B. adv. Each half-yearly; twice in a year.

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 111 The Rents .. are paid half yearly. 1884 *Law Rep.* 25 Ch. Div. 717 At liberty to draw out half-yearly the moneys.

Halh(e, halj(e, -en, obs. ff. HOLY, HALLOW.

Hali, obs. form of HALELY, WHOLLY, HOLY.

Halibut (hæ'libut), **holibut** (hø'libut).

Forms: *a.* 5–6 halybutte, 7 allebut, 7–8 halibut, 7–halibut. *β.* 7 holiybut, 7–8 holiibut(t, 8 hollybut(t, 7–holibut. [*app. f.* *haly, HOLY* + *BURT* *sb.* flat fish: cf. *mod. Du. heilbot* (in Kilian *heilbot, celbot*), LG. *heilbutt, heilige butt*, Norse *heilag-fiski*, Sw. *helgefisundra*, Da. *heleflynder* i.e. holy flounder: supposed to be so called from being so commonly eaten on holy-days.]

A large flat fish (*Hippoglossus vulgaris*), abun-

dant in the northern seas, and much used for food. (*Plural halibuts, also collectively halibut.*)

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 60 Halybutte. Plays fryid. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 195/27 Halybutte, fish. 1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 30 Cod, Cuske, Holiybut [1624 *Virginia* VI. 216 Holiibut] Mackerell, Scate. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* IV. 75 The Halibut is a big fish, and of great accompt. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Sea Fishes* 99 Holibut or Halibut. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 612 Sharks, Holiybutts, Red-fish, Trout. 1854 BADHAM *Halient*, 358 The hippoglossus vulgaris, or holibut .. individuals have been captured nearly eight feet in length, four in breadth, and a span thick. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* XI. 302 An Indian canoe was out catching halibut.

b. Applied to other flat fish of the family *Pleuronectidae*, as the *Greenland halibut* (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*), and the *Montevrey halibut* or *bastard halibut* of California (*Paralichthys californicus*).

c. attrib. and *Comb.*, as *halibut-killer*; *halibut-broom*, a disgorging for halibut; *halibut-slime*, a kind of sea-anemone, parasitic on halibut.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Halibut-killer and gobstick for killing the fish and disgorging the hook.

Hence **Halibutter, ho'libutter**, a vessel engaged in the halibut-fishery.

Halie, early ME. form of HALELY, WHOLLY.

Halichondroid (hælikəndroid), *a. Zool.* [*f.* *mod. L. Halichondria*, name of a genus of sponges (*f.* Gr. ἅλς, ἅλς sea + χόνδρος cartilage) + *-OID*.] Related to a group of sponges including *Halichondria palmata*, the largest British sponge.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 427/2 A very common Halichondroid sponge.

|| **Halicore** (hælikōri). *Zool.* [*f.* Gr. ἅλς, ἅλς sea + κόρη maiden, lit. 'mermaid'.] Name of the genus of Sirenians, found in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, to which the Dugong belongs.

1828 J. STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 161 Halicore, Cuv. .. Dugungus, Lacep. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 305 The Dugong or Halicore is a native of the Indian Seas. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 269 The Dugong, typical of the genus Halicore, is a living form, ordinarily from ten to twelve feet long.

Halidai, obs. form of HOLIDAY, HOLY-DAY.

† **Halidom** (hæ'lidəm), **-dome** (dōm). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 hælizdōm, 2–3 hælizdōm, 4 halydam, 4–7 halydom, halidam, 5–6 halydom(e), 6 holidam(e), hollydam, 6–7 hali-, 6–9 halidome, 7 haly-doome, holidam(e), halydam(e), 8–9 halidame, 3–halidom. [OE. *hælig-dōm* = MDu. *heilichdoem* (Du. *heiligdom*), OHG. *heiligtuom* (Ger. *heiligtum*), ON. *heilgiddmr* (Da. *heiligtom*), *f.* OTeut. **halig-*, OE. *hælig*, HOLY: see *-DOM*. The substitution of *-dam*, *-dame*, in the suffix was app. due to popular etymology, the word being taken to denote 'Our Lady'.]

† 1. Holiness, sanctity. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 167 Mycel is se halizdom & seo weorþung Sancte Iohannes. c 1200 ORMIN 217 Hiss halizdom Was godded himm and ekked. a 1626 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm.* xiii. (1661) 488 Then had it His perfect halydome; then it was holy indeed.

2. A holy place, chapel, sanctuary. *arch.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Eud.* xxi. 6 Bringe his hlaforð hine to þæs halizdomes dora. 1656 JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (Chetham Soc.) 2 They were not only streets but halydoms. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* II, Under the necessity of marching with the men of the Halidome, as it was called, of Saint Mary's. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* v. (1848) 46 The world Is Thy great halidom.

3. A holy thing, a holy relic; anything regarded as sacred. Much used, down to 16th c., in oaths and adjurations.

c 1000 *Laws of Ethelred* III. c. 2 On þam halizdome swerian þe him man on hand sylð. c 1200 ORMIN 1785 Itt iss Godess arke, & iss All full off halizdomess. c 1205 LAV. 15343 Ær he heom hæfden isworen uppen halidom. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5629 þat dar y swere on þe halydom. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2123 As help me God & þe halydam. a 1483 *Gild Tailors Exeter* in *Eng. Gilds* 318 As god you help and halydom. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 237/2 My Lordes all, as helpe me God and halidome maister doctour here sayd unto me [etc.]. c 1561 T. PRESTON *Canbysses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 244 So help me God and halidom, it is pity of his life. [1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 103 *note*, Let the twelve senior thegns swear on the halidome which shall be put in their hands.]]

b. Hence the asseveration: *By my halidom*.

1533 J. HEYWOOD *Johan & Tib* Bij, Nowe so God helpe me, and by my halydome. 1567 *Triall Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 276 Now, by my halidom, it is alone. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 136 By my halidome, I was fast asleepe. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* v. i. 117 Now by my Holydame, What manner of man are you? 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1798) 79 By my halidome, if it should ever be known. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. ii.* 'By my halidome, he is ashore.'

Halie, obs. form of HALE *v.*, HOLY.

Halier, early form of HALYARD.

Halieutic (hæliju'tik), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L. halieuticus*, *a.* Gr. ἁλιευτικός, *f.* ἁλιευτής fisher, *f.* ἁλιεύειν to fish, *f.* ἅλς the sea.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to fishing.

1854 BADHAM *Halient*. 85 Suggestive of old halieutic associations.

B. sb. pl. **Halieutics.** The art or practice of fishing; a treatise on fishing.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* i. viii. 32 Four bookes of Cynegeticks or venation, five of Halieuticks or piscation.
1696 J. EDWARDS *Exist. God* i. 192 Other particulars which are mention'd in halieuticks. 1854 BADHAM (*title*) Prose Halieuticks; or Ancient and Modern Fish Tattle.

Hence **Halieu'tical** a. = HALIEUTIC a.; **Halieu'tically** adv., in relation to fishing.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 437 Halieutical. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Dec. 706 To be halieutically encyclopedic.

Haligraphy (hæli'græfi). [*f.* Gr. ἅλι, ἅλι- salt + -γραφία writing.] A treatise or dissertation on the nature and quality of salts.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Haliz, -on, obs. forms of HOLY, HALLOW.

Halik, ME. var. HALELY Obs., wholly.

Halike-ld. north. dial. [*f.* hali, HOLY + KELD, a Norse helda spring, well.] A holy well.

1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 132 The pins cast into the halikeld.

Halimetry. [*f.* Gr. ἅλι, ἅλι- salt + -μετρία measurement.] The measurement of the amount of saline matter in a solution. Hence **Halimetric** a., relating to halimetry. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

Halimot(e, var. of HALIMOTE.

Halimous (hæli'məs), a. [*f.* Gr. ἅλιμος or belonging to the sea (*f.* ἅλι sea) + -ους.]

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Halimous* . . of, or belonging to, the sea; marine; maritime. Also . . of, or belonging to salt; saline; salt.

Haling (hæ'liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* HALE *v.* + -ING *l.*]

The action of the verb HALE; dragging, hauling.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 223/1 Halyngre, or drawynge, tractus.
1584 *FENNER Def. Ministers* (1587) 41 By haling and pulling of sentences. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. (1851) 150 The beggarly help of halings and amercements. 1791 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 27 Cutting down the Trees which annoy the haling of Boats.

b. attrib., as *haling-path*, -way.

1786 *London Gaz.* No. 6447/7 For Towing or Haling-Paths. 1784 *Mkt. Weighing Drainage Award* 10 A haling way, or towing path, along the east side of the said canal.

† **Halinitre**. Obs. [*ad. mod. L. halinitrum*, *f.* ἅλι salt + νίτρον nitre.] A name for saltpetre.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1628) 741 If the fat of a Lizard is mixed with Wheat-meal, Halinitre, and Cummin it maketh Hens very fat. 1672 T. VENN *Compl. Gunner* viii. 10 Artificial Salt-Peter, Sal Nitre, or Halinitre.

Halinous, a. [*f.* Gr. ἅλιος made of or from salt + -ους.] Containing or consisting of salt; saline. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

† **Halio-graphy**. Obs. [*f.* Gr. ἅλι, ἅλι- sea + -γραφία writing.] A description of the sea (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656). So † **Halio-grapher**, a describer of the sea (*Bailey vol. II.* 1727).

|| **Haliotis** (hæli'otis). *Zool.* [*f.* Gr. ἅλι, ἅλι- sea + οὖς, ὠτ- the ear; so called from their resemblance to the human ear.] A genus of univalve shells, the Ear-shells, the tropical species of which are an important source of mother-of-pearl. One species is found as far north as Guernsey.

1752 Sir J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 118 (Jod.) The great ear shell: the haliotis, with an even edge, and with seven holes. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 200 Cattle, skins, timber, coal, seaweed, and haliotis, are plentiful enough.

Hence **Halio'toid** a., akin to the Ear-shell.

1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Halit**. Obs. *rare* -l. [*ad. L. halit-us* breath.] Exhalation, perfume.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renow's Disp.* 377 Their gratus halit.

Halite (hæ'loit). *Min.* [*ad. mod. L. halites* (Glocker, 1847), *f.* Gr. ἅλι salt.] Rock salt.

1868 DANA *Min.* 112 Halite, common salt. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 228/2 Halite or Rock-salt (chloride of sodium) is more widely diffused than was formerly supposed.

Halithere (hæli'pæ). [*ad. mod. L. Halithærium*, *f.* Gr. ἅλι, ἅλι- sea + θηρίον beast.] An animal of the genus *Halithærium* of extinct Sirenia.

1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* iv. 80 Halithere, so closely allied to the manatee of Africa and America.

Halituous (hæli'tuəs), a. [*f. L. halitus*: see next.] Of the nature of breath or vapour; vaporous; charged with or characterized by vapour.

1616 J. BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, Halituous, vaporous; thin, moist, which may be voided out by the pores. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* xviii. 620 An halituous Poyson is sent from the Antimony. 1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 130 The blueish tincture, which it received from this halituous body. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Halituous heat, heat of the body accompanied by a slight moisture on the skin. *H. skin*, a skin covered with slight moisture.

Hence **Halitno'sity**, vaporous quality.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 412 Wedelius saith it [*the tincture*]. . . concentrates the Halituousity . . . of the Serum.

|| **Halitus** (hæli'tūs). [*L. halitus* breath, *f. halāre* to breathe.] A vapour, exhalation.

1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium Misc. Writ.* l. (1805) 227 The same dangerous halitus of char-cole. 1675 - *Terra* (1729) 14 Evaporating the malignant Halitus's and impurities of the imprisoned Air. 1758 W. BOBBS *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 25 The faintings which seize the workmen, are owing . . . to the heat . . . not to a sulphureous or mineral halitus. 1875 T. HAYDEN *Dis. Heart* 9 If the pericardium be laid open . . . its serous surface will be found moistened . . . by a fine halitus.

Haliwei, -wey, var. of HALEWEI, Obs.

Haliwerfolc (hæli'wærfolk). Obs. exc. *Hist.* Forms: 1-2 haliwere(s)folc, 2 -weresfolc, 3-4

-warfolc, -folk, 4-5, 9 (*Hist.*) -werfolk, -folc, 5 -waresfolc, -ueresfolch, 8 -wor-folk, 9 haly-werfolc. Also, corruptly, 4 (h)aliwarfolc, 7-haly-, haly-, -wark-, -work-, -folk. [*OE. *halig-weresfolc*, people of the holy man or saint (cf. Bæda IV. xxvii. þone halgan wer... Cupbryht.) The folk of the holy man or saint (Cuthbert); those who held their lands by the service of defending the body, relics, and territory of St. Cuthbert; also the county of Durham wherein they dwelt.

Called in Life of St. Cuthbert, c 1450 (Surtees) 4608 'Cuthbert folk', 7517 'þe saint people'.

1099-1126 *Charter in Finchale* (Surtees) 20 Rannulfus . . omnibus hominibus suis, Francis et Anglis, de Haliweresfolc, salutem. ? 12... *Charter in Neominstre Cartulary* (Surtees) 133 Unam bovatum terræ in Cunsdine, quæ est in Haliweresfolc. c 1303 *Reg. Pal. Dunelm.* (Rolls) III. 39 Antiquiores totius Haliweresfolc et Northumbrie. 1430 *Feodarium Prioratus Dunelm.* (Surtees) *passim*, Haliwerfolc, Haliweresfolc, Haliueresfolch. 1816 *SURTEES Hist. Durham* l. xxxiii, The tenants of St. Cuthbert, who pleaded their privilege of Haliweresfolc. 1892 *BOYLE County of Durham* 74 The tenants . . . on several occasions claimed that they were Haliwerfolc, the folk or men of the holy man (wer).

¶ In some 14th c. documents (after wer was obsolete), misunderstood and corrupted as haly-wark-folk, i.e. people who had the holy work of defending the body etc. of St. Cuthbert.

1311 *Reg. Pal. Dunelm.* (Rolls) I. 8 A senioribus de Ali-warkfolk et Northumbrie. 1316 *Rot. Parl.* 9 *Edw. II.* No. 8 *Ibid.* IV. 137 In libertate episcopi Dunelmensis de Haliwarkfolcs. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* l. 736 They pleaded . . . that they were Haliwerke folkes, and held their lands to defend the Corps of Saint Cuthbert. 1847 *SPEED England* (1666) P. b. Whose charge . . . was to keep and defend the corps of S. Cuthbert their great adored Saint, and therefore they termed themselves, The holy work folks. 1846 *Brockett's N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) 207 *The Haliweresfolc* or holy work people.

Halk, obs. Sc. form of HAWK.

† **Halk**. Obs. [*Only in ME.*: perh. a dim. of OE. *halh, health, corner: see HALE sb.] A corner, recess, hiding-place.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1119 He lokede in eche halke Ne se3 he nowhar walke Aþuf his felawe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 210 Bide þine uader of heuene ine halke. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1780 *Lucretia*, In he comyth in to a priue halke. c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld* 93 O thou edder . . . tormeunge hyder and thyder by a thousande holettes and halkes. [1598 SPEIGHT *Chaucer's Wks.* Rdr. to Chaucer (R.), Where hast thou dwelt good Gefrey at this while? . . . In haultes, and herne, God wot, and in exile.]

Halket (hæ'két). The large grey seal, *Hali-chorus gryphus*. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Halkri (c k, -krig, -krike, var. HALECRET.

Hall (həl), *sb.* Forms: 1- hall, 1 heall, heal, 3-7 hallo, (4 alle), 4-7 hal, haulo, 5 (hale, awle), 5-6 hawl(1)le, 6 haull, Sc. 5 hawe, 8-HA'. [*Com. Tent.*: OE. heall *str.* f. = OS., OHG. halla (MLG., MDu., MHG. halle, Du. hal), ON. holl, hall- (Sw. hall, Da. hal): -OTent. *hallō = *hálnā, deriv. of ablaut series hel-, hal-, hul- to cover, conceal.]

† 1. A large place covered by a roof; in early times applied to any spacious roofed place, without or with subordinate chambers attached; a temple, palace, court, royal residence. Obs. in gen. sense. *Beowulf* (Z.) 89 He dogora 3e-hwam dream gehyrde hludne in healle. a 1205 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Pat se hlaford into þar halke come. c 1205 LAY. 28033 þa postes . . . þa heolden up þa hallo. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 540 He wende & lai withoute toun, attle kinges hallo. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 8098 Loverd! better es a day lastand in þi halles þan a thousand. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 15 þai make pitte in þe erthe all aboute þe hall. 1447 *BOKENHAM Scyntys* (Roxb.) 32 The virgine, wch stant . . . In the weywe, venus hallo þe. 1500 20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 75 Trywmphe hall, hie thou royall Of Godis celstid. 1506 *HOLLAND Sucton*. 211 Being once Emperour did set up also in his Haule (or Court yard) the Lineall processe and race of his house. *fig.* 971 *Blick. Hom.* xiv. 163 Seo heall þæs Halgan Gastes. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 148 Welche hathe dwelled in the hallo of the maydens wombe. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 33 Doufe, byrd fulle blist, fayre myght the befall! . . . Fulle welte I it wist thou wold com to thi hallo. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucrctius* 136 Stairs That climb into the windy halls of heaven.

2. The large public room in a mansion, palace, etc., used for receptions, banquets, etc., which till nearly 1600 greatly surpassed in size and importance the private rooms or 'bowers' (see BOWER sb. 1 2); a large or stately room in a house. In hall, was often rhetorically contrasted with in the field.

Servants' hall: the common room in a mansion or large house in which the servants dine. c 1200, etc. [see BOWER sb. 1 2]. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1470 In hallo & i bure. c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 252 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 334 And nu þen thei lions in hallo, and hares in the feld. 14... *Nom.* in W. Wulker 723/3 *Hoc atrium*, a hawle. c 1450 Bk. *Curtasye* 388 in *Babees Bk.* 311 In hallo make fyre at yche a mele. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 23 The honourable vse is all ago, In hall and boun, in burgh and plene. 1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Halle in a house, salle. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon Cxi.* 383 The ryche chambers that were on the syde of the hall. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 78 When by a part we understand the whole, as to say . . . a hall for a house. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 16 The Hall for Audience is on the right hand of the Court. 1717 *FREZIER Voy. S. Sea* 261 The first Room is a large Hall, about 19 Foot

Broad, and between 30 and 40 in Length. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. The hall . . . in the houses of ministers of state, public magistrates, &c., is that wherein they dispatch business and give audience. 1834 W. IND. *Sketch Bk.* I. 152 One [compartment] occupying nearly half the area, which was designated 'the hall', and appropriated to the ordinary daily purposes of drawing and dining-room. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi. 10 quarrel in the servants' hall while waiting for their masters and mistresses. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* l. iii. 89 Part of the great Norman hall remains, now converted into the servants' hall.

b. transf. The company assembled in a hall.

1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* l. v. At her comynge gladdeth all the hallo.

3. The residence of a territorial proprietor, a baronial or squire's 'hall'.

(In early use, not separable from 1.)

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* ix. 23 Se hælend com in-to þas caldres hallo. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8683 Within houses & hallis hard was þere chere. 14... *Metr. Voc.* in W. Wulker 625/49 *Quactum*, hallo, howse. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 189 But Kate, the prettiest Kate in Christendome, Kate of Kate-hall. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* iii. 235 In town she dwelt;—forsaken stood the Hall. 1832 MACAULAY *Armada* 60 The warlike errand . . . roused in many an ancient hall the gallant squires of Kent. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 36 Aylmer followed Aylmer at the Hall, And Averill Averill at the Rectory Thrice over; so that Rectory and Hall, Bound in an immemorial intimacy, Were open to each other.

4. A term applied, esp. in the English universities, to a building or buildings set apart for the residence or instruction of students, and, by transference, to the body of students occupying it.

a. Originally applied at Oxford and Cambridge to all residences of students, including the Colleges when these came to be founded. Now only *Hist., arch.*, or poetic for 'academic buildings'.

At Cambridge this use survived till modern times, when some of the smaller colleges, though corporations, were still called halls; the older designation survives, for distinction's sake, in the name of Trinity Hall.

1379 *Patent Roll Rich.* II. l. 32 (New Coll. Oxon.) Custos et scholares collegii domus, sive aulæ prædicti. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 83 Poure clerkes two That dwelten in this hallo of which I seye. 1474 in *Wood City of Oxford* (O. H. S.) I. 126 Tenementum magistris et scholarium Collegii vulgariter nuncupati University Halle. ? 15... *Ibid.* I. 580 Gardinum quod perinet ad Collegium de Queen Hall. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* 170 144 Pretty were the sight If our old halls could change their sex, and flaunt With prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans, And sweet girl-graduates in their golden hair. 1886 tr. *Statutes of Trinity Hall* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge Introd.* 17 The house [domus] which the aforesaid college shall inhabit, shall be named the Hall (aula) of the Holy Trinity of Norwich.

b. After the institution of the colleges, applied specifically to those buildings and societies which, unlike the colleges, were governed by a head only (and not by head and fellows), and whose property was held in trust for them, they not being bodies corporate. (cf. COLLEGE 4.)

The 'Halls' were originally very numerous, but in Queen Elizabeth's time only eight remained in Oxford, and they are now almost extinct.

1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 1 Provostships, Maister-shippes, Halles, Hostelles. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 950 In Oxford . . . he founded also Magdalayn Hall. 1611 FLORIUS, *Allégio* . . . also a skollers house, as the halls in Oxford, that haue no lands, but all line of themselves. 1683 *Wood Life* 18 May (O. H. S.) III. 47 A Master of every College and Hall to haue procuratorial power during the duke of York's being at Oxon. 1784 COWPER *Tast* ii. 699 In colleges and halls, in ancient days, When learning, virtue, piety and truth Were precious. 1877 *Statutes of Univ. Ox.* *Commissioners* (1882) 215 A Statute for the Union of Balliol College and New Inn Hall. 1896 *Kelly's Oxford Directory* 91 The halls are governed by the *Statuta Aulularia*, a code of regulations originally formed by the University, and since amended by Convocation. *Ibid.* 92 The four Dyke Scholarships formerly belonging to this hall [St. Mary] have now been suppressed.

c. In recent times applied to buildings in University towns, established, whether by the Universities or not, for the use of students in the higher learning, sometimes enjoying the privileges of the University and sometimes not: e.g. at Oxford, private halls for the residence of undergraduate members of the University, under the charge of a member of Convocation; theological halls (e.g. Wycliffe Hall), halls for women students (e.g. Somerville Hall, Lady Margaret Hall).

For the last two classes the name 'college' has also been assumed: see COLLEGE 4 e.

Divinity Hall, the name applied to the theological department of the Scottish Universities, and to the theological colleges of the Nonconformist churches.

1879 *Minutes of Committee of Assoc. for Education of Women* 21 June, The Scholarship to be called the Mary Somerville Scholarship tenable at Somerville Hall for 3 years. 1879 *Times* 23 June, Other exhibitions and scholarships have been and will be awarded by the Lady Margaret and Somerville Halls. 1882 *Addenda to Statutes (Oxford)* 879 § 1 Of the granting of Licenses to open private Halls. *Ibid.* § 6 Of the Conditions upon which a Private Hall may become a Public Hall of the University. 1896 *Kelly's Oxford Directory* 94 To open a suitable building as a private hall for the reception and tuition of matriculated students who shall be admissible to degrees, the proprietor of such hall is to bear the title of 'Licensed Master'.

d. In American colleges: A room or building appropriated to the meetings of a literary or other society; also the society itself.

1888 J. A. PORTER in *Cent. Mag.* Sep. 751 The twin literary societies, or 'halls', generally secret, and always intense in mutual rivalry, which have been institutions at every leading college in the land. *Ibid.*, Oliver Ellsworth, afterward Chief-Justice, founded Clio Hall at Princeton, and a few years later, in 1769, Whig Hall arose at the same college.

5. In English colleges, etc.: The large room in which the members and students dine in common.

1577 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 371 The Comedie played publickly in the hawle at Christmas. 1683 Wood *Life* 19 May, They went into the hall [of Queen's Coll. Oxford], and viewed the pictures of King Charles I and his queen. 1853 C. BEDE *Verdant Green* vi, That he might make his first appearance in Hall with proper éclat. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xix. (1895) 111 Will you dine in hall with me? *Mod. Concert* in Balliol Hall.

b. *transf.* The dinner in a college hall.

1859 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox* i, You ought to dine in hall perhaps four days a week. Hall is at five o'clock. 1890 R. F. BURTON in *Life* (1893) I. 74 The time for 'Hall', that is to say for college dinner, was five p.m.

6. A house or building belonging to a guild or fraternity of merchants or tradesmen.

At these places the business of the respective guilds was transacted; and in some instances they served as the market-houses for the sale of the goods of the associated members; as *Apothecaries' Hall*, *Haberdashers' Hall*, *Merchant Tailors' Hall*, *Saddlers' Hall*, etc. in London. See also *cloth-hall* (CLOTH 19), *COMMON HALL*, *GUILD-HALL*, etc.

1302 [see COMMON HALL 1]. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 370 To sitten in a yeldehalle on a deys. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. 170 The Mayre... ordeyned, that all Wardeins of misteries, should assemble their fellowship in their particular hawles. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* v. i, And therefore use a conscience (tho' it be Forbidden in our Hall towards other men). 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 233 Examine the truth of it at Stationers Hall. 1708 *New View Lond.* 503 An Alphabetical Account of Companies and their Halls. 1866 ARUNDELL *London & Liv. Comp.* 187 The custom of possessing magnificent halls had not... become general.

7. A large room or building for the transaction of public business, the holding of courts of justice, or any public assemblies, meetings, or entertainments. (See also MUSIC-HALL, TOWN-HALL, etc.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 390 The tour he made of Londone, Wyllam bys proute kyng, And muche halle of Londone, bat so muche was born all thyng. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 27 Thanne knyghts of the president takynge Jhesu in the mote halle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 237 The king and the Erie went hand in hand to the great Hall of the Towne. 1738 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. ix. 334 They desired the ambassadors to go out of the hall. 1804 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 79 The House [Congress], adjourned... for the purpose of giving opportunity to workmen to fix some ventilators, which were greatly wanted in the Hall. 1846 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 193 The Court House... contains a hall on the ground floor for the Assembly. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* 16 Dec. (1880) II. 318, I have to go to the hall to try an enlarged background.

† b. *The Hall*, Westminster Hall, formerly the seat of the High Court of Justice in England; hence, the administration of justice. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 185 b, To Westmyster, and there set in the hawle, with the scepter royall in his hand. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. 2 Whether away so fast?.. Eu'n to the Hall, to heare what shall become Of the great Duke of Buckingham. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 218 To Virtue's work provoke the tardy Hall.

† c. A formal assembly held by the sovereign, or by the mayor or principal municipal officer of a town; usually in phr. to keep hall, call a hall. *Obs.* (See also COMMON HALL.)

1551-2 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* 7 Jan. in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 388, I went to Detford to dine there, and brake up the halle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* (1809) II. 526 [Christmas] kept at Greenwich with open house-hold, and franke resort to the Court (which is called keeping of the Hall). c. 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1848) 162 Whereupon a hall was called, and the danger of the place declared to the whole town. 1684 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1956/4 The next day the Mayor called a Hall, and... swore all the Aldermen.

8. The entrance-room or vestibule of a house; hence, the lobby or entrance passage.

(The entrance-room was formerly often one of the principal sitting-rooms, of which many examples still remain in old country houses.)

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 10 The Hall of a private-house, serving for the most part but for a Passage. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* I. i, The Company... has stood in the Hall this Hour, and no Body to shew them to their Chambers. 1790 J. B. MORETON *W. Ind. Isl.* 24 Do not keep loitering about the hall or piazza. 1848 THACKERAY *Dinner at Timmins's* iii, Fitz tumbled over the basket... which stood in the hall. 1897 M. HAMILTON *McLeod of Camerons* 259 They were still standing in the hall of the hotel.

† 9. A space in a garden or grove enclosed by trees or hedges. *Obs.*

1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gard.* 19 Groves... Close-Walks, Galleries, and Halls of Verdure. *Ibid.* 49 You should always... make something Noble in the Middle of a Wood, as a Hall of Horse-Chestnuts, a Water-work... or the like.

† 10. = HALLING. *Obs.*

1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) I. 197 They [the walls] were also sometimes hung with tapestry or carpeting, and a set of hangings of this kind was occasionally called a *Hall* or *Hallyng*.

11. In allusive phrases: *Bachelor's hall*, an establishment presided over by an unmarried man, or a man in the absence of his wife. † *Cutpurse hall*, † *Ruffian's hall*, a place where cutpurses or ruffians congregate, or exercise their pursuits. *Liberty hall*, a place where one may do as one likes.

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1615 TOMKIS *Albunazar* iii. vii, 'Tis the cunningest nimmer Of the whole Company of Cut-purse-Hall. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* ii. ii, My gate ruffian's hall! What insolence is this? 1773 GOLDSM. *Shoops to Comp.* II. (Globe) 652/1 This is Liberty-hall, gentlemen. You may do just as you please. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, I'll have my Bachelor's Hall at the counting-house. 1844 — *Marl. Chus.* xi, 'Bachelor's Hall, you know, cousin,' said Mr. Jonas. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim.* *Life* 226 Captain Sol, who was a widower, and kept bachelor's hall, so to speak.

† 12. *A hall! a hall!* a cry or exclamation to clear the way or make sufficient room in a crowd, esp. for a dance; also to call people together to a ceremony or entertainment, or to summon servants.

1594 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 28 A Hall Hall, giue roome, and foote it Girles. 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. dayes Myrth* Plays 1873 I. 103 A Hall, a hall, the pageant of the Butterie. 1623 MIDDLETON *Entertainment at Lord Mayor's Wks.* (Bullen) VII. 373 A hall! a hall! below, stand full. 1680 S. SEWALL *Diary* 19 Mar. (1878) I. 249 When the people cry'd, a Hall, a Hall, the Aldermen came up two by two, the Mace carried before them. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xvii, Lords to the dance,—a hall! a hall!

13. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *hall-bible*, *-board*, *-book*, *-ceiling*, *-chair*, *-chimney*, *-cleaner*, *-clock*, *-feast*, *-floor*, *-hearth*, *-keeper*, *-lamp*, *-man*, *-pillar*, *-porter*, *-table*, etc.; *hall-like* adj.; also *hall day* = COURT-DAY 1; *hall-disputation*, *hall-exercise*, a disputation in a college hall; *hall-full*, as many as a hall will hold; † *hall-reader*, one who read the Bible or other book in the college hall; † *hall-spoon*, a spoon made of hall-marked silver. Also *HALL-HOUSE*, *-MARK*, etc.

1672 Acc. *Christ's Coll.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 268 The *Hall-Bible is bound in 1672. 1766, 1823 Ha' bible [see Ha']. 1746 M. HUGHES *Jrnl. Late Rebellion* Back of Title, Entered in the *Hall-Book of the Company of Stationers. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* IV. 23 The hall-clock... points at nine. 1825 HIGINS *tr. Junius Nomenclator* 371 *Dies fastus*. An *hall day: a court day: a day of pleading, as in term time at Westminster hall, &c. 1700 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 64 A private verdict was given, and will be affirmed the next hall day in court. 1660 LYBENS *Disc.* 1765 Amydde the *halle force. 1883 BLACK SHANDON *Bells* xxviii, A *hall-full of men smoking pipes. 1705 HERRINE *Collect.* 12 Nov., A *Hall Keeper for Blackwell Hall. 1834 W. Ind. *Sketch Bk.* I. 153 A common *hall lamp was suspended from one of the centre beams. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 369 The desk which was used by the *Hall-Reader. 1888 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2339/4, 15 Spoons, 4 being *Hall Spoons gilt. 1684 Mrs. BEHN *City Heiress* 52 Being drunk, and falling asleep under the *Hall-table. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. Intro. 52 The huge hall-table's oaken face, Scrubb'd till it shone.

Hall, obs. form of HAUL.

Hallabaloo: earlier form of HULLABALOO.

Hallachore, Hallacore: see HALACOR.

† Hallage (hō-lédg). *Obs.* Also 7 halledge. [a. F. *hallage* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *halle* market-hall + *-AGE*.] A fee or toll paid for goods sold in a mercantile hall or market; see quot. 1607.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Hallage* is a fee due for cloths brought for sale to Blackwell hal in London. 1648 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 181 Paid for townes customes and hallage iij^{li}. 1664 *Ibid.* 298 Goods distreyned for anie townes custome of Halledge. 1678 *Act of Common-Council*, London Bja, All sorts of Broad... Cloths... brought unto, pitched, and harboured in Blackwell-Hall... there to remain till... the Duties of Hallage herein after-mentioned also [be] paid. 1720 STRYVE *Stow's Surv.* II. v. 181/1.

† Hallaloo, sb. ? *Obs.* [Extended form of HALLOO. Cf. also *halla-*, HULLABALOO.] Shouting, loud and excited vociferation.

1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* I. v, Would I had heard... The hallaloo of fire in every street! 1749 — *Ton Jons* IV. viii, So roared forth the Somersetshire man an hallaloo.

Hallan (hæ-lān). *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 6-8 halland, 8 hallon, 8-9 hallen. [perh. derivative or dim. of HALL.] A partition wall in a cottage; particularly, that between the door and the fireplace, which shelters the room from the draught of the door; also the inside porch formed by this partition.

1490-91 MS. *Hostill. Roll, Durh.*, Pro dalbura murorum, gabellorum, hallandorum, per xiv dies. 1500-20, etc. [see HALLAN-SHAKER]. 1728 RAMSAY *Fables, Monk & Miller's Wife* 249 Hab got a kent, stood by the hallan. 1774 FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingie*, When he out o'er the halland flings his een. 1829 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 48 The family being at prayers when she went... she stood still behind the hallan.

b. *Comb.*, as *hallan-end*, *-pin*, *-post*, *-side*.

1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Skeph.* III. ii, A founding that was laid Down at your hallon-side ae morn in May. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Hallen-pin*, a pin fixed upon the hallen for the purpose of hanging up coats, hats, etc. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 55 John and Rab were hid at the back of the hallan-end.

Hallan-sha-ker. *Sc.* A beggar who stands shaking the hallan; a vagabond, sturdy beggar.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 57 Sic knavis and crakaris... Sic halland sheckaris. 1605 POLWART *Flying v. Montgomerie* 758 Land lower, light skowper... Halland shaker, draught raiker. 1785 *Jrnl. fr. Lond.* 4 (Jam.) Staakin about like a hallen-shaker. 1816 SCOTT *Antic.* IV. i, And a wheen hallenshakkers like mysell.

Hallbard, obs. form of HALBERD.

Hall-door. a. The door of a hall or mansion.

b. The door leading into the hall or entrance-room of a house; the front door.

c. 1805 LAY. 30153 Wið uten his halle dure. c. 1410 *Sir Cleges* 287 The vsscher at the hall dore was Wyth a staffe stondynge. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 73 Fyndynge the Hall dore of the Palace of Caunterbury shut against them, they went to an inward backe dore. 1792 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vi, Several times she went to the hall-door in order to look into the forest. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xii. (*Lochinvar* vii), They reached the hall door and the charger stood near. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xi, The hall-door, which was half of glass, stood open.

Halle, obs. form of HALE sb. 3, a. and v.

Hallecret: see HALECRET.

|| Hallefinta (helëfintä). *Min.* [Sw. = hornstone, f. *häll* flat rock + *finta* hornstone, flint.] A name given to a very fine-grained variety of gneiss, generally free from mica, and resembling felsite.

1878 LAWRENCE *tr. Cotta's Rocks Class.* 213 Felsite has also received the names of petrosilex, and in Scandinavia hälle-finta. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 214 Those varieties termed hällefinta and hornstone having a peculiar flinty aspect. 1880 *Academy* 20 Nov. 370 The Chinese Rocks are allied to hällefinta.

Hence Hällefintoid a., of or like hällefinta.

1888 BLAKE in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 280 Some more hällefintoid rock (well shown in a quarry by the roadside).

|| Hallel (hælēl, hælel). [Heb. הלל *hallel*, inf. and imper. 'praise, celebrate', a vb. in the Pi'el conjugation, with which Ps. cxlii begins.] A hymn of praise, consisting of Psalms cxlii to cxviii inclusive, sung at the four great Jewish feasts. Also *attrib.*

Great hallel, a hymn of praise consisting of Psalm cxxxvi, and, according to some, of part of Psalm cxxxv, sung on occasions of great joy.

1702 EICHARD *Ecl. Hist.* (1710) 190 After this they proceeded to sing the hymn, or rather to finish the *Hallel*, which in all consisted of six Eucharistical psalms, beginning at the 113th and concluding with the 118th. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 209 That Last Supper... with its simple Hallel-Hymn. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* IV. (1879) 662 At the Feast of Tabernacles, the great Hallel was daily sung in their processions.

Hallelujah, -iah (hæl'lū-yā), *int.* and *sb.* Also 6 halleluya, 6-7 halleluia (h, 7 halaluaiah.

[a. Heb. הללויה *hallelū-yāh* 'praise (ye) Jah (= Jehovah)'; the verb is the imper. plural of הלל: see prec.] The exclamation 'Praise (ye) the Lord (Jah, or Jehovah)', which occurs in many psalms and anthems; hence, a song of praise to God; = ALLELUIA *int.* and *sb.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps. cvij.* (heading) Halleluya. *Ibid.* 48 Let all people say: Amen, Amen. Halleluya. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rev.* xix. 1, I heard the voyce of muche people in heauen saying, Halleluia. 1625 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 115 The abridgement is short, which some have made of the whole book of Psalms but into two words, *hosannah*, and *hallelujah*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 634 And the Emperrean rung With Halleluiahs. 1728 WESLEY *Hymn*, 'Lift up your Heads' iv, Their Hallelujahs loud and sweet With our Hosannas join. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ii, That the psalms they now heard must be exchanged in the space of two brief days for eternal hallelujahs or eternal lamentations.

b. = Hallelujah-chorus.

1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 646 He [Handel] has written other Hallelujahs or Allelujahs.

c. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *hallelujah-band*, *-victory* (see quots.); *hallelujah-chorus*, a musical composition based upon the word 'hallelujah'; *hallelujah-lass*, a popular name for a female member of the Salvation Army. 1763 BYRON *Ep. Genil. Temple* (R), Tunc the hallelujah song anew. 1875 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Ecl. Terms*, *Hallelujah Band*, a sect of Protestant dissenters. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 646 The Hallelujah Chorus in the Messiah is known to everyone. 1889 REDDALL *Fact, Fancy & Fable* 247 *Hallelujah Victory*, That gained by newly converted Bretons, led by German, Bishop of Auxerre, in 429. They went into battle shouting 'Hallelujah!'

Hallelujah, sb. 2 [Taken as the same word as prec.; but of uncertain origin.] = ALLELUIA sb. 2, the wood-sorrel. Prior *Plant-n.* 1863. Hallelujatic, -iatic (hæl'lūyæ'tik), a. Of or pertaining to the Hallelujah; = ALLELUIATIC.

a. 1818 *Christian Antig.* II. 110 (T.) Called halleluiatic psalms. 1888 D. R. THOMAS *Hist. St. Asaph* 7 This engagement, which has been handed down as 'The Halleluiatic Victory'.

† Hallelujous, -uous, a. *Obs.* = prec.

1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* v. 46 Thus when thy awful presence shall draw near These Hallelujous Courts.

Haller, obs. form of HELLER, a coin.

Hallow, obs. form of HALLOO v.

Halleyr, obs. form of HALYARD.

Hall-house. *Obs. exc. local.*

† 1. A house or edifice that is a hall. *Obs.*

1467 *Ord. Worcester* xli. in *Eng. Glids* 393 Citezen or straunger that hyreth eny chambour in that seide halle house [the Guild-hall].

2. The principal living-room in a farm-house.

1564 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 80 The testament was maid in his hault house, upon a holloday. 1575-6 *Ibid.* 268 The said Thomas was soore sike, lyinge in his hall house. 1599 Acc. *Bk.* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 242 In the hawle house.

3. The farm-house, as distinguished from the cottages on the farm.

1603 OWEN *Pembroke* (1891) 191 And then was the old tenant at Mydsomer to remove out of the hall house.

4. (Sc. *ha' house*) A manor-house; = HALL 3.

1708 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3826/4 At Latimers in Bucks... is a

fair large Hall-house fit for a Person of Quality. 1718 Addison Spect. No. 517 ¶ 2 Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken possession of the hall-house, and the whole estate. 1814 Scott Wav. x. Saying 'there were mail fules in the laird's ha' house than Davie Gellatley'.

Halli, var. **HALEY** Obs., wholly.

Halliard: see **HALLYARD**.

Halliballoo: see **HULLABALOO**.

Hallibut, **Hallidome**: see **HALL**.

† **Hallier** ¹. Obs. Also ⁴ **halyer**. [f. **HALE** v.†, perh. after an OF. *halier*, *haller*: cf. *sawyer*.]

1. One who hales or hauls; a hauler.

1470 Off. Mayor Bristol in Eng. Gilds 425 Ne soffir not the halyers to hale it all away. 1644 Prynne & Walker Fienes Trial 44 Cannons .. might with ease have been easily drawne off, being downe the hill, and many Halliers hores ready at hand for that service.

2. Earlier form of **HALLYARD**, q.v.

3. A kind of net for catching birds.

1797 Bradley Fam. Dict. s.v. *Call*. Then place your Net, call'd a Hallier, quite round .. each Part about twenty Foot distant from the Cage.

† **Hallier** ². Obs. [f. **HALL** sb. 4: cf. med. L. *aularius* in same sense.] A student in a hall at Oxford University.

1587 Harrison England II. ii. (1877) 1. 87 The students also that remaine in them [Oxford hostels or halls] are called hostellers or halliers.

† **Halling**. Obs. Also ⁵ **hawling** (e, 5-6 **hall-ying**. [f. **HALL** sb. + -ING: cf. *bedding*, *flooring*.] Tapestry or painted cloth for the walls of a hall.

1418 E. E. Wills (1882) 35 Alle the hustimentis of Beddyng, hallying, pottys & pannes. 1497 Mem. Rihon (Surties) I. 390 Unum pannum pinctum vocatum hawling. 1483 Cath. Angl. 1791 An Hawlyng, aulenn. 1522 Bury Wills (Camden) 115 A hallying of steynyd clothe w' rynnynng vynyss and leves w' bestes and berdes. 1566 Eng. Church Furniture (Peacock) 94 Item one vale which our vicare haith and he haith made a halling therof.

Hallion, **hallyon**. Sc. and north. dial. Also **hullion**. [Origin uncertain. Cf. F. *hailon* rag.] A term of contempt: A low or scurvy fellow; an idle, worthless fellow.

1786 Burns Addr. *Beelzebub* 37 They .. tirl the hallions to the bierses. 1789 D. Davidson Seasons 26 (Jam.) Some rustic hallion. 1808-18 Jamieson, *Hullion*. 1817 Scott Rob Roy iv. This is a decentish hallion. 1825 Brockett N. C. Gloss., *Hullion*, a term of reproach. 1895 Crockett Men of Moss-hags xxx. 223, I can manage the hullions fine.

Hallite (hæ'lait). Min. [Named from Halle in Germany.] A synonym of **Aluminite** or **Websterite**.

1837 Dana Min. 1872 Watts Dict. Chem. III. 6.

Hallyard, rare obs. form of **HALLYARD**.

Hall-mark, sb. [f. **HALL** sb. 6.] The official mark or stamp used at Goldsmiths' Hall in London by the Goldsmiths' Company, in marking the standard of gold and silver articles assayed by them; hence, generally, a mark used by Government assay offices for the same purpose.

1721 Lond. Gaz. No. 5974/3 The same [silver wares] have the Hall-Mark thereon. 1852 A. Ryland Assay Gold & S. 4 Every one has observed that all plate bears certain marks;—these are generally five in number and are called the *Hall-marks*, or assay marks. 1884 Britten Watch & Clockm. 150 Birmingham.—Hall mark, an anchor in a square frame for gold, and an anchor in a pointed shield for silver. 1887 Academy 1 Jan. 15/3 The hall-mark was a Lombardic capital T, the mark for the year 1496-7.

b. fig. A distinctive mark or token of genuineness, good breeding, or excellence.

1864 Daily Tel. 1 Sept. A guardsman, bearing on him the 'Hall mark' of Alma. 1887 Pall Mall G. 21 Mar. 3/1 The stamping with a hall-mark (called a degree) is not the only, or perhaps even the chief, function of a university. 1894 Wolsley Marlborough I. 140 The hall-mark of real military genius.

Hall-mark, v. [f. prec. sb., after **MARK** v.] *trans.* To stamp with a hall-mark. Also *fig.*

1852 A. Ryland Assay Gold & S. 135 Express instructions .. to have the plate Hall-marked. 1892 G. S. LAYARD C. Keene ii. 36 It certainly never occurred to them that Nature had hall-marked him 'genius'.

Hence **Ha'll-marked** ppl. a., -marking vbl. sb.

1879 Blackw. Mag. Aug. 202 Its hall-marking is no guarantee for quality. 1884 Britten Watch & Clockm. 116 The hall marking of all watch cases of gold or silver made in Great Britain .. is compulsory. 1888 Athenaeum 22 Dec. 852/1 On the plea that the articles were not hall-marked. *Mod. (fig.)* Not hall-marked on every link.

Hallmote, **halmote** (hō'lmo't). Forms: 2-5 **halimot**, 4 (7-8 *Hist.*) **halymote**, *Hist.* 6 **haylemot**, 6-9 **halimote**, **heal-gemot**, 7-9 **hal-mot**, 8 **hallimote**, 8-9 **hal(l)mote**, 9 **hallmoot**. [Early ME. *hal-imot*, -ymote, repr. an OE. **heall-gemōt*, f. *heall* **HALL** + *gemōt* meeting, assembly.]

1. The court of the lord of a manor, held in the hall; a court-baron.

1701 Lawes Hen. I. c. 9 § 4 In Thorpe Anc. Lawes I. 517 Et omnis causa terminetur vel hundredo, vel comitatu, vel halimote socam habencium, vel dominorum curis. *Ibid.* c. 20 § 1. 528 In causis omnibus et halimotus pertinentibus. c. 1205 Lav. 31997 Hu Aðelstan her com. hu he sette halimot, & hu he sette hundred. 1591 Lambardum Archeion (1635) 15 The Court Baron, anciently called *Heal-gemot*, and corruptly *Haylemot*, that is, the Court of the Hall, Mannor, or chiefe place. 1607 Cowell Interpr., *Halymote* is a court Baron .. the etymologie is the meeting of the tenants of one hall or maner. 1846 Brockett's N. C. Gloss. (ed. 3) I. 206 *Halmot-court*.. The name is still kept up in

Durham county, in the bishop's manors. 1892 Garnier Hist. Eng. Landed Int. 63 Private courts, such as those of the King's Thane and Halmote.

fig. a 1327 Pol. Songs (Camden) 154 Upo lofte The devel may sitte softe, And holden his halymotes ofte.

2. The court of an incorporated trade-guild or 'company'.

a 1633 Coke Inst. IV. (1669) l. § 9 The Court of Hall-mote. This is .. as much as to say the Hall Court, i. *Conventus Civium in Aulam publicam*, every Company of London having an Hall wherein they keep their Courts, and this Court anciently called *Hall-mote* or *Folk mote*. 1708 J. Chamberlayne St. Gt. Brit. I. III. x. (1743) 209 The court of Halmote, or Assembly of every Guild or Fraternity. 1892 Hazlitt Livery Comp. Lond. 104 In 30 Edward I the Bakers were allowed to hold four hall-moots yearly, to determine all offences committed in their business.

† It has been erroneously analysed as 'holy or ecclesiastical court'.

1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. VI. II. § 22 All these appeared at the Hall-mote or Holy Court of the Cellarer. 1670 Blount Law Dict., *Halmote*, also a Holy or Ecclesiastical Court. 1797 Jacob's Law Dict. s.v. *Halymote*, Called the holymote or holy-court, *Curia Sanctimotus*, for regulating the bakers of the city.

Hallo, **halloa** (hālō'a), *int.* and *sb.* [A later form of **HOLLO** (*hollow*, *holloa*), q.v. Cf. Ger. *hallo*, *halloa*, also OHG. *halā*, *hold*, emphatic imper. of *halōn*, *holōn* to fetch, used esp. in hailing a ferryman. Also written *hullo(a)*, *hillo(a)*, *hello*, from obscurity of the first syllable.] A shout or exclamation to call attention, or expressing some degree of surprise (e.g. on meeting some one unexpectedly). Cf. **HALLOO**. A. as *interj.*

1840 Dickens Barn. Rudge x. 'Halloa there! Hugh!' roared John. 1864 H. Spencer Illustr. Univ. Progr. 217 Any phrase with which one may be heard to accost the other—as 'Hallo, are you here?'

B. as *sb.*

Mod. I gave a loud halloa. Loud halloas were now heard in all directions.

Hallo, **halloa** (hālō'a), v. [f. prec.] *intr.* To shout or exclaim 'hallo!'

1781 Mad. D'Arblay Diary May. They were all halloaing at this oddity. 1863 Kingsley Water Bab. 6 The groom saw him, and halloaed to him to know where Mr. Grimes .. lived. 1884 Pall Mall G. 7 Nov. 2/2 There must be no halloaing before we are out of the wood.

Halloek, var. **HOLLOCK**, Obs., a Spanish wine.

Halloo (hālō'a), *int.* and *sb.* [Goes with **HALLOO** v.; it may be a varied form of **HOLLO** *int.* and *sb.*, suited to a prolonged cry intended to be heard at a distance.] An exclamation to incite dogs to the chase, to call attention at a distance, to express surprise, etc. A. as *interj.*

1605 Shaks. Lear III. iv. 79 Pillicock sat on Pillicock hill, aloo; aloo, loo, loo. a 1700 Dryden (J.), Some popular chief .. but cries halloo, And, in a trice, the bellowing herd come out. 1728 Swift Mullinix & Timothy Wks. 1755 III. II. 213 Will none the Tord dogs pursue, When through the streets I cry halloo? 1796 Scott Wild Huntsman 1. The Wildgrave winds his bugle-horn, To horse, to horse! halloo! halloo! 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 311 Halloo! I said, I begin to perceive a track.

B. as *sb.* (See also **VIEW-HALLOO**.)

1707 Freind Peterborow's Cond. Sp. 211 Be sure .. you answer with an English Halloo. 1810 Scott Lady of L. II. xxxvii. The minstrel heard the far halloo. 1859 Art of Taming Horses, &c. xii. 201 When hounds do not come up to the huntsman's halloo till moved by the whipper-in, they are said to dwell. 1885 W. A. B. Hamilton Mr. Montenegro II. 47 A piercing view-halloo announces the much-desired event.

Halloo (hālō'a), v. Also ⁷ **hallow**. [Either f. **HALLOO** *int.* and *sb.*, or a variant of earlier **HALLOW** v.2, with shifted stress as in OF. *haloer*, *il haloer*.]

1. a. *intr.* To shout 'halloo' to dogs in order to urge them on. b. *trans.* To urge on or incite with shouts.

It is doubtful whether the first two quotations belong here or to **HALLOW** v.2

1568 Hist. Jacob & Esau I. ii. in Hazl. Doddsley II. 195 Then maketh he [Esau] with his horn such tooting and blowing, And with his wide throat such shouting and hallooing. 1606 J. Carpenter Solomon's Solace xli. 162 Admonitions whereby he halloweth men away from those vanities. 1717 Prior Alma II. 312 Old John halloos his hounds again. 1826 Scott Jynl. 17 Feb., Many who have hallooed me on at public meetings, [etc.]. 1836 H. Rogers J. Howe viii. (1863) 214 Bishops, who hallooed on the inferior clergy .. in this cruel and ignoble sport.

2. *intr.* To shout in order to attract attention; to holla.

1722 De Foe Plague 105, I halloo and call to them till I make them hear. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe Rom. Forest I. His conductor then hallooed. 1805 Wordsworth Waggoner III. 124 Hallooing from an open throat, Like travellers shouting for a boat. 1807 Pike Sources Mississ. (1810) 25 We were .. hallooed after to go into every lodge to eat. 1814 Jane Austen Mansfield Park (1870) III. vii. 333 Hallooing out at sudden starts.

b. Proverb. Not to halloo until one is out of the wood, not to shout till one is safe from robbers in the forest; esp. fig. not to exult till all danger or difficulty is past.

1801 W. Huntington Bank of Faith 85 But, alas! I hallooed before I was out of the wood. 1876 Fairbairn in Contemp. Rev. June 137 He halloos, not only before he is out of the wood, but before he is well into it.

3. *trans.* To shout (something) aloud.

1603 Marston Ant. & Mel. III. Wks. 1856 I. 31 He might

fall thus, upon the breast of earth, And in her ears halloo his misery. 1814 Jane Austen Mansf. Park (1870) III. viii. 341 The servants halloo'd out their excuses from the kitchen. 1852 D. Jerrold St. Giles xiii. 134 He hallooed into the gaping ears of the landlady the terrible intelligence.

Hence **Hallooring** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1568 [see sense 1]. 1748 F. Smith Voy. Disc. I. 24 We heard a Hallooring from Shorewards. 1808 J. Barlow Columb. VI. 540 And with hallooring blast shake the vast wilderness.

Halloo-balloo, -bo-loo: see **HULLABALOO**.

Hallow (hæ'lō'a), sb. 1; usually in pl. **hallows**.

Forms: 1 **hālga**, fem. **hālge**, 2-4 **halze**, -zie, **haleze**, **haliz**, etc.; also 3-4 **halwe**, **halewe**, 4 **halu**, 4-6 **halow'e**, etc. Plural: a. 1 **hālzan**, 2-4 **halzen**, 2 **halechen**, 3 **halez(h)en**, *Orm.* **hallyhenn**, **alhen**; also 3-5 **halwen**, **halewen** (3 **haluwen**, 4 **hawen**), 5 **halowen**. β. 3 **halhe**, 3-4 **halwe**. γ. 4 **halzhes**, -is, **halizhis**, **halyzhs**, 4-5 **halozh(e)s**; also 3-5 **halwes**, 4 (alwes), **hal(e)wis**, **halouys**, **hawlouys**, **halus**, 4-5 **halowis**, -ous(e), -owse, 4-6 **halow(e)s**, 5 **halewes**, -oes, (aleues), 6- **hallowes**, (6-7 -es). [OE. *hālga*, definite form of *hālīg* adj. holy (see *hīlga*, see *hālgē*, the holy (man, woman), *pa hālgan* the holy ones), used at length as an ordinary weak sb. (Cf. Ger. *der heilige*, *die heiligen*, L. *sanctus*, It. *santo*, F. *saint*.) The -en plural was retained in the south during the ME. period, while *halwes* appeared in midl. and north before 1300. In the radical form *hālīg*, the *d* became regularly *ð*, and the -ig became *y*; but in *hālga* the consonant group caused shortening of the *d* to *a*, and the *g* before a back-vowel produced *w*, between which and the *l* was developed *o*, as in *arrow*, *widow*, etc. Cf. **HALLOW** v.1.]

1. A holy personage, a **SAINT**. (Little used after 1500, and now preserved only in **ALL-HALLOWES** and its combinations, q.v.)

a 885 Will of Alfred in Earle Land Ch. 148 On godes naman and on his halizra. c 1000 Ælfric Hom. II. 142 Cūðberhtus se halga siððan zefremode mihtizlice wundra on ðam mynstre wunizende. c 1000 — Saints' Lives (E. E. T. S.) II. 52 Swa swa seo halize [St. Mary] ær foresæde. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137 § 5 Hi sæden openlice ðæt crist slep & his halechen. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 5 Urn louterd wile cume and alle his halegen mid him. c 1200 Orm 6009 Bitwennn Godes halzhenn. a 1225 Juliana 76 As hit deh alhen [MS. B. halhe] to donne. c 1230 Hali Meid. 19 Dream .. þat nane halwes ne mæhen. a 1240 Lofoing in Coll. Hom. 217 Imennesse of haluuen. c 1250 S. Eng. Leg. I. 53/227 Heiz halewe in heouene is. 1267 R. Glouc. (1724) 82 Grete halwe. As Seynt Cristyne & Seynt Fey. *Ibid.* 233 Mony ys the holy halwe, that her y bured ys. *Ibid.* 255 Ye rylukes of halewen yfounde were. a 1300 Cursor M. 10402 Of halus hei in heuen blis. *Ibid.* 29549 (Cott. Galba) It takes him fro þe company of halows. c 1300 *Ibid.* 22592 (Edin.) Es na halize [v. rr. halu, halwe] yndir þe heuin. 13. Sir Beues 1218 (MS. A.) Delure a þelf to þe galwe, He þe hateþ after alle halwe [v. rr. alle halowes, al halowes]. c 1325 Prose Psalter li[i]. 9 In þe syst of þyn halwen. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 182, I vowe to Saynt Michael, & tille halwes þat are. a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter v. 15 Ymange angels & haloghs. 1340 — Pr. Consc. 5119 Alle his halghes sal with him come. c 1350 Will. Palerne 371 To crist & to hal alwes. c 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 48 Accused of god of frauensis and of alle hawen. c 1386 Chaucer Prolog. 14 To ferne halwes [v. rr. halowes] kowthe in sondry lond. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) I. A chirche of al halwen .. our Lady is after Crist chieþ halwe of al mankynde. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) xiii. 60 Him þai honoure and wirschepes before all oþer halowes. c 1430 Pilgr. Luf Manhode II. cxlvii. (1869) 133 Aynest god and alle hise halwen. c 1440 Sir Gowther 380 Yet may she sum good halowe seche. c 1489 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon iii. 99, I swere you vpon all halowes. *Ibid.* xix. 418, I swere to you, sire, by all halowen. 1553 Brecon Reliques of Rome (1563) 238 Martyrs, Confessours, and virgines, and the halowes of God. 1647 Pol. Ballads (1860) I. 67 Watson, thee I long to see By God, and by the Hallowes. (1876 Freeman Norm. Cong. V. 284 Men said openly that Christ slept and His hallowes. (See quot. 1154.))

2. In pl. applied to the shrines or relics of saints; the gods of the heathen or their shrines.

In the phrase to seek hallowes, to visit the shrines or relics of saints; orig. as in sense 1, the saints themselves being thought of as present at their shrines. Cf. quot. c 1440 in 1. c 1200 Vices & Virtues (1888) 3 Do menn ðe habbed gode behaten god to donne, oðer halze to sechen. c 1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 1310 Dido, Sche sekiht halwis & doth sacryfise. c 1400 Destr. Troy 650 Swiftly to sweire vpon swete haloghes. *Ibid.* 10948 With Sacrifice solemne [þai] soghten þere halowes. c 1489 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon xxvi. 552, I wylle .. that ye bere with you the halowes for to make theym swere therevpon. 1523 Skelton Garl. Laurel 1636 Right is over the fallows Gone to seke hallowes. 1561 Schol. ho. Wom. 309 in Hazl. F. P. P. IV. 117 On pilgrimage then must they go, To Wilsdon, Barking, or to some hallowes.

b. *Holy of hallowes*: see **HOLY**.

3. **Hallow**- in *Comb.* (chiefly in Sc.) is used for **ALL-HALLOW** = All Saints'-, in **HALLOW-DAY**, **HALLOW-E'EN**, **HALLOWMAS**, **HALLOW-TIDE**; also **hallow-fair**, a fair or market held at Hallowmas; **hallow-fire**, a bonfire kindled on All-hallow-e'en, an ancient Celtic observance.

1795 Macpherson Wyntoun's Cron. Gloss., *Hallow-fair* is held on the day of all saints. 1799 Statist. Acc. Scotl. XXI. 145 (Jam.) But now the hallow fire, when kindled, is attended by children only.

Hallow (hæ'lō'a), sb. 2 Forms: 5 **halow**, 6- **hallow**, 7-9 **halloo**, **halloo**. [f. **HALLOW** v.2

Often identified in spelling with HALLOW, although pronounced with stress on first syllable.] A loud shout or cry, to incite dogs in the chase, to help combined effort, or to attract attention.

c1440 Promp. Parv. 223/2 Halow, -schymmannys crye, *deuenn.* 1583 STANYHURST *Enchir.* II. (Arb.) 45 With shouting clamorous halloo. 1603 DRAYTON *Bur. Wars* II. (R.), With noise of hounds and halloos as distraught. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 481 List! list! I hear some far-off hallo break the silent air. 1783 COWPER *Epit. Hare* 4 Whose foot ne'er tainted morning dew, Nor ear heard huntsmen's hallo. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 226 Galloping, with whoop and halloo, into the camp.

† **Hallow**, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* [prob. the same word as HALLOW *sb.* 2, transferred to the material encouragement given to the hounds.] The parts of the hare given to hounds as a reward or encouragement after a successful chase.

c1420 Venery de Twety in Rel. Ant. I. 153 When the hare is take, and your houndes have ronue wele to hym ye shul blowe afirward, and ye shul yve to your houndes the halow, and that is the syde, the shuldres, the nekke, and the hed, and the loynes shal to keehonne. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Eijij b, Wich rewarder when on the erth it is dalt With all goode hunderis the halow it is calt. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 174 Which the Frenchman calleth the reward, and sometimes the quarey, but our old Tristram calleth it the hallow. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 183/1 Hallow... a reward given to Hounds, of beast that are not beasts of Venery.

Hallow (*hæ'low*), *v.* 1 *Forms:* 1 *hálzian*, 2-3 *haleze*, *n.* 2-4 *-ize* (*n.* 2-5 *-we* (*n.* 3 (*alzen*), *Orm.* *hállhenn*, 3-4 *hálze* (*n.* -ie (*n.* 3-5 *halewe* (*n.* 3-7 *halow* (*e.* 4 *halu*, -ugh, 5 *halewe*, *hawlowe*), 6 *hallow*. [OE. *hálzian*, -ode, = OS. *hēlagōn* (MDu. *hēligen*, *heiligen*), OHG. *heilagōn* (Ger. *heiligen*), ON. *helga* (Sw. *helga*, Da. *hellige*), Com. Teut. deriv. of *hailag* - HOLY. For the ME. shortening of the *d* to *a*, see HALLOW *sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To make holy; to sanctify, purify. *c1000 Ags. Gosp.* John xvii. 19 Ic hálzige me sylfne þæt hig syn eac gehalgode. *c1000 ÆLFRIC* *Exod.* xix. 10 gehalga hig toder. *c1200 ORMIN* 10803 He wolde uss hálghenn. *a1225 Ancr. R.* 396 Jesu Cristes blod þæt halloweð þoð þeas oðre. *a1340 HAMPOLE* *Psalter* xvii. 28 Traist in him þæt he wil hálghie þe. *a1340 Ayenb.* 237 Míhtuol to halgy ham þæt hit onderungeþ. 1382a WYCLIF *John* xi. 55 Many of the cuntree stíden vp to Jerusalem the day before páske, for to hallowe them selue. *Ibid.* xvii. 17 Hallowe thou hem in treuthe. *c1333 Dewes* *Intrad.* Fr. in Palsgr. 954 To hallowe, *sanctifier.* 1638 BAKER *tr. Balaac's Lett.* (vol. III). 25 Those women whose teares Antiquitie hath hallowed. 1837 R. NICOLI *Poems* (1843) 1 Chief of the Household Gods Which hallow Scotland's lowly cottage-homes! 1892a WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 299 Christianity... meets and hallows our broadest views of nature and life.

2. To consecrate, set apart (a person or thing) as sacred to God; to dedicate to some sacred or religious use or office; to bless a thing so that it may be under the particular protection of a deity, or possess divine virtue. *arch.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 205 Gif hit sie mannes gemet þæt he circean halzian sceole. *a1175 Cott. Hom.* 223 On þan seofenðan de3 he zeendeode his wurc. and þane de3 hálzode. *a1205 LAV.* 17496 þe king... hæet hálzjen þe stude, þe hæte Stanhege. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 358 The pope asoyled & blessed Wyllam & al hys. And hallowede hys baner. *a1300 Cursor M.* 8867 Quen þæt þe temple halghed was. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxxvii. (1495) 582 Saphire stone was cxxkxiij. (R.), For to dedicate and hallowe the monastery of Seynt Denys in moost solempne wyse. 1547 BOORDE *Intrad. Knowl.* i. (1870) 121 The Kynges of Engelande doth hallowe euery yere Crampe rynges. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 210 Often crost with the priestes crewe, And often hallowed with holy water dewe. 1638 GAGE *West Ind.* 152 Candelmas day... Bring their Candles to be blessed and hallowed. 1668 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. vii. 112 Leo... entered France... to hallow the newly built church of his monastery.

† **b.** To consecrate (a person) to an office, as bishop, king, etc. *Obs.*

c900 tr. Bede's Hist. i. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 62 Se halga wer Agustinus... was gehalgod erebiscope Ongolþeode. *c1000 O. E. Chron.* an. 979 On þys gear we aþelred to cininge gehalgod. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1135 And halechede him to kinge on midewintre dæi. *c1325 Metr. Hom.* 79 Their nonnes when that thai hallowd ware, Thai toke thaire leue hame to fare. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 179 And there... the Lady Matilda was hallowed to Queen by Archbishop Ealdred. 1872a E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 207 In the reign of Offa... Egfrith was 'hallowed to king'.

† **c.** To consecrate (the eucharistic elements). *Obs.*

c1200 ORMIN 1727 þær he Cristess fleah and blod Handedleþþ, hálzheþþ, and offereþþ.

3. To honour as holy, to regard and treat with reverence or awe (esp. God or his name).

a1000 Hymns v. 2 (Gr.) Sy þinum weorcum halzad noma niðða bearnum! *c1000 Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 9 Fader ure þu be ert on heofene, sye þin name gehalgod. *a1300 Cursor M.* 25704 Halud be þi nam to neuen. 1382a WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxii. 51 þe halwede not me amonge the sones of Yrael. *a1440 Sir Degrev.* 91 They hade hallowd hys name Wyth gret nobullé. *c1600 SHAKS. Sonn.* cviii. Euen as when first I hallowd thy faire name. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* vi. 9 Our father which art in heauen, hallowd be thy Name. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 358 To hallow the name of God, is to separate it from all profane and unholy abuse, to a holy and reverend use.

4. *trans.* To keep (a day, festival, etc.) holy; to observe solemnly.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Halzjap eower fæsten. *c1175 Lamb.*

Hom. 45 To haligen and to wurdien þenne dei þe is icleped sunne dei. *c1380 WYCLIF* *Mat. lxxv.* 111. 85 Have mynde to halwe þin holiday. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 17 Euery brother & sister... shullen halwen euenmore 30 day of seint George. *a1533 LD. BERNERS* *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D vj b. Halowynge the feast of the temperous nativite. 1552a ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 66 Remember that thou hallow the Sabbath day. 1796 COLERIDGE *Left Place of Retirement* to Hallowing his Sabbath-day by quietness.

† **b. absol.** To keep holy day. *Obs.*

c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 155 Hure riht time þenne men fasten shal oder halzen. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 929 Haleweþ wyþ us at þe noun In þe wurschyp of oure lady. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* W. de W.) i. xviii. 51/1 Tyme to hallowe and tyme to labour.

Hallow (*hæ'low*), *v.* 2 *Forms:* 4-7 *halow*, 6-8 *halow*, 7-9 *hallo*, *halloo*. See also HOLLOW. [ME. *halow-en*, corresp. to and prob. a. OF. *halloer* to pursue crying or shouting.]

1. *trans. a.* To chase or pursue with shouts. *b.* To urge on or incite with shouts. *c.* To call or summon *in*, *back*, etc. with shouting.

c1340 Cursor M. (Trin.) 15833 þei... foule hallowd him... as he had ben an hounde. *c1369 CHAUCER* *De the Blaunchie* 379 þe hert found is I-halowed and rechased fast long tyme. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 228 He was halowid and y-huntid, and y-hote trusse. 1530 PALSGR. 577/2, I hallowe houndes with a krye. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1003/1 To hallow home cardinal Poole their countyman. 1674 N. COX *Genl. Recreat.* i. (1677) 99 Hallow in your Hounds untill they have all undertaken it. 1666 S. SEWALL *Diary* 13 Jan. (1878) I. 419, I went to Sheaf and he halowed over Jno. Russell again. *a1713 ELLWOOD* *Autobiogr.* (1765) 265 Clapping their Hands and hallowing them on to this evil Work. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 184 They (fox hounds) were then halloed back.

2. *intr.* To shout, in order to urge on dogs to the chase, assist combined effort, or attract attention.

c1420 Anturs of Arth. v. The hunters they haulen (=halwen), by hurstes and by hoies. *c1440 Promp. Parv.* 224/1 Halowyn, or cryn as schympen (P. halowen with cry), *celeuino.* 1545 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxi. [lxiv.] 209 They... halowed after them as though they had ben wolues. 1567 W. WREN in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 149 When they halowed we halloed also. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xiii. 216 The shepherd him pursues, and to his dog doth halow. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 226, I cannot halloo to my brothers. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 2 Though loudly the Bards all against me may halloo, I rank with the time a true chip of Apollo.

3. *trans.* To shout (something) aloud.

a1400 Morie Arth. 3319 What harmes he has hente he halowes fulle sone. 1601 SHAKS. *Truel. N. l. v.* 291 Hallow your name to the reuerberate hills. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* v. i. 226 In your Ear Will halow, Rebel, Tyrant, Murderer. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* ix. (1873) 82 And never halloo 'Heads below'!

Hence **Hal'lowing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Ant.* 1602 There wat3 blawyn of prys in mony breme home, Heze halowing on hize. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 172/1 An Halowynge of hundis, *boema.* 1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* Pref., The hallowing Hunter, will set his houndes and hawkes upon me. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. li. 213 Hallowing and singing of Antheus. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 156 Making great Noises by hallowing, hooting, etc.

† **Hal'low**, *int. Obs.* [app. a variant of *hallo* interj., influenced by HALLOW *v.* 2, *sb.* 2] An exclamation to arouse to action, or to excite attention.

1674 BUTLER *Geneva Ballad* 63 Heark! How he opens with full Cry! Hallow my Hearts, beware of Rome.

Hallow, *obs.* or *dial.* form of HOLLOW *a.*

Hallow-day, *dial.* [In 1, short for ALL-HALLOW-DAY, *q.v.*; in 2, from HALLOW *sb.* 1]

1. All Saints' day, the first of November.

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 200 In Ed' vpon a [=a] Halow day, rais sik a wind and wether. 1711 C. M. LETT. *to Curat* 10 In any time of K. Edward the 6th's Reign, preceeding Hallow-day 1552. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 292 We had completed all our work ere Hallowday.

2. A saint's day; a holy day, a holiday.

a1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* *Hallowday*, a holiday. *a1829 Clark's Two Sons* *o Ouseford* xvi. in Child *Ballads* III. lxxii. (1885) 175/2 Till the hallow days o Yule.

Hallowed (*hæ'lowd*, *hæ'low'ed*), *ppl. a.* [f. HALLOW *v.* 1 + -ED.] Sanctified, blessed, consecrated, dedicated.

c900 tr. Bede's Hist. iv. xxxii. [xxxii.] (1890) 380 Done gehalgodan lichman Cudberhtes. *a1300 Cursor M.* 29256 Wit ani halud [v. r. halowed] thing. *a1340 HAMPOLE* *Psalter* xix. 2 A halighd kyrke. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 1 In eny Churche Chapell or halowed place. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iv. § 28 That the Hallowed oyl is no better than the Bishop of Rome his grease or butter. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 1 How still the morning of the hallowed day! 1859 S. LONGFELLOW *Hymn* i. Again, as evening shadow falls, We gather in these hallowed walls.

Hence **Hal'lowedly** *adv.*; **Hal'lowedness**.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii. In all the hallowdness of resignation. 1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers* Irel. 364 As halowedly expressive as they were ever before. 1866 ALGER *Solit.* II. ii. 49 Lest their hallowdness be profaned.

Hallow-e'en, *Sc.* [Shortened from All-hallow-even: see ALL-HALLOW 4.] The eve of All Hallows' or All Saints'; the last night of October. Also *attrib.*

In the Old Celtic calendar the year began on 1st November, so that the last evening of October was 'old-year's night', the night of all the witches, which the Church transformed into the Eve of All Saints.

1556-1698 [see *All hallow eve*, ALL-HALLOW 4]. 17. *Young Tamlane in Border Minstr.* (1869) 478 This night is Hallowe'en, Janet. The morn is Hallowday. 1773 FER-

GUSSON *Elogue* 18 Nae langer bygane than sin Halloween. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* ii, To burn their nits, an' pou their stocks, An' haud their Halloween. 1808-18 JAMERSON, *To haud Halloween*, to observe the childish or superstitious rites appropriated to this evening. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. Days* II. 510/1 The evening of the 31st of October, known as All Hallows' Eve or Halloween. It is the night set apart for a universal walking abroad of spirits. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 936/2 Halloween is the carnival-time of disembodied spirits. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *Morn. Leaves* 69 We saw the commencement of the keeping of Halloween.

attrib. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XV. 517 Formerly the Hallow Even Fire, a relic of Druidism, was kindled in Buchan.

Hal'lower. [f. HALLOW *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who or that which hallows, sanctifies, or consecrates; a sanctifier, consecrator.

1382a WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxvii. 28, I the Lord, hallower of Yrael. *c1440 Promp. Parv.* 224/2 Hallowe of holydayes, *celebrator.* 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 140 The holy gost, is y' comen sanctifier or hallower. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. vi. 62 The... grande hallower and consecrator of al holythings.

Hallowing, *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. as prec. + -ING.]

The action of the verb HALLOW; consecration, dedication, sanctification.

c900 tr. Bede's Hist. i. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 72 Æt bisceops halzunge. *a1300 Cursor M.* 10215 þe haluing Of temple. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxxi. (1495) 368 Thenne men goon wyth processyon to the fonte halowinge. 1482a *Churchw. Acc. Yaton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 113 Costs for hallowing of the Cherche erde. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 397 Consecrating or Hallowing. 1875 MANNING *Mission H.* *Ghost* v. 127 The hallowing of the name of God is that He may be known, and worshipped... and honoured by all His creatures.

Hal'lowing, *ppl. a.* 1 [f. as prec. + -ING.] That hallows; sanctifying.

c1175 Lamb. Hom. 103 Twa sarinesse beoð, an is þeos ueole erde is halwende. *a1225 St. Marher.* 18 Wið þe halwunde fur of þe hali gast. 1738 WESLEY *Psalm* v. On Thee, O God of Purity, I wait for hallowing Grace. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Feb. 226/1 The civilizing and hallowing influence of Christianity.

Hallowing, *vbl. sb.* 2 and *ppl. a.* 2: see after HALLOW *v.* 2

Hallowmas (*hæ'lowmäs*). *Forms:* see HALLOW *sb.*; also 4 *hallowmasse*, *halumes*, 6 *hollomass*, 7 *hallamas*. [Shortened from *All-hallow-mass*: see ALL-HALLOW 5.] The feast of All Hallows or All Saints. Also *attrib.*, as *Hallowmas-day*, *-eve*.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 60 Ye soneday be-for halwemesse day. *Ibid.* 60 Ye soneday next after halwemesse day. *c1450 Merlin* 97 At hallowmasse Antor made hys sone knyght, and at ycole he come to logres. 1590 GREENWOOD *Collect. Sclannd. Art.* Fivb, Your solempne and double feasts of your hollomass, Christmass, Candelmass. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. i. 80 She came adorned hither like sweet May; Sent back like Hallowmas, or short'st of day. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 268/2 Sow Wheat before Hallowmas Eve. 1762 BURNS *Two Dags* 123 As bleak-fac'd Hallowmas returns. *a1832 SCOTT* *St. Swithin's Chair*, On Hallow-Mass Eve the Night-Hag will ride. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiv. 469 The old quarterly terms for paying the school fees were Lammass, Hallowmas, Candelmas, and Beltane.

† **Hal'low-tide**, *Obs.* *Forms:* 5 *halow*, 6 *halon*, *halun*, *hallon*, 7 *halen*, *hallow-tide*. [Shortened from *All-hallow-tide*, † *all hallowen-tyde*: see ALL-HALLOW 6.] The season of All Saints; the first week of November.

c1450 Merlin 100 Antor hadde made his eldeste sone knyght at the halowtide be-for ycole. *c1530 LD. BERNERS* *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 444 The which shal be now at this Halontyde. 1573 TUSSEK *Husb.* xxi. (1878) 55 At Hallow-tide, slaughter time entereth in. 1666 W. KELLET in *Lisore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 95 Against michelmas or hallentide. 1609 NOTTINGHAM *Rec.* IV. 292 On Saint Mathew daye, and so till Hallowtyd.

Halloysite (*hæ'loi:zait*). *Min.* [Named 1826, after d'Halloy, a Belgian geologist: see -ITE.] A clay-like earthy mineral, a hydrated aluminium silicate, resulting from the decomposition of felspar.

1827 *Edin. Jnrl. Sc.* VI. 183 Halloysite, a new mineral species. 1837 THOMSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 5. 157 Adheres to the tongue like Halloysite. 1849 DANA *Geol.* iii. (1850) 208 The Halloysite group of minerals.

Hallucal (*hæ'lu:käl*), *a. Anat.* [f. HALLUX (*halluc-*) + -AL.] = next.

1889 *Century Dict.* mentions 'hallucal muscles'.

Hallucar (*hæ'lu:kär*), *a. Anat.* [f. as prec. + -AR.] Of or belonging to the hallux or great toe.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 620 Posterior feet with clawless hallucar wart, or pollex none.

Hallucinate (*hæ'lu:'sine't*), *v.* [f. pa. ppl. stem of L. (*h*)*allucināre* (more correctly *alūcināre*), to wander in mind, talk idly, prate. Cf. F. *halluciner*.]

† 1. *trans.* To deceive. *Obs. rare* -o.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Hallucinate*, to deceiue, or blind. 1623 COCKERAM, *Hallucinate*, to deceiue.

2. *intr.* To be deceived, suffer illusion, entertain false notions, blunder, mistake. *Obs. or arch.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 88 If prognosticators have so often hallucinated... about natural effects. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* ix. 75 Physicians do extremely hallucinate in the discern of their causes. 1751 WARBURTON *On Pope* III. 287 (Jod.) It is no wonder that the verbal critics should a little hallucinate in this matter. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. (1858) 329 The man who cannot think and see; but only hallucinate, and missee the nature of the thing.

3. *trans.* To affect with hallucination; to produce false impressions or perceptions in the mind of.

1822 34 *Quincy's Weekly Med.* (ed. 4) 111. 117 Pascal himself was so hallucinated with hypochondrias as to believe that he was always on the verge of an abyss. 1877 WYNNALIE tr. *Hugo's 'Misérables'* l. iv. The scaffold... has something about it that hallucinates.

Hence **Hallucinated**, **Hallucinating** *ppl. aifs.*
a 1763 BYRON *Ep. to Byron* (R.). Some poor hallucinating scribbles mistake. 1886 GOSNEY *Phantasies of Living* l. 461 The hallucinated person... imagined [etc.]. 1892 A. B. BAKER *Phantasies* Introd. 27 It may be mistaken hallucinated conviction.

Hallucination (hæl'usina'shən). [*ad. late L. hallucinatio* (cf. *hall-*, *hāl-*), n. of action f. *hallucinari*; see *prec.* C.F.F. *hallucination* *Diet. Acad.* 1835.]

1. The mental condition of being deceived or mistaken, or of entertaining unfounded notions; with *a* and *pl.*, an idea or belief to which nothing real corresponds; an illusion.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Nat. Diss.* iv. 70 Notions, arising from the deceptions and hallucinations of sense. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvi. The Exposition is a mere hallucination. 1856 K. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) l. 33 Reason... is not swept away by the hallucinations of sentiment.

2. *Path. and Psychol.* The apparent perception (usually by sight or hearing) of an external object when no such object is actually present. (Distinguished from *illusion* in the strict sense, as not necessarily involving a false belief.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xviii. 153 If vision be abolished, it is called *caecitas*, or blindness; if deprived and receive its objects erroneously, *hallucination*. 1859 HELME tr. *De Boissac's hallucinations* Introd. 7 The most celebrated men have been liable to hallucinations, without their conduct offering any signs of mental alienation. 1886 GOSNEY *Phantasies of Living* l. 459 The definition of a sensory hallucination would thus be a percept which lacks, but which can only by distinct reflection be recognised as lacking, the objective basis which it suggests.

Hallucinative (hæl'usina'tiv), *a.* [*f. hallucinatus*, *pa. ppl. stem* of *L. hallucinari* (see *HALLUCINATE*) + *-IVE*.] Productive of hallucination.

1873 J. FORSTER *Dickens* ix. i. The vividness of Dickens' imagination... [he] finds... to be simply hallucinative.

Hallucinator, *rare*. [*late L., agent-n. f. hallucinatus*.] One who hallucinates.

1860 WORCESTER cites *North Brit. Rev.*

Hallucinatory (hæl'usina'tori), *a.* [*f. hallucinatus*, *pa. ppl. stem* of *L. hallucinari* to *HALLUCINATE* + *-ORY*.] Characterized by, pertaining to, or of the nature of hallucination.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* l. 748 The indolent and hallucinatory civility of Campbell. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iii. x. Hallucinatory visions rise.

Hallux (hæ'lŭks). *Anat.* Pl. halluces (hæ'lŭks). [*mod. L., corrupted from allex (allie-) the great toe (Isidore Gloss), found once in Plautus in phr. allex viri a 'thumb of a man', a thumb-like.*] The innermost of the digits (normally five in number of the hind foot of an air-breathing vertebrate; the great toe; in birds (when present) usually either the inner or the hind toe. (Corresponding to the *pollex* or thumb of the fore limb.)

1831 R. KNA *Compend. Anat.* 161 The Toes... are distinguished by their numerical names. The first is also called the Great Toe, *hallux*. 1839 W. JARVIS *Brit. Birds* II. 53 All (Insessores) have the hallux, or hind toe. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 188 In the Emu, Cassowary, the hallux is absent. 1875 tr. *S. Smith's Des. & Paro.* 26 Prehensile hind feet with their opposable hallux.

Hallway, *U.S.* An entrance-hall or passage leading to various rooms in a house or building.

1828 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 347 Entering the Senate hallway. 1883 KOK *Ibid.* Dec. 454 The hallway... is wide, and extends to a small piazza in the rear.

Hally, obs. form of **HAILEY** (*wholly*), **HOLY**.

Hallybaloo: see **HULLABALOO**.

Hallyer, obs. form of **HALYARD**.

Hallyly, obs. form of **HAILEY**, **HOLILY**.

Halm: see **HAULEM**.

Halma (hæ'lma). [*a. Gr. ἅλμα leap, f. ἅλ- leap* to leap.] A game played on a checker-board of 256 squares, by two persons with 19 men each, or four persons with 13 each, each player's men being placed in a corner of the board and moved towards the opposite corner, the characteristic move consisting of a leap over any man in an adjacent square into a vacant square beyond, or of a series of such leaps. Named also *hoppity*.

1890 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 5/2 She had better stay in the drawing-room and play *halma* with her sisters. 1891 *Ibid.* 30 Sept. 5/1 Halma is offered as a cheap and safe substitute for chess, but Halma, like football, is being ruined by professionalism.

Halmeshouse, obs. form of **ALMSHOUSE**.

1590 PAGES 1286 Halmeshouse, *almonerie*.

Halmot, obs. or arch. form of **HALLMOT**.

Halo (hæ'lo). *sb.* Also 6 *halon*, 7-8 in *L.* form *halos*. Pl. *haloes*, *halos* (also 9 *halones*). [*= F. halo, It. alone, Sp. halon, ad. L. halos, a. Gr. ἅλως threshing-floor, disk of the sun, moon, or a shield. The Romanic forms imply a L. type *halo, -enem, which is also used in mod. L.*]

1. A circle of light, either white or prismatically coloured, seen round a luminous body and caused by the refraction of light through vapour; *spec.* that seen round the sun or moon, commonly of 22 or 46 degrees radius, with the red extremity of the spectrum inside the circle.

The definite size of halos and the arrangement of their prismatic colours distinguish them from *coronae*, which are phenomena of diffraction, varying in size and having the red outside: see *CORONA* 1, *quot.* 1849. But the two words are often treated as synonymous.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* iii. (1640) 34 The Circle called Halon is a garland of divers colours that is seen about the Sunne, the Moone, or any other Starre. 1644 36 Halon is seen about Candles in smoky places, as are baths and kitchens. 1693 HOLLAND *Philosophy's Mor.* 1202 Rainbows, haloes or garlands about the Sunne, Moone, etc. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M. v. § 2* (1643) 128 This appearance is commonly called Halo; and the matter... of it is a cloud. 1762 FAUCONER *Shipwrecks* l. 100 A mighty halo round the lucid sphere, Cross'd and divided, did on high appear. 1813 T. FORSTER *Atmosph. Phenom.* (1815) 100 A double halo is not a very common occurrence, simple haloes are generally about 45° in diameter... Triple haloes are extremely rare occurrences. 1860 *Corrh. Mag.* II. 568 The halos... In summer... announce rain; in winter, thaw.

b. Applied to other circular luminous appearances; hence, by extension, to other things in the form of a circle or ring.

1813 SHELLEY *P. Mat.* i. 102 That [light] which, bursting from the Fairy's form, Spread a purpureal halo round the scene. 1844 A. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 33 The sunlight round thy mossy cell A golden halo weaves. a 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* ii. When Death's nuptial change Leaves us for light the halo of his hair.

c. A coloured circle, such as those around the nipples, and those which surround vesicles or pustules; = *AREOLA* 3.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Halo*, or *Halos*... also a reddish Spot or Circle of Flesh which encompasses each Nipple in the Breasts of Women. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 352 An ulcer of the cornea... its margin is surrounded by a slight halo of lymph. 1822-34 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 479 Eruption of minute, acuminated vesicles... occasionally surrounded by a blushing halo.

d. *pl.* The rings of lighter and darker colour, usually concentric, in the yolk of an egg, the result of its deposition in successive layers.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. The circle or disk of light with which the head is surrounded in representations of Christ and the Saints; a nimbus.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. viii. 247 Our Saviour, and the Virgin Mary... are commonly drawn with scintillations, or radiant Halo's about their head. 1866 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. vii. 186 Few saints, if any, did deserve their halo better than St. Louis.

3. *fig.* The ideal glory with which a person or thing is invested when viewed under the influence of feeling or sentiment.

1813 BYRON *Ginns* iii. Expression's last receding ray, A gilded halo hovering round decay! 1824 W. LIVING T. *Trist.* I. 207 Encircled by a halo of literary glory. 1827 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xii. 690 That halo which time had thrown round the oldest monarchy in Europe. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. v. 320 Hagiographers have of course surrounded him with a halo of sanctity and miracle.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *halo-zone*; *halo-bright*, *girl*, *like* adjs.

1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 320 Halo-girt with fancies of my own. 1845 HURST *Poems* 132 A glory dances Halo-like around her. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. l. ii. 10 The highest virtue like a halo-zone Circles the emperor's head.

Ha'lo, *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To surround, encompass, or invest with a halo. *lit.* and *fig.* Also with *round*. Hence **Ha-lo'ing** *ppl. a.*

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ix. xviii. The fire that haloed round his saintly brow. 1832 J. WILSON in *Riv. Rev. Mag.* XXXI. 176 The burning light with which Minerva haloed his head. 1881 R. G. H[ULL] *Voices in Solit.* 14 The Spring... with a haloing rainbow crowns her head. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* l. xiii. 244 The two lamps of a carriage, haloed by the fog.

Haloed (hæ'lōd), *ppl. a.* [*f. HALO* + *-ED*] Surrounded or invested with a halo.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* l. 105 Ray'd from his lucid breast and halo'd brow. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* l. 107 A wide sky holding a haloed moon.

Halogen (hæ'lōdʒən). *Chem.* [*mod. f. Gr. ἅλς, ἅλ- salt* + *-GEN*; cf. *F. halogène*.] An element or substance which forms a salt by direct union with a metal. The halogens are chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, and the compound cyanogen.

1841 *Ann. Amer. Phil. Soc.* II. 210 The epithet halogen is applied to bodies whose binary compounds with metals are deemed salts. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 6 *Halogen*, the electro-negative radicle of an aloid-salt. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 390 Displacement between oxygen and the halogen elements united with metals.

Hence **Ha-lo'genated** *a.*, combined with a halogen. **Ha-lo'genous** *a.*, of the nature of a halogen.

1846 SMART *Suppl. s.v.* The simple halogenous bodies or halogens at present known, are chlorine, fluorine, iodine and bromine. 1880 *Nature* XXV. 353 The action of halogenated... radicals on the potassium compound of pyrol.

Halography (hæ'lōgrāfi). [*mod. f. Gr. ἅλς, ἅλ- salt* + *-GRAPHY*; cf. *F. halographique*.] The or a description of salts.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Haloid (hæ'lōid, hæ'lōid, *a.* and *sb.* *Chem.* [*f. Gr. ἅλς salt* + *-OID*].

A. adj. Having a composition like that of common salt (sodium chloride, NaCl); applied to all salts formed by the simple union of a halogen with a metal, as potassium iodide, KI.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 369 Common salt is the principal of a class composed of a metal and such bodies as chlorine, iodine, bromine, and fluorine, and the radicals of the hydroacids, and which are included by Berzelius in his class of *haloid-salts*... because in constitution they are analogous to sea-salt. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 6 The term haloid is still occasionally applied to the chlorides, bromides, iodides, fluorides, and cyanides. 1873 *Poisons' Chem.* (ed. 11) 537 Haloid Ethers are Compounds of hydrocarbons with halogens. 1875 *Ure's Diet. Arts* II. 782 Modern ideas on the constitution of salts have greatly tended to weaken the old distinction between haloid salts and oxyacids.

B. sb. A salt of this nature.

1846 in *WORCESTER*, 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Mer. Terminol.* s.v. *Halogenes*, Salts thus formed are termed haloids. 1881 S. THOMPSON in *Design & Work* 24 Dec. 451 Chief amongst those substances are chlorine and the haloids.

Halok, halock (hæ'lək). *Sc.* [*Origin unknown.*] A light thoughtless girl or young woman. Hence **Halokit** *a.*, giddy, thoughtless, foolish, crazy.

1508 DUNBAR *The Marrit Women* 465 Huit be the halok lase a hunder zeir of eild! 1675 *Rutherford's Rel. Lett.* Postscript. 270 A well-meaning kind of harmless, though half halocked Persons. 1744 RAMSAY *Treat. Misc.* (1735) l. 90 Shangymou'd halucket Meg.

Halology (hæ'lōlōdʒi). [*mod. f. Gr. ἅλ- salt* + *-LOGY*; cf. *F. halologie*.] That branch of chemistry which treats of salts.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Ha'lomancy. [*mod. f. Gr. ἅλ- salt* + *μαντεία divination*, *-MANCY*; cf. *F. halomancie*.] Divination by means of salt.

1864 WEBSTER, *Alomancy*.

Halometer (hæ'lōmētə). [*f. as prec.* + *-METER*.] An instrument for measuring the external form, angles, and planes of the crystals of salts.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Halophile (hæ'lōfəil). *Med.* [*a. F. halophile, f. Gr. ἅλ- salt* + *φίλος loving*.] A name given by Berzelius to the extractives of the urine.

1844-53 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* iii. ed. 4 103 Berzelius has... described such a yellow colouring matter under the name of halophile. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Halophilous (hæ'lōfəil), *a.* [*f. as prec.* : see *-OUS*.] 'Salt-loving'; growing in salt marshes.

1888 F. A. LEE *Flora W. Yorksh.* 81 Certain Halophilous (salt-loving) plants.

Halosaurian (hæ'lōsə'riən). *Paleont.* [*f. mod. L. Halosaurus, f. Gr. ἅλ- sea* + *σαῦρος lizard* : see *-IAN*.] A marine saurian, as the extinct ichthyosaur or plesiosaur.

1884 tr. *Class' Zool.* 177 The Halosaurians, with their best known genera Ichthyosaurus and Plesiosaurus, are entirely peculiar to the secondary period.

Halotechny (hæ'lōteknī). [*ad. F. halotechnie* (*Dict. Acad.* 1762), *f. Gr. ἅλ- salt* + *τεχνή art.*] That branch of chemistry which deals with salts. So **Ha-lo-te'chnic** *a.*, relating to halotechny.

1800 *Monthly Mag.* IX. l. 588 [A school to study] the formation of salts, and the extraction of acids and alkalis... which he calls the *halotechnic* school. 1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Halotechnia*... old term for that branch which treats of salts: *halotechny*.

Halotrichine (hæ'lōtrikəin). *Min.* [*f. Gr. ἅλ- salt* + *τρίχ- hair* : see *-INE*.] A variety of halotrichite from the Solfatara, near Naples.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 6. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 655.

Halotrichite (hæ'lōtrikəit). *Min.* [Named by Glocker, 1839, *f. as prec.* + *-ITE*.] Iron alum, occurring in yellowish-white, fibrous masses.

1849 NICOL *Min.* 223. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 654 *Halotrichite*, Silky fibrous. Yellowish-white. Taste inky-astringent. 1875 *PLATNER Blowpipe* 288 Halotrichite fuses in the mattress in its water of crystallization.

† **Halover**. *Obs.* [*f. HAL* (or *HAUL*) *v.* + *OVER adv.*] A portage.

1699 S. DAMPIER *Exp.* II. II. 130 The Halover is a small Neck of Land, parting the Sea from a large Lagune. It is so call'd by the Privateers, because they use to drag their Canoes in and out there.

Halow, obs. *f. HALLOO* *v.*, **HALLOW** *sb.* and *v.*

Halowe Thursdays, obs. *f. HOLY THURSDAY*.

Haloxylin, -ine (hæ'lōksilin). [*f. Gr. ἅλ- salt* + *ξύλον wood* + *-IN*.] An explosive: see *quot.*

1883 H. S. DRINKER *Explosive Compounds* 60. 1895 *Dict. Explosives* 17 *Haloxylin*. An explosive (patented 1866) in which a powdered cellulose substance and a rapid explosive are added to charcoal and saltpetre.

Halp, obs. *pa. t.* of **HELP**.

† **Halpace, haltpace**, *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 6 *halt-*, *halt-pase*. *B.* 6 *halpace*, *hall pas*. [*a. 16th c. F. haut pas, haut pas, lit. 'high step'*; see also *HALF-PACE*, *HAUT-PAS*.] = *HAUT-PAS*; *HALF-PACE* 1.

a. 1540-1 ELIOT *Image Gav.* 602 (Stanf.) A haulte pase... at the end of the Theatre, where the emperor shoulde sytte in his maiestie. 1597 FLEMING *Contu. Helinshed* III. 1380 The edge of the halpace, or mounting floor. *B.* 1597 *Will of J. Saunders* Somerset Ho.), An halpace

of Tymbre werk . . for the Organs theron to stonde. 1519 Churchw. Acc. St. Giles Reading 7 For halpas to the Awters xvjd. 1548 HALL Chron. (1800) 66 On the altare was a deske or halpasse. 1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. III. 857/1 On the altar an halpas . . and on the same halpas stood twelue images.

Halpens, -peny, obs. ff. *halpenn*, HALFPENNY.

† **Halper**, *v. Obs.* [a. Ger. *holpern* (1540 in Kluge) to stumble, vacillate: see Grimm.] To stumble, go unsteadily, go backward and forward.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Liv. If . . he is not well acquainted with the place, he goes filthely halpering, and asking cap in hand from one shop to another, where's such a house and such a signe? 1599 — *Lenten Stufe* 54 Hee might have tooke him at his proffer, which since he refused, and now halperd with him, as he eate up the first, so would he eate up the second.

Halpworth, halpynworth, obs. ff. HALFPENNYWORTH.

Halse, hals, *sb.* Now Sc. and north. dial. *hause*, *hawse* (hps). Forms: 1 *hals*, *heals*, 3 *Orm*, *halls*, 4-7 *hals(e)*, (4 *halce*, 6 *halsz*, *halses*, *hawes*, *heylis*, 7 *hose*), 7-9 *hause*, *hase* (e, 8-9 *hawse*). [Com. Teut.: OE. *hals*, *heals* = OFris., OS., OHG., ON. *hals* :—OTent. **halsoz* :—pre-Teut. **kolsoz* : cf. L. *collum*, earlier *collus*, from **coltus*.]

1. The neck.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 385 Mid by me god hafað gehæfð be þam healse. c 1200 *ORMIN* 477 Side, & hæfðed. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 279 Pe Scottis be alle schient, & hangid bi þe hals. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. Prol.* 170 To. Knitten on a colere. And hangen it vp-on þe cates hals. c 1422 *Hoccleve's Jherusalem* Wife 712 Hire þat from the roope kepte his hals. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gorton* v. ii. in Hazl. *Doddsey* III. 240 Many a truer man than he has hangid up by the halse. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Poems* xxxv. 45 Hir halse more vhyt Nor I can wryt. 1616 *BULLOKAR Eng. Expos.*, *Halse* [Obs.], a necke. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.*, *Hause*, the neck. A very old word. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hass*, *Hause*, the neck, the throat.

2. The throat, gullet.

a 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 224/1 Hals, or halce, throte, guttur. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1474 Hyt stekyth in my hals, I may not gete hyt downe. 1574 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxviii. 34 With baitis in our hals. 1697 W. CLELAND *Exped. Highland-hast* 448 Poems 22 He got of Beer a full bowl Glass, Which got bad passage at his Hasse. 1819 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1857) I. 241 His words stuck in his hause. 1855 *ROBINSON Whistly Gloss.*, *Hause*, the throat.

† 3. *transf.* A narrow neck of land or channel of water. *Obs.*

1470 HENRY Wallace vii. 808 Throuth out the moss delueryly that 3eid; Syne tuk the hals, quharoff thaid had most dreid. 1513 *DOUGLAS Breviary* I. iv. 8 Ane havin place with ane lang hals or entre. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxvii. Nididail . . beginnis with ane narrow and strait hals. [Cf. The 'Hawse Inn' at South Queensferry.]

4. A narrower and lower part of a line of hills, joining two heights; a *col*: in the form *HAUSE*, *q.v.*

† 5. *Phr.* To hold in hals, to flatter, beguile, delude with false professions. *Obs.*

1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxiii. 23 Hir fenzeit wordis . . held me in the hals. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 783 With many flattering taill and fals He held that bischop in the hals. 1616 *HART Pref. to Barbour's Bruce* (1620) 14 (Jam.) Edward had . . long time holden them in the hals, upon vain hope of the kingdom.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of or pertaining to the neck, as *halse-bone* (*bane*), *-riband*; † *hals-man*, executioner, headsman; *hawslock*, *hasslock*, the wool on the neck of a sheep.

1794 *Ritson's Scott. Songs* I. 50 (Jam.) There's gowd in your garters, Marion; And silk on your white *hauss-bane. 1818 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (Norton) I. 148 Tell him . . to write instanter if he wish his head to continue above his haws-bone. 1785 *RAMSAY Card. Sketch* i. i. A tartan plaid spun o' good 'hawslock woo'. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 664 Card them through each other like black wool and white hawslock. a 1659 *CLEVELAND Scots Apostacy* II. 14 Do Execution like the 'HALLS-man's' Sword.

Hence † **Halsed** *a.*, having a neck, -necked. *Obs.* 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxvii. Ane lang mand, narrow halsit, and wyid mouthit.

† **Halse**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 *halsian*, *healsian*, 2 *healsien*, 2-3 *halsien*, 3-6 *halse*. [OE. *halsian*, *healsian*, ? from earlier **halsian* = OHG. *heiltsien* to augur, expiate, ON. *heilsa* to hail, greet (with good wishes) :—OTent. **hailosjan*, f. **hailos* weal, well-being, prosperity : see *HEAL sb.*]

1. *intr.* To augur, divine, soothsay; to declare in the name of something divine or holy. (Only OE.) c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 354/13 *Ariolandi*, on wigbede to halsienne.

2. *trans.* To call upon in the name of something divine or holy; to exorcize, adjure, conjure; to implore, entreat, beseech.

825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlii. 7 Underðioded bio ðu dryhtne & halsa hine. c 870 *halsian* in O. E. *Texts* 176 Ic eow [ðe] halsize on fæder naman . . þæt ze to þys husle ne gangen. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxiii. (E. E. T. S.) 213 Ic eow healsize broður for ðæm tocyeme Dryhtnes Hælandan Kristes. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 63 Ic halsize þe [Lindisf. ic halsa ðec, *Rushw.* ic halsio þe, *Halt.* ic halsize þe] ðurh þone lyfendian god, þæt ðu sege us 3yf þu syrist godes sunu. a 1225 *ANCR.* R. 114 Puri þeo ilke neiles ich halse ou ancren, nout ou, aþ ge ðoðre, uor hit nis no neod. *Ibid.* 348 Ich halsie ou, þæt ge wiðholden ou from vlesliche lustes. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 17 Ich halsi þe o godes nome. c 1386 [see *HALSEN v. 1*]. 14. *Pol. Rel. &*

L. Poems (1866) 85 He was so agast of þat gryssly gese . . He halsed lit þorow godes myste. 1553 *BEGON Reliques of Rome* (1563) 244* The whiche wicked spirite is halsed or conured or caste out of hym.

3. To hail, salute, greet. [= *HALSE v.*, of which it may be a by-form.]

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 216 Thai met the Kyng and halsit him thar. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 618 He met a pilgrime in the gat, þat haliste hym, and sad þus-gat. 1498 *Caxton's Chron. Eng. vi.* The holy ymages of sayntes bowed downe to hym when the body of hym was brought in to the chyrche . . & honourably hym halsyd. 1583 *STOCKER Hist. Ctv. Warrens Lowe C. II.* 12 Thai so brauely halsed him with Harquebouze shotte. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 354 Sa tha all salute and halse her.

Halse, *v. Obs. exc. Sc.* (hās, hōs). Forms: 4-5 *hals*, 5-6, 9 *halse*, 5, 8 *hawse*, 6 *haulse*, 6-7 *hause*, 9 *hass*. [Either an independent deriv. of *hals*, *HALSE neck* = OHG. *halsan*, -en, -on, MHG. *halsen* to throw one's arms about the neck of, embrace; or a sense developed upon *HALSE v.*, through association with *HALSE sb.* In many passages it is difficult to distinguish it from *HALSE v. 1*, sense 3, since either 'salute' or 'embrace' makes sense.]

1. *trans.* To embrace.

a 1200 *Curior M.* 4357 Sco can hals him son wit þis And bedd him mothes for to kys. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 174 As whanne he halsip a woman wip hise hondis. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lix. 390 (Harl. MS.) He ran for gladnesse, and halsid hire, and kist hire. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 224/1 *Halsyn*, *amflecter*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 577/1, I halse one, I take hym aboute the necke, *je accolle*. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. iii. 40 Each other kissed glad, And lovely haust . . And plighted hands. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Hose*, *Hause*, to hug, or carry in the arms, to embrace. 1733 *Cock-laird-Orph. Caled.* (Chambers 1829), He hawsed, he kiss'd her, And ca'd her his sweet. 1819 *SCOTT Noble Moringier* i. He halsed and kiss'd his dearest dame. *absol.* c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 9614 There thei halsed and thei kist.

† b. *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* iv. 3 3e hals & kys & sekis wip traualle, vante and leghe. a 1547 *SURREY Praise mean Estate in Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 27 Who so gladly halseth the golden mean, Voyde of dangers . . hath his home. 1636 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 179 To come nigh Christ and haue Him and embrace Him.

† 2. To encompass by going round. [= *L. complecti*.] *Obs. rare.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvii. 11 Vmgifis syon & halsis it. *Halse*, s.w. dial. form of *HAZEL sb.*

Halse, Halser, -ier, obs. ff. *HAUSE*, *HAWSER*.

Halsen, *a. s.w. dial.* Also -on. [f. *halse*, *HAZEL* + *-en*.] Of hazel.

1586 J. HOOKER [of Exeter] *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 178/1 He caused a number of flakes and hurdels to be made of halsen, allers, and withie rods. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., a hazel-rod is . . a 'halsen stick'.

Halsen, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* In 3 *halsni*, 4 *helsny*, 6 *halsen*, 6-7 *halsen*. [Extended form of *HALSE v. 1*, as if from an OE. **hals-*, **helsnian*.]

† 1. *trans.* To call upon in the name of something holy, to adjure; = *HALSE v. 1* 2. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 479/587 Ich halsni þe a-godes name þat þu wende to Marcellie. 1340 *Ayenb.* 253 Ich you halsni þet ye . . loki uram winlignes. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prioresse T.* 193 O deere child I halsen [so *Heng.*; *v. rr.* halse, hailse, halsse] thee In vertu of the hooly Trinitee, Tel me what is thy cause for to synge.

2. To augur, foreshow by auspices, prognosticate; in mod. s.w. dial., to augur ill, predict evil of.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 181/1 Some speciall points of his late seruice . . which doo halsen and giue a hope that he will *Adere colophonem*, and bring that land to a full and perfect gouernment and regiment. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., 'Her'll halseny all the day long 'bout every body'.

Hence **Halsening** *vbl. sb.*, augury, prognostication; **Halsening** *ppl. a.*, auguring, boding.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 52/2 He tooke ship in Milford haueu, but for hast he left to doo his deuotion and oblation at saint Dauids, which was but an euill halsening. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 305/2 Which his halsening in the end make partlie to effect. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 16 This ill-halsening hornie name [Cornwall] hath . . opened a gap to the scoffes of many. *Ibid.* 133 b. But this halsening, the present flourishing estate of that Kingdom, utterly convinceth of falsehood. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 56 Thee wut . . Oll vor whistering and pistering, and hoaling and halzening, or cuffing a Tale.

† **Halsfang, healsfang**. O. E. Law. Also 1 *halsehang*, *halfehang*, 7-9 *healfang*. [OE., f. *hals*, *heals*, neck, *HALSE sb.* + *fang* seizure, catching, booty.] A word used in the OE. or Anglo-Saxon Laws, meaning app. originally some punishment and afterwards the fine in commutation thereof. The legal antiquaries since c 1600 have taken it to mean the pillory; but this is strongly

combated by Schmid, *Gesetze der Angelsachsen* s. v. a 1000 *Laws of Witthard* c. 12 (Schmid) gif ceorl buton wifes wisdom deofum gelde, he sie ealra his æhta scyldig and heals-fang. a 1000 *Laws of Edmund* II. c. 7 Of þam dæge on xxi niht gilde man heals-fang. a 1135 *Laws Hen.* I. c. 14 § 3 Mediocris thaini, equus cum apparatu suo, et arma ejus, et suum halsfang in Westsaxa; in Myrcenis duae librae. *Ibid.* c. 76 § 1 Et debet halsfang primo reddi, si cuter wæde modus erit. 1607 *COWELL Interpr. s.v. Pillorie*, This was among the Saxons called *Healsfang* of (Heals) a necke and (*Fang*) to take. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 121 The

Baxter sall be put vpon the Pillorie (or 'halsfang') and the Browster vpon the Cockstule. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.*, *Healfang* or *Halsfang*, the pillory; also a pecuniary mulct, to commute for standing in the pillory.

† **Halsier**. *Obs. rare*—0. [Origin uncertain: perh. to be connected with *halser*, *HAWSER*.] See *quots.* and *HALSTER*.

1583 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* (N.), *Helciarins*, . . an halsier, or he which haleth and draweth a ship or barge alongst the river by a rope: also he that draweth up burthens and packes into a ship. 1598 *FLORIO, Albaniere*, a halsier or he that haleth a ship or barge by a rope: a halse or halsier in a ship. 1658 [see *HALSTER*].

† **Halsing**, *vbl. sb.* 1 *Obs.* [f. *HALSE v. 1* + *-ING*.] 1. Exorcizing, exorcism.

870 *Halsunge* [see *HALSE v. 1*]. a 1039 *Laws of Cnut* I. c. 4 (Schmid) Micel is seo halsung and mere is seo halsung be deofla alyfsað. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 11 He [Solomon] fonde up halsunge coniuersouns forto slake wip siknesse.

2. Supplication, entreaty.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlii. 1 Dryhten . . onhof halsunge mine. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 87 Mid wendpre halsunga bine bædon. a 1225 *ANCR.* R. 330 Mid þus onwille halsunge, weopeð & gret efter sume helpe.

3. Greeting, salutation.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 117 The Kyng thame thar halsing guld. c 1440 *York Myst.* xii. 149 Ang. Hayle! Marie! full of grace. Maria. What maner of halsing is þis?

Halsing, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. *HALSE v. 2* + *-ING*.] Embracing, embrace.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 139 Her housbonde halsynges. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* vii. 187 Handlyng and halsyng and al-so þow cussyng Excitunge oure aiber oper til oure olde synne. 1598 K. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Heautont.* v. i. I will say nothing of hausing and kissing. 1613 *MARKHAM Eng. Husbandman* I. i. ii. (1635) 7 Affable without hausing or kissing.

Halsome, -sum, obs. forms of *HALESOME*.

Hals, halsz, obs. forms of *HALSE sb.*

Halst, obs. 2 sing. pres. of *HOLD v.*

† **Halster**. *Obs. rare*—0. = *HALSTER*.

First found in Kersey's ed. of Phillips as a variant of the latter's *halsier*, and hence in various Dicts.; of the statement of Halliwell and Smyth, that it is a west-country term, no confirmation has been found.

1658 *PHILLIPS, Halsier*, a term in Navigation, he that draws the Halser or Cable wherewith boats are towed along some Channel. 1766 — (ed. Kersey), *Halsier*, or *Halster*. 1721 *BAILEY, Halsier, halster*. 1731-1800 — *Halser, halster*. 1775 *ASH, Halster*. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Halster*. West. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Halster*, a west-country term for a man who draws a barge along by a rope.

† **Halswort**. *Obs.* [f. *HALSE sb.* + *WORT*.] *lit.* Throatwort: a name app. given in OE. times to different plants, either having throat-like flowers, or supposed to cure maladies of the throat. Cockayne includes under it *Campanula Trachelium*. Throatwort; *Bupleurum*, Hare's-ear, *Scilla autumnalis*, Autumnal Squill; and *Symphitum alburn*, White Comfrey; others apply it to *Orpine*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 158 Þysse wyrt wyrtrumæn ðe man halswyrt nemmed. c 1000 *Ælfried's Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 134/22 *Auris leporis*, halswyrt. a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 23 *Halsewort*, i. crassula major. c 1450 *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 599/27 *Orpina*, orpyne vel halsewort.

Halt (hōlt), *sb.* 1 Also (6-7 *alto*, 7 *alt*), 8 *hault*. [Orig. in phrase to make halt = Ger. *halt machen*, f. *halt* 'hold', holding, stoppage, stand. The German military phrase was before 1600 taken into the Romanic langs., as Sp. *alto hacer*, It. *far alto*, F. *faire halte* or *alte*, whence the Eng. forms to make *alto*, make *alt*, and finally make *halt*. From the military vocabulary the word passed into hunting, travelling, and general use.] A temporary stoppage on a march or journey.

1591-1598 [see *ALTO sb.*]. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. iii. § 4. 171 To make stands (which some call *Altos* or *Halts*) . . whereby the souldier may be refreth when he is weary with travel. 1623 [see *ALT*]. a 1625 *EARL SOMERSET in Cabala* I. (1654) 1, I understand of some halt you made, and the Cause of it. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 10 Part of the Caravane made an halt. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 63 Without any halt by the way. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 532 To describe the distant foe . . In motion or in alt. *Ibid.* xi. 210 And on a Hill made alt. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4583/4 The Duke of Marlborough commanded an Hault. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 154 Seeing them come to a halt above the island. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 1144 On arrival at the destination, the Halt is to be sounded. 1880 T. HARDY *Trumpet Major* xxviii. Leaving them at halt, he proceeded rapidly onward. *Mod.* Here let us make a halt.

attrib. 1859 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 396 On the halt day the men should wash . . their clothes.

Hence **Haltless** *a.*, without a halt. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 379 An unbroken ice-walk of . . twenty haltless hours.

Halt, *sb.* 2 [f. *HALT v. 1* and *a.*]

1. A halting or limping, a limp. *arch.*

1599 *SHAKS. Pass. Pilgr.* 308 A cripple soon can find a halt. [Cf. *HALT v. 1*, c 1374]. 1755 *JOHNSON, Halt*, the act of limping; the manner of limping. 1789 *BRAND Hist. Newcastle* I. 310 note, He had a halt in walking, occasioned by a lameness in one of his legs.

2. The disease foot-rot in sheep. *Obs. or local.*

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husband.* IV. i. 124 (E. D. S.) About Buckingham town they call [foot-rot] the halt. 1757 *DYER Fleece* (1807) 56 Long rains in miry winter cause the halt.

noon halting so foul as lying. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 7. I would the worst were curbed with a checkthong, as bigge as a towpeny halter, for halting with a Queene so good and gratus. 1607 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 269 Without hollownes, halting, and hypocrisie. a 1680 GLANVILL *Serm.* v. (R.). They lay in wait for our haltings. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* vi. A wonderful halting in their logic.

Halting, *vbl. sb.* [f. HALT *v.*]. The action of making a halt; stopping; chiefly attrib. At or on which a halt is made, as *halting ground*, *morning point*. (See also HALTING-PLACE.)

1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. v. 347 After halting three hours, she set out for Hamilton. c 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xxiv. 249 *Halting Morning*, the morning when there is no parade. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 110 When they reached any of the halting-huts. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 62 When halting ground is reached, it may be necessary to filter the water.

Halting, *ppl. a.* [f. HALT *v.*].

1. That halts; limping, lame.

1382a WYCLIF *Micah* iv. 6, I schal gedere the haltinge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 172/2 Haltande, claudicans. 1564-78 BULLEVYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 81 Better is an halting man whiche kepeth the right waie than the swift runner... that wandereth a straine. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Sonn. to Friend* 6 That halting slave, who in Nicopolis Taught Arrian.

2. *fig.* Maimed; defective, imperfect, faulty.

1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 228 That halting verse shall run merrily... upon his right feet. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 7 If anything be halting, or superfluous, or not so agreeable to the original, the same may be corrected. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* III. 248 How to reach with halting words That infinite perfection.

3. Hesitating, wavering, shifting.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 273 Their halting hearts... their friendly words and malicious deeds. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 601 The weak and halting policy of Edward II. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. ii. 60 An easy way Between two worlds to suit the halting crowd.

Hence **Haltingly** *adv.*, in a halting manner; limpingly, lamely (*lit. and fig.*). **Haltingness**, defectiveness, imperfection, faultiness.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Boistement, haltingly. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 341 Him that walketh in the way, although it be haltingly. 1881 CHR. ROSETTI *Pageant*, etc. 160 This Life is full... Of haltingness and baffled shortcoming.

Halting-place, [f. HALTING *vbl. sb.*]. Place of halting; temporary stopping-place.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. p. xxiv. note. In their long migratory flight... to their halting places. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* II. [They] had resolved to make Rochester their first halting-place.

Halt-pace, var. of HALPAC, *Obs.*

† **Haltstring**, *Obs. rare.* = STRINGHALT.

1673 *London Gas.* No. 823/4 A dark brown Mare... having the halstring in both the hinder legs when she is cold.

Haltyn, var. HAUTAIN *a.*, *Obs.*

Halud, *obs. pa. pple.* of HALLOW *v.*

Halurgist (*hæ'ldzɪst*). [f. Gr. *hālōs* salt + *-ourgos* working + *-ist*.] A worker in salt.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 82 It is by the halurgists, or workers in salt, called scum.

Halurgy (*hæ'ldzɪgi*). [f. as prec. + *-ourgia* a working: cf. *metallurgy*.] Salt-working.

1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxi. 255 A long residence in the salt-producing districts of Europe, and the labours of practical halurgy. 1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Halus, *haluuen*, *haluuen*: see HALLOW *sb.* 1

Halvans, *sb. pl.* [Deriv. of *half*, *halve*: cf. 'halvans' half-produce of labour, given instead of wages' (*West Cornwall Gl.*).]

1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Halvans*, in Cornish, the refuse ore. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining Gloss.*, *Halvans*, the refuse heap of mines, which still contain a small portion of ore, the residue of the dressing processes.

Hence **Halvaner** (see *quots.*).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Halvaner*, a miner who dresses and washes the impurities from crude ores. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Halvaner*, one who receives the half produce of his labour.

Halve (*häv*), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *halfe*, 5-8 *half*, 4-*halvo*. [ME. *halfen*, *halven*, f. HALF *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To divide into two halves or equal parts; to share equally; to deal out, take, or complete the half of; to reduce to half.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* liv. 24 Man-slaer and swykel his dayes halfe sal. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1246 What I have, I wole it with you halve. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 170/2 To Halfe, mediare, dimidiare. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 39 Not trobled, mangled, and halved, but sounde, whole, full, and hable to do their office. 1641 W. BRAY *Sermon* 23 The Church of Rome... halves out to them an imperfect Sacrament. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. lxxxii. Not lightened entire, But halved like the Moon. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 54 The setting off... being halved. 1789 COLERIDGE *Philodan Poems* I. 5 The fervid Sun had more than halved the day. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 5 These quantities might... in most cases be halved.

fig. 1638 WOTTON *Lett.*, *Rem.* (L.). Our Nicholas, for I account him at least halved between us, tells me that [etc.]. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 59 Power that sinks and pettiness that soars, all halved and nothing whole.

† b. To attain or amount to the half of. *Obs.*

1382a WYCLIF *Ps.* liv. 24 [lv. 23] Men of bloodis and trecherous shul not haluen ther dayes. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xv. 775 There is a manere wyldie oxe that... in eyther of hys hornes may halfe the mesure that hyghte Boz.

2. *Carpentry.* To fit (timbers) together by HALVING, q.v. Also *intr.* for *pass.*

1804 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXII. 43 An upright bar, with the horizontal bars halved into it. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 159 The ends notched out so as to halve into each other.

3. In *Golf*, To halve a hole (with another), to reach it in the same number of strokes. Also, to halve a round, a match.

1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 693/1 When players are very equally matched, neither party has, at the close of a day's play, gained an advantage; every round has been halved, hence the match itself is halved, and remains to be played another day. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 2/5 They ultimately halved the match. 1894 *Times* 28 Apr. 13/3 Both players reached the green in 3, and the hole was halved in 5.

† 4. *intr.* To render half service or obedience.

1566 ASCHAM *Divine Liticab.* Wks. (1761) 183 Saul, first halving with God, (as when God gave Amalec into his hand) then halting in religion. 1613-80 [see HALVING *vbl. sb.* 1 b].

Hence Halved (*häv*), Halving, *ppl. adjs.*

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 439 A mangled and halved Decree of God. 1641 'SMECTYNNIUS' *Pind. Auro.* vi. 84 This you call a faithlesse and a halved citation. 1815 J. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Demol.* 41 Suited only to halving and crooked thinkers. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 7/2 After a halved match.

Halve, *obs. form* of HALF *sb.*

Halvelings (*häv'liɪz*), *adv.* [cf. HALFLING.]

In half, in two halves.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 397 The horizontal poles are cleft halvelings, and nailed or tied to the uprights.

Halvendael: see HALFENDEAL.

Halve-net: see HALF-NET.

Halver (*häv'vɪ*). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 halfer.

[f. HALVE *v.* + *-er* 1.]

1. One who halves; one who has a half share in anything; a partner.

1645 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* II. v. 141 If your selves and such Halvers in opinion, omnium horarum homines. 1633 Terrier *Tithes Swinton* in N. & Q. 6th Ser. (1885) XI. 366 The inhabitants of Swinton as likewise the lands are partly Wholes and partly Halvers to the Churches or Parsonages of Wath and Mexborough. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 8 Sep. (1675) 85 Enough to me... that Christ will have Joy and Sorrow Halvers of the Life of the Saints. a 1787 J. BROWN (Haddington) *Sel. Rem.* (1809) 305 Christ is more than halver with me in this cleanly cross.

2. A half-share; esp. in *halvers*! as an exclamation claiming half of something found. Cf. HALF *sb.* 7 g.

1517 *Aberdeen Burgh Recds.* 24 July (Spalding Cl.) Scho had ane young swyne in hawfaris betuix hir and Ellene Crippill. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxiii. The beggar exclaimed, like a Scotch school-boy when he finds anything, 'Nae halvers and quarters—hale o' mine ain, and name of my neighbour's'. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s.v., If the finder be quick he exclaims 'no halvers—findee keepee, losee seekee'. 1887 S. CHESHIRE *Gloss.*, *Halvers*... the ordinary word which is used to claim half of any treasure-trove.

† Pegge in *Anonym.* IV. xlii. (a 1796) proposes *halfer* as the proper form for *havier* 'a castrated fallow deer'; whence in Todd and later Dicts.

Halver 2. One who fishes with a halve-net or half-net.

1812 SINGER *Agric. Dumfriess* 603 The halvers, or persons who claim and practise this kind of fishing.

Halving (*häv'vɪn*), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. HALVE *v.*]

1. The action of the vb. HALVE; division into two equal parts; sharing equally.

c 1430 *Art. Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 6 The halving of every number. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 41 The often halving of ages.

† b. The rendering of half service, divided obedience. *Obs.*

1613 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 700 Against halving, hee will bee served with all the heart. 1642 BP. REYNOLDS *Israel's Petit.* 16 To reprove and humble us, for our Hypocrisie and halvings with God. a 1680 BROOKS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxix. 145 God neither loves halting nor halving; he will be served truly and totally.

2. *Carpentry.* A method of fitting two pieces of timber together by cutting out half the thickness of each, so as to let them into each other.

1842-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Halving*, a method of joining timbers by letting them into each other. It is preferable to mortising. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 437 *Halving* is the simplest mode of performing the operation to which the term 'scarfing' is applied.

Halving, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. HALVE, HALF(-NET) + *-ING* 1.] Fishing with a half-net.

1791 *Statist. Acc. Scott.*, *Dumfriess* II. 16 (Jam.) A second mode of fishing, called haaving or hauling. 1812 SINGER *Agric. Dumfriess* 604 In halving, all animosities are forgot.

Halvundeel, var. of HALFENDEAL.

Halwe, *halwy*, *obs. forms* of HALLOW.

Halwei, var. of HALEWEI, *Obs.*

Haly, var. of HALELY *adv.*

Halyard, **hallyard**, **hauyard** (*hæ'lyärd*, *hō'l*). *Naut.* Forms: a. 4-5 *halier*, 5-6 *hallyer*, (5 *halyher*, *hallyer*, *hayllyer*, 6 *hellier*, 7 *harriar*). β. 7-9 *hallyard*, 7- *hallyard*, *halyard*, (7 *hally-yard*, *hallyeard*), 8- *hauyard*. [orig. *halier*, *hallyer*, the same as HALIER, f. HALE *v.*; in 17th c. perverted by association with *yard*.]

1. A rope or tackle used for raising or lowering a sail, yard, spar, or flag.

1373 *Indenture* in Riley *Land. Mem.* (1868) 370, 2 haliers, 2 yerderopes... 2 shettes. 1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1896) 106 Ropes cald Hawseres, Craneropes, Gynne ropes, Haliers, Cartropes. *Ibid.* 197 Hallyers for the foresale. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 144 Not any helliers end, Hawser, boolding, but some he will amend. 1611 COTGR., *Gynnderesse*... the mizen halliards; the rope whereby the mizen sayle is hoysed vp. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 293 Let goe your Harriers, let goe, amaine louere amaine. 1667 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 21 The Halyards belong to all masts, for by them we hoise the yards to their height. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 16 From the sprit-sail-yard to the mizen top-sail haul-yards. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* II. 13 The bow-lines and the hall-yards quickly gone. 1835 MARRVAT *Jac. Faithf.* viii. Clap on, both of you, and get another pull at those haul-yards. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Halliards*, *Halyards*, *Hauyards*. 1879 TENNYSON *Defence of Lucknow* i, Banner of England... Shot through the staff or the halyard.

b. With defining word prefixed; as

Crow-foot halyards, lines through a block on the lower stay, and bent to the crow-foot on the awning (Hamerly *Naval Encycl.*); *peak-halyards*, those used on gaffs and hooked to the peak; *signal-halyards*, light lines extending from the deck to the trucks or gaff-ends, used for hoisting signal-flags; *throat-halyards*, those that are used on gaffs, hooked to the jaws, etc.

1770 WINN in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 191 The pendant halliards, which pass over a sheave in the truck, on the top-gallant-mast-head. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* xxviii. A tail-block and the studding-sail halyards. 1856 *—Mishl.* Easy xvii. Made it fast to the peak halyards and hoisted it up.

2. *attrib.*, as *halyard-block*; *halyard-rack*, a wooden framework in which the running part of any halyard is kept coiled, so as to be always clear for running.

1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* xii, I'll come to an anchor on the topsail halyard rack. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 75 The mizen cap has a bolt on the after part for the peak halyard block.

Halyer, var. HALLIER.

Halmote, **Halyvey**, *obs. ff.* HALLMOTE, HALEWEI.

Ham (*hæm*), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 *ham*(m), *hom*(m), 3-4 *homme*, 3-7 *hamme*, 5 *hame*, 5- *ham*. [OE. *ham*(m), *hom*(m), str. f. = OHG. *hamma*, MHG. *hamme*, Ger. dial. *hamm*, angle of the knee, Du. *hamme* (Kilian) *ham* 'ham'; cf. also, with single m, OHG. *hama*, MHG. *hame*, Flem. *hame*, ON. *həm*: app. f. an OTeut. **ham-*, **hamm-* to be crooked.]

1. a. That part of the leg at the back of the knee; the hollow or bend of the knee.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wr. Wülfere 160/13 *Poples*, *hamm*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 68 Monegum men æsorinead his fet to his homme. *Ibid.* 266þe þa hamma mid þam stan bæce. a 1235 *Amr.* R. 122 Mid þamne iuolden, þet is, cneolinde. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 360/42 þe senewes in his hamme schronken. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1541 His cnes caccheþ to close and cluchches his hommes. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 295 Loke in his hamme, vnder his knee. 1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Hamme of the legge, *jarret*. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 921 We must not suppose that he doth sit with bended hammes. 1679 *Confinement* 31 With supple ham, and pliant knee. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 210 He hangs by his hams upon a pole. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* x. (1833) 254 He broke it to pieces by the tendons of his hams.

b. By extension: The back of the thigh; the thigh and buttock collectively. Usually in *pl.*

1552 HULOET, *Hamme*, *femur*. 1573-80 BARET *Adv. H.* 57 The viter part of the thigh, the hamme, *femur*. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* (1677) 190 He cannot, without trembling, quiet sit; But groges on his hams, and changes hue. 1796 MORSE *Amr. Geog.* II. 562 They sit on their hams, with their legs and arms disposed in the manner of monkeys. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XVI. 753/1 Squatting on their hams at respectful distance.

c. In quadrupeds: The back of the hough; the hough.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 317 A kinde of Scab breeding in the ham, which is the bent of the hough. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* II. 156 To cut the hammes of the Mules of the Coach. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 250 His [a hound's] round Cat Foot, Strait Hams, and wide-spread Thighs... confess his Speed.

2. The thigh of a slaughtered animal, used for food; *spec.* that of a hog salted and dried in smoke or otherwise; also, the meat so prepared.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow) 324 Mr. Henrie Blyth had such antipathie aganis an ham, that no sooner did he heare a ham spoken of but he swarfed. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 14 * 8 A Jew eat me up half a Ham of Bacon. 1712 *Prior Extempore Invitation* 4 If they can dine on bacon-ham, and mutton-chine. 1734 W. SNELGRAVE *Guinea & Slave Trade* 210 Several Westphalia Hams, and a large Sow. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 331, I purchased some bear, bacon and venison hams of them. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* xxv, A smoked mutton ham. 1854 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* xiv, She took out... some slices of ham.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ham-pie*, *-smoker*; *ham-beetle*, one of several American beetles whose larvae are destructive to hams, esp. *Corynetes* (*Necrobia*) *rufipes*, the red-legged ham-beetle; *ham-tail*, ? a (horse's) tail of a rounded shape like a ham.

1611 COTGR., *Veine iartiere*, the garter veine, or hamme veine. 1705 *London Gaz.* No. 4183/4 A... Gelding... with a Ham Tail. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 46 None deny. * Darty his Ham-pie. 1829 T. HOOK *Book to Barnes* 164 Ham-smoker, and pork-butcher. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, The old-established Ham-and-Beef Shop.

Ham, *sb.* 2 *local*. [OE. *ham*(m), *hom*(m), str. m. = OFris. *ham*, *hem*, *him*, NFris. *hamm*, Ffris. *ham*,

ham a pasture or meadow enclosed with a ditch, *l. Ger. hamme* piece of enclosed land (on the Rhine, 'meadow'); *Wflem. ham* meadow, in Kilian *hamme, ham* 'pratum, pascuum'; a word confined to the continent to the Frisian and Lower Saxon area, where its specific application varies as in England.] A plot of pasture ground; in some places esp. meadow-land; in others *spec.* an enclosed plot, a close. Found in OE., and still in local use in the south; in some places surviving only as the name of a particular piece of ground.

901-9. *Charter of Eadweard* in *Col. Dipl.* V. 166 Danon on gerithe to Sealdmæres hamme. 1000 *Ibid.* V. 383 Da hammas ða ðer mid rihte togebyriah. 1617 *MUSSEY Ductor*, A Hamme or a little plot of ground growing by the rivers or Thames side, commonly crooked, and beset with many willow trees or osiers. c1630 *Risdon Surv. Devon* (1810) 6 Between the North and the South Hams (for that is the ancient name) there lieth a chain of hills. 1700 *Land. Gaz.* No. 383/4 The said Fair will be kept upon a Place called the Ham. 1796 W. MARSHALL *West Engl.* I. 33 The forests [would] be converted, by degrees, into common pastures, or hams. 1880 *WILLIAMS Rights of Common* 91 Within these two meadows were several hams or home closes of meadow. 1881 *BLACKMORE Christowell* iv, The sheep-wash corner in the lower ham.

Ham, *sb.*³ The OE. *hām* HOME, which, in composition, has been shortened to *ham*, as in *Hampstead, Hampton* (=*Hāmtūn*), *Oakhām, Lewisham*, etc., and, in this form, is sometimes used by historical writers in the sense 'town, village, or manor' of the Old English period.

1864 I. TAYLOR *Words & Places* (1882) 82 In the Anglo-Saxon charters we frequently find this suffix (*ham*) united with the names of families, never with those of individuals. 1872 E.W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 118 A separate homestead apart from the ham of the vill. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* 3 The home or 'ham' of the Billings would be Billingham.

† **Ham**, *v.* Obs. rare. [*f.* HAM *sb.*¹] = HAM-STRING *v.*

1618 *Crit. & Times* *Jas. I.* (1849) II. 114 The bailiffs assaulted him in his coach, hammed his horses, and threatened no less unto himself.

Ham, obs. var. *am* (see BE *v.*); obs. *f.* HOME.

Hamac, hamaca, etc., obs. *ff.* HAMMOCK.

Hamacratie (hæmækra'tik), *a.* [*f.* Gr. *hama* together + *kratos* rule + *-ia*.] Pertaining to government based on mutual action.

1838 F. LIEBER *Political Ethics* II. cxxviii. I. 414 More of a hamacratie character.

Hamadryad (hæmadrj'æd), *Pl. -ads*: also in Lat. form *hamadryades* (-ādīz). [*ad.* L. *Hamadryas*, *a.* Gr. *Ἀμαδρύας*, chiefly in pl. *Hamadryades* -es. *Ἀμαδρύαδες* wood-nymphs, *f. hama* together with + *drûs* tree.]

1. *Gr.* and *Lat. Mythol.* A wood-nymph fabled to live and die with the tree which she inhabited.

1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2070 In which the wodenen in reste and pees Nymphus, fawnes, and Amadrides [*v. rr.* amadries, Amadrydes]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 336 With such, as Amadrides Were cleped wodemaidens tho. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 18 The woody nymphes, faire Hamadryades. And all the troupe of light-foot Naiades. 1664 EVELYN *Sylvia* Concl. § 13 (R.) The fittest sacrifice for the royal oaks, and their hamadryades. 1769 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 14 Aug. Nothing has deterred these audacious aldermen from violating the hamadryades of George Lane. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 166, I am not sure that the tree was a gainer when the hamadryad flitted and left it nothing but ship-timber.

transf. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 357 An innocent frolic with this gay assembly of hamadryades [Indian girls].

2. *Zool. a.* A large, very venomous, hooded serpent of India (*Naja hamadryas*, or *Hamadryas* 'Ophiophagus' elaps), allied to the cobra.

1863 *WOOD Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 140 The Serpentine-eating Hamadryas feeds almost wholly on reptiles. 1894 *Daily News* 4 June 7/5 When the Zoological Gardens were first opened, a hamadryad, imported with a selection of cobras, ate up fifty pounds' worth of the latter before its nature was discovered.

b. A large baboon of Abyssinia (*Cynocephalus hamadryas*).

1894 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 5/3 Four hamadryades are now the sight of the day at the Jardin d'Acclimatation in Paris. M. Milne-Edwards gives the hamadryad a high character for intellect.

Hamal: see HAMMAL.

Hamald, hamelt, hamel (hæm'ld, -'lt, -'l), *a. (sb.) Sc.* Forms: 5 *hameholde*, 6 *hamald*, *hammald*, *hamhald*, 6-7 *haim(e)hald*, *haimhald(e)*, 8-9 *hamelt*, *-eil*, *-el*, *-il*, 9 *hamilt*. [*A* deriv. of *hame* HOME, app. akin to ON. *heimoll*, *heimull*, *heimill* homely, domestic, household-].

Belonging to home, domestic; home-grown, home-made; homely, vernacular; unpolished.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 1843 Hethynghe es hame holde, vse it who so wille. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ii. 27 Carand to Italy Thair vincut hammald goddis. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Haimhaldorff*, Hamhald lint, or haimhald hemp, is that quhill growis at haime. 1728 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* iv, Thus I ha'e sung in hamelt rhyme. 1774 FERGUSON *Poems* (1789) II. 24 (Jam.) To chaunt their hamelt lays. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 93 (Jam.) To send some hamelt, rustic lays. 1809 J. SKINNER's *Misc. Poet.* 179 Critic, or bard, or hamilt kine, Or high degree. 1823-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. III. 5 Auld hamilt cheer.

† **B. sb.** In phr. *borgh of haimhald* (*Old Sc. Law*), a pledge exacted from a seller of an article that it is home produce. Obs.

c1400 *Burrow Lawes* c. 128. § 1 Na man sall buy any thing within burgh, without the seller finde him sufficient borgh of haimhald. c1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 210 Except the seller find him an sufficient pledge thairanent, and borgh of haimhald. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 15.

Hence † **Hamald, haimhald** *v.* (*Old Sc. Law*). to prove (something) withheld or claimed by another) to be one's own property. Obs.

c1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 523 The persewar sall hame-hald, and with him away have, the said beist or cattel. 1609 SKENE *tt. Quon. Attach.* c. 10 § 6 The challenger sall haimhald [*ðebet haimhaldare*] that thing, as his awin.

Hamarchy (hæm'arki), [*f.* Gr. *hama* together + *-arkia* rule.] See quot.

1838 F. LIEBER *Political Ethics* II. cxxviii. I. 411 Hamarchy. is that polity which has an organism in which a thousand distinct parts have their independent action, yet are by the general organism united into one living system.

Hamart, *Sc.* form of HOMEWARD.

Hamartiology (hāmārti'olōdji), *Theol.* [*mod.* *f.* Gr. *hama* sin + *-logia*.] The doctrine of sin; that part of theology which treats of sin.

1875 *LIGHTFOOT Comm. Col.* (ed. 2) 119 The hamartiology of the Old Testament has its counterpart in the soteriology of the New. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 195 Righteousness and sin, soteriology and hamartiology, are the fundamental thoughts in St. Paul's theological system.

Hence **Hamartiologist**.

1890 *Microcosm* (N. Y.) Mar., Scientific and scriptural hamartiologists.

Hamate (hæ'mæt), *a.* [*ad.* L. *hāmāt-us* furnished with or shaped like a hook, *f. hām-us* hook; see -ATE.] Furnished with hooks, or having the shape of a hook; hooked. (Chiefly in *Nat. Hist.*)

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 207 To explain cohesion by hamate atoms is accounted ignotum per ignotum. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 108 Teeth single, hamate.

Hamated (hæ'metəd), *a.* [*f.* as *prec.*] = *prec.* 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 685 Small hamated or crooked prickles. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 294 Nothing less than a violent Heat can disentangle these Creatures from their hamated Station of Life.

† **Hambargh**, *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 5 *hamberwe*, *-burwe*, 8-9 *howmbark*. [*f.* HAME 2 + OE. *-beorg*, *-berg* = *gebeorg* protection; cf. *hæfod-beorg* helmet, *hælsbeorg* hauberik, gorget. The elements are the same as in the synonymous BARGHAM, (*berhom*, *brecham*, *barkum*).] The collar of a draught horse; a bargham or brecham.

13. *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* MS. Arundel 220 ff. 302 (Way *Promp.* Parv. 33) Les cous de chiuas portunt esteles (gloss hames, MS. *Phill.* hamberwes). Coleres de quyr (gloss beruhames). 14. *Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 580/23 *Epythium*, an hamborwe. *Ibid.* 590/12 *Epythium*, an hamburwe. c1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 52 His wig... on lee like o howmbark on his shilders.

Hence † **Hambargh** *v. trans.*, to put a collar on.

14. *Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 580/24 *Epythio*, to hamburwe.

Hamber, *Wt.-w.* Wülcker, 580. *ff.* HAMMER.

Hamber, obs. form of AMBER *sb.*²

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 14 Vij hamber barelis ful.

Hamber-line (hæ'mbai lōin), *Naut.* [*corr.* of *Hamburgh*.] (See quot. 1867.)

1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 109, 2 skeins of hamber line, to lash the planks to the outside cables. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hamber*, or *Hambro-line*, small line used for seizings, lashings, etc.

Hamble, *v.* Obs. exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 *hame-lian*, (3 *pa. pple.* *heomelede*), 4 *hameled*, *hamled*, 7-9 *hamble*, *hamel*, 9 *hammel*. [*OE.* *hamelian* to mutilate = OHG. *hamalōn*, MHG. *hameln*, ON. *hamla* to maim, mutilate; from an adj. appearing in OHG. as *hamal* maimed, mutilated, whence *mod. G.* *hammel* a castrated sheep.]

1. *trans.* To mutilate, maim; to cut short, dock; *spec.* to cut off the balls of the feet of (dogs) so as to render them unfit for hunting.

(Erroneously taken in 17th and 18th c. as = *Hamstring*.)

a 1050 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1036 Sume hi man blende, sume man hamelede. c1205 LAY. 11206 He heomelede þa reuen, naide he mænne bi-lefuen. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 915 (964) Algate a fot is hameled of þy sorwe. c1394 P. *Pl.* *Crede* 300 Hosen in harde weder y-hamed by þe ancle. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Hamel*ing of dogges, or hambling, is all one with the expediting of dogges. 1616 BULLOKAR *Engl. Expos.*, *Hameled*, cut off, abated (obs.). (1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hamel*ing, or *Ham-string*ing, the act of cutting the great tendon, vulgarly called the *ham-string*.)

2. *intr.* To walk lame. *dial.*

1828 Craven *Dial.*, *Hamel*, to walk lame. 1863 Mrs. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, *Hamel*in, walking lame.

Hence † **Hamble-shanked** *a.*, maimed or lame in the leg.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charact.*, *Informers* (1860) 47 A club-footed, hamble-shanckt, hirceroous.

Hamblet, obs. form of HAMLET.

Hamburg, *-burgh* (hæ'mbɔrg, -bɔrd). [*Hamburg*, a city of North Germany.]

1. (Also *Hamburg grape*) Name of a black variety of the grape, of German origin, which is specially adapted to hothouse cultivation.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 500/2 Grapes. The following are

suitable for a vinery:—Black Frontignan, Black Prince, Black Hamburg. 1892 BARRON *Vines & the Cult.* (ed. 3) 139 The Black Hamburg Grape is stated to have been imported from Hamburg in the early part of the last century by Mr. John Warner. Hence it became known as Warner's Black Hamburg, i.e. Mr. Warner's Black Grape from Hamburg. The best known [of its German names, are] Trollinger, and Frankenthaler, which, of late years, has been much adopted in this country by some as synonymous with Black Hamburg, by others as representing a larger and coarser variety.

2. Name of a small variety of the domestic fowl.

1857 *Chambers's Inform. People* I. 647/2 True-bred Hamburgs never shew any inclination to sit. The Hamburgs are very timid, shy fowls, and easily distressed. 1885 *TEGETMEIER in Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 645/1 The Hamburgs, erroneously so called from a name given them in the classification adopted at the early Birmingham shows, are chiefly breeds of English origin.

† **Hame**¹, *Obs.* Forms: 1 *ham*, (in comb.) *-hama*, *-homa* (5 *haum*), 4-6 *hame*. [*OE.* *-hama* = OS. OHG. *-homo* in comb. 'covering, garment', MHG. *-hame*, *-ham*; also ON. *hams*, (*Da. ham*) snake's slough, cf. *hames* in quot. 13. . .] A covering, esp. a natural covering, integument; skin, membrane, slough (of a serpent).

Beowulf (Z.) 1570 Bil eal ðurh-wod fægne fæsc-homan. c1000 *Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 276 23 *Camisa*, *ham*. 13. . . *K. Alis.* (Laud MS. 385) Neptenabus. takeþ hym hame of dragon. *Ibid.* 391 Offe he cast his dragons hame. c1440 *Promp.* Parv. 224/6 *Hame*. thyn skynne of an eye, or oþer lyke, *membranula*. c1440 *CARNEVE Life St. Kath.* III. 132 All þis ilk tyme þer was a hame Of blyndenes befor þis ermytes ȝye. 1544 *Phaer Regim. Lyf* (1553) Cjja, An Adders hame sodden in wine. 1546 — *Bk. Childr.* x. 5 The hame or skynne of an adder or a snake, that she casteth.

Hame² (hæ'm). Also 6 *haame*, *haume*, 8 *dial. hawm*, 9 *heam*, *dial. haam*, *Sc. haim*. [Not known before 1300. Corresponds to MDu. *hame*, *haem*, MHG. *dial. hame*, Du. *haam*, LG. *Westph. ham*; perh. from an OTeut. root **ham-* to hold against, hinder.] Each of two curved pieces of wood or metal placed over, fastened to, or forming, the collar of a draught horse.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* II. 1496 ȝyt wyl þey neuer shyre here shame. So are þey bounde yn þe fendes hame. 13. . . [see HAMBURGH]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 172/2 A Hame of a horse. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* L. 425 Euyr hamis conuenient for sic note, And raw silk brechamis our thair halsis hingis. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 11 b, Collers, Bridle reynes, Headstalles. . . Haames. 1611 COTGR., *Atelles*, the haumes of a draught horses collar; the two flat sticks that incompass it. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 538 Horses with open collars, and large hames. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 146 The Heams are the two irons made to fix round the neck collar. 1883 J. P. GROVES *From Cadet to Captain* xxii, 223 Harnessing. Nellie's ponies. he managed to get the hames upside down, with the kidney-links on the top of the collars.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hame-loop*, *-maker*, *-strap*, *-terret*, *-lug*.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 139 The Heam-Tugs are riveted to the heam-loops. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 393 A pole-chain may be unhooked, or a hame strap get loose.

Hame, obs. and *Sc. f.* HOME; obs. *f.* HAM, HAULM; var. *HEM* Obs., them.

Hameil: see HAMALD.

† **Hamel**, obs. exc. *dial.* Also *hamell*, *-il*. [*a.* OF. *hamel* (13th c. in Littré), *mod. F.* *hameau*, *med. L.* *hamellum*], dim. of **ham* (Picard *ham*, *hem*), *a.* WGer. *haim* village, dwelling, HOME.] = HAMLET.

c1514 *Exam. Cokeye More* in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II. 7 How feere the town or hamell of Aynsworth extends. 1543 FITZGER. *Smrv.* xv. (1599) 33 No townshyppe nor hamell. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 390 *Hamlet*, *Hamel*, or *Hampel* are diminutives of *ham*, which signifies an habitation. c1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) p. xxxvii, They look't on im as th' Hamill-Scoance. 1885 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Hamil Scoance*, the light of the village or hamlet.

Hamel, variant of HAMALD, HAMBLE.

Hamelet, Hamelt: see HAMLET, HAMALD.

† **Hamel-tree**, *Obs.* or *dial.* (See quot.)

1740 [W. ELLIS in] *Lond. Mag.* 386 That cross Piece of Wood, to which the Wheel-horses in a Coach are fasten'd, which I call a *Hamel-tree*.

Hamel, *Sc.* form of HOMELY.

Hamer, Hamester, obs. *ff.* HAMMER, -STER.

Hamesucken, † *-soken* (hæ'msʊk'n). *Old Eng.* and *Sc. Law.* Forms: 1 *hāmsōcn*, 3 *hamsokne*, 4 *hamsokene*, *homsokne*; *Hist.* 7-9 *hamsoken*, *homesoken*; *Sc.* 7 *hamsuckin*, *-sukn*, 8 *-sucken*, 7- *hamesucken*. [*OE.*, *f. hām* home, dwelling + *sōn* fem., seeking, visiting, attack, assault, ON. *sōkn* attack.]

1. The crime of assaulting a person in his own house or dwelling-place. Now only in Scotch Law.

a 1000 *Laws of Edmund* II. c. 3 Be mund-brice and be ham-socnum. c1030 *Laws of Cnut* II. c. 62 (63) Gif hwa ham-socne gæwyrce ȝebete þæt mid fif pundan. c1250 BRACTON *De Leg. Angl.* III. II. xxiii. (Rolls) II. 464 *Hamsokne*, quæ dicitur inuasio domus contra pacem domini regis. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 *Hamsokene* oþer *hamfare*, a rese i-made in bouis. c1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 541 Na man may challenge ane ome of hamesucken, bot for assaillzeing him at his awin proper house and dwelling-place. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 123 In the crime of hamesucken,

he and his accomplices might be all equally principals. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scotl.* 719 Hamesucken. is the crime of beating or assaulting a person within his own house. 1827 SCOTT *Friml.* I. 367 Half a dozen Selkirk processes, among others one which savours of Hamesucken.

2. A franchise of holding pleas of this offence and receiving the penalties imposed on the offender; also the penalty or mulct itself. (By English legal antiquaries variously misunderstood and erroneously explained.)

1020 *Charter of Cnut in Earle Land Charters* (1888) 233 Dæt he beo his saca and soðne wyðre and grið bryces, and ham soðne and forstealles and infangenes peofes. c.1250 *Gloss. Law Terms in Rel. Ant.* I. 33 Hamsokne, quite de enter en autri ostel à force. c.1290 FLETA I. xlvii. § 18 (1647) 63 Hamsokne [signat] quietantiam misericordie intrusionis in alienam domum vi & injuste. 1579 RASTELL *Expos. diff. Words* 132 *Home soken* (or *hame soken*), that is, to be quiet of americiaments for entering into houses violently and without licence, and contrary to the peace of the king. And that you holde plea of such trespass done in your Court, and in your lande. 1717 *Blount's Law Dict.* (ed. 3), *Homesoken*, *Hamsoken*. . . the Privilege or Freedom which every Man hath in his House; and he who invades that Freedom is properly said *facere Homesoken*. This I take to be what we now call *Burglary*. *Ibid.*, It is also taken for an Impunity to those who commit this crime. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xvi. 223 Burglary, or nocturnal housebreaking. . . which by an antient law was called hame-soken, as it is in Scotland to this day. 1861 RILEY *Liber Albus* Gloss. 326 *Hamsokne*, literally House-protection, i. e. the protection from assault afforded by a man's house.

† **Hamfare**. *Old Law Obs.* [OE. type **hām-faru*, f. *hām*, home, dwelling + *faru* going, passage, expedition.] = HAMESUCKEN I.

a. 1135 *Laws Hen. I.* c. 80 § 11 Hamsocna est, vel hamfare, si quis premeditate ad domum cat. . . et ibi eum invadat, si die vel nocte hoc faciat. 1387 [see HAMESUCKEN]. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 223. 1670 *Blount Law Dict.*, *Hamfare*. 1717 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) s. v. I rather think that *Hamfare*. . . is a Breach of the Peace in a House.

Hamhald, obs. form of HAMALD.

Hamiforum (hæ'mifōrūm), a. [f. L. *hāmus* hook; see -FORM.] Hook-shaped.

a. 1849 MAUNDER cited in WORC. (1860).

Hamil, **hamilt**: see HAMALD.

Hamillet, obs. form of HAMLET.

Hamiltonian (hæmiltō'nian), a. (sb.) [f. the surname *Hamilton* + -IAN.] A. adj. a. Pertaining to James Hamilton (1769-1831), or to his system of teaching languages. b. Pertaining to the Scottish philosopher and logician, Sir William Hamilton (1788-1856). c. Pertaining to or invented by the Irish mathematician, Sir William Rowan Hamilton (1805-65), as *Hamiltonian equation, function, operator*. d. Pertaining to or holding the doctrines of the American statesman, Alexander Hamilton, a leader of the Federalist party (1757-1804). B. sb. A follower of any of the above.

1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1869) 531 We would have Hamiltonian keys to all these books. 1858 S. A. ALLIBONE *Dict. Eng. Lit.* I. 755 *Hamilton, James*, 'author of the Hamiltonian system', excited much attention in the learned world by his publications . . . of interlinear English translations of books in various languages. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 228 (heading) The Hamiltonian Doctrine of Syllogisms. *Ibid.* 252 Under the Hamiltonian doctrine of eight fundamental judgments, we have five hundred and twelve conceivable Moods. 1879 H. ADAMS *Gallatin* 174 (Cent.) Laying entirely aside the general proposition that the Hamiltonian Federalists considered a national debt as in itself a desirable institution.

Hamiltonism (hæmiltōniz'm), [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine or philosophy of Sir William Hamilton (see prec. b).

1867 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* iii. (ed. 3) 37 This is Kantism, but it is not Hamiltonism.

Hamirostrate (hæ'mirp'stræt), a. [f. L. *hāmus* hook + *rostrum* beak; see -ATE².] Having a hooked beak. In mod. Dicts.

Hamite (hæ'mait), sb.¹ and a. Also 7-9 Chamite, 9 Khamite. [f. *Ham* (formerly spelt *Cham*, Heb. חם, Gr. Χάμ, L. *Cham*), name of the second son of Noah (Gen. vi. 10) + -ITE.]

A. sb. + 1. A follower of Ham: used as a term of obloquy. (Cf. Gen. ix. 22-25.) Obs. rare. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) 59 Terming . . . us . . . Balamites, Chamites, Cainites.

2. A descendant of Ham; a person belonging to one of the nations or tribes supposed to be descended from Ham (cf. Gen. ix. 18, 19), viz. the Egyptians and other African races.

1854 C. C. J. BUNSEN *Chr. & Mankind* IV. (title) The Asiatic origin of the Khamites or Egyptians. 1860 R. S. POOLE in *Dict. Bible* I. 742 Egypt may have been the first settlement of the Hamites whence colonies went forth.

B. adj. = Hamitic (see below).

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 144 The Phoenicians or Canaanites, both being Chamite, and not Shemite, nations. 1871 P. SMITH *Anc. Hist. East* 6 The Hamite Race . . . is located in Africa and South Arabia.

Hence **Hamitic** (hæ'mi'tik) a., belonging to the Hamites; esp. applied to a group of African languages, comprising the ancient Egyptian, and the Berber, Galla, and allied extant languages. VOL. V.

Hamitism (hæ'mitiz'm), the fact of being a Hamite.

1844 G. S. FABER *Eight Diss.* (1845) II. 273 Of Hammitic Origin. 1854 C. C. J. BUNSEN *Chr. & Mankind* III. 183 Chamitism, or ante-Historical Semitism. *Ibid.*, The Chamitic deposit in Egypt. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 215 The Egyptian language belongs then to a Chamitic family. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* iii. 116 Considering Hamitism as nothing more than a special form of Semitism, and altogether unconnected with the Turanian family. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xii. 260 The Semitic and Hamitic mythologies are derived from the primeval cherubic worship of Eden.

Hamite (hæ'mait), sb.² [ad. mod.L. generic name *Hamites*, f. *hām-us* hook: see -ITE.] A fossil cephalopod having a shell of a hooked shape.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 265 The hard black limestone (containing an abundance of Scaphites, Hamites, Turritiles, and other fossils). 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* x. 244 A hooked shell . . . called a Hamite.

† **Hamkin**. Obs. [? f. HAM sb.¹.] (See quot.)

1616 BULLOKAR *Engl. Expos.*, *Hamkin*, a pudding made upon the bones of a shoulder of mutton, all the flesh being first taken off. [So in COCKERAM, BLOUNT].

Hamlet (hæ'mlet). Also 4 hamelat, hamillet, 4-6 hamelett(e), 4-7 hamelet, 6 hamelette, 7 hamblet. [a. OF. *hamelet*, in AFr. also *hamelete*, *hamlette*, (med.L. *hameletum*, -*letta*), secondary dim. of *hamel*: see HAMEL.] A group of houses or small village in the country; esp. a village without a church, included in the parish belonging to another village or a town. (In some of the United States, the official designation of an incorporated place smaller than a village.)

c.1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 310 be fote men ilk a flok, A pouere hamlete toke, be castelle Karelauerok. *Ibid.* 340 He died at a hamelette, men calle it Burgh bisandes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 172/2 A hamelett, *uillula*. 1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 220 W¹ vij litle hamlettes therto belonging. 1604 *View of France* Ch. One hundred thirtie two thousand of Parish Churches, Hamlets, and Villages of all sorts. 1675 OGILBY *Brit. Intro.* 3 The Hamlets of the Tower made up 2 Regiments. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* iv, The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep. 1800 SCOTT *Monast.* i. A small village or hamlet, where . . . some thirty or forty families dwelt together. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. ii. xlviii. 247 Ohio . . . divides her municipal corporations into (a) cities. (b) villages. (c) hamlets, incorporated places with less than 200 inhabitants.

attrib. 1641 *Commons Friml.* II. 262 For the Hamlet Men, it was Harvest-time. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 123 The thatcher, the most important perhaps of the hamlet craftsmen.

b. *transf.* The people of a hamlet. (*poetic.*) 1756-66 THOMSON *Winter* 422 Hamlets sleeping in the dead of night. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* x, Where the kneeling hamlet drains The chalice of the grapes of God.

Hence **Hamleted** a., located in a hamlet.

Hamletee, an inhabitant of a hamlet. **Ham-**

letize v. *U.S.*, to incorporate as a hamlet; hence

Hamletization.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlix. 256 Hamleted in some untravell'd village of the duller Country. 1825 T. CROMWELL *Hist. Colchester* 102 Overcoming a feeble opposition from the Tower Hamleteers. 1876 T. HARDY *Eiherberta* (1890) 283 Going back to give the rudiments of education to remote hamleteers. 1893 *Dispatch* (Columbus) 9 Feb. The controversy concerning the hamletizing of Bullitt Park. *Ibid.*, Annexation, not hamletization, should occur.

Hamloun, in *Gaw. and Gr. Knt.*, error for *hauiloun*, HAVELON v.

Hamly, -nes, obs. north. ff. HOMELY, -INESS.

Hamlynge, obs. form of AMBLING.

c.1440 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* (E. E. T. S.) 89 Vnneth he wolde ryde any hamlynge hors but such trottinge hors.

Hammack, **hammacoe**, etc.: see HAMMOCK.

|| **Hammal**, **hummaul** (hōmāl). Also 8-9

hamaul, 9 hamal, khamal. [Arab. حمال *ḥamāl* porter, f. *ḥamala* to carry.] A Turkish or Oriental porter; in Western India, a palanquin-bearer.

1666 GROSE *Voy. E. Ind.* (1772) I. 120 (Y. s. v. *Hummaul*) The Hamauls or porters, who make a livelihood of carrying goods to and from the warehouses. 1839 MISS PARDOE *Beauties of Bosph.* 38 (Stanf.) Here the khamals deposit the heavy bale. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 93 The palanquin-bearers (called hammals at Bombay). 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. i. 37 Hamals, bearing clove and cinamon bags.

Hammald, obs. form of HAMALD.

|| **Hammam**, **hummaum** (hōmām). Also 7-

hamam; and see HUMMUM. [Arab. حمام *ḥam-*

mām bath.] An Oriental bathing establishment, a Turkish bath.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. ix. 1419 (Stanf.), I went to the Hammam. 1704 J. PRITS *Acc. Mohammellans* 47 They have many Hammams or Wash-houses to bath themselves in. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* I. vi. 174 (Stanf.) We proceeded to the public hummaum, or Turkish bath. 1832 GELB *Pompeiana* I. vi. 87 The first chamber of an oriental hammam. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Pcess* II. 33 There . . . she is free from the jealous espionage of her lord, which stops at the hammam's threshold.

Hammed (hæmd), a. [f. HAM sb.¹ + -ED².] Having hams; usually in comb., as CAT-HAMMED, *fickle-hammed*.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4808/4 Stolen or stray'd . . . a bay Gelding, *fickle hammd*.

Hammel, variant of HAMBLE.

Hammer (hæ'mər), sb. Forms: 1 hamor, 1-3 homer, 1-5 hamer, 4 hamyr, 4-5 hamur, 5 hamere, hamour(e, -owre, 6 Sc. hemmir, 6- hammer. β. 5 hambir, -yr, 5-7 hamber. [Common Teutonic: OE. *hamor*, -*er*, *homer* = OS. *hamur* (MDu., Du. *hamer*), OHG. *hamar* (Ger. *hammer*), ON. *hamarr*. The Norse sense 'crag', and possible relationship to Slav. *hamy*, Russ. *kamen* stone, have suggested that the word originally meant 'stone weapon'.]

1. An instrument having a hard solid head, usually of metal, set transversely to the handle, used for beating, breaking, driving nails, etc. Hence, a machine in which a heavy block of metal is used for the same purpose (see STREAM-HAMMER, TILT-HAMMER, TRIP-HAMMER).

Knight of the hammer, a blacksmith or hammerman. *Throwing the hammer*, an athletic contest, consisting in throwing a heavy hammer as far as possible.

a. 1000 *Juliana* 237 Carceres duru . . . homra geweorc. c. 1000 *Agg. Voc.* in Wr. Wülker 272/36 *Malleus*, hamer. c. 1050 *Ibid.* 182/23 *Porticulus*, hamor. a. 1225 *Ansr. R.* 284 Wultu þet God nabbe no fur in his smiðde—ne belies—ne homeres? c. 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunchie* 1164 As hys brothres hamers ronge Vpon hys Anuelet vp and doon. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 78 Withouten strook of hamour. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 225/1 Hamur (v. rr. hambyr, hamowre), malleus. 1528 in Rye *Cromer* (1889) 55 Withe too grett yerne hammers. 1555 *Eden Decades* 161 Such maces and hammers as are used in the warres. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 210 Mechanicke Slaues With greazie Aprons, Rules, and Hammers. 1717 DE FOE *Mem. Ch. Scoll.* II. 38 He that has a Nail to drive, will not want a Hammer. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. ii. 359 The perforated oblong stone for a hammer. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* 473 [Those] known by the name of Sedgwick's, and by that of De la Beche's geological hammer. *Ibid.* 474 Mineralogical hammers of various forms. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar boy* 4 The marriage was celebrated in a common lodging-house in Gretna Green. I believe the ceremony was performed by a knight of the hammer.

b. *fig.* A person or agency that smites, beats down, or crushes, as with blows of a hammer. Cf. L. *malleus*, O.F. *martel*.

1308 *Inscr. on tomb of Edu. I.* in *Westm. Abbey*, Edwardus Primus: Scotorum Malleus: Hic est: mcccviii: Pactum serva.] 1382 *Wyclif 2er.* I. 23 Hou to-broke and to-brosid is the hammer of al erthe? 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 43 Saladinus . . . be strong hammer of Cristen men. 1614 SILVESTER *Belshulz's Rescue* IV. 30 Let my victorious hand Be scourge and hammer of this Heathen Band. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. xiv. § 14 As *malleus Scotorum*, the hammer or mauler of the Scots, is written on the tomb of King Edward the First in Westminster; *incus Scotorum*, the anvil of the Scots might as properly be written on the monument (had he any) of Edward the Second. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquag. Hist. Epist.* (ed. 2) Aivb, St. Austin (the hammer of Pelagianism). 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 154 Broken by the hammer of affliction. 1873 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* xxviii. 75 Thomas Cromwell . . . has been called 'the Hammer of the Monks'.

2. In various specific senses or uses:

a. A lever with a hard end arranged so as to strike a bell, as in a clock.

1546 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 26 Item, for shotynge on hammer and a sprynge. 1601 CORNWALLIES *Ess.* xi. A Clocke, whose hammer was stricken by an Image like a Man. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 319 Within the gray church-tower The hammer strikes the midnight hour. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* I. 22 At Exeter . . . each bell has a sort of clock hammer striking on the outside.

† b. The knocker of a door. Obs.

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius Nomencl.* 214/2 *Cornix* . . . the ring or iron hammer wherewith we knocke at the doore. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Aldua de puerta*, the ring or hamer of a doore. 1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1661 They neuer knock at the Gate (for there is no Ring or Hammer). 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* vi. 104 They heard againe great knocking at the gate by the hammer thereof.

c. *Fire-arms.* (a) In a flint-lock, a piece of steel covering the flash-pan and struck by the flint; (b) in a percussion-lock, a spring lever which strikes the percussion-cap on the nipple; (c) applied to analogous contrivances by which the charge is exploded in various modern kinds of guns.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* II. 47 To strike just upon the wheeles being fire-lockes, or upon the hammers or steeles, if they be Snap-hances. 1745 DESAGUILLERS tr. *Gravesande's Nat. Philos.* I. 108 To drive the Cock, which carries the Flint against the Hammer. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 30 The flint strikes the hammer. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exchib.* 1203 Percussion-gun, with an improved under-box and a safety hammer.

d. A small bone of the ear; viz. the malleus.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 531 With three Bones, the smallest of the whole body. . . the first is called the *Hammer*, the second the *Anvile*, the third the *Stirrup*. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. xiii. § 5 The Auditory Bones are four in Number, the Hammer, the Anvil, the Stirrup, and between the Anvil and Stirrup there lies a small Bone. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* 71 The first bone has a rounded head, a narrow neck . . . its shape has led to its name hammer.

e. A small hammer or mallet used by auctioneers to indicate by a rap the sale of an article. Hence in phrases, as *to bring (send, put up) to the hammer*, *to sell by auction*; *to go or come to or under the hammer*, *to be sold by auction*.

(A similar hammer is used by a chairman to call a meeting to order.)

1717 *Prior Alma* iii. 571 When my dear volumes touch the hammer. 1784 *Cowper Task* vi. 591 Oft as the price-deciding hammer falls. 1828 *Mary's Life Planter Jamaica* 81 These girls were brought to the hammer to pay their father's debts, being held to be part of his moveable property. 1844 *Tennyson Audley Cr.* 59 His books . . . Came to the hammer here in March. 1856 *Reade Never too late* x. He threatened to foreclose, and sell the house under the hammer. 1857 *Ruskin Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 128 If you like it, keep it; if not, send it to the hammer.

f. (a) A small wooden mallet with a padded end or head, held in the hand, with which the strings of a dulcimer or similar instrument are struck. (b) A part of the action of a pianoforte, consisting of a slender wooden shank and a padded wooden head, which strikes the strings when the corresponding key is pressed down.

1774 *Specif. J. Merlin's Patent* No. 1081 A set of Hammers of the nature of those used in the kind of Harpsichords called Piano Forte. 1783 *Specif. J. Broadwood's Patent* No. 1370 The hammers which strike the strings. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 140/1 The action of the square piano-forte, on its first introduction, consisted of a key, a lifter, a hammer, and a damper. 1879 *Stainer Music of Bible* 52 The leap from a dulcimer to a pianoforte would have been immediate, if the first instruments with keyboards had hammers wherewith to strike the strings. 1880 *Hipkins in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 468/2 The dulcimer, laid upon a table or frame, is struck with hammers.

† J. A small iron-forged. *Obs.*

1674 *Ray Collect. Words, Of Iron Work* 127 In every forge or hammer there are two fires at the least.

† A. A disease in cattle. *Obs.*

[*Cf. Cotgr. Marteau*, 'also, the Stithie (a beast's disease)']

1616 *Surel & Markh. Country Farme* 94 The Stithie happening to the Ore, being otherwise called a Mallet or Hammer, is knowne when the beast hath his haire standing vpright all over his bodie. 1688 *R. Holme Armoury* ii. 172.

5. A match at throwing the hammer. (See note to sense 1.)

1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 635/1 J. Flanagan . . won the Hammer with 131 ft. 11 in.

6. Phrases. *Hammer and tongs* (colloq.): with might and main (like a blacksmith showering his blows on the iron taken with the tongs from the forge-fire). *Hammer and pincers*: a phrase descriptive of the noise made by a horse striking the hind-foot against the fore-foot: cf. *CLICK, FORGING*. *Thor's hammer*, *h. of Thor*: (a) the hammer carried by the god Thor in Norse mythology; (b) a figure somewhat like a cross (= *FYLFOT*); (c) a prehistoric ornament resembling a hammer. *Up to the hammer* (colloq. or slang): up to the standard, first-rate, excellent.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 56. 3/2 I'm now coming at you, with Hammer and Tongs. 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIV. 187 To go hammer and pincers, is to over-reach and strike the hinder toe upon the fore-heel. 1801 *Ibid.* XVII. 119 For Hammer and Pincers, or over-reaching. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* xxxv. Our ships were soon hard at it, hammer and tongs. 1865 *Kingsley Hereward* iv. By Thor's hammer boys, see if I do not return some day. 1882 *Mabel Peacock in Academy* 7 Oct. 259 You shall mark your food with the hammer of Thor, and think you are signing a holy sign. 1884 *W. C. Russell Jack's Courtship in Longm.* Mag. III. 241 What cooking there was in it was up to the hammer. 1887 *Frith Autobiog.* I. xxi. 277 He turns to me, and we went at it hammer and tongs.

7. Combinations. a. attrib., as *hammer-bar*, *beat*, *bolt*, *clang*, *drudge*, *mark*, *rod*, *spring*, *stroke*, etc.; (sense 2 f b) as *hammer-butt*, *felt*, *fork*, *rail*, *shank*; b. objective, similitive, and instrumental, as *hammer-beater*, *catcher*, *wielder*; *hammer-like*, *-proof*, *-shaped*, *-strong* adjs. c. Special combs.: *hammer-ax*, a tool consisting of a hammer and ax combined (Craig, 1847); *hammer-blow*, a blow or stroke of a hammer; also in the steam-engine (see quot.); *hammer-cap*, a cap covering the cock of a gun; *hammer-cramp*, a form of cramp or spasm to which hammermen are liable; *hammer-dress* *v. trans.*, to dress (stone) by strokes of a hammer; *hammer-flash*, the hammer-headed shark; *hammer-flaw*, *-flush*, the flakes of heated iron struck off by a hammer; *hammer-gun*, a gun fired by means of a hammer (see 2 c); *hammer-hard* *a.*, made hard by hammering; *hammer-harden* *v. trans.*, to harden (metals) by hammering; *hammer-mill*, a water-mill driving a hammer in a small forge; *hammer-oyster* = *hammer-shell*; *hammer-palsy*, paralysis of the arm caused by use of the hammer; *hammer-pick*, a tool with a head formed as a hammer on one side and a pick on the other; *hammer-pike*, 'a long-shafted weapon, like the war-hammer . . . carried by the subalterns in charge of the flag under the First [French] Empire' (Farrow, *Milit. Encycl.* 1885); *hammer-pond*, a pond in which water for driving a *hammer-mill* is stored; *hammer-scale*, the coating of oxide which forms on red-hot iron and can be separated by hammering (also called *forge-scale*); *hammer-sedge*, *Carex hirta*; *hammer-shark*, the hammer-headed shark; *hammer-shell*, the hammer-shaped shell of a bivalve mollusc of the genus

Malleus; also the animal itself (also called *hammer-oyster*); *hammer-slag*, *-slough* = *hammer-scale*; *hammer-stone*, a prehistoric stone implement resembling, or used as, a hammer; *hammer-throwing* (see sense 1, note); *hammer-toe* (see quot.); *hammer-tongs*, tongs having projecting pins for holding hammer-heads or other articles with holes punched in them; *hammerwise* *adv.*, in the manner of a hammer; *hammer-work*, (a) work performed with a hammer; (b) something constructed or shaped with the hammer; *hammer-wrought* *a.*, worked into shape with the hammer, as iron, brass, etc. Also *HAMMER-BEAM*, etc.

1847 *EMERSON Poems* (1857) 54 The joiner's 'hammer-beat. 1382 *WYCLIF Job* xlii. 15. His berse . . . shal be streyned as the stuthe of an 'hamer betere. 18. . . *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* CXXIII. 42 (Cent) The so-called 'hammer-blow in locomotives is the irregularity of the pressure exerted between the wheel and rail, which arises from the vertically-unbalanced action of the counter-weights placed in the wheel to neutralize the horizontal action of the piston and other moving parts. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 141/2 Block passed through the 'hammer butt. 1896 *HIPKINS Pianoforte Gloss.*, *Hammer-Butt*, the centred butt of the hammer-shank in the so-called English action, shaped with the notch against which the sticker of the hopper works. 1823 *CRABB Technol. Dict.*, 'Hammer-cap. 1883 *R. MACDONNELL in Brit. Mod. Jrnl.* 12 May 912 (title) 'Hammer-cramp. 1837 *Hr. Martineau Soc. Amer.* II. 291 There are four viciads of 'hammer-dressed sandstone. 1854 *H. MILLER Sch. & Schol.* (1858) 272 He hammer-dressed his stones with fewer strokes than other workmen. 1859 *G. HARVEY Pierce's Super.* 183 The grossest 'hammer-drudge in a country. 1890 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 5/5 A local tuner had ingeniously brightened the tone of a piano by anointing the 'hammer-felts with a mixture of whitening and glue. 1835 *BOOTH Analyt. Dict.* (Worc.), 'Hammer-Fish, a rapacious fish; the balance-fish. 1799 *SHELLOCKE Artillery* iv. 182 Take of the Filings of Iron or of 'Hammer-flaw. 1644 *RUSHW. Hist. Coll.* iii. II. 742 The Line strongly guarded with 'Hammer-guns and Murtheers. 1886 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 7/2 He used a breech-loading double-barrelled hammer gun, with two triggers within a guard. 1793 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 31 'Hammer-hard, is when you harden Iron, or Steel, with much hammering on it. 1694 *Ibid.* 92 The Iron-Saws are only 'Hammer-hardened. 1846 *GREENER Sc. Gunnery* 105 We recommend hammer-hardening in all mixtures containing iron. 1752 *Sir J. HILL Hist. Anim.* 301 (Jod.) The squalus with a very broad transverse 'hammer-like head. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.*, *Sussex* 306 Pooles and waters. . . of sufficient power to drive 'hammer milles, which beating upon the iron, resound all over the places adjoining. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 326 To form ponds for driving the hammer-mills. 1756 *T. AMORY J. Bunce* (1770) I. xiii. 55 Of all the curious shells . . . the 'hammer oyster was what I wondered at most. 1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* (1856) 261 The 'hammer-oyster' is remarkable for its form, which becomes extremely elongated with age; both ears are long, and the umbones central. 1869 *W. FRANK-SMITH in Lancet* 27 Mar. 427 (title) Hephæstic Hemiplegia 'Hammer Palsy'. 1887 *HISSEY Holiday on Road* 366 'Hammer-ponds. 1895 *C. R. B. BARRETT Surrey* vii. 168 Parallel to the road . . . I see a long series of hammer ponds. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 141/2 (Piano-forte) 'Hammer rail. 1884 *F. J. BRITTEN Watch & Clockm.* 118 'Hammer Rods . . . in a Turret Clock . . . connect the movement with the hammers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, 'Hammer-sedge, *Carex hirta*. 1896 *HIPKINS Pianoforte* 29 Cedar has been much used for 'hammer-shanks on account of its elasticity. 1877 *BRYANT Poems*, *Sella* 146 Hideous 'hammer-shanks, Chasing their prey. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 349 A sort of Rock or Tree-Oyster, call'd by some a 'Hammer-Shell from its Shape. 1736 *Specif. Kingmill Eyre's Patent* No. 553 There is then added . . . a certain small quantity of . . . 'hammer slough. 1823 *CRABB Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Hammer*, 'Hammer-spring, the spring on which the hammer of the gun-lock works. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 107 The little finger touches the hammer-spring. 1872 *J. EVANS Anc. Stone Implem.* 29 The 'hammer-stones used in the manufacture of flint hatchets. 1891 *D. WILSON Right Hand* 41 Similar hammer-stones occur in Danish peat-mosses. 1580 in *Farr S. P. Ellis* (1845) II. 310 The steele obeyeth the 'hammer-stroke. 1873 *MISS BRADDOCK L. Davoren* *Procl.* ii. Geoffrey Hossack practises 'hammer-throwing with an iron crowbar. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Hammer-toe . . . a distortion of the second toe . . . so that it is bent upwards at an angle, the two terminal phalanges being flexed. 1894 *Daily News* 4 May 6/4 That resemblance to a section of a square arch which is known . . . as 'hammer toe'. 1888 *Pall Mall* G. 6 July 11/2 A second will . . . thump down his fist, 'hammerwise, to nail his arguments. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. de P. R.* xvi. iv. (Tollem. MS.), No bing strechep more with 'hamoure-werke pan golde. 1846 *ELLIS Elgin Marb.* I. 107 Made several statues of this hammer-work.

Hammer, *sb.* 2: prob. = Ger. *ammer*, the yellow bunting or YELLOW-HAMMER, *q.v.* 1606 *CHAPMAN Mons. D'Olive* iv. (D.), S' light I ever took thee to be a hammer of the right feather. *Hammer*, *v.* [*f. HAMMER sb.*] I. *trans.* 1. *lit.* a. To strike, beat, or drive with or as with a hammer. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* iv. xviii. (1869) 184 Whan I haue . . . beten him and hamered him. c. 1532 *Deuies Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 950 To hamer, marteler. 1641 *J. GOODWIN (title)* Anti-Cavalierism . . . for the suppressing of that butcherly brood of Cavaliering incendiaries, who are now hammering England. 1864 *SKEAT Upland's Poems* 334 He hammered the anvil hard into the ground! 1890 *BAKER Wild Beasts* II. 167 They commenced hammering the good dogs with their heavy bamboos. b. To fasten with or as with a hammer, e.g. by nailing; to drive up, down, etc., with a hammer. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 152 Crist as he was ruthfully hamerd upon the croce. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* 1. 247 There beings . . . Are hamerd to the galling car for life. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* v. 358 All that long morn the lists were

hammer'd up. 1873 *J. RICHARDS Wood-working Factories* 35 If the hooks are hammered down too hard.

c. To beat out, as metal, with a hammer; to shape with blows of a hammer.

1522 [see *HAMMERED*]. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 200 The Lord hath dilated me by hammering me vpon the anvil. a. 1712 *W. KING Ovid's Art of Love* 16 Is it not hammer'd all from Vico's plate? 1851 *D. WILSON Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. i. 331 Armillæ of pure gold, hammered into rounded bars. 1875 *JOWETT Plato, Cratylus* (ed. a) II. 232 This is hammered into shape. 1878 *SMILES Robt. Dick* xiii. 94 Has been literally hammered out by the force of the waves.

2. *fig.* a. (from 1 c.) To devise, design, contrive, or work out laboriously; to put into shape with much intellectual effort. Often with *out*. (Frequent in 17th c. 'Used commonly in contempt' J.)

1583 *STANVHURST Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 96 What broyle Tyrus angrie doth hammer. *Ibid.* 108 Hym shee left daunted with feare, woods dutilful haming For to reply. 1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 82 He hammered in his head many meanes to stay the faire Samela. 1628 *CHAS. I* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 631 The profession of both Houses in the time of hammering this Petition. 1681 *NEVILLE Plato Relio.* 125 The Peers are Co-ordinate with the Commons in presenting and hammering of Laws. 1751 *Affect. Narr. Wager* 139 He endeavoured to hammer out some excuses for him. 1819 *BYRON Juan* i. cxxii. At first he tried to hammer an excuse. 1887 *SAINTSBURY Hist. Elizab. Lit.* viii. (1890) 314 Songs like these are not to be hammered out by the most diligent ingenuity.

† b. To discuss, debate. *Obs.*

1594 *CAREW Huarle's Exam. Wits* (1616) 117 A question, much hammered between Plato and Aristotle.

c. To drive by dint of reiterated argument or persuasion (as an idea, etc. into a person's head).

1646 *J. HALL Horæ Vac.* 63 Others it must either be forced and hammered into. 1844 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 241 Hammering into his head the designs I wished for. 1850 *KINGSLEY Alb. Locke* Pref. (1879) 97 That priggishness and forwardness . . . are soon hammered out of any Cambridge man. 1866 *W. COLLINS Armada* iii. xiv. Hammering common sense into his head.

d. *Stock Exchange slang.* (a) To declare (a person) a defaulter (see quot. 1887). (b) To beat down the price of (a stock, etc.); to depress (a market).

1865 *Harper's Mag.* XXX. 619 The chronic bears were amusing themselves by 'hammering' i. e. pressing down the price of Hudsons. 1893 *Pall Mall* G. 17 Oct. 5/2 Having omitted to settle within that time [the three days' grace] he was promptly 'hammered'. 1887 *FINANC. Critic* 19 Mar., The head Stock Exchange waiter strikes three strokes with a mallet on the side of a rostrum in the Stock Exchange before making formal declaration of default of a member. Thus, to be 'hammered', is to be pronounced a defaulter. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6/4 Bears were induced to hammer the market on bad shipments reported from Glasgow.

II. *intr.* 3. *lit.* To deal blows with or as with a hammer; to strike a succession of heavy blows; to thump.

13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 2311 *Pa3* he homered heterly, hurt hym no more. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxx. 78 To bete or hameren vpon his hede by yeeunge of counceylle contrary to his plessaunce. 1586 *J. HOOKER Girvald. Ivel. in Holinshed* II. 32 We haue no leasure to serue the Muses, but to be hammering with weapons. 1886 *STOKES Celtic Ch.* (1888) 349 He found an English tourist hammering away with a geologist's hammer. 1891 *E. PEACOCK N. Brendon* I. 186 The lawyer . . . hammered on the door with his heavy whipstock.

4. *fig.* † a. To devise plans laboriously, 'cudgel one's brains', debate or deliberate earnestly (*upon*, *on*, *at*, *of*); with *upon*, sometimes, To reiterate, persist in, insist upon. *Obs.*

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* I. iii. 18 That Whereon, this month I haue bin hamering. 1598 *GREENWY Tactilus* Ann. xv. viii. 232 He came againe to Rome, hammering greatly with himselfe of going to the prouinces of the East. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* v. 18 This the heathens had . . . hammered at. 1777 *J. Q. ADAMS Fam. Lett.* (1876) 293 We have been several days hammering upon money.

† b. Of an idea: To present itself persistently to one's mind as matter of debate; to be in agitation. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit.* A. ii. iii. 39 Blood, and reuenge, are Hammering in my head. 1593 *G. FLETCHER Rich.* III. xviii. Poems (Grosart) 151 So still a crowne did hammer in my head. 1667 *DRYDEN Sir Martin Mar-all* i. i. (R.), A thousand things are hammering in his head; 'tis a fruitful noddle, though I say it.

c. To work hard, toil; to make persistent and laborious attempts. *Const. at.*

1755 *JOHNSON, Hammer*, to work; to be busy: in contempt. 1826 *SCOTT Jrnl.* 7 May, Hammered on at the Review till my backbone ached. 1874 *L. STEPHEN Hours in Libr.* (1892) II. ii. 41 He liked . . . to hammer away at his poems in a study where chaos reigned supreme. 1887 *T. A. TROLLOPE What I remember* I. ix. 215 The examiner had been hammering away at the man next before me for an inordinate time. 1892 *A. S. WILKINS in Booleman* Oct. 26/2 Hammering away at a point which he wished to enforce.

5. To make reiterated laborious efforts to speak, to stammer. Now only *dial.*

1619 *R. WESTE Bk. Demeanor* 109 in *Babees Bk.* 294 If in thy tale thou hammering stand, or coughing twixt thy words. 1685 *Wood Life* 21 Feb. (O. H. S.) III. 132 He hammered so long for a Latin word for an 'address'. c. 1817 *HOGG Tales & Sk.* III. 351 Was he hammering over the name. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitby Gloss.*, To Hammer, to speak confusedly, to stammer.

Hammerable (*hæmərə'bl̩*), *a. rare.* [*f. prec. vb. + -ABLE*.] Capable of being hammered, or beaten out with a hammer; malleable.

1611 COTGR., *Malleable*, malleable, tractable, hammerable. 1623 LUSLE *Elfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 4 That cleere and hammerable glasse of old.

Hammer-beam. *Arch.* A short beam projecting from the wall at the foot of a principal rafter in a roof, in place of a tie-beam.

1823 in P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 57 The wallpieces, spandrils and hammer-beams are plain. 1876 GUILTY *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Hammer Beam*, a beam acting as a tie at the feet of a pair of principal rafters, but not extending so as to connect the opposite sides. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* VII. 381 Rows of hammer-beams, terminating in beautifully-carved figures of angels. attrib. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Sept. 292 The hammer-beam roof... once more shows its ancient pitch.

Hammer-cloth. [Derivation unknown.] The conjecture in quot. 1854 is obviously untenable: the coachman's 'box' is not known before 1600. De Quincy, *Autobiog.*, *Germ. Stud.* 1836, (Wks. 1889 II. 83) has a conjecture that *hammer-cloth* is 'a corruption from *hamper-cloth*'. Prof. Skeat has compared Du Hamel's 'heaven, canopy, tester', citing from Hexham *den Hamel van de koelse* 'the Sealing of a Coach.' But these suggestions are not corroborated by the evidence. See also HAMMOCK-CLOTH, with which this is either connected or confused.]

A cloth covering the driver's seat or 'box' in a state or family coach. (In quot. 1465 applied to a material.)

1465 Mann. & Househ. Exp. 315 My mastyr bout of Baron of Hadlegthe xli. elles of hamerclothe. 155. in *Archaeol.* XVI. or (D.) Hammer clothes, with our arms and badges of our colours, and all other things appertaining unto the same wagon. 1736 WEST *Lett. in Gray's Poems* (1775) 10, I never knew before that the golden fangs on hammercloths were so old a fashion. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 153 Hammer Cloths are among the principal ornaments of a Carriage. 1854 KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* II. 18 The [coach] man carried a hammer, pincers, nails, ropes, and other appliances in case of need; and the hammer-cloth was devised to conceal these... remedies for broken wheels and shivered panels.

Hence **Hammer-clothed** (-klɒθt) *a.*, provided with a hammer-cloth.

1862 SALA *Accepted Addr.* 182 The great... heavy hammer-clothed, double-seated family Carriage.

Hammered (hæ'mɔəd), *pp.* *a.* [f. HAMMER *v.* + -ED.] Beaten out or shaped with a hammer.

1522 Bury Wills (Camden) 116 A ewer of pewter hamerd. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 951 To spoil Antiquities of hammerd steele. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 132 The hammerd cuirass. a 1700 DRYDEN *Disc. Epick Poetry* (R.), I had certainly been reduced to pay the publick in hammerd money, for want of milled. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 136 The quays... faced with hammerd stone. 1863 P. BARRY *Dock-yard Econ.* Pref. 11 If rolled armour-plates were to be pronounced superior to hammer plates.

b. Of grapes: Having innumerable marks as if they had been hammered into shape, a result of good cultivation.

1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 50/3 The berries of the Vines with their roots outside were hammered, while those on the inside ones were not.

Hammerer (hæ'mɔərə), [f. as prec. + -ER.]

1. One who hammers or wields a hammer; often, one who plies the geologist's hammer, a geologist. 1611 COTGR., *Marteleur*, a hammerer; one that worketh with a hammer. 1631 R. H. Arraigun. *Whole Creature* xii. § 5. 146 All the late Hammerers of Papists. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* xii. 378 The geologists... half-a-dozen stalwart hammerers. 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept. A source of regret to the whole brotherhood of hammerers.

2. 'The three-wattled bell-bird of Costa Rica, *Chasmorhynchus tricarunculatus*' (Cent. Dict.).

Hammer-head.

1. The head or striking part of a hammer.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 144 The hammer head... werth (= weareth) quite out. 1896 HUPKINS *Pianoforte* 30 The flattened shape of the hammer-head favours a musical quality of tone in soft playing that distinguishes many good pianos when the hammers are nearly worn out.

† 2. A head, likened to a hammer; a blockhead. (cf. *beetle-head*.) Obs.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 645/1 Is not ther an hamer hed more meete to make horsboun in hel, then to construe y^e scripture in earth. 1581 J. BELL *Haddoi's Answ. Osor.* 4 b, Your owne foolish lying wordes properly forged in that hammerhead of yours. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 216 The Hammer-heads sate lately vpon like consultation.

3. *a.* A hammer-headed shark; so called from the great lateral expansions of the head. *b.* An American fish, *Hypentelium nigricans*, having a head of hammer-like shape.

1861 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 71 The Hammer Head is a rare wanderer to our seas. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes*, The 'Hammer-heads' or Hammerheaded Sharks belong to the most formidable fishes of the ocean.

4. An African bird, the shadow-bird or umber-bird (*Scopos umbretta*); from the shape of the head with its occipital crest and long stout bill.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 139/2 The umber is known in South Africa as the hammerkop or hammer-head. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* 73 That singular bird known as the hammer-head.

Hammer-head-ded, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Having a head shaped like that of a hammer. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. 74 Their hammer headed Jowles are ioyned to their shoulders iust. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 301 (Jod.) The balance fish and the hammer-headed shark. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ix. A long hammer-headed old horse.

2. *fig.* Dull in intellect; stupid; beetle-headed.

1552 HULOET, Hammer headed knave, *Tullitanus*. 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* Epil. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 92 Hammer-headed... clowns. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* (Househ. Ed.) 402/2 You hammer-headed woman.

Hammering (hæ'məɪɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.]

1. The action of striking, knocking, or beating out with a hammer; the dealing of hard reiterated blows as with a hammer. Also *fig.*

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* v. (1640) 67 Copper is most like to Silver in the weight, and in the hammering. 1612-15 Bp. HALL *Contempl.*, O. T. xx. xii. After a thousand hammerings of the menaces of Gods law. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 676, I have found the first working too laborious to leave me strength for a second hammering. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 18 He stood the hammering of his antagonist... with uncommon firmness. 1883 W. E. NORRIS *No New Thing* III. xxxv. 224 I'll give you such a hammering that you won't do it again for a year.

attrib. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 41 My door became a hammering place for every bailiff in the county. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 32 A beaver using his tail as a hammering instrument.

2. *fig.* † *a.* Devising, contriving, or constructing. 1589 *Paphe v. Hatchet* (1844) 34 Newe alterations were in hammering. 1626 *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 150 There is a hammering... a brave design to set forth the next spring.

b. *Stock Exchange slang.* (See HAMMER *v.* 2 d.) 1893 *Times* 19 Dec. 11/3 'Bears' assisted the decline by 'hammering'.

c. Of grapes: see HAMMERED *b.*

1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 50/3 The views of those who have maintained that the hammering was due to culture more than anything else.

3. Hesitation in speech, stammering.

1731 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 489, I never... saw so much hammering and indecency in delivery. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Hammering, stammering.

Hammering, *pp.* *a.* That hammers.

1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 129 That puts a thousand hammering suspicions into thy head. 1895 *Athenaeum* 24 Aug. 257/1 It is the hammering alliteration which he especially adopts.

Hammerless (hæ'mɔələs), *a.* [f. HAMMER *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a hammer: *esp.* of a gun.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. i. ii. § 4. 44 The hammerless gun. 1886 *Badm. Libr.*, Shooting (1895) 34 In matter of safety the hammerless has the advantage of the hammer gun.

Hammerman (hæ'məməŋ), *a.* A man who works with a hammer. *spec. a.* A smith or worker in metal. *b.* A blacksmith's unskilled assistant or 'striker'. *c.* A man who manipulates a steam-hammer. *d.* *Coal-mining:* see quot. 1829.

1823 *Charter Town Council Edinb.* 2 May, The Hammermen Craft, bayth blacksmiths, goldsmiths, lorymeris, saidlairs. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xli. 7 The Smyth comforted the moulder, and the Ironsmith the hammerman. 1619 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.) Anthony Pullen of Hawkhurst, hamorman. 1697 *Evelyn Numism.* vii. 226 Not only the Hammer-men, but the very Court of Moneyers itself. 1769 *De Poes Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 103 The fourteen incorporated Trades are: Surgeons, Goldsmiths, Farriers, Hammermen, Wrights, Masons [etc.]. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* I. 17 After the manner of a hammer-man at a forge. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxix, The hammermen of Edinburgh are to my mind afore the world for making stanchions, ring-bolts, fetter-bolts, bars, and locks. 1829 *Glover Hist. Derby* I. 58 When the holers have finished their operations, a new set of men, called hammer-men, or drivers, enter the works. These fall, or force down, large masses of coal, by means of long and sharp iron wedges.

Hammersmith. A smith who works with a hammer; a hammerman.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iv. 22 Tubalcaym, that was an hamer smyth. 1683 *Pettus Fleta Min.* i. (1686) 318 When such proof is found by the Magnet... then the Hammer-smiths... use further to prove... it. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 201 Ziegenhals... remarkable for its great number of hammer-smiths, and a manufacture of glass. 1887 *Standard* 8 Apr. 2/4 The men are blacksmiths and hammer-smiths.

Hammer-tail. *a.* 'In a striking clock, a continuation of the hammer stalk that is lifted by the pins in the pin wheel' (Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 1889). *b.* In a pianoforte: see quot. 1896.

1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 355 Fixed with the hammer-tail to the hammer-bar by means of a pin. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 254 For lifting the hammer-tails of small clocks, pins in the wheel... do very well. 1896 HUPKINS *Pianoforte Gloss.*, *Hammer-tail*, a prolongation of the hammer-head shaped so as to be caught in its descent by the check.

† **Hammerwort.** Obs. The Wall-pellitory. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 374 Genim... hamor wyrt blossom. a 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 300/22 *Perdialis*, hamor-wyrt. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal App.*, Hammerwort is Pellitorie of the wall.

|| **Hammoichrysos** (hæmɔkɪrɪsɔs). *Min.* [L. (Pliny), a. Gr. ἀμμόχρυσος, f. ἄμμος sand + χρυσός gold.] A sparkling stone mentioned by the ancients; perhaps yellow micaceous schist, or the sand from it. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 110. 1868 DANA *Min.* 302. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 321 Nearly everything was glass in the frontage of this fairy mart, and its contents glittered like the hammoichrysos stone.

Hammock¹ (hæ'mək). Forms: *a.* 6-g *hamaca*, 7-*acca*, *-acco*, *-ackoe*, *hammacha*, 8 *hamacoe*, 8-g *hammacoe*. *b.* 7 *hamack*, *e*, *hammac*, *k*, *-aque*, *amaek*, *hamock*, *hammok*, 8 *hammoc*, 8-g *amack*, 7-*hammock*. [*a.* Sp. *hamaca* of Carib origin; cf. F. *hamac* (1555 in Hatz-Darm.).]

1. A hanging bed, consisting of a large piece of canvas, netting, etc. suspended by cords at both ends; used esp. by sailors on board ship, also in hot climates or seasons on land.

a. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 200 They hangnye beddes whiche they caule *Hamacas*. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Griania* 55 They lay each of them in a cotten *Hamaca*, which we call *brasil* beds. 1613 R. HARCOURT *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc.* (Mall) III. 191 *Hamacas*, which are Indian beds, most necessary in those parts. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 7 Saylers, who... get forthwith into their beds (or hammackoes) [1677 or hammacks]. 1761 *London Mag.* XXX. 220 Orders were... given for sewing him up in a hammocoe, in order to bury him. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 170 To keep the hammocoes in the stations. 1847 *PRESOTT Peru* (1850) II. 101 Carried on the shoulders of the natives in the *hamacas*, or sedans, of the country.

b. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 11 A Hammacke, the lockers, the round-house. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 45 Lye down and rest them in their Hammocks. 1675 *Mistaken Husband* v. i. in *Dryden's Wks.* (1884) VIII. 626 It cannot be so convenient as a Hammacke. 1698 *FROGER Voy.* 134 There is nothing but Famine that can draw them out of their Amacks. 1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 112 Travelling is in Hammocks... slung cross a Pole and bore up at each end by a Negro. 1804 NELSON 26 Apr. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) V. 514 Seamen's beds and hammocks are very much wanted. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxviii. 93, I went aboard, and turned into my hammock.

2. *transf.* Applied to the suspended nest of the hangbird or American oriole; and to the suspended case made by the caterpillars of certain moths.

1856 *BRYANT Poems, Strange Lady* vii. And there the hang-bird's brood within its little hammock swings. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* vii. 208 A caterpillar which had completed its hammock up to, say, the sixth stage of construction. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* i. ii. § 60 (1879) 61 There is a Caterpillar that makes a very complicated hammock.

† 3. = HAMMOCK-CLOTH *i.* Obs. rare-1.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2612/4 Lost... a Coach-Horses Hammock of Crimson and Musk Colour Caffaw fringed with the same colours.

4. *Comb.*, as *hammock-bearer*; *hammock-cradled* *adj.*; *hammock-batten*, one of the battens or strips of wood nailed to the ship's beams, from which the hammocks are slung; *hammock-clew*, *-clue*, the series of small cords (*hammock-lines*) by which a hammock is suspended at each end; *hammock-man*, one of two or more men employed in carrying a hammock slung on poles; *hammock-nettings*, *orig.* rope nettings in which the hammocks when rolled up were stowed away on board ship, these being lashed or hung to the *hammock-rails* above the bulwarks; hence, the long troughs afterwards constructed for this purpose on the top of the bulwarks of the spar-deck in a man-of-war; *hammock-rack* = *hammock-batten*; *hammock-shroud*, a hammock used as a shroud in which to bury a corpse at sea.

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Hammock Battens* or *Racks*, cleats or battens nailed to the sides of a vessel's beams, from which to suspend the seamen's hammocks. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 389 Carried by 'hammock-bearers at a foot pace. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 62 **Hammock-lines* are made from groundtows. 1734 W. SNEELGRAVE *Guinea & Slave Trade* 25, I had six **Hammock-men*, who relieved one another by turns. 1777 *SUCKLING* in *Laughton Lett. & Disp. Nelson* 9 The Commanding Officer should always be particular in having the hammocks well stowed in the nettings. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1862) 349 Heavy bulwarks four feet high, surmounted by 'hammock-nettings. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* xv. The captain... stood upon the weather 'hammock-rails, holding by the main-rigging. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* vi. His heavy-shotted **hammock-shroud* Drops in his vast and wandering grave.

Hammock²: see HUMMOCK.

Hammock-cloth. [The relation of sense 1 to HAMMOCK¹ is not apparent.]

† 1. A cloth for the back of a horse. Obs.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2060/4 A Hammock Cloth for a Coach Horse, of a Dark-hair-color'd Cloth Imbroider'd with Red and White. 1687 *Ibid.* 2270/4, 2 Hammock Cloaths of green Flowred Velvet on a white Ground, both fringed with Scarlet and White.

2. = HAMMER-CLOTH. (? By confusion.)

1830 MISS E. EDEN *Lett.* in Mrs. Swinton *Lady de Ros* (1893) 41, I thought a hammock-cloth would be better under those circumstances than a dicky.

3. *Naut.* A cloth used for covering the hammocks to protect them from wet when stowed in the nettings on the top of the bulwarks.

1804 NELSON 28 July in *Nicolas Disp.* (1846) VI. 120 The want of these hammock-cloths will be severely felt, and there is none on board to cover the men's bedding. 1842 J. F. COOPER *Jack o' Lantern* I. 148 The hammocks were not stowed, and the hammock-cloths had that empty and undressed look so common to a man-of-war in the night.

Hammy (hæ'mi), *a.* [f. HAM *sb.* + -Y.] Characterized by the presence of ham.

1861 *WYNTER Soc. Bees* 103 The eating-house connoisseur... ordered a slice of beef cut with a hammy knife.

Hamose (hæ'mɔs), *a.* [ad. L. type **hāmōsus*, f. *hāmūs* hook.] Having hooks, hooked.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 2/1 Compos'd of less Hamose and Twining particles. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hamour(e), obs. form of HAMMER.

Hamous (hæ'mas), *a.* ? Obs. [f. L. *hām-us* hook + -OUS.] = HAMOSE.

1665 *HOOK Microgr.* 6 Hamous, or hooked particles.

1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 256 A hamous crooked little fang.

Hamper (hæ'mpər), *sb.*¹ Also 4-5 -ere, 6-ier, 7-ire: see also HANAPER. [A phonetic reduction of HANAPER, by elision of middle vowel, and assimilation of *up* to *mp*, as in *ampersand*.]

1. A large basket or wickerwork receptacle, with a cover, generally used as a packing-case. In earlier times a case or casket generally; but from 1500 usually of wicker-work.

1392 *Act. in Exped. Earl Derby* (Camden) 106 Pro emendacione vnius serure de j. hamper. c 1425 *Voc. in Wr.* Wulcker 659/10 *Hic copious*, hamper. 1490 [see HANAPER 1]. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 607 The mayer and aldermen yode vnto the kyng, and presented hym with an hamper of golde, and therin a thousande pounde of fayre nobles. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 254 A hamper of wickers wth writhings in y^e, j^d. 1530 *PALSGR.* 203/1 Casket or hamper, *escrayn*. 1552 *HOLIST.* Hamper for women to put in spindels or bottomes of threade. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* v. 11. 32 Baskets, hampers, and small hand-panniers. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 345 His mother had hidden him within a little corne flasket or twigen hamper. 1610 *Althorp MS.* p. vi. in *Simpkinson Washingtons*, 3 hampers for the plate covered with sayle skinned, and all of them with lockes and keyes. 1661 *PREFY'S Diary* 27 Sept. We found a hamper of millions sent to me also. 1666 *Ibid.* 21 Sept. A hamper of bottles of wine. 1790 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Adv. to Future Laureate Wks.* 1812 II 333 Like Porters sweating underneath a hamper. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick* iv. Undo the hamper, Joe. *Mod. Christmas hampers* have taxed the resources of the Parcel Office.

b. Of definite size or measure (U.S.): in New York, an oyster-basket holding two bushels; in Virginia, a measure of small fish holding about a bushel. (*Cent. Dict.*)

† 2. = HANAPER 3. *Obs.*

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 29 *Preamble*, Fine and fee to your Highnesse in your hamper . . . to be payde. a 1577 *SIR T. SMITH Commw. Eng.* (1609) 58 The Clarke of the Hamper is hee that doth receive the fines due for every Writ sealed in this Court. 1647 *HAWARD Crown Rev.* i. Livery out of the Hamper 28. 28. 4. 1714 *J. FORTESCUE-ALAND Pref. to Fortescue's Abs. & Linn. Mon.* 39 An Annuity of 180 Marks out of the Hamper.

3. *Comb.*, as *hamper-maker*. Also *Hamperful*.

1411 *Close Roll 12 Hen. IV.* (dorso), Petrus Sandhurst, hamper-maker. 1812 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 55, I could kill a hamperful of partridges in the neighbourhood.

Hamper, *sb.*² [f. HAMPER *v.* 1]

† 1. Something that hampers, or prevents freedom of movement; a shackle. *Obs.*

1613-16 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* l. v. His shackles, shackles, hampers, gives, and chaines His linked bolts. a 1624 *Br. M. SMITH Sermon* (1632) 34 If they will needs entangle themselves with those hampers that are made against practisers against the state, who can helpe them?

2. *Naut.* Things which form a necessary part of the equipment of a vessel, but are in the way at certain times. (See esp. TOP-HAMPER.)

1835 *MARRVAT Jac. Faithf.* xxxix, The boat . . . immediately filled, and turned over with us, and it was with difficulty that we could escape from the weighty hamper that was poured out of her. 1873 *DIXON Two Queens* I. iv. ii. 182 Their vessels . . . with heavy hamper and a flowing sail.

Hamper (hæ'mpər), *v.*¹ [Occurs first c 1350, in northern writers; actual origin uncertain; possibly from a radical *ham-* (? *hamm-*), found in Icel. *hamja*, pa. t. *hamdi* to restrain, hold back from roving, Ger. *hemmen*, MHG. *hemmen*, MG. *hamen* to restrain, clog, hamper; see Kluge. The ending is that of a freq. or dim.; but the phonology is obscure.]

1. *trans.* To obstruct the free movement of (man or beast), by fastening something on, or by material obstacles or entanglements; to fasten, bind, fetter, shackle, clog; to entangle, catch (*in* something).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1115 Hampres him so harde, to sum cost pat he drawe. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccxiii. 220 We be now y lodged bytwene our enemies and yf they mowe vs hampe ther is no bote but deth. c 1537 *Thersites* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 395, I will hamper some of the knaves in a bridle. 1600 *J. PORY tr. Leo's Africa* ii. 418 They passe the nights in prisons . . . hampered and yoked together like brute beasts. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smecl.* (1851) 267 Not contented to be caught in every other gin, but he must be such a novice, as to be still hamper'd in his owne hempe. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 339 He caused them to be hampered with ropes, and tied together. 1749 *F. SMITH Voy. Disc.* II. 231 At five we engaged with Ice . . . and were hampered in it until eleven. 1873 *DAVIES Mount. & Mere* ii. 11 The Carp were hampered in the rushes.

† b. To restrain by confinement.

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1175 *Syr Emere*, hamperde hym in hys holde. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 446 Mad folk with fyr hampry in mony hould. 1583 *STANHYURST Jeneis* i. (Arb.) 10 Where blusterus huzing Of wynds in Prison thee great king Æolus hamprith.

c. To derange (a lock or other mechanism) so as to impede its working.

1804 *MISS S. LEE Life of a Lover* VI. 264 (L.), I hampered the lock of the library door, so that I might be secure of interrupting those who should resort thither. 1860 *W. COLLINS Wom. White* iii. x. 405 He has hampered the lock.

2. *fig. and gen.* To impede or obstruct in action; † a. to restrain, fetter (*obs.*); b. to entangle, encumber, or embarrass, with obstacles or difficulties. (Now the common use.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 441 *Pat barne*, For wham myn hert

is so hampered. *Ibid.* 668 So loue now me hampris. 1436 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1493 That proude hertid Narcissus . . . Myght on a day ben hampered so For love. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 722, I am hamperd with hate! 1548 *UDALL Erasmus Par. Luke* xiv. (R.), To shibbe and hamper the hardnesse of herte that reigned in the people. 1612 *Proc. Virginia* 24 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 106 He so hampered their insolencies that they brought the 2 prisoners. 1654 *TRAPP Comm. Ps.* xxxiv. 13 The Tongue is an unruly member, and can hardly be hampered. 1775 *SHERIDAN Duenna* I. iv. If I could hamper him with this girl. 1812 *WELLINGTON Let. to Earl of Liverpool* 27 Mar. in *Gurw. Desp.* IX. 14, I believe no officer at the head of an army was ever so hampered. 1846 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* (1848) I. l. ii. iii. § 5. 41, I do not mean to hamper myself with any fine-spun theory. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 296 The duty of protecting her had often seriously hampered his movements. 1891 *FREEMAN Sk. fr. French Trav.* 117 The builder was hampered by the existence of aisles.

3. To tie up together, pack up; to put together into one bundle or parcel. (Cf. also HAMPER *v.* 3 2.) 13 . . . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1284 *pe golde of ge gazafylace* . . . Wth alle be vromentes of pat hous, he hampered together. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 193 The unconsidered trifles counted, priced, or hampered up together.

† 4. *fig.* (with *up*) To fasten up, make fast. *Obs.* c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* vi. 136 To avoid ensuing jars Ile hamper vp the match, Ile . . . wed you here.

Hence **Hampering** *vb.* *sb.* and *pp.* *a.*; also **Hamperer**, one who or that which hampers.

1812 *L. HUNT in Examiner* 21 Sept. 595/1 Fresh hamperings . . . with a new ally. a 1837 in *Lockhart Scott* xli. (1839) V. 352 *note*, 'Tis a sad hamperer of genius. 1861 *WILSON & GRIKIE Mem. E. Forbes* ii. 40 No hampering pecuniary restrictions were laid upon him in his early days.

Hamper, *v.*² *Obs. exc. dial.* [Derivation obscure.] To strike, beat. (*trans.* and *intr.*)

a 1529 *SKELTON Ware the Hawke* 325 Masyd, wyles, merry smyth, Hamper with your hamper, upon thy styth. c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* vii. 118 Out with your blades And hamper these jades. 1828 *CRADEN Dial.* *Hamper*, to beat. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL Hamper*, to beat. *North.*

Hamper, *v.*³ [f. HAMPER *sb.*¹: cf. the following passage in which there is a word-play on the *sb.*: 1603 *DEKKER Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 61 'I'll hamper somebody if I die, because I am a basket-maker.]

1. *trans.* To load with hampers; to present with a hamper (*humorous*).

1725 *BAILEY Erasm. Colloq.* (1877) 325 (D.) One ass will carry at least three thousand such books, and I am persuaded you would be able to carry as many yourself, if you were well hampered. 1838 *BRENTON Life E. St. Vincent* ii. ix. 155 It was a common expression with the receiving clerks in the dock yards, to say that 'they had not been hampered', as a reason for refusing to receive inferior articles into store . . . The 'hampering' meant a bribe in the shape of a hamper of wine [etc.]. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 13 Dec. 3/3 There is something particularly charming in being 'hampered' at Christmas-time.

2. To pack in a hamper. (Cf. also HAMPER *v.* 1 3.) 1775 *ASH, Hamper* . . . to put up in a hamper. 1846 in *WORCESTER*.

Hampered (hæ'mpərd), *pp.* *a.* [f. HAMPER *v.* 1 + -ED¹.] Fettered, entangled, impeded, encumbered, embarrassed: see the verb.

1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Home* xi, As an entangled hamper'd thing. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* iii. xv. (1718) 186 These fleshly fetters, that so fast involve My hamper'd soul. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 108 A toiling owner of a small station, a hampered purchaser of a larger one.

Hence **Hamperedly** *adv.*; **Hamperedness**.

1831 *CARLYLE Let. in Froude Life in Lond.* (1882) II. viii. 217 The worst thing about our establishment is its hamperedness. 1837 - *Mirabeau in Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 254 Count de Mirabeau 'rides in the garden of forty paces' with quick turns, hamperedly.

† **Hamperman**, *Obs.* a. An official in charge of the hamper or hanper. b. A bearer of a hamper.

1526 *Househ. Ord.* 171 The said gentleman-usher, sewer, hampermen, groomes, pages, and yeomen ushers . . . to have the reversion of the said service. 1631 *BRATHWAIT Whimsies, Pedler* 140 Something he would gladly leave the young hamperman, his hopefull heir.

Hampier, -ire, *obs. ff.* HAMPER *sb.*¹

Hamshackle (hæ'mʃæk'l), *v.* [app. of Sc. or northern dial. origin; possibly f. radical *ham-*, as in HAMPER *v.* 1 + SHACKLE *v.*; but the first element also occurs as *hab-*, *hap-*, *hob-*, *hop-*] *trans.* To shackle (a horse or cow) by a rope or strap connecting the head with one of the forelegs; hence *fig.* to fetter, curb, restrain.

1802 *J. SIBBALD Chron. Scot. Poetry Gloss.* (Jam.) *Hamshakel*, to fasten the head of a horse or cow to one of its fore legs, to prevent its wandering too far in an open wild. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.*, *Hamshackle*, to fasten the head of an animal to one of its forelegs. Vicious cows and oxen are often so tied, especially when driven to slaughter. 1847 in *CRAIG*. 1864 in *WEBSTER*.

Hamsoken, -sokne, *obs. ff.* HAMESUCKEN.

Hamster (hæ'mstər). Also 6 *hamester*, 9 *hampster*. [a. Ger. *hamster*; so in MHG.; OHG. had *hamastro* masc., OS. *hamstrafem*, com-weevil.]

A species of rodent (*Cricetus frumentarius*) allied to the mouse and rat, found in parts of Europe and Asia; it is of a stout form, about 10 inches long, and has cheek-pouches in which it carries the grain with which it stores its burrows; it hibernates during the winter. Also applied to other pouched rodents allied to or resembling this. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 413 The skins of

Hamsters are very durable. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. l. 454 The Cricetus, or German rat, which Mr. Buffon calls the hamster. 1849 *St. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 69 Fortunately for England the hamster is not indigenous within the precincts of the island. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 350 Dormice and hamsters are found in the stony region South of Judea.

b. Also *hamster-mouse*, -rat.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 411 heading, Of the Hamster-mouse. 1829 *E. JESSE Jnrl. Nat.* 151 The hairs of the hamster mouse . . . have a central perforation, apparently uninterrupted throughout their whole length. 1853 *KINGSLY Hypatia* xviii, You purblind old hamster-rat.

c. The fur of the hamster.

1895 *Spectator* 23 Nov. 722/1 Lining-furs, such as squirrel, hamper, musk-rat.

Hamstring (hæ'mstrɪŋ), *sb.* [f. HAM *sb.*¹ + STRING *sb.*]

a. In human anatomy, one of the tendons (four inner and one outer) which form the sides of the ham or space at the back of the knee; they are the tendons of the semimembranosus, semitendinosus, gracilis, sartorius, and biceps muscles of the thigh. b. In quadrupeds, the great tendon at the back of the 'knee' or hough in the hind leg; it is the *tendo Achillis*, corresponding to that of the heel in man. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 53 Hir hamstrings and her knees were stiffe. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* 462 (R.) Wounding their backs, and cutting their hamstrings. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 293/1 A Leg of Veal or Mutton hung by the Ham String on a Hook. 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* 260, I also drew the integuments gently towards the inner ham-string.

Hamstring (hæ'mstrɪŋ), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. -stringed (-strɪŋd), -strung (-strɪŋg). [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cut the hamstrings of, so as to lame or disable; also to cut the muscle or tendons of the small of the whale. 1675 *PRIDEAUX Lett.* (Camden) 33 If they should know this to, they would hamstring me. 1831 *YOUATT Horse* i. (1847) 4 The Israelites were commanded to hough or hamstring the horses that were taken in war. 1865 *Reader* 17 June 676 Poor Cyrril Lucar was ham-stringed by order of the Sultan in 1638.

2. *transf. and fig.* To disable as if by hamstringing; to cripple, destroy the activity or efficiency of. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* II. (1851) 47 So have they hamstringing the valour of the Subject by seeking to effeminate us all at home. a 1678 *MARVELL Poems, Damon the Mower*, Hamstringed frogs can dance no more. 1719 *T. GORDON Cordial Low Spirits* I. 129 A Reason sufficient, why Oaths ought not to hamstring the Ambassadors. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* III. ii. (1865) I. 144 Thought all hamstringing, shrivelled by inveterate rheumatism.

Hamular (hæ'miulər), *a.* [f. L. *hāmūl-us* small hook + -AR.] Of the form of a small hook; hooked; applied *spec. in Anat.* to processes of certain bones. 1839-47 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* III. 271/a The Pterygoid processes . . . present in each of these species distinct hamular processes. 1854 *OWEN Skel. in Circ. Sc.* I. 249 A hamular process is sent off from the head of the tibia and fibula.

Hamulate (hæ'miulət), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.] a. *Bot.* Having a small hook at the tip (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); also = HAMULOSE, a. b. *Anat.* = HAMULAR.

Hamule (hæ'miul), [ad. L. *hāmulus* small hook, dim. of *hāmūs* hook.] = HAMULUS. 1847 *CRAIG, Hamule*, in *Anatomy*, any little crookedlike process.

Hamulose (hæ'miuləs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *hāmūl-us* small hook + -OSE.] a. Covered with little hooked hairs or bristles. b. Having a small hook, hamulate. 1860 in *WORCESTER* (citing GRAY). 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hamulous (hæ'miuləs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec.

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* viii. 279 Take the hamulous Pericarpium of the Teazle.

|| **Hamulus** (hæ'miuləs). Pl. *hamuli* (-oi). [L. *hāmulus*, dim. of *hāmūs* a hook.]

a. *Anat., Zool.*, and *Bot.* A small hook or hook-like process, as in certain bones, in feathers, etc.; in *Bot.* a hooked bristle. b. *Obstetric Surg.* A hook-shaped instrument for extracting the foetus. 1727-51 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.* 1855 *HOLVÉN Hum. Ostend.* (1878) 101 The external or orbital surface has a vertical ridge upon it which terminates below in a small lancet-like process or tongue, termed hamulus. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hamulus* . . . The hook-like portion of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone. Also, a term for the unciform bone.

Hamur, *hamyr*, *obs. ff.* HAMMER.

[**Hamylone**, in *Rel. Ant.* I. 154, error for *hauylone*, *HAVELON sb.*]

Hamyne = *amen*, AIM *v.*

1530 in *PALSGR.* 577/2.

Han = *haven*, *obs. inf.* and *pres. t. pl.* of HAVE *v.*

Han, *obs. form* of KHAN.

Han', *Sc. form* of HAND *sb.* and *v.*

Hanafite (hæ'nāfīt), Also *Hanef*, -ifite. [f. Arab. حنفي *hanafī* (f. حنيفة *Hanifah* personal

name) + -ITE.] A member of one of the four sects or schools of the Sunnites or orthodox Mohammedans, following the rite of Abu Hanifah of Kufah (c 700-770). Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

[1738 J. Pitts *Relig. & Mann. Mahometans* 57 The Hanifees... put their Hands on their Belly. 1841 *Lane Arab. Mss.* I. 17 This class consists of four sects, Hanafees, Shaf'ees, Malikees, and Hanbeles. 1886 *Libr. Univ. Knool.* VII. 292 Hanifah... founder of the Hanifites, the oldest of the sects of Mohammedans considered orthodox. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 661/1 The Hanafite rite is official in the Turkish empire.

† **Hanap** (hænap). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [a. OF. *hanap* (Prov. *enap*), drinking-vessel, cup, ciborium: OFrankish **hnapp* = OHG. *hnapp*, *napp* = OE. *hnap*, *hnæpp*, Du. *nap*, cup, bowl, basin.] A drinking-vessel, a wine-cup or goblet. Now applied, as an antiquarian term, to mediæval goblets of ornate character.

1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. 540 Kyng Rycharde gaue vnto the Frenshe Kyng an hanap or basyn of golde, wth an ewir to the same. 1530 *Palgrave*. 54 *Hanap* is olde romant, though I fynde it used in Froissart. 1853 *Scott's Quentin* D. iv. He had indeed four silver hanaps of his own. 1853 *Soyer's Pautroph*. 365 Charles the Bald gave to the Abbey of St. Denis a hanap, said to have belonged to Solomon. 1879 C. DICKENS *Dict. Lond.* (1884) 25/1 A... collection of mazers and hanaps and cups. 1894 *Times* 19 July 4/4 A silver-gilt bulb hanap and cover, on three feet formed as draped male figures on diamond-shaped plinths... German, end of the 15th century.

Hanaper (hænapæ). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5 *hanypere*, *hanapre*, 7 *haniper*, *hanper*. [a. OF. *hanapier* case to hold a hanap: see prec. and *HAMPER* sb.]

† 1. A case for a hanap or hanaps; a plate-basket; a repository for treasure or money. Cf. *HAMPER* sb. 1. (In quot. 1570-6 perh. transferred from 3.)

[1380 *Thorpe's Chron.* (Du C.) Hi 4 bacini in uno Hanapario. Item undecim cipi argentei... cum suis hanaperiis.] c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 226/1 Hanypere [c. 1490 *M.S.* K. hamper], canistrum, cartallus. 1570-6 *Lambard's Peramb. Kent* (1826) 285 The yearly maintenance thereof [the Chapel at Haxington] was to be drawn from the same Hanaper [St. Thomas's offerings at Canterbury] and to be bestowed on certain Secular Chanoys.

2. A round wicker case or small basket in which documents were kept: see quot. and references.

[1292 *Indenture* 30 Dec. in *Stat. Scot.* I. 117 (red) Item vij Haneparios quos magister Thomas de Karnoto olim Cancellarius Socie misit. In quorum uno hanepario ix^{ss} & xvij littere, etc. 1323-4 *Bp. Stapleton's Calendar* 17 Edw. II ff. 59 In hanapieris de virgis, ad hoc signum. Carte et scripta de feoffamentis & donacionibus Regis Anglie [242 Documents]. 1768 *Blackstone Comm.* III. 49. 1796 J. ANSTY *Plader's Guide* (1803) 45 The Writ Original... Which erst in mouldy hamper slept by Lawyers Hanaper yclept. 1836 *Palgrave Antient Kal. & Inv.* (Rec. Comm.) I. 1. Intro. 28 Upon a recent inspection of a bag of deeds... I found that it contained the hanaper so described... and within the hanaper were all the several deeds with their seals in the highest state of preservation. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 658 Surprised that you should rake up such rubbish as this from the old hanapers of empiricism. 1891 HUBERT HALL tr. *Memorand. Scacc.* 42 Ed. III in *Antiq. & Curios. of Exch.* ii. 53. 1891 SCARGILL-BIRD *Guide Documents in P. R. O.* Intro. 13.

3. The department of the Chancery, into which fees were paid for the sealing and enrolment of charters and other documents. Abolished by Statute 2 & 3 Wm. IV, c. 11 (1832).

So called, according to some, because documents that had passed the Great Seal were here kept in *hanapario*, in a hanaper (sense 2), until the fees thereon were paid; others have taken the name as orig. applied (in sense 1) to the *fiscus* in which the money thus accruing was itself kept: so Du Cange, s.v. *Hanaperium*.

Clerk, Controller, Warden of the Hanaper: see quot.

[1314 in *Red Bk. Exch.* (Rolls) 900 Qe le Clerk del Hanaper de notre Grant Seal rende son acounte a notre Eschequier. 1326 *Ibid.* 932 Les acountes... des issues du seal de la Chancellerie par le clerk gardeyn del Hanaper. 1350 *Close Roll* 24 Edw. III in *Rymer Foedera* (1825) III. i. 196 Rex dilecto clerico suo... custodi hanaperii cancellarie nostrae. 1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 433 Status Reventonum... Regni. De Exitibus Hanaperii. M^o vi^o Lxviij li. iij s. iij d. 1455 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 317/1 That this... Acte... be not prejudicial... to the clerke of oure Hanaper. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 20 Twyce in every yere the clerke of the hanapere should calle a newe householde rolle oute of the King's countynghouse. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 & 2 And that the said clerke of the Hanaper shall make a true and juste accompte therof [sc. of the moneys received for first-fruits, etc.], as he is bounde to do of the money receyved of the profites of the Kings greute seale. 1536 *Statutes Irel.* 28 *Hen. VIII* (Bolton, 1621, 108) The writings obligatorie or money taken for the same shall rest, remaine, and abide in the hands of the underthesaurer, or in the Hanaper of the kings Chauncerie in Ireland. 1607 DAVIES *Lett. Earl Salisb.* i. (1787) 233 The commission was drawn and sealed in the hanaper. 1607 *Cowell Interpr.*, Hanepere of the Chauncerie, anno 10 R. 2. cap. prim., seemeth to signifie as *fiscus* originally doth in Latine. — *Ibid.* (1672) *Clerk of the Hanper, or Hanaper*, is an Officer in the Chancery... otherwise called *Warden of the Hamper*... whose business is to receive all Money due to the Kings Majesty, for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions and Writs; as also Fees due to the Officers for enrolling and examining the same. *Ibid.*, *Controller of the Hamper*... is an Officer in the Chancery, daily attending in Term-time on the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, to take all things sealed from the Clerk of the Hamper, to note the just number and effect of all things so received, and to enter the same into a special Book. 1780 *STRYVE Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. ii. 354/1 They recieve it [their rent of five marks] very duly, either out of the Exchequer, or Hanaper even until this present. 1768 *Blackstone Comm.* III. 49. 1842 *Act 5 & 6 Vict.* c. 103 § 1 The following Offices of the High Court of Chancery, namely, the Offices of Clerks of

the Enrolments... Comptrollers of the Hanaper... are hereby abolished. 1845 *L.D. CAMPBELL Chancellors* (1857) I. Intro. 6 The place where the Chancellor carried on his business... was divided between the 'Hamper' or hamper, in which writs were stored up; and the 'Petty Bag'.

† **Hanaster, hanster.** *Obs.* Also 4 *hauncer*, 7 5 *handster*, -*ester*. [The earliest form cited by Brian Twyne from Oxford City documents is *hauncer*; *hanster* occurs in 14-15th c.; *handster* is mentioned by Twyne as also found by him; the usual form after 1500 was *hanaster*, latinized *hanasterius*. The earlier forms *hauncer*, *hanster*, favour the view that the word was a derivative of *hansa* or *hanse*: cf. esp. *Hansing* s.v. *HANSE*.] The name given (in the city of Oxford) to persons paying the entrance-fee of the guild-merchant (see *HANSE* 2), and admitted as Freeman of the City.

1321-2 *Oxf. City Doc.*, in Twyne's *MSS.* XXIII. 241 [in *Rot. Comp. Camerarium* de anno xvo Regis Edw. II.] Item, summa rec^t de Hauncers hoc anno vij li. x s. 1393 *Ibid.* [in *Rot. Comp. Camer.* de an. 17^o Ric. II.] Item recept. de admissis in gilda hoc anno 17 li. 2 s. 1399 *Ibid.* [in alio rentalis compute de 23^o Ric. II.] Item recept. de Hansters hoc anno 7 li. 2 s. 6 d. 1410 [in *Rot. Comp.* de x^o Henr. IV.] Comput. de Hansteris hoc anno 14 li. x s. 6 d. 1419 *Title of List in Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 23 Hanasterii ibidem tempore Johannis Traves maioris, Walteri Gover et Johannis Kyng Camerarii, Anno regni regis Henrici Octavi undecimo. c. 1608 BRYAN TWYNE *MSS. Collecta* XXIII. 241 (Note to quot. 1399) *Hauncers*, sive ut alibi legitur ibidem *Handsters*. Coniunctio autem hoc vocabulo denotari illos quos frequentius illic vocari observavimus *Intrantes* sive *Admissos* eo anno in gilda *Aulam* [margin] *Hauncers* et *Handsters*, et sunt apprentiti ad libertatem civitatis vocati, et ita dicuntur Oxonia hodierno die, vocabulo ab *Hanse* derivato. 1887 C. V. BOASE *Oxford* 44 In the sixteenth century they [the chamberlains] were still joined with the mayor in admitting the new hanasters or members of the trading corporation. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merchant* II. 194 Oxford. Those admitted to the Gild or freedom seem to have borne the name 'hanasters'. Among the town muniments there is a book containing lists of the latter.

Hanbalite. Also *Ham*. [f. Arab. حنبلي *Ḥanbalī*.

ḥanbalī (f. pers. name حنبلي *Ḥanbalī*) + -ITE.] A member of the strictest of the four sects of orthodox Mohammedans, following the rite of Ahmad Ibn Hanbal (A.D. 780-855). Also attrib. or adj.

[1841 (*Hambale*) see *HANAFITE*. 1855 W. G. PALGRAVE C. & E. Arabia, Those of the Hanbalee sect.] 1886 *Blount Dict. Sects* 283/1 Four sects, named after their founders, Hanifites, Malekites, Shafites, and Hanbalites, who differ in some unimportant points of ritual and Koranic interpretation. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 661/1 The *Hanbalites*, whose system is the strictest, have practically disappeared in the *Malikites*.

Hance (hans), sb. Also 6 *hawnce*, *hawncse*, *haunse*, 7 *haanse*, 6-9 *hanse*, *haunse*. [perh. a. AF. **haunce* = OF. *haunce*, *haulce*, later *hausse*, rise, elevation, raised part, f. *hausser* see *HANCE* v.]

† 1. The lintel of a door or window. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1295/2 He commaunded... they shoulde bysprinkle the postes and the hawnce of their doores with the blood of the lambe. *Ibid.* 1297/2 Marke ourselfe... in the hawnce of oure foreheade, with the letter of Tau. 1554 HULOET, Hance of a dore or other lyke, *linen... supercilium*. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 213/2 *Supercilium*, the hance of a dore. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Claveau*, the Hance, or Lintell of a dore. 1618 [see 5].

2. *Naut.* A. A curved rise from a lower to a higher part, as of the fife-rails or bulwarks from the waist to the quarter-deck. Also erroneously *hanch* or *haunch*. b. = *HAUNCH*.

(Viewed from the 'higher part', the 'rise' was a fall or descent; hence, the explanation in Harris and later Dicts.)

1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 41 Upon the Hances of the waste are four Figures. 1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 11 Then set off the Tumbling Home, at the Height of the two first Haances. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Hances* (in a Ship) are Falls or Descents of the Fife-Rails, which are placed on Banisters on the poop, Quarter-Deck, &c., down to the Gangway. c. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Hance* or *haunch*. A sudden fall or break, as from the drifts forward and aft to the waist. Also those breaks in the rudder, &c., at the parts where it suddenly becomes narrower. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hances*, spandrels; the falls or descents of fife-rails.

3. *Arch.* The arc of smaller radius at the springing of an elliptical or many-centred arch. Now usually viewed as the 'haunch' of the arch, and often so spelt: cf. *HAUNCH*.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 33 A part of the Ellipsis... which is called the *Hance*; The other part... is called the *Scheam*. 1725 W. HALFENNY *Sound Building* 9 If the Arch is required to be quicker or flatter on the Hance. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 265 The exterior surface is formed by two planes touching the *curv* on the hances, and meeting in a ridge over the vertex of the arch.

b. (See quot.) 1842-76 GUILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Hance*, the small arch which often joins a straight lintel to a jamb. Hence the term *Hance arch*.

† 4. *transf.* A curved or rounded part of a body. Cf. *HAUNCH. Obs. rare*.

1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 1. 69 The last shot... struck... against a former shot... with the hance of its end so as to flatten it in that part.

5. *Comb.*, as *hance-head* = 1.

1818 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 207 The Jawmes

and munions to be of white stone with hance heads also of white stone. 1886 *Ibid.* 112 The arches, or hance-heads, were cut out of the window-heads, which are now square at the top.

Hence *Hanced a.*, provided with a hance.

1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 555 Rectangular windows divided by monials into two or three lights, each light being 'hanced' or arch-headed.

† **Hance**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 *haunce*, 4-7 *hauns(e)*, 5 *hawnce*, 6 *haunsh*, 6-7 *hance*. [app. a. AF. **hauncer* for OF. *haucer*, *haulcer* (F. *hausser*) to raise. Cf. *ENHANCE*] *trans.* To raise, lift, elevate, exalt; = *ENHANCE* I. 2.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12436 Alle pese kalle men 'circumstances' pat vn to be grete dede men haunces. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* XXXV[i]. 35 The vnpoite about hauncid. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 121 To ben haunsyd in hyze estate. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 230/2 Hawncyn, or heymyn... exalto, elevo, sublevo. 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) v. 424 He haunsed our kinde on high. *Ibid.* vi. 98 Meeke also he haunsed has. c. 1500 *Melusine* xlix. 326 Or euer the geaunt myght have haunsed his Clubbe. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 791 Every thing was haunsed above the measure. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 110 Yt toe the skytyp is haunced.

b. (?) To excite with liquor, 'elevate'.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav.* Wks. III. 78/1 At the Table... every man did his best endeavour to hauns mee for my welcome. [Cf. *NARES* s.v. *Hanced*.]

Hence † *Hanceing* vbl. sb., raising, elevation.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xlix. 16 Thin owne hauncyng desceyuede thee. 1589 *Paphe v. Hatchet* (1844) 36 The hogshedd was euen come to the hauncing, and nothing could be drawn from him but dregs.

Hancel, obs. form of *HANSEL*.

† **Hanchenched.** *Obs.* In 4 *haun-*. [app. a deriv. of *HANCE* v.; as if f. a ppl. adj. **hauncen* + -*hede*, -*HEAD*.] The condition of being 'lifted up'; pride, haughtiness.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5164 Pe fyrst ys ouer moche drede, pe touper ys proude haunchenched.

Hanch (hanf), v. Now chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 *hantoh*, 7 *haunsh*, 9 *hansh*. [a. obs. F. *hancher* 'to gnash or snatch at with the teeth' *Cotgr.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To snatch, snap at, or bite with violent or noisy action of the jaws; said of large dogs, wild beasts, cannibals, or greedy men.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 774 Par liggez lymmes of laddes, leggez and harmes... Som hanchyde of he heued, som pe handez etyn. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* vii. 2 Lest he hantch vp my soule like a lyon. — *Ist.* v. 29 They shal roare, and hanch vp the praye. a 1662 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1841) I. 252 A number greidille hanchit at the argument... bot came not near the matter. 1808-25 JAMIESON, *Hansh*. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 38 Several men had been terribly torn by the Blood-hounds who... stood gasping and barking and hanching at us, at the entrance of the opening.

Hence *Hanch*, sb. *Sc.*, a voracious snap.

1808-18 in JAMIESON. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., 'The dog made a hanch at me.'

Hanch, Hanck, obs. ff. *HAUNCH*, *HANK*.

Hanchkleth, obs. *Sc.* form of *ANKLE*.

c. 1538 LYNDSEAY *Syde Tailis* 123 Syder nor may thair hanchklethis hyde. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 94 Thair cotes war syd evin to the hanchkleth.

Hand (hænd), sb. Foims: a. 1-6 *hond*, 4 *hoond*(e), 4-6 *honde*. β. 1- hand, 4 *haunde*, 4-7 *hande*. *Plural.* a. 1 *honda*, 2-4 *honde*, 4 *hond*; 1 *handa*, 2-4 *hande*. β. 2-5 *honden*, (2 -an, 5 -on). γ. 4 *heind*, 4-5 *hend*, *hende*. δ. 3-6 *hondes*, 4-5 -is, 5 -us, -s; 4-7 *handes*, 5 -us, 5-6 -is, -ys, 4- *hands*. [Com. Tent.: OE. *hand*, *hþnd*, fem. *u*-stem, pl. -a, = OFris. *hand*, *hond* (pl. *honda*), OS. *hand* (pl. *hendi*), OHG. *hant* (pl. *henti*), ON. *hým* (genit. *handar*, pl. *hendr*), Goth. *handus* (pl. *handjus*). Regarded by some as belonging to Goth. -*hinpan*, pa. pplc. -*hunpan* to seize; but this is doubtful. The original OE. pl. *handa*, ME. *hande*, was (like other plurals in -e), superseded in ME. by *handen*, and this eventually by *hands*, *hands*. Northern Eng. had in 14-15th c. an unlaunt-plural *hend* from Norse.]

A. Illustration of the plural forms.

a. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xx. 20 He æt-ȝwde him his handa [*Liudif.* 8a *hōnd*, *Rushw.* *hond*], and his sidan. c. 1160 HATTON *Gosp. Matt.* iv. 6 On heora hande. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 His fet and his honde. c. 1200 ORMIN 14673 Abraham... band itt fēt & hande. a 1300 K. Horn 112 Wringinde here honde. c. 1330 *Amis & Amil*, 156 Therto thai held vp hir hond. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb*, 2658 He hew of beudes, armes, and haunde.

β. c. 1160 HATTON *Gosp.* John xx. 20 He æteowede heom hys handen. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 His fet and his hondan. *Ibid.* 91 Heo setten heore hondan [101 here hondan] ofer ilefde men. c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 10/304 Oþur heore hondene oþur bapden al. c. 1400 A. DAVY *Dreams* 95 He vnneiled his honden t̃wo. c. 1420 *Chron. Viled.* 1224 My hondon and my fete.

γ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3566 His hend [*v.rr.* *hende*, *handes*, *hondes*] vnquellit for to quak. *Ibid.* 17142 (Gött.) Take vte mi herte bituix bi heind [*Cott.* *hend*]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3214 Bunden by hend and fete. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 Pe pece... to be wilk his hend war nailed. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 7 God has maide man with his hend. c. 1475 *Babes Bk.* 200 Somme holde the clothe, somme poure vpon his hend.

δ. c. 1205 LAY. 10187 Heo letten heom drazen vt oðer bi hondes oðer bi fot. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3678 Sco... couter þar-wit his hands [*v.rr.* *handis*, *handes*, *hondes*] als. 1382

WYCLIF 2 Sam. xvii. 2. The hondis feblid. c1400 *Apol. Lull.* 28 þe handus leyð vpon. c1430 *Stans Puer* 22 in *Fables Bk.* 29 þin hondis waische also. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. lxxxviii[i] 9. I. stretch out my hondes vnto thee.

B. Signification.

General arrangement. I. The simple word. *The member, its use, its position, 1-6. **As representing the person, 7-10. ***As put for its capacity or performance, 11-17. ****Something like a hand, 18-22. *****That which is held in the hand, 23-24. II. Phrases. *With governing preposition, 25-36. **With verb and preposition, 37-42. ***With governing verb, 43-46. ****With qualifying adjective, 47-51. *****With an adverb, 52-54. *****With another noun, 55-59. *****Proverbial phrases and locutions, 60. III. Attributive uses and combinations, 61-63.

I. The simple word. *The member, its action, its position, its symbolic use.

1. The terminal part of the arm beyond the wrist, consisting of the palm and five digits, forming the organ of prehension characteristic of man. The name is also given to the similar members forming the terminations of all four limbs in the quadrumanous animals or monkeys.

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxviii[i]. 4 Strelas in honda mahtzes. *Ibid.* cxviii[i]. 7 Ne geylled hond his se ríped. c1000 *Ag. Voc.* in *Wt.* Wulker 264/32 *Manus*, hand. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 333 Moyses helde up his hond. c1386 *CHAUCER* *Prod.* 107 In his hand (*v. rr.* hond, honde) he bar a myghty bowe. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 125, I bryng rekyls. Here in myn hande. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edm. IV.* 234 Then eche Prince layed his right hand on y^e Missal, and his left hand on the holy Crosse, and toke there a solemne othe. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 108 As long as their hands were able to holde a penne. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Antiquen. Ser. & Com.* 67 Here walk'd a French Fop with both his Hands in his Pockets. 1817 *COLERIDGE Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 215 And when the Veil join'd their hands, Her limbs did creep and freeze. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 37 This opposition of a fifth member to the other four constitutes what is properly called the hand. 1842 *TENNISON Break, Break, Break* iii, O for the touch of a vanish'd hand. 1863 *HUXLEY Man's Place Nat.* ii. 90 The Gorilla's hand is clumsier, heavier, and has a thumb somewhat shorter in proportion than that of a man; but no one has ever doubted its being a true hand.

b. The terminal part of the fore-limb in quadrupeds, esp. when prehensile; the fore-foot. Also more widely applied to the terminal part of any limb of an animal when prehensile. In *Anat.* and *Zool.*, the terminal part of the 'arm' or fore-limb in all vertebrates above fishes; also applied to the prehensile claw or chela in crustaceans, and formerly to the tarsus of the anterior leg in insects.

1382 *WYCLIF Prov.* xxx. 28 A lissard with hondis cleueth. 1535 *COVERDALE Ibid.*, The spyderlabourer with hir handes. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 341 [A hyena] coming to a Man asleep in a Sheep-cot, by laying her left hand or fore-foot to his mouth, made or cast him into a deed-sleep. 1639 T. BRUGES tr. *Camus Mor. Relat.* 159 The Lizard . . . raceth out with her tayle, the markes which with her hands she printed in the sand. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Hand*, in falconry, is used for the foot of the hawk . . . *Hand*, in the manage, sometimes . . . stands for the fore-foot of an horse. 1852 *DANA Crust.* I. 428 Hands subterculate.

c. transf. The whole arm. Obs.

1615 *CROCKE Body of Man* 78 The vpper ioyntes are called by the common name of the *Hand*, for the Ancients accounted the whole member from the shoulder to the fingers ends to bee all the *Hand*. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 302 The limbs are divided into the hands and feet, and the hand into the shoulder, cubit, and extremity. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v., The hand, among anatomists, extends from the shoulder to the fingers ends: this is called also the *greater hand*.

d. The trunk of an elephant. Obs.

1607 *TOWNSHALL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 162 They reverence the Sun rising, holding up their trunk or hand to heaven. 1843 *MACAULAY Lays, Prophecy of Cyprius* xxiv, The beast who hath between his eyes 'The serpent for a hand.' 1859 *TENNISON Vivien* 576 The brutes of mountain back . . . with their serpent hands. [Cf. *Skr. hasti* the 'handed'.]

e. fig.

1592 T. TIMME 10 *Eng. Letters* Bb, Moses and Aaron are but Gods hands, Gods lieutenants here in earth. 1653 A. WILSON *Yas. I*, Pref. 5, I . . . look to be Anatomized myself by the Hand of Opinion. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 3 Safe from the gripping Hands of the Law. 1877 *BROCKETT Cross & Cr.* 32 To crumble beneath the hand of time.

2. In reference to the use of the hand for grasping, holding, or retaining; hence used to denote possession, custody, charge, authority, power, disposal: usually in phr. *in* (*into*, *to*, etc.) *the hands of*, *in other hands*, etc.

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxx[i]. 16 [15] Genere me of hondum feonda minra. c1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii[i]. 109 Is sawl min symble on ðinum holdum handum. c1290 *Beket* 357 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 116 Þe bischopriches fullen boþe in to þe kingus hond. c1300 *Cursor* M. 22265 þar sal he bath yield up of hand, His corun and his þing wad. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 140 Manye men dieden in hise handis bi his wey. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi 18 Many orlandes he haldes in his hand. a1530 *PACE Lett. to Wolsey* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. lxxxi. 199 In Pacquett off Lettres . . . comyn to my handis thus mornyng. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 106 The Frenchemen . . . thinking the victory to be in their hands. 1666 *DEKKER Ser. Sinnes* 35 They . . . take the lawe into their owne handes, and doe what they list. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xvi. 6 Behold, thy maid is in thy hand. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 53 ¶ 11 The Citadel will be in the Hands of the Allies before the last Day of this Month. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 593 The land . . . round his pleasure grounds was in his own hands. 1889 *DOYLE M. Clarke* iii. 25 Not once in a month did a common newsletter fall into our hands.

b. In Roman Law (tr. *L. manus*): the power of the husband over his wife.

1875 *POSTE Gaius* I. § 111 Possession invested the husband with right of Hand after a whole year of unbroken cohabitation. *Ibid.* Comm. (ed. 2) 97 According to Cicero, the wife was only called materfamilias when subject to Hand. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* xi. 313 [In early Roman Law] the wife was said to come under the hand of her husband.

3. In reference to action performed with the hand, and hence (*fig.*) to action generally; thus, often = agency, instrumentality: esp. in phr. *by the hands of*, *by a person's* hand.

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxviii[i]. 27 Ðæt witen ðætte hond ðin ðeos is. c1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxvi. 17 [lxxvii. 20] Folc þin ðu feredest . . . þurh Moyses miltige handa. c1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Þa warhte god feole tacne . . . þurh þere apostoln hondan. c1440 *Jacob's Will* (E. E. T. S.) 235 Makyth cleue þoure handys, þat is, þoure werkys. 1535 *COVERDALE Juig.* vi. 36 Yf thou wilt deluyser Israel thorow my hande. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* I. 4 If everie one did not put to his helping hand for the correction and reformation of them. 1639 *Du VERGER tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 58 To suffer by the hands of the hangman. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* iii. i. § 8 If some . . . attribute such things to Gods immediate hand. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 305, I sent it by the Hand of an Enemy. 1772 *PRIESTLEY Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 226 Many . . . eminent Stoics died by their own hands. 1847 *DE QUINCEY Sp. Mil. Nunn Wks.* III. 11 She could turn her hand to anything.

b. Part or share in the doing of something: esp. in phrase, *to have a hand in*.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 140 In which you (Father) shall haue foremost hand. 1625 *BACON Ess. Empire* (Arb.) 303 His Queen had the principall hand in the Depositing and Murder of her Husband. 1666 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* I, We had two romantic names in the family; but I solemnly protest I had no hand in it. 1837 C. M. GOODRIDGE *Voy. S. Seas* (1843) 122, I am at a loss myself to discover what hand the moon could have had in it.

4. In reference to the position of the hands, one on each side of the body: Side (right or left); hence more generally, side, direction, quarter. Also *fig.* (See also 10 and 32 h, i, j.)

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xlviii. 13 Sette Ephraim on his swiþran hand þæt was on Israheles wystran hand. c1205 *LAY. 14734* Heo isegen an heore riht hond, a swiþe fæier æit-lond. c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 357 Chese on aþer hand Wheþer þe leuer war Sink or stille stand. 1513 *MORE* in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 795 At the last he came out . . . with a Bishop on every hand of him. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 93 All Gallowa and Wallis of Annand, And all the dalis on the efter hand. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 73 On the other hande or syde of the gate, was set a pillar. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 91 When you are there, turne on the right hand, and then on the left hand. 1627 J. DOUGHTY *Divine Myst.* (1628) 12 Schoolmen do alwaies incline to the worse hand. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 5 The Floor, on her right Hand, and on her left, was covered with vast Sums of Gold. 1884 *MANCH. Exam.* 8 Sept. 8/6 The mountains on either hand become loftier and steeper.

b. *fig.* In various phrases with present participles, expressing a way, direction, or tendency as opposed to its contrary; as *on* (*upon*, *in*, *of*) *the mending hand*, i.e. in the way to mend or recover, getting better; so also with *advancing*, *growing*, *thriving*, *declining*, *gaining*, *losing*, *suffering*, *giving*, *receiving*, etc. *arch.* and *dial.*

1598 *GREENEWEY Tacitus' Ann.* I. ii. 3 Giuing out that Augustus was on the mending hand. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. xviii. (1739) 95 What the Chancery was in times past, hath been already shewed; still it is in the growing and gaining hand. 1701 J. LAW *Comm. Trade* (1751) 187 When the nation shall once be brought as much upon the thriving or growing, as now it is upon the declining hand. 1789 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) XII. 439 Mr. Wrigley . . . is now also on the mending hand. 1828 *CRAWEN Dial.* s.v., 'To be on the mending hand' . . . to be in a state of convalescence. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* vi. iv. (1865) II. 166 Friedrich Wilhelm's ill-humour . . . has long been upon the growing hand.

c. In phr. *At a bad hand*, *at the worst hand*, = position, case. *Obs.*

c1480 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 359 He saw well that his folke was at the worste hande. 1621 *BP. MONTAGU Dintrie* iii. 421 Paulus . . . at worst hand hath relat it in good and true Latine. 1640 *FULLER Joseph's Coat* iv. (1867) 144 Is the world at this bad hand . . . that one must be far from trusting their nearest friends!

5. As used in various ways in making a promise or oath; *spec.* as the symbol of troth-plight in marriage; pledge of marriage; bestowal in marriage.

c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 50 þer to þai bed her hond To heije and holden priis. c1330 *Anis & Anil.* 156 Therto that held vp her hond. 13.. *Coer de L.* 604 On the book they layde her hand, To that foreward for to stand. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 95 Have here min honde, I shal the wedde. a1440 *Sir Eglam.* 245 '3ys', seyde the erle, 'here myn honde!' Hys trowthe to hym he strake. 1586 W. MASSIE *Marriage Scem.*, Many a one for land takes a foole by the hand. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. v. 31 More convenient is he for my hand than for your Ladies. 1775 *SHERIDAN Duenna* iii. vii. In obedience to your commands, I gave him my hand within this hour. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxix, Catharine's hand is promised — promised to a man whom you may hate. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* ii. (1894) 47 Marriage is honoured, and the heart always follows the hand.

6. Hence, In oaths and asseverations. (See also RIGHT HAND.) *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor* M. 3313 'Say me now', he said, 'be þi hand, Has þou any fader liuand?' 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* I. i. 104 Master, for my hand, Both our inuention's merit and iumpe in one. 1599 — *Much Ado* iv. I. 327 *Bene.*

Tarry good Beatrice, by this hand I loue thee. *Beat.* *See* it for my loue some other way then swearing by it. 1601 — *All's Well* iii. vi. 76 By the hand of a souldier I will undertake it. 1636 *DAVENANT Platonic Lovers Wks.* (1673) 386 A comely old fellow, by this hand.

** As representing the person.

7. In reference to the person who does something with his hands; hence often denoting the person in relation to his action.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. xi. 5 The Nourse of time and everlasting fame, That warlike handes ennobleth with immortal name. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* iii. ii. 77 The quadrate of ground . . . wherein many hands are brought at one time to fight. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 242 Except some charitable hand reclaim him. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 177 The Pentateuch . . . was translated . . . by different hands. 1893 E. M. THOMPSON *Gk. & Lat. Palæogr.* xi. 150 Additions . . . by the hand that retouched the writing.

b. *spec.* In reference to an artist, musician, writer, actor, etc. as the performer of some work; hence sometimes used to denote the person himself.

1644 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 70 Painted in miniature by rare hands. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1845) 9 These Papers . . . [as well] as those of the same hand have preceded them. 1666 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 86 Paintings, by the most celebrated Hands. 1738 *Daily Post* 12 July, A Band of Musick, consisting of the best hands from the Opera, and both the Theatres. 1790 *PALEY Horæ Paul.* i. 7 Everything about them indicates that they come from the same hand.

8. A person employed by another in any manual work; a workman or workwoman.

1655 *MRO. WORCESTER Cent. Inv.* § 14 Many hands applicable to the same force, some standing, others sitting. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 42 Those hands . . . that must be employed in their building. 1721 *BERKELEY Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 200 Manufactures, which . . . would employ many hands. 1771 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 29 My son has lately lost his principal hand by death. 1776 *Eng. Ges.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Kettering*, Near 2000 hands are said to be employed here in the manufactory of shalloons, tammies and serges. 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 433 The children beginning as 'quarter-hands', advancing to 'half-hands', and then to 'three-quarter hands'; and, finally, to 'full hands'. 1886 *FROUDE Oceana* i. 7 The 'hands' and the 'hands' wives and children.

b. *spec.* Each of the sailors belonging to a ship's crew. *All hands*; the whole crew.

1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* I. 18 Come aft all hands. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 312 In the Morning we put 35 good Hands aboard her. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 13, I shipped Hands and began to get things ready as fast as I could. 1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 515 All hands on board perished. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 144 Another hand would not have been amiss. *Ibid.*, She has just hands enough to weigh anchor.

c. Hence (*colloq.*) *All hands*: all the members of a party, esp. when collectively engaged in work. 1703 *FARQUHAR Inconstant* iv. i, Come, gentlemen, all hands to work. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 263 Then all Hands went to fishing. 1860 *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* v, If all hands had been got together, they would not have more than half filled the room.

9. *colloq.* Used (with defining adj.) of a person in reference to his ability or skill in doing something. (See also *OLD hand*.) Usually with *at*.

1792 *COWPER Let.* 30 Mar. He . . . might be one of our first hands in poetry. 1797 G. WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1892 XIII. 422 A rare hand at all obsolete claims that depend much on a good memory. 1830 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 227, I am a bad hand at criticising men. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Loom & Lugg* ii. iii. 45 He was always but a poor hand at writing a letter. 1828 A. W. DRAVSON *Sporting S. Africa* 48 'Do you sketch?' 'Well, I'm no hand at that'. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 280 He was a good hand at singletick.

b. *colloq.* or *slang.* Used (with defining adj.) of a person in reference to his action or character.

1798 I. MILNER in *Life* ix. (1842) 162 His moral character was exceedingly bad . . . he is still a loose hand. 1860 *RUSSELL Diary India* II. 146 (Hoppe) Little S., the Major's partner, is well known as a cool hand.

10. Used of or in reference to a person as the source from which something is obtained (cf. 4): a. as the source of information, etc. (usually with defining adj. indicating the degree of trustworthiness.) *Obs.*

1624 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times* *Jas. I* (1848) I. 334, I have heard it, through several ways, from good hands. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 164 He had it from a very good hand, that the King of Poland had sent an Ambassador. 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Chess* Mar 30 Jan., An account . . . which I have been very solicitous to get from the best hands. 1811 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* June (1884), I hear from a good hand that the King is doing much better.

b. as the supplier of goods: in phrases denoting rate or price (with qualifying adj.), as *at the best hand*, *most profitably or cheaply*; so *at the better hand*, *at a dear hand*. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Bye dearer, or at the last hande. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xxxii. 82 b, To the end our Merchants . . . might . . . buye theyr Spices at the better hande. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. ii. 3 For the procuring of which . . . commodities at the best and first hand. 1696 J. F. *Merchants' Ware-ho.* 11 The whole suite is generally sold at the best hand for three Pound ten. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 288 ¶ 3 Buying and importing . . . Linens, and Pictures, at the best hand. 1767 *COWPER Let. to Hill* 14 May Wks. 1837 XV. 16, I might . . . serve your Honour with cauliflowers and brocoli at the best hand.

c. With ordinal numerals, indicating a series of

so many persons through whom something passes. See also **FIRST HAND**, **SECOND HAND**.

1439 *Rolls of Parit. V.* 321 Your Lieges selle the Merchandises . . in the said Contres, and at the first hand bye ayeinward Merchandises of the same Contres. 1551 Edw. VI *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 504 We should by all things at the first hand of straungers. 1589 *Hay any Work* 44. I had it [the tale] at the second hand. 1624 *BEDELL Lett.* xi. 141 You have it but at the third, or fourth hand, perhaps the thirtieth or fortieth. 1713 *Ockley Acc. Barbary Pref.* (1718) 11 The Uncertainty which attends the writing Things at second Hand. 1888 *Bryce Amer. Commw.* I. xxv. 273 Very few of the members . . had been in England so as to know her constitution. . . at first hand.

*** As put for its capacity or performance.

11. Capacity of doing something with the hand, and hence of doing generally; skill, ability, knack. 1398 *THEVISA Barth. De P. R.* v. xviii. (1495) 137 We sayen thysse have a good hond, that is to vnderstode, a good crafte of wrytynge other of payntynge. 1539 *LATIMER Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 416 You be indeede *scius artifex*, and hath a good hand to renew old bottles. 1586 *DAY Eng. Secretary II.* (1625) 130 The perfection of his hand in the variety and neat delivery of his letters in writing. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 297. I cannot but take notice of his unlucky Hand, whenever he meddles with Authors. 1708 *MOTTRUX Rabelais v.* xx. I have no hand at making of Speeches. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest II.* I had always a hand at carpentry. 1881 *E. D. BRICKWOOD in Encycl. Brit.* XII. 197/1 The 'hand for crust' which is denied to many cooks and cannot be learned.

12. **Horsemanship.** In various expressions referring to the management of the reins and bit with the hand; often = skill in handling the reins.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce II.* 120 For thar na horsis is in this land sa wycht, na zeit sa weil at hand. 1581 *PETTIE Gualtero's Civ. Comp.* II. (1586) 157 b. The father . . ought in this doubt, to carrie a heave hand, rather than a light, on the bridle. 1686 *N. COX Gentl. Recreat. IV.* (ed. 3) 54 In a short time he will . . be at such command upon the hand, that he will strike at what rate you please. 1725-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.* A horseman is said to have no hand, when he only makes use of the bridle unseasonably. 1807 *SIR R. WILSON Tract.* 22 June in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 279 She not only sits gracefully but has a master's hand. 1875 *WHYTE MELVILLE Riding Recoll. v.* (1879) 73 Strong of seat, and firm of hand. 1881 *E. D. BRICKWOOD in Encycl. Brit.* XII. 197/1 Much depends on the rider having good hands. . . A rider with good hands never depends upon his reins for retaining his seat. *Ibid.* 190/1 A jockey must therefore . . have a hand for all sorts of horses, and in the case of two and three year olds a very good hand it must be.

b. See quot.

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, *Hand* is also used for a division of the horse into two parts, with respect to the rider's hand. The *fore-hand* includes the head, neck, and fore-quarters. The *hind-hand* is all the rest of the horse.

13. The performance of an artist, etc.; execution, handiwork; style of execution; 'touch'. † Also *concr.* The product of artistic skill; handiwork.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 438 Among thick-wov'n Arborets and Flours Imbored on each Bank, the hand of Eve. 1691 . . *P. R.* iv. 57 Carved work, the hand of famed artificers In cedar, marble, ivory or gold. 1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 77 By what I have seen of his hand, particularly his own head at Houghton, he was an admirable master. 1883 *Athenæum* 30 June 834/2 An exhaustive acumen in discriminating styles and 'hands' [in prints].

b. Touch, stroke (in phr. *last hand*, etc.).

1648 *GAGE West Ind. Ep. Ded.* A iij b. The last hand of the Painter. 1707 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 132 An opportunity of putting the last hand to the happy union of the 2 kingdoms. 1755 *T. AMORY Mem.* (1769) II. 154 An itinerary I am giving the last hand to. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 291 Willing to put the finishing hand to our principal work. 1865 *M. ARNOLD Ess. Crit.* ix. 376 The compiler did not put his last hand to the work.

14. A turn or innings in certain games, as cricket, racquets, billiards. (See also 23 c.)

17. *Law of Cricket in Grace Cricket* (1891) 15 To allow 2 minutes for each man to come in when one is out, and 10 minutes between each Hand to mark y^e Ball, that it may not be changed. 1819 *HAZLITT in Every-day Bk.* (1825) 868 The four best racket-players of that day. . . Davies could give any one of these two hands a time, that is half the game. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 45 Fine all-round fielding enabled them to get Marylebone out for 80 in their second hands. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 7/2 (Racquets) Mr. Dawkins opened, and in the sixth hand he went from 5-3 to 14-3. 1897 *Daily Chron.* 16 Feb. 5/6 (Billiards) Peall had four or five hands to score 16, but the champion could only muster a 40 and a 50.

15. A round of applause.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. v. i.* 444 Give me your hands, if we be friends, And Robin shall restore amends.

16. The action of the hand in writing and its product; handwriting; style of writing; esp. as belonging to a particular person, country, period, profession, etc. (See also **COURT-HAND**, **SHORT-HAND**, etc.).

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 305 To make an ende And write ayein her owne honde. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 782 Written in Parchement in a fayre set hande. 1530 *PALSGR.* 433/1 He goeth to the wrytynge scole, but his hande appayreth every daye. 1542 *UDALL Eras. Apophth.* II. (1877) 251 Written in greete letters of texte hande. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 276 He wrote a running hand. 1660 *WILLSFORD Scales Comm.* To Rdr. Aij. Mr. Nathanael Sharp, who writeth all the usuall hands writ in this Nation. 1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 31 Aug. A French woman writ the Proverbs . . in variety of Hands. 1709 *STEELE & ADDISON Tatler No.* 110 ¶ 4 A Letter which he acknowledged to be his own Hand was read. 1840 *LYTTON Money* I. iii. But he

will recognize my hand. 1893 *E. M. THOMPSON Gl. & Lat. Palaeogr.* xix. 301 We find it convenient to treat the cursive or charter-hand as a separate branch of mediæval English writing apart from the literary or book-hand.

b. *Hand of writ, write* (Sc.) = prec.; also *transf.* said of the person.

1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xv. 'Div ye think naeboddy can read hand o' writ but yourself?' 1870 *RAMSAJ Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 118, I am not a good hand of write. 1890 *STEVENSON Vailima Lett.* (1895) 14. I request a specimen of your hand of write.

17. The name of a person written with his own hand as an attestation of a document; signature. *Obs.* or *arch.*, exc. in phrases in which *hand* is now understood more literally. See also *under the hand* of 35 d. *Note of hand*: see *NOTE*.

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 4 Every writinge . . subscribed with the hande and name of the clerke of the hanaper. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 29 Notwithstandinge his othe . . and his awne hand and seale. 1607 *DEKKER Hist. Sir T. Wyatt Wks.* 1873 III. 84 Will you not subscribe your hand with other of the Lords? 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. iv. 288 *Dor.* Is it true too, thinke you. *Antol.* Five Iustices hands at it, and witnesses more then my packe will hold. 1640 *S. D'EWEES in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 167 A petition . . from the Citty of London accompanied with fifteen thousand hands. 1666 *PEPYS Diary* 25 Sept. (1890) IV. 92 By Coach to Lord Brouncker's, and got his hand to it. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 41 In witness whereof, we have herunto set our hands and seals. *Mod.* (Form of testing clause) As witness the hands of the said A. B. and C. D.

**** Something like or of the size of a hand.

18. An image or figure of a hand.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter cxlii.* [cxvi.] 7 Honda habbað and ne griapið. 1535 *COVERDALE Ibid.*, Their ymagines . . haue handes and handle not. 1644 *BULWER Chirul.* 165 The custome of the Romans . . to erect a statue of Mercurius with the Fore-Finger pointing out the maine road, in imitation whereof . . we have in such places notes of direction; such is the Hand of St. Albans. 1688 *R. HOLMER Armermy II.* xvii. 399/1 He beareth Voy, a Hand proper, holding of a Pen. 1717 *FREZIER Vert. S. Sea* 242 The Ladies wear . . a little Jeat Hand . . called *Higa*, the Fingers closed, but the Thumb standing out. 1828 *O. W. HOLMES Aut. Breakf.-t. ix.* A great wooden hand, — a glove-maker's sign.

b. A conventional figure of a hand with the forefinger extended (*✋*), used in writing or printing to draw attention to something.

1612 *BRINSLEY Pos. Parts* (1666) p. iv, A Hand pointing at some places which are of most necessary use.

19. The pointer or index which indicates the divisions of a dial, esp. that of a clock or watch. (See *HOUR*, *MINUTE*, *SECONDS-HAND*.)

1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 55 The hands of both the tablz stood firm and fast, allwey pointing too just too a clock. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 110. 1661 *Humane Industry* 100 Now this animated needle shews with the Lilly-hand, the North. 1720 *London Gaz.* No. 5863/4 A striking Gold Watch with an Alarm, Hour-Hand and Minute-Hand. 1781 *COWPER Retirement* 681 An idler is a watch that wants both hands, As useless if it goes as when it stands. 1846 *LONGP. Old Clock on Stairs* II. Halfway up the stair it stands, And points and beckons with its hands.

20. A lineal measure, formerly taken as equal to three inches, but now to four; a palm, a HAND-BREADTH. Now used only in giving the height of horses and the like.

1561 *EDEN Arte Navig.* i. xviii. 19 Foure graines of barley make a fynger : foure fingers a hande : foure handes a foote. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 102 Pickles . . of two or three hands length. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. i. 694 A Roan Gelding twelve Hands high. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 196 A galloway under fourteen hands. 1857 *G. LAWRENCE Gny Liv.* (Tauchn.) 67 (Hoppe) A chestnut standing full sixteen hands.

21. As a measure of various commodities (the single articles or parts being sometimes compared to fingers). a. A bundle of tobacco-leaves tied together. b. A certain quantity of water-cress. c. Five oranges or herrings. d. A palmate root of ginger. e. One of the clusters, each containing from 8 to 20 fruits, into which a bunch of bananas or plantains naturally divides.

1726 *G. ROBERTS Four Years Voy.* 102 In another Locker, I found four or five Hands of Tobacco. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour I.* 92 (Hoppe) A single hand being 5 oranges. *Ibid.* 150 We buy the water-cresses by the 'hand'. One hand will make about five halfpenny bundles. 1861 *Ibid.* III. 163 Five herrings make a hand. 1879 *J. R. JACKSON in Encycl. Brit.* X. 603/2 Uncoated ginger . . the 'races' or 'hands' [are] from 3 to 4 inches long. 1886 *U. S. Consular Rep.* No. 65. 216 (Cent.) The fruit [banana] . . consists of a stock on which are from four to twelve clusters called hands. 1888 *PATON & DITTINAR in Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 425/1 The leaves . . [of tobacco] are made up into 'hands', or small bundles of from six to twelve leaves. 1894 *in Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 497 A hand [banana] may contain from a dozen to twenty fruits or 'fingers'.

22. **Cookery.** A shoulder of pork. (Formerly applied to part of a shoulder of mutton.)

1673 *S. C. Rules of Civility* x. 102 A Shoulder of Mutton is to be cut like a semicircle betwixt the flap and the hand. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Hand* (of Pork), the shoulder joint of a hog, cut without the blade-bone. 1863 *MRS. GASKELL Sylvia's L.* I. 62 Fitches of bacon and 'hands' (i.e. shoulders of cured pork) . . abounded.

**** That which is held in the hand.

23. In games of cards: The cards dealt to each player; the handful of cards held by each at the beginning of the game.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 41 He that winnes the game, gets not only the maine Stake, but all the Bets by follow the fortune of his hand. 1694 *CONGREVE Double Dealer II.* i. Plays (1887) 122 Then I find it's like cards: if either of us have a good hand, it is an accident of fortune. 1726 *SWIFT Th. Various Subj.* Wks. 1778 XI. 358, I must complain the cards are ill shuffled, till I have a good hand. 1881 *Knowledge* No. 4. 83/2 In whist each player is to consider his partner's hand as well as his own.

b. The person holding the cards. *Elder* or *eldest hand*, the person who plays first; so *younger hand*, second, third hand, etc.

1589, etc. [see *ELDER* a. 4, *ELDEST* 5]. 1663 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant IV.* i. Zounds, the rogue has a quint-major, and three aces younger hand. 1746 *HOYLE Whist* (ed. 6) 22 You are an elder Hand. 1828 *T. AIRD in Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 713/1 A fag partner at whist when a better fourth hand is wanting.

c. A single round in a game, in which all the cards dealt at one time are played.

1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guesman d'Alf.* II. 123 When I had wonne two or three hands, I tooke pleasure now and then to lose a little. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* (1815) 66 They take a hand at whist, or descant upon the General Advertiser. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* vi. The odd trick at the conclusion of a hand. 1876 *World V.* No. 113. 17 We have a room where we can take a hand at whist.

d. *fig.*

In many phrases, as to *PLAY into the hands of another*, to *FORCE the hand of*, to *SHOW one's hand*, etc., for which see the verbs.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxv. xxiv. 575 They . . expected certainly to haue another hand as good as this. a 1626 *BACON (J.)*, There was never a hand drawn, that did double the rest of the habitable world, before this. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* IV. iii. I have a difficult hand to play in this affair. 1882 *B. HARTE Flig II.* Until you saw my hand. 1887 *RIDER HAGGARD Jess* xiii. You don't show me your hand like this for nothing.

† 24. A handle. *Obs.*

1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 23 Holde downe the hynder hand of his sith, that he do not endent the grasse. 1549 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 40 For makynge a hand to our lady belope. 1715 *DESAGULIERS Fires Impr.* 142 The little Hand to turn the Cylinder or Shutter. 1764 *V. GREEN Surv. Worcester* 232 The business called handling . . i.e. putting the hand to cups.

b. The part of a gun grasped by the hand.

1881 *GREENER Gun* 433 The circumference of the hand may be obtained by passing a string round it immediately behind the trigger-guard. . . The usual hand is about 5-in. in circumference for 12-bores.

II. Phrases.

* *With governing preposition.*

(See also *FOREHAND*, *AFTERHAND*, *asidehand* (s.v. *ASIDE* IV), *BEFOREHAND*, *BEHINDHAND*, *between-* (Sc. *atween-*) *hands* (BETWEEN *prep.* 3 b); *NEARHAND*, *NIGH-HAND*, *OFF-HAND*, *UNDER-HAND*.)

25. *At hand.*

a. Within easy reach; near; close by. (Sometimes preceded by *close*, *hard*, *near*, *nigh*, *ready*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15710 He es cummand negh at hand be tresun has puruaid. *Ibid.* 19922 (Götl.) He cums at hand to slak 3ur site. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 81 Artaxenses is at hand, & has ane ost retyrd. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxviii[i]. 151 Be thou nye at honde also (o Lorde). 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. V. 46b, Their enemies wer ever at hande. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 674 Satan was now at hand. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 19 ¶ 15 Forced to produce not what was best but what happened to be at hand. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* x. Have you a messenger at hand?

b. Near in time closely approaching. (Sometimes qualified as prec.) Also † at hands.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 16147 Himm þinnkeþ þatt hiss herre shall Tobrestenn neh at handness. a 1300 *CURSOR M.* 14206 If he mai stepe, hele es at hand. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 396 And she at hond for to haue husband for age. 1526-34 *INDALE 2 Thess.* II. 2 As though the daye of Christ were at honde. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 34 The end of both his Voyage and life were near at hand. 1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 39 The diet at Frankfurt is at hand. 1820 *KEATS St. Agnes* vii. The hallowed hour was near at hand. 1868 *J. H. BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 433 Further great changes were at hand.

† c. At the immediate moment; at the start. *Obs.*

1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iv. ii. 23 Hollow men, like Horses hot at hand, Make gallant shew. . . But when they should endure the bloody Spurre . . Sinke in the Triall. 1640 *FULLER Joseph's Coat* iii. (1867) 133 Some men's affection spends itself with its violence, hot at hand, cold at length. 1650 — *Pisgah II.* xiv. 297 Rebellion, though running so at hand, is quickly tyred. . . Loyalty is best at a long course. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* II. 223 Many . . though hot at hand, yet quickly abate of their Speed.

† d. = By hand: see 26 a. *Obs.*

1595 *SHAKS. John v.* ii. 75 A Lion fostered vp at hand.

† e. At the wrist. *Obs.*

[c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 193 (Harl. 7334), I saugh his sleues purfild atte hond [Six texts at the bond] Wip grys.] 1697 *London Gaz.* No. 3256/4 The Coat buttoned close at Hand.

† f. At close quarters in conflict; fighting hand to hand (*with*). Also at hands. *Obs.* (Cf. *to come to hands*, 37 b.)

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus* s. v. *Cominus*, *Pugnare cominus* *com* *homo*, to fight at hand, or hand to hand with his enemy. a 1608 *SIR F. VERE Comm.* 97 When they were come up and at hands with the enemy.

† g. At (on, upon) any hand: on any account, in any case. So at no hand: on no account, by no means. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 995 He never sir James slowe at none honde. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 200 The feined Fables . . would not bee forgotten at any hande. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 27 The Welshmen would at no hand geve him

any opportunity to fight with them. 1600 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 11 It is at no hand to be allowed. 1646 BUCK *Rick. III*. 1. 35 His secret drift was, to apt and prepare the Duke to a Rebellion at any hand. 1600 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) 1. 128 This the Gravity of Zeno's School will, at no hand, permit.

† h. At every hand: on all hands. Obs.

1600 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 48 It is believed at every hand.

† i. At (a person's) hand: near him, close by him, in attendance upon him, at his disposal, subject to him, (also at the hand, at hand unto). At one's own hand: at one's own disposal, one's own master. Obs. or dial.

138a WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* xviii. 17 Forsothe the sonys of Dauid [were] first at the kyngys hond. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* 2066 Al the grettest of that lond Because of mede were at his hond. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa marrit Women* 12, I hard . . . Ane hie speiche, at my hand. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 136 The Gibeonites . . . were at hand unto the Levites in the meane offices about the . . . Temple. 1619 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Lidia Webb . . . nowe at her owne hand, her parents being all dead. 1700 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 130 The proprietors did not set up a government at their own hands but were authorized.

† j. At the hand(s) of: from the hands of; from. (Expressing the immediate source, after such verbs as receive, take, find, seek, require, etc. See AT 11.)

a 1035 *Laus of Cnut* 1. c. 22 To onfonne . . . et bisceopes handa. c 1200 ORMIN 9261 To wurrpenn fullthnedd at his hand. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* ii. 10 Seing we haue receaved prosperite at the honde of God. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Visitation of Sick*, You may fynde mercy at our heavenly fathers hande. 1663 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 288 The King would take it very ill at their hands, 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. iii, The many little favours, received . . . at his hands. 1768-1884 [see AT prep. 11 b]. 1893 F. W. MATTLAND in *Trails Social Eng.* ii. 165 He had just received the Christian faith at the hands of Roman missionaries.

26. By hand.

a. With the hand or hands; by manual action or labour, as opposed to machinery, or to natural processes.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. a Tim.* 21 The ghospell, whiche I deluyered vnto thee, deluyder likewise by handes vnto others. 1592 T. TIMME *Ten Eng. Lefers* Gij, They bring up by hand crammed and franked foules and beastes. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 204 May I fish for the Gudgeon by hand. 1683 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 163 A very great bark, so even, that it seems to have been done by hand. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 89 ¶ 6, I was bred by hand. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 278 Implements employed in the preparation of flax by hand. 1861 DICKENS *G. Expect.* ii, She had brought me up 'by hand'. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/2 Embroidery done by hand.

b. By, past, aside (as in to put by hand); usually pred. or adj. laid aside, done with, disposed of; past, finished, over. Sc.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1830) 199 Many ells and inches of the short thread of your life are by-hand since I saw you. *Ibid.* 1. xi. (1664) 32 The greatest part but play with Christianity, they put it by hand easily. 1783 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot. Dial.* 53 (Jam.) A good thing by-hand: a good thing over.

c. By the hand: expeditiously, readily, straight-way. (Cf. from hand 28 a.)

1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. ix. § 1. (1669) 38/2 That they should grow rich by the hand.

27. For one's own hand. For one's own interest or benefit, on one's own account.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, 'I fought for my own hand', said the Smith. 1865 TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 218 Each But sought to rule for his own self and hand. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* ix. 92 Lesbos was occupied by adventurers, who were fighting for their own hand.

28. From hand.

† a. 'Out of hand', at once, immediately. [Cf. *Ger. von der hand.*] Sc. Obs.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 607 The Danis . . . Wand sail to top, and sailitt syne fra hand. 1535 LYNDESAI *Satyre* 440 Gude sirs, I sall be reddie, evin fra hand. 1550 *Freiris of Berwick* 378 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 297 The caponis als 3e sall ws bring fra hand. 1558 in *Miscell. of Woddr. Soc.* (1844) 265 Fra hand, eftir that the mater wes schawin to me, I persauit.

† b. Out of reach, away, off. Obs.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 15 b, And the reason heereof is not farre from hand.

29. In hand.

a. lit. (Held or carried) in the hand.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 338 With a bow in honde. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 110 Cupide the king, wyth bow in hand. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 61 With sword in hand. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 230 With brush in hand and pallet spread. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 3 Suppose that it went cap in hand to every Government in Europe. *Mod.* There sat a reporter pencil in hand to take down his words.

† b. In hand, in one's hand: (led) by the hand, or by a string, or the like. Obs.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 213 And from a fer com . . . The god of love and in his hande a queene. 1423 JAS. I *Kings* G. 79 Ech in his stage, and his make in his hand. 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vii. [vi.] 47 Panthus . . . in his hand also Harling him eftir his litle nevo, Cumnia. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 126 s. v. *Dogge-draw*, A Hound that hee leadeith in his hand. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 21 Trot him about in your Hand a good while: Then offer to Mount. 1783 C. A. BURNET in *Mad. D'Arbyle's Early Diary* (1889) II. 205, I charged him to bring his sister in his hand. 1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myster. Warm.* II. 237 Bringing your friend in your hand.

† c. In hand: in the company or presence of a person, or in attendance on him. To come in hand: to present oneself, appear. To hold in hand: to attend on. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2239 (Edinb.) Firste sale be descenciune, are antecriste sal cum in hande. *Ibid.* 2432 (Cott.) Pe king . . . commaunded . . . Men suld him mensk and hald in hand. *Ibid.* 3916 Ilkan wit ower went in hand.

d. In actual or personal possession, at one's disposal; † in early use, Under one's authority, subject to one; in one's charge; in custody. (Also in hands.)

c 1200 ORMIN 17990 Pe Fadert . . . hafeþ þiffenn himm inn hand To weldenn alle þingess. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15813 Petre was in hand nummen for forfait he had don. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 22 Cristen men ware wont for to hafe þat citee in hand. c 1530 A bird in hand [see BIRD sb. 6]. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 86 Promised to give hym a greate somme of money . . . and gave hym . . . halfe in hand. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 22 The Milesian . . . being in hand to the Kings people, escaped away naked to the Grecians. 1627 J. CARTER *Exp. Serm.* Mount 38 It lyeth us in hand, seriously to consider what our practice is. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* 1. vii. (1810) 98 Then Desmond O Conner layed hold upon James Fitz Thomas, and said, My Lord you are in hand. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. (1695) 146 Apt to judge a little in Hand better than a great deal to come. 1751 *Affect. Narr.* Wager 43 With a little yet in Hand, we were almost starving. 1844 M. HENNELLY *Soc. Syst.* 50 To make . . . purchases . . . according to convenience and cash in hand. 1884 CURTIS *Price in Law Times Rep.* L.I. 157/2 His scrupulous desire to keep the mansion-house in hand. *Mod.* You may keep the offer in hand till the 20th.

† e. In expectation or suspense (with hold, keep). Obs.

c 1360 CHAUCER *De the Blaunche* 1019 Hyr lust to holde no wyght in honde. c 1374 — *Troilus* II. 426 (477) But that I nyl not holden hym yn honde. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxxviii. 152 Not to hold him longer in hand. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xviii, The rogue-lawyers, after taking fees, and keeping me in hand for years.

f. In process; being carried on or actually dealt with in any way. (See also take in hand 42.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 115 It shal be doon, quod Symkyn . . . What wol ye doon whil that it is in hande? c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 147 Som what is in hand, what ever it meyn. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 757 No warre in hande, nor none towarde. 1866 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 22 The matters or newes in hand amongst us. 1692 LD. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Sweden* 109 Though it be something foreign to the Matter in hand. 1779 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. vii, Having much business in hand. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. xi. 332 He . . . gave his whole attention to whatever he had in hand. 1895 *Manch. Guard.* 19 Oct. 4/8 The work . . . is now well in hand.

g. In hand with: occupied or engaged with, dealing with; in conference with, endeavouring to persuade (also in hands with). Obs. or dial. † In hand to do something: occupied in doing it. Obs. (See also to go in hand with, 39.)

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxii, I shal neuer be at ease in my herte tyl I be in handes with them. 1509 BARCLAY *Skyff of Folyis* (1874) II. 25 Another with Grece and Ceyll is in honde. 1515 SUFFOLK in *State Papers Hen. VIII* (For. & Dom.) II. 1. 26 The Queen was in hand with me the first day I came], and said she must be short with me. 1539 BIBLE (Great P.) vi. 2 Myne enemies are daylye in hande to swallow me vp. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 111 Is it not a great vanitie, that a man cannot heartily welcome his friend now, but straight they must be in hand with Tobacco? 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 598 Zerubbabel, who is now in hand to build the Temple. 1635 LAUD *Wks.* (1860) VII. 116 For the statutes, I am in hand with them. 1825-80 JAMIESON *s.v.*, He's in hands w' Jean.]

h. In hand: under control, subject to discipline. (Originally a term of horsemanship, cf. b.)

1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 64 They will have their horses in hand . . . with their heads well up. 1856 *Athenaeum* 6 Dec. 1491 An Irishman . . . who has been kept well in hand at a tight University in his calf-days. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iv. 151 If he had strong passions . . . he kept them well in hand.

i. Preceded by a numeral denoting a number of draught horses, etc. driven by one person. See FOUR-IN-HAND.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 2/1 An eight-in-hand team.

† j. In any hand: in any case, at any rate: = 25 g. Obs.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 45 Let him fetch off his drumme in any hand. 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guesman d'Alf.* II. 150, I would not in any hand . . . he should slip his necke out of the collar.

30. Of . . . hands.

a. Of one's hands (rarely hand): in respect of one's actions, of action, of valour in fight: usually with valiant, proper, etc. A man of his hands: a man of valour, skill, or practical ability. arch.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7 O brut þat bern bald of hand. 13. Coer de L. 2092 Three gentill barouns of England, Wise of speech, doughty of hand. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 481 This Schir Eduard . . . Wes of his handis a nobill knyght. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xvii, Ye are . . . the man of moost prowess of your handes luyng. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. iii. 130 Mony thousand doughty men of handis. c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 73 in *Babees Bk.* 84 A man of his handes with hastynesse Should be as tyme be fyld. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 27 He is not tall a man of his hands, as any is between this and his head. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 47 He loved sword and buckler men, and such as our Fathers were wont to call men of their hands. 1886 SIR F. POLLACK *Oxford Lect.* iv. 108 Learning to be a man of your hands with another weapon or two besides.

† b. Of all hands: on all hands (see 32 h), on all sides, on the part of every one; also (quot. 1588) in any case. Obs.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VII, 6b, Callyng him of al handes kyng. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 219 Of all hands must we be forsworne. 1621-31 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 45 Then there is 'joy', 'great joy', of all hands. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 260 Both are own'd of all hands to be spurious.

31. Off hand.

a. See OFF-HAND. b. Off one's hand(s): out of one's charge or control. To take off one's hands: to relieve one of the charge or responsibility of.

1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 1. cxx. (1675) 394 The scattered Flock once committed to me, and now taken off my Hand by himself. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. ii, He has seemed to make his wench rich, only that I might take her off his hands. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 81 Good Masters, who had taken off of his hands more Flesh in that time . . . than he had sold in some years before. 1765 FOOTER *Commissary* 1. Wks. 1799 II. 9 A friend of the lady's will take the child off her hands. 1889 *The County* xxii, I have taken him off your hands.

32. On hand, upon hand.

a. In one's possession; in one's charge or keeping: said of things, or of work or business which one has to do. To have on hand: to have with one; to be charged with, have the care or responsibility of; to have in order to deal with or dispose of; to be about or engaged on.

c 1025 *Interl. v. Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 75 Swa hwylce þinc on handum mid hælicum ofoste si becumen. c 1205 LAY. 248 Al þat lond þat Eneas heore fader hefde on hond. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 94 Thou hast on honde such a game. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xvii, These xi kynges haue more on hand than they are ware of. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xi b, It only lyeth you vpon hande to fyght manfully. 1815 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* I. 59 We haue other matters on hands. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 470 If he possessed in India any money on loan or merchandize on hand. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. ix, The abode . . . which had so evidently hung long on hand. *Mod.* We haue at present a large stock of tweeds on hand.

† b. Said of evil, harm, etc. affecting a person.

To have on hand: to have to bear or suffer. Obs.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 192 Þet ure eldre misduiden, we habbeþ uuele on honde. c 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 62 Fader, what harm es þe on hand. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 12 For ever he hath drede upon honde.

† c. In or into one's presence; present; at hand. To bring on hand: to bring in, introduce. To nigh on hand: to draw nigh, approach. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4937 Sargantz send i son on hand þat in þair gare mi god þai fand. *Ibid.* 10680 To bring a custom neu on hand. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11362 Noy . . . neghis on hond. *Ibid.* 12265 Onone come the night & neghit vpon hond. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4791 A new note neghis on hand.

† d. On (an) hand: favourably, prosperously.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Here tuder swiðe wecð and wel þicð and goð wel on hond. c 1205 LAY. 22313 Wind heom stod an honde. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1649 Me þunc þat þu me gest an honde.

† e. At hand; in attendance (U.S.).

1826 OLDMSTED *Slave States* 372 The slaves they had employed never would be on hand, when the hour for relieving came. 1887 J. HAWTHORNE *Trag. Myst.* x, Jonson proposed to be on hand again before breakfast. 1891 *Chicago Inter Ocean* 16 Feb., I heard that he was about to make a sale, and I was on hand.

† f. On in time, as time goes on. Obs.

c 1205 LAY. 7165 Þeos children weoxen an hond þat heo mihten halden lond. *Ibid.* 12711 Ah þene nome hit losede an hond. a 1285 *Ancr. R.* 326 Þe wunde þet euer wurðeð an hond. c 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 933 On hand Mani man wepen sare For ransoun to yrland.

g. On, upon, one's hands (rarely hand): resting upon one as a charge, burden, or responsibility, or as a thing to be dealt with or attended to; opp. to off one's hands.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 134, I haue wife and children vpon my hande. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1167 Kersels, and Collons, lay on their handes. 1639 T. BRUGHS *tr. Camus Mor. Relat.* 214 Seeing three men upon his hands, what could he doe? 1700 T. BROWN *tr. Fresny's Amusem.* Ser. & Com. 48 Persons . . . that have a great deal of Idle Time lying upon their Hands. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 78 That night, a child might understand, The Deil had business on his hand. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fenn. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 110 Were we thrown a little more on our own hands. 1889 J. S. WINTER *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 158, I have this house on my hands till next October.

h. On all hands, on every hand: on all sides, in all directions, to or from all quarters.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kind. & Commu.* (1603) 105 They are oppressed on all hands. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. ii. 86 The Grace of Heauen, Before, behind thee, and on every hand Enwheele thee round. 1700 DRYDEN *Prof. Fables* (Globe) 506 It is agreed on all hands that he writes even below Ogilby. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. iv, I have heard it on all hands. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. vii. vii. 66 The shameful servility of some, the immoral life of others, the bigotry of almost all, repelled him on every hand. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 227/2 It is admitted on all hands.

i. On (the) one hand, on the other hand, are used (besides the physical sense 4) to indicate two contrasted sides of a subject, circumstances, considerations, points of view, etc.

1638 BAKER *tr. Balsac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 55 My mother . . . being sicke on one hand, and my selfe on the other. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 434 We are obliged to depart without our Money: But on the other hand, the next time we come hither, we are sure to be honestly paid. 1711 ANDISON

Spect. No. 101 ¶ 2 If men of eminence are exposed to censure on the one hand, they are as much liable to flattery on the other. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. v. § 5 But there is a danger of mistake in our judgment of books, on the other hand also. 1871 SMILES *Charact.* i. (1876) 10 Either being elevated on the one hand, or degraded on the other. *Mod.* This is the larger; on the other hand, its flavour is not quite so fine.

† j. So formerly on either hand, on some hands, on this hand. *Obs.*

1655 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 205 Here we live with men, yea beasts, yea, if (on some hands) I should say with incarnate Devils, I should not [etc.]. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sac.* ii. vii. § 2 It is no question on either hand whether God may require these things or no. 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 188 On this hand I would not choose a very shy and cold behaviour.

k. On any hand: see 25 g.

33. Out of hand.

a. At once, immediately, straight off; without premeditation, suddenly; extempore.

13.. Gaw. & Gr. *Knt.* 2285 Dele to me my destiny, and do hit out of honde. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) 1. 214 Redde him of his lyff out of hand a-non. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. lxxviii. 427 Aconit is. very hurtful to mans nature, and killeth out of hande. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus*, *Antiq.* xv. xi. (1733) 413 Salome and her Faction were Good and Nail for dispatching her out of Hand. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 82 Bid him finish the business out of hand. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vii. 114 She will marry you out of hand after a three months' engagement.

b. The opposite of *in hand* (in various senses: see 29): No longer in process; done with; not led by the hand; from or as a result of some treatment (quot. 1823); out of or beyond control.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 107 Were these inward Wares once out of hand, Wee would (deare Lords) vnto the Holy-Land. 1807 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 513 Do what you have to do at once, and put it out of hand. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Anusem.* 153 Through repeated with muratic acid also, it comes out of hand in a most enviable state of whiteness. 1883 W. E. NORRIS *No New Thing* III. xxxiv. 223 Your temper seems to have got rather out of hand.

34. To hand.

a. Within reach, accessible, at hand; † near, close by, close up, to close combat (*obs.*); into one's possession or presence. (See also to come to hand, 37 a.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1235 Sli[k] clathes als sco had to hand. *Ibid.* 1412 His sisters served him to hand. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1508 He was folye to prece to honde. c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 992 Pfor be his massageris sente he me to hande Al my sustenauns. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 8 By this the dreadful Beast drew nigh to hand. *Ibid.* ii. vi. 19 Him needed not long call; shee soone to hond Her ferry brought. 1750 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 II. 166, I sent this essay . . . and have since heard nothing of it, which makes me doubt of its getting to hand. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huts. Lect.* Ser. i. iv. 69 Evidences ready to hand.

b. To hand, to one's hand: into subjection, under control.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 241 Alexander . . . at last wane the horse to hand. c 1630 *Riskon Serv.* *Devon* c 266 (1870) 275 He . . . brought the hawk to hand. 1720 DE FOR. *Singleton* iv. (1840) 63 Some of these they had brought so to their hand, that they taught them to go and come.

c. To (unto) one's hand(s): ready for one, without exertion on one's own part.

1581 W. CHARKE in *Confer.* iv. (1584) Ffij b, I English it to your hande, because you deale not with the Greeke. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 29 What thou would'st do Is done vnto thy hand. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. 53 The Court of Rome had done that to their hands. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Commodus* i. 188 The Work is done to your Hands already by your Father. 1855 BROWN-ING *A Light Woman* xiv, Robert Browning, you writer of plays, Here's a subject made to your hand!

35. Under hand.

† a. In subjection, under control or rule; under one's charge or care. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 642 (Cott.) Dis ilk folk. . . Pat moyses had vnder hand. c 1340 *Ibid.* 4261 (Trin.) Ioseph. . . hap his godes vndir honde.

b. Secretly, stealthily: see UNDERHAND.

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* iii. iii. Wks. 1878 I. 92 He does it under hand. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* (1707) 49 Selling this Liquor by their Emissaries under-hand.

c. Under one's hand(s): under one's action, charge, care, or treatment.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxi. 20 He that smyteth his seru-uaunt. . . that he dye vnder his handes. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 72 As a Physician doth to see many patients dying under his hands. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 16 We had a Man, who had lost a Limb. . . under our Hands to cure.

d. Under the hand of: with the signature of. (Cf. 17.)

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. vii. (1810) 98 Letters which were intercepted and brought to mee (under the Presidents hand). 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 70 An especial Order under my hand. 1796 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 309 The Lady . . . gave it my Wife, without any thing under my Hand. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 125/1 The rule which makes it necessary to stamp with a sixpenny stamp an agreement under hand only.

Unto one's hand: see 34 c. Upon hand: see 25 g, 32 g.

36. With . . . hands.

† a. With one's hands, with (seventh, twelfth, etc.) hand: by oath, by the testimony of (seven, twelve, etc.) witnesses. (See Du Cange s.v. *juramentum*.) *Obs.*

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1484 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 43 He welbe at all tymes redy to prove and make good eythere upon a book or els with his handes. 1609 *Leges Marchiarum* in *Stat. Scott.* i. 84/2 He sall purge him perof at pe merchis. . . with pe seyvnt hand. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 472 The Abbot with his twelfth Hand. . . should swear.

b. With both hands (fig.): with all one's might; † fully, freely (quot. 1624). (See also to play with both hands, 40.)

[1340 HAMPOLLE *Pr. Cons.* 1258 Pe world . . . Agayn us fighes with twa handes.] 1611 BIBLE *Micah* vii. 3 That they may doe euill with both hands earnestly. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* viii. 118 All this is yielded with both hands. 1871 L. CARROLL *Through the Looking-Glass* ix. 188 You couldn't deny that, if you tried with both hands.

* With verb and preposition. (See also bear in hand (BEAR v. 3 e), bring on h. (32 c above), come in h. (29 c), have in h., on h. (29 f, 32 a, b), hold in h. (29 c, e), take off one's hands (31 b).)

37. Come to hand.

a. To come to one, or within one's reach, to arrive, to turn up; to be received or obtained.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19893 Pan com paa thre men him to hand. c 1400 *Soudowe Bab.* 2401 Thai slouen down pat came to honde. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 782 To put on such harness as came next to their handes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1658) 72 The common people . . . eat whatsoever comes to hand. 1807 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 101 The enclosed letter . . . came to hand yesterday. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 358 Seizing any weapon that comes to hand.

b. Come to (one's) hands: to come to close quarters, engage hand to hand. (Cf. 25 f.)

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 257 The battell come to their handes. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 74 Who came to hands, before the whole Armie ioyned. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 237, I want to come to my hands with them, and be done.

† 38. Fall in hand(s). *Obs.* (Cf. 29 f, g.)

† a. To fall to blows; to come to words with. (Also fall on hand(s). *Obs.*)

1448 *Paston Lett.* No. 60 I. 74 When they met to gyder, they fell in handes togyder, and [Sir Robert] smoth hym. . . with hys sord. *Ibid.* No. 711 III. 79, I felle on hande with hym for Matelack. Kerre. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1224/1 She fell in hand with hym and all to rated him. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 275 His wife fell in hand with him, and asked him; What will you do, list you not to put forth your selfe as others doe?

† b. Fall in hands with, or to do something: to set about, take in hand. *Obs.*

1590 MORE *Dyaloge* 30b/1 Or he fall in hand wyth the tone or the tother. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) II. 83 King Stephan . . . fell in hand to besiege the residue of those places which the rebels kept. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* to Neither . . . were we the first that fell in hand with translating the Scripture into English. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 141 Neaver to fall in hands with mole catching till St. Marke day bee past.

† 39. Go in hand, on hand. *Obs.* (Cf. 29 f, g.)

† a. Go in hand with, or to do something: to engage or deal with, be about; to proceed with.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1323/2 Our Sauour forthwyth went in hande wyth the instytutyng of . . . the blessed Sacramente. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. i. (1877) 1. 38, I will . . . go in hand with the limits. . . of our severall sees. 1639 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 124 [That] he should . . . go in hand with it himself, with all convenient care and speed.

† b. To come to be dealt with or treated. *Obs.*

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (c 1600) 159 b, When Atreus part should goe in hand [cum tractaretur Atreus].

† 40. Play on (or with) both hands. To practise double-dealing, act with duplicity. *Obs.*

1549 *Compt. Scot.* xi. 89 The kyng of ingland playit vitth baythit the handis. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 358 He slew. . . King of the Hunnes, for playing on both hands.

† 41. Stand (one) in (or on) hand. To concern; to be incumbent on; to be the duty or business of. (Cf. 32 g.)

c 1555 *Fisher's Life* lf. 118 It standeth vs in hand. . . to prostrate ourselves before him. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin* on *Deut.* Pref. Ep. 3 It standeth us on hand to strengthen ourselves in the infallible certaintie of the holy Christian Religion. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 89 It stood him in hand to stand upon his guard. 1786 I. PERKINS *Poem* in H. R. Stiles *Bundling* (1869) 99 Sence it doth stand each one in hand To happyfy his life.

42. Take in hand, † on hand. To take the charge or responsibility of; to set oneself to carry out or deal with; to undertake; sometimes *spec.* to undertake the discipline, care, or cure (of a person).

a. with simple obj.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25928 Pis hali wark j tak on hand. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 268 Wedding is the hardest band That ony man may tak on hand. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 34 Where dedly werre is taken on honde. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cji. 4, I wil take no wicked thinge in honde. 1581 PRITTE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 22 To morrow . . . we wil take againe our matter in hand. 1608-11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* ii. § 12 Before I take any man in hand, I will know whether hee be a thorne or a nettle. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. iii. Very obedient to me she was when a little child, before you took her in hand. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xi, I've taken you in hand. *Mod.* It is a difficult task that you have taken in hand.

b. with inf. (arch. or dial.)

1307 *Elegy* *Edu.* I, v, That oure kyng hede take on honde, Al Engelond to 3eme ant wyssse. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 143 To take an hond a3en hym to take pe fyfte. 1596 TIN-DALE *Luke* i. x For as moche as many have taken in hond to compyle a treatise off thoo thynges. 1676 HOBBS *Libad*

i. 268 T'appease Achilles I will take in hand. *Mod. (north. dial.)* He took in hand to inform the others.

*** With verb governing hand. (For other phrases, as BEAR a hand, FORCE (a person's) hand, HOLD (one's) hand, JOIN hands, KISS the hand, LAY hands on, LEND a hand, SET hand (to, on), SHAKE hands, STRIKE hands, TRY one's hand, WASH one's hands of, etc., see the verbs. To have a hand in: see 3 b above. To show one's hand: see 23 d.)

43. Change hands. To substitute the left hand for the right and the converse; to pass from one hand to another, from one person's hand or possession to another's (cf. 2).

1670, 1732 [see CHANGE v. 2]. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 100 The property in the soil must change hands. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 160 The whole soil would soon change hands.

44. Give (one's) hand.

a. To present or hold out the hand to be grasped, in token of salutation, bargaining, etc.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 320 Giue me your hands, God send you ioy, Petruchio, 'tis a match. 1601 — *Jul. C.* v. v. 49 Giue me your hand first. Fare you wel my Lord. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 114 She gave him a hand so cool and still that Christopher . . . was literally ashamed to let her see and feel his own.

† b. fig. To give hands: to consent, agree (to); to pledge oneself. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 24 So they all gaue hands to this opinion, saue onely Aristotle. 1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 432 So they gave him their hands to be subject to him.

45. Make a hand.

a. To make one's profit; to make a success of, to succeed or speed with. Freq. with qualifying adj., as fair, fine (often ironical), good, etc.

1538 LONDON in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 234 They mak ther handes by leesy, sayls of wodde, and of ther plate. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin* on *Deut.* iii. 15/1 All is one with them, so as they may make their hand. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 74 Y' haue made a fine hand fellows? 1669 W. HACKE *Collect. Orig. Voy.* iii. (1699) 69 We should have made a better hand of them. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. App. (1852) 596 Through the disadvantages of their feet by the snow they could make no hand on it. 1737 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii, The farmer. . . concluding I must soon die, resolved to make as good a hand of me as he could. 1808 WINDHAM *Lett.* 21 Oct. in *Sp. Parl.* (1812) I. 98, I do not find that I make much hand (I should rather perhaps say much foot) in walking. 1890 BOLDEWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 90, I don't suppose you'd have made much hand of them by yourself.

b. To make a hand of (with): to make away with, make an end of, 'do for'. *Obs. or dial.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) III. 142 They falling to the spoile made a hand, and therewith departed. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 55 To giue them such medicines. . . as will soone make a hand of them. 1601 HOL- LAND *Pliny* ix. lx, It makes a hand with it, and digesteth it presently. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr. Progr.* 93 He [Moses] had doubtless made a hand of me, but that one came by, and bid him forbear. 1864 CARLILE *Frede. Gf.* xv. v. (1871) VI. 8 Hungarian Majesty . . . attacks Seckendorf furiously. . . in mid-winter; and makes a terrible hand of him. 1887 *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., I mun know about th' markets afore I sell: I dunna want to be made a hand on.

46. Take the hand of. To take hold of the hand which is given or offered; to join hands.

1565 *Child Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 68 The said Roger and Ellin. . . toke handes together. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 376 Come vnto these yellow sands, And then take hands. 1771 MRS. E. GRIFFITH *Lady Barton* II. 274 A pair . . . as firmly united as any that ever took hands, from the first wedding in Eden, down to this present day. *Mod.* Take my hand; I will lead you safely.

**** With adjective qualifying hand.

(For other phrases, as BLOODY hand, EVEN hand, FREE hand, HELPING hand, HIGH hand, LOOSE hand, OLD hand, RED hand, SINGLE hand, STRONG hand, UPPER hand, etc., see the adjectives. See also LEFT hand, OVERHAND, RIGHT HAND, SECOND HAND, etc.)

47. Better hand. † a. Superiority, the 'upper hand'; precedence.

1523 [see BETTER a. 5]. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 243 The name of the Turkes hath gotten the bettre hande, and the other [Saracens] is out of remembrance. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 341 If they might have the better hande of us. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* II. i. To let strong nature have the better hand. 1641 J. TRAPE *Theologia Theol.* 2 That the Gospel should have the better hand of the Law.

b. See 10 b, 45 a.

48. Clean hands. fig. Freedom from wrong-doing, innocence or uprightness of life: see CLEAN a. 3 d.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xvii. 9 The ri3twis sha! holden his weie, and with cleue hondis adde strengthe. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* xxiv. 4 He that hath cleane handes and a pure hert. 1667 *Pepys Diary* 19 May, My Lord Treasurer . . . is said to die with the cleanest hands that ever any Lord Treasurer did. 1896 MORLEY in *Liberal Mag.* Dec. 495 You would go . . . into the councils of Europe with clean hands.

49. First hand. a. At (the) first hand: see 10 c above, and FIRST HAND. † b. At first hand: at first. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. xxxvii. 577 At first hand they wist not what to doe.

†50. **Good hand.** To get or have a good hand against: to get or have a decided advantage over. *Obs.* (See also *make a good hand of*, 45 a.)

1600 *HOLLAND Liby* vii. 253 The other armie... got a good hand against their enemies. 1652-63 *HEVLIN Cosmog.* iii. (1673) 160/f. A prince who since he came to age, hath had a good hand against the Turks.

†51. **Higher hand.** Superiority in contest, mastery. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 758 3ef ha mahen on me þe herre hond habben. 13... *Coer de L.* 5299 And who that haues the heyer hand Have the cyte and al her land. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prof.* 399 If þat he faughte and hadde the hyer honde. c 1450 *Mertin* 124 That he myghte haue the hier honde.

***** With an adverb.

52. **Hand in, out.** To have one's hand in: to be actively engaged, to be in habitual practice, to be at it; to be in practice. *His hand is out:* he is out of practice, not in working order.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 220 Yit efte, whils this hande is in, Pulle ther at with som kyn gyn. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 44 There was no rake-hell... but his hand was in with him, and that he was a copesmate for him. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. i. 137 And if my hand be out, then belike your hand is in. 1667 *BARROW in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 54 Now my hand is in, I will add briefly these theorems. 1749 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) II. cxcviii. 246 Write a line or two of it every day to keep your hand in. 1838 *Craven Dial. s.v.* To have the hand in, to be accustomed to business. 1848 *Mem. Tod of Balerno* 17 There are particular seasons when... his hand is out, when he is unable to wield the pen, when imagination flags. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casabon* 354 Mere exercises to keep his hand in.

53. **Hands off!** *colloq.* Keep off! let (the person or thing) alone! a peremptory order to cease or desist from touching or interference.

1563 *BECON Display. Pop. Masse* Wks. iii. 42 Take this bread, sayth... Christ... Hande of, saye ye papistes. Gape and we will put it in your mouths. c 1592 *MARLOWE Massacre Paris* ii. iv. Hands off, good fellow! I will be his bail. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* i. ii. Hand off, rude ranger!—Sirrah, get you in. 1883 *STEVENS Treas. Isl.* iii. xiv. 'Hands off!' cried Silver leaping back a yard.

54. **Hands up!** An order or direction to people to hold up their hands to signify assent, etc.; also, a robber's, policeman's, etc., order to preclude resistance.

1887 J. HAWTHORNE *Trag. Myst.* xviii. Hands up—every soul of you! *Mod.* (at school). Hands up, those who have the right answer!

***** With another noun.

(See also **HAND AND GLOVE**, **HAND OF GLORY**, **HAND OVER HEAD**, **HAND TO MOUTH**, etc.)

55. **Hand... fist.** a. *Hand over fist* (*colloq.*) = **HAND OVER HAND**.

1880 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweetheart* II. iii. 173 A heavy squall was coming up hand over fist along with the wind. 1884 *L. P. O'Neil Daily Post* 9 Jan. (1885) 6/2 [It] enables... lighter and better rigged whalers to get away from them, as the phrase goes, 'hand over fist'.

b. *Hand to fist* (*colloq.*) = **HAND TO HAND**.

1652-3 *WOOD Life* 4 Mar. Going to the ale-house... they set hand to fist, and drunk very desperately. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* i. (1721) 59 Killing a Lyon and a Bear, Hand to Fist. 1760 *FOOTE Minor* i. Wks. 1799 I. 245 He and Jenny Cummins drank three flasks, hand to fist, last night. 1811 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* Sept. (1894) I. vii. 229 The Edinburgh reviewers have been down on my poor *Dou Roderick*, hand to fist.

56. **Hand and foot** (also in earlier use *f. and h.*, *feet and hs.*, *hs. and f.*) are often found in collocation; usually (now always) in adverbial construction; esp. in phr. to bind hand and foot (in mod. use sometimes *fig.*). To wait upon or serve (to) hand and foot: to wait upon or serve assiduously. (See also *Foot sb.* 26 b.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xi. 44 gebunden foot & hond. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Ibid. þe deað was gebunden handan & fotan. c 1200 *Vices & Virt.* (1888) 17 And binden me, baðe handen and fiet. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14355 Bath fete and hand þar he was bunden. c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B.M. MS.) 70 Sche... seruede hem to hande & fote. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) lviii. To serve him wele to fote and honde. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 56 He is forthwith bound hand and foot. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 502/a The Divisional Court held themselves bound hand and foot by the authorities. *Mod.* They expect to be waited on hand and foot.

57. **Hand... hand.** (See also **HAND IN HAND**, **HAND OVER HAND**, **HAND TO HAND**.)

†a. *Hand by hand, Hand for hand:* = **HAND TO HAND**, at close quarters; side by side. *Hand of hand, hand with hand, to hand and hand, with hand to hand:* = **HAND TO HAND**. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAY. 174* Hond wið honde, fubten þa heze men. 13... *Coer de L.* 4364 Hand be hand to geve bekry. c 1400 *Sowdane Bab.* 394 That that myght fight with hem anon, Honde of honde. 1430-40 *Lydc. Bochas* iv. ix. (1554) 107 The King and he walking hand by hand. 1490 *CANTON Emeydes* liv. 150 To fyghte wyth hym hande for hande. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 371 Tha kings... raid togeth to the town, Hand for hand. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. V. 56b. To get upon the wallies and with hand to hand to grape with his enemy. 1553 *BRENDE O. Curtius* iii. 33 Being enforced to joyne hand for hand, they valiantly used the sword.

b. *From hand to hand:* from one person to another; through a series or succession of hands. (Cf. 10.)

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 18 Their writings came to posteritie... from hand to hand. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 10 The word was given from hand to hand through the company. 1882 *BESANT Revolt of Man* ix. 217 This tract had been circulated from hand to hand.

c. *Hand under hand:* bringing each hand successively below the other, as in climbing down a rope, etc.: the opposite of **HAND OVER HAND**.

1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 92 [He] let himself down, hand under hand, by a rope.

58. **Hand and thigh.** *Old Irish Law.* (See *quot.*)

1873 W. K. SULLIVAN *Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish* I. 172 Ultimately, however, daughters appear to have become entitled to inherit all if there were no sons. The land thus given to a daughter was called 'an inheritance of hand and thigh'. *Ibid.* An explanation of why the estate 'of hand and thigh' was one-third the estate of a *fiath*.

59. **Hand's turn.** *colloq.* A stroke of work.

1828 *Craven Dial. s.v.* She winna do a hand's-turn. 1881 *Queen* LXX. 522/3 She... has to be waited on by the maids rather than doing a hand's turn for herself or you.

***** Proverbial phrases and locutions.

60. a. In comparisons, as *as bare, flat, as one's hand*. b. *Like hand and glove*, etc.: see also **HAND AND GLOVE**. †c. *To have long hands:* see *quots.* d. *To have one's hands full:* to have enough to do or as much as one can do, to be fully occupied. e. *Many hands make light work*.

f. *In the turn(ing) of a hand:* in a moment, instantly (cf. in the twinkling of an eye). g. In other expressions: see *quots.* (To have a hand in the pie: see *PIE*. To play into a person's hands: see *PLAY*.)

a. c 1420 *Siege Rouen in Collect. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 4 Buschys and brerys and boughys they brende And made hyt as bare as my honde. 1876 *BROWNING Nat. Magic* i. The room was as bare as your hand. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 147/1 That coast... is flat as your hand, as we say.

b. 1798 G. WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 129 He... has been as familiar with all... as the hand is with the glove.

c. 1583 *HOLLAND Campo di Fior* 17 What if I should call the theefe? What if I should say that thou hast long hands? 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* vi. His father is a powerful man—bath long hands—reaches as far as he can.

d. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xx. xxii. Ye shalle have bothe your handes full of me. 1625 *MASSINGER New Way* v. i. You shall have your hands full Upon the last incitement. 1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 65 Horn... had his hands full with the main battle. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* (1875) I. xii. 479 The king had his hands full in Poitou.

e. 14... *Sir Beues* 3012 (MS. M.) Thoughte Ascaparde be neuer so starke, Many handes make lyght warke! 1539 *TAVERNER Erasim. Prov.* (1552) 36 Many handes make a lyghte burthen. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* 90 Many handes make light work.

f. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23223 Quils þou moght turn þi hand abute, It suld worth rose witten dute. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Fv. In the turne of an hand: in the twinkling of an eye. a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* i. ii. xxxvi. 289 In the turning of an hand they were all in flames.

g. 1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 133 b. Thou must hold vp thy hand to thine eares for me: that is to say, thou shalt confirme me this by an oath. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. i. ii. 17 He that writes often, shall often receive letters for answer: for one hand washeth another.

III. Attributive uses and Combinations.

61. *attrib.* a. Of or belonging to the hand, as *hand-clasp, -gout, -grasp, -guard, -reach, -skill, -touch, -turn, -wave*, etc. b. Worn on the hand, as *hand-fetter, -ring, -ruffle, -shackle*.

1887 *JEFFERIES Amaryllis at the Fair* 85 Books... bound in the best style of 'hand-art. 1583 *STANFURTH Aeneis* iv. (Arb.) 105 Fayth plighted in 'hand-claspe. 1897 *HALL CAINE Christian* xi. Their hands met in a long hand-clasp. 1616-61 *HOLYDAY Persius* 325 When the knotty 'hand-gout has once broken their joyns. 1893 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 2/1 Losing their foothold and 'handgrasp on the ladder ways. 1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* viii. 128 At the handle the shaft [of the lance] passed through a small circular shield, or 'hand-guard (called a vamplate). 1637 *Bp's Transcr. of Register S. Geo. Martyr* (Canterbury), (Signed) William Wellton by W his 'hand mark. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* ix. 258 At his side Within 'hand-reach his sword. 1845 *JAMES A. Neil* ii. His collar and 'hand-ruffles were of lace. 1549 *HOOPER to Commandm.* xi. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 405 A manacle or 'handshackle to keep them from doing of ill. 1883-4 J. G. BUTLER in *Bible-Work* II. 131 Daily labor, 'hand-toil or brain-toil. 1850 *Bentley's Q. Rev.* July 544 When it comes to shifts and 'hand-turns... we are utterly at a stand.

c. That is or may be held or carried in the hand, portable; as *hand-anvil, -bag, -camera, -candle, -candlestick, -lamp, -lantern, -lexicon, -litter, -mirror, -net, -screen, -specimen, -spectroscope, -tray*, etc.

1880 *MISS BRADDO Just as I am* xlv. She had her waterproof... and a 'hand-bag. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 6/1 The two travellers... stowed their 'hand-baggage away in their compartment. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 1 Both to the stay-at-home and the tourist the 'hand camera has become a necessity. 1881 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1706/8 One large Candlestick and Socket, one 'hand Candlestick, Snuff-pan, and Snuffers. 1892 A. HEALES *Archit. Ch. Denmark* 31 A king is holding up a similar 'hand-cross. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Jan. 5/1 With a 'hand-eye-glass disposed across the nose. 1895 *STORY-MASKELINE Crystallog.* viii. § 1. 388 The contact or 'hand-goniometer. 1869 *DUNN Midn. Sky* 8 He has furnished himself with a 'hand-lamp. 1862 *MAREH Eng. Lang.* iii. 49 In a 'hand-lexicon of any modern tongue. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 162/1 An ivory backed 'hand-mirror. 1795 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 16 A little 'hand nest of drawers.

1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xxiv. 243 Birds... caught in their little 'hand-nets. 1891 D'O. CARTE in *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 1/3 There were some 3000 'hand-properties employed in 'Ivanhoe', and 10 scenes. 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 342 Painted shells and roses... on card-racks and 'hand-screens. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 198 By the examination of 'hand specimens. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* lxix. 418 The 'hand-spectroscope of Huggins. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 228 A payre of 'hand-trayes. 1535 *COVERDALE Num.* xxxv. 18 Yf he smyte him with an 'handweapen of wodd.

d. *Managed or worked with the hand* (sometimes *spec.* with one hand); driven or operated by manual power, as distinguished from that of an animal or a machine; as *hand-bat, -bellow, -besom, -brake, -card* (in cotton-spinning), *-comb, -drill, -flail, -harpoon, -hook, -lathe, -lever, -mangle, -mell* (= mallet), *-mortar, -piercer, -pump, -punch, -quern, -rake, -rope, -sail, -shears, -shell, -sledge, -tool, -wagon, -wheel*, etc. e. Made or done by hand, as *hand-embroidery*.

1781 *SMEATHMAN in Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 181 note, Beaten level... with their feet and a kind of 'hand-bat or beetle. 1665 *HOOKE Microgr.* 23 Blowing now and then the Coles with 'hand-Bellows. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 4/4 To stop the train at the proper place by the application of the ordinary 'hand-brake only. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 273/1 Carding... was performed by a pair of 'hand-cards upon the knee. 1882 *Encycl. Dict.* I. 685/2 The silvers are made by 'hand-combs. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4712/4 Several Persons... did attempt to murder... Mr. Stone... wounding him with a 'Hand-Crow. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 431 The seed must be drilled by a 'hand-drill. 1879 *STAINER Music of Bible* 149 It was a tambour, timble, or 'hand-drum. 1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 233 The 'hand-harpoon is placed upon the neck or rest with its stock. 1765 *CROKER Dict. Arts & Sc.* 'Hand-Hook, an instrument used by smiths to twist square iron. 1882 *PEBOBY Eng. Journalism.* xv. 107 He used to... make use of his mother's 'hand-mangle to work off impressions of type. 1600 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 133 For a 'handmell, and crosspin of iron, to mend or make bald-rigs for our bells. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4059/3, 2 Hawtizers, and 100 'Hand-Mortars. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 26 Whether they draw Water with Buckets, or 'Hand-Pumps, or Chain-Pumps. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Judg.* xvi. 21 Heton hine grandan æt hira 'hand-cwyne. 1878 *LEEKY Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 26 The only mills for grinding corn were hand-querns, turned by a woman's hand. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 28 A man or woman folowthe the mower with a 'hand-rake halfe a yarde longe, with, vii. or viii. teth. 1495 *7 Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1896) 267 'Hand-ropes—xviii; takes for the mayne sayle—ii; a 1698 TEMPLE (J.), The seamen will neither stand to their 'handails, nor suffer the pilot to steer. 1881 *DU CHAILLU Land Midn.* Sun II. 256 The women were up and busy sharpening the 'hand-scythes. 1876 *FOX BOURNE Locke* II. xi. 193 The coin being cut with 'hand-shears, and stamped with hand-hammers. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) IV. 53 (Stanf. s.v. *Granada*) They tossed their granadoes or 'hand-shells among us. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xxv. 249 They have given us 'hand-sledges for our baggage. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 255/2 The ore are generally brought to surface by means of a common 'hand-whim.

62. a. *objective and obj. genitive, as hand-binder, -clapping, -kissing, -spoiler, -warmer, -washing; -wringing* adj.

1585 *HIGINS tr. Junius' Nomenclator* 106/2 *Manice*... manils, or 'handbinders. 1838 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) IV. 144 If rumour and 'hand-clapping could be credited. 1888 D. C. MURRAY *Weaker Vessel* i. A dropping fire of hand-clapping. 1868 *YATES Rock Ahead* iii. v. The ladies exchanged sweet 'handkissings. 1836 E. HOWARD R. *Reefers* xxvi. I brought up to her the penitent 'hand-presser. 15... *Aberd. Reg.* V. 15 (Jam.) Maisterfull and violent 'handputting in his dekin. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* Extra 24 July 14/2 'Hand-warmers fitted with charcoal pans. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 43 The Talmud... devotes one whole treatise to 'hand-washings. 1603 *DEKKER Wonderfull Yeaere* C. You desolate 'hand-wringing widowes.

b. *instrumental* = With the hand, by hand; esp. as distinguished from what is done by machinery; as *hand-coloured* ppl. adj., *-colouring, -comber, -combing, -dressing, -eating, -feed* vb., *-fed, -hidden* ppl. adjs., *-kill* vb., *-laboured, -moulded* ppl. adjs., *-rear* vb., *-reared* ppl. adj., *-rub* vb., *-rubbed, -spun, -turned* ppl. adjs., *-weaver, -weaving, -woven* ppl. adj., *-wrought* ppl. adj., etc.

1796 W. MARSHALL *West. Eng.* I. 142 (E. D. S.) With a Beating-axe... large chips, shavings or sods are struck off... This operation is termed 'hand-beating. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 377/2 The prints... were... finished by 'hand-colouring. 1894 H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 304 This was in the days of 'hand-combing and hand-weaving. 1857 *LIVINGSTONE Trav.* xi. 206, I often presented my friends with iron spoons, and it was curious to observe how the habit of 'hand-eating prevailed. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* I. 421 The snow... render[s] it necessary to 'hand-feed their flocks of sheep. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 191 Cattle, when 'hand-fed. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XI. 404 The joints should be carefully 'hand-filled with fine screened sand. 1899 *TENNISON Vivien* 895 Face 'Hand-hidden, as for utmost grief. c 1575 *Chalm. Air* c. 25 in *Balfour Practicks* (1754) 585 Gif ony Fleshour... slays or 'hand-kills any beif or flesh with his awin handis. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. (1858) 287 This same 'hand-moulded pottery of the bronze period. 1893 G. D. LESLIE *Lett. to Marco* xii. 128 The futility of attempting to 'hand-rear them. 1894 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 6/6 Both with natural and 'hand-reared birds. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 224 'Hand-rub and bandage legs. 1862 *BEVERIDGE Hist. India* III. vii. iii. 101 Two attendants whose duty it was to hand-rub (*shampoo*) their master. 1647 *TRAFF Comm. Matt.* v. 11 There are tongue-

smelters, as well as *hand-smelters. 1898 *Eastern Morning News* (Hull) 16 Feb. 2/8 *Hand-split laths. 1895 *Daily News* 15 June 5/3 A piece of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth. 1884 *Rev. Nat. Ser. Story v.* A profitable crop . . can only be grown by careful *hand-thinning. 1897 *G. Higgins Celtic Druids* 263 *note*, I wish to God our poor *hand-weavers could as easily migrate to Sydney. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 177/2 In *hand-weaving, the weaver suspends his operations from time to time in order to apply dressing to his warp. 1772 A. Young in R. Dossie *Mem. Agric.* (1782) III. 27 [I] *hand-weeded it, Aug. 22d. 1807 *Ann. Reg.* 861 The plants are twice hand-weeded. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 58 Ic to-wurpe bis *hand-worthe tempel. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/1 The train . . was covered with hand-wrought embroidery.

c. *locative*, etc. In or as to the hands; as *hand-bound*, *gyved*, *lopped*, *shackled*, *tied* ppl. adjs. 1c 1600 *Distacted Emb.* i. i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 176 Better *hand-bounde wrastell with the Sea. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. i. i. (1872) 4 A poor Legislative . . had let itself be *hand-gyved.

d. *similitative*, etc., as *hand-footed*, *-high*, *-like*, *-shaped* adjs.

1890 O. CRAWFORD *Round the Calendar* 147 The wall running by the garden paths, *hand-high. 1802 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) 1. 63 The *hand-like conformation of their fore-feet. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 102 Branches widening, *hand-shaped.

63. Special Combs. † *hand-adventure*, a single-handed contest; *hand-alphabet*, an alphabet of signs made by the hands, a 'deaf-and-dumb' alphabet; *hand-buckler*, a small shield held in the left hand to parry an adversary's sword-thrusts; *hand-cannon*, an early portable fire-arm of the cannon type; *hand-car* (U.S.), a light car propelled by cranks or levers worked by hand, used in the inspection and repairing of a railway line; *hand-chair*, a Bath chair; hence *handchairman*, one who draws a Bath chair; *hand-darg* (Sc.), a day's work of manual labour; *hand-drop* (see quot.); † *hand-evil*, gout in the hands; *hand-fight*, a fight at close quarters, or hand to hand; *hand-fish*, a pediculate fish, having the pectoral fin articulated; *hand-flower*, the flower of the *hand-plant* (q.v.) or *hand-flower-tree*; † *hand-friend*, (?) a friend at hand, or who will 'stand by' one in case of need; *hand-gear*, the starting-gear of an engine; *hand-hole*, a hole giving passage for little more than the hand; *hand-in* (Tennis), the person who is serving the ball; † *hand-in* and *hand-out*, the name of a game with a ball in 15th c.; *hand-language*, the art of conversing by signs made with the hands; † *hand-laying* (*hand legging*), imposition of hands, ordination; *hand-lead* (Naut.), a small lead used in taking soundings less than 20 fathoms; *hand-light* (Gardening), a bell-glass (= HAND-GLASS 2); † *hand-loose* a., free from restraint; † *hand-maker*, one who makes gain fraudulently (cf. 45 a); so † *hand-making*; *hand-mast* (see quot.); also *attrib.* as *hand-mast piece*, *spar*; † *hand-muff*, a boxing-glove; *hand-mule* (see quot. 1892); also *attrib.* as *hand-mule spinner*; *hand orchis*, a name for *Orchis maculata*, from the finger-like lobes of the tubers; *hand-out* (Tennis), the person to whom the ball is served; *hand-pin* (Gunnery), see quot.; *hand-plant*, a Mexican tree (*Cheirostemon platanoides*, N. O. *Sterculiaceae*), having large flowers with bright red stamens, which are united at the base and then spread in five finger-like bundles; † *hand-point*, a children's game, the same as *span-counter*; *hand-post*, a guide-post at the parting of roads, a *FINGER-POST*; *hand-promise*, a solemn form of betrothal among the Irish peasantry; *hand-quill*, one of the large pinion feathers of a bird; † *hand-reaching* [cf. Ger. *handreichung*], used by Coverdale for ministration or contribution; *hand-screw* (see quot. 1850); also *attrib.* as *hand-screw-maker*; † *hand-shaft* (see quot.); † *hand-sleeve*, a sleeve reaching to the wrist; *hand-spring*, a summer-sault in which the body is supported by the hands while the feet are in the air; † *hand-stripe* = *HAND-STROKE*; † *hand-stuff*, app. some sort of refuse; *hand-swipe*, a shadoof worked by hand for raising water; † *hand-table*, a writing tablet; *hand-taut* a. = *hand-tight*; *hand-tennis*, tennis in which the ball is struck with the hand, not with a racket; *hand-tight* a., as tight as it can be drawn or fixed by the hand; † *hand-timber*, small wood; *hand-tree* = *hand-plant*; *hand-wave* v., to smooth the surface of (a measure of corn) with the hand, instead of using a strike; † *hand-whip*, a riding-whip; † *hand-wolf*, a wolf brought up by hand.

1649 H. WATSON *Valentine & Orson* xiii. 59 All this *hand-adventure now knitting up in this manner. 1680 *DIDASCALOPOPHUS* viii. 73, I have at last fixt upon a Finger or *Hand-alphabet according to my mind. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 283/1 We shall give his hand-alphabet. 1847-76 *HALLIWELL*, *Hand-cannon, a musket. 1874 *BOVELL*

Arms & Arm. Notes 293 The hand-cannon soon gave place to the hand-gun. 1850 *LYELL and Visit U. S.* II. 14, I left the *hand-car and entered a railway-train, which carried me in one hour into the town. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Sept. 5/1 A relief train carrying hand-cars eventually rescued them from their perilous position. 1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. I.* 37 It seemed to mee a Silla de manos, or easie *hand-Chaire. 1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* 447 *Hand-drop, *Wrist-drop*. A popular term for the paralysis of the hand, induced by the action of lead. 1562 *TURNER Baths* 6 b. It is good . . for the handeuell and fote euell. 1886 *J. HOOKER Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshead II.* 168/1 Whereupon they fell at *hand-fight. 1849 *GROTE Greece* II. ix. (1862) V. 286 A strenuous hand-fight then commenced. 1847 *CARPENTER Zool.* § 564 The *Cheironectes*, or *Hand-fish, bears a strong resemblance to the common Angler in its structure and habits; but its fins are still more capable of motion, enabling it to walk along the ground almost in the manner of quadrupeds. 1822 *C. WELLS Stories after Nature* (1802) 17 There is one thing greater than revenge, and *hand-friend to our cause—it is mercy. 1842 *G. FRANCIS Dict. Arts.* etc. *Hand-gear. 1846 *WORCESTER, Hand-Gear*, an arrangement of levers and other contrivances for opening and shutting the valves of a steam-engine. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports III.* i. v. § 4. 690 If the *hand-in makes one, the game is called vantage. 1477 *Act 17 Edw. IV.* c. 3 Diversez novelz ymaginez Jenez appelez Cloishe Kaylez half Kewle *Hondyn & Hondoute & Quekeborde. 1540 *Order Hen. VIII.* in *Rymer Fœdera* (1710) XIV. 707 Keper aswell of the Playes of Hande oute and al Keyles. 1680 *DIDASCALOPOPHUS* viii. 73 Neither . . is it so proper a medium of interpretation between persons present face to face, as a *Hand-language. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) V. 243 Unwis *hond leggyng is chalenged of be [Pope Leo]. 1745 P. THOMAS *Engl. Anson's Voy.* 314 Sometimes we should have seven Fathom on one Side of the Ship, and no Ground with the *Hand Lead on the other. 1823 *J. M. SPEARMAN Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 384 The hand-lead-line, which is generally 30 fathoms in length, is marked at every 2 or 3 fathoms. 1860 *DELMAR Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 78 A *handlight or bell-glass. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 72/1 Cuttings . . root readily under a small handlight. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leath's Hist. Scot.* v. 304 The people lyke a companie of Wyldie beistes, *hand house. 1549 *LATHMER 3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 97 A *hande maker in hys office, to make his sonne a great man. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasm. Par. Jude* 23 *Handmaking of gaynes, whiche thinge dooth most principally eate the doctrine of Christe. 1830 *MARRYAT King's Own* III. i. 11 We can carry away a top-mast, and make a new one out of the *hand-mast, at sea. 1875 *LASLET Timber* 232 Hand-mast . . is a technical term applied . . to a round spar, holding at the least 24, and not exceeding 72, inches in circumference. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hand-mast-spar, a round mast; those from Riga are . . over 70 feet long by 20 inches diameter. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* 93 In the on-set the combatants wore *hand-muffs. 1834 *H. T. MARTINEAU Moral* II. 59 *Hand-mules are worked in pairs. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Hand-mules, spinning-machinery, driven by steam power and manual labour combined, used in producing yarn. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports III.* i. v. § 4. 690 If the player who fails to return the ball is the server or hand-in, he becomes *hand-out. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 262 Another pin will then be seen in the rear end of the trigger-plate, remove this pin (occasionally this *hand-pin is placed in the reverse way). 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 36 The *Hand plant of Mexico. 1659 *TORRIANO, Al-palmo*, the play our children call, At span-counter, or at *Hand-point. 1791 *J. HAMPSON Mem. Wesley* III. 101 A clergyman is like a *hand-post; if he shew the way, it is not necessary he should walk in it himself. 1830-3 *CARLETON Traits & St., Going to Maynooth* (Cent.), Few would rely on the word or oath of any man who had been known to break a *hand-promise. 1335 *COVERDALE Acts* vi. 1 Their wyddowes were not loked upon in the daylie *handreaching. 1765 *CROKER Dict. Arts & Sc.*, *Hand-Screw, an instrument more usually called a jack. 1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 63 Smith and Hand-screw-maker. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 Hand-screws or jacks. This engine is used to cant beams or other weighty timbers: it consists of a box of elm containing cogged iron wheels of increasing powers. The outer one, which moves the rest, is put in motion by a winch. 1598 *FLORIO, Sommesma*, the length of a span or hand-breadth, a *hand shaft so called of our drapers. 1585 *HIGINS tr. Junius' Nomenclator* 172/1 *Manica*, the *handsleeve: the sleeve of a garment. 1686 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2192/4 A Purple Waistcoat, with narrow Gold Lace on the Hand sleeves. 1875 *W. CARLETON Farm Legends* (1885) 88 He al'ays could . . Make somersets on the mow. *Hand-springs, cart-wheels, an' such. 1895 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 Dec. 437/3 Children . . throwing handsprings and standing on their heads. 1555 *W. WATREMAN Fardle Facions* II. vi. 152 To fighte it oute at *hand stripes. 1690 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2597/4 If any Brown Paper-maker will Buy either Rags, Ropes or *Hand-stuff of the said Company, they may be supplied at the Companies Warehouse. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 314 Dealers in . . what is called hand stuff and old stores. 1862 *RAWLINSON Anc. Mon.* I. 271 The use of the *Hand swipe . . is mentioned by Herodotus and even represented upon the sculptures. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 225/2 *Hand tablys . . pugillaris. c 1860 *H. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 33 Heave *hand taut. 1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* 865 *Hand-tennis still continues to be played . . it is now called fives. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 167 *Hand-tight. A moderate degree of tension on a rope, as to make it straight. 1881 *YOUNG Every Man his own Mechanic* § 443. 194 This tongue should fit the groove somewhat tightly indeed in the manner called by joiners 'hand tight' meaning so tight that it cannot readily be pulled out with the hand. 1664 *Husbandm. Practice* (N.), Fell *hand-timber from the full to the change. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 28/1 Called the *hand-tree, in consequence of its stamens being so arranged as to present an appearance somewhat similar to that of a human hand. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 104 The millers will say that they had as leave haue corne stricken, as soe *handwaved, and left hollowe in the midst. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* II. 533 (Jam.) Measured by hand-waving, i.e. they are stroked by the hand about four inches above the top of the flrot. 1683 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1835/4 One short *Hand-Whip, with a Silver twist about the Handle. a 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Maid's*

Trag. iv. i, Though I am tame . . I may leap, Like a *hand-wolf, into my natural wildness, And do an outrage.

† *Hand*, sb.², var. *ANDE Obs.*, breath.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 775 His nese oft droppes, his hand styntkes.

Hand (hænd), v. [f. *Hand sb.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To touch or grasp with the hand, lay hands on, lay hold of; to work or manage with the hand, manipulate, handle; also *fig.* to deal with, treat of. *Obs.* exc. in technical use: see quotes.

1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. i. 25 If you can command these Elements to silence . . we will not hand a rope more. 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. iii. 63 Let him that makes but trifles of his eyes First hand me. *Ibid.* iv. iv. 359 When I was yong, And hande loue, as you do, a 1721 *Prior Lady's Looking-glass* 29, I hand my oar. 1786 *J. WEDGWOOD in Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 397 What we call handing or slapping the clay, an operation by which its different parts are intermixed. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 414/1 Brought up . . to full perfection by 'handing', i.e. brisk rubbing with the palm of the hand.

2. *Naut.* To take in, furl (a sail).

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 5 The Sailors . . handing in their sailes, and standing on the Decks . . in their wet clothes. a 1622 *SIR W. MONSON Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 364/1 With Ten Sailors to hand the Sails. 1720 *DE FOR Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 239 We were glad to hand all our sails. 1790 *BEATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 192 The mizen top-sail was handed to prevent the mast and rigging from falling about their ears. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., 'They must be handing the maintopsail', I thought.

3. To lead or conduct by the hand; to assist with the hand in mounting a step, alighting, etc.

a 1631 *DONNE* (J.), Angels did hand her up, who next God dwell. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 120 The Sultan and Shawbader handed him out of his Barge. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 15 Our tallest men stood in the deepest place, and handed the sick, weak, and short men. 1764 *FOOTE Mayor of G.* i. Wks. 1799 I. 169 Enter Mrs. Sneak, handed by the Major. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 34 He hands her o'er the stile. 1862 *TROLLOPE Orley F.* xiii, He handed her into the carriage.

4. To deliver or pass with the hand or hands. (Also with adverbs, as *about*, *in*, *over*.)

1650 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. vi. (1658) 298 Judas . . was so near, that our Saviour could hand the sop unto him. 1692 *Royal Proclam.* 13 Sept. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2802/1 Persons who . . shall . . hand or bring any such Libel to the Press. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 3 There were several Satyrs and Panegyrics handed about. 1726 *G. ROBERTS Four Years Voy.* 329, I would hand the Hat and his Arms to him. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 173 You may as well hand me over the money. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* iv, Come, hand in the eatables. 1891 *E. PEACOCK N. Brendon* I. 201 Hilary handed the paper to Sir Sampson.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To deliver, pass, transfer, transmit. Now only with adverbs, as *to hand down*, i.e. to a later generation or age; *to hand on*, i.e. to the next in a series or succession; *to hand over*, i.e. to another's possession, keeping, etc.

1642 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* I. § 49 In a vacuity . . there wants a body or Medium to hand and transport the visible rays of the object unto the sense. 1659 *D. PELL Impr. Sea* 401, I would hand this word unto the Merchants of our Land also. 1692 *E. WALKER Epictetus Mor.*, In praise of Epictetus, Every word . . Your hearers have receiv'd as from an Oracle, And handed down to us. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 176 A Story handed by Tradition. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* ix, The father handed on the work. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 5 His function of chief speaker is handed over to the Pythagorean philosopher.

5. To join the hands of. *rare*.

1643-1881 (see HANDED 3).

† *U. intr.* To go hand in hand, concur. *Obs.*

1624 *MASSINGER Renegado* iv. i, Let but my power and means hand with my will.

Hand and glove, (also with -), *pred.* or *adj. phr.* Also (later) *hand in glove*. In constant close relations; on very intimate terms.

1680 *R. MANSER Narr. Popish Plot* 103 Mrs. Cellier, to whom Mr. Willoughby was such a Croney, that they were hand and glove. 1780 *COWPER Table T.* 173 As if the world and they were hand and glove. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barset* I. xxiv. 206 He's not hand-and-glove with Lord Derby. B. 1799-1800 *BURDON Pursuits Lit.* I. 47 (L.) Our author is here hand in glove with Providence. 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapl. of Fleet* i. iv, The Doctor is . . hand-in-glove with the bishop. 1889 *County xxii*, Priestman and the new Lady Sandilands are already hand in glove.

Hand-ax, *-axe*. An ax to be wielded by one hand; anciently a battle-ax.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 26 He ne dradde no3t þo that handaxe, as it was y sene. c 1300 *Havelok* 2553 Hand-ax, . . gisarm, or spere. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xii. 57 The hand ax schaft ruscht in twa. 1498 *St. Giles' Charters* (1859) Pref. 41 Ane hand-ax or sword. 1886 *J. H. KENNEDY in A. E. Lee Hist. Columbus* (1892) II. 372 The other . . with only a handax and jackplane made a drum cylinder.

Hand-ball.

1. A ball for throwing with the hand.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1771 Se quat I send to þe, son, bi-selfe with to laike, A hatt & a hand-balle, & a herne-panne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 173/1 An Hand balle, *pila manualis*. 1846 *GREENER Sc. Gunnery* 296 Throw a hand-ball against any moveable body, and it will displace that body.

2. A game played with such a ball in a space between two distant goals.

(An annual hand-ball contest (usually on a holiday in spring) is an ancient institution in towns, villages, and parishes in the south of Scotland: see BALL sb.¹ 4 b.)

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxvii. (1887) 105 The litle

handball is counted to be a swift exercise. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antig.* (1870) I 98 It was customary in some churches for the Bishops and Archbishops themselves to play with the inferior clergy at hand-ball . . . even on Easter-day itself. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. 84 The game of handball was indiscriminately played by both sexes. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* XCIV. 256/1 In a large open space reserved for the boys to play handball.

8. A hollow ball of india-rubber punctured so as to emit a spray of fluid when pressed in the hand.

1888 *Med. News* LII. 639 Whether the spray be given with a handball spray apparatus or with a small steam vaporizer. 1896 T. C. ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 305 The handball sprays are used at ordinary temperatures.

† **Hand-band.** *Obs.* [Cf. ON. *handaband* a joining or shaking of hands.] Covenant made by joining hands; covenantal condition, union, or possession.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3915 Wit wijf and child, and al hand-band, Ilkan wit oþer went in hand. 161d. 13428 O wijf for-sok he hand-band. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 43 God gif the to thyn handband The dew of heaven and frute of land.

Hand-barrow. [BARROW sb. 1 a.] A flat, rectangular frame of transverse bars, having shafts or 'trams' before and behind, by which it is carried.

14. . . Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 572/2 *Cenojectorium manuale*, an handberwe. 1511 *Demaundes Joyous* in *Prompt. Parv.* 225/1 note, What thinge shall be hardest to hym to knowe? R. A hand-barrowe, for that he shall not knowe whiche ende shall goo before. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1548/1 Carried from the gale to the place of iudgement, some vpon handbarrowes. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 322 Barrow, is of two sorts; either a Hand-barrow, or a Wheel-barrow. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (1860) 234/1 We could see . . . a dead body borne forth by two persons on a hand-barrow.

† b. A similar flat barrow having a wheel. *Obs.* 1521 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterbury*, For a hand barow whele vjd. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 333 Hand barrowes bothe with wheelles and without wheelles.

c. *Comb.* Handbarrow beggar, a mendicant cripple carried from door to door on a stretcher, as formerly customary in Scotland.

Handbasket. [BASKET sb.] A basket to be carried in the hand.

1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 197 Hand baskettes for brede—ij; Maundes to bere in fleshe—ij. 1583 HOLLY-BAND *Campo di Fior* 97 Buye a salate, and radishes, and cherries. Take the hand-basket. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* III. Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 69, I can see when I see, surely; I don't carry my eyes in a hand-basket. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 281 He prepares the materials at home, and brings them all together in a hand-basket.

attrib. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 339 That their wives be no dish-clouts, nor no hand-basket-sloes, nor no drudges, nor yet slavish people, but fellow-heirs with them of everlasting life.

Handbell. A small bell rung by being swung in the hand, as distinguished from one rung by a bell-pull, bell-rope, etc.

a 1000 *Charter of Leofric in Cod. Dipl.* IV. 275 Nu ða synd . . . upphangene and . . . xii. handbells. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 57/20 A Handbell, tintinnabulum. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 461/2 A Saint Bell, or Hand Bell. is held in a mans hand, and soe rung. 1859 W. COLLINS *After Dark* (Tauchn.) 307 (Hoppe) He took up the hand-bell to ring for lights. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Intro. 43 The abbot or bishop called the brethren together by the sound of a hand-bell.

b. That carried by a town-crier or bellman. c 1500 *Maid Emlyn in Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy) 18 The handbell oþer dyd she tolle, Full great sorowe makeynge. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel.* Gen. (1693) 1066 It passes about like an hand-bell. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. v. Criers rushing with hand-bells: 'Oyez, oyez, All men to their Districts to be enrolled!' 1880 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 4) 130 A hand-bell was rung through the streets when a person departed this life.

c. *spec.* A bell specially constructed with a leathern handle, and the clapper made and attached in a particular way, for handbell-ringing.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as handbell-shaped adj.; also handbell-ringer, one who performs musically on handbells; handbell-ringing, a musical performance executed by a company of ringers with handbells tuned to different notes.

1880 HURST *Horsham Gloss.*, Handbellringer, at Christ-mas handbell ringers go round to different towns or villages with their bells.

Handbill 1. [BILL sb. 1 4.] A light bill or pruning knife.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 127 Take a sharpe hatchet or a handbyll and cut the settes. 1702 EVELYN in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 254 With his handbill and pruning knife.

Handbill 2. [BILL sb. 3.] A printed notice or advertisement on a single page, intended to be delivered or circulated by hand. Sometimes applied to a small bill to be posted on walls, etc.

1753 *World No. 1* 3 Who make their appearance either in hand-bills, or in weekly or daily papers. 1793 *Regal Rambler* 26 Lucifer drew up a most inflammatory handbill. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* II. v. (1862) 152 A large handbill in the post-office window offering a reward of 100l. for the apprehension of a delinquent. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. v. 218 [He] had the indiscretion to circulate a hand-bill from house to house.

Hand-blow, handy blow. [f. HAND sb. + BLOW sb. 1] The form of *handy* found a 1600, as also in *handy-cuff*, *-grip*, *-stroke*, etc., appears

to be due to the co-existence of *handwork* and *handiwork* from 14th c.] A blow with the hand; a cuff. Usually in pl. To come to hand(y)-blows, to come to blows at close quarters; so to fall to, be at hand (or handy) blows.

a. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1138/1 The enimie boldlie approcheth, the pike is offered, to handblowes it commeth. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1597/2 At length through shot . . . scalding water and handblowes they were repelled. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 26 The Enemy came on desperately, even to hand-blows.

b. 1587 HARMER tr. *Beza's Sermon*. 162 (T.) By whose means the matter came to handie-blows. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 114 Belaboured him soundly with handy blowes. 1639 R. WARD *Animadv. War* XIV. i. ccl. An instrument called a Flaile, used . . . when the Enemy is at handy blowes. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s. v. Blow. To come to handy blows, *Cominus pugnare*. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 216 Nought of handy blows I know.

Hand-bolt, sb. ? *Obs.* [BOLT sb. 1 6.] A handcuff. Also fig.

1816 *Trial Berkeley Poachers*, The hand-bolt hurt us. 1831 *Examiner* 467/1 [He] pronounces the nomination boroughs conservative—the hand-bolts of the Commons.

Hence **Hand-bolt v. trans.**, to handcuff.

1816 *Trial Berkeley Poachers* 44 Colonel Berkeley, and several more came up to us, and hand-bolted us. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 22 July 2/3 'Constable, do your duty—handbolt them.'

Handbook (hændbuk). [Found in OE. in form *handbōc*, -bōk, as a rendering of L. *manualis* and Gr.-L. *enchriridion*. But the current word was introduced after Ger. *handbuch* in 19th c.]

A small book or treatise, such as may conveniently be held in the hand; a manual.

† a. in OE. The MANUAL of ecclesiastical offices and ritual. *Obs.*

a 900 *Canons of Ælfred* 21 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 350/15 Ða halgan bec, saltære and pistolbec, sangboc and handboc. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbok* in *Anglia* VIII. 321 Enchriridion þæt ys manualis on lyden & handboc on englisc. a 1100 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 327/26 *Manualis*, handlin oððe handboc. c 1367 *Eulogium Hist.* (1863) III. v. lxxxii. 9 Librum in sinu quod ipse vocabat manuale, quod Anglice vocabat handbok. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 130/1 A booke of his owne making in his owne toong, which in the English speach he [K. Alfred] called a handbooke, in Greeke called it Enchriridion, in Latin a manuale.

b. A compendious book or treatise for guidance in any art, occupation, or study; *spec.* a book containing concise information for the tourist.

1814 (title) A Handbook for modelling wax flowers. 1833 NICOLAS *Chronol. Hist.* Pref. 19 What the Germans would term, and which, if our language admitted of the expression, would have been the fittest title for it, 'The Handbook of History'. 1836 (title) A Hand-Book for Travellers on the Continent [Murray's]. 1838 H. ROGERS *Introduct. Eng. Gram. & Comp.* 70 Such tasteless innovations as 'Morning-land' (*Morgen-land*) for the East, and 'hand-book' (*hand-buch*) for 'manual'. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 649 The compiler of this *Handbook* [Murray's] *Handbook* to N. Italy (we are obliged to use his coined word by way of distinction) does not give the prices. 1863 *Reader* 21 Feb. 190 If by handbook he intends anything of a guide, he has failed in his object.

† **Hand-borow.** *Obs.* [See BORROW sb.] *lit.* 'hand-pledge' or security; according to Spelman, Cowell, and their copiers, a name for one (or each) of the nine sureties associated with the HEADBOROW in a frank-pledge.

(It does not appear where the 16th c. antiquaries got the word, no trace of which has been found in OE. or ME.)

1656 SPELMAN *Gloss.*, *Handborowe*, in *Decuriis* seu *Friborgis* vnus e nouenis est, decimo, quem *Headborow* vocant, suppositus. 1672 MANLEY *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Handborow*, A Surety, a manual Pledge, that is, an inferior Undertaker; for *Headborow* is a superior or Chief Instrument, *Spelm.* 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v. *Head-borough*, The head boroughs were the chief of the ten pledges, the other nine being denominated *hand-borows*, or inferior pledges.

Handbow. [BOW sb. 1] An ordinary bow in which the string is drawn and released by hand, as distinguished from a CROSS-BOW.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* vi. 51 He made all maner ordinance: handbowes, fyrie dartes, raskettes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 Mak redde 30ur corsbolis, hand bolis, fyir speyris. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 160 Neither had they any other weapons but hand-bowes (for crosse-bowes were not then used).

Handbreadth. Also 6 handbreth, -breath, 8—hand's breadth, handsbreadth. A unit of lineal measure in many countries and periods, founded on the width of the adult human hand, a PALM; formerly estimated as one-fourth of a foot, but now as four inches.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vii. 26 The thickness was an handbreth. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 56 A Hande breadth. Conteyninge in it 4 Fingers. A Fote. Conteyninge in it 4 Hande breadth. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxvi. 267 Within nine hand-breadths of the Water. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome*, *Horatius* xlv. The good sword stood a hand-breadth out Behind the Tuscan's head. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Riding Recollect.* iv. (1879) 65 A handbreadth behind the girths.

Handbrede. *Obs. exc. north. dial.* Also 4 handibre(s)de, *erron.* 6 hand-brede, 8 -broad, 8-9 *dial.* -breed. [BREDE sb. 2] = palm.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 158/11 *Palmaris*, span ucl handbred. 1388 WYCLIF *Euch.* xl. 43 The breknis of tho boordis ben of oon handbrede [138s of oon palme].

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2229 Hurttis his herne-pane an haunde-brede large. c 1420 *Palliad. on Husb.* III. 361 Vp to goon Ouer the hed too handbrede is his kynde. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Q v b, Two handbreds from that place. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* II. 1586/55 A handbrode in height. 1726 *Nat. Hist. Irel.* 89 The thickness of two handbrods or thereabouts. 1792 BURNS *Willie's Wife* III, Ae limpin leg a hand-breed shorter. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hand-breed*. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Handbrede*.

Hand-broad, adj. Of the width of a hand.

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. XVIII. viii, A hand-broad cloud. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 10 The hand-broad Cloud shall the expanse bedew. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* III, Ill-lighted by a hand-broad window.

Hand-canter. [CANTER sb. 3] A gentle, easy canter. Cf. HAND-GALLOP.

1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 73 The Whigs . . . have probably made up their minds to carry their Bill through in a hand canter. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Panmix* I. 284 We had seven miles to ride to the city, which we did at a hand canter.

Hand-cart. A small cart pushed or drawn with the hands.

1810 *Hull Improv.* Act 56 Any . . . dray, hand-cart, wheelbarrow. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 44 A man who was selling cabbage in the street stopped his hand-cart.

Handclap. [CLAP sb. 1] A clap of the hands; the brief space of time which this takes, an instant.

1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* III. 205 (Jam.) It is God speed, or spulyie wi' thee in three handclaps. 1864 BURTON *Caerngorn Mountains* 77 In a hand-clap, in it swept . . . dashing everything before it.

† **Handcloth.** *Obs.* [See CLOTH sb. 1.] A towel, a napkin; a duster.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 426 Ic geseo Godes engel standende ætforan þe mid hand-clape, and wipap þine swatizgan limu. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Hire handclodes and hire bord-clodes ben makede wite. c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 773/10 *Hoc manitergium*, a hand-cloth. [1839] H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iii. 143 We cannot now speak, as did our Saxon ancestors . . . of hand-clath (hand-cloth) for towel.]

Handclout. *dial.* [See CLOUT sb. 1 4.] = towel.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Handclout* . . . a towel.

† **Handcraft.** *Obs.* Manual skill, power, or work; = HANDICRAFT I.

a 975 *Edgar's Canons* § 11 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 246 (Bosw.) We laraþ þæt preosta gehwile to-eacan lare leornige handcraft georne. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 392 Mid his handcraft he toledde his and his zefereña forþ-dæda. c 1100 *Rule St. Benedict* lviii. (Durh. Chapt. MS. B. iv. 24) To be ceapienne ænig þing heora handcraftes. c 1205 LAY. 4899 Þurh his hænde craftes [c 1275 Þorh his hendi craftes]. c 1400 *Langfram's Cirurg.* 18 So þat it be don with hand craft [MS. B. hande craftes]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 173/1 An Hand craft, mechanica. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 162/1 Menne of handcraft. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Furdle Facions* Pref. 8 Diuers inuencions of handcraftes and sciences. 1599 MARSTON *Sec. Villanie* 166 Eury broking hand-crafts artizan. 1849-53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. x. 358 Our Anglo-Saxon goldsmiths' hand-craft.

† **Handcraftman.** *Obs.* Also β handcrafty man. [f. prec.; in β implying a derivative adj. *handcrafty*.] = HANDICRAFTSMAN.

1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 506/2 Artificers, handcrafty men and women . . . have been gretely empoverysed. 1483 Act 1 *Rich. III.* c. 9 § 1 Beyng an Artificer or handcrafty man. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* vii. 159/1 The same evenynge the handcrafty men of the towne arose. a 1529 SKELTON *Vox Populi* 194. I mene the handcrafteman. 1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 6 A use I haue many of my sirenane here . . . yea, honest handcraftie men.

† **Handcraftsman.** *Obs.* [lit. *handcraft's man*.] = prec.

1530-1 Act 22 *Hen. VIII.* c. 13 Preamb., Supposyng that Straungers usyn bakynge, a bruyng, surgerie or wrytynge, shulde be hand craftsmanen . . . suche handcraftesmen as were entended by any the sayde Estatutes.

Handcuff (hændkʌf), sb. Also *dial.* *handy-cuff*. [f. HAND sb. + CUFF sb. 1 3 in same sense (of which a single instance is known of 1663).

The first examples of the sb. imply that it arose in the north. For connexion with OE. *handcops*, there is no historical evidence.]

A manacle, or shackle for the hand, consisting of a divided metal ring which is locked round the wrist. Handcuffs are used in pairs, connected by a short chain or jointed bar, so as to fasten the hands of a prisoner together or secure him to the hand of the officer who has him in custody.

1775 ASH, *Handcuff*, an iron instrument to confine the hand. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Handcuffs*, manacles. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxvii, 'A rash promise . . . is not a steel handcuff: it may be shaken off.' 1818 TODD, *Handcuff*, a manacle, a fetter for the wrist. [No quot.] 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Handy-cuffs*, handcuffs. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xii, The Inspector put a pair of handcuffs in his pocket.

Handcuff, v. [f. HAND sb. + CUFF v. 2, in same sense.] *trans.* To put handcuffs on; to manacle, shackle the hands of.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton v.* (1840) 79 Tied two and two by the wrist, as we handcuff prisoners. 1752 W. HAV *Ess. Deformity* 26 (T.) If he cannot carry an ox, like Milo, he will not, like Milo, be handcuffed in the oak, by attempting to rend it. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 313 To handcuff and fetter your fellow-man.

Hence Handcuffed (hændkʌft), *ppl. a.*, Handcuffing *vbl. sb.*

1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 819 Bedlam's closeted and handcuffed charge. 1859 JEPHSON *Britannia* III. 35, I should like to have the handcuffing of you.

Handed (hæ'ndəd), *a.* [f. HAND + -ED.]

1. Having hands; esp. of some specified kind.

1558 HULST. Handed longe, or longe handes hauynge.
1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 816 It bath the body of a Fox, handed and footed like a Monkie. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr. We and others of the Handed Philosophers. 1792 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* ii. iii. 1781 Nor handed moles, nor beaked worms return.

b. Very frequently in parasynthetic compounds, as *empty-, hard-, open-, two-, four-handed.*

1546 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2257 Ye both well handyd. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxi. 19 A man that is broken footed, or broken handed. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* iii. 88 [They] doe not use to come empty handed. 1804 LD. WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. xlix. 40 A peculiarly indulgent or open-handed master. 2. = PALMATE.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Handed Fucus*. common name for the *Fucus palmatus*.

3. Joined hand in hand.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Pref. (1851) 25 If any two be but once handed in the Church. 1667 — *P. L.* iv. 739 Into their inmost bowed Handed they went. 1881 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* III. xxxiv. 234 They sat handed, looking at each other now and then, but quite wordless.

Hander ¹ (hæ'ndə). [f. HAND *v.* + -ER ¹.]

One who hands, delivers, or passes. Also with adverbs, *down, in, out, etc.*

1678 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1288/4 The Hander of it to the Press. 1680 DRYDEN *Religio Laici* 361 Grant they were the handers down. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 123 An excellent hander of muffins and cake. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xix. 303 The hander down of his likeness to posterity.

Hander ². [f. HAND *sb.* + -ER ¹.]

1. A blow on the hand.

1868 J. GREENWOOD *Purgat. Peter the Cruel* v. 149 (Farmer) You've got to take your handers. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 July 7/4 The matron gave her six 'handers' with a cane.

2. *Hander* in comb., *a.* as BACK-HANDER, a back-handed blow; *b.* as left-hander, a left-handed man. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 June. The next corner, Scotton, the left hander. played out time.

Handewark, -werk, sb. : see HANDWORK.

† **Handfast, sb.** Obs. [app. f. HAND *sb.* + FAST *a.* : an unusual formation for a sb. Senses 3, 4, go with HANDFAST *v.*]

I. 1. Firm hold or grip with the hands.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. v. (1634) 118 That part of the which she hath handfast. 1582 N. LICHELFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xxxiii. 81 a. He could not escape, forsomuch as our men caught handfast of him. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 105 Such were the blowes he gave them with his pinnions, as both left their hand-fast, being beaten blacke and blewes.

fig. 1577 BULL *Luther's Comm. Ps. Grad.* (1615) 30 By faith to lay sure handfast on Gods eternal mercy and Grace. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 55 You seem to have good handfast of your opinion. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 61 If we search it, we shall find some Hand-fast, some Circumstance that will make it easie to be born.

b. *In handfast, in hold, held fast.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 795 If that Shepheard be not in hand-fast, let him flye.

2. A handle by which anything is grasped : *e. g.* of a flail. *local.*

1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack* Z. I. 180 Zita took both flails...there was a deep bruise in the 'handfast' of one. *Ibid.* The leather thongs that attached the flapper to the handfast were twisted.

II. 3. The joining of hands in making a bargain.

1626 MIDDLETON *Anything for Qt. Life* v. ii. A firm covenant, signed and sealed by oath and handfast.

4. A contract or covenant; *spec.* a betrothal or marriage contract.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 78 The Remembrancer of her, to hold The hand-fast to her Lord. a 1616 BAUM & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* v. i. Here in Heaven's eye, and all Love's sacred powers...I knit this holy hand fast, and with this hand, The heart that owes this hand, ever binding...Both heart and hand in love, faith, loyalty. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 175 In its original acceptation the word *handfast* simply meant a contract of any sort, though it seems to have been gradually applied almost exclusively to a marriage contract. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 119 Then they assembled together...and made a covenant and handfast of fealty with him.

5. Comb., as *handfast-maker.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 388 (D.) Britona, handfast-maker shee, All clad in Laurell green.

Handfast, a. [In senses 1, 2, orig. pa. pple. of HANDFAST *v.*]

† 1. Contracted by the joining of hands; espoused.

Also 'Betrothed by joining of hands in order to cohabitation, before the celebration of marriage' (Jamieson). c 1200, etc. [see HANDFAST *v.* 1]. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxxvii. Anone he made them hand fast and wedded them. 1484 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 162 note, 'I take the Margaret to my handfast wif.' 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 728/1 Vpon the day when they should have been made handfast and ensured together. c 1565 LINDE-SAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* 26 (Jam) This Isabel was but hand-fast with him, and deceased before the marriage. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 384 Tame and Isis meeting in one stream become hand-fast (as it were) and joyined in Wedlocke.

fig. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. 63 b (T.) A vyrgine made handfast to Christ.

† 2. Bound; having the hands fast; manacled.

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 437 Pou shalt stond up by the post as pou were bond fast. 1611 COTGR., *Emmaniole*, manacled, handfast. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* x. 463 At last being loosed from these Pinnacles of paine, I was hand-fast set on the floore.

3. Having a firm grip of the hand; tight-fisted, close-fisted. *lit. and fig.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 227 Being also much more handfast than were his honourable predecessors. 1606 BRETON *Praise Vert. Ladies Wks.* (Grosart) 57 (D.) Some will say women are covetous; are not men as handfast? 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 15 Ludlow, a common handfast, honest, dull and indeed partly wooden man. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* s. v., 'Old George is middlin' handfast to-day' (said of a good catch at cricket).

Handfast (hæ'ndfast), *v.* Obs. exc. *Hist.* Also 3-6 -fest (e). Pa. pple. -ed; in earlier use *handfast*. [In sense 1, early ME. a. ON. *hand-festa* to strike a bargain by joining hands, to pledge, betroth, f. *hand-* hand- + *festa* to fasten, make fast, settle, pledge, bind in wedlock, betroth. The other senses appear to be independent formations from *hand* and *fast* : cf. HANDFAST *sb.* 1.]

I. 1. *trans.* To make a contract of marriage between (parties) by joining of hands; to betroth (two persons, or one person to another).

c 1200 ORMIN 2389, 3ho was handfest an god mann Patt Joesep was zehatenn. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Cecile* 16 Scho...Ves handfast vith a jungmane, Pat in maryag vald hire haf tan. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. i. Bij b, A right fayr mayde...which was assured & handfast vnto a noble yong gentelman of cartage. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 173/1 To Handefeste, fedare, subarrare. 1541 COVERDALE *Chr. State of Matrim.* (1543) 43 b (Brand), Every man lykewyse must esteeme the parson to whom he is handfasted none otherwyse than for his owne spouse, though as yet it be not done in the Church ner in the Strete. 1565-73 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 242 Lancelott Eyttes, the said Janet grandfather, dyd handfast them. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* vii. 337 The Auspices or Auguries were Southsayers and such as used to handfast or contract marriages. 1808-25 JAMIESON, *To handfast*, to betrothe by joining hands, in order to cohabitation, before the celebration of marriage. 1849 JAS. GRANT *Kirkaldy of Gr.* ix. 90 Margaret, daughter of Lord Crichton, to whom he had been betrothed or hand-fasted.

fig. 1555 L. SAUNDERS in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 191 He hath...handfasted vs hys chosen children vnto hys deare sonne our Christ. 1631 *Celestina* vii. 81 If you will but hand-fast your affections also to other. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 7 Mr. Andrew Cant...called unto them to come, and be hand-fasted unto Christ by Subscribing the Contract.

† b. Said of the man : To engage in a marriage contract. Also *refl.* Obs.

14. *Eger & Grime* 1274 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* I. 394 Gryme handfasted that faire Ladye. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 125 Which earl by letters of procuracie...affied and handfasted the foresaid ladie Margaret in all solemne wise. 1611 COTGR., *Accorder vne fille*, to handfast, affiance, betroth himselfe vnto a maiden. 1666 SANCROFT *Lex Ignea* 40 We list not to hand-fast ourselves to God Almighty.

C. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1820 N. & Q. 1st Ser. II. 151/2 John Mac-Vic Ewen...had handfasted (as it was called) with a daughter of Mac Ian of Ardnamurchan.

† d. *fig.* To engage with an earnest; to give earnest of. Obs.

1630 LORD *Banians* Introd., Handfesting the Reader with as good hopes, as may be expected from a subject of this nature.

II. † 2. To grasp, seize with the hand; to take fast hold of. Also *fig.* Obs.

c 1330 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 96 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 84 Learne thou to handfast honesty. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 25 b, A newe labour and care will handfaste you. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. (1612) 262 Euen this grand-Captaine of the Hosts...Hand-fastening now the Altar flames that priuilege in vaine. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 156 One of the Children hand-fasted the spear.

† 3. To make fast the hands of, to manacle. Obs.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 134/2 He was taken prisoner, and handfasted, and so kept for a space. 1611 COTGR., *Emmaniole*, to manacle; to handfast, or tie the hands together.

Handfasted, ppl. a. Obs. exc. *Hist.* [f. HANDFAST *v.*]

1. Contracted or engaged by joining of hands; betrothed. Also *fig.* in spiritual sense.

1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxii. 27 The handfasted damsell. 1555 L. SAUNDERS in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 212 We be handfasted vnto hym as the spiritual spouse of so heavenly an husband. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 339, I am glad that ye are still handfasted with Christ.

b. (See quotes and HANDFASTING b.)

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxv. She is not my wife, but she is handfasted with me, and that makes her as honest a woman. *Ibid.*, When we are handfasted, as we term it, we are man and wife for a year and a day,—that space gone by, each may choose another mate, or at their pleasure, may call the priest to marry them for life—and this we call handfasting.

† 2. With hands firmly grasped, hand in hand.

1502 R. D. *Hyphnerotomachia* 12 b, Dauncing in a ring, with theyr armes spred abroad, and hanfasted, man with man and woman with woman.

† **Handfastening.** Obs. = HANDFASTING.

[c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wt.-Wülcker 115/1 *Mandatum, handfastening.*] c 1545 COVERDALE *Ord. Ch. Denmark* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 480 Euen at their hand-fastening, (when the knot of holy wedlock is fast knit) there are present the father and mother of the parties.

† **Handfaster.** Obs. [f. as next + -ER ¹.]

One that 'handfasts', or makes a contract between parties; the maker of a nuptial contract or union.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus* Ann. xi. ix. 151 That shee should heare the words of the Auspices, or hand-fasters. 1649 BULWER

Pathomyot. Pref. 17 Any Physiologicall Handfaster that can marry them stronger together, might doe it if he pleas'd.

Handfasting, vbl. sb. Obs. exc. *Hist.* [f. HANDFAST *v.* + -ING ¹. Cf. Sw. *handfastning* solemn engagement.] Betrothal.

1530 PAISGR. 183 *Vnes fiansayles*, an assuring or handfastyng of folkes to be married. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 256 In matrimonie there is a contract or making sure, there is a coupling or handfasting of eyther partie, and finally marriage. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem.* N. T. (1618) 167 After they had in their handfasting, solemnly professed before God...they would live [etc.]. 1691 NICHOLSON *Gloss. Northanhym.* 142 Hand-festing. *Contractus Matrimonialis.* 1880 T. A. SPALDING *Eliz. Demonol.* 5 The betrothal, or handfasting.

b. Formerly treated as an uncanonical, private, or even probatory nuptial of marriage. See Brand *Pop. Antig.* (1870) II. 46, Jamieson s.v.

1541 COVERDALE *Chr. State of Matrim.* (1543) 43 b (Brand) In some places...at the Handfasting there is made a greates feaste and superfluous Banquet, and even the same night are the two handfasted personnes brought and layed together, yea, certain wekes afore they go to the Chyrch. 1774 PENNANT *Towr Scotl.* in 1772 I. (1790) 91 Among the various customs now obsolete, the most curious was that of handfasting, in use about a century past. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 284 This was called *handfasting*, or hand in hand. 1884 *Spectator* 26 Feb. 224/2 A rude morality even attached to the probatory marriage, made by the joining of hands or 'handfasting'. 1888 *Durham Parish Bks.* App. (Surtees) 371 In vol. XXI of the Surtees Soc. publications...interesting instances will be found of such *handfasting* (as it was called) in private houses or elsewhere, being proved and recognised in court.

† **Handfastly, adv.** Obs. [-LY ².] Bysolemn engagement made by joining hands; firmly.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 237 The which if the Scots would most holilie and handfastlie promise.

† **Handfastness.** Obs. [-NESS.] The condition of being fast bound; firm attachment.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. vii. (1564) 83 b, Great motions...wherby many times the handfastness of the Cotilidons is broken.

Handfast, -ing, erron. ff. HANDFAST, -ING.

Handful (hæ'ndful), *sb.* [OE. *handfull* str. fem., plur. *handfulla*, f. *hand* + *full* adj. : cf. ON. *handfylr*, Ger. *handvoll*.]

Though composed, like *mouthful*, of *sb.* and *adj.*, the compound was in OE. and ME. a true *sb.*, inflected as a whole; hence its plural is properly *handfuls*, not *handful*.

1. A quantity that fills the hand; as many as the hand can grasp or contain.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 645 *Manticum* : handful beouuas [*Corpus* Gl. beowes]. c 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* cxxv[i]. 6 (Bosw.) Berende handfulla heora. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* ii. 2 Nime hira ane handfulla smideman. a 1225 *Ansr.* R. 254 An honful zerden. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxvii. 7, I wenede vs to bynden handfullis in the feelde...and 3oure handfullis stondynge al aboute to loute myn handful. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* Prol. 112 And glene my handfuls of the shedinge after their handes. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 107 Ye ben not worth an handfull of strawe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 242 The negros or blacke Moores...gaue golde by hole handfulls. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 41, I had rather haue a handfull or two of dried peas. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 794 Others ful of Gold in powder, each containing two handfulls. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xviii. 690 In frequent handfulls, there, they bound the sheaves. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 53 To throw in salt by handfulls.

b. Through lateral assimilation *sb.* + *adj.*, the plural has been improperly made *handful*.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxi. 144 The noble burgeys...cast oute at hir wyndowes gold and siluer hondes ful. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 108 Take three or four handfulls full of the Straw-berrie leaues. 1664 PEYS *Diary* (1879) III. 1 Of y^e flowers of St. John's Wort two Handfulls, of y^e Leaves of Plantain, of Alehoofe, of each three handfulls. 1683 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 64, 20 handfulls of Wampum. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 727/2 Throwing incense into the fire by handfull. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* ix. (1864) 254 Throwing handfull of sand and sticks at it.

2. A small company or number; a small quantity or amount. (Usually *depreciative*.)

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* ccxcix. (R.) Ye se yonder your enemies, they be but a handfull of men. 1536 *Rem. Sedition* 2 a, The ignorant soldiours were here thus taught, a handfull of witte to be moche more worth than a horselode of strengthe. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L.* iv. i. 149 His Page another side, that handfull of wit. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 148 The longest liver hath but a handfull of dayes. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 414 Conquered about an age since by a handfull of Tartars. 1828 PLANCHÉ *Desc. Danube* 62 Passing a handfull of villages. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxiii. Mrs. Crummles herself has played to mere handfulls. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxv. 550 They kept their own tongue, borrowing only a handfull of words from the British tongue.

† 3. A lineal measure of four inches; = HAND *sb.* 20. Obs.

c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* I. 620 Thorwh the scholdere it [the knife] Cam thore A large handfull and wel More. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxiv. (1870) 185 A cap of sylke...of .iii. handfull longe. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 134 A tree...fourteene handfulls about. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. Pref., Raised some few handfulls high. 1731-37 J. TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* (1822) 194 A handfull high.

† b. *spec.* used in measuring the height of horses.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 2 Two mares...of the altitude or height of xiii. handfulls at the least. 1541-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 1 Every horse...to be...in beyght xiiiij handfulls, reconyng and accounting to every handfull four ynces. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 256 In height it was about twenty two handfulls and three fingers. 1676 *Ibid.* No. 1080/4 A bay Gelding 14 handfull high.

4 *fig.* As much as one can manage; an affair or person with which one has one's hands full.

1755 JOHNSON, *Handful*. 4. As much as can be done. 1807 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike*, I can assure you he was a handful even for me. 1891 *Spectator* 17 Jan., The troublesome boy... the boy that is generally described by his attendants as a 'handful'.

Hence *Handful v.*, to deal out by handfuls.

1645 BP. HALL *Serm.* Wks. (1837) V. 215 Not sparingly handfulled out to us, but dealt to us by the whole load.

Hand-gallop. An easy gallop, in which the horse is kept well in hand to prevent excess of speed.

1675 *Mistaken Husb.* iv. vi. in Dryden's Wks. (1884) VIII. 626 If it rides but a Trot or a hand gallop. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Ch. I. 29 May, I have... seen a waggon pass... at the hand-gallop. 1859 *Lang Wand. India* 11 She... goes off at a canter, which soon becomes a hand gallop.

fig. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded. He is always... upon the hand-gallop. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 26. 3/2 Sometimes an Hand-Gallop She goes in her Strains.

Hand-glass.

1. A magnifying-glass held in the hand to help the eyesight.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 153 Thirty-two either wore spectacles or used hand-glasses. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fend* xxviii, He... pulled a pair of hand-glasses out of his pocket... and... commenced reading.

2. *Hort.* A portable glass shade used for protecting or forcing a plant.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 40/1 A hand-glass... keeps the temperature in which the plant breathes higher than the external air. 1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 25 The perennials may be raised from cuttings, under a common hand-glass.

3. A small mirror with a handle.

1885 BESANT *Revolt of Man* iv. (1883) 94 She took up a hand-glass, and intently examined her own face.

4. *Naut.* A half-minute or quarter-minute sand-glass used for measuring the time in running out the log-line.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Hand-grenade (hæ'nd,grɛnəd). Also 7-9 grenado, 7-8 -granado.

1. An explosive missile, smaller than a bomb-shell, thrown by hand. They have been made of various shapes and materials, but are now usually spherical and of cast-iron.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. (1662) 61 If they lye board and board they throw hand-Grenades with stink-pots into the ship which make so noisome a smell that, [etc.]. 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 43 A Hundred fresh Men armed with Hand-Grenades. 1750 DE FOE *Croisade* II. ix, The boat-swain... called for a hand-grenado, and threw it among them. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 83 The result and relief of this author-like hand-grenado. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* 91 A Land service Hand Grenade weighs 1 lb. 13 oz., and may be thrown from 40 to 60 feet.

2. A glass bottle containing a chemical, to be broken in order to extinguish fire.

1895 *Army & Navy Coöpg. Soc. Price List* Sept. 286 Fire Extinguishers (Imperial Hand Grenade)... The Harden Star Hand Grenades.

Hence *Hand-grenading vbl. sb.*, the throwing of hand-grenades.

1885 *Standard* 25 Aug. 3/7 [They] remained on the camp side of the river, escalating, hand grenading, and double lock bridge building. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. II. 102 The squad will then be put through the hand grenading drill in slow time. *Ibid.* 105 The stores being arranged in the same order as for hand-grenading.

Handgrip. Also -gripe, handy-, handigrip(e). [OE. *handgripe*, f. *gripan* to gripe, grip. In 16th c. varied with *handy-gripe*, *handy gripe*, after *handwrik*: cf. also HANDY a.]

1. Grasp, seizure with the hand. To come to hand-grips, to come to close combat. So to be at or in handgrips.

a. Beaucliff (L. 1965) For hand-gripe minum. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4002 Sal i slip And ful night in his hand grip. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin* on Ps. lxxii. 2 He cometh to handgripes ageine. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poess* III. xix. (Arb.) 228 A iollie man... Good at hand gripes, better to fight a farre. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 1258 Hee, that both Globes in his own hand-gripe holds. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iv. Now at actual handgrips with Destiny herself. 1858 — *Fredk. Gl.* IV. II. (1865) I. 281 The Bridge of Cassano; where Eugene and Vendôme came to handgrips.

β. 1548 UDALL *Erasm.* Apoph. II. 185 b, Fyghtyng in warte ought to bee within handye grypes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 567 margin, Two wrestlers... at handy-gripes. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. v. 188 Unless we left our Swords, and promised not to go to handy Grips. 1895 *Newcastle Daily Jnl.* 2 Feb., At other places, where they have come into hand-grips with the invaders.

2. Grip or firm pressure of the hand in greeting. 1884 E. VATES *Recoll.* (Tauchn.) II. iii. 115 With his warmest hand-grip. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 99 The laird exchanges a hearty hand-grip with him.

3. The handle by which a grip is taken.

1887 N. Y. *Semi-weekly Tribune* 16 Aug. (Cent.), The handle or handgrip [of a sword].

† **Handgripping.** Obs. Also handi-. [f. HAND + GRIPING *vbl. sb.*] = prec. 1, 2.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 284 When they ioyned together, and came to handgripping. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. xii, The heart-heavings and the hand-gripings.

† **Handgrith.** O.E. Law. [See GRITH.] Peace, protection, or security given by the king's hand.

a 1000 *Laws of Edw. & Guthrum* 1 Pret ciric-grith binnan wazum and cnynges hand-grith efne unwenne. 1717 in Blount's *Law Dict.* (ed. 3).

† **Handgun.** Obs. exc. Hist. An old name for any fire-arm carried and fired in the hand (with or without a rest), as opposed to a great gun or cannon. Obs. (in actual use) before 1700.

1446 in *Archæologia* XXII. 63 Bought ii handgunnes deere. c 1449 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 67 l. 83 Wykets... to schote owte atte, bothe with bowys and with hand gunnys. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 13 Kyng Edwarde... hede withe hym... three hundred of Flemynghes with hande-gonnes. 1541 *Act* 33 Hen. VIII. c. 6 Preamb, Crossebowes, little short Handguns, and little Hagbutts. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Arpobuse*, a hand-gunne. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 117 They having not above 3 or 4 Hand-guns, the rest of them being arm'd with Lances. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* 293 Hand-guns... in our own country... seem to have been used as early as 1375.

b. *Comb.*, as *handgun-maker*, *handgun-shot*.

1590 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. l. 79 The handgunshot was innumerable and incredible. 1647 HAWARD *Croym Rev.* 26 Handgun-maker: Fee. — 24. 6. 8.

Hence † **Handgunner.**

1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Hand[ig]onner, *couteurinier*.

† **Hand-habend, a. (sb.)** O.E. Law. Also

3-habbynde, 4-habbing, 6 Sc. -havand. [Early ME. form of OE. **hand-habbend* 'hand-having', for which the phrase actually found is *æt habbendre handa* 'at or with a having hand'. The form *habend* was subseq. more or less modernized.] Of a thief: Having (the thing stolen) in hand. Also applied as sb. to the offence, and to the franchise of holding plea thereof.

[a 725 *Laws of Whitred* c. 26 (Schmid), Gif man frigne man æt habbendre handa 7efo. a 940 *Laws of Æthelst.* IV. c. 6 Quicunque sit [fur] sit handhabenda, sit non handhabenda, si pro certo sciatur. * *Ibid.* v. Proem § 2 Se þe æt habbendre handa 7efangen sy. c 1125 *Laws of Hen. I.* c. 59 § 20 Forisbannitum, aut furem handhabendum.] c 1250 BRACON III. II. xxxii § 2 Ubi latro deprehensus est... habbende & bacherende. 1292 BRITTON I. xxx. § 6 Acun... robbeour seisi de soen larcyn handhabbynde et bacherinde. a 1300 *Florib. & Bl.* 668 Felons inome hond habbing. 13... *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 691 Who is founde hond-habbing, Hit nis non nede of witnessing. c 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 39 Thieves... apprehendit in manifest theft, sic as hand-havand and back-beirand. 1609 SKENE *Tr. Quoniam Attach.* c. 39 § 1 Gif he is taken... in handbaung theft, or roborie. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, Our outfang and infang, our hand-habend, our back-bearand, and our blood-suits.

Hand-hammer. A hammer that is used in one hand; the smith's working hammer, as distinguished from the two-handed sledge-hammer, etc.

c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülker 448/2 *Malleus*, hand-hamur. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 36 Lucrifaction, like Jacobs, whose wealth was the winning of his owne hand-hammers. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 3 The Hand-hammer, which is... of such weight, that it may be wielded... with one hand at the Anvil. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* II. xi. 193 Silver... coins being cut with hand-shears, and stamped with hand-hammers.

Hand-hoe, sb. A hoe managed by the hands, as distinguished from a horse-hoe, etc.

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* IV. l. 7 A Man, with the common Hand-hough, may directly follow, and pull up the loose Mould to the Stalks. 1853 *Catal. Roy. Agric. Soc. Show Gloucester* 111 A Hand Hoe for Corn and Turnips.

Hand-hoe, v. trans. To hoe by hand. Hence **Hand-hoeing vbl. sb.**, **Hand-hoe.**

1733 J. TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* x. 45 'Tis seldom that these Rolled Turneps can be Hand-Ho'd at the Critical time. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* IV. i. 15 This Machine... will... fit the remaining Turneps for Hand-hoeing. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 52 Many... make it a rule to hand-hoe their broad-cast crops. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 89 They are... planted in drills, hand-hoed, and horse-hoed. 1895 *Economic Rev.* Oct. 455 [This] necessitated a greater width of idle soil between each wheat-plant than that required by the Italian hand-hoe.

Handhold (hænd,həʊld). [See HOLD sb.]

1. Hold for the hand, grip with the hands; that by which one can hold on in climbing. Also *fig.*

1643 TUCKNEY *Baine* of G. 17 Let the desperation of the cure prove an handhold for our faith in prayer to fasten on. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 164 Be very careful of giving thine enemy hand-hold. a 1688 BUNYAN in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxx. 2, I had... left myself neither foot-hold, nor hand-hold, amongst all the stays and props in the precious word of life. 1892 *Badm. Libr., Mountaineer* vii. 225 Whenever there is any handhold obtainable. 1893 C. WILSON *Mountaineer* vii. 121 If really good handholds are plentiful, the rocks are easy. *Ibid.*, Various anomalous kinds of handhold are met with upon more difficult rocks; for instance, finger-tip holds, side-holds, and holds facing downwards.

2. That portion of any implement that is grasped by the hand, e.g. the part of a fishing-rod immediately above the reel.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 43 A strong spring forming the head or hand-hold.

Handblow, var. of HANDBLOW, q.v.

Handicap (hænd'ikap), sb. [A word of obscure history. Two examples of the sb., and one of the verb, are known in 17th c.; its connexion with horse-racing appears in the 18th; its transferred general use, esp. in the verb, since 1850. It appears to have originated in the phrase 'hand i' cap', or 'hand in the cap', with reference to the drawing mentioned in sense 1.]

1. The name of a kind of sport having an element of chance in it, in which one person challenged some article belonging to another, for which he offered something of his own in exchange. (Also *fig.*)

On the challenge being entertained, an umpire was chosen to decree the difference of value between the two articles, and all three parties deposited forfeit-money in a cap or hat. The umpire then pronounced his award as to the 'boot' or odds to be given with the inferior article, on hearing which the two other parties drew out full or empty hands to denote their acceptance or non-acceptance of the match in terms of the award. If the two were found to agree in holding the match either 'on' or 'off', the whole of the money deposited was taken by the umpire; but if not, by the party who was willing that the match should stand. (See *Notes & Queries* 23 June, 1855.)

This sport is described under the name of *Neuve Faire*, in *Piers Plouman* A. v. 171, B. v. 228, C. vii. 377, where 'Clement þe coblere caste of his cloke', for which 'Hikke þe hakeneyman' wagered his hood, and 'Robyn þe ropere' was named for 'a noupere', to ordain how much 'who-so haueth the hood shuld haue amendes of the cloke'. For reference to a similar sport in Scandinavia and Germany (where called *Freimarkt*), see *Germania* XIX. (1874) 1, *Engl. Stud.* V. 130. A recent example occurs in R. S. SURTEES 'Mr. Sponges Sporting Tour' ch. xiv, in which the challenge is between a gold watch and a horse. In later times the result became the subject of further betting on the part of the bystanders: see *The Sportsman* 17 April 1897, 5/5.

? a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyl* II. 120 Ev'n those who now command, The inexorable Roman, were but what One step had given: Handy-Capps in Fate. 1660 *Perry's Diary* 18 Sept., Here some of us fell to handicap, a sport that I never knew before, which was very good. 1832 *Mem. Sir J. Campbell* I. xi. 300 Buying horses by what is called handycap; a kind of lottery, which everybody knows. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponges's Sp. Tour* xiv.

2. *Horse-racing.* (orig. attrib.) † a. *Handicap match*: a match between two horses, the arrangement of which was made in accordance with the sport of handicap in 1, the umpire here decreeing the extra weight to be carried by the superior horse, and the parties drawing as in 1 to declare whether the match should be 'on' or 'off', with the same chances as to the forfeit-money. Obs. (Such matches are recorded as early as 1680, but the term 'handicap' does not appear.)

1754 *Pond's Racing Calendar* p. xxxii, Rules concerning Racing in general, with a Description of a Post and Handy-Cap Match. A Handy-Cap Match, is for A. B. and C. to put an equal Sum into a Hat, C. which is the Handy-Capper, makes a Match for A. and B. which when perused by them, they put their Hands into their Pockets and draw them out closed, then they open them together, and if both have Money in their Hands, the Match is confirm'd; if neither have Money, it is no Match: In both Cases the Hand-Capper draws all the Money out of the Hat; but if one has Money in his Hand, and the other none, then it is no Match; and he that has the Money in his Hand is intitled to the Deposit in the Hat. If a Match is made without the Weight being mentioned, each Horse must carry ten Stone. [So in 'Rules of Racing' in *Racing Calendar* 1826, and *Blaine Encycl. Rural Sports* ed. 1832.]

b. *Handicaprace* (shortened *handicap*): a horse-race in which an umpire (the handicapper) decrees what weights have to be carried by the various horses entered, according to his judgement of their merits, in order to equalize their chances. So *handicap plate*, *sweepstakes*, etc.

1786 *Pick Sportsman & Breeder's Vade Mecum* I. 103 (Newmarket) Handicap Plate of 83 gs. for all ages. Two Middle Miles. Won by Mr. Fox's Balloon... 13 others started. 1789-90 *WEATHERBY Racing Calendar* 194 (Curragh, June Meeting) Handicap plate of 50 gs. from the Red Post home. Mr. Hamilton's King David, by High-flyer, 6 yrs. old, 8st. 12 lb.; Mr. B. Daly's Little Moll, 5 yrs. old, 6st. 12 lb. [and 2 other horses]. 1793-4 *Ibid.* 288 (Races to come: Bath.) The day after the Races, a Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 gs. each, for horses, etc. of all ages, two miles. The horses to be named to the Clerk of the Course by eight o'clock the evening before running, and the Stakes to be then paid. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVIII. 184 Six horses entered for a Handicap-plate of £50. 1812 *Ibid.* XXXIX. 99 Four or five of the greatest Handicaps, to be run for at Newmarket next Spring. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* iv. 75 The luckiest of handicaps was the Chester Cup of 1853, when 131 out of 216 horses accepted. *Ibid.* vii. 114 In these more degenerate days of light-weights and handicaps. 1858 *Jockey Club Rules* 17 in *Blaine Encycl. Rural Sports* (1870) 373/1 If a horse shall fraudulently run... The owner shall... return any sum... won in plates, matches, or sweepstakes (whether handicap or not), which the said horse may have won. *Ibid.* 39, 374/1 In all handicaps with twenty subscribers, when the highest weight accepting is over 8st. 12 lb., it is to be raised to that weight... but in all minor handicaps and in two-year-old handicaps... the highest weight... is to be raised to 8st. 7 lb. 1862 *Times* 2 Jan., The most prolific source of mischief, perhaps, on the Turf, is the increase and magnitude of the handicaps. There is no beast so miserable, but that he may possibly succeed in a handicap. 187. *Rules of Racing* in J. Rice *Hist. Brit. Turf* (1879) II. 367 A 'handicap' is a race in which the weights which the horses are to carry are to be adjusted after the time limited for entering or naming, according to the handicapper's judgment of the merits of the horses, for the purpose of equalizing their chances of winning... A free handicap is one in which no liability for stake or forfeit is incurred until acceptance, and no entry need be made.

3. Any race or competition in which the chances of the competitors are sought to be equalized by giving an advantage to the less efficient or imposing a disadvantage upon the more efficient.

Besides the method of weighting, as in 2, this may be done

in various ways, according to the nature of the game, as by requiring the superior competitor to accomplish a greater distance (i.e. giving a start to the inferior), to do it in a shorter time, to play with fewer men or pieces, etc.

1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 87 There is a variety called *Handicaps*, in which, if the game be not concluded at the expiration of a given time, the player who is ahead wins. **1895** *Badminton Libr., Billiards* 439 No two men should play in the same handicap when one can give the other much more than a third of the game.

4. The extra weight or other condition imposed on a superior in favour of an inferior competitor in any athletic or other match; hence, any encumbrance or disability that weighs upon effort and makes success more difficult.

1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 153 Two minutes at such a time is . . . a heavy handicap on the efforts of hounds. **1890** *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 1/3 The president . . . will not be called upon for an address, as this is felt to be a severe tax upon the person and a handicap on the post. *Ibid.*, His broken wing is a heavy handicap to him, and his chances against fox and stoat are now reduced to a minimum. **1894** H. H. GIBBS *Colloquy on Currency* 231 If other nations are injured by the absence of that advantage, what is to prevent them from altering their laws, throwing off the handicap, and riding with equal weights?

5. (See quot.)

1868 BREWER *Phr. & Fable, Handicap*, a game at cards not unlike Loo, but with this difference—the winner of one trick has to put in a double stake, the winner of two tricks a triple stake, and so on. Thus: if six persons are playing, and the general stake is 1s., and A gains three tricks, he gains 6s., and has to 'hand' the cap' or pool, 3s. for the next deal. Suppose A gains two tricks and B one, then A gains 4s. and B 2s., and A has to stake 3s. and B 2s. for the next deal. [No confirmation has been found.]

6. attrib., as *handicap match, plate, prize, race.*

1754, etc. *Handicap-match*, -plate [see 2]. **1856** H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* x. 175 At York about 10,000 [cards] are sold on the Handicap day. **1897** *Whitaker's Alm.* 633/2 The A. A. A. rules fixed a limit of ten guineas for handicap prizes [in foot races]. *Ibid.* 649/2 *The Hester*, was more successful in handicap matches, winning 5 firsts and 4 seconds.

Handicap, v. [f. prec. sb., or of same origin.]

†1. trans. To draw or gain as in a game of chance. *Obs. rare.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* xcviij, The Treasurer . . . for a price Mercates his Maister to extend his purse: And hand-capsse some Crownes: may the boot rise To the boot worsty.

2. intr. To engage or take part in a handicap match (see *HANDICAP* sb. 2).

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 353, I need not explain . . . the art and mystery to give and take the long odds knowingly, to make a 'book', to 'handicap', and to 'hedge'. **1856** LEVER *Martins of Cro'M.* 36 He had mingled in turf experiences . . . and betted and handicapped with men of fortune.

3. trans. To equalize the parties to a handicap, by decreasing the 'odds' to be given.

1852 R. S. SURTES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xlv, 'Who shall handicap us? Captain Guano, Mr. Lumpleg, or who?' . . . 'Name me arbitrator', muttered Jack.

b. fig. To equalize the chances of competing or contrasted things.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 17 Oct. 5/3 You can't handicap Paris and London as to vice. Paris can still give two stone of iniquity.

4. trans. To weight race-horses in proportion to their known or assumed powers, in order to equalize their chances.

1826 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* xii. 198 The present system of handicapping we believe to be vicious in the extreme; and our impression of a true English handicap is, that no horse should carry more than 8st. gibs., or less than 5st. 5lbs. **18** . . . *View Eng. Racer & Saddle Horse in Foul's Horse* iv. (1872) 74 Four horses were handicapped by Dr. Belyse at Newcastle-under-Lyne. **1881** E. D. BRICKWOOD in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 202/2 When well-known winners entered for a race, other competitors withdrew, and sport was spoiled. A remedy was devised in handicapping, that is, apportioning a table of weights to the competitors . . . in proportion to their known or assumed demerits.

5. trans. To weight, hamper, or otherwise 'penalize' a superior competitor in any match or contest, so as to reduce his chances in favour of inferior competitors. More generally, To place any one at a disadvantage by the imposition of any embarrassment, impediment, or disability; to weight unduly.

1864 *Reader* 9 July 57 He is handicapped with the weight of his own reputation. **1865** *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 132/2 A man of real mathematical ability must be very heavily handicapped to allow competitors of inferior talent to meet him with any chance of success. **1868** *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 3 Not only are our crack shots, our best billiard players, our fleetest runners, and our grandest racehorses handicapped to let the worthless have a chance for the prizes, but even statesmen, clergymen, and soldiers are managed similarly. **1868** ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxii. (1876) 298 If the law handicaps one kind of labour and so hinders its employment. **1880** *Standard* 15 Dec., The British farmer is so severely handicapped that he cannot possibly compete with the American farmer. **1884** *Lillywhite's Cricket Annual* 1 They were handicapped in their out-play by the absence of their best bowler. **1885** *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Nov. 7/3 A high expenditure and heavy taxation handicaps a country. **1887** JESSOP *Arcaidy* i. 6 The inevitable something which handicaps any one who comes as a stranger into the parish. **1894** H. H. GIBBS *Colloquy on Currency* 231, I thought . . . our system . . . much to our advantage, and that other nations not enjoying it were handicapped in the race.

Hence **Handicapping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* ii. 46 Dr. Belyse,

whose love of handicapping and cock-fighting was so [great]. **1889** W. T. LINSKILL *Golf* iii. (1895) 15 Another form of odds is 'so many holes up'. This is handicapping by holes and not by strokes.

Handicapper (hæ'ndikæpə). [f. prec. vb.] One who handicaps; *spec.* the public official who decrees what weights the different horses are to carry in a handicap.

1754 [see *HANDICAP* sb. 2a]. **1856** H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* xii. 199 Handicappers do well in a large handicap if they get two-fifths of the horses to accept, and a third of the acceptances to the post. **1861** WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* II. xlii. 202 You are bad handicappers, ladies! **1862** *Times* 2 Jan., An honest handicapper is in the hands of the public runners of horses and utterly at their mercy, and the runners of horses are as completely at the mercy of the dishonest handicapper. **1875** J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 91 Referee (and handicapper, when necessary) should be appointed, to superintend the various games, and to settle disputes.

Handicraft (hæ'ndikraft). Also 6–8 *handy-craft*; and as 2 words or with hyphen. [A development of earlier HANDCRAFT, after the original pair *handwork, handwork*.]

1. Manual skill; skilled work with the hands.

c 1275 [see *HANDICRAFT*]. **1477** NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 49 In this Warke finde ye nothing shall, But handie-crafte called Arte Mechanicall. **c 1570** *Pride & Lovell*. (1841) 22 Conning in handy craft and facultie. **1658** J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* i. 16 All kind of Handicraft, or Art. **1682** GREW *Anat. Plants* Ep. Ded., A Piece of Natures Handicraft. **1857** RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 61 You ask of him nothing but a little quick handicraft. **1863** BATES *Nat. Amazon* I. 79 He prefers handicraft to field labour.

2. A manual art, trade, or occupation.

1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 46 b, They also teache vs diverse waies of marchaundise, many handicraftes. **a 1661** FULLER *Worthies, Cheshire* 181 He [Speed] was first bred to a handicraft, and as I take it to a Taylor. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* Pref. 6 Smithing is . . . as curious a Handy-Craft, as any is. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 27 Students left the university and went home to learn a handicraft. **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 286 Improvements were introduced into agriculture and the handicrafts.

†3. A handicraftsman, artisan, workman. Obs.

1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* i. 698 Made by Masons, Carpenters, Geometricians, Sawyers, Joiners, and other handy-crafts. **1650–66** WHARTON *Poems* Wks. (1683) 398 Repining Tradesmen, and Poor Handicrafts. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* i. II. xii. (1743) 99 He hath also the Oversight of . . . Handicrafts and Artisans . . . in the King's Service. **1745** *De Foë's Eng. Tradesman* Introduct., Those who make the goods they sell, though they keep shops, are called Handicrafts. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxv, 'Beshrew thy heart for the word', replied the handicraft.

4. attrib., passing into adv. = 'manual, practical'.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 59 We see by handicraft-demonstration, that the Air in deep Wells and Cellars is stable in the same point of heat. **1663** F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behaviour* 79 Handy-craft-trades, which require the labour of the hand. **1692** tr. *Sallust* 67 Solicite Handicraft Tradesmen and Slaves. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 139 The ingenuity of the handicraft people here is very striking. **1845** J. SAUNDERS *Cab. Pict. Eng. Life, Chaucer* 202 The inhabitants . . . who lived by the cultivation of trade, commerce, and the arts handicraft and mental.

Handicraftsman. Formerly also as 2 words, or with 1 or 2 hyphens; also **B. handicraftman**.

[lit. *handicraft's man*, man of handicraft; cf. *CRAFTSMAN*.] A man who exercises a handicraft; one employed in a manual occupation.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. iv. (1895) 148 A handicraftsman doth so earnestly bestowe his vacante and spare houres in learninge. **1586** T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* i. 698 Bakers, Cookes, Vintners, and other handy-crafts-men. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 450 All other artisans and handicraftsmen. **1758** J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 23 All the handy-crafts-men . . . particularly carpenter's mates, caulkers. **1849** RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* v. § 24. 160 From the mass of available handicraftsmen the power is gone.

β. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Gens de mestier*, handicraft men. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. ii. 10 The best wit of any handicraft man in Athens. **1660** R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 24 Mechanical handicraft-men, and husbandmen. **1788** PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. li. 394 No security for handicraftsmen and traders. **1854** HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 346 Be he . . . scholar, handicraftman, or what not.

Hence **Handicraftsmanship**.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 4 The man who best united literary handicraftsmanship with the highest scientific and technical mastery of his subject.

Handicraftship. *rare.* [-SHIP.] Exercise of handicraft, workmanship.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 927 Did he furnish the materials for the handicraftship of others?

Handicraftswoman. [after *HANDICRAFTSMAN*.] A woman who exercises a handicraft.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Gent. Mag.* **1857** MISS MULOCK *Th. ab. Wom.* iv. (1858) 69 The class which I have distinguished as handicraftswomen. **1865** F. HALL *Dast-riipa* Pref. 18 A female devotee, or a handicraftswoman.

Handicuff. Also *handy-.* [f. *HAND* sb. or *HANDY* a. + *CUFF* sb. 2; app. after *fisticuff*.] *pl.* Blows with the hands; fighting hand to hand. Also *fig.*

1701 *Dial. betw. Marphorio & Pasquin* 12 By the Posture you are in, I suppose you are for handy-Cuffs. **1726** SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 271 [They] must have gone to handy cuffs with the enemy. **1761** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxi, His rhetoric and conduct were at perpetual handy-cuffs. **1816** C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 4) 383/2 *Jeux de main*, manual play, or what are vulgarly called handicuffs.

Handicuff, dial. var. of *HANDCUFF*.

Handigrip, variant of *HANDGRIP*.

Handil, obs. forms of *HANDLE*.

Handily, *adv.* [f. *HANDY* a. + *-LY* 2.] In a handy manner or way; expertly; + manually.

1611 FLORIO, *Manoaliente*, manually, handily. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* i. iv, Not being able to guide it so handily. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vi. 78 She used . . . the threads of flax more handily than they.

† Handiment. *Obs.* Handling, management.

1660 FISHER *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1699) 194 In thy heedless handiment of this more General Subject.

Handiness (hæ'ndinēs). [f. *HANDY* a. + *-NESS*.]

1. The quality of being handy or expert.

1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* i. 12 Girding implies, 1. Readiness, 2. Nimbleness, handiness, handsomeness. **1755** in JOHNSON. **1829** CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 60 If he have any handiness in the business. **1867** SMILES *Huguenots* Eng. ii. (1880) 22 He could . . . do any sort of work requiring handiness and dexterity.

2. The quality of being easily or conveniently handled; manageableness, convenience.

1877 W. H. WHITE *Naval Archit.* (1882) 461 Handiness is held to be an essential quality in most classes of war ships. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* ix. 166 The all-important qualities of stability when travelling, and handiness in turning.

Handing (hæ'ndin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HAND* v.]

1. The action of the verb *HAND*, in various senses.

1621 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. ii. 8 Like handing of things from one to another. **1758** J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 7 In knotting and splicing, in handing and reefing of sails.

†2. A handle. Obs. rare.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 51 The Wood-work belonging to the Jack, is a Barrel, a Spit-wheel and a Handing of the Winch.

3. attrib. Handing-post (local), finger-post.

1880 JEFFERIES *Hodge & M. L.* 24 On the handing-post at the lonely cross-roads. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 96 It [powder] is passed . . . from one handing-room to the other, and then on deck.

Hand in glove: see *HAND AND GLOVE*.

Hand in hand (also with -), *adv. phr.* (a., sb.). [See *HAND* sb. 57.]

1. adv. phr. With hands mutually clasped; each holding the other's (or another's) hand.

c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* (E. E. T. S.) 33 Than wente they two hand yn hand vnder the clothe of estate. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* xii. 648 They hand in hand, with wandering steps and slow, Through Eden took their solitary way. **1762–71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 117 The portraits of the dwarfs hand in hand by Sir Peter Lely. **1870** THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* I. xii. 236 They dance hand-in-hand through [the] streets.

b. fig. In conjunction, side by side, concurrently; to go hand in hand with, to keep step with.

1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 341 The same . . . as it were running hand in hande with his wonderful knowledge. **1641** BROME *Jovial Crew* i. i. Wks. 1873 III. 358 Thy charity there goes hand in hand with mine. **1788** FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 177 The debates went on daily hand in hand with the Indian business. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 3, 31 The industrial progress of the Mercian Kingdom went hand in hand with its military advance.

2. attrib. or adj. Going hand in hand or side by side; well-matched.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. iv. 75 As faire, and as good: a kind of hand in hand comparison. **1817** L. HUNT *To T. L. H.* iv. Poet. Wks. (1860) 258 Ah, first-born of thy mother . . . My bird when prison-bound, My hand in hand companion.

b. The name given to a Fire Insurance Office in London, founded in 1696; implying the mutual sharing of risks.

1781 COWPER *Friendship* 106 Like hand in hand insurance plates. **1798** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 493 It may be defined a *hand-in-hand* assurance office for securing mercantile credit.

3. sb. a. A representation of two hands mutually clasped. **b.** Mutual clasping of hands. **c.** A company of persons hand in hand.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 A broad thick Gold Ring with a Hand in Hand graved upon it. **1822** TENNYSON *Vis. Sin* 162 Loving tears, And the warmth of hand in hand. **1880** G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 252 The whole Alpine hand-in-hand of radiant heaven-climbers.

Handiron, obs. form of *ANDIRON*.

c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 770/2 *Hec andena*, a hand-iron. **1731** FIELDING *Grub St. Op.* i. xi, The very hand-irons . . . have not more brass in them than that forehead.

Handistroke, by-form of *HANDSTROKE*.

Handiwork (hæ'ndi,wɜ:k). Forms: 1 *hand-*

seweorc, 2–4 *handi-*, *hondiweroc*, *-werk* (e; 6 *handye-*, *-ie-*, 6– *handy work*, 7– *handiwork*. [OE. *hand-geworc*, f. *hand* + *geworc* work (a collective form). OE. had also *handseorc* HANDWORK containing the simple *weorc* work. As *geworc*, *iwork* did not survive in ME., *hand-iweroc*, was naturally analysed as a compound of the simple *werc*, with *handi*, often written separately, and treated as an adj.: see *HANDY*. See also under *HANDWORK*, the ME. northern form *hande-werk*.]

1. Work of the hands; a thing or collection of things made by the hands of any one.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* iv. 28 And ge þeowiaþ fremdum Godum, manna hand geweorc. **c 1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 129 And sette hine ouer his hondiweroc. **c 1225** *St. Marher.* 10

Help me bin hondi werc. c.1340 *Cursor M.* 1589 (Trin.) His owne hondiwerke so soone Wolde god not hit were fordone. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xviii[i]. 1 The very beauns declare the glory of God, and the very firmament sheweth his handye worke. 1635 *Quarres Embl.* iii. x. I am thy handy-works, thy creature, Lord. a.1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 126 The Pagans heretofore Did their own Handy-works adore. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 230 To see the handiworks of God In sun and moon and starry sky. a.1839 *Praed Poems* (1864) II. 112 To see the sempstress' handiwork.

2. Work done by the hands or by direct personal operation or agency. Sometimes, the work of man's hands as opposed to nature.

c.1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) ix. 15 On his hand geweorc byð gefangen se synfulla. 1340 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* iii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 350 They. undertake to get their own living with their handy-work. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 44 b. An Image whiche is an artificiall thynge, is made by the handie worke of man. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* v. 327 The cave. seemed as if it had been made by handy-work. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 67 The shapes of nature being of another kind of make than those of handy-works. 1840 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 2 What they performed was chiefly nature's handy-work.

b. Work (of any kind); doing, performance.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxix. That was your handiwork, Giles, I understand. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 510 The Liturgy and Canons had been Laud's own handiwork.

3. Manual employment; working with the hands, as opposed to head-work; practical work. [Cf. HANDY.]

1565 J. HALL *Hist. Expost.* (Percy) 41 Chirurgery is Operatio manualis, that is handye worke. Wherefore. call it the handye worke of medicine. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1326 The Estates. have raised handiworks as well as traffike and navigation to the highest point of perfection. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* ii. vii. 55 She accounted Handy-work a great means of advancing, and perfecting her Religions. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* Pref. 2 To what purpose would Geometry serve, were it not to contrive Rules for Handy-Works? 1866 J. BROWN *Horæ Subv.* Ser. I. Pref. note. We wish we saw more time, and more handiwork, more mind spent upon anatomy and surgery.

|| **Handjar, hanjar** (hændʒɑːr). Also 7 handiarre, hanjar; see also KHANJAR. [Pers. (Arab.) *khanjar* dagger.] A Persian or Turkish dagger or sword-knife.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1313 He stabbed her with his handiarre. 1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. ix. 1588 (Stanf.) They always wear a Hanjar (that is, a Dagger) set with rich stones. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5). *Hanjar*, a certain kind of Dagger worn by the Bashaws Wives. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. v. i. 234 He hung a Moorish hanjar on his thigh. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 1/2 A Montenegrin noble. greatly encumbered in his play by the revolvers and handjar in his belt.

Handkerchief (hændˈkɑːtʃɪf), *sb.* Forms: a. 6 handkercheffe, -carcheff, handkercheue, -kercheff, 6-7 -kerchiefe, 7 -kercheefe, -chiffe, -chiffe, hankerchief, 7 -handkerchief. *B.* 6-7, 9 (*dial.* and *vulgar*) handkercher, hankercher, 9 *dial.* hanoutcher. [f. HAND *sb.* + KERCHIEF, *q.v.* also for the form *handkercher*. The latter was common in literary use in 16-17th c., and remained the current spoken form for some time after *handkerchief* was commonly written (cf. quot. 1866); it is still a common dialect and vulgar form.]

A small square of linen, silk, or other fabric (which may be embroidered, fringed, etc.), carried in the hand or pocket (*pocket-handkerchief*) for wiping the face, eyes, or nose, or used as a kerchief to cover the head, or worn about the neck (*neck handkerchief* or *neckkerchief*).

To drop or throw the handkerchief, *i.e.* in young people's games, in which he or she to whom it is thrown runs after and tries to catch the other; hence, allusively, to signify that one may be run after, to invite courtship.

1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Handkercheffe, *mouchouer*. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xix. 12 From his body, were brought vnto the sycke, napkins or handkercheffs. 1563 MAN *Musculus* Commonpl. 274 b. The shadow of Peter, the handkercheue of Paull. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 424 Have you not sometimes seene a Handkerchiefe Spotted with Strawberries, in your wifes hand? 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 76 He also wiped mine Eyes with his Hankerchief. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6056/1 The Santo Sudario (or Holy Handkerchief)... is to be exposed. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1854) II. 477 When, on looking through the window, we see the women pulling their handkerchiefs over their heads, we take this for a sign that it is beginning to rain. 1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* II. xxxix. 338. I imagine he must do something more than merely throw his handkerchief. 1829 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 29. I think his blue linen handkerchief was very wet with tears.

B. c.1532 *Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 907 The hande kercher. *mouchoir*. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 31 Put this hande-kercher at thy girdle, to make cleane thy nose. 1583 in *North. N. & O.* I. 77 Gloves, hande-carchaes, gyrdylles. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 322 Mine eyes smell Onions, I shall weepe anon; Good Tom Drumme lend me a handkercher. 1665 *Perrys Diary* (1879) IV. 46. I took occasion to fall out with her [my wife] for buying a laced handkercher without my leave. 1828 *Craven Dial.* *Hankercher*, handkerchief. 1837 THACKERAY *Yellowpl.* (1887) 29 A blue bird's-eye handkercher. [1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* *Intro. Poems* 1890 II. 166 Voltaire tells his countrymen that handkerchief was pronounced *hankercher*. This enormity the Yankee still persists in.]

b. attrib. and Comb., as handkerchief-box, -loom, -mouger, etc.

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 May, I have been a mighty handkerchiefmonger. 1885 J. J. MANLEY *Brit. Almanac Comp.* 25 There was also a remarkable handkerchief-loom exhibited.

Hence **Handkerchiefy**; † **Handkerchiefy** *a.*, such as calls for the use of a handkerchief.

1753 C. CIBBER in *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) II. 177 Having as handkerchiefy a feeling of it as Mr. Sylvester himself. 1876 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 5/3 An orderly produced a handkerchief of bread and cheese.

Handkerchief, *v. rare*. [f. prec. *sb.*] *a. intr.* To use a handkerchief. *b. trans.* To cover or wipe with a handkerchief.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) II. xvi. 170 The servants entering with the dinner, we hemmed, handkerchiefed, twinkled, took up our knives and forks. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary Sept.* I began now a vehement nose-blowing, for the benefit of handkerchiefing my face.

Hand-labour. Labour or work of the hands, manual labour; † *art* as opposed to nature; now, usually, manual as opposed to machine work.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thess.* 3 We wrought with our handelabour. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 548 Strong. as well by natural situation as hand-labour. 1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 176 St. Paul. at Corinth. main tained himself a long while together with his own hand-labour. 1821 *Veg. Subst. Food* xvii. 385 The hoeing of a cane-field. was [formerly] always effected by hand labour.

Hence **Hand-la-bourer**, a worker with his hands. 1598 FLORIO, *Manifattore*... a hand-labourer. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 265 The mere hand-laborer is thrown out of employment.

Handlangwhile: see HANDWHILE.

Handle (hændl), *sb.* Forms: 1 handle, 3 hondel, 4-6 handel(l), 5 handle, handy(l)(e, andyll, 5-6 handel(l, 5-handle. [OE. *handle*, deriv. of HAND.]

1. That part of a thing which is made to be grasped by the hand in using or moving it.

a.800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1204 *Siba*, handle. c.1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in *Wt. Wulker* 104/11 *Siba*, sulhhandla. a.1225 *Juliana* 50 Forte turnen þat hweol wið hondlen. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495) 933 An handell by the whyche he is here hyther and thither. c.1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 249 To smyte an hors with the handill of a whippe. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* l. iii. He handled the sword by the handels. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 109 b. The handles, or steeles of Husbandmenne tooles. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* ii. i. 24 Is this a Dagger, which I see before me, The Handle toward my Hand? 1798 *FERRIER Illustr. Sterne* vi. 177 Do you not consider what a handle a long beard affords to the enemy? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* l. xviii. 127 The handle of my hatchet.

b. Phr. (U.S. colloq.) To fly off (or off at) the handle (fig. from an ax): to be carried away by excitement; to lose self-control. To go off the handle: to die.

1843-4 HALIBURTON *Attaché* (Farmer). He flies right off the handle for nothing. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. x. (1885) 258 My old gentleman means to be Mayor. before he goes off the handle.

2. *transf.* Something resembling a handle; in *Bot.* = MANUBRIUM. *Handle of the face*: used jocularly for the nose.

1630 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 39 The crocks and handles of the scull. 1673 S. C. *Rules of Civility* 102 A Leg of Mutton is cut above the handle, by thrusting the Knife as deep into it as one may. 1708 MOTTREUX *Rabelais* v. v. Carbuncles. which undermine the Handles of their Faces. 1887 *Modern Society* 27 Aug. 864 (Farmer) A restless. old lady, with an immense handle to her face.

3. *fig.* That by which something is or may be taken hold of; one of two or more ways in which a thing may be taken or apprehended (in *phr.* to have two handles, to take a thing by the best handle, etc.); a fact or circumstance that may be 'laid hold of' or taken advantage of for some purpose; an occasion, opportunity, excuse, pretext.

a.1535 *More Wks.* 330 (R.) He would gladly catch holde of some small handle to kepe his money fast. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Confession* iv. Fiction Doth give a hold and handle to affliction. 1697 tr. *Burgsdicth his Logic* ii. xiii. 56 A dilemma is. as it were a syllogism with two handles and catching one both ways. a.1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1716) IV. 106 Hope and Fear are the two great Handles, by which the Will of Man is to be taken Hold of. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. viii. 224, I would not give this handle to calumny. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 1061/1 He took care to give her no handle against him. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 168 Where tradition afforded any sort of handle for the purpose.

4. *A handle to one's name (colloq.): a title of rank, honour, or courtesy attached to the name.*

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* iv. 'Mister Coxswain! thanky, Sir, for giving me a handle to my name.' *Ibid.* lxiv. 'Captain O'Brien', said the general. 'Sir Terence O'Brien, if you please, general. His Majesty has given me a handle to my name.' 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxiii. She. entertained us with stories. mentioning no persons but those who 'had handles to their names', as the phrase is. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 Jan. 94/3 Very distinguished young women, with handles to their names.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* Of, belonging to, or next to, the handle, as *handle-end, -hand*; forming the handle, as *handle-piece, -stick*; having a handle, as *handle-cup, -dish, -net*; † *handle-band* (see quot.). 1532 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 568/2 Greenwich. Welsh mats. . . Frail mats. . . Handleband. 99 lb. @ 4. [1882 *Ibid.* IV. 578 The edges of these mats appear to have been bound with a material called handleband, which. is prob-

ably a coarse hempen tape.] 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 260 Your Lines. . . of good, fine and strong 'handle-bound Pack-thread. 1717 FREZIER *Voy. S. Sea* 65 A Wooden Instrument. . . consisting of a 'Handle-Cup at one End, and a long Beak. 1807 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 325 The patterns he puts at the 'handle-end of his swords. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 17 You must dip your 'Handle-hand, and mount your end-hand a little. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in W. I.* 45 Ash for the bottom or 'handle-piece.

Hence **Handleless** *a.*, without a handle. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ii. 22 Three handleless, saucerless blue china cups. 1887 A. STORY *Fifine* I. 62 A young moon hanging like a handleless sickle in the sky.

Handle (hændl), *v. I* Forms: 1 handlian, hondlian, 2-4 handlen, 3 hondlien, 3-4 hondlien, 4-5 hondel, 4-6 handell, -il(l, -yll(e, 4-7 handel, 5 hondle, 6 *Sc.* hanel, 4-handle. [OE. *handlian*=OLG. *handlōn*, OHG. *hantlōn* to take or feel with the hands (MHG. and Ger. *handeln*), ON. *hondla* to lay hold of; deriv. of HAND *sb.*]

I. To manipulate, manage.

1. *trans.* To subject to the action of the hand or hands: in earlier use, *esp.*, to touch or feel with the hands; to pass the hand over, stroke with the hand; later, to take hold of, turn over, etc., in the hand, to employ the hands on or about.

To handle a horse, to get him accustomed to the hand. To handle a dog, etc., to hold and set him on in a fight or contest.

c.1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* xxvii. 12 Gif min fæder me handlap and me gecneawð. c.1000 *Sax. Leech.* III. 204 Vlpes ban handlian. c.1200 ORMIN 18913 þatt menn himm mihhtenn cnawenn & handlienn himm. a.1225 *Ankr. R.* 178 He ne mei idollen þet me hondle his sor. c.1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 49 A weeg of siluer. . . þei wolen handell faste. c.1400 *Gamelyn* 82 [He] bi-gan with his hand to hondel his berd. 1530 PALSGR. 578/1 She can handell a chylde dayntely. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 301 This merry deuil. . . would haue handled him with rough Mittins, as the prouerbe is. a.1698 TEMPLE (J.). The hardness of the winter forces the breeders there to house and handle their colts six months every year. 1717 FREZIER *Voy. S. Sea* 118, I have handled and felt it. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* l. 992 The dogs to be handled by Mr. Edwards (at a baiting). 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. i. 41 It is impossible to handle these volumes without the deepest interest. 1890 BOLDRWOOD *Col. Reformer* 93 I'll do nothing but handle him [a horse] to-day. *absol.* c.1275 *Passion of our Lord* 609 in O. E. Misc. 54 *Hondle* *nv* and *isep.* þat got naueþ none bon ne vleys. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxiii. 15 [cxv. 7] I haue handles and handle not. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man I. iii. 386 A Brute is supposed to speak. . . or to handle.

b. intr. (for refl.) To have a (specified) feel, behaviour, action, etc. when handled.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hop-garden*. If they handle moist or clammy when you squeeze them they are fit to bag. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 1. 77 The wheat. . . soon handles cold and damp. 1881 GREENER *Gum* 250 If the balance is not the same, they will handle as if of different bends.

2. *trans.* To ply or wield (something, e.g. a tool or weapon) with the hand; to manipulate.

c.1205 LAY. 1338 He hitte hondlien kahlen. c.1300 *Havelok* 347 þe beste kniþ þat euer miete. . . handlen spere. c.1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2594 *Hypermetra*, That ypermystra dar nat handle a knyfl. 1535 COVERDALE *Chron.* ix. [viii.] 40 The children of Vlam were valeant men, and coulde handell bowes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 437 That I may see. . . how well you handle your penne. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* iv. 21 Iubal. was the father of all such as handle the harpe and organ. 1631 GOUGE *God's Armoies* v. xi. 421 More fit. . . to handle a mactocke then to hold a musket. 1741-3 WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 61 As soon as they could handle a knife and fork, they were set to our table. 1872 *Even. Standard* 10 Aug. (Farmer), Her Royal Highness. . . appears to handle the ribbons in a very skilful manner.

b. Mil. (See quot.)

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 46 Handle your Charger, Gripe fast your Handlior or Charger, hold it even with the Muzzle. *Ibid.* 48 Handle your Musket. . . step forward, and lay your Right-hand on the Muzzle. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 265 To all other Officers (they [sentinels] are to carry or handle their arms. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.* *Handle Arms!* . . . by which the soldier is directed to bring his right hand briskly up to the muzzle of his firelock, with his fingers bent inwards.

c. Tanning. (See quot., and HANDLER 3.)

1875 *Ure's Dict.* Arts III. 83 s.v. *Leather*, The hides. . . are handled, at first several times a day; that is, they are drawn out of the pits, or moved up and down in the liquor.

3. To manage, conduct, direct, control: (a) a thing, animal, or person; † (b) a matter, course of action, etc. (sometimes = carry out, perform, transact).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 68 Yet at manye tymes they [mares] maye drawe well, if they be well handled. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Rich.* 111, 11 b. While these thynges were thus handled and ordred in Engleterre. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD *tr. Castaneda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxi. 125 b. The skirmish was valiantly handled. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. i. 93 Most of his actions are to be handled in the face and view of the enemy. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 17 Thus you see the Ship handled in fair weather and foul. 1679-1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* an. 1529 (R.) [To] see with what moderation as well as justice the matter was handled. 1874 WHYTE MELVILLE *Uncle Z.* (Tauchn.) II. ii. 3 A smarter officer never handled a regiment. 1891 *Lavo Times* XC. 463/2 Adepts in marshalling facts and handling witnesses.

† *b. refl.* To conduct oneself, behave. *Obs.*

1540 HYRDE *tr. Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) A vij. So you have handled your selfe in all the order and course of your life. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 18. 1869 E. PEACOCK *Two Deaths in Once a Week* 27 Mar. 230 And one with cruel, bitter words, Handlth herself right scornfully.

4. To use, do something with; to make due use of.

[c. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 108 We hondlen no money, but menelech faren.] 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 3 The devil desires no better sport then to see light heads handle their heels. 1796 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., To know how to handle one's fists; to be skilful in the art of boxing. 1842 *TENNISON Walking to Mail* 16 He lost the sense that handles daily life. 1860 *RUSKIN in A. Ritchie Rec. Tennyson, etc.* 29 Sept. (1892) 137 It struck me, that you depended too much on blending and too little on handling colour.

II. To deal with, treat.

5. To deal with, operate upon, do something to; to treat.

1542 *BOORDE Dyetary* xi. (1870) 260 It wyll make good drynke or euyll; eury thinge as it is handled. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 53 With the French, lesse [meat], but well handled. 1665 *HOKE Microgr.* Pref. D ij, So vast is the variety of Objects, so many different ways there are of handling them. c. 1774 *PEARCE Serm.* III. xv. (R.), [He] fears to expose a good cause by his method of handling it. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* vii, You would be as much afraid of handling this matter, as if it were glowing iron. 1879 *Athenaeum* 8 Nov. 603/3 The most difficult of all musical forms to handle successfully.

b. To deal with, treat, 'serve', 'use' (in a specified way); to act in some specified way towards.

a. 1225 *Juliana* 46 Me seli meiden hu derstu nu hondlin me ant halden me swa hordeliche. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12006 Quen bai to beir breper hare Had tald hu bai handeld war. c. 1400 *Garnelyn* 26 Deth was comyn him to & handlid him ful sore. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xxiv. 29, I will handle him, euen as he hath deale with me. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 33 The miserabill llande men whom they handled moste cruelly. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 163 Lusan; whom Scaliger hath handled so hardly. 1795 *BOSMAN Guinea* 26 Men whose good Name and Reputation I shall always handle very tenderly. 1862 *TULLOCH Eng. Purit.* iv. 417 He was handled twenty times worse than he had been before. 1894 *R. BRIDGES Feast of Bacchus* i. 405 Handle him kindly.

† b. *intr.* To 'deal', act (in a specified way).

1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxviii[i]. 78 Let the proude be confounded, which handle so falsly agaynst me. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 616 They handle together with good faith.

6. To deal with or treat in speech or writing; to treat of, discuss; † formerly sometimes = to confer about, discuss in a deliberative assembly.

c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 304/4 *Da ping be we nu handledon.* 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 94 For bys skylle hyt may beseyde 'Handlyng synne'. 1480 *CAXTON Descr. Brit.* 30 The cause was handled and ytreated betwene the forsaide primates. 1551 *T. WILSON Logike* (1580) 41 The Preacher handleth his matter learnedly. 1621 *ELISING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 126 To discuss the matter of oathe, which is appoynted to be handled that daye. 1641 *WILKINS Math. Magicke* ii. (1648) 12 Astronomy handled the quantity of heavenly motions. 1725 *WATTS Logic* iv. ii. § 6 The very same theme may be handled... in several different methods. 1868 *NETTLESHIP Ess. Browning* Intro. x, I could not within reasonable limits handle both criticism and interpretation.

† b. *intr.* or *absol.* To treat, discourse, confer.

1556 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 378 Tha hanelit anent the Mariage of the Quene. 1628 *A. FOX Wurtz Surg.* ii. xxvi. 177 In the Chapter which handleth of exccited Members. 1673 *WOOD Life* 12 Oct., They finding that I had handled upon that point, Peers altered it.

7. To treat artistically; to portray or represent (in a particular style).

1553 *EDEN Treat. Nwe Ind.* (Arb.) 17 A deuyll made of copper, and that so workemany handled that he semeth like flaming fire. 1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* vi. xliii, The story of his fortunes past In lively pictures neatly handled was. 1850 *LEITCH Muller's Anc. Art* § 204. 193 The countenance is always handled in a less spirited manner. 1860 *KINGSLEY Misc.* II. 77 Our painting is only good when it handles landscapes and animals.

8. To have in hand or pass through one's hands in the way of business; to trade or deal in; to buy and sell. *U.S.*

1888 *C. D. WARNER in Harper's Mag.* Apr. 776/1 It does not pay to 'handle' books, or to keep the run of new publications. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 3/1 Large jobbing houses who handle all the new and standard publications in considerable numbers to supply small dealers. 1897 *Glasgow Her.* 12 Feb. 7/2 Export houses which handle steel rails.

Hence **Handlable**, -eable (hæ'ndlāb'l), † **Handlesome** (obs.), *adjs.*, capable of being handled.

1611 *COTGR.*, Maniable, tractable, wieldable, handleable. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 47 All feelers numb, nothing handleable. 1893 *Field* 25 Feb. 297/1 She [a boat] must be handleable by one man in all ways and weathers.

Handle, *v.* 2 [f. *HANDLE sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with a handle; to affix the handle to.

1600 *T. MASHAM in Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 695 Wee were informed, that their bowes were handled with golde. 1701 *C. WOLLEY Frml. in N. York* (1860) 52 With a flint, handled the Indian way. 1888 *BELL Later Age of Stone* 36 You may now ask how these implements were handled.

Handled (hæ'nd'ld), *a.* [f. *HANDLE sb.* and *v.* 2 + *-ED.*] Furnished with or having a handle: *esp.* with defining word, as *long-handled*, *ivory-handled*. Used in *Heraldry* when the handle of a tool or weapon is figured of a different tincture from the blade, as 'a sickle or, handled gules'.

1785 *COWPER Let.* 24 Dec., It... is hinged, handled, and mounted with silver. 1836 *T. HOOK G. Gurney* I. 6 Smart-handled knives. 1888 *BELL Later Age of Stone* 19 The modern aborigines of Australia use daggers formed of handled flakes. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 5/2 As for the 'handled' names... Mr. Knowles produces four Duchesses [etc.].

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Handled, *var.* of **ANLETH** (ON. *andlit*), *Obs.*, countenance.

c. 1250 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 214 Bleye was his fair handled [v. r. neb].

Handler (hæ'ndlər), [f. *HANDLE v.* + *-ER* 1.] 1. One who handles (in *lit.* and *fig.* senses: see *HANDLE v.* 1). In *Football*, One who plays 'Rugby'.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* viii. xiii. (1495) 320 Chaugers handlers of syluer. 1540 *COVERDALE Coniut. Standish Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 429 An unweverer handler of God's word. 1607 *TORSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 177 A cunning Archer or handler of a Gun. 1663 *BLAIR Autobiog.* ii. (1848) 25 Outgivings to traders and handlers in this Kingdom. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Mar. 3/1 The rough play which has prevailed this winter, both among the dribblers and the handlers.

b. Something that has a specified feel when handled: cf. *HANDLE v.* 1 b.

1848 *Frml. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 444 They... are often bad handlers, and slow feeders.

2. *spec.* A man who holds and sets on a dog or a game-cock in a fight or contest.

1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 996 The... dogs darted at the lion, amid the horrid din of the cries of their handlers. 1828 *MARLY Life Planter Jamaica* (ed. 2) 320 In the temporary cock-pit... The handlers made their appearance. 1897 *Field* 6 Feb. 168/1 Each hound has a handler. They work the dogs in front of the judges.

3. *Tanning.* A pit containing a weak tannin infusion, in which the hides are 'handled': see *HANDLE v.* 1 c.

1777 *MACBRIDE in Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 115 The leather is ready for the ooze, and at first is thrown into smaller holes, which are termed handlers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* v. 311 The pits containing the weakest solutions are called 'handlers'.

4. [f. *HANDLE v.* 2] A workman who fastens the handles to vessels, tools, etc.; a hafter.

1598 *Fiorio, Manicatore*... a sleuer, a hafter, a handler. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 21 The turner... having completed the form of the cup it is passed to the Handler.

Handles, *var.* **ANDLESS**, *Sc. Obs.*, breathless.

Handleless (hæ'ndlēs), *a.* [f. *HAND sb.* 1 + *-LESS*.]

1. Without hands; deprived of hands.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 173/2 Handles, mancus, mancatus. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iii. i. 67 What accused hand Hath made these handleless in thy Fathers sight? 1607 *DAY Trav. Eng. Bro.* (1881) 87 For which thou shalt go handleless to thy grave. 1867 *SWINBURNE in Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 428 There is no such thing as a dumb poet or a handleless painter.

2. *fig.* Not doing, or not able to do, anything with the hands; incapable or incompetent with the hands, or in action. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxii. 81 Wherfor is he nought handleles, for he hath full power to helpen and comforten all. c. 1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* LXXVI. ii, The mighty handleless grew as men that slumbered. a. 1658 *J. DURHAM Expos. Rev.* vii. (1680) 34 Believers have not a handleless Mediator. 1854 *Phemie Millar* 28 You are truly a poor handleless thing. 1897 *BARRIE Margaret Ogilvy* 128 He is most terribly handleless.

Hand-line.

1. A line to be worked or drawn by hand; *esp.* a fishing line worked without a rod.

1674 *N. COX Gentl. Recreat.* iii. (1677) 20 Fasten your Hand-lines or drawing Cords, which must be at the least a dozen, a fathom long. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1776) I. 343 (Jod.) The same rapidity of tide prevents their using hand-lines. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* II. 105 The fishery is carried on by hand-lines... the bait being cuttlefishes, shell-fishes, etc.

2. *Naut.* 'A line bent to the hand-lead, measured at certain intervals with what are called marks and deeps from 2 and 3 fathoms to 20' (*Sailor's Word-bk.*). 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 415 We want a hand-line for soundings.

Hence **Hand-liner**, one who uses a hand-line for fishing. **Hand-lining** *vbl. sb.*, fishing with a hand-line.

1889 *MARQ. LORNE in Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 464 A fleet engaged wholly in handling and trawling.

Handling (hæ'ndliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HANDLE v.* 1 and 2 + *-ING* 1.] 1. The action of the *vb.* *HANDLE*.

1. The action of touching, feeling, or grasping with the hand; management with the hand, wielding, manipulation; laying hands on; treatment in which the hands are effectively (or roughly) used. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 182 Æt ðam cristenan menn... ðone ðe se eadiza Benedictus na handlung... fram his bendum alydde. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Mid sweorde of deadliche hondlung. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* iii. xxiii. (1495) 71 In a stronge man and fleshy the pulse is groyped and knowe wyth stronge and harde handling. 1512 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 608 Made and set vpp after the best handling and fourme of good workmanship. 1669 *Perry's Diary* 19 May, To perform what was commanded, in the handling of their arms. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* July 581/2 Irony, like Satire, is one of those edged tools which require careful handling. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* ix. (1889) 76 There might be some reason in the rough handling he had got.

b. Quality perceived by feeling with the hand.

1881 *J. P. SHELDON Dairy Farming* 8/1 Fat soon accumulates... and forms the 'quality' or 'handling' which indicates the extent to which she [a cow] may be considered fit for the butcher. 2 *fig.* Dealing with a thing or person; treatment; management. 1530 *PALSGR. 299/1* Handelyng, entreating, traicement. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. i. 21 Apply your selfe to the handel-

ying of the materys of the commyn wele. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* ii. 66 The Venetians, Ragusans, and Marsellians have great handling with them. 1776 *JOHNSON* 28 Mar. in *Boswell*, A woman of fortune being used to the handling of money, spends it judiciously. 1886 *J. R. REES Pleas. Book-Worm* ii. 37 De Quincey, with his marvellous handling of English prose.

3. Artistic manipulation: cf. *HANDLE v.* 1 7.

1771 *SIR J. REYNOLDS Disc.* iv. (1876) 360 What the painters call handling; that is, a lightness of pencil that implies great practice, and gives the appearance of being done with ease. 1840 *THACKERAY Crit. Rev. Wks.* 1886 XXIII. 147 A miniature, remarkable for its brilliancy of colour and charming freedom of handling. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMBS Paint.* 231 Handling is that part of the mechanical 'execution' or manipulation of a picture which exhibits the pencilling or play of the brush.

4. [f. *HANDLE v.* 2] The action or process of putting on the handles of vessels, etc.

1764 *V. GREEN Surv. Worcester* 232 Part of the business called handling and spouting, i. e. putting the hand to cups.

5. *attrib.*

1866 *GEO. ELIOT F. Holt* II. xxix. 211 If they were not touched in the right handling-place. 1882 *JAMES PATON in Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 384/2 After colouring, the hides pass on to the handlers or handling pits. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 5/3 Under Rugby Union rules, a determined effort is being made to revive the interest in the handling game [Rugby Union Football].

II. † 6. A handle. *Obs.*

c. 1450 *LONELICH Grail* xxviii. 275 Thus the lettres of the handelyng spak. 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* 117 The swerd... in the handelyng thereof was closed on of thoo iiiij nayles that were in Cristis handis and feet. c. 1500 *Melusine* xix. 65 They were as grete as the handelyng of a fan.

† **Handlings**, *adv. Obs.* [In *OE. handlinga* *adv.*; in *ME.* with adverbial gen.: see *-LING*, *-LINGS*.] Hand-to-hand, at close quarters.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 386 *Þæt he handlinga ænigne man acwealde.* a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3933 Sammen handlinges wristeld þat.

Hand-list, *sb.* [Cf. *hand-book*.] A list of books, etc. in a form handy for reference.

1859 *HALLIWELL (title)* A brief hand-list of books... illustrative of... Shakespeare. 1893 *Edin. Even. Disp.* 22 Apr. 2/3 To provide a hand-list for this library.

Hence **Handlist v. trans.**, to enter (books, etc.) in such a list.

1888 *NICHOLSON Bodleian Library in 1882-7* 445 The Librarian also commenced... handlisting the considerable accumulations of inscribed fragments of papyrus. 1897... *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 18 May 509/5 [He] handlisted the entire collection of Mr. Hallam's MSS., consisting of 144 vols.

† **Handlock**, *Obs.* [See *LOCK sb.*] A shackle for the hands; a manacle, a handcuff.

1532 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 158 The malefactor wished that he had the King in the ende of a hand lokk, and the Deputie in the other ende. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* (1810) III. 313 Who should also have kept me companie in a handlocke with the rest. 1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib.* i. ii. (1810) 35 The White Knight, and his sonne in law... Whom in handlockes he carried away with him.

Handlock, *v.* [f. *prec. sb.*; cf. also *LOCK v.*] *trans.* To handcuff. Also *transf.* Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1586 *J. HOOKER Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 215/2 The king... commanded him to be handlocked and fettered, with an other prisoner. 1866 *SCOTT Woodst.* xxxvi, Still holding his... friend's arm enclosed and hand-locked in his. 1829 *H. MURRAY N. Amer.* I. iv. 197 The son was still kept handlocked.

Handloom, A weaver's loom worked by hand as distinguished from a power-loom.

1833 *SIR D. BARRY Factory Comm. Rep.* App. A. 3. 42 Thinks her daughter's health rather better than when at the handloom. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 182/2 If [the weaver] clings to the handloom, his condition will become worse from day to day.

b. *ellipt.* in *pl.* for *handloom linens*.

1890 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 2/7 Flax and Linens.—Belfast... In brown power loom linens the demand continues very languid... Handlooms are unchanged.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1833 *SIR D. BARRY Factory Comm. Rep.* App. A. 3. 43 note, The power-loom dressers have been all hand-loom weavers. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 99/2 Hand-loom weaving is altogether a domestic manufacture. 1893 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 7/3 Drills and handloom goods dull.

† **Handly**, *a. Obs.* [f. *HAND sb.* + *-LY* 1.] Used by the hands; manual; mechanical.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 129 To remeue a boon wip handely [*MS. B.* handly] instrumentis. *Ibid.* 40 Remeu ynge of þe boon wip handliche instrumentis.

Hand-made, *a.* Made by hand. Formerly distinguished from the work of nature (= artificial), now usually from that of machinery.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 511 A hand-made strait of Sea water. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 209/2 Hand-made paper is now commonly marked with the name of the maker, and the date of the year when it was made. 1879 *LUBBOCK Sci. Lect.* v. 156 Hand-made pottery is abundant.

Handmaid (hæ'ndmē'd), *sb.* [f. *HAND sb.* + *MAID*. Cf. *OE. handþegn* personal attendant or servant, also the *ME.* phrase 'to serve any one to hand', *HAND sb.* 34 a, 56.]

1. A female personal attendant or servant: *a.* in literal sense. *arch.*

1382 *WYCLIF Ps.* cxxlii[i]. 2 As the eȝen of the hondmaide in the hondis of hir ladi. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 7, I am the handmayde of the lorde. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 61 b, The goddess of warre called Bellona... hath these iij. handmaides ever of necessite attending

on her, blood, fyre, and famine. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. iii. 72 Vouchsafe to speake my thanks, and my obedience, As from a blushing Handmaid, to his Highnesse. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 122 With Dinah, her sturdy handmaid, as her attendant. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 412 To be the handmaid of a lawful spouse.

b. fig. (in common use).

1592 DAVIES *Inmort. Soul* v. vi. As God's Handmaid, Nature, doth create Bodies. 1779 WESLEY *Collect. Hymns* Pref. 5 Poetry... keeps its place as the handmaid of Piety. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 533 Heraldry became a handmaid of chivalry.

† **c.** A vessel employed to attend upon a larger one; a tender. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 121 Vnto which 4 ships [under Sir Francis Drake] two of her pinasses were appointed as hand-maids.

2. A moth (also *Handmaid moth*), *Datana mini-stris*, of the family *Bombycidae*.

1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 473 The Handmaid (*Nactia Ancilla*).

3. **attrib. and Comb.** Also *handmaid-like* adj.

1609 MILTON *Christ's Nat.* 243 Her sleeping Lord with handmaid lamp attending. 1785 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 459 Full fifty of the handmaid train. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Al. de Lacy* I. 61 With handmaid-like humility of judgment. 1855 TENNYSON *Enid* 400 [He] let his eye... rest On Enid at her lowly handmaid-work.

Hence † **Handmaid** *v.* *nonce-vd.* *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* Ep., Natural Philosophy, which should hand-maid it to Divinity.

Handmaid-en. [*f.* HAND *sb.* + MAIDEN: see *prec.*] = HANDMAID. *a. lit.* (*archaic*).

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxvii. 2 Als eghen of hand-maiden klene, In hende of hir levedy bene. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxi. 10 Throw out this handmayden and the sone of hir. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 173/2 An Handemayden, abra, ancilla. 1611 BIBLER *Luke* I. 48 He hath regarded the lowe estate of his handmaidens. 1836 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 353 Who filled an equivocal post in the household, half hand-maiden and half companion. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 330 During several generations... the relation between divines and handmaidens was a theme for endless jest.

b. fig.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 243 To haue the handmaidens sciences to attend vpon their mistres profession. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 88 Health and temperance... are the handmaidens of virtue.

So **Handman dial.**, manservant, serving-man.

1754 J. SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 245 She... went to Bed to the Handman.

Hand-mill. A grinding mill consisting of one millstone turned upon another by hand, a quern. Now, also, applied to a simple machine for grinding coffee, or the like, worked by hand-power.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 752 Quirinus the bishop of Seescaunus having a handmill tied about his necke, was throwne headlong from the bridge into the flood. 1573-80 BARET *Adv.* H. 92 An Handmill: a querne. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 536 Feudal tyranny in Bretagne, armed with the judicial power, has not blushed even in these times at breaking hand-mills. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigton-shire* 43 A quern-stone, or upper half of an ancient hand-mill.

Hand-mould.

1. A small mould managed with the hand; e.g. one used in casting hand-made type.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 155 He mellid so be matall with be hand-molde, That [hey] lost [of heir] lemes be leuest bat hey had. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

† 2. An apparatus for holding the hands in correct position in pianoforte-playing. *Obs.*

1819 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 179, I. presented my pianoforte hand-moulds to Messrs. Pleyel, which they approved and accepted for their manufactory.

Hand of glory. [*A* transl. of *F. main de gloire*, a deformation, by 'popular etymology', of *OF. mandegloire, mandeglore, mandegore* (Godefroy), orig. *mandragore* mandrake.]

Originally applied, in French, to a charm formed of the root of a mandrake; afterwards, in consequence of the deformation of the word, applied to a charm made of the hand of an executed criminal: see *quot.* 1816 and context.

1707 CURTIS. in *Husb. & Gard.* 284 Mountebanks... make of it [mandrake] what we call a Hand of Glory. They... make believe, that by using some little Ceremonies, the Silver they lay near it, will increase to double the Sum every Morning. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* Superstitions 73-5. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvii. 'De hand of glory... is hand cutt off from a dead man, as has been hanged for murder, and dried very nice in de smoke of juniper wood' [etc.]. 1840 BARRAM *Ingol. Leg.* (title) The Hand of Glory.

Hand-organ. A portable barrel-organ played by means of a crank turned with the hand.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 334 Hand-organs, and other musical inventions. 1892 G. S. LAYARD *C. Keene* i. 8 A hand-organ turned with might and main by the baby sister.

Hand-organist, one who plays a hand-organ.

1856 HOWELLS *Impr. & Exp. Tribul. Cheerf. Giver* iv. 162 Ought one to give money to a hand-organist?

Hand over hand, adv. phr. (a.) Chiefly *Naut.* With each hand brought successively over the other, as in climbing up or down a rope, or rapidly hauling at it.

1736 COOKE in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 380 A lusty young Man attempted to go down (hand over hand, as the Workmen call it) by means of a single Rope. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Main avant*, the order to pull on a rope hand-over-hand. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iv. Up went Martin, hand over hand.

b. fig. With continuous advances; said of a vessel, etc. approaching or giving chase to another. 1850 MARRIAT *King's Own* xii. The frigate was within a mile of the lugger, and coming up with him hand over hand. 1890 BESANT *Armored of Lyonsse* I. 38 The second boat... came up hand over hand, rapidly overtaking the first boat.

c. attrib. or adj. (with hyphens).

1859 M. THOMPSON *Casimiro* 86 (Hoppe) With mere hand-over-hand labour it was wearisome work. 1884 *Leisure Hour* June 343/1 A final hand-over-hand climb.

Hand over head, adv. phr. (a., sb.) Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1. **adv. phr.** Precipitately, hastily, rashly, recklessly, without deliberation; † indiscriminately.

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 475 Than they faght hand ovr hedd. 1549 LATIMER *7th Serm.* bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 185 So adict as to take hand ouer hed whatsoeuer they say. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxii. iii. 433 He would... do all in hast, hand over head, without discretion. 1650-3 tr. *Hales Dissert. de pace in Phenix* (1708) II. 369 The ruler sort... shall hand-over-head follow the Authority of others. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Crisp* 8 May in *Early Diary*, I don't urge you, hand over head, to have this man at all events. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* III. 240 A lavish guardian, who... spent the estate hand-over-head.

2. **attrib. or adj. (with - -).** Precipitate, rash, reckless; † indiscriminate.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxiii. 193 In a hand-over-head Confusion. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* *Hand-over-head*, thoughtlessly extravagant. 1866 LE FANU *All in Dark* II. xix. 156 They never think what they are doing, girls are so hand-over-head.

† 3. **Phr.** To play at hand over head, to act precipitately or rashly; in *quot. app.* with allusion to climbing (cf. HAND OVER HAND). *Obs.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 2 Neuer will I... play at hand ouer head so high, but where I may feele sure footing.

Hand-paper.

1. A make of paper having the figure of a hand in the water-mark.

1855 R. HERRING *Paper & P. Making* 79 An open hand with a star at the top, which was in use as early as 1530, probably gave the name to what is still called hand paper. 1868 BREWER *Dict. Phr. & Fab.* *Hand paper*... so called from its water-mark. *Obs.*

2. Hand-made paper.

Handpike: see HANDSPIKE.

Hand-play. *arch.* Interchange of blows in a hand-to-hand encounter: an OE. phrase, revived by some modern writers.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 327 Heard handpleza. a 1050 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1004 (1865) 138 note, Past hi naefre wytsan handplezan on Angel cynne ne gemittom. [1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. v. 350 They never met in all England with worse handplay.] 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 May (Cassell), Memories of Scandinavian gleen in the hand-hand-play of battle.

Hand-press. A press worked by hand; *esp.* a printing-press so worked, as distinguished from one worked by steam or other power. Hence

Hand-pressman.

1679 DUDDELL in R. Mansel *Narr. Popish Plot* (1680) 54 Mr. Willoughby did once ask him, if he could make a Hand-Press, in order to Printing. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 101 With hand-presses... two hundred and fifty copies were obtained per hour from the same types, which required the work and superintendence of two men.

Hand-rail. A rail or railing supported on balusters or uprights, as a guard or support to the hand at the edge of a platform, stairs, etc.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 54 The hand-rail of the balcony. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* ix. (1879) 92 The shattered gig, thrown on its side, crashed up against the handrail of the bridge. 1892 J. C. BLOMPFIELD *Hist. Heyford* 46 A wooden staircase with a single handrail.

So **Handrailing**, (a) the making of handrails; (b) = HANDRAIL.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 204 The whole of the art of hand-railing depends on finding the section of a cylinder. a 1833 J. T. SMITH *Bk. for a Rainy Day* (1845) 65 It was only enclosed by a low and very old hand-railing. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 2/1 Classes for... wood carving, etching, hand-railing and chasing and repoussé work.

† **Hand-ruff.** *Obs.* [See RUFF.]

1. A ruff worn on the hand or wrist.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Polaymas*, hose without feete, hand ruffs.

2. A game at cards.

1611 COTGER, *Ronfle*, hand-Ruffe, at Cards... To play at hand-Ruffe.

Hand running, adv. phr. dial. or colloq. Straight on; in continuous succession. Cf. *end-running*.

1828 *Craven Dial.* s.v., 'He did it seven times hand-running.' 1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1877 N. W. *Linc. Gloss.* s.v., 'There was six deaths from th' fever hand-running.' 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) II. 70 Irene's been up two nights hand running.

† **Handsal**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* In 3 handsal. [*a.* ON. *handsala* to make over by stipulation, *f. handsal* bargain, *f. hand* hand + *selja* to hand over, make over.] *trans.* To hand over.

a 1225 *Juliana* (Royal MS.) 6 Ant yettede him his dohter, & was some ihondsal ad hire unwilltes.

Hand-sale. [*f.* HAND *sb.* + SALE.] See *quot.* (In some uses a corruption or conjectural explanation of AUNCCEL.)

1607-1691 [see AUNCFL]. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II.

448 (Seager) Anciently among all the northern nations shaking of hands was held necessary to bind the bargain; a custom which we still retain in many verbal contracts: a sale thus made was called handsale (*venditio per mutuum manuum complexionem*). 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Handsale weight*, any article purchased by poisoning it in the hand so as to judge of the weight without actual weighing, is called *handsale weight*.

Hand-saw. A saw managed by one hand.

1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j handsaw. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 324 Also for an handesaw price vjd. 1573-80 BARET *Adv.* H. 78 A hand sawe... *une scietie, ou petite scie.* 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* II. iv. 187 My Buckler cut through and through, my Sword hackt like a Hand-saw. 1664 COTTON *Scarron*. Pref. (D.) 'Tis all the world to a handsaw but these barbarous Rascals would be so ill-manner'd as to laugh at us as confidently as we do at them. 1798 GREVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 413 A stone-cutter was sawing rock crystal with a hand-saw. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hand-saw*, the smallest of the saws used by shipwrights, and used by one hand.

b. In the following, *handsaw* is generally explained as a corruption of *heronshaw* or *hernewu*, dial. *harnsa*, heron. (Other conjectures taking *hawk* in a different sense from the bird have also been made.) No other instances of the phrase, (except as quotations from Shakspeare), have been found.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 367, I am but mad North, North-West: when the Winde is Southerly, I know a Hawke from a Handsaw.

Handsbreadth: see HANDBREADTH.

Handsel, hansenl (hændsēl, hænsēl), *sb.*

Forms: 3 *handselne*, (*handselle*), 4 *hancel*, 5 *hanselle*, 5-7 *hansell*, 6 *hanselle*, 6-7 *hand-sell*, 6- *hansel*, *hansel*. [*The form corresponds to OE. handselen* glossed 'mancipatio' (giving into the hands of another), or to ON. *handsal*, 'giving of the hand, promise or bargain confirmed by joining or shaking hands', also, in same sense, *handseld*; cf. OSw. *handsal*, Sw. *handsöl* money, etc. handed over to any one, gratuity, 'tip'. But though there are some quotations (sense 2 b) which may have the simple sense of 'gift', the general notions of 'omen, gift to bring good luck, luck-penny, auspicious inauguration or first use', which run through the English uses of the word, are not accounted for by the sense of these OE. and ON. words. Cf. however Da. *handsel* 'handsel, earnest-money', also Ger. *handgeld*, *handgift*, *handkauf*, and esp. F. *étrenne*, OF. *estreine*, the senses of which are exactly parallel to our 2, 3, 4.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 449/29 *Mancipatio*, *handselen*.] † 1. Lucky prognostic, omen, presage, augury; token or omen of good luck. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtutes* 29 Sum oßer dwel hie driueð, and segged þat he nafde naht gode hand(d)selle ðe him pat sealde. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* xi. Wariege and hansenle and time and hwate and fele swilche deueteles craftes. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 369 Of hancel y can no skylle also, Hyt ys nougt to beleve þarto. For many haunyn glade hancel at þe morw And to hem or eynn comþ mochlly sorw. c 1475 *Partenay* 4885 Where the Erle shold haue ill hansenl anon. 1500 *Ortus Vocab.*, *Strena* est bona sors, *Anglice* hansenl. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* x. Eeij, *Æneas* first the rusticke sort sets on For happy hansenls sake [omen *fugur*]. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* To Rdr. (1676) Avb. Among the cries of good handsell [Amyot, *crie d'heureux presage*] and the wishes of good luck... one was; Happer be thou than Augustus. 1581 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 305 He had it [a pewter dish] from Alice Duke for good Handsel for his Daughter, who had lately lain in.

2. A gift or present (expressive of good wishes) at the beginning of a new year, or on entering upon any new condition, situation, or circumstances, the donning of new clothes, etc.; originally, deemed to be auspicious, or to ensure good luck for the new year, etc. [= L. *strena*, F. *étrenne*.]

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 66 Syhen riche forth runnen to reche honde-selle, 3e3ed 3eres 3iftes on his, 3elde hem bi hond. *Ibid.* 491 This hansenle hatz Arthur of auenturus on fyrst, In 3onge 3er. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 120 Sic hansenl to the folk gaf he Richt in the first begynnynng, Newly at his ariwng. 1500-20 DUNBAR *New Year's Gift to King* iii, God giue the guid prosperitie. In hansenl of this guid new 3eir. c 1530 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 38 Iuellis pricius cane y non fynde... To sende you... þis newe yeris morowe, Wher-for lucke and good hansenlle My herte y sende you. c 1534 DEWES *Introduct. Fr. in Palagr.* 945 To geve the first hansenl, *étrénier*. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. ix. 189 The Syrian Kings civilly tendered their service, to give it as good handsell to so good a work. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 22 As it was the first time... he took 1/4. 5s. from my part, and told me I should give him that for handsel. 1784 BURNS 'There was a lad' II, 'Twas then a blast o' Janwar win' Blew hansenl in on Robin. 1831 CARLILE *Sart. Res.* I. ix, Neighbour after neighbour gave thee as handsel, silver or copper coins. 1856 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* II. (1874) 95 About the New Year... every child had got its handsel, and every farthing of every handsel was spent there. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 656 It was the immemorial custom for servants to receive handsel or first gifts of the year on this day.

† b. Gift, present, given on any occasion; reward. 1300 GOWER *Conf.* II. 373 If I might ought of love take, Such hansenl have I nougt forsake. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 91 Some... were be-hote hansenl if þey helpe wold To be seruyd sekirly of þe same siluere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. x. 104 Sik bodword heir the twys takyn Troianis Sendis for hansenl to Rutilianis.

† c. *ironically.* A 'dressing' given or received. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xvi, Anon with hylt myght he was leyed to the erthe, And as I trowe sayd sir Sagamore ye shal haue the same handsel that he hadde. 1583 RICH

Phylotus & Emelia (1835) 29 That your daughter should bestowe suche handsell on her housband as she hath already bestowed vpon me.

3. A first instalment of payment; earnest money; the first money taken by a trader in the morning, a luck-penny; anything given or taken as an omen, earnest, or pledge of what is to follow.

[a 1400 *Sir Beues* 3109 (MS. A.) Her þow hauest liber haunsell, A worse þe be-tide schel.] 1565 *GOLDING Hentinges Post. Ded.* 4 Accept this Booke as a first hansell. 1571 *CAMPION Hist. Irel.* i. (1633) 60 Take this .. but for hansell, the gaine is to come. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. § 11 The apostles terme it sometime .. the pledge of our heavenly inheritance, sometime the hansell or earnest of that which is to come. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* ii. ii. Bring him a sixe penny bottle of Ale; they say, a fooles handsell is lucky. 1630 *MASSINGER Renegado* i. iii. Nothing, sir—but pray Your worship to give me hansell. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* Superstitions 64 It is a common practice among the lower class of hucksters, pedlars, or dealers, on receiving the price of the first goods sold that day, which they call hansell, to spit on the money, as they term it, for good luck. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introduct. Trade* 132 *Hansell*, a small sum on account, confirming the agreement. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* i. 369 'Who'll give me a hansell—who'll give me a hansell?'

4. The first use, experience, trial, proof, or specimen of anything; first taste, foretaste, first fruits: often with the notion of its being auspicious of what is to follow.

1573 *TWYNE Æneid* xl. Gg.ij. Here now remaine the spoiles, and hansell, of the hautie kinge (de rege superbo *Primitiæ*) Mezentius, loe here lies. 1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 171 Had not Samela passed by .. he should like enough haue had first hansell of our new Shepherds sheepehookes. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* ii. 504 But this Perillus was the first himselfe that gaue the hansell to the engine of his own invention. 1639 *HORN & ROB. Gate Lang. Cul.* lxi. § 655 That a novice, or young beginner, which sets up a trade, may give a taste, hansell or tryall of his skill to the Masters of the Company. 1730 *FIELDING Rape upon Rape* iii. iii. I have not seen one Prisoner brought in for a Kape this Fortnight, except your Honour. I hope your hansell will be lucky. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* Oct. an. 1818 Such was the hansell, for Scott protested against its being considered as the house heating of the new Abbotsford. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Hansell*, hansell .. the first use of anything, from a shop to a new implement, of whatever kind.

5. attrib. and Comb. **Handsel Monday**, the first Monday of the year (usually according to Old Style), on which New Year's hansell is given. (Sc.)

1585 *HIGINS tr. Junius Nomenclator* 80 The first bridal banquet after the wedding daye: the good handzell feast. 1788 *BURNS 'I'll kiss thee yet'* ii. Young Kings upon their hansell throne, Are no sate blest as I am, O! 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* v. 66 Besides the stated fees, the master [of the parochial school] receives some small gratuity, generally 2d. or 3d. from each scholar on handzell Monday. 1795 *Ibid.* xv. 201 note. On the evening of Handzell Monday, as it is called .. some of his neighbours came to make merry with him. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xxxii. Grizy has .. maybe a bit compliment at Hansel Monanday. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.*, *Hansel-Monday*, the first Monday in the New Year, when it is customary to make children and servants a present.

Handsel, v. [f. *HANSEL sb.*]

1. *trans.* To give handzell to (a person); to present with, give, or offer, something auspicious at the commencement of the year or day, the beginning of an enterprise, etc.; to inaugurate the new year to (any one) with gifts, or the day to (a dealer) by being his first customer; to present with earnest-money or a luck-penny in auspication of an engagement or bargain.

1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* ii. cxviii. (1869) 119 It [a horn] hath be maad euere sithe j was born. And of him I was hanselled (de li je fu estrened). 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 174/1 To Hanselle, *strenare, arrare*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 578/2, I hansell one, I gye him money in a mornynge for suche wares as he selthe, *je estrene*. 1583 *STOCKER Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* i. 153 Being in this sort hanselled with a newyeeres gift. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Estrener*, to handsell, or bestow a New-yeeres gift on. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. Jan. 1641 *The Vote*, Then let me something bring May hansell the New-Year to Charles my King, *Mod. Sc.* When I was at school, the custom of handselling the master on Handzell Monday still flourished in Scotland.

2. To inaugurate with some ceremony or observance of an auspicious nature; to auspicate.

1600-62 I. T. *Grim the Collier* ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley VIII.* 426 Let us in, and handsell our new mansion-house With a carousing round of Spanish wine. 1636 *FITZ-GEFFRAY Holy Transp.* (1881) 189 Who comst from heauen to blisse the earth, To handsell with thy bloud thy blessed birth. 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. of Faith* (1845) 207 That they may handsell the new throne with acts of mercy. 1661 *MORGAN Sph. Gentry* iii. ix. 101 Romulus having hanselled it with his brother's blood made it an asylum for all comers. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* ii. (1865) 44 Capt. Samuel Holioke handseled his Office with the Slaughter of four or five of the Enemy. 1746 *MRS. DELANY Lett. to Mrs. Deves in Life & Corr.* 437 Having ordered Mr. Langhorne to send in a little wine to your cellar at Welsbourne, by way of handselling a new place. 1881 *BESANT & RICE to Years' Tenant*, etc. *Sweet Nelly* i. 200 I wanted to present her with something to hansell friendship.

b. *fig. (ironical).*

1583 *STOCKER Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* ii. 52 He was by and by handsell with a Pistoll. 1611 *SPERD Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiv. 274 The Gallies were assayed by Sir John Winkfield, who with his small ships so handseled their sides, as they were forced to creepe by the Shore. 1632 *BROME Court Beggar* ii. i. Wks. 1873 i. 200 Take heed I begin not now, and handsell your Ladies house .. and your gentle-

woman's presence here with a fist about your eares. 1699 *FARQUHAR Constant Couple* iii. v. I'll hansell his woman's clothes for him!

3. To inaugurate the use of; to use for the first time; to be the first to test, try, prove, taste.

1605 *CHAPMAN, etc. Eastward Ho* ii. i. My lady .. is so ravished with desire to hanel her new coach. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 8 Haman shall hansell his owne gallows. 1746 *TOM Thumbs Trav. Eng. & Wales* 104 The Earl of Morton, who erected the Scotch Maiden, was himselfe the first who hansell'd it. 1841 *BREWSTER Mart. Sc.* iii. iii. (1856) 202 However, we hanselled your cup. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* ii. 35 No expression was ever yet used which some one had not to handsell. 1892 *DOBSON 18th C. Vignettes* 34 Joseph Warton had handseled them [Spence's unpublished 'Anecdotes'] for his 'Essay on Pope.'

Hence **Handselling vbl. sb.**

1885 *BLACK White Heather* iii. A more substantial hand-selling of good luck.

Hand-seller, handseller. [f. *HAND sb.* + *SELL v.*: app. not from *hansell*.] a. An itinerant auctioneer, who sells by 'Dutch auction'; a 'cheap jack'. b. A street-dealer who carries his stock-in-trade in a basket, tray, or the like.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* i. 328 In the provinces, and in Scotland, there may be 100 'cheap Johns', or, as they term themselves, 'Han-sellers'. *Ibid.* 354 The sellers of tins, who carry them under their arms, or in any way .. apart from the use of a vehicle, are known as *hand-sellers*. The word *hand-seller* is construed by the street-traders as meaning literally *hand seller*, that is to say, a *seller* of things held or carried in the hand. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 21 Dec. 5/2 A glib 'hand-seller' .. mounted on his rostrum, dilates upon the contents of the volumes which he has to sell. 1879 *Era* 6 Dec., Wanted, One First-class Handseller and Planksman. Apply to Mr. T. H., Auction Vans, Chipping-Norton.

So **Hand-selling.**

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* i. 329 Sometimes its a better game than 'han-selling'. 1879 T. DIXON in W. B. SCOTT *Autobiogr. Notes* II. 267-8 There is a plan of dealing in books called hand-selling, which is selling by a kind of auction. The upset price .. is gradually reduced, till somebody takes it.

† **Handsenyie, Obs.** Also and-. Sc. form of *ENSIGN*, in various senses.

1572 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1825) 130 Capten James Bruce .. Johnne Robeson, in Braydwodside, his andsenyie. a 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 330 Handsenyie of Scotland .. was set on the castell heid of Edinburgh. 1591 R. BRUCE *Eleven Serms.* v. viij a (Jam.) He gaue them handsenyies of his visible presence, as was the tabernacle, the ark. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Poems* lix. 8 Funeral mark and handsenyie.

† **Handservant, Obs.** [Cf. *handmaid*.] A servant attending upon one; an attendant.

1578 *Chr. Prayers in Prior, Prayers* (1851) 443 The devil, and his handservant the world.

Handshake. A shake of the hand: cf. next. 1873 *TRISTRAM Monb* xviii. 344, I gave him a hearty hand-shake. 1878 *BROWNING Poets Croisic* 130 Let me return your handshake!

Hand-shaking. Shaking of hands in greeting or leave-taking.

1805 *WORDSW. Waggoner* iii. 45 What tears of rapture, what vow-making, Profound entreaties, and hand-shaking! 1859 *Geo. ELIOT A. Bede* 50 That pleasant confusion of laughing interjections, and hand-shakings, and 'How are you's'. 1883 *BLACK Shandon Bells* xxx. There was much hand-shaking on the steps of the Abercorn Club.

† **Handsmooth, a. and adv. Obs. exc. dial.**

A. *adj.* Level or flat as if smoothed with the hand; smooth to the hand.

1530 *PALSGR.* 452/2, I beate downe to the grounde, or I beate downe hande smothe, *je arrasse*. This castell was beate downe hande smothe with ordonaunce. 1558 *MORWYN Ben Gorion* (1567) 6 Iudas .. spedely set upon them, beat them downe handsmooth. 1590 T. WATSON *Death Sir F. Walsingham* 233 Poems (Arb.) 165 O heards and tender flocks, o handsmooth plains. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 595 This Epistle .. beateh it down as hand-smooth as it doth the sacrifices.

b. *fig.* Flat, plain, unqualified.

1612 W. SCLATER *Minister's Portion* Ep. Ded., Having no such evidence .. to carry away so handsmooth a conclusion.

B. *adv.* Flatly; downright; without check, interruption, or qualification.

1600 *ABP. ARBOT Exp. Jonah* 500 He fretteth and chafeth hand-smooth with the Lord. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Citie of God* 768 This they avouch, hand-smooth. 1631 *CELESTINA* xi. 130 Shee .. will seaze hand-smooth on a whole drove of us at once. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* ii. xvii. (1662) 137 All things goe on hand-smooth for it, without any check or stop. 1682 *MRS. BEHN City Heires* iii. i. Let 'em accuse me if they please, I come off hand-smooth with *Ignoramus*. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hand-smooth*, uninterruptedly, without obstacle; also entirely. 'He ate it up handsmooth'.

Handsome (*hæ'nd'səm*, a. (*adv.*)). Forms: 5 *handsom*, 5-handsum, 5-8 *handsom*, 6 *handsom(e)*, 6 *hansum*, 6-7 *hansom(e)*, 6- *handsome*. [Known only from 15th c., f. *HAND sb.* + *-SOME*: cf. *toothsome*. Cf. early mod. (16th c.) *Ger. hand-sam*, *Ger. dial.* and *Efris. handsam*, early mod. *Du. handsaem*, *Du. handsaam*, all in sense 1.]

† 1. Easy to handle or manipulate, or to wield, deal with, or use in any way. *Obs.*

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1301 Sir Torrent gaderid good cobled stonys, Good and handsom for the nonys. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 225/2 *Handsum*, or esy to bond werke .. (*Pyson* *hansum*), *manualis*. c 1450 *LONELICH Graill* xiv. 695 Lyghter and more handsom it was Thanne his owen [ax]. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. Moré's Utop.* ii. (1895) 262 Both easy to be caried, and handsome to be moued. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus' Ann.* ii. iv. 37 Neither were the barbarous huge

targets, and long pikes so handsome, among trees and low shrubs, as darts and swords.

† 2. Handy, ready at hand, convenient, suitable. *Obs. or dial.*

1530 *TINDALE Prol. Lev. in Doct. Treat.* (1848) 428 Beware of allegories; for there is not a more handsome or apt thing to beguile withal than an allegory. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 93 b. Whiche of these partes shall seeme moste commodious and handsome to take it out by. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 183 b. Carry all your Coames into some handsome place, where you meane to make your Honie. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* Pref., A short and handsome abridgement of the chosen sayings of the holy fathers. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxv. xxix. 571 Whatsoeuer came next to their hands, and lay handsome for them, they rifled. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 505 *Δικαιον* quasi *δικόν*; the Letter Cappa, being only taken in for the more handsom pronunciation. 1807 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* (1810) 7 On the west shore, there is a very handsome situation for a garrison. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* iii. iii. (1872) 184 A handsome shelter for the next two years.

2. Of action, speech, etc.: Appropriate, apt, dexterous, clever, happy: in reference to language, sometimes implying gracefulness of style (cf. 3, 6). ? *Obs. exc. U.S.*

1562-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 9/2 He wrote a sharpe and an handsome letter to Celestinus. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 239 An handsome sudden evasion. 1652-62 *HEVLIN Cosmogr.* i. (1682) 121 They fell upon this handsom project. 1690 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 106 Mr. Recorder in a handsome speech congratulated the King on his happy succeesse in Ireland. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 455 P. 2 Close Reasoning, and handsome Argumentation. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xv. xi. He determined to quit her, if he could but find a handsome pretence. 1837 *Ht. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 83 They use the word 'handsome' much more extensively than we do: saying that Webster made a handsome speech in the Senate.

b. Of an agent: Apt, skilled, clever. *Obs. exc. in U.S.*, or as associated with other senses.

1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Hylaw*, handsome. 1561 T. NORTON *Catvins Inst.* iv. xx. (1634) 735 O handsome expositors! 1570 *LEVINS Maniþ.* 162/11 Handsome, *scilicet*. 1574 *HELLOWES Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 83 You would haue bene more handsome to colour Cordouan skinned, then to haue written processe. a 1631 *DRAYTON Moun-Calif* (R.), If some handsome players would it take, It (sure) a pretty interlude would make. 18.. *Presbyterian (Americanism)*, A writer is styled 'a very handsome author', meaning a good and clever one, and quite irrespective of his appearance, which may be the reverse of comely. 1883 *Standard* 22 Feb. 3/7 The bitch was a most handsome winner when she killed.

† 3. Proper, fitting, seemly, becoming, decent.

1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. xxix. § 3 Came to Church in handsome holiday apparell. 1610 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* v. xvi. (1639) 304 Let all things be clean and handsome about him. 1624 *FLETCHER Rule a Wife* iii. i. Go get you handsom. 1654 in *Whitlock's Zootomia* To Author A iv b, Wit, Learning, and Variety of matter, put into a handsom Drese.

4. Of fair size or amount; 'decent', fair, considerable, moderately large. Now *unusual*.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 66 b. So groweth it to a handsome height, meete to shadowe hearbes. a 1649 *WINTHROP New Eng.* (1825) I. 7 The wind at E. and by N. a handsome gale with fair weather. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 31 Cut the Bodies in good handsome pieces. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Age*, Two handsome Glasses of this Water may be drank every Morning fasting. c 1730 *BURT Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) I. 164 They export pretty handsome quantities of pickled salmon. 1812 *BRACKENRIDGE Jrnl. in Virus Louisiana* (1814) 231 It continues a handsome width. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* i. iii. (1872) 14 The soil, everywhere of handsome depth.

b. Of a sum of money, a fortune, a gift, etc.: Considerable. Now (by association with 5) in stronger sense: Ample, generous, liberal, munificent.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 10 b. I graunt I coulde make a good handsome gayne of them. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 270 Having .. given him a handsome piece of money to unlock his secret. 1788 *PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist.* v. liii. 410 To get handsome fortunes by small profits, and large dealings. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 210 By a handsome price he meant a good price. 1835 *MARRYAT Jac. Faithf.* xxxix. She has been told that he has left you something handsome. 1855 *THACKERAY Rose & Ring* vii. King Valeroso also sent Sir Tomaso .. a handsome order for money. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., His pay .. very much handsomer than his brother Jack gets.

c. Humorously, of a reproof or punishment: Ample, strong, severe, 'fine'.

1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 131 And reproach'd me in a handsome Manner. 1796 *GROSE Dict. Vulg.*, *Tongue, Handsome Reward*, This, in advertisements, means a horse-whipping. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xi. Finding the cowboy, with a shirt about him .. and treating him to a handsome drubbing.

5. Of conduct, etc.: Fitting, seemly, becoming; courteous, gracious, polite. Now in stronger sense, denoting a quality that evokes moral admiration (cf. sense 6): Generous, magnanimous.

1621 *FLETCHER Pilgrim* iv. ii. Was it fair play? did it appear to you handsome? 1673 S. C. *Rules of Civility* 56 Because it is not so handsom to sit full in his face, it will be esteemed good Breeding, if he place himself *en profile* or something side ways. 1693-4 *GIBSON in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 219 'Twill be handsome for me first to apply myself to the Provost, for fear it should otherwise be not well taken. 1782 *ONE in J. J. Rogers Opie & Wks.* (1878) 24, I was introduced to Sir John, who said many handsome things of me both to my face and behind my back. 1830 J. H. MONK *Bentley* 115 Through this handsome conduct of the dean the dispute was amicably settled. 1863 *MRS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* vi. 142 In the sequel, however, Ford does make a handsome atonement.

b. *spec.* Of military exploits: Soldierly, gallant, brave, admirable. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1665 MANSLEY *Gratius* Love C. Warres 293 Now was a very handsome Sally made out of Covenord. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Very round World* (1757) 454 (The) second lieutenant, who made a handsome resistance. 1812 WELLINGTON *Disp.* 4 Aug. in *Examiner* 31 Aug. 552/2, I enclose... [a] report of a very handsome affair with the enemy's cavalry.

6. Having a fine form or figure (usually in conjunction with full size or stateliness); 'beautiful with dignity' (J.) 'fine'. (The prevailing current sense.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 3 A handsome stripling. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 69 The streets... more neate and handsome then those of Italy. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. iii. 37 This Lodouico is a proper man... A very handsome man. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* Wks. (1633) 710 Who could dote on thing so common As meer outward handsome Woman? 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 17 Young Lords, very handsome, both as to Face and Body. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress Mar* 10 Mar., She appeared to me handsomer than before. 1783 COWPER *Let. to Nov.*, I can look at... a handsome tree, every day of my life with new pleasure. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* II, He was one of the handsomest and most splendid Cavaliers of his day. 1849 — *Woodman* II, A large and handsome room, lined entirely with beautiful carved oak. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 281 New and vigorous shoots, producing much better and handsomer plants. 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring xvii*, She is very pretty, but not so extraordinarily handsome.

B. *adv.* = HANDSOMELY (in various senses). Now only in vulgar use, exc. in proverb *Handsome is that handsome does*.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2128 Thow arte to hve by be halfe, I hete be in trouthe! The salue be handsome hve, with be helpe of my Lorde! 1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* (1611) 53 This geere doth cotton handsome, That countenensse so cunningly must pay the lechers ransome. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 303 Proue that euer I dresse my selfe handsome, till thy returne. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* I, She would answer, 'they are as Heaven made them—handsome enough, if they be good enough; for handsome is that handsome does'. 1766 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v., Handsome is that handsome does, a proverb frequently cited by ugly women. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* I, Do you suppose Highwaymen don't dress handsome than that?

+ **Handsome**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec. *adj.*] *trans.* To make handsome (in various senses); to fit, adapt; to make seemly or becoming, bring to a proper condition (also with *up*); to beautify, adorn.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 324 Let the plough be handesomed for them also, according to their sort. 1593 DONNE *Sat.* I, Him... all repute For his device, in handesoming a suit [of clothes]... to have the best conceit. 1600 SURFLET *Coutrier Farme* I. x. 48 He shall ouerlook his warren to stoare it a new, and to handsome vp the earths. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 42 Some of the Planters that meant to handson their houses, were minded to send for gilt leather, and hang their rooms with that.

Handsomeish (hænsfɪmɪʃ), *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + *-ISH*.] Somewhat handsome.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) VI. 339 He is a fine, jolly, hearty, handsomeish man.

Handsomely (hænsfɪmli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + *-LY*.] In a handsome manner.

+1. Conveniently, handily, readily. *Obs.*

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (ed. Palfr.) 77 Heavy things shall little grieue him that can handsonely bear them. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herestack's Husb.* IV. (1586) 173 If you can handsonely convey them, it is best to bring from the Sea, little Rockes with the Weedes and all upon them. 1653 GODDARD *Let.* 28 July in *Mert. Reg.* II. 396, I finde that I cannot handsonely or indeed without great prejudice... come to Oxford. 1669 SHADWELL *Royal Shepherdess* IV. Wks. 1720 I. 280 If thou canst handsonely, do it, and be back early in the morning.

+2. Fitly, appropriately, aptly. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1586) 6 Though he can handsonely sette them together. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 202 How much more fitly and more handsonely might these things be applied by way of allegorie. 1635-56 COWLEY *Deuotio* IV. note 13 The 20 years of the Arks abiding at Curiah-jearam will be handsonely made up. 1693 SALMON *Bates' Dispens.* II. (1713) 666 Heterogenous Bodies, which can never handsonely mix together. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 13 ¶ 4 He says very handsonely... that he does not act for gain.

+3. Skillfully, dexterously, cleverly. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utóp.* I. (1895) 100 To handle the matter wyttelye and handsonelye for the purpose. 1634 T. SCOTT and Pt. *Vex Pop.* 57, I have known some under the colour of selling Tobacco have carried Letters handsonely, prively in the balls or roules. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 26 The cards were handsonely shuffled. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. i. § 7 The Iesuite handsonely answers, That Peter was then probably from home.

b. Carefully; without haste, gently, gradually. Now only *Naut.* (Cf. CANNILY.)

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xxii. (1588) 212 He hath a sure eie to the stern to rule that as handsonely and cunningly as he can. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 3 Poure in water, handsonely. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat.* Ins. 915 Lay it handsonely and as closely on as the sick can endure it. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Lower handsonely*! and *lower cheerly*! are opposed to each other, the former being the order to lower gradually, and the latter to lower expeditiously. 1832 MARRYAT N. *Forster* v, Ease off the main sheet, handsonely my lad—not too much. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Handsonely*, signifies steadily or leisurely; as 'lower away handsonely' when required to be done gradually and carefully. The term 'handsonely' repeated, implies 'have a care; not so fast; tenderly'.

4. With becoming or elegant action; in good style, neatly, elegantly. Now *rare*.

1528 MUNDAY *Eng. Rom. Life* in *Hart. Misc.* (Mall.) II.

179 After they are risen, they fold vp theyr sheetes handsonely. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 161 The girl was to be commended, for she answered the Musick handsonely. a 1754 FIELDING *Journey* I. xxv, Instruct a child in the science of coming handsonely into a room. 1809 M. CUTLER in *Life Grm.* & *Corr.* (1888) II. 341 Dr. Griffin preached a good sermon, handsonely delivered. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., In the end, Kirkup threw his man handsonely.

b. Ironically, in reference to reproof or punishment: Severely, 'finely', 'in fine style'.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 2 Phavorinus the Philosophier did hit a yong man over the thumbs very handsonely. 1628 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* I. iii, You take pains to whip me so handsonely. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress Mar* 3 Aug., We were all Sunday night tossed very handsonely. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxvii, The Frenchman who cleaned you out so handsonely last night.

5. In accordance with what is becoming in conduct; courteously, graciously; decently; now in stronger sense, Generously, magnanimously.

1548 UDALL *Erasm.* *Par. Luke* vi. 74 That it maie please God handsonely and fauorably to send the good aide of his spirite. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blau's Trav.* 21 He maintained them handsonely, and near his person. 1708 N. FROWDE *Life Adv. Voy.* (1773) 120 If I could handsonely have refrained going to the House. 1837 J. W. CROKER in *Diary* 28 Feb., The Duke spoke handsonely of Canning in all their personal intercourse. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 4/7 It is admitted... that in giving this pledge the Government have acted handsonely.

b. Liberally, generously, amply; usually in reference to a payment or gift.

1735 P. T. in *Pope's Lett.* I. Suppl. 20 If you'll pay the Paper and Print, and allow me handsonely for the Copy. 1778 JOHNSON in *Mad. D'Arbly Diary* 26 Sept., 'He must come down very handsonely with a settlement'. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 41 Edward... granted new privileges to the Hanse association, for which they were always ready to pay handsonely.

6. So as to have a fine or pleasing aspect; admirably, beautifully.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 203 Goe Sirha, to my Cell... trim it handsonely. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 14, 10 Soldiers... as proper men as I have seen, and as handsonely clothed. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, He now therefore entered, handsonely drest in his regimentals. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *News Louisiana* (1814) 130 A vast plain... handsonely diversified with prairie and woodland.

Handsomeness (hænsfɪmɪnəs), [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being handsome.

+1. Convenience, handiness; fitness. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Handsomnesse, aduenanteté. 1552 HULOET, Boke whyche for handsomnes may be caried in iourney. 1636 BACON *Sylva* § 14 For handsomnesse sake... it were good you hang the upper Glass upon a Nail.

+2. Skill, dexterity, ability, cleverness; propriety, becomingness, decency. *Obs.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. vi. 151 Teachinge them to ride, to shote... with great diligence, and handsomnesse. 1611 COTGER, *Habileté*... readinesse, handsomnesse, dexterite. 1656 JAMES *Fuin.* *Christ* 66 There may be decency or handsomnesse in the first usage of a thing.

3. Graciousness, courtesy (*obs.*); magnanimity, liberality.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* I. i, He will not look with any handsomnesse Upon a woman. *Mod. We* must admit the handsomnesse of the reward.

4. Seemliness or pleasantness of aspect, or (*obs.*) of style; elegance, neatness; beauty, comeliness; in *mod.* use, beauty of a somewhat stately kind.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 248 (R.) Townes and villages also, but built out of order, and with no handsomnesse. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* I. i, A goodly woman; And to her handsomnesse she bears her state, Reserved and great. 1687 SETTLE *Ref.* *Dryden* 75 Handsomness in a man I have heard of... but never of Beauty before. 1827 HARE *Guesse* Ser. I. (1873) 32 Handsomness is the more animal excellence, beauty the more imaginative. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 195 Admiration of the picturesque handsomness of the men.

Handspike (hændspɪk), *sb.* Also 7 -spiek, -speck, 7-8 -speek, 9 -spec. [ad. early mod. Du. *handspaecke*, mod. Du. *handspaaik*, in same sense (f. *spaaik*, MDu. *spake* pole, rod). In Eng. app. assimilated to SPIKE (or in quot. 1615 to *pike*).]

1. A wooden bar, used as a lever or crow, chiefly on ship-board and in artillery-service. It is rounded at the one end by which it is held and square at the other, and usually shod with iron.

1615 E. S. Britain's *Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 627 Two or three handspikes, of ash. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 31 A gunners quadrant, a hand spike, a crow of iron, to mount a peece. 1648-78 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Handt-speecke*, Bar, or Hand-Spiek. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 119 Nautical Statics, and Mechanicks, relating to Pulleys and Crows, Handspecks. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), A Handspeck, a Wooden Leaver, used in stead of a Crow of Iron to traverse the Ordnance [1706 (ed. Kersey), or to heave in a Windlass to weigh up the Anchor]. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 53 The Ice... was cleared from the Head of the Ship with Handspikes. 1836 MARRYAT *Mish.* *Easy* xiv, Jack knocked him down with a handspike. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Handspeck*. 1860-75 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 9) II. 782 *Handspike*, a strong wooden bar, used as a lever to move the windlass and capstan in heaving the anchor.

2. Incorrectly for Sc. *handspake*, HANDSPOKE.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *handspike-end*, -man; *handspike-ring* (*Artill.*), the thimble on the trail transom of a gun, for the handspike by which it is manœuvred.

1850 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 208 The assistant hand-pikemen will attend the compressors. 1883 STEVENSON *Tricas. Isl. N. N.*, Pretty handy with a handspike-end.

Handspike, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To move or strike with a handspike.

1776 in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. (1883) 547/2 In the act of hand-spiking up the Canon into the embrasure. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fight* vi, He never would have hand-piked me.

Handspoke. In Sc. -spake, -spaik, -spike. [See SPOKE.] A spoke or bar of wood carried in the hand; *spec.* one of those used in carrying the coffin at a funeral in Scotland.

1727 WALKER *Remark. Pass.* 140 (Jam.) Friends would not suffer them to put their hands to a handspike, tho' they offered. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxi, The coffin, covered with a pall, and supported upon handspikes by the nearest relatives. 1850 *Loudon's Encycl. Gard.* 575 The carrying lever, or handspoke is used in pairs for carrying tubs of plants or other bodies... Two of them united to a platform of boards form the common hand-barrow.

Hand-staff.

1. A staff-like handle; *spec.* that part of a fall by which it is held.

14... *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 594/47 *Manutercium*, an hand-staf. *Item*, an handele. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 165/2 Fleyll staffe or honde staffe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 333/1 The Caplings [of a fall]... are the strong double Leathers made fast to the top of the Hand-staff. 1827 H. NEELE *Rom. Hist.* (1831) I. 77 Every English lance was red to the hand-staff with blood. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 161 By means of the reciprocating motion of a lever to which (in bellows) the racket or handstaff is attached.

+2. A popular name of some asterism; according to Jamieson, 'supposed to be Orion's sword'. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 154 The son, the sevin sternis, and the Charll wane, The elwand, the elementis, and Arthuris hufe, The horne and the hand staff. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying w. Polwart* 419 Be the... Charlewaine, Be the hornes, the handstaff, and the king's ell.

+3. A staff carried as a weapon. *Obs.*

The word is a literal rendering of the Hebrew. 1611 BIBLE *Exek.* xxxix. 9 They... shall... burne the weapons... the bowes and the arrows, and the handstaues [marg. iavelins, 1383 WYCLIF staffs of hond] and the speares.

+ **Handstone**. *Obs.* A stone that can be lifted or thrown with the hand.

1598 GREENWYCH *Tacitus's Ann.* IV. xi. 107 The barbarians... now threw hand-stones against the rampire. a 1725 A. SIMON *Descr. Gallway* (1823) 27 (Jam.) A cairn, or great heap of small handstones, with five or six high stones erected.

Handstroke (hændstrɒk), *Also handi-, handystroke*. [f. HAND *sb.* + STROKE. For the variant *handistroke*, *handy stroke*, cf. HAND-BLOW and HANDY *a.*]

+1. A stroke or blow with the hand. *To come to handstrokes* (*handy strokes*), to come to blows or hand-to-hand fighting. *So to be at handstrokes*, etc.

a. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xx. 30 They shulde soone assemble to gether to fight at hande strokes. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 90 After theyr came to hande strokes; greute was the fight. 1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1486 Immediately we came to handstrokes. c 1840 MANNING *Let. to Archdeacon Hare* in *Purcell Life* (ed. 4) I. 163 Till I can come, as Hobbes says, to handstrokes with you. b. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 59 When theyr came to handystrokes. 1589 *Disc. Voy. Spaine & Port.* (1881) 104 Having beaten an Eneemie at handie strokes. 1602 *Hist. Eng. in Hart. Misc.* (Mall.) II. 455 To... bring the matter to handy strokes. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Wars* III. xix. (1733) 687 Provoking them to handy Strokes.

2. *attrib.* (See quot.)

1880 C. A. W. TROYE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 219/2 [The bell] would in swinging past that point raise the rope; this gives the ringer a second pull... and this is called the 'hand-stroke' pull.

+ **Hand-tame**, *a.* *Obs.* Tame and submissive

to handling; mild, gentle. Hence **Hand-tame-ness**, submissiveness, gentleness, mansuetude; also **Handtamed ppl. a.**, reduced to submission.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxxiii[i]. 3 (Mätz.) Here handtame [mansueti] and faine withal. *Ibid.* xlv. [xlv.] 5 For sothnes, and handtamenes, And rightwiseness, bat in be es. c 1325 *Poem Times Edu.* II. 398 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 341 To waxen all hand-tame that rather weren so proude. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 504 As scho were hand-tame. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 98 We ar mayde hand tamyd, Withe these gentely men.

Hand to hand, *adv. phr.* (*a.*). Also + **hand unto hand** (*obs. rare*). With close approach of hands; at close quarters; man to man. (Chiefly in reference to fighting.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10351 Neuer hond vnto hond harmyt he nother. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xliii. 144 To fight with me hand to hande. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pere.* 9 My selfe drinking hand to hand with the founder of them. 1640 LD. KYNALMEKY in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 147 The King went immediately with him, and there talk'd hand to hand some three hours. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xl. 434 A close combat hand to hand was indispensable.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* (with -).

1836 LYTTON *Athena* (1837) I. 478 The hand-to-hand valour of the Greeks. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiv. 209 In these hand-to-hand engagements there were no wounded.

Hand to mouth, *phr.* (*a. sb.*).

1. *From hand to mouth*: by consuming food as soon as it is obtained; with attention to immediate wants only; without provision for the future; im-providently, thriftlessly.

1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Fylis* (1874) II. 45 Theyr vayne myndes to farther thynges is dull Saue on that which from

hande to mouth is brought. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps. lxxvii*. 11 Hungry folks that are fed from hand too mouth. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 56 No supply. But just from hand to mouth, no Granary. 1790 COWPER *Lett. to Newton* 5 Feb., I subsist, as the poor are vulgarly said to do, from hand to mouth. 1887 JESSOP *Arcady* Introd. 14 We in the country are one and all living from hand to mouth.

2. *attrib. or adj.* (with -). Involving immediate consumption (or, *transf.*, disposal of goods) as soon as obtained; aiming at the satisfaction of present needs only; improvident.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 181 Contented with hand-to-mouth conveniences. 1860 W. G. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 10 The hand-to-mouth purblind policy of your Government. 1892 W. PIKE *Barren Ground N. Canada* 71 Very agreeable after the hand-to-mouth existence we had been leading.

3. *sb.* Lack of provision for the future.

1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 116 Low miserable lives of hand-to-mouth.

Hand-vice. A vice that may be held in one hand. Sometimes applied to a small movable vice that can be fixed to a bench.

1611 COTGER, *Oberon*. . . the hand-vice, or tooke, wherewith a Locksmith holds a key as he files it. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 53 You should have a Hand-Vice, so made as to screw into the edge of a Board for your use. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 5 The Office of the Hand-Vice, is to hold small work in, that may require often turning about. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 426 Fix a hand-vice to some part of it where no work is intended to be.

Hand-waled, *pp. a. Sc.* Also 7 -weald, 8-9 -wailed. [See WALE *v.*] Chosen or selected by hand; individually or carefully selected, picked.

1571 *True Nouconf.* 293 Communicating with hand-weald companions. 1710 RAMSAY *Ep. to Hamilton* 2 Sept. 74 Sic wordy, wanton, hand-wail'd ware. 1727 WALKER *Remark. Pass.* 58 (Jam.) To apprehend and bring to condign punishment our hand-wail'd murderers. 1818 SCOTT *Hri. Midl. x*, The hand-waled murderers, whose hands are hard as horn wi' haudin the slaughter-weapons. [By Scott ap. thought to refer to wales on the hands.]

So **Hand-waling** (-wailing), *vbl. sb.*

1700 W. GUTHRIE *Serm.* 15 (Jam.) Tho' ye be a singular wail'd companie . . . and the best that by hand wailing can be wail'd out of Clydesdale.

Handwarp: see HANDYWARP.

† **Handwhile**. *Obs.* Also **β. handlang-while**, *mod. Sc. hanla'while*. [OE. *hand-hwyl*: see HAND and WHILE *sb.*] A moment, an instant, a span (of time).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom. I.* 294 Ða tid oððe Ða hand-while þe min Fæder zesette þurh his mihte. c 1200 ORMIN 12166 Þatt deoffel let to Lafered sen . . . inn an handnwhile. . . þe kinedomess alle. a 1225 *Anscr.* 1246 Hure þet is agon in one handnwhile! 1277 LANGE *P. Pl. B.* xix. 267 Þise foure . . . harwed in an handnwhile al holy scripture. c 1400 *Dest.* 17103 Halpe hym to horse in a hond qwhile. 1556 J. TREYMON *Spider & F.* xxx. 23 Conscience euyr handwhile thou doste cry. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 27 Contradict not at every hand-while, that which others say.

β. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 109, I may not syt at my note, a hand lang while. 1802 J. STIBBALD *Chron. Scot. Poetry Gloss.* (Jam.), *Handwhile*, *vulg.* *Hanla-while*, a short time. *Mod. Sc.* He canna sit still a hanla' while.

Hand-woman. *Obs. or dial.*

† 1. A female attendant; a handmaid. *Obs.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2593 Sar. . . had hir wit a hand woman, þat agar hight. *Ibid.* 10906, I am mi lauerd hand-wimman. 2. (*dial.*)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hand-woman*, a midwife. *Devon.*

Handwork (hæ'nd, wɔrk). Forms: 1 -weorc, 3-5 -werk, 6- -work; also β. 3-5 hande-, (honde-) -werk, wark. [OE. *hand-weorc*, found beside the more frequent *hand-geworc* HANDIWORK. In ME. the northern dialect had *hande-werk*, as if f. an inflected form of *hand*; perh. after ON. *handa-verk*. When the *e* became mute in 14th c., this also sank into *hand-werk*.]

† 1. A thing or quantity of things wrought or made by the hands; = HANDIWORK 1. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddles* xxi. 7 Sinc hondweorc smiþa. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxviii. 8 Þi hend-werke ne forsake þu. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 71 This Makary Come unto the cyte . . . To sell thar hys handwerke. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3340 His handwerk and his creature. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) II. 253 Thou heaven's hand-work Fair Illium. 1895 MORRIS *Beowulf* 16 The best of all war-shrouds, The hand-work of Weland.

β. c 1200 ORMIN 5054 Mann iss Godess handewerrc. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1155 (Cott.) Mi handewark als eggess me. c 1340 *Ibid.* 20222 (Fair.) Kepe þi hande werk fra shame. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 186 Quhi will thow gif þi handewark for nocht?

2. Work done with the hands; working with the hands; manual operation or labour; now esp. as distinguished from work done by or with machinery.

1a 1000 *Eccles. Inst.* 3 in Thorpe *Laus* II. 404 (Bosw.) Þurh ðæt handweorc. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6683 Of his hondwerk wolde he gete Clothes to wyne hym. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 41 They think they get their livings with their own handwork. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 39 The Architect . . . directeth the Mechanician, to handwerke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 531 One brasen image he had of Mentors hand-work. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Frats.* *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 74 The incessant repetition of the same hand-work dwarfs the man. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 261 We hear a great deal about 'handwork'; everything must be handwork. 1897 *The Chiswick Press* 4 The reputation for Handwork which they have acquired.

Hand-worked (-wɔrkt), *pp. a.* Worked, made or done by hand, and not by mechanism.

1818 TODD, *Handworked*, made with hands; formed by workmanship. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 430 The substitution of the steam printing-machine for the hand-worked printing-press. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 5/2 Hand-worked bilge pumps. 1892 *Ibid.* 1 June 7/2 A specimen of a hand-worked gun now in use in the navy.

Hand-worker. One who works with his hands: opposed variously to one who works with his head, one who employs the hands of others, or one who works with a machine.

1844 COBDEN in *League* 10 Aug., Be he . . . merchant, manufacturer or handworker. 1862 T. MORRALL *Needle-making* 20 The hand-workers' prices were much reduced by the machines. 1896 L. ECHENSTEIN *Woman under Monasticism* 238 The productions of the old hand-worker.

Hand-working. Working with the hands; manual labour or operation. Also *attrib.*

In first two quotes, a literal transl. of Gr. χειρουργία surgery. c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 7 (MS. B.), For þe ende and þe prophete of surgerye ys of hand wryching. . . whyche teþh þv to worche with handes in a Mannes body. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* I. (1888) 13 Ipcoras sayth, that Surgerie is hande working in mans body. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xix. 1, The firmament . . . Shewes His hand-working wonders.

† **Handworm**. *Obs.* An acarid, the itch-insect (*Sarcoptes scabiei*) which burrows in the hands.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 320 Briensis, hondwyrn. c 1000 *Voc.* in Wright 288, 4 *Urcius*, hand-wyrn. 14. *Metr. Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 625/6 *Curia*, hondwyrn. 1530 *Palsgr.* 220/1 *Handeworme*, *circm.* 1630 J. TAYLOR *Wks.* (N.), All the world is . . . to the heavens, as a hand-worm or nit may be compared to the world. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. v. 274 That Animal that well near escapes his sight by reason of its smallness, as the *Acarus*, the *Cyrt* or Hand-worm. a 1693 UNQUHART *Kabelis* III. xli. 181 Fleas, Pannies, Handworms.

Hand-wrist. *Obs. exc. dial.* [OE. *hand-wrist*, -wyrst, f. HAND + WRIST, -wyrst, OFris. *wriust* wrist, and instep, Ger. *rist* instep.]

1. The wrist or joint of the hand. Now *dial.*

a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 216/24 *Cuba*, i. *ulna*, elnboga, *ucl* hondwyrst. c 1050 *Ibid.* 356/20 *Articulus*, hondwyrst. c 1325 *Gloss* W. de Bibbesw. in Wright *Voc.* 147 *Le cou de la meyn*, the hand wrist. 1560 FRAMPTON in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. xx. 244 The blood sprang out at my hand-wrists, where I was tied. 1650 CROMWELL *Lett.* 4 Sept. in *Carlyle*, Colonel Whalley only cut in the handwrist. 1809 PARKINS *Culpepper's Eng. Physic.* Enl. 212 Bruised and applied to the soles of the feet and hand-wrists. [In Somersetsh., Wiltsh., and Gloucesters. Dialects.]

† 2. A cuff. *Obs. rare.*

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 229 Ruffles and Hand-wrists, to appear in sight, and represent Shirt-Sleeves.

† **Handwrit**. *Obs.* [f. HAND *sb.* + WRIT: cf. OE. *handgawrit*, and HANDWRITING; also *Sc. hand of writ*: see HAND 16 b.] Handwriting; autograph; signature.

c 1200 ORMIN 13566 Þurh Moysesæss hande writt. 1536 BELLINDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 390 He demandid thaim gif thay kend thair handwritis and sellis. 1560 in *Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 309 An assured promise under their handwrits. 1616 W. HAIG in J. RUSSELL *Haigs vly.* (1881) 160 Which he pretends was of my handwrit. 1693 *Sc. Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 116 Deny your own Hand-Write if you dare?

Handwrite, *v. rare*. [prob. a back-formation from *hand-written*, written by hand, like *hand-made*, etc.: see HAND *sb.* 62 b.] *trans.* To write with the hand, or with one's own hand.

1840-53 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 223 A fine psalter . . . hand-written. 1871 *Athenæum* 13 May 584 To prove that Francis hand-wrote the Junian letters is not to demonstrate that he composed them. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xcv, I myself Hand-write what's legible yet picturesque.

Handwriting (hæ'nd, wraitin). [Cf. L. *manuscriptum*, Gr. χειρῶγραφον.]

1. Writing with the hand; manuscript as distinguished from print, etc.; the writing of a particular hand or person, or that pertaining to a particular time or nation.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 16 Versis off his awin hand wrytting. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 109 A young man that could artificially counterfeit all manner of hand writing. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Comm. India* Wks. XI. 215 A paper in his own handwriting. 1891 SCOTT & DAVEN *Historical Documents* 46 The study of handwritings. 1893 E. M. THOMPSON *Handbk. Gk. & Lat. Palæogr.* Pref. 7 As he grows up the child develops a handwriting of his own, diverging more and more from the models.

2. That which is written by hand; manuscript; a piece of written matter; a written document or note. *Obs. or arch.*

1534 TINDALE *Col. ii.* 14 He . . . hath put out the hand-writing that was agaynst vs. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* i. 17 He gaue him the sayde weight of syluer vnder an hand-writing. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 155 When hand writing and Epistles passe too and fro in absence and distance. 1631 *Star Chambr. Cases* (Camden) 66 To forge a parchment leaves of an olde handwriting. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, Adeline took it up, and opening it perceived a hand-writing.

fig. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. (1833) 10 The optic nerve is the channel by which the mind peruses the hand-writing of Nature on the retina.

Handy, *sb. north. dial.* [f. HAND *sb.*] See quot. 1825.

1681 *Inv. in Biggar & Ho. of Fleming* (1862) 62 Item to Andrew Murray ane Say a handy and a seek rindle. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Dec. 503 (Jam.), I flang the hannie frae me. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Handy*, a small wooden vessel with an upright handle. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Handy*, a piggins.

Handy (hæ'ndi), *a.* [In sense 1, app. developed from the first element in HANDIWORK (q.v.), which was often written separately as *handi*, *handie*, *handy*, being app. taken as an adj. = 'manual', and so extended to other words, as *labour*, *occupation*, *operation*, *art*, and the like. In the later senses (after 1600), it appears to be a normal derivative of HAND *sb.* + -Y. (Not directly connected with *hendi*.)]

† 1. Of, or done by, the hand; manual. *Obs.*

[a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xix. 60 Thin hondy werk nult thou lete. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 49 But handie crafts called Arte Mechanicall. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1077 A Temple of mans handy worke.]

1535 COVERDALE *Haggai* I. 11 Vpon men and vpon cattell, yee and vpon all handy labour. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* A liij, Thynges belonginge to handy operation. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mores Utop.* II. (1895) 148 He is taken frome hys handy occupation. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 17 Tinkers, Carters, Tipplers, handy Artificers. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxvii. 146 He was punished by death as a private person, but not by handye execution. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref. Wks. (1653) 5 *Chirurgia*, or the Handy part of healing. 1631 WEEVER *Ann. Fin. Mon.* 150 Whose exercise was . . . handy labour, digging and filling vp againe their graues. 1713 S. SEWALL *Diary* 15 Sept. (1879) II. 398 Took the Churches Handy vote; Church sat in the gallery.

† b. Wielded by the hand; hand to hand.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. vii. (1612) 29 Then fettle they to handy Armes.

2. Ready to hand; near at hand; conveniently accessible or ready for use.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. 400 It was placed very handy, and convenient for such as went up to sacrifice. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* App. 54, I . . . found mahogany growing so handy that I took in about 4000 feet of it in a very few days. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx, Knocked down with the shovel or tongs, which ever came handiest. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Fest of Bacchus* II. 760, I happen to have it handy.

3. Convenient to handle or hold in the hand; easy to be manipulated, managed, or directed.

1694 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 195 Use has made the Mawle more handy for them. 1776 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 382 The galleys first built . . . were too large to be handy. 1880 *Times* 25 Dec. 7/4 The ship sails well . . . Steers well under all circumstances, and is very handy. 1897 A. LANG in *Bookman* Jan. 115/2 The volume is delightfully handy, and the type excellent.

4. Ready or clever with the hands; dexterous; able to turn the hand to anything.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 89 They are very handy, and easily imitate any thing they see done. 1790 J. B. MORETON *W. Indies* 43 Two smart handy boys or girls. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 112 A man . . . of that peculiar universality of genius which forms, what is called in country phrase, a handy fellow. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sb. Mil. Nun* v. (1853) 9 She was a handy girl. She could turn her hand to anything. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 300 That strange ingenuity which makes an American the handiest of all human beings.

5. **Handy-in comb.** a. (from sense 1, or having the same origin): **Handy-blow**: see HAND-BLOW;

Handy-craft: see HANDICRAFT; † **Handy-light**, a hand-to-hand fight; † **Handy-frame**, what is framed by the hands, handiwork; **Handy-grip** (e): see HANDGRIP; **Handystroke**: see HANDSTROKE;

† **Handythrif**, what a man earns with his hands; **Handy-work**: see HANDIWORK; † **Handywright** [repr. OE. **handgwyrrhta*], a worker with his hands, a mechanic. b. (from senses 2-4): **Handy-billy** (see quot.); **Handybook** (*nonce-wd.*) = HAND-BOOK; **Handy-man**, a man of general utility, a man useful for all sorts of odd jobs.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Handy-Billy*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Handy-billy*, a small jigger purchase, used particularly in tops or the holds, for assisting in hoisting when weak-handed. A watch-tackle. 1867 BUCHAN (*title*) **Handy Book of Meteorology*. 1888 *Athenæum* 20 Oct. 522 (Cent.) Handbooks, or handybooks, may be designed or used in two different ways. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, Castor his horse, Pollux loves 'handy-figits. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Sol. Paraphr.* xvi. 4 Say, is your god like this, whom you ador'd, Or is this god like to your 'handy-frame? 1872 *Times* 27 Aug. (Farmer), The result is he cannot be called a 'handy-man. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 514 Often heard among labourers, handy-men, and artisans. *Mod. Advertisem.* Handy-man wanted, used to horses and cows and make himself generally useful. a 1592 GREENE *Orphion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 86 He should gete it with his 'handy-thrift. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Scher.* 193 Isaac Habrechtus that cunning 'Handywright who made the Clock at Strassburgh.

Handy-dandy, *sb. or adv. phrase*. Also *handy-bandy*, *-pandy*, *-spandy*. [A riming jingle on *hand*, or its childish diminutive *handy*.]

1. A children's game in which a small object is shaken between the hands by one of the players, and the hands being suddenly closed, the other player is required to guess in which hand the object remains.

The transferred use in sense 3 implies that the child's play was known before that date.

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 297/2 s. v. *Arteries*, The play called handie dandie. 1598 FLORIO, *Bazzichieri*, to shake between two hands, to play handy-dandy. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Ans. Darel* 73 A little yong child playing at handie dandie happily. . . to make choice of that hand, wherein the pin or the point is placed. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. II. ii. 112, I learned to play at

Cock-All, at Handy-Pandy, and at Nine-holes (*à la taba, al palmo y al hoyuelo*). *a 1764* LLOYD *Cobbler of Cripplegate* 103. *1801* STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iv. iv. 349. *1847-78* HALLIWELL s. v. He whirls his hands round each other, crying, 'Handy-spandy, Jack-a-dandy, which good hand will you have?' *1887* S. *Cheshire Gloss.* Handy-Bandy, the name of a game. A person conceals an object in one of his two closed hands, and invites his companion to tell which hand contains the object in the following words: Handy-Bandy, sugar-candy, Which hand wun yo have?

b. To play handy-dandy. Often fig.
1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 319/2 Yet these mates will come hither and play handidandy. *c 1585* R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 2 Master Cartwright would playe at handie dandie with vs, and yet not giue vs that hand which we doe choose. *1683* WILLIAMS *Answ. Hunt's Postser.* 20 All the Arts and Acts of Parliament afterwards, which... played handy-dandy with the Crown. *1856* CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* vii. v. (1865) III. 46 You cannot play handy-dandy with a King's Crown, your Majesty! say his new Ministers.

c. The words used, as in the game, in offering a choice, or when it is indifferent which of two things is chosen; = 'Choose which you please'.

1598 CHAPMAN *Bl. Begs.* Plays 1873 I. 16 Why loe heere we are both, I am in this hand, and hee is in that, handy dandy, prickly prandy, which hand will you haue. *1605* SHAKES. *Learn.* iv. vi. 157 Change places, and handy-dandy, which is the iustice, which is the theefe? *1687* SETTLE *Ref. Dryden* 51 The expression is so excellent in either sense, that Handy Dandy, 'tis no matter which you choose.

†2. Transposition, shifting, as from hand to hand.
1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* iii. 110 But is not heere olde handy pandy, when sentences shall be tossed from one place to another, without the Authors aduise?

†3. Something held or offered in the closed hand; a covert bribe or present. Obs.

1368 LANGL. P. PL. A. iv. 61 Wro[un]g penne vpon Wisdom wepte to helpe him for his handidandi Rediliche he payede [1377] B. v. 75 Thanne wowed wronge wisdom ful jeme, To make his pees with his pens handi-dandi payede. *1393* C. v. 68 On men of lawe wrong lokede and largelich hem profrede, And for to haue of here help handy-dandy payede.]

B. Adverbially. With change of places; alternately, in rapid alternation.

a 1520 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 176 Donatus be dryven out of schole, Prisians hed broken, now handy dandy And inter didascolas, is reckoned for a fole. *1679* R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. to Appeal fr. Country to City* 20 These people... can set Governors and Subjects handy-dandy to Box one another like Punchinello's Puppets, when they please.

Handy-pandy, -spandy: see prec.

Handyron, -yn, obs. forms of ANDIRON.

†Handywarp. Obs. Also handwarp. [f. HANDY a. 1 + WARP sb.] A kind of cloth made in the 16th c., of which app. the warp was prepared in some particular way.

1552 Act 5 & 6 *Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 1 All and everie colored Clothe or Clothes... of lyke sortes commonlye called Handywarpes. *Ibid.*, All Whites... made in the saide Shires or elsewhere as Coxswall Whites Gaynespence and other beinge Handwarpes. *1565* GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vi. (1593) 127 Or on the rocke doth spinne the hand-warpe woofe Or else imbroidereth. *1606-7* Act 4 *Jas. I.* c. 2 § 1 Every White Cloth... of lyke makinge commonlye called Handywarpes.

Hane, Sc. var. of HAIN v.; obs. form of KHAN.
|| Haneg, hannege, hanega, obs. forms of FANEGA, a Spanish measure of capacity.

1588 PARKE *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* iii. 7 You shall haue a haneg [of rice] for a ryall of plate. *1600* HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 461 Halfe a hanega of maiz. *1717* FREZIER *Voy. S. Sea* 117 Corn... 6000 hanegas... the Hanega weighing 150 Pounds.

[Hanelon, -oune, erron. ff. HAVELON sb. and v.]

Hang (hæŋ), v. Pa. t. and pple. hung (hʌŋ), hanged (hæŋd). Forms: see below. [The history of this word involves that of two OE. and one ON. verb; viz. (1) the OE. str. *hōn* (= *hāhan*), *heng* (? *hēng*), *hangan*, (*hengen*), trans.; (2) the OE. weak *hangian*, *hangode*, -*od*, (also *hōng*), intr. = OFris. *hangia*, OS. *hangōn* (for OHG. *hangan*); (3) the ON. causal vb. *hangjan* trans. = OHG. *hangan*, MHG., MDu. *hengen*. OE. *hōn* = OS. and OHG. *hāhan*, MHG. *hāhen*, hān, MLG. *hān*, MDu. *haen*, represented the OTeut. reduplicating vb., with consonant-exchange (*grammatischer wechsel*), *hāhan* (from earlier **hayhan*), *hehāh* (pl. *hehaygun*), *hangjan*, in Gothic, *hāhan*, *hahhāh*, *hahhāhun*, *hāhan* - (levelled under the present tense form). In WGer. and Norse, the pa. t. had the type *hēng*: OS. *heng*, OHG. *hiang*, MHG. *hienc*, Ger. *hing*, ON. *hekk*, pl. *hengur*; OE. *heng* (? *hēng*), ME. *heng*, *hieng*, *heyng*, *hing*. The pa. pple. *hengen* also varied in OE. and ME. with *hōngen* (as in *lang*, *long*, etc.). Already in ON. the present stem *hāh*-had been ousted by the weak form *hanga*, and in the Middle period a similar change, took place in all the WGer. langs.: MHG. *hāhen*, *hagen*, MDu. *hāen*, *wangen*, ME. *hōn*, *hagen* (*hōngen*). This identified the old trans. vb. with the intr. *hangian*, *hangian*, so that both had now for the pres. t. *hang* (*hōng*); in consequence of which the strong pa. t. and pa. pple. *heng* (*hēng*), *hengen* (*hōngen*), and the weak forms, *hanged* (*hōngede*), -*ed*, became also generally confounded in sense, and (with some exceptions) used indiscriminately. Meanwhile the ON. causal verb *hengja* came into northern Eng.

as *heng* (e, also (with Eng. change of -eŋ to -iŋ), *hing*; at first app. with weak inflexion and trans. sense, *hengde*, *henge*, *hingde*, *hinged*; but soon, by assimilation to the 3rd ablaut-class of str. verbs, with a pa. t. *hang*, varying in north. midl. with *hong*, both trans. and intr. At this period (13-15th c.), therefore, while the south had pres. t. *hang*, *hong*, and pa. *heng*, *hing*, the north had conversely pres. *heng*, *hing*, pa. *hang*, *hong*. Finally the northern inflexion *hing*, *hang*, was completed by the pa. pple. *hung*, which in the 16th c. penetrated into general Eng.; where arose a new pa. t. *hung* (like *sing*, *sung*, *sung*), in presence of which the earlier *heng*, *hing*, and *hong* became obs. The weak inflexion *hanged* however continued in use (being the only one used in Bible versions from Coverdale to 1611, though Tindale had also *hōnged*); but was gradually superseded by *hung* in the general sense, trans. and intr., leaving *hanged* only in the special trans. sense (3) 'put to death by hanging', owing prob. to the retention of this archaic form by judges in pronouncing capital sentences. The distinction is found already in Shakspeare, and is established in the oburgatory expressions 'You be hanged!' 'I'll be hanged if I do', and the like. Nevertheless southern speakers and writers still often say 'the man was hung' instead of 'hanged'. In the northern dialects, on the other hand, the distinction runs all through the verb, the special sense 'put to death by hanging' being expressed by *hang*, *hang'd*, *hang'd*, while the general verb is *hing*, *hang*, *hung*; the present tense *hing* extends into England as far south as Northamptonshire: see A. I. e, quot. 1821. In those dialects, therefore, *hing* and *hang* are distinct verbs, differing both in sense and inflexion; but in Standard English, there being only the single form *hang* for the present tense, it is necessary to treat all the forms together. (*Hang* is parallel in inflexion to FANG v.)

The distinction of trans. and intr. has always tended to break down. The strong verb was orig. trans. in WGer. and in OE., *hangian* being the intr.; but in ON., *hanga*, *hekk*, *hāngenn* was intr., and the causal *hangja* trans.; *hengen* is only trans. in Orm., but Cursor M. and Hampole have *heng*, *hing*, both trans. and intr., like the contemporary southern *hang*, *hong*. Cf. also mod. Ger. in which the true intr. *hāngen* is archaic, and ordinarily superseded by the trans. *hängen*, though the pa. tenses *hing* intr. and *hängte* trans. remain distinct in use.]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. Present tense stem.

a. 1-3 *hō-* (inf. *hōn*, imper. *hōh*, 3rd sing. ind. *hōp*, pl. ind. and imper. *hōf*). (Only trans.)

c 1000 Agr. *Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 34 ge his ofsead and hōd and swingað on eowrum zezumungum. — John xix. 6 Hoh hnye, hoh hnye... Nime ge hine and hōd. *c 1160* Hattos *Gosp.* *ibid.*, Hoh hine, hoh hine. *c 1205* LAY. 10009 Pat be king heom sculde don oðer slan oðer hon. *c 1250* Owl & Night. 1123 Me be hōp in one rodde.

β. 1 (intr.) *hang(i)-*, 3- (also trans.) *hang-*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxvi. (Z.) 157 *Pendeo*, ic hangize. *c 1000* ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 566 Swa haliz wer hangian ne sceolde. *c 1300* Cursor M. 5015 (Cott.) Elles wil pai. Your eldest sun or hefd or hang [Fairf. *hang*, *Trin.* *honge*]. *1382* WYCLIF *Matt.* xxii. 40 In these two maundementis hangith al be lawe and prophetis. *c 1440* Promp. *Parv.* 225/2 Hangyn, by the selfe, *pēdeo*, Hangyn a thyngne on a walle, or other lyke, *pēdo*, *zupēdo*. *1653* WALTON *Angler* ii. 62 Come, hang him upon that Willow twig. Mod. Hang it in front of the fire, and let it hang all night.

γ. 3-4 intr. *hong(i)-*; 3-5 (also trans.) *hong-* (*hōngue*, *hōngue*).

c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 40 In ðisum tuæm bibodum all æ stondes vel hōnges [Rushv. ealle æ hōngað]. *c 1205* LAY. 510 Alle heo sculden hongien [c 1275 *hongien*] on hege treowen. *c 1275* *Ibid.* 5715 Pat an hii solle hongy. *1297* R. GLOUC. (1724) 448 He suor, hongie he solde anon. *c 1300* St. Brendan 555 The cloth that so hege hongeth there. *1340* Aenb. 31 Hit behoueh yelde oþer hongy.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 10/312 Ore louerd paron to hongue. *1297* R. GLOUC. (1724) 561 Ich mai hongue vp min ax. *c 1340* Cursor M. 11890 (Fairf.) Traytours, he saide... I sale hongie you [Cott., Göt. *hing*]. *1362* LANGL. P. PL. A. iv. 20 Hong on him an heui Bridel. *c 1380* WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 316 Knottis, hongynge bifore. *c 1420* Pallad. on *Husb.* iv. 375 Let picche ber pedifete, & hongie hem bie. 14. *Eger & Grime* 122 in Furniv. Percy Folio I. 358 Faire on his brest he cold it hongie.

γ2. 3 *heongi-* intr., *heonge-* trans.

c 1205 LAY. 26474 Alle heo sculde heongi [c 1275 *hongie*] hege uppen treowen. *Ibid.* 12281 Heo gunnen heongen [c 1275 *hongie*] cniues.

δ. north. and n. midl. 2-6 *heng.* trans. and intr.
c 1200 ORMIN **hengenn*: see 2 e. *c 1330* R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16182 Dide henge his lymes on a bow. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 182 A much berd as a busk ouer his brest henges. *1426* AUDELA *Poems* i. Hye on galouys fore to heng. *c 1440* PECKOK *Repr.* ii. x. 199 Make Crist plesid with hem which henge in him. *1538* STARKEY *Engl.* land i. iv. 118 Many mennys materys heng in sute.

ε. north. and n. midl. 3- *hing-* (4-6 *hyng-*) trans. and intr.

c 1300 Cursor M. 4946 If yee giue dome, þan sal pai hing [So all MSS.]. *Ibid.* 16020 To held him or to hing. *c 1330* R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 172 Galwes do ze reise & hyng þis cheitefe. *c 1400* MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 Hingand apou

þat crosse. *1423* JAS. I. *Kings* Q. lxxxix, Thaire hudis oure thaire eyne thay hyng. *c 1440* York *Myst.* xxxvi. 77 3a, late him hyng! *1483* Cath. *Angl.* 186/1 To Hyngne, *pendere*. *1570* LEVINS *Manib.* 135/36 *Hing*, to hang. *1601* WEEVER *Mirr.* Mart. B. vj b, Whose bloody flaggs like fierie streamers hing. *1637* RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 265 To hing your vessels... upon the Nail. *1821* CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 46 Nodding bulrush down its drowk head hings. *Ibid.* II. 168 The lane-path where the dog-rope hings. *1886* J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 356 Hing t on my thoomb. Mod. Sc. Hing it up, and let it hing for a day.

2. Past Tense.

a. 1 *heng* (? *hēng*), pl. *hengen*; 2-6 *heng*, pl. *henge(n)*; 4 *heeng*, -*en*, 4-6 *henge*, 6 *heyng*. Orig. trans.; also 4-6 intr.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xlii. 13 Hine nan heng. *c 1000* Agr. *Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 33 Par hig hine henge [c 1160 *Hattos* *Gosp.* *hengen*]. *1154* O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 § 7 [Hi] him on rode henge. *c 1300* Cursor M. 8498 (Göt.) He... henge [Cott., Fairf. *hange*, *Trin.* *heng*] per-on, his folk to bie. *c 1340* *Ibid.* 18561 (Trin.) Þei him henge [C. hang, F. g. hanged]. 13. *Coer de L.* 5712 Hys crouper heng al full off belles. *c 1350* Childe. *Jesús* 641 (Mätz.) His picher on þe sonnebeme he heng. *1382* WYCLIF *Pr.* cxxxviii. 2 Wee heengen [1388 *hangeden*] vp oour instrumens. *c 1400* MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 93 The Tree of Eldre, that Judas henge him self upon. *1413* Pilgr. *Soule* (Caxton 1481) i. xv. 10 For me thou henge vpon the crosse. *c 1450* Merlin 53 His legges and his reynes hengen above the water. *1485* CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 13 Agabondus... after henge his wyf. *1526* Pilgr. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 242 b. The thefe that heng vpon the crosse by our lord. *1596* King & Barker 8 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 4 Blake kow heydays sat he apou, The hornys heyng besyde.

β. 4-5 *hing(e)*, *hyng*, *hyngre*. trans. and intr.

c 1340 Cursor M. 17035 (Laud) While he hyng on that tre [Cott., Göt. *hang*, *Trin.* *hong*]. *1412-20* LYDG. *Chron.* Troy iii. xxii. (MS. Digby 230, ff. 106 b/a) Vpon his arme he hing [MS. Digby 230, ff. 82 b/v, *heng*] his hors reape. *c 1450* Cov. *Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 379 He hyngye hymself upon a tre. *1460* CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 214 Anon the Kyng... hing [mispr. *hung*] the Januensis, and mad a new Capteyn. *1494* Fabyan *Chron.* i. cccxlii. Thys mater hyngie in argument... by the space of xv. dayes. *1532* Gower's *Conf.* viii. (ed. Berthelet) (R. Supp.) A pair of bedes blacke as sable She toke and hyngye my necke about.

γ. 1 *hangode*, 2-4 *hangede* (4 -*ude*), 4-*hanged*. Orig. intr.; from 3- also trans. (the only form of pa. t. in 16th c. Bible versions, exc. occas. Tindale). Now only trans., in sense 3.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 240 Ðaða Crist hangode on rode for ure alýsednysses. *c 1200* Vices & Virtues 51 De hall rode þe Crist on hangode. *c 1205* LAY. 29559 Heo... nomen tailles of rehen, and hangode on his cape. *c 1340* Cursor M. 19344 (Fairf.) Þe quik þe hangod [Cott., Göt. *hang*] with fals assise. *c 1350* Childe. *Jesús* 23 (Mätz.) Iesus hangode is picher on þe sonne beme. *1382* WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 5 Goyinge away he hangide [v. r. *heeng*, 1388 *hōngide*] hym with a grane. *1539* Bible (Great *Matt.* xxvii. 5 And went and hanged hym selfe. Mod. [see B. 3.]

δ. 3-4 *hōngede* (-*ido*), 4 *hōnged*. Orig. intr.
c 1205 LAY. 13109 Þe hod hōngede adun. *a 1225* Ancr. R. 106 Þe munt of Caluarie, þer ure Louerd hōngede. *c 1340* Cursor M. 11898 (Trin.) Þer yenne þi hōnged him bi þe fete. *1382* WYCLIF *Gen.* xi. 22 The tother he hōngide [1388 *hangede*] in a gibite. — *Josh.* ii. 21 She hōngide [v. r. *heeng*, 1388 *hangede*] a litil reed coord in hir wyndowe.

ε. north. and n. midl. 3 *henge*, pl. -*en*, 4 *henge*. Orig. trans.; in 4 also intr.

c 1200 ORMIN 9952 And hennengd himm o rode. *Ibid.* 13773 Patt Judisskenn labe folle, þatt hennigde Crist o rode. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 732 Þe colde borne... hengege hege ouer his hede in hard ysse-ikkles. *1340* HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5260 Als he henge on þe rode tre. *1382* WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiv. 47 So I hengeid [1388 *hangede*, v. r. *hynged*] eer ryngis to honoure the face of hir.

ζ. north. dial. 3-4 *hinged*, 4 *hynged* (-*id*, -*ud*). trans. and intr.

a 1300 Cursor M. 8080 (Cott.) Lang and side þair brues wern, And hinged al a-bout þair hern. *Ibid.* 16676 (Cott. & Göt.) A theif on aþer side þai hinged [Fairf. *hong*, *Tr.* *heng*]. *a 1340* HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 1 When he hyngid on þe crosse. *1340* — *Pr. Cons.* 5334 Þe man... þe whilk yhe hynged on þe rode. *c 1410* HAMPOLE's *Psalter* cvii. 7 (Laud MS.) His dayes was few þat hyngid him selfe.

η. north. dial. 3- *hang-* trans. and intr.

a 1300 Cursor M. 4468 (Cott.) Apon ilk bogh... hang winberis inogh [Fairf. *hang*, Göt. *hing*, *Trin.* *henge*]. *Ibid.* 18415 (Cott.) Þe Ius me hang bi-side iesu [Göt. *hanged*, *Laud* *hangyd*, *Trin.* *honge*]. *c 1400* MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 Pat pece... on whilk his body hang. *1578* Ps. li. in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 116 The thief that hang on thy right hand. Mod. Sc. He hang his bonnet on the peg. A man that hang about the place.

θ. n. midl. 3-7 *hong*, 3-5 pl. -*en* (n, 5-6 *honge*, 6 *houng*, *hoong*. trans. and intr. (But the 16-17th c. instances may perh. mean *hung*.)

c 1275 LAY. 29559 Hii... nemen rohze tayl... and hongefn on his cope. *a 1310* in *Wright Lyric* P. xxv. 68 For love thou hong on rode tre. *c 1340* Cursor M. 16717 (Trin.) Þo beues þat bi him hongie. *Ibid.* 20336 (B. M. Add. MS.) Mi some þei hongon on a tre. *c 1386* CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1564 The rynges on the temple dore that hongie [Camb. *hengel*]. *1513* MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 781 Nothing ware that the axe hong so nere his awne hede. *1566-34* TINDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 5 He... went and hounge hym sylfe [later v. *hanged*]. — *Acts* x. 39 Whom they slew and hongie [later v. *hanged*] on tree. *1577-87* HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) II. 210 Then he hoong altogether on his sleeve. *Ibid.* III. 163 At this answer the duke hong the groine. *1602* 2nd Pl. *Return fr. Parnass.* i. ii. 222 Hearers hong vpon his melting tong [vime he song].

i. 6- *hung*. trans. and intr. The current form. *1577* E. HOGAN in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 157 Some of them... hung down their heads like dogs. *1597* DANIEL *Civ.*

Wars VII. (R.), That which hung by more than by one nail.
 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* (Cassell) (Thou) hung'st the solid earth in fleeting air. 1668 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 49 They . . . hung about his neck some Pipes. *Mod.* I hung the pictures where they hung before.

3. Past Participle.

a. 1-5 hangen (5-yn). β. 3-5 *hange, 5 hang.
 α 1000 *Elene* 852 (Gr.) On hwylcum ðara beama bearn wealdendes . . . hangen were. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4074 De bidde ic hangen ðat he ben. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 38 Some were hangyn on galows.

14 . . . *Sir Beues* 4051 (MS. M.) With skylle he shall be hang and drawe. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 226 Lo so hy thay have hym hang.

γ. 3-4 hongen. δ. 3-4 yhonge, 4-5 honge.
 c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 172 Better . . . þan to be hongen in þi frendis sight.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 174 Hys seeld . . . was þanne yhonge wast Aboute ys soldren. α 1400-50 *Alexander* 779 (Ashm.) Has a helme on his hede, and honge on his swyre A schene schondirhand schild.

e. 4- hanged. (Now only in sense 3.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 50 Edrik was hanged on þe toure. 1377 *LANG. P. Pl. B. Prol.* 176 Þo þe belle was ybought, on þe beize hanged. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) 1483 III. iii. 51 Hye bemes and long on which were many hanged. 1535 COVERDALE *Hos. II. 8* Which she hath hanged vpon Baal. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp. I. i. 35* If he be not borne to be hang'd. 1665 *BACON Sylva* § 319 The Apple hanged in the Smoak. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 143 There were also hang'd in the Wall two small Bells. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 202 When no weight is hanged to it. *Mod.* They were hanged, drawn, and quartered.

ζ. 4-5 honged, -ud, -id.

c 1388 *Tract in Wyclif's Sel. Wks. III.* 472 He wolde raper be hongud. 1465 *AUDELEY Poems* 3 Thevys al day hongud thay be. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 152 a/1 Theron he was honged tyl his Armes were out of Joynte.

η. north, and n. midl. 3-6 hanged (5-6 -yd).
 c 1200 *ORMIN* 1018 Þatt wazherist was hennegged tier. c 1300 *Havelok* 2480 To þe galwes drawn . . . And þore ben henged wit two feteres. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. iv. 119 Hengyd without mercy or pyte.

θ. 4-5 hinged, hynged, 5 Sc. hingit.

c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) II. 5* Þe crosse on whilk Dismas þe gude theefe was hynged. α 1400-50 *Alexander* 779 (Dubl.) And hynget vmbay þar shwyre A shemerand sheld. c 1450 *Golaros & Gau.* 438, I war wourthy to be Hingit heigh on an tre.

i. north. 6 hingen (-in, -yn). rare.

1513 *DOUGLAS Ensis* v. vi. 49 Ane arrow cais. . . Hingin [ed. 1553 hynyn] by a braid tische of gold.

κ. 6- hung. The current form.

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 103 Over my altars haie he hung his lance. 1594 — *Rich. III.* I. i. 6 Our bruised armis hung vp for Monuments. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 214 Baites were hung on Hooks. *Mod.* [See B. 1.]

B. Signification.

I. Transitive senses.

1. To place (a thing) so that it is supported from above, and takes, below the point of support, the position due to the action of gravity or any external force; to fasten, hook on, or attach to an object above; to suspend.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 362 Wið fore nim blæces hundes deades þone swyrtan foten sceancan, hoh on earm. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 174 Hys seeld . . . was þanne yhonge wast Aboute ys soldren. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxiii. (1495) 918 Ostryches egges ben hangyd in chynches for lyghnesse for they ben so grete and selden seen. 1526 *TINDALE Matt.* xviii. 6 Yt were better for hym that a millstone were hanged about his necke. 1595 *SHAKS. John* III. i. 109 And hang a Calues-skin on his recreant limbs. 1647 *WARD Simp. Coler* 8 He . . . will for a need hang Gods Bible at the Devils girdle. 1666 *Perrys Diary* 23 Aug., All the afternoon . . . hanging things, that is my maps and pictures and draughts. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 202 It was frequently usual for the court to direct the murderer, after execution, to be hung upon a gibbet in chains. 1818 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* III. xxv. 4 Hung them on high by the entangled hair. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* (Tauch.) III. 68 (Hoppe) I'll have a bell hung from this room to yours. *Mod.* The artists whose pictures have not been hung in this year's Academy Exhibition.

Fig. 1340 *Ayeb.* 40 Þe palse demeres, þet ham zelue hongeþ more of one half þanne of anobre. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. viii. 3 Why we should hang our iudgement vpon the Churches sleue. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 59 God . . . hung it [my strength] in my hair. 1873 *HOLLAND A. Bonnic.* xii. 203 He had hung the sweetest and highest hopes of his life upon me.

b. To suspend or tie up (bacon, beef, etc.) in the air to mature, to dry for preservation, or (game, venison) to become 'high'.

1599 H. BUTTRES *Dyets drie Dinner* I vjb, Fallow Deere . . . fat, very well chaced, hang'd untill it be tender. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 43 The meat they string up, and hang it a drying. 1796 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* III. 20 If your venison be very sweet, only dry it with a cloth, and hang it where the air comes. 1863 *Morm. Star* I Jan. 5 Potter . . . said game is not fit to eat untill it has been hung.

γ. To hook (a fish). *Obs.*

1674 N. COX *Gentil. Recreat.* IV. (1677) 46 The Pike . . . being hung, he hath drawn the Duck clear under water. α 1683 *OLDHAM Passion of Byblys* (1686) 134, I should have first with art disguis'd the hook. . . And found him hung at least before I strook. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 168 *Hang a fish*, hook him.

d. To suspend floating without attachment in the air, or in space.

1382 *WYCLIF Job* xxvi. 7 He . . . hangeth vp the erthe vp on nouzt. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. III. 971 Heauey things, hang'd in the Aire must fall. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes &*

Obs. (1650) 56 Over this Tohu or Nothing it was that he stretched the north or firmament and then hanged the Earth upon the same Nothing.

2. *spec.* To attach or suspend in such a way as to allow of free movement about or on the point of attachment; e.g. to hang a door (on its hinges), a coach (on springs), the tongue, the under jaw, etc. Also, to attach in a well-balanced or poised position, as to hang a scythe (on its 'snead').

1535 COVERDALE *Neh. vi. 1* Had I not hanged the dores vpon the gates. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 597 If a swarthy Tongue Is underneath his humid Palate hung. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6318/2 A . . . Spring . . . to be used in hanging of Coaches. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conuers.* 4, I warrant, this Rogue's Tongue is well hung. 1852 *LANMAN Daniel Webster* 20 (Cent.) He complained to his father that his scythe was not hung right. Various attempts were made to hang it better, but with no success. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Hanging the rudder, so as to allow the pintles to fall into their corresponding braces. 1881 *YOUNG Every Man his own Mechanic* § 836 To shew its construction and the mode adopted in 'hanging' it [a door].

3. To fasten up or suspend on a cross or gibbet, as a mode of capital punishment; † a. formerly, *spec.* to crucify; b. now, *spec.* to put to death by suspension by the neck.

In this sense, *hanged* is now the specific form of the pa. tense and pa. pple.; though *hung* is used by some, esp. in the south of England.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 308 Het se wælthreowa hine hon on hearde hengene. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 § 7 [Hi] him on rode hengen for ure Drihtines lue. α 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 Honged hire on heh. α 1225 *Juliana* 28 Þe reue . . . het hire hon up ant hongin biþe toppe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 509 The king . . . hangede men gutles. α 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1727 Sche swore bi godes rode þai schuld ben hong and drain. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 247 As a befe slawen, on galwes hangede hie. 13 . . . *Coer de L.* 3692 The deuyll hange you be a corde! α 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7573 To be hangit in hast, or his hede tene. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 99 I. 135, I was arestyd . . . and was thretenyd to have ben hongyd, drawn, and quarteryd. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII.* 16 Caused hym to be hanged, in the Palaice of Westminster, where he hong two daies. 1667 *PEPYS Diary* 4 Apr., He had hanged him at the yard's arm, without staying for a Court-martial. 1711 E. WARD *Vulgar Brit.* III. 33 And like a Trew Blew Moderator Woud Hang him first, and Try him a'ter. 1721 R. WODROW *Suffer. Ch. Scott.* (1838) I. 1 iv. § 4. 357/1 That he should be hanged at the cross of Edinburgh . . . and after he was hanged dead, that his head be severed from his body. c 1801 C. K. SHARPE in *Mem.* (1888) I. 25 Paul slew his sire, was hanged, and hung in chains. 1817 *SHELLEY Address* Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 372 These men were . . . at last brought to the scaffold and hung. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxx, I hope they hanged the villain high enough? 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* III, To be hanged by the neck, till he was dead—that was the end. 1896 *Globe* 18 Nov. 1/4 No one would have hung a dog upon the evidence. 18 . . . *Times* 11 Sept., Alleging the dictum of a Judge: 'Beef, Sir, is hung, men are hanged'.

b. *refl.* To commit suicide by hanging.

α 1300 *Cursor M.* 16504 A rape, fast he fest abute his hals, Per-wit him-self he hang. 1388 *WYCLIF Matt.* xxvii. 5 He passide forth, and zede, and hongide hym self with a snare. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 142 Let thame go hang thame. 1855 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. 42 He constrayned them of dispaire and anger to hang themselves. 1900 *SHAKS. Mids. N. v. i.* 366 I'll see that wryt it had . . . hung [Q. hang'd] himself in thisbies garter. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 57 Such an one that hang'd himself. 1855 LD. LONSDALE in *Croker Papers* (1844) III. xxix. 323 You may regard it as only giving them rope to hang themselves! 1884 *Chamb. Jurl.* to May 293/1 Zeno hang'd himself at the ripe old age of ninety-eight.

c. Used as an imprecation, or as a strong expression of anger, vexation, or impatience. Also, *I'll be hanged if . . . I'll see (you, etc.) hanged first*, as emphatic forms of angry refusal or denial.

13 . . . *Coer de L.* 4414 Hangyd be he that this toun yelde, To Crystene men, whyl he may leve! α 1392 *CHAUCER Compl. Venus* 33 Jealousie be hanged be a cable! 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 4 And so fare well, and be hang! 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* II. i. 301 He see thee hang'd on sonday first. 1598 — *Merry W.* III. iii. 196 Hang him, dishonest rascal! 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 87 Hang thee, Monster! *Ibid.* v. i. 334 Speake and be hang'd. 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. iii. 1296 Hang me if he hath any more mathematickes then will serue to count the clocke. 1675 *HOBBS Odyssey* (1677) 208 But, hang him! . . . labour for his living he will not. 1703 *STEELE Tend. Husb.* III. ii. No, hang it! 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 57 ¶ I'll be hanged if you and your silent Friend there are not against the Doctor. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* III. ix, Part with my country-seat. . . I'll see him hanged first. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conuers.* 82 She's immensely rich.—Hang her! they say, her Father was a Baker. 1779 *MRS. THRALE in Mad. D'Arbly's Diary* 20 Oct., I would have sent to you, but hang it, thought I, if I only name her [etc]. 1836 *MARRYAT Midsh. Easy* xiii, But hang me if I hadn't the best of the argument. 1851 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 143 I'll be hanged if I ever give you anything another time. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Towr* xix, 'Hang the rain!' exclaimed Jawleyford. 1862 *THACKERAY Round. Papers.* *De finibus* 276 'Be hanged to you, can't you leave me alone now?' 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in a Boat* 246 'Well, hang it all, I've done more than old J., anyhow.' 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* v. 1541 'You and your Persian customs be hanged, sir.'

4. To let droop or bend downward; to cause to lean or slope over.

1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* II. iii. 45 Thus droupes this loftie Pyne, and hangs his sprays. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* III. ii. 81 But rather drow'd, and hung their eye-lids downe. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 490 The Clouds began to hang their heads to the Eastward, and at last moved gently that way. 1827 *CLARE Sheph. Cal.* 34 Where the snow-drop hangs Its silver bell.

b. To hang the head (down): i. e. as a sign of shame, despondency, contrition, or sheepishness. So to hang the lip, etc.

c 1205 *LAY.* 15688 Þa heng heohire hæfued & heolde toward bræsten. 1375 *CHAUCER Troylus* III. 1030 (1079) And þerwithal he heng a-down his hed. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 69 Crist comfortiþ his children. . . þerfore shuldþen þei reie þer heedis . . . and nouzt hong þere heedis down. 1548 *HALL Chron., Rich. III.* 54 Although he was there w^t all a litle vexed, beganne somewhat to hang y^e hedde [1568 GRAFTON Began somewhat to hang the lip]. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrystal* (1822) II. 56 He hung down his head, and . . . withdrew quite abashed. 1786 *BURNS Tam Samson's Elegy* III, The Brethren o' the mystic level May hing their head in woeful bevel. 1790 *MRS. LENNOX Euphemia* xxxv. III. 2 Miss Bellenden hangs her fair head at this intelligence. 1797 *MARY ROBINSON Walsingham* III. 173 The landlord hung his brow, abashed and self-reproved. 1887 *BESANT The World went vi.* 48 He began to hang his head again, and to be despondent.

c. To hang the groin, a leg, an arse (vulgar): to hesitate or hold back; to be reluctant or tardy; to hang back.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1807-8) III. 163 At this answer, the duke hong the groine. 1596 *HARRINGTON Melam. Ajax* (1814) 61 Some of our rude countrymen english this hanging an arse. 1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie, Ad Rithum* 194. 1633, 1663 [see ARSE 1 b]. 1828 *CRAVEN Dial. S.W. Hing.*, To hing an a—, to loiter. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* I. v, You have your hands on thousands, you fools, and you hang a leg!

5. To furnish or decorate with things suspended about or around; esp. to deck or ornament (a place) with tapestry or hangings.

1451 [see HANGED 3]. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Poge* (1889) 1 He saw the bedde richly couerd & the wallles wel hanged. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxiv. 48 The hall of the towne was appareled and hanged, as though it had ben the kynges chamber. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 183 Conveyed her through the Citie, which then was richly hanged. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 38 Their eares hung with five, six, or eight Rings. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* VI. 124 Till unperceiv'd the Heav'ns with Stars were hung. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6084/2 The first Room was hung with Bayes. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introduct. Trade* 121 How many yards of paper . . . will hang a room?

6. To hang fire: (of a fire-arm) to be slow in communicating the fire through the vent to the charge; hence fig. to hesitate or be slow in acting.

(It is doubtful if this is really transitive: it is perhaps connected with 17.)

1781 *THOMPSON in Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 278 In consequence of which the piece is slower in going off, or, as sportsmen term it, is apt to hang fire. 1801 *SCOTT Let. to G. Ellis* 7 Dec. in *Lockhart*, Leyden's Indian journey . . . seems to hang fire. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 120 He . . . was sure the jury would not hang fire in giving him a verdict. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 174 It is a flint-lock concern, and half the time hangs fire. 1892 *Literary World* 27 May 509/2 A book produced anonymously hung fire for six weeks.

7. To catch or fasten in something.

18 . . . *Georgia Scenes* 17 (Cent.) Jake hung his toe in a crack of the floor, and nearly fell. 1882 *NARES Seaman-ship* (ed. 6) 183 If the crossrees hang the mast . . . heave the mast up.

II. Intransitive senses.

8. The proper verb expressing the position or posture of a thing unsupported beneath, and kept from falling by being attached above; usually implying motion or mobility of the unattached parts: To remain fastened or suspended from above; to depend, dangle, swing loose.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 466 His loccas hangodon to ðam ancleowum. c 1205 *LAY.* 13109 Þe hod hongede adun. α 1300 *Cursor M.* 3067 On þat tre hings frut ful gode. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxiv. (1495) 456 A drope hangyng fallynge or stondyng. c 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 21 He ete the appill I badde schulde hyng. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII.* 3 Her heire hangyng downe to her backe, of a very great length. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* IV. iii. 115 b, They hadde their Woodknife or skaine hanging at their girdle. 1597 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champions* I. i. (1867) 7 Another apartment, where hung the richest armour in the world. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 305 Sheep . . . with the Ears hanging down. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 93 They have alwaies some [water] hanging over the fire in a kettle. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 246 It often also hangs by the tail, which is long and muscular. 1822 *TENNYSON Morte d'Arthur* 219 Curis . . . clotted into points and hanging loose. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1880) I. 45 Among the portraits which hung above were two allegorical pieces.

b. In various proverbs and phrases.

1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VI.* 168 b, By whose misgovernance . . . his authoritie [might] hang in a very small thred. 1581 *PETTIE Guazoo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 97 b, With a sword still hanging by a haire over his head. 1707 *WATTS Hymn*, 'Thee we adore, Eternal Name' v, Great God! on what a slender Thread Hang everlasting Things! 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxvi, Na, na! let every herring hung by its ain head, and every sheep by its ain shank. 1838 *DR QUINCEY Wks.* (1863) XV. 43 note, During the currency of the three Sundays on which the banns were proclaimed by the clergyman from the reading-desk, the young couple elect were said jocosely to be 'hanging in the bell-ropes', alluding perhaps to the joyous peal contingent on the final completion of the marriage.

c. Of flesh for food: To be suspended or fastened up in the air to dry, mature, or become 'high': cf. 1 b.

1861 *MRS. BRETON Housch. Managem.* (1880) 528 A hare . . . is better to hang without being paunched.

d. (By transposition of subject and adjuncts): To be furnished or adorned with things suspended or attached.

13. *Coer de L.* 5712 Hys crouper heeng al full off belles. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 95 He is apt . . . to hang all over with a kind of dewy sweat. 1879 BLACK *Adv. Phæton* xiii. 181 Banks of sand . . . hanging with every variety of wild flower.

9. To be supported or suspended at the side, as on a hinge or pivot, so as to be free to turn or swing horizontally.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18104 He . . . brast þe brasen yates sa strang, And stelen croc þat þai wit hang [Götl. lock þat þar-on hang]. 1869 W. C. HAZLITT *Eng. Prov. & Proverbial Phrases* 7 A creaking door hangs long on its hinges.

10. *spec.* Of a person: To be suspended on or upon a cross, gibbet, gallows, etc.; to suffer death in this way; esp. as a form of punishment. Also as an imprecation: cf. 3c. arch.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 256 þes halga Hælend hangað her unsyldig. a 1225 *Anecr.* R. 126 He (our Lord) ase he hongede, muhte habben here breð. . . amidun his neose. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12218 Worthi he war on gebet hang. 1340 *Ayeb.* 218 Þanne hit behouþ þet hi yelde: oþer þet hi hongt. Vor ase me zayþ: 'oþer yelde: oþer hongt'. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 481 He shall see me hange shamefully. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. i. 74 If I hang, Ile make a fat payre of Gallows. 1605 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 59 Go hang sir, hang; tell me of that? Away. 1610 — *Temp.* II. ii. 53 [She] Would cry to a Sailor, goe hang. 1712-14 *Pope Rape Lock* III. 22 Wretches hang that jury men may dine. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Brads* 24 Betting which knave would scape, which hang. 1881 C. GIBBON *Dead Heat* v. 'The Count. . . may go hang for me.'

11. To have the top bending or projecting beyond the lower part; to bend forward or downward; to lean over; also, to incline steeply (see HANGING *pp.* a. 2).

Beowulf (Z.) 1362 Se mere . . . ofer þam hongiaþ hrinde beawas. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 82 Ordeyne þe lyme so þat þe moup of þe wounde hange downward. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. x. 77 a. Dædalus . . . first inuented the plomline, whereby the Euenes of the Squares bee tried whether they batter or hang ouer. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* D vij. The top of a hohe rocke, which hung ouer the sea. 1598 GREENWY *Tacitus' Ann.* XII. viii. 165 The high hills which hanged ouer them. 1641 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 19 Go not with thy head too high, nor too low, nor hanging to the right, or left. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xliii. The mountains hang and frown Over the stary deep. 1891 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* & *Durh.* 20 Hang, to incline or dip. 1891 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 121 The later castle, whose picturesque turrets and battlements hang so proudly over the river at its feet.

b. To lean or watch over (with care and anxiety, as a sick or dying person).

1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 45 O'er infant innocence to hang and weep. 1855 TENNYSON *Maid* I. XIX. iv. When only Maud and the brother Hung over her dying bed.

12. To remain suspended without visible support; to rest, float (in the air, etc.).

c 1200 ORMIN 7339 Þe sterne comm riht till þatt hus . . . And . . . heng þerofert stille. c 1305 ST. CROSTOPHER 210 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 65 In þeir hi [arewes] honge about him. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* iv. (1640) 46 b. A Cloud is a vapor cold and moist, drawne . . . by the heate of the Sunne, into the middle region . . . where, by cold it is so knit together that it hangeth. 1658 WILLSFORD *Secrets Nat.* 111 If the Stars . . . seem to hang as if they were ready for to fall, it argues [etc.]. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 420 ¶ 3 To see so many Worlds hanging one above another. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cvii. 10 Von hard crescent, as she hangs Above the wood. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xlv. The few birds . . . still hung in alarm above the heads of the intruders.

b. *fig.* Of an evil or doubt: To hover over one, ready or liable to fall; to impend, be imminent; esp. in phrase, to hang over (one's) head.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 219 The greates calamities and aduersities, whiche then did hang ouer her hed, and were likely . . . to fall. 1552 Bk. Com. *Prayer* Communion, How sore punishment hangeth ouer your heades. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* II. xxv. 173 The punishment hanging ouer us for our sins. 1664 *Flodden* F. iv. 34 Now since at hand such danger hings. 1783 *Polite Trav.* 76 Embittered as they were by . . . the popular odium which hung ouer them. 1865-6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 72 Uncertainty hung over the movements of the British troops in New York.

13. To rest on, upon († of, etc.) for support or authority; to depend upon; to be dependent on.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 314 Hi calle [gesette] hangiað on Disum twam wordum. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 312 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 229 Al hit hangeð and halt bi þese twam worde. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlv. 30 The lijf of hym hongith [1388 hangith] of the lijf of this. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. iv. 52, I had made . . . one of yow Chaunceler and another tresorer in whiche offyces specially hanged alle the gouernance. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iv. xiv. in *Ashm.* (1652) 147 And in two thyngs all our entent doth hing. 1538 STARKY *England* I. i. 14 The vnyuersal and true law of nature . . . no thyng hangyng of the opynyon and folysh fansy of man. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 202 The proces hanging upon such writs. 1718 *Prior Pleasure* 209 Does life or death Hang on the wrath or mercy of my breath? 1844 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 444 A sentence composed of several members linked together, and hanging upon one another. 1854 TENNYSON *Ode on Wellington* 240 One, upon whose hand and heart and brain Once the . . . fate of Europe hung.

b. To remain or rely in faith or expectation; to count or depend confidently on, upon († of). ? *Obs.*

1393 LANGE. *P. Pl. C.* xv. 214 And howe hongeþ ay þer-on to haue þat treuthe deserueþ. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 808 At hir wordes, I-wis, the worthy was glad; Hengit in hope,

held hym full gayne. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* 18 But what thing was it that made him more dearly beloued of God then his brother Cayn: Forsoth faith, whereby he wholly hangeth of him. 1625 GONZALEZ *Sp. Inquis.* Pref. D i j b. Matters which hee vnderstandeth not, whereby hee must needs hang altogether of other mens opinions. 1817 MAD. D'ARLAY *Wanderer* V. 123 Determined . . . to hang . . . solely upon herself.

c. To remain in consideration or attention.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 37 Hafe in mynde his manhede sumtime . . . bot leue of one and hynge noghte to lange bare-appone. c 1491 Chast. *Goddess Chyld.* 92 A man shall put suche mysweyng away from hym, ne dwelle not ne henge not longe thereupon. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xix. 48 All the people hangd vpon him when they heard him. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balsac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 215 You have auditors . . . they run after your words, and hang at your mouth. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Hom.* (1767) II. viii. 18 Attention will hang upon her words. 1864 TENNYSON *Em. Ard.* 873 Enoch hung a moment on her words.

14. To attach oneself for support; to cling, hold fast, adhere. a. with arms, claws, mouth, etc.

c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B.M. MS.) 653 The lewe þat henge apon þe bere [I. 615 To þe bere he cleued fast]. 1393 LANGE. *P. Pl. C.* iv. 227 Thou hast hangen on myn hals elleuen tymes. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 47 Yonge child-dryne lay ded in the stretis, hanging on the ded modris pappis. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 43 Halt, blind, lame . . . hanging vpon his sleue . . . crauing of releefe. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 310 Shee hung about my necke, and kisse on kisse Shee vid'd so fast. 1623 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 376 Notorious sinners . . . begging the prayers . . . hanging upon the knees of all that entered into the Church. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 ¶ 2 The dogs . . . would hang upon their Prey by their Teeth. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 8/4 Two young maids . . . hang with laughing glee on his arms.

b. Of things: To stick, adhere, cleave.

1639 S. DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 130 Whose foote hanging in one of his stirrups, and the Mule setting himself to run . . . drag'd. 1664 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 305 The fat hangings to them in great gobbets. 1688 J. SMITH *Baroscope* 37 The Mercury will never play free therein, but hang to the Sides. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 51 Secondary glaciers . . . hanging on the steep slopes.

c. To stick close, so as not to leave or let go.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying v. Kennedie* 226 With . . . all the toun tykis hingand at thy heillis. 1697 BENTLEY *Phal.* etc. *Eph. Euripides* (1836) II. 213 Give me an advocate that will stick close, and hang upon a cause. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 227 The patient Pack Hang on the Scent unweary'd. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xl. V. 119 Alexander . . . hung upon their rear, obstructed their march.

d. Of the wind: To remain persistently in a certain point of the compass.

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 142 The Easterly are . . . very often the most freezing winds, especially if they hang somewhat towards the North. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 82 The Winds hung in the western quarter betwixt the N.W. and the West, so that we could not get much to the Westward. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. vi. 351 The winds hanging in the northern board. 1781 NELSON 5 Mar. in *Nicolas Disp.* I. 40, I am sorry the wind hangs so much Western board, as it must hinder the sailing of the Grand Fleet. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 6 On one occasion the wind had hung long from the westward.

e. To attach oneself as a dependant or parasite; to be a hanger-on.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xix. 6 The multitude hangeth vpon greete men. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 367 Oh how wretched is that poore man, that hangs on Princes fauours? 1691 WOOD *Atk. Oxon.* I. 584 His son Edm. lived by hanging on Gentlemen, and by his shifts. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* III. Crowds of dependants . . . hung upon him for a time. 1832 *Examiner* 268 I. They . . . continued to hang on the parish.

15. To cling or adhere as an encumbrance or drag; to be a burdensome or depressing weight.

c 1450 *Gologros & Gaw.* 1176 As tuiching this thing That now hings on my hart. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 71 Contempt and beggary hangs vpon thy backe. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II. 50, I begin to be weary; yester dayes hunting hangs still vpon me. 1700 Bp. PATRICK *Comm. Deut.* xviii. 68 Though some, as I said before, were sold at a very vile rate, next to nothing; yet others hung upon the sellers hands. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 6 Something hangs upon your spirits. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 436 Most heavy remorse hangs on my heart.

b. esp. of time.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93 ¶ 2 Several Hours of the Day hang upon our Hands. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 316 So much time hanging heavy upon our hands for want of employment. 1770 GRAY in *Corr. w. N. Nicholls* (1843) 104 To pass my solitary evenings, which hung much lighter on my hands before I knew him. 1892 W. PIKE *Barren Ground N. Canada* 137 With these attractions and a fair supply of books, time did not hang at all heavily.

16. *fig.* To be attached as an adjunct or connected circumstance.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 60. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. iv. 159 Wel, thereby hangs a tale. 1688 KENNET in *Magd. Coll. & Jas.* II. (O. H. S.) 258 Thereby hangs a tale. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. iv. 52 Thereby hangs an anecdote that shall be noticed presently.

17. To be or remain in dubious suspense; to be doubtful or undecided. Also to hang in the wind.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxviii. 66 This lijf shal be as hongyege before thee. 1430-40 *Lydg. Bochas* I. xiv. (1554) 27 b. Althea . . . Gan sore muse and henge in a balouance. c 1500 *Melusine* xxxi. 228 Wherefore the cyte henge in balouance to be deluyered & gyuen ouer to the Sarazyns. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 77 b. The Counsaill has long debated . . . and as yet the matter hangeth in suspense. 1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Rebell.* in *Arb. Garner* VIII. 90 Such . . . as hung in the wind, as neutrals. 1679 T. SIDEN *Hist. Seuarites* 95 We began to hang between fear and pleasure. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 7 He hangs between; in doubt to act, or rest. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 144 He has been hang-

ing betwixt life and death. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., I . . . hung in the wind a moment before asking leave to step down. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 65 A battle was fought which hung equally in the balance.

† b. To remain unsettled or unfinished; to be held in process or in abeyance: often with a notion of delay. See also HANGING *pp.* a. 3. *Obs.*

1494 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 57 The summondes that ar now dependand and hingand betuixt omy parties. 1538 STARKY *England* I. iv. 118, I see many mennys materys heng in sute ii, iij, or iij yere. 1666 PERYS *Diary* 27 Oct., While the business of money hangs in the hedge. 1728 W. SMITH *Ann. Univ. College* 321 The Cause would never have hung upon the Hedges so long as it did.

18. Of a note in music: To be prolonged.

1597 MORLEY *Intrad. Mus.* 81 He woude saie it hangeth too much in the close. 1779 BURNBY *Infant Music.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 198 A particular note hung, or, to speak the language of organ builders, ciphered, by which the tone was continued without the pressure of the finger.

19. To remain with motion suspended.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 189 A noble stroke he lifted high, Which hung not. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 64 Ida came behind Seen but of Psyche: on her foot she hung A moment, and she heard.

20. To remain as unwilling to depart or move on; to loiter, linger, as with expectation or interest: often with the implication of parasitical attachment. Cf. *Hang on*, 25.

1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 2, I hung with grooms and porters on the bridge. To watch the three tall spires. 1854 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* ix. Groups of monks, priests . . . and citizens . . . were hanging about the courtyard. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. iv. 49 This same deer has been hanging round the lake. 1861 DICKENS *G. Expect.* xxxviii. Drummie so hung about her . . . that I resolved to speak to her concerning him. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* xxxiv. Stephen . . . hung by her side while she gathered the flowers. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 490/x The witnesses had to be kept hanging about.

† 21. To hanker after or for. *Obs.*

c 1672 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) I. 475 His mind still hung after antiquities and musick. 1684 SOUTHERNE *Disappointment* II. 1, Alphonso . . . whom my heart hangs after its pace.

III. In combination with adverbs.

22. *Hang back*, *intr.* To resist advance by one's weight or inertia; *fig.* to show unwillingness to advance or come forward; to be backward.

1581 PETTIE *Gnawo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 110 So if hee hang backe, hee shall bee halled forward with honour. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* II. i, Pr'y thee do not hang back so. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 81 ¶ 4 Another, that hung back at the Entrance, and would have excused himself. 1819 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 4 May, Peel and Plunkett were hanging back, each unwilling to speak first. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phæton* x. 140 The horses hanging back from the pole [of the phaeton] in this fashion.

23. *Hang behind*, *intr.* To lag behind and retard progress.

1674 N. COX *Genil. Recreat.* I. (1677) 16 When Hounds hang behind, and beat too much upon the scent or place, we say, They Plod.

24. *Hang off*, *a. intr.* To cease to cling; to leave hold.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 260 Hang off thou cat, thou bur; vile thing let loose.

b. To show hesitation in coming to close quarters or to an agreement; to hang back, demur.

1641 TRAPP *Theologia Theol.* 238 Moses . . . hung off a great while from going to Pharaoh with a message of dismissal. 1669 PERYS *Diary* 3 Jan., I, out of my natural backwardness, did hang off, which vexed her. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 44 We hang off, and seem loth to come upon the Stage. 1894 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 2/7 Buyers hanging off to an unusual extent.

25. *Hang on*, *a. intr.* To remain clinging, to continue to adhere: usually implying expectation, or unwillingness to sever one's connexion.

1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 61 Charlotte . . . is still hanging on at her mother's . . . with nothing to do. 1861 DUTTON *Cook P. Foster's* D. II. 56 What does he do now? Oh, he hangs on at the Nonpareil. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* III. 61 The shrewd and supple lawyers who hung on to the Tudor and Stuart Courts. 1893 *Farmer Slang*, To hang on by one's eyelashes . . . to persist at any cost, and in the teeth of any discouragement.

b. To hang it on: to delay or protract a matter; cf. to hang it out, 26 d. (*slang.*)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Hang it on, purposely to delay or protract the performance of any task or service you have undertaken, by dallying and making as slow a progress as possible. 1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

26. *Hang out*, *a. intr.* To protrude with downward direction.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 59 Wip open moub. . . his tunge hangh out. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. ii. 49 Let not him that plays the Lion, paire his nailes, for they shall hang out for the Lions claws. 1674 N. COX *Genil. Recreat.* I. (1677) 120 The canine Teeth . . . hang out very long.

b. *trans.* To suspend (a sign, colours, or the like) from a window, on a projecting pole, a rope, etc.; to display as a sign or signal.

To hang out one's shingle (U.S. colloq.) to put up one's sign-board or door-plate, to establish oneself in business.

1564 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 166 Takynge care, that they . . . doe neyther hang or beate out . . . any maner of beddynge or apparel. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* II. 129 While women are bathing themselves, they hang out a rope at the first entrance of the house, which is a signe. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 79, I will . . . be the Physitian, and hang out an Urinall. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 ¶ 6 The Whig and Tory Ladies begin already to hang out different

Colours. 1884 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* 2 When she was hanging out the clothes. *Mod.* Flags and banners were hung out in honour of the royal visit.

c. *intr.* To reside, lodge, live (*colloq.* or *slang*).
1811 *Lex. Balatronicum* s.v. *The traps scawy where we hang out*, the officers know where we live. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxi, I say, old boy, where do you hang out? 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxvii, (D.), I've found two rooms at Chelsea... and I shall soon be ready to hang out there.

d. (*Australian colloq.*) To hang it out = 'to hang it on', 25 b.

1890 BOLDEWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 236 As long as they have their grub and their wages they'll hang it out, one again the other. *Ibid.* 341 The rest of the time you'll have to hang it out the best way you can.

27. **Hang together.** a. *intr.* To adhere together loosely or without rigid attachment.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 48 Oupur a boon is not kutt al atwo but sum of his substance is don away... or ellis he hangip togidere. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* (1738) I. 421 Bastons of wood hatched and cleft (but so as the pieces hang together).

b. To be coherent or consistent; to constitute a coherent or consistent whole.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 107 The rather their tale maie hang together. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. vi. 4 Here is the indictment... And marke how well the sequell hangs together. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 47 How can these two stories hang together? 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Sept. 5/1 There are many things in the Berlin Treaty which do not hang well together.

c. To hold together; to be associated, united, or mutually dependent; *spec.* (of a person) to keep body and soul together, to continue to exist.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 25 b. Therefore it hangeth together as Germaines lippes, as we use to saie. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. ii. 13 As idle as she may hang together for want of company. 1644 MILTON *Edgm. Bucer* Wks. 1738 I. 284 Many Marriages hang as ill together now, as ever they did. 1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* iv. § 3 (1730) 140 Let us now see how Sir Tunbely hangs together. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrystal* (1822) III. 24 We have always been remarkable for hanging well together. 1804 *Westm. Gas.* 14 June 3/1 Someone having said to him, 'You know, Franklin, we must all hang together in this matter', he instantaneously replied, 'Yes, or we shall assuredly all hang separately!'

28. **Hang up.** a. *trans.* To fasten a thing on high so that it is supported only from above; to suspend on a hook, peg, or the like.

a. 1300 *Cursors M.* 12012 And be þe har he vp him hang þat all might se him spek him to. 13... *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 477 Now sir, heng vp þyn ax. c. 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 447 Honge hit up in a clothe a lytel while. 1686 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* iv. (ed. 3) 28 A Range of Presses made with Peggs in them to hang up Saddles [etc.]. 1796 N. RIDING *Rec.* VIII. 174 All Mayors... are hereby ordered to hing or cause to be hung up this order in some public place. *Mod.* Let me hang up your overcoat.

b. Phrases. To hang up (one's sword, gun, etc.): to put aside in disuse; to give up using. To hang up one's hat: see quot. 1888.

(1207 R. GLOUC. (1724) 561 Ich mai honge vp min ax, felliche ic abbe agonne. 1595 *Maroccus Ext.* p. v. And there-with mee thinks I see him hang the hat upon the pin againe. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 46 Before we sheath our sword, and hang it upon the nail. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 249 And having fought through the Peninsula hung up his sword non sine gloria. 1847 MARRIAT *Childr. N. Forest* v. A little more practice, and I will... hang my gun up over the chimney. 1855 TROLOPE *Warden* xix, Eight hundred a year, and as nice a house as any gentleman could wish to hang up his hat in. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., When a man marries and goes home to the wife's house to live, he is said to 'hang up his hat'.

† c. To hang on a gibbet (= sense 3); hence as an imprecation (= 3 c). *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 54 The shape of Loues Tiburne, that hangs vp simplicite. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii. 57 Hang vp Philosophie: Vnlesse Philosophie can make a lullie, Displamt a Towne. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 20 Feversham, immediately after the victory, hanged up above twenty prisoners. 1774 — *Grecian Hist.* II. 59 If Philip takes the city, he will hang up Aster.

d. To put 'on the shelf' or into abeyance; to keep back, delay, detain for an indefinite time.

1623 F. RYVES *Let.* 8 Oct. in *Abp. Usher's Lett.* (1686) 301 After a while, that Negotiation was hung up upon the Nail, in expectation of the Princes return. 1803 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 33 He might hang the matter up... as long as he pleased. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xiii. (1855) 118 The Roost of Sumburgh will 'hang up' a vessel among its... currents... for days together. 1878 *Lumberman's Gas.* 18 Dec. 426 Others... find... their logs 'hung up' for want of water to float them. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 1/1 Carried by a larger majority than that which hung up the Franchise Bill in July. 1890 *Spectator* 12 July 37/2 The proposal... to hang up Bills which might be proceeded with in another session of the same Parliament without beginning de novo.

e. To fasten or tie up (a horse). *Austral. colloq.*
1890 BOLDEWOOD *Col. Reformer* xvi. 185 The gentleman in advance hung up his horse and walked into the house. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 104 He hung up his horse to that post.

f. *intr.* To be suspended on a wall, etc.

1667 *Peffys Diary* 22 July, In my Lord's room... where all the Judges' pictures hung up.

Hang (hæŋ), *sb.* [f. *prec. vb.*]

1. The action of hanging, drooping, or bending down; also, a downward inclination, slope, or bend; a declivity.

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1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 50 Yarrowcombe is favorably situated on the south-east hang of a hill. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 140 *Ran-line*. A... line... used for the purpose of forming the sheer or hang of the decks. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* i. (1860) 25 Never shall I forget her face... with that weary hang of the head on one side.

b. A slackening or suspension of motion.

1866 *Morning Star*, The objectionable hang at the termination of the stroke [of an eight-oar] had almost entirely disappeared. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 182 A trout usually rests where the hang and eddy of the stream will give him the best chance.

2. The mode in which a thing hangs or is poised.

a. 1797 Mrs. M. GODWIN *Posth. Wks.* (1798) IV. 121 Death could not alter the rigid hang of her limbs. 1864 WEBSTER s.v., The hang of a scythe or of a discourse. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* at H. 6 So accustomed is he to its balance and 'hang' in the hand that he never thinks of aiming. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weir* III. 22 She believed that for the hang of a skirt... she could hold her own with any house in London.

3. To get the hang of: to become familiar with the proper wielding or use of a tool; *fig.* to get to understand, manage, master, deal with as an adept; to acquire the knack of. (*U.S. colloq.*)

1845 N. S. PRIME *Hist. Long Island* 82 (Bartlett) After they have... acquired the hang of the tools for themselves. 1847 DARLEY *Drama in Pokerville* 67 (Farmer) The theatre was cleared in an instant... all running to get the hang of the scrape. a. 1860 T. PARKER in J. Weiss *Life* (1864) II. 434, I... think I have got the hang of the people and their institutions. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elise* v. xxiii. (1892) 245 Your folks have never got the hang of human nature. 1881 *Spectator* 12 Feb. 223 They... have not yet got the hang of good biography. 1883 CRANE *Smithy & Forge* 21 The hammer is one of those tools that the workman gets used to, or 'gets the hang of'.

4. *concr. (dial.)* Something that hangs or is suspended; a hanging mass or clump; a crop of fruit; a hang-net.

a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Hang, a crop of fruit. 'A good tidy hang of apples.' 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xxv, It might be... one of the 'hangs' with which the club-water was studded, torn up and stranded. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 71 Sched. iii, License Duties for each... Weir, hang, baulk, garth, goryd, box, crib, or cruiue. § 12. a. o. c.

5. *not... a hang:* an angry or impatient equivalent of 'not a bit', 'not in the least': usually with *care*. Cf. *HANG* v. 3 c, *DAMN* sb. 2.

1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xliii. (Farmer), She looks as well as you by candlelight, but she can't ride a hang. 1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* vi. 125 She don't care a hang what anybody says of her.

Hang-, the verb-stem used in comb. in various constructions; as *hang-back*, one who hangs back or hesitates; *hang-bench* (*dial. hing-bench*), in *Lead-mining*, a piece of timber forming part of a stow, which is pinned to the sole-tree by wooden pins; *hang-choice*, a choice between two evils; *hang-fair* (see quot.); *hang-gallows*, a. destined or fit for the gallows; *sb.* a gallows-bird; *hang-head* a., that hangs its head; † *hang-lipped* a., having hanging or drooping lips; † *hang-lock*, a hanging lock, a padlock; *hang-nest*, a bird that constructs a pensile nest, a HANGBIRD; *hang-net*, a kind of net which is set vertically; † *hang-on*, a hanger-on, a mean dependant; *hang-out* (*slang*): see quot.; † *hang-rope*, † *hang-string*, † *hang-up* = *hang-gallows*.

1866 *Public Opinion* 31 Dec. 720 'You mean Emancipation!' exclaim the 'hang-backs. 1653 MANLOVE *Lead-mines* 268 (E. D. S.) Stowes, Crosses, Holes, 'Hange-benches. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Pijb, The Sole-trees and Hange-benches are fastened together with Pins of Wood. 1851 TAPPING *Gloss. Derbysh. Lead-mining Terms* (E. D. S.), Hange-benches or Hing-benches. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxi, I hope Saint Patrick sung better than Blattergowl's precursor, or it would be 'hang-choice between the poet and psalmist. 1811 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VI. 283 Regarding an execution as a holiday, which they call 'hang-fair. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, 'Hang-gallows look, a thieving or villainous appearance. 1790 *By-stander* 233 A hang gallows rascal without money. *Ibid.* 298, I was sent to Coventry, as an incorrigible hang gallows. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Hang-gallows, a villain; a proper subject or pendant for the gallows. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wild Flowers* in *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* III. 27 'Hang-head Bluebell. 1574 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 313 She... did heave the said Janet Wilkinson call the said Katherine 'hange lipped witch'. 1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. 'henglok, ijd. 1587 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 26 Item given for a key to a hinge Locke, jd. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* iv. xiii. 233 note, The Icterus minor, and the Jupijuba, or whatever other Name the American 'Hang-nests may be called by. 1868 *Wood Homes without H.* xiii. 241 The Baltimore Oriole goes by many names... such as Hang Nest and Hanging Bird, from the beautiful pensile nest which it makes. 1812 *Agric. Surv. Dunfr.* 605 (Jam.) 'Hang-nets are larger in the mesh than any other nets, and are stretched upright between stakes of about ten feet long, placed at regular distances of about eight feet. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 71 § 39 No byelaw made under the authority of this section shall limit the length of a hang net. 1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 45 Ungodly bishops, with their 'hangones and parasites. *Ibid.* 69 What is that you Bh. and your hangones will not say by Walde-graue. 1852 BRISTED *5 Years in Eng. University* (Farmer), The fourth of July I celebrated by a 'hang-out. 1893 *FARMER Slang*, Hang out, a residence; a lodging; and (American university) a feast; an entertainment. 1805 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 712/1 He (the tramp)... calls his clubhouse a hang-out. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 170/6 'Handgrope, *furifer*. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoff* 40 A pretty Child thou art... little 'Hang-

string. 1562-3 *Jack Juggler* in *Hazl. Dodsley* II. 151 You have cause now to thank this same 'hang-up.

Hangable hæŋəbəl, a. *rare.* [See -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being or liable to be hanged.

1595-6 in *Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 238 [James VI.]... was resolved no more to use great men or chancellors in his affairs, but such as he could correct, and were 'hangable'. 1719 OZELL tr. *Misson's Mem.* 122 All those People calling themselves Bohemians or Egyptians, are hangable as Felons at the Age of 14 Years.

2. Of an offence: Punishable by hanging.

1815 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) I. 323 It does not... appear that he ever committed any hangable or transportable offence.

3. That may lead to hanging.

1836 T. HOOK G. *Gurney* (1850) III. iii. 351, I felt none of that hangable, drownable desperation about her.

So **Hangability**, capacity of being hanged.

1829 LAMB *Lett.* xvii. To Procter 157 The theoretical hangability (or capacity of being hanged, if the judge pleases) of every infant born with a neck on.

|| **Hangar** (hæŋgə). [*Fr.*; ulterior origin uncertain: see *Du Cange*, *Diez*, *Littre*.] A covered space, shed, or shelter, *esp.* for carriages.

1825 THACKERAY *Esmond* iii. xiii, Mademoiselle, may we take your coach to town? I saw it in the hangar. 1861 tr. *Du Chaillu's Equat. Afr.* xv. 253 The people gathered... under the immense hangar or covered space. 1886 SHELTON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* vii, The rumbling chariot... halted under a wide hangar.

Hangbird (hæŋbɜ:d). [*f. HANG* v. + *BIRD*.] A bird that builds a hanging nest; *esp.* an American oriole of the family *Icteridae*.

1856 BRYANT *Poems*, *Gladness of Nature* ii, There are notes of joy from the hang-bird and wren. 1868 WHITTIER *Among Hills* I, The hang-bird overhead, His hair-swung cradle straining.

† **Hang-by.** *Obs. exc. dial. (hing-by).* [*f. HANG*-vb-stem + *By* *adv.* and *prep.*]

1. A contemptuous term for a dependant or hanger-on.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 40, I meane those hange-byes whome they succour with stipend. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, Enter none but the Ladies, and their Hangbies. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 9 To condemn the whole University for a hand-full of Hang-byes, such as never were matriculated members therein. 1825 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, A *Hing-by*, an adherent, a dependant, a flatterer.

2. An appendage, an adjunct.

c. 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 35 Why then will he have the Lordes discipline. To be but an accident or hangby to the Church? 1620 THOMAS *Lit. Dict.*, *Appendix*, a pent-house... a processe, a hangby, a labell. 1661 K. W. CONF. *Charac.*, *Old Hording Hagg* (1860) 89 Her hands are the clumsy hangbyes of her body.

3. *attrib.*

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* i. i. 3 Creatures, and hang-by Dependants.

Hang-dog, *sb.* and a. [*f. HANG* v. + *DOG*: cf. *cut-throat*.]

A. *sb.* A despicable or degraded fellow fit only to hang a dog, or to be hanged like a dog.

1687 CONGREVE *Old Back* iii. vi, There's the hangdog his man. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerard* I. 476 The Hang-dogs who murdered Christ. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* ix, Paws off. You young hang-dog.

b. *attrib.* in *apposition*.

1828 SCOTT F. M. *Perth* xxii, How can thy traffic with the hang-dog executioner be of avail to serve me? 1862 SALA *Ship Chandler* ii. 21 That hang-dog buccaneer, who had Captain Kidd for a grandfather.

B. *adj.* Of, befitting, or characteristic of a hang-dog; low, degraded; having a base or sneaking appearance. 1677 ORWAY *Cheats of Scapin* iii. i, A squinting, meager, hang-dog countenance. 1826 SCOTT *Yrli.* 7 Jan., I can't have the hang-dog look which the unfortunate Theues has. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 101 With an extremely hang-dog air. 1893 *Westm. Gas.* 15 Feb. 3/2 They sat silent and hang-dog throughout.

Hang, var. of *HINGE*, 'pluck' of a sheep, etc.

Hanged (hæŋd), *pp. a.* [*f. HANG* v. + *-ED* 1.]

1. Suspended, etc.; see the verb. (Now Obs. in the general sense; the form in use being *HUNG*.)

2. Put to death by hanging by the neck.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xvi, The syghte of these hanged knyghtes. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying* w. *Kennedie* 187 Reistit and cnyrit as hangtman on hill. 1599 MINSHEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* 68 A rope of a hanged man. 1876 Mr. Gray & Neighl. I. 205 England was 'merrie'... for the hangers, though scarcely quite so 'merrie' and pleasant, perhaps, for the hanged.

b. As an expletive (also *adv.*): 'Confounded', 'cursed'.

1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 102 A hanged uncomfortable position for a fellow to be in. *Ibid.* 105 A confounded bad dinner and hanged bad wine.

† 3. Furnished or decorated with hangings. *Obs.* or *arch.*; usually *HUNG*.

1451 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 351 An hanged bed. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 179 Walles, Som seeld, som hangd. 1626 BACON *Sylvia* § 144 Musick is better in Chambers Wainscotted than Hanged. 1876 BREWER *Eng. Studies* iii. (1881) 117 The king's chamber and the rooms adjoining were matted and hanged.

Hangee (hæŋi?), *nonce-wd.* [*f. HANG* v. + *-EE*.]

A person who is hanged.

1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 424 Now let us, the *hangees* that are to be, sift and examine this position. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 3 Why should the hangee be subjected to the hands of a bungler?

Hanger¹ (hæŋgə). [OE. *hangra*, pl. -*an*, deriv. of *HANG* v. Now identified in form and feeling with the next. See Napier & Stevenson, *Crawford Charters in Anecd. Oxon.* 134.] A wood on the side of a steep hill or bank: cf. *HANGING* ppl. a. 2 b.

1598 *Charter in Cod. Dipl.* III. 409 Ealle þa hangran betweenan ðam wege and ðam ðe to Stanleage ligh. 1597 *Ibid.* III. 229 Of ðam hangran ðu to þære street. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* 188vii. A considerable part of the great woody hanger at Hawkley was torn from its place and fell down, leaving a high freestone cliff naked and bare. 1822 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 179 These hangers are woods on the sides of very steep hills. 1851 COBURN in Morley *Life* (1882) II. iii. 91 The nightingale and cuckoo are already heard in the hanger. 1883 G. ALLEN *Col. Clout's* *Cal.* xxix. 202 It (wild service-tree) grows sparingly in hangers and copses.

Hanger² (hæŋgə). Also 5-6 *Sc. hinger* (e, -er, 6 *henger*. [f. *HANG* v. + -ER¹.] One who or that which hangs.

1. One who suspends a thing from above; often in *comb.* as *bell-hanger*, *paper-hanger*, etc. (q.v. under the first element). *spec.* One of those who select and hang the pictures for an exhibition (e.g. that of the Royal Academy).

1791-1851 *Bell-hanger* [see *BELL* sh. 12]. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. The hangers of the year are Messrs. E. M. Ward, Millais, and E. W. Cooke. It is not unusual for the hangers to limit their own contributions. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 1/2 So soon as a man is elected to full membership he becomes a hanger for the next exhibition. Hangers are almost as anxious to be excused as High Sheriffs.

b. One who puts a person to death by hanging, or causes him to be hanged.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Manhode* II. xcv. (1869) 110 Afterward j wole be drawere and hangere of thee. 1680 *Aubrey Lives* *Eminent Men* (1813) II. 351 A very severe hanger of high-waxmen. 1876 [see *HANGED* 2].

† c. One who hesitates or wavers: see *HANG* v. 17. *Obs.*

1536 *Starkey Let.* 30 July in *England* (1871) p. xxxix, You schal fynd me... to be no sterter, wauerar nor henger in the wynd.

2. Something that hangs down or is suspended.

† a. A piece of tapestry hanging. † b. A hat-band with a part hanging loose behind. † c. A pendant; also *attrib.*, as *hanger-pearl*. † d. A bell-rope. e. A pendant catkin. f. A local name for the sea-weed tangle.

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housh.* Ord. 78 The chief yeoman of this office hath in charge... cuppes of silver & leather, tankardes, & earthe ashen cuppes... hangers & all that other stuffe of this office. 1488 *Inv.* in Tyder *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 391 Item a collar of gold maid with elephantis and a grete hinger at it. 1513 *Douglas Eneis* x. iii. 35 Or in the crownell pycht, or rych hynger, Quhill dois the nek array. 1516 in *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 25 (Jam.) Item, ams black hatt with an hinger contenaing anms greit ruby balac. Item, v battis of silk without hingeris. c 1565 *Lindesay* (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 159 And also commanded her to take what hingers or tapestry-work... she pleased. 1578 in *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 266 (Jam.) A small carcan with hinger perill and small graynis anamalit with blak. 1767 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1850) II. 225 (D.) On pulling the hanger of a bell, the great door opened. 1869 *Blackmore Lorna D.* xvii. The hangers of the hazel, too, having shed their dust to make the nuts.

3. Something that overhangs; in *Mining*, The rock over the lode or vein; the 'roof'.

1631 *Jorden Nat. Bathy* xiv. (1669) 136 Most metals breeding between a Hanger and a Lieger... are seldome above a foot thick. 1811 *Pinkerton Petral.* II. 585 The rock on both sides, or, in the miners' language, the *roof* and the *sole*, the *hanger* and the *leger*, is altered and decomposed.

4. A contrivance by which anything is hung; a rope, chain, or hook used to suspend something; a support for a journal-box, etc., of a shafting. Also *attrib.*

1864 *Webster S.V. Pulley.* 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 27 Having the hanger-plates ready... mount the shaft in the hangers and invert them. *Ibid.* 65 The rods and fingers or studs are now generally furnished with hangers for the smaller shafts. 1882 *Nares Seamanship* (ed. 6) 134 Pass the gaskets and clew hangers. 1896 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 2/7 The spring hanger of the tender broke.

† b. A loop or strap on a sword-belt from which the sword was hung; often richly ornamented.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv. This other day, I happened to enter into some discourse of a hanger, which... both for fashion and workmanship, was most peremptory beautiful and gentlemanlike. 1599 *Minsheu, Talabarte*, sword hangers. *Tiros de espada*, sword hangers. 1601 *Holland Pliny* II. 483 Their sword-girdles, hangers, and bawdricks, gingle again with thin plates of silver. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* v. ii. 157. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 217, I give unto my nephew... my gult wrought sword and the girdle and hangers to it. 1676 *Hobbes* *Liad* (1677) 289 The boys with silver hangers were adorned And golden swords.

c. A loop by which anything is hung, as the loop at the back of the neck in a coat, etc.; the loop of a hunting-whip or crop.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1935/4 He had a Whip with a red Handle and a Buff hanger at the end of it.

d. A chain or iron rod to which a pot or kettle is hung by means of a pot-hook in the old-fashioned kitchen fireplace. Hence *transf.* A nursery name for the stroke with a double curve (s), one of the elementary forms in learning to write; usually in the phrase *pot-hooks and hangers*.

1599 *Minsheu, Llares*, or *Ollares*, pot hangers. 1608

Withals' Dict. 186 To hang as the pots doe upon their hangers. 1738 *Swift Pol. Convers.* Introd. 82 His Skill in making Pot-hooks and Hangers with a Pencil. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1849) 127 But little skilled in the mystery of combining pot-hooks and hangers. 1896 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 64 The old iron 'hangers' for pots are common.

5. **Hanger-on**. a. A follower or dependant (*familiarly and often disparagingly*).

1549 *Lansdowne MSS.* 238 ff. 292 The multitude of Retyenours and hangers on. 1603 *Sir R. Cecil in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. iii. 206 Among some hangers-on upon the Court. 1727 *Swift Wonder of Wonders* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 54 He is a perpetual hanger-on: yet no-body knows how to be without him. 1864 *Burton Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 142 Scotland was for the first time treated as a needy and troublesome hanger-on of France.

† b. An appendage, an adjunct. *Obs.*

1552 *Lattimer Serm. Lord's Prayer* vi. (1845) 419 But here is one addition, one hanger-on: 'As we forgive them that trespass against us'. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv. To Rdr.* All the words about body and hangers on to body.

c. **Coal-mining.** The same as *onsetter*, a workman who puts the corves or tubs into the 'cage' or 'chair' at the bottom of the pit-shaft. Formerly these were hung on to the end of the rope or chain.

1828 *Simmonds Dict. Trade, Hanger-on*, a miner employed at the bottom of the shaft in fixing the skip or bucket to the chain. 1893 *Daily News* 5 July 5/7 Three young fellows who were employed as hangers on at the pit bottom.

Hanger³ (hæŋgə). Also 6 *hangre*, 7 *hangar*; β. 6 *hynger*, *henger*, 7 *hinger*. [app. the same as *HANGER*², from *HANG* v.; though possibly not of Eng. formation: cf. early mod. Du. *hangher*, 'stool-deggen' [rapier], pugio de zona pendens.]

The suggestion has been offered that this is the same word as the Pers. Arab. *khanjar*: see *HANDJAR*. But, although 'hanger' has sometimes been employed to translate the latter (prob. with a notion of etymological identity) neither history nor phonology appears to support the conjecture.

A kind of short sword, originally hung from the belt.

1481-90 *Howard House. Bks.* (Roxb.) 285 My lord paid for a hanger for hymself viij. s. iij. d. 1482 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 12 § 2 No Merchant Straunger... [shall] bring into this Realme... Knives, Hangers, Tailloreshires, Scissors, Andyrans. c 1500 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 303 Cum gladiis vocatis hyngers vel baselardys. 1530 *Palsgr.* 299/1 Hanger a weapen, *bracemart*. 1558 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 408, I give and bequeath to James Hartley my henger and my dagger. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Per.* (1860) 33 The sight of a Hanger stuck in the sheath hanging by ones side. 1619 *Naworth House. Bks.* (Surtees) 105 A silke belt for my Lord's hinger. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Letrin* II. 184 Yet, on my word the Knave had wit in's Anger, And wisely took along his rusty Hanger. 1698 *Froger Voy.* 12 Their ordinary Arms are the Hanger, the Sagay, which is a very light Half-Pike, and the Bow. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* I. xv. I made him a belt with a frog hanging to it, such as in England we wear hangers in; and in the frog, instead of a hanger, I gave him a hatchet. 1831 *Scott Cast. Drag.* I, A small crooked sword, like what we now call a hanger.

Hangie (hæŋi). *Sc.* [f. *HANG* v.]

1. A term of reproach: ? hangman or gallows-bird; a worthless fellow.

1787 *Burns Addr. to Deil* II, Hear me, auld Hangie, for a wee, An' let poor damned bodies be.

2. A drift-net.

1889 *Scott. Leader* 11 Mar. 5 The use of the hangie or drift-net on the waters of the Tay.

Hanging (hæŋŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HANG* v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb *HANG*.

1. The action of suspending or fact of being suspended; suspension.

c 1400 *Langfanc's Chirurg.* 24 Bi him [ligament] þe membrs... schulden ben y-teied, þe welche þat neden hangyng. 1596 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 446 A foolish hanging of thy nether Lippe. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 136/4 The New Invention of Major Thorny Franke, for the hanging of Coppers. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 153 The Hanging of Doors, Windows, etc. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 81 ¶ 2 Like the hanging out of false Colours.

2. The action of putting to death on the gallows, etc., or the fact of being so put to death.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22860 Thoru þair aun gilt Wit heffding, draht, or hanging spilt. 1450 *Capgrave Chron.* (Rolls) 190 Where Thomas was juged to drawing, hanging, and hedyng. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 129 Weddyng and hangyng are desteny. 1601 *Shaks. Twel. N.* I. v. 20 Many a good hanging preuents a bad marriage. 1738 *Swift Pol. Convers.* 78 'Twas her Fate; they say, Marriage and Hanging go by Destiny. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 677 That, of all sights, that in which the English most delighted was a hanging.

3. A downward slope or curve; esp. in *Ship-building* (see *quots.*).

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 83 The chusing out your Ground, and preventing the Windings, Hangings, and many turning Advantages of the same, whether... open wide Places... or in close Bowling-Alleys. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Ship-build. Assist.* 160 Hanging; the opposite to Snying, when the middle of the Plank appears lower than the Ends, but circular. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 Hanging, declining in the middle part from a horizontal right line, as the hanging of the decks, hanging of the sheer, etc.

4. *fig.* † a. Dependence. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Manhode* I. xxxiii. (1869) 21 For þat oon hath his comyng out, and his hangings, of þat ooper.

b. The condition of being in suspense or left over for an indefinite time; also *hanging-up*.

1638 *Baker It. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 86 If... pretenders avoid a sudden falling, it is by enduring a tedious hanging, receiving perpetuall affronts. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June

7/2 This measure authorized the 'hanging up' of bills by either House provided... that the consent of the Crown were obtained. 1892 *Ibid.* 27 Jan. 2/2 A hanging-up resolution is never satisfactory.

5. *concr.* Something that hangs or is suspended; something attached, an appendage; also *fig.* (Usually in *pl.* Also *hangings-on*.)

1549 *Lattimer 2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 55 As it foloweth in the texte wyth the appurtenances and hangynges on. 1552 — *Serm. in Lincoln* I. 63 These be sequels or hangings on, wherewith the chiefe dish is powdered. 1611 *Shaks. Cymb.* III. iii. 63 In one night A Storme... Shooke downe my mellow hangings: nay my Leaves. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. vii. Many a criage dependeth; Like to the hangings of some rockie masse.

6. *spec.* A piece of drapery with which a bedstead, the walls of a room, etc., are hung; a curtain or the like; also the material for this.

1431 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 550/3 Hanging to hall with a border of Cowchye work 11s. 1530 *Palsgr.* 129/2 Hanging for a bedde, *acoustrement de lect.* 1663 *Cowley Verses & Ess.* Country Mouse, Behind a Hanging in a spacious room. 1758 *Johnson Idler* No. 13 ¶ 10 A hanging that is to represent Cranmer in the flames. 1836 B. CORNEY *Bayeux Tapestry* 3 A piece of hanging which belongs to the cathedral church of Bayeux.

b. *pl.* The pieces, folds, or masses of tapestry or other stuff, with which a room or bed is hung; also extended to wall-paper (*paper-hangings*).

1485-6 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 46 Hangings of Say to hang about the Ship, oon of vi peeces. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 71 Quishions for his house and hangings for his bedd. 1593 *Donne Sat.* IV. (R.), Though his face be as ill As theirs, which in old hangings wip Christ. 1673 *Dryden Marr. à la Mode* IV. iv. No more than a picture in the hangings. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5434/3 Paper painted, or stained for Hangings. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* I, He pushed back the hangings as he continued speaking.

7. A steep slope or declivity of a hill. *Now local.*

c 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) ix. 34 Pai er in þe hingand [*en le declin*] of þe hill. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* II. xii. 113 Went upon the hangyng of a montayne for to byholde. 1578 *Lyte Dodens* I. xcvi. 140 Ladies Mantell groweth... in the hanging of hilles. 1622 *Bacon Hen. VII* Mor. 8 Hist. Wks. (Bohn) 332 Upon the brow or hanging of a hill. 1888 G. VENABLE *Garranonum Greetings* II. 3, 'The Hanging', which forms part of the Garden and Grounds of the Rectory here. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v. E'll vind moor partridges on the hangin' yander'n anywhere.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *hanging day*, *matter, time*; (sense 6) *hanging-cloth*, *paper*; *hanging clamp* (see *quot.*); *hanging committee*, the committee who decide the hanging of pictures in an Exhibition (e.g. that of the Royal Academy); *hanging-head*, *post*, *stille*, the post or upright which bears the hinges of a door or gate; † *hanging-holder*, an attendant; *hanging-needle*, a seine-needle, used in attaching a fishing-net to the cork-line and foot-line; *hanging-press*, a press in which clothes are hung.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 'Hanging clamp', a semicircular iron with a foot at each end, to receive nails, by which it is fixed to any part of the ship to hang staves to, etc. c 1500 *Melusine* xxvi. 206 Cytseyns had hangid theire houses withoutforth toward the stretes, with theire best and rychest 'hangyng clothes. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 33 A painter having some interest with one of the 'Hanging Committee. 1866 *Reader* 12 May 476 The hanging committee could not possibly have found artists to occupy them so worthily. 1888 *Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk.*, 'Hanging-head', same as Hanch; the upright part of a gate, to which the hinges are attached. 1624 *Fletcher Wife for a month* I. ii, You scurvy usher... thou poor base 'hanging-holder. 1755 *Johnson S.V.*, A 'hanging matter. 1861 *Sala Dutch Dict.*, *Ship-Chandler* (L.), It's a hanging matter to touch a penny's worth of them. 1752 *Lady Luxborough Let. to Shenstone* 10 July, My 'hanging-paper is arrived, and the cracks of the ceiling have been filled. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 30 The limb of a Chestnut... was put down as a 'hanging post for a gate, and carried the gate... fifty-two years. 1743 *Wesley Wks.* (1872) XIII. 174 They broke... the 'hanging-press. 1845 *Mrs. S. C. Hall Whiteboy* xi. 93 What in Ireland is called a hanging press, in which ladies suspend their dresses. 1823 F. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 225 'Hanging Stile', the stile of a door or shutter to which the hinge is fastened; also, a narrow stile fixed to the jamb on which a door or shutter is frequently hung.

Hanging (hæŋŋ), *ppl. a.* (*prep.*) [f. as *prec.* + -ING².] That hangs.

1. Supported above, and not below; suspended, pendulous; projecting downwards; drooping.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186/2 Hyngyng, *pendulus*, *suspendens*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 115 b, The eares... if they be great and hanging, are signes of a Jade. 1591 *Percivall Sp. Dict.*, *Himacas*, hanging beds. 1610 *Holland Camden's Brit.* I. 60 The land there is hollow and hanging. 1626 *Capt. Smith Accid. Yng. Seamen* 11 A hanging cabben, a Hamacke. 1726 *Leoni Alberti's Archit.* I. 37/1 Huge pieces of hanging Stone. 1882 *Short-house* 7, *Inglefant* II. 228 It faded more and more into the hanging darkness.

b. *Hanging sleeve*, a loose open sleeve hanging down from the arm; formerly worn by children and young persons. Hence *hanging-sleeved* *adj.*

1659 *Gauden Tears Ch.* 580 The Popes... being then in their bibs and hanging-sleeves. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* IV. 46 Children... in their Nurse's arms, or not out of their Hanging-sleeves. 1742 *Richardson Pamela* IV. 301 When I was a Girl, or when I was in Hanging-sleeves. 1748 — *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 406 The hanging-sleeved, go-carted property of hired slaves. 1826 *Scott Woodstock* v.

1841 LANE Arab. Nls. I. 71 In which case they kiss the end of the hanging-sleeve.

2. Leaning over, overhanging; steep, declivitous. a 1350 *Guy Rival*. (A.) 5270 Pan com ber bian hangend hille . . Guyoun. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxiii. 222 They . . met the bailloil and his compaigne at an hongyng bought of the more in a streit passage. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. iv. 40 Vndir a hingand hewch. 1598 FLORIO, *Silo.* he that hath a skowling looke. . or hanging eie-browes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 600 To bring Water, from some Hanging Grounds, where there are Springs. 1707 WINTER *Syst. Hush.* 99 The branches, or smaller drains . . are cut a-cross the ground with a hanging level. 1847 JAMES Y. MARSTON *Hall vii*, The dark man with the heavy hanging brow.

b. Of a wood, garden, walk, etc.: Situated on a steep slope, top of a wall, etc. so as to hang over or appear to do so.

Hanging Gardens (of Babylon), a transl. of L. *pensiles hortii* (Quintus Curtius), *κρεμαστοί κήποι* (Plutarch, etc.). c 1170 *Neuwinster Cartul.* (Surtees) 75 Le Hangande scaube. 1487 *Ibid.* 263 Hanhand bray. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 315 We call hanging Gardens, such as are planted on the Top of the House. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 415 p. 3 The Walls of Babylon, its hanging Gardens. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. ix. 48 They abound in lofty trees, and different kinds of hanging walks. 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 7 Aug., Hills . . mostly covered with hanging woods. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player*. *Eur.* i. (1894) 5 Its lovely grouping of rock and hanging meadow.

† 3. Remaining in suspense or abeyance; pending. c 1460 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 192 The label or artycles of the cause ayenst hym before you in the courte of cristiane moued and hanging. 1500 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. li. 16 Both stand sencelesse. . Forgetfull of the hanging victory.

† b. Pending, during; orig. with a sb. in absolute construction; when placed before the sb., liable to be treated as a prep.; cf. DURING, and Fr. *pendant*; this hanging (= Fr. *pendant*), pending this, meanwhile. *Obs.*

a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2654, I rede also how that hanging a stryfe Bitwene Kyng Porrus and a lord clept Fabrice. c 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 50 This hangynge, the duke . . came afore the kyng. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xciii. 127 b/1 Hangynge this tyme was a philosopre in the sayd cyte. c 1500 3 *Kings Sons* 91 This tyme hangynge, ye may leue garrisons in this Reaume. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 151 This matter thus hanging, the king [etc.]. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 52 The patent was gyven up, hanging the suyte. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 13a, Hanging the process, the defendant conveyeth the land.

4. Having a downward cast of countenance; gloomy-looking. (Often with play on HANG v. 3.) 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 34 A good fauor you haue, but that you haue a hanging looke. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* iv. iii. Like a hanging morn, a little waterish awhile. 1766 T. AMORY *J. Bunce* (1825) III. 79 He had the most hanging looke I haue ever seen. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 308 Have you noticed, now, Your cullion's hanging face?

5. In transitive sense: That causes (persons) to be hanged; addicted to hanging. 1828 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlii, Celebrated as a hanging judge.

6. In various specific collocations or combinations, as hanging ball (Golf), a ball lying on a downward slope; hanging barrel: see quot.; † hanging basin, a basin with a hole in the bottom suspended so that the water might run from it into another vessel below; hanging bird = HANGBIRD; hanging bits, small plates of iron fixed to the upright iron bar of a stocking-frame and having projecting studs which come into contact with the caster-backs; hanging buttress, 'a buttress supported upon a corbel, and not standing solid on the foundation' (Webster 1864); hanging-coal, -side, -wall (Mining), that which hangs or leans over the working; † hanging-dog a. = HANG-DOG; hanging gale: see GALE; hanging guard, a guard in fencing, esp. sabre-play: see quots.; also known as 'high seconde'; † hanging jack, a roasting jack hung before a fire; hanging knee (see quot.); † hanging laver = hanging basin; † hanging lock, a padlock; hanging-moss, a lichen or moss that hangs in long fringes from the limbs of trees; hanging press, a sliding book-press or case in a library which hangs, supported above, in front of a fixed press, so that it can be drawn out to permit access to the shelves behind; also called a sliding press; hanging valve, a hinged valve which falls open by the action of gravity; † hanging-waggon, a coach hung on springs.

1857 CHAMBERS *Inform.* II. 695/2 *Hanging balls . . are caused by a little rise of the ground close behind the ball, from whatever cause. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 120 [A] *Hanging Barrel . . [is] a going barrel whose arbor is supported only at the upper end. 1558 Bury Wills (Camden) 150 Syxe *hanginge basons of latton, iij wassinghe basons of latton. 1759 B. STILLINGF. *Econ. Nat.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 92 The 'hanging bird' . . fixes its (s) nest upon the bough of some tree hanging over the water. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiii. 241 The Baltimore Oriole goes by many names . . such as Hanging Bird, from the beautiful pensile nest which it makes. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* i. 242 In 1714 . . Hardy added the caster-back and *hanging-bits [to the stocking-frame]. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Hanging-coal, a portion of the coal-seam

which, by the removal of another portion, has had its natural support removed, as in holling. 1667 J. LACY *Savvy the Scot* v. Dram. Wks. (1875) 386 Looks he not like a disbanding officer with that 'hanging-dog' look there? 1707 *Hope's New Meth. Fencing* 12 Of the advantage that the *Hanging-Guard hath over all, or most of the other Guards. 1889 A. HUTTON *Cold Steel* 8 The Hanging Guard . . is formed by dropping the point to a level with the opponent's right hip, raising the hand as high as the head, the edge to be uppermost — and looking at the opponent under the shell of the sword. 1893 *Westm. Gas.* 3 July 3/1 The old hanging guard has been discarded, and in its place a position of 'engage', . . has been adopted. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Feb., They were buying of a *hanging-jack to roast birds on. c 1850 Rudim. *Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Hanging knee, those knees against the sides whose arms hang vertically or perpendicularly. 1462 *Test. Ebor.* 11. (Surtees) 256 A *hanging laver with the halling, a cesterne. 1483 *Act. 1 Rich.* III, c. 12 § 2 No Merchant Stranger . . shall bring into this Realme . . hanging candlesticks . . hanging lauers. 1493 Bury Wills (Camden) 82 My best hanging laouer stondyng in my parlour. 1424 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 549/1, 6 *hanging locks 1/6. 1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 261 Hanging locks to the Storehouse dore. 1497 in *Ld. High Treas. Acc. Scot.* 2 Nov., Tua hingand lokkis to the thesaurer kist. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Hanging-side, or hanging-wall, or Hanger, the wall or side over the vein. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 266/2 *Pileum*, an *hanging waggon: a stately waggon for ladies and gentlemen: a coach. 1777 HOOKE *Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) 109 Great persons are carried . . in a hanging-waggon, which is called a coach. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 782 *Hanging-wall . . the rock which hangs over the lode. 1883 *Standard* 20 Jan. 1/5 The hanging wall is composed of granite.

Hence † *Hangingly* adv., in a hanging manner. 1548-67 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, *In pendentis*, hangyngly, or in doubt.

Hangle, var. of HENGLE *Obs.*

Hangman (hæŋmæn). [f. HANG v. + MAN.] 1. A man whose office it is to hang condemned persons; also more generally, an executioner, a torturer, racker. Common hangman, the public executioner.

1393 LANGE. *P. Pl. C.* vii. 368 *pe hangeman* of tyborne. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 10b, See how froward a face 300n hangeman makes. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* vi. 27 The kyng sent the hangman and commaunded his heed to be brought in. 1622 MARBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 328 Since the Hang-man dealt so roughly with him . . racking as much from him as there needed no farther confession. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 51 A Paper . . avowed to contain the matter of the Treaty, was burned by the Common Hang-man. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Hangman's wages, thirteen pence halfpenny, which according to vulgar tradition was thus allotted, one shilling for the execution, and three halfpence for the rope. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 175 The Commons began by resolving . . that the Covenant should be burned by the hangman in Palace Yard.

b. *transf.* A term of reprobation; also used playfully. Also *fig.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 123 Amplification . . to call a naughty fellowe theef, or hangman, when he is not knowne to bee any suche. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. ii. 11 He hath twice or thrice cut Cupids bow-string, and the little hang-man dare not shoot at him. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1821) 373 You suffer'd this nameless hangman to cast into public such a despitfull contumely.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*

1825 CAMPBELL *To Memory Spanish Patriots* v, Manglers of the martyr's earthly frame! Your hangmen fingers cannot touch his fame. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andr. Alt.* II. lxxxvii. 56 Put to two deaths at once by the hands of a hangman-judge. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* l. xii, 'It strikes me rather as a hang-man air.'

Hence Hangman-like a. and adv.; Hangman-ship, the office or function of hangman.

1684 OTWAY *Atheist* v. (1735) 107 Six or seven arm'd rogues with hangmanlike faces. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Ser. i. Wks. 1846 L. 23, I abominate and detest hangman-ship. 1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* iv. l. 137 [They] rage not hangmanlike upon the prey. 1883 *Birmingham Weekly Post* 22 Sept. 4/1 To decide upon the claims of 1,200 candidates for the hangmanship of England.

Hangment. *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. HANG v. + -MENT: perh. after judgement.]

1. Hanging.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 225/2 Hangment (*v. r.* hongment), suspensidum, suspensio. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 146 (Harl. MS.) This is to seye, My soule hath choson hangment. c 1449 PECKOC *Repr.* iii. viii. 324 Power into hangment and into death. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Hangment . . also hanging, execution.

2. (See quots.)

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, s.v., To play the hangment, is to be much enraged, to play the very deuce. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Hangment . . an expression of surprise, as, 'what the hangment!' 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 6/1 'What the dickens have you to do with it? . . who the hangment are you?'

Hang-nail. [f. HANG v. + NAIL; but historically an accommodated form of *agnail*; cf. AGNAIL 3.] A small piece of epidermis partially detached, but hanging by one end, near to a nail.

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* xliii. (1705) 482 The Ripping of a Hang-nail is sufficient to Dispatch us. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Hang-nail, a minute portion of the cuticle, rising and slivered off about the roots of the finger-nails. 1825 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Later Life* (1882) II. 219 Will you . . be so good as to remember what a hang-nail is like?

† Hangrell. *Sc. Obs.* [f. HANG v. (Cf. MDu.

hangereel a term of reproach, a gallows-bird.) A gallows; see also quot. 1802.

a 1605 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 772 Gleyd gangrell, auld mangrell! to the hangrell, and sa pyne. 1802 SIBBALD *Chron. Scot. Poetry Gloss.* (Jam.), Hangarell, hangrell, an implement of the stable, upon which bridles, halters, etc. are hung.

† Hangster. *Obs. rare.* [ME. *hangestre*, fem. of *hangere*, HANGER; see -STER.] = HANG-WOMAN.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xviii. (1869) 144 Now, quod j, art thou an hangstere? Ye, certeyn, quod she.

† Hangum-tuum. *humorous.*

[Perh. a parody on *judicium tuum*, or *et ideo habet judicium suum*, 'and therefore let him have his judgement'; a phrase found in court rolls, referring to hanging.]

c 1650 *Dialogue on Oxford Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808-12) II. 127 (D.), Tom. They shall not come and rob him by a strong hand. Will. They durst hardly do that; for then it had come to hangum-tuum.

† Hangwite. *Old Law.* A penalty and offence mentioned in Domesday Book, and in *Leges Willelmi*: see quots.

1086 *Domesday* I. 262 b, Hangeuitham faciens in ciuitate [de Cestre] x. sol. dabat. Propositus autem regis uel comitis hanc forisfacturam faciens xx. solid. emendabat. a 1195 *Charter Rich. I.* in *Wetherhal Register* (1897) 30 Quete. . de Ferdwita et hengwita. . et de blodwita. a 1200 *Laws of Will. I.* i. c. 4 Si quis latronem sive furem, sine clamore et insecutione ejus, cui dampnum factum est, cepit, et captum ultra duxerit, dabit x. solid. de henwite [Fr. text hengwite], et ad primam diuissam faciet de eo justitiam. Quod si eum ultra primam diuissam sine justitiarum licentia duxerit, erit in fonsfacto xl. sol. c 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 *Hangwite*. . Quite de larum pendu sanz sergeant. 1579 RASTELL *Expos. diff. Words*, Hangwit, that is to be quite of a theefe or felon hang without iudgement, or escaped out of your custody. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 179.

Hang-woman. *nonce-wd.* A woman who performs the function of a hangman.

1883 *Philad. Press* 30 Aug. 4, In Ireland, a sheriff once, not being able to find a hangman, hired a hangwoman. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 11/1 Some amusing tales about sextons and hangmen (and of one hang-woman).

Hangworthy (hæŋwɜːði). *a. rare.* [f. HANG v. + WORTHY; cf. *blameworthy*, *trustworthy*, etc., in which, however, the first element is a sb.] Worthy to be hanged.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 426 To lay their hang-worthy neckes vpon the constancie of his promised pardon. c 1670 *Expost. Let. Men Buckhm.* 2/2 Most Hang-worthy Gentlemen! 1888 *Scott. Leader* 22 June 4 A provisional list of the half-a-dozen most hangworthy of my conferees.

|| Hanif, Haneef (hænf). [Arab. حنيف *ḥanīf*, app. the same as Heb. חנף *ḥanēf* impious.]

It has been conjectured by Sprenger and others that in Mohammed's early days there was a sect of reformed Jews, who professed to follow the religion of Abraham, to whom enemies gave the epithet *hanēf*, 'impious', and that Mohammed, being misled as to the meaning of the word, adopted it in a good sense.]

A name or epithet applied in the Koran to Abraham; hence, also, to one sincere or orthodox in the faith of Islam. By historical writers, applied to a sect of religious reformers, with many of whose tenets Mohammed identified himself, as professing to restore the religion of Abraham.

Hence Hanifism, Hanifite (Hane-, Hany-) sb. and a.

1734 SALE tr. *Koran* vi. 79, I [Abraham] have turned my face to him who originated the heaven and the earth, as a hanif, and I am not of the idolaters. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 94 To constitute Hanifism into a religion, a fixed doctrine, an organised worship, and a divine sanction were needed. These were provided by Mohammed. 1877 DODS *Mohammed, Buddha & Christ* ii. 85 He aimed [at first] at nothing else than to restore the religion of Abraham, the Hanifite creed. 1893 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 546/2 There were individuals who were not content with a negation, and sought a better religion . . They were called Hanifs, probably meaning 'penitents', men who strive to free themselves from sin. They did not constitute a regular sect, and had in fact no fixed and organized views.

Hank (hæŋk), sb. Also 6 hanc, 6-7 hanke, 7-9 hanok(e). [Found in 14th c.; app. from Norse: cf. ON. *hank* fem. (-**hanku*), genit. *hankar* hank, coil, skein, clasp; also *hanki* m., the hasp or clasp of a chest; Sw. *hank* m., string, tie-band, rowl; Da. *hank* handle (as of a basket), ear of a pot. (The connexion of senses 6 and 7 with the others is not certain.)]

1. A circular coil or loop of anything flexible.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 173/2 An Hank. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. v. [iv.] 34 As he [Lacoon] etlis their hankis to haue rent, And with his handis thame away haue draw. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* iv. (1677) 40 Tie them fast to some many Hanks. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. iii. 107 An Hank is a slipping made up into a knot. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Frm. Geog. Soc.* XXXIX. 106 The hair . . is usually twisted into many little ringlets or hanks. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 119 The stems . . were coiled in great hanks round the trawl-beam.

2. A skein or coil of thread, yarn, etc.; a definite length of yarn or thread in a coil.

A hank of cotton yarn contains 840 yds.; of worsted yarn 560 yds. To make a *ravelled hank*, to entangle a skein, hence *fig.* 'to put anything into confusion' (Brockett).

1560 ROLLAND *Crit. Venus* ii. 694 Ane Reill . . To reill thair hankis . . of reid gold wyir. 1633 *Naworth Househ.*

Bks. (Surtees) 328 For sixe hankes and 3 cutts of yarne. 1776-7 *Act 17 Geo. III.* c. 11 § 11 Every several hank of such worsted yarn shall contain seven raps or leas. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 41 Knotting my hanks of gut. 1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 102 In cotton yarns, the rule of numbering is very simple, being the number of hanks, each eight hundred and forty yards long, requisite to form one pound in weight. Thus No. 40, written 40's, denotes yarns of which forty hanks weigh one pound.

fig. a 1745 SWIFT *To Dr. Sheridan* 31 Thy words together ty'd in small hanks, Close as the Macedonian phalanx. 1896 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) July 136 The tangled hank has yet many knots and hitches.

3. A loop of string, wire, or the like, used to fasten things together, or to hang a thing up by; *spec. in rural use*, A bight of rope or a withy used as the fastening of a gate or hurdle.

1388-9 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 57, j hank pro cemetar'. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* vi. 9 If his Rider start him sodainly, or hold his hankes too strait. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 16 Yow are to make your hankes 3 quarters of a yarde in length, and to putte to everie barre yow sende to feld: a hank. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Hank*, a with, or rope, for fastening a gate. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hank*, a rope-loop for fastening a gate.

b. *Naut.* A hoop or ring of rope, wood, or iron, fixed upon the stays, to seize the luff of the fore-and-aft sails, and to confine the staysails thereto, at different distances. (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 134 Fore-sheet, Main-sheet, Hanks, Swifter. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Anneaux d'étai*, the hanks of a stay-sail. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 88 Reef-hanks, short pieces of log-line, or other small line, sewed at certain distances on the reefs of boom-sails. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 132 A rattling of hanks announce that the flying-jib has come in. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 450f Then comes a foresail, which is fitted with hanks to the fore-stay.

c. *Hank for hank*: see *quots.*

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 238 Able to go, hank for hank with any thing that swims the sea. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 251 *Hank-for-hank*, when two ships tack and make a progress to windward together. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hank for hank*.

4. *fig. a*. A restraining or curbing hold; a power of check or restraint: esp. in to have a hank on or over any one. Now rare or dial.

1613 T. POTTS *Disc. Witches* (Chetham) Piv a, The said witches . . . had then in hank a child of Michael Hartleys. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Officer* II. ii, 'I will give me such a hank upon her pride. 1721 STRYPE *Ecl. Mem.* II. xxi. 172 So that their landlords might have them [the tenants] upon the hank. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 251 Humphry had this double hank upon her inclinations. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s.v., To keep a good hank upon your horse, is to have a good hold of the reins. 1851 DE QUINCEY *Ld. Carlisle on Pope* Wks. 1862 XII. 45 He had defied all the powers of Chancery to get a hank over him.

b. Connexion, entanglement; no hanks with, no relations with, nothing to do with. *dial.*

1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Hanks*, connexion or dealings with—used only with a negative construction. 'I have heard people warned. 'I not to have no hanks' with a certain horse, or with an undesirable bargain. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.* s.v., 'I won't ha' no hank w' un', will have nothing at all to do with him.

5. The handle of a jug or pot. *dial.*

c 1530 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 318 The mending of twoo Pottile Pottis . . . the gilding and mending the hanks lyddes and sauderth them in sartaigne places. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hank*, a handle. *Somerset.*

6. A baiting of an animal.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., A Smithfield hank, an ox rendered furious by over driving and barbarous treatment. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Hank*, a bull-bait, or bullock-hunt. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 24 To appear at a mill, a hank, or a dog-fight. 1881 *Diprose's Annual* 64/2 The needful preparations for these Tiger Hanks. *Ibid.* 66/2 Thus ended my first, though . . . not my last tiger hank.

7. A propensity; an evil habit. *dial.*

1721 BAILEY, *Hank*, a Habit, Custom or Propensity of Mind. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Hank*, a habit. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s.v., 'Shoe's given a sad hank o' runnin out ot hanks'. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Hank*, an evil habit.

Hank (hæŋk'), *v.* Also 4 hanc, haunk, 4-7 hanke, 7 hanck. [Known from 13th c.; prob. from Norse: cf. ON. *hanka* to coil, refl. *hankask* to coil oneself up, f. *hpnk*, *hank*-sb.: see *prec.* (The connexion of senses 5 and 6 is uncertain.)]

1. *trans.* To fasten by a loop or noose; to entangle; to catch by any loop-like part. Now *dial.*

[c 1205 LAV. 25872 Beod pine feðer-heomen Ihancked mid gold.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16044 Ful herd þai did (him) hanc, And benden broght him forth as thef. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 50 The Lyon fled and . . . Fell in the net and hankit fute and head. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. 10 At the schoyt wndir a gresy hank, Thair nauy can thai ankir fast and hank. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* vi. 44 He shall hold [the reynes] fast betwene his fore-finger and his thumbe, and then hank them about with his hand twice. 1828 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* liii. 242 Others hank their horses on to the crook at the door. 1894 CROCKETT *Lifac Sunbonnet* 39 There he hung, hanket by the waistband o' his breks.

fig. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 456 Dedli synnes . . . gastely sla ilk mannes saule, That er hanket [Lamb. M.S. bound] in al or in any of tham. 1744 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. (1871) III. 201 The heart of the bride being thus hanked or caught with the glory of the Bridegroom.

† 2. To hang. *Obs.* (Perh. a scribal error.)

c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 10 The kyng pardoneth the thy drawyng and hankyng, but thyn hed shalle be smyte of.

3. *intr.* To hang or remain fastened; to 'catch.'

(In *quot.* 1547 prob. a misprint.)

1547 HOOPER *Declar. Christ* viij. (Zurich) Hij, The same bodye that hankyng upon the crose. a 1616 BLAUM, & FL. *Scornf. Lady* v. iv, You should have hankt o' th' bridle, Sir, i' faith. *Mod. Sc.* Take care that your line does not hank on the bushes.

4. *trans.* To make up (thread) in hanks.

1818 TODD, *Hank*, to form into hanks. Used in the north of England. 1825 in BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*

5. To bait: cf. HANKER sb. 1 *slang.*

1823 [see HANKER sb. 1] 1893 in FARMER *Slang.*

† 6. *intr.* — HANKER *v.* 1, 2. *Obs.*

1589 C. OCLAND in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 71 Where I hanked after plentie I have runne upon scarcetie. 1716 Cuckoo in *Jacobite Songs* (1871) 23 He'll fley away the wild birds that hank about the throne.

Hence *Hanking* *vbl. sb.*

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 16 The 8th thinge belonge to barres is fold-hankes or hankings, as they call them, which is as thicke againe as plough-string, beinge a loose kinde of two plettles. 1820 J. CLILAND *Rise & Progr. Glasgow* 45 The hanking of handspun yarn.

† *Hanker*, sb. 1 *Obs.* [f. HANK sb. 6 or *v.* 5 + -ER 1.] One who takes part in bull-baiting.

1811 *Lexicon Balatronicum*, *Bull Hankers*, persons who over-drive bulls, or frequent bull baits. 1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Bull Hankers*, men who delight in the sport of bull-hanking; that is, bull-baiting, or bullock-hunting. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1171 [Smithfield] drovers, and bullock-hankers.

Hanker, sb. 2 [f. HANKER *v.*] A longing after something; a secret yearning.

1827 BENDOSSE *Let. Oct. in Poems* p. lxxvii, Nothing but the desperate hanker for distinction . . . ever set me upon rhyming. 1881 T. HARDY *Laodicean* iii. ix, She has not shown a genuine hanker for anybody yet.

Hanker (hæŋkər), *v.* [Not known before 1600; history obscure. *Mod. Du.* has *hunkeren* (Plantijn, 1673, *hungeren*), dial. *hankeren*, in same sense. Generally thought to be frequentative and intensive deriv. of HANG *v.*, but cf. HANK *v.* 6.]

1. *intr.* To 'hang about', to linger or loiter about with longing or expectation. Now *dial.*

1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 539 [He] haung hankered a long time about the Chauncery. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 66 But let us not . . . stand hankering and politizing, when God . . . points us out the way to our peace. a 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 3, I was hankering at an ordinary. In quest of a new Master. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 53 If you find any [hornet] hankering about your Bees. 1828 HUGHES *Scouring of W. Horse* viii. 198, I used to hanker round the kitchen, or still-room, or wherever she might happen to be.

2. To have a longing or craving. *Const. after*; less usually with *for*, or *infin.*

In Johnson's time 'Scarcely used but in familiar language'; now common in literature.

1644 ROGERS *Naaman* III. The soules misery is . . . that she is alway hankering and catching at every shadow and vanity. 1652 NEEDHAM *tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 248 The Saxons inhabiting the shore over against us, hanker'd after it. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 15 The mind . . . always hankering after what she has not. 1825 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. viii. 325 The tendency of human nature to hanker after all that is forbidden. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* x. To be told what you've been hankering to know so long. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* ix. 514 That Romney dared to hanker for your love.

Hence *Hankerer*, one who hankers; *Hanker-ing* *ppl. a.*; whence *Hankeringly* *adv.*, in a hankering manner.

1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* cxxiv. (1857) VI. 84 The bishops . . . had among them hankers after the exiled family. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 286 Hankerers after fame and power. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hankeringly*.

Hankering (hæŋkərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *prec.* + -ING 1.] A mental craving or longing.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex.* VII (1867) 79 He had an ambitious hankering after a cap. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 239 And felt such Bowl-Hankers. To see an Empire all of Kings. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 ¶ 3, I then took a strange Hankering to Coals; I fell to scorching 'em. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiogr.* Wks. 1840 I. 16, I still had a hankering for the sea. 1893 A. JESSOFF *Stud. Recluse* vii. 217 The hankering for what we call sympathy is the virtue—or the vice—of advanced civilisation.

Hankle (hæŋk'l), *v. dial.* Also 7-8 hanckle. [f. HANK *v.* + *dim.* and *freq. ending* -LE.] *trans.* † a. To fasten lightly. *Obs.* b. To twist or entangle; also *fig.*

1621 SANDERSON *12 Serm.* (1637) 356 An unruly Coult . . . fettered and side-hankled for leaping. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Hankle*, to entangle. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Hankle*, to twist, to entangle thread, silk, or worsted. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hankled* or *Handkied*, joined hand-in-hand in a pursuit. 'They hankled him on', enticed him to unite.

Hanksite (hæŋksəit), *Min.* [Named in 1885 after H. G. Hanks, mineralogist, California: see -ITE.] Sulphate and carbonate of sodium, found in hexagonal prisms of white or yellowish colour.

1885 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc. Ser.* III. XXX. 133 Hanksite, a new anhydrous sulphato-carbonate of sodium.

Hankyl, *obs. form* of ANKLE.

c 1475 in Wt. Wülcker 751/4 *Hec cavilla*, a hankyl.

Hanky-panky (hæŋkiˈpæŋki), *slang.* [An arbitrary formation, prob. related to *hocus focus*, *hoky-poky*.] Jugglery, legerdemain; trickery, double dealing, underhand dealing.

1841 *Punch* I. 88 (Farmer) Only a little hanky-panky.

1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xlvii. (1879) 409 Necromancy, my dear Sir—the hanky-panky of the ancients. 1864 E. YATES *Broken to Harness* xxxviii, If there was any hanky-panky, any mystery I mean. 1881 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 265 i Madame Blavatsky's hanky-panky with teacups and cigarettes. 1887 BLACK *Sabina Zembra* 461 He won't play hanky-panky with me.

attrib. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 292 Any sort o' hanky-panky work. 1882 *Mrs. Raven's Templ.* III. 41 Some hanky-panky trick of hers.

Hanlawhile: see *HANDWHILE*.

Hann, var. of KHAN, caravan-sarai.

Hannayite, *Min.* [Named 1878 after J. B. Hannay of Manchester: see -ITE.] Hydrous phosphate of magnesium and ammonium found in slender yellowish crystals in the guano of Skipton Caves.

1879 *Min. Mag.* III. 108 Hannayite . . . found at the Skipton caves, Victoria.

Hanover (hæ'nəvər), orig. stressed as in Ger. han'ovər). [Ger. *Hannover*.] The name of a North German town, the capital of a country of the same name, formerly an Electorate of the Empire, now a province of Prussia; in 1714 the Elector of Hanover became king of England. *Go to Hanover* = begone, be off (cf. *go to Hexham, Bath, Jericho*); so to send to, wish at Hanover. Hence, *Hanoverian* (hæ'nəvər'iən) a., of or pertaining to Hanover or the House of Hanover; sb. an inhabitant of Hanover; also, an adherent of the House of Hanover. † *Hanoverianize*, † *Hanoverize* *vbs.*, *trans.* to make Hanoverian; *intr.* to become Hanoverian.

17.. SWIFT *Wks.* (1768) VII. 264 And now God save this noble realm, And God save eke Hanover; And God save those who hold the helm, When as the King goes over. 1744 *Lond. Mag.* 649 Our Hanoverian Ministers here. 1775 ASH, *Hanoverian*, belonging to Hanover. A native of Hanover. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* II, III. 179 Sir John Philipps reproached Pitt with Hanoverizing. 1827 MACAULAY *Hallam's Const. Hist. Ess.* (1887) 78 Like William and the princes of the Hanoverian line. 1869 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* I. 37 It became manifest that the law of the Hanoverian succession would be respected.

Hanper: see *HANAPER*.

|| *Hans* (hans). A familiar abbreviated form in German and Dutch of *Johannes*, John; hence, a German or Dutchman.

1569 HARDING in *Jewel's Sedit.* *Bul* (1570) 5 Accused by Hicke, Hob, and Haunce, and judged by Jacke and Gill. 1667 LD. ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 202 We shall give Monsieur, or Hans, or both, good entertainment. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 485 For Hans, after filling the pockets of his huge trunk hose with our money . . . would, as soon as a press gang appeared, lay claim to the privileges of an alien.

† b. *Hans-in-kelder* (Dutch, lit. Jack-in-cellar): an unborn child; cf. Ger. *Hänschen im keller*.

1635 BROME *Sparagus Garden* III. iv. Wks. 1873 III. 159 Come here's a health to the Hans in Kelder, and the mother of the boy, if it prove so. 1648 NEEDHAM *Mercurius Pragmaticus* No. 1. A iij b (Stanf.), The Birthday of that precious new government; which is yet but a Hans-en-kelder. 1646 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* v. ii, It seems you are desirous I should father this hans en kelder here. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

Hans, *obs. form* of HANSE.

Hansard 1 (hænsərd), *Hist.* [f. HANSE + -ARD. (As a surname, Hansard occurs early in 13th c., but its identity is doubtful.)] A member of one of the establishments of the German Hanse.

1822 McCULLOCH *Comm. Dict.* (1852) 655 The merchants of the Hanse towns, or Hansards, as they were then commonly termed, were established in London at a very early period. *Ibid.* 656 The Hansards were every now and then accused of acting with bad faith. 1890 CUNNINGHAM *Growth Eng. Comm. Early & Mid. Ages* § 121 At the beginning of the fifteenth century the Hansards found that their monopoly of the Baltic trade was threatened.

Hansard 2 (hænsərd). The official report of the proceedings and debates of the Houses of Parliament; colloq. so called as having been compiled for a long period by Messrs. Hansard. Also *transf.*

1876 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* II. 154 Hansard was not, and newspapers were in their infancy. 1880 *Gentl. Mag.* CCXLVI. 79 The Queensland legislature . . . has its own official daily Hansard.

Hansardize (hænsərdəɪz), *v.* [f. *prec.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To confront (a member of Parliament) with his former utterances as recorded in 'Hansard'; to prove (a person) to have formerly expressed a different view or opinion. Also *absol.*

1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 5 May 506/2 I do not wish to Hansardize Sir William Thomson by laying much stress on the fact that, only fifteen years ago, he entertained a totally different view of the origin of the sun's heat. 1869 LD. GRANVILLE *Sp. in Ho. Lords* 15 June, I will venture now—to use a word, an admirable word invented by the noble lord opposite—to Hansardize. 1894 *Athenæum* 15 Dec. 822/2 M. Ollivier goes out of his way to attack Thiers by 'Hansardizing' him, as the Prime Minister Lord Derby used to say.

Hence *Hænsardization*, the action of 'Hansardizing'.

1883 HUXLEY in *Jnrl. Educ.* 1 Mar. 97/2 That process so hateful to members of Parliament, which may be denoted by the term 'Hansardization'.

Hanse (hæns, || hænz), *Hist.* Also 2-7 hans, 6-7 haunce, haunse. [a. OF. *hanse*, and med.L. *hansa*, a. OHG. (and Goth.) *hansa* (=OE. *hós*,

military troop, band, company, MHG. *hanse* fellowship, association, merchants' guild.

The early examples of this word relating to England occur in Latin charters and other documents, and in the L. form *hansa*, the precise sense of which, e.g. in the phrase 'gilda mercatoria (or cum) hansa', is often difficult to determine. See the discussion of the word in Gross, *The Guild Merchant* I. Appendix C. The following two main senses may be distinguished, but the order of their appearance in Eng. is not clear.]

1. A company or guild of merchants in former times; an association of merchants trading with foreign parts; the merchant guild of a town; also, the privileges and monopolies possessed by it; sometimes, app., the guild-hall or 'hanse-house'.

The Old Hanse was the Fellowship of the London Merchants which had a monopoly of the foreign trade of London since Norman times; the New Hanse was the company of Merchant Adventurers first incorporated in 1497, which received charters from Henry VII in 1505 and Elizabeth I in 1566.

1199 *Charter of K. John to Dunwich* in Brady *Boroughs* (1790) App. 10. Concessimus etiam eis hansam, et Gildam Mercatoriam, sicut habere conseruerint. 1297 in *Lib. Cust.* (Rolls) l. 71. Quod non sunt del Hauns de Amyas, Corbie, et Nele, nec aliquid habent in societate cum hominibus eorumdem partium, nec cum creditoribus ejusdem Hanse. 1552-3 in *Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep. Cecil Papers* I. 132 [Petition to Lord Chancellor, from the] New Haunce [of the Merchant Adventurers, for redress of their grievances against those of the] Old Haunce. 1589 *FLEMING Contn. Holmsheld* III. 275/1. A deed, in which King John granted to the citizens of York a guildhall, hanse, and other liberties. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* III. 89. Offering to exchange their freedom, both of the olde Haunce and of the newe, for this multiplying Art [of alchemy]. c 1600 *Brit. Mus. Add. MS.* 18913, ff. 23 (Gross I. 195 note) Euerie persone admitted into the Freedom of the Fellowship of Merchant Adventurers of the Realm of England shall pay at suche his admission yf he come in one the old hanse, as yt ys termed, 6s. 8d. sterling. And yf he come in one the new hanse, tenn markes sterling. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. iv. 79. Made among one part of them a Hanse, that is to say, a League and Societie. 1872 *COSMO INNES Lect. Scott. Legal Antiq.* III. 114. All the burghs beyond the Muntth had a confederacy called by the name of Hanse. [But it is disputed whether this was the meaning or effect of the *liberum ansum* conferred by K. William the Lion, 1165-1214, upon all his burgesses north of the Muntth; see Gross I. 197.] 1890 *Gross Gild Merch.* I. 198 note. This Hanse of London flourished in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Bruges and Ypres were at the head of this league, which originally consisted of seventeen towns of Flanders, and North France.

b. *spec.* The name of a famous political and commercial league of Germanic towns, which had also a house in London. *pl.* The Hanse towns or their citizens.

1305 in *Lib. Cust.* I. 112. Quod Alemanni de Hansa, mercatores Alemannie, sint quieti de ij solidis, ingrediendo et exeundo... ad Portam de Bisshospogate. 1485 in *Mut. illust. Reign Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 115. The merchants of the Hanse in Almayne, having a house in the city of London, commonly called Gylldhall Theutonicorum. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 23. 'For be Stillyard', To the prejudice hurt or charge of the seid merchants of the Hanse. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 155 [They] passed through the chiefe cities of the Hanse and treated in such sorte with the Burgomasters of them that [etc.]. c 1618 *RALEIGH Invent. Shipping* 24. The rest, the Popes, then the Hanses, and lastly the Turks have in effect ruined. 1890 *Gross Gild Merch.* I. 196. In charters conferred by English kings upon the Teutonic Hanse, gild and hanse are used synonymously.

2. The entrance-fee of a mediæval trading guild; also, a toll or impost levied upon merchants or traders not of the guild.

[This was a very early sense of *hansa*: see Du Cange.]

1200 *Charter of K. John to Ipswich* (Gross II. 121) Ad pondendum se in Gilda et ad hansam suam eidem Gilde dandum. 1279 *Andover Gild Rolls* (Gross II. 292) Quod non tenetur aliquid super Gildam quam tenet, pro qua interrogatus fuit solvere suum hans. 133. K. *Alis.* 1571 (MS. Laud) He gaf be bisschop to gode hans, Riche Baizes besauntz & pans. *Ibid.* 2935. Sendith ous, to gode hans, On hundred pousande besauntz From 3 to 3erne molke 3ee faille. 1659 *Brit. Mus. Add. MS.* 18913, ff. 19 (Gross I. 195 note) For all Hanses, Fines and Brookes att Admissions, and all Brookes condemned in Court for any kind of Transgressions against the orders of the Fellowship. 1890 *Gross Gild Merch.* I. App. C. 194. The term 'hanse' was most commonly used to denote a mercantile tribute or exaction, either as a fee payable upon entering the gild merchant, or as a toll imposed upon non-gildsmen before they were allowed to trade in the town.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hanse-house*, the house in which the members of a hanse met, a guild-hall; sometimes = sense 1; + *hanse-penny*, a payment levied by a hanse; also *hanse-gild*, etc. b. *Hanse city*, *Hanse town*, one of the towns of the German Hanse or Hanseatic League; so *Hanse association*, *league*, *merchant*, etc.

a 1135 *Charter of Thurstan to Beverley* in Rymer *Fodera* (1816) I. 10. Volo ut burgenses mei de Beverlaco habeant suam hansum. 1337 *Andover Gild Rolls* (Gross II. 333) Et solum est eadem die de Hanspanes... iij. xid. 1585 in *Poulson Beverlac* I. 330. The rent, revenues, yssues, profits, and comoidities pertainyng to the hanse house and compynality of the same towne. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong. V.* xxiv. 472. The men of York had their Hanse-house; the men of Beverley should have their Hanse house too.

b. 1571 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 14. Merchant strangers. from the lxvii. hanse Townes. 1596 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 155. The com-

mon society of the Hans marchants. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 76. Not subject to the duke, but a free and hanstown. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 268. Of Hanse cities there were 72, mutually bound by ancient leagues to enjoy common privileges and freedoms. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) II. i. iii. 14. Hamburg is well known to be a hanse town. 1787 A. ANDERSON *Hist. Comm.* I. 502. The naval superiority of the Hanse-League at this time [1474]. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 41. Edward... granted new privileges to the Hanse association.

Hence *Hansing* *vbl. sb.*, as in *hansing-silver*, money paid for admittance into a hanse.

1304 in *Collect. Buriensia* Add. MS. 17391 (Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 32) ij solidos et unum denarium, quam quidem solutionem vocant inter se hansing-silver.

Hanse, obs. form of HANSE.

Hanseatic (hænsi:æ'tik), a. Also 7 *anse-, an-siatike*, *hansiatick*, *tique*. [ad. med. L. *hanseaticus*, f. MHG. *hanse*: see HANSE.] Of or pertaining to the German Hanse.

1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* Pref. Cijj. The Hansiatique Societie, beginning about C110 C. of Christ some while before Frederique the second. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 27. 'Tis numbed among the Hanseatic Towns. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Low C. Warres* 265. Deventer, formerly a free City of the Anseatic League. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 275. The Hanseatic association, commonly called the Hanse towns. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 44. The free towns of Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg as heirs of the corporate estate of the Hanseatic League, became possessed of the Steelyard.

b. as *sb.* A member of the Hanse.

1787 A. ANDERSON *Hist. Comm.* I. 502. Any city of the Hansatics.

Hansel: see HANDSEL.

+ *Hanselin*. *Obs. rare.* In 4-5 *hanselyn(e)*, *hanslyne*, *hanse lyne*, *haunseleyn* (also *anslet*). [a. OF. *hainselin*, *hanselin*.] A kind of jacket or 'slop', worn by men in the 14th c.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Parz. T.* 7348. The horrible disordnat scantness of clothyng, as been this kuttid sloppes or hainselyns [v. r. hanselyns, haunseleyns, hanse lynes, hanslynes, anslets].

+ *Hanse-pot*. *Obs.* Also *haunoe*, *haunoh*. An ornamental pot or vase of some kind.

1561 *Gifts to Queen in Nichols Progr. O. Elis.* I. 111. A haunoe-pot of allabaster garnished with silver. 1575 *Inu. Abb. Parker's Goods in Archaeologia* XXX. 25. ij hanse potts withe Angells wings chased on the bellies, withe covers annexed, weyinge xliij oz. 1590 *Inu. Sir T. Ramsey, ibid.* XL. 336 vj hanse potts parcell gilt poiz lxxxv oz.

+ *Hanskin*. *Obs.* [ad. Ger. *Hänschen*, dim. of HANS.] (Cf. HANS, and Eng. use of *Jack*.)

1631 *BRATHWAIT Whimzies*, *Sayler* 89. Stares cannot bee more faithfull in their society, than these hanskins in their fraternity.

Hansom cab: also short *hansom* (hænsəm). [f. *Hansom*, surname of an architect who in 1834 patented a vehicle with some of the essential features of this cab.] A low-hung two-wheeled cabriolet holding two persons inside, the driver being mounted on a dickey or elevated seat behind, and the reins going over the roof.

1854 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 343. A flying hansom cab, which cut along almost at railway speed. 1882 *SERJ. BALLANTINE Exper. ii.* 20. I have lived to see an archbishop in a hansom cab! 1884 *MCCARTHY Eng. under Gladstone* xiii. 250. Joseph Aloysius Hansom, who invented the Hansom cab, died this year [1882].

β. 1847 *Punch* XIII. 193. The Hansoms were rattling. 1870 *DISRAELI Lothair* xxvi. (D.). He hailed a cruising hansom. 'Tis the gondola of London', said Lothair, as he sprang in. 1893 *19th Cent.* Mar. 470. The hansom as we know it bears little resemblance to the cumbrous vehicle designed by the inventor.

b. *attrib.* as *hansom cab-driver*, *-cabman*. β. *hansom-driver*; *hansom-borne* adj.

1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* II. xxvii. 346. The cabman, although a Hansom cabman, said thank you for the gratuity which was put into his hand. a 1860 *ALB. SMITH Med. Student* (1861) 17. Dashing up to the door as Hansom cab-drivers are wont to do.

Hence *Hansom* *it v.*, (cf. CAB *v.*, COACH *v.*), to travel or go in a hansom. *Hansomeer* (*nonce-wd.*), the driver of a hansom.

1890 *BARING-GOULD Arminell* xli. To think that I... a raging Democrat, should be hansoming it to and fro between my Ladies and Honourables. 1893 *F. F. MOORE Gray Eye or So* III. 50. Driving as fast as the hansomier thought consistent with public safety. 1894 *MISS BROUGHTON Beginner* xi. One slippery January morning as she hansomis it along.

Hansom(e), -sum, obs. ff. HANDSOME.

Han't, *han't*, vulgar contr. of *have not*.

Hant, obs. form of HAUNT; pa. t. of HENT, *Obs.*

Hantle (hant'l). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Not known before c 1700; origin obscure.]

It has been conjectured to be identical with Da. and Sw. *antal*, 'number, quantity, multitude', which suits the sense, but presents historical and phonetic difficulties, esp. as to the initial *h* in *Sc.*; it has also been viewed as composed of *hand* + *tale* number, which suits the form, and as a corruption of *hantle*, or of *handful*: the last is unlikely, seeing that *handful*, *handful* itself exists in all the dialects.] A (considerable) number or quantity; a good many, a good deal.

1692 *Sc. Presbyt. Elop.* (1738) 149. Here's a great Hantle of Bonny-braw well-fac'd young Lassies. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xxix. He has a hantle siller. 1816 — *Antig.* xvi. A hantle letters he has written. 1863 *J. WILSON Marg. Lyndesay*

xxxiii. They make the avenue look a hantle tosher. 1896 *MASSON in Edinb. Even. News* 14 Nov. 4/2. Scotland had been a hantle the better for having had him. [In Glossaries of Cumberland, Mid Yorkshire, Whithy, etc.; in Lancashire and Cheshire Gl. *Hantle*, *hantle* 'a handful'.]

Hanylon, in *Bk. St. Albans*, error for HAVE-LON *v.*

Hanypere, obs. form of HANAPER.

Hap (hæp), *sb.* *arch.* Also (3 *heppe*), 3-7 *happe*, 4-6 *hape*, *happ*. [Early ME. a. ON. *happ* neut., chance, hap, good luck. The same root is found in OE. *gehep* adj., fit, *hæplic* equal.]

1. Chance or fortune (good or bad) that falls to any one; luck, lot.

c 1205 *LAV.* 3857. His hap [c 1275 *heppe*] was þa wurse. *Ibid.* 4894. Brennes was swiðe hende, his hap was þe betere. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 447. Gode cas & hap ynou... com to þe kyng. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 59. He had bien in his court, whan his happe was more hard. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4671. Þai comyn to the cost... And þere hyt into hauyn as hom happe felle. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* clxi. 618. Alas what hap and desteny hane I. 1630 *R. JOHNSON'S Kingd. & Commw.* 56. If you have the good hap to come into their houses. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 421. He sought them both, but wish'd his hap might find Eve separate. 1770 *WARING in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 379. It has not been my hap to meet with it elsewhere. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* II. iii. Remember then thy hap erewhile a stranger in the lonely isle. 1884 *BESANT Childr. Gibbon* II. iv. Sickness and suffering, birth and death, good hap and evil hap.

2. (with *pl.*) An event or occurrence which befalls one; a chance, accident, happening; often, an unfortunate event, mishap, mischance.

c 1205 *LAV.* 18215. He wes his hire-mærke in æuer ælche happe. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 43. A wonder hap which me befelle. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 273 b/1. That I be no more constryed to haue soo many cursidnes or ylle happes. 1591 *Troub. Kaigne K. John* (1611) 38. No redress to salue our awkward happs. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 154. I entertained the Company... with the many Haps and Disasters. 1849 *Geo. ELIOT in Life* (1885) I. 201. I have nothing to tell you; for all the 'haps' of my life are so indifferent.

+ 3. Good fortune, good luck; success, prosperity. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 187. Bisohite him help, and hap And wisdom. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5504. Drightin þam sent kyth happ and sele. 1377 *LANGF. P. Pl.* B. xx. 383. Now bende me auenge, And sende me happe and hele. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxi. 388 (Add. MS.). He had hape in all thing that he bought. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 255. My hap is turned to vnhappyenesse. 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 471. Some have the hap; some stick in the gap. 1813 *SCOTT Triumf.* III. Intro. iii. Be it hap, or be it harm.

4. Absence of design or intent in relation to a particular event; fortuity; chance or fortune, considered as the cause or determiner of events. (Occasionally personified.)

1340 *Ayent.* 24. Huanne þe lueued of hap heþ hire huejel y-went to þe man. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. pr. i. 117 (Camb. MS.). Hap is an vnwar bytydyng of causes assembled in thingis þat ben don for som other thinge. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1773. *Lucrece*, Hap helpeth hardy man alday. c 1480 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 710. Hit is bot happe of plaunte a tre to gete. 1534 *MORE on the Passion Wks.* 1311/1. Thynges accompted to fall vnder chance and hap. 1645 *USHER Body Div.* (1647) 50. Nothing semeth to passe by meer hap or chance. 1888 *Quiver* May 504/2. By curious hap... [she] was actually located at 'The Beeches'. *Mod.* As hap would have it, I went there also.

+ b. In *phr.* By (through, in, on) hap: haply, by chance, casually; perchance, perhaps. Also, in same sense, *On* (upon, in) *haps*. *Obs.*

1388 *WYCLIF Josb.* xiv. 12. If in hap the Lord is with me, and Y mai do hem awai, as he bihite to me. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 66 (MS. B). Penne by hap sum grete drope of blod may be congeyde togedre. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4936. Pou sall here upon happis... þat neuere hathill vndire heuen herd bot þi-selfe. 1533 *MORE Confort. Barnes* viii. Wks. 775/1. Yf it fortuneth me to fal vpon it by happe. 1625 *HART Anat. Ur.* II. xi. 122. One may through hap... hit the naille on the head. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof.* St. III. xii. 181. They must needs hit the mark sometimes, though not by aim, by hap.

+ c. In *hap*: in case. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6801 (Trin.). In happe he hap on bac nor bed Cloþ to hule him bot þat wed. 1388 *WYCLIF Dan.* iv. 24. In hap God schal forgyue thy trespassis.

Hap, *sb.* *north. dial.* [f. HAP *v.* 2.] A covering of any kind.

1724 *RAMSAY Teat. Misc.*, *Hap* me with thy petticoat, Grant me for a hap that charming petticoat. 1787 *BURNS Brigs of Ayr* 25. When the stacks get on their winter hap. 1846 *BROCKETT'S N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) I. 209. *Hap* is a cover of any kind of stuff, but generally applied to one of coarse material. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Haps*, over-clothes; rugs, shawls, great coats, etc.

Hap (hæp), *v.* *arch.* Also 4-7 *happe*, 5 *hape*. [ME. *happe(n)*, f. HAP *sb.* 1: cf. ODan. *happe* to chance.]

1. *intr.* To come about by 'hap' or chance; to happen, come to pass, occur, chance. a. with the event expressed either by a *sb.* or *pron.* preceding the verb as subject, or by a clause or infinitive following it, the verb being then generally preceded by *it*. Formerly with auxiliary *be* instead of *have*.

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 521. A Lioun... may lightlych drue Of hertes an holle herde as happeis ilome. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 796. Happe how happe may, Al sholde I deye, I wole here herte seche. 1377 *LANGF. P. Pl.* B. vi. 47. Wel may happe in heuene, þat he worth worthier sette. 1398

Tarvisa Barth. *De P. R. v. ii.* (1495) 103 Suche euyl shape . . . happyth selde in wyymen. c. 1400 *Deatr. Troy* 7553 As hit happit of hes hynd, herkyen a while! c. 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* lfr. 86 Theyr fayne aventure that was happed to them that daye. 1509 *Fisher Fun. Sermon. Cress Richmond Wks.* (1876) 306 The perylls . . . whiche dayly . . . myght haue happed vnto her. 1523 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. lxxvi. 97 It happed so well for hym, that it rayned all night. 1554-9 in *Songs & Ball.* (1866) 2 For nowe is hapt that I fearedde least. 1596 *Shakes. Tamm. Shr.* iv. 107 Then wherefore should I doubt: Hap what hap may, He roundly goe about her. c. 1677 *Barrow Sermon. Wks.* 1716 I. 22 What can hap to him worthy to be deemed evil? 1808 *Scott Marm.* III. xiv. Thus oft it haps, that . . . A feather daunts the brave. 1880 *Tennyson Battle Brunanburh xv.* Never had huger slaughter of heroes. . . Hapt in this isle.

† b. with an indirect object (dative). (Const. as in a.) *Obs.*

c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1624 To schewe to be how my sawe, how þat ous is hapid. c. 1385 *Chaucer L. G. W.* 634 *Cleopatra.* In the se it happed hem to mete. c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5577 If any thing hap him amys. 1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* xvi. xxx. It may me happe a remedy to fynde.

2. To have the hap, fortune, or luck (to do something, or with clause).

(With the indirect obj. of 1 b changed into the subject, thus 'him (it) happened to come', 'he happened to come'.)

1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C. XII.* 114 Yf þou happe . . . þat þow hitte on clerigie. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 100 (MS. B.) Ofte tymes alle þese causes happe to come togedres. 1566 *T. Stapleton Rel. Untr. Jewel* iv. 55 If the Skie fal, we may happe to catche Larkes. 1612 *Drayton Polyolb.* i. 9 He of the race of Troy a remnant hap to find. 1714 *Gay Sheph. Week, Thursday* 8 A maiden fine bedight he hapt to love. 1814 *Scott Ld. of Isles* III. xiii. Where'er I happ'd to roam.

3. To come or go by chance; to light or chance on or upon. Cf. *HAPPEN* v. 4.

1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 205 If ye happe therupon Ye shal be riche men for ever. 1348 *W. Patten Exp. Scott.* in *Arb. Garner* III. 92 Whose Grace . . . had happed upon a fellow like a man. 1590 *Records, etc. Gr. Artes* (1646) 154. I have a general rule for the fraction that may hap in this worke. 1603 *Drayton Bar. Wars* v. xi. But he is hap'd into his earthly hell. 1718 *Bp. Hutchinson Witchcraft* xv. (1720) 168 He chanced to hap upon a Boy. 1762 *Footes Orators* II. Wks. 1799 I. 217 Was it yourself that was happing about here but now? 1863 *A. B. Grosart Small Sins* Pref. Note (ed. 2) 14 [This book] I have not been fortunate enough to hap upon.

† 4. To have luck (of some kind), to speed, or fare (well or ill). *Obs.*

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3340 3e wite þei do wrong, þe worse schul þei happe. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* III. 284 Riste as agag hadde, happe schul somme. c. 1400 *Otonian* 1437 Thorgh Godes grace well he happe. 1601 *Marston Pasquil & Kath.* III. 391 Your ship (the Hope-well) hath hapt ill, returning from Barbarie.

† 5. ? To take one's luck. *Obs. rare.*

1575 *R. B. Appius & Virginia* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 151 Therefore hap and be happy, hap that hap may.

Hence *Happing* ppl. a.

1593 *Q. Eliz. tr. Boethius* (E. E. T. S.) 17 Thinks thou that this world is wheeled by rash and happing chance? *Ibid.* 103 It coms not of nought, for it hath his own proper occasion, of which the happing and unlook for luck, seems to haue wrought this hap.

Hap, v.² Now only *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 4-7 *happe*, 6 *hop*. [Derivation unknown. Its distribution from East Anglia and Lancashire to Scotland seems to point to Norse origin.]

1. *trans.* To cover up or over.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 626 þre mettez of mele munge & ma kakez, Vnder askes ful hote happe hem byline. c. 1400 *Deatr. Troy* 12627 Fund a bag full brett. . . Hapit at þe hede of his hegh bed. 1501 *Douglas Pal. Hon.* Prol. 38 The dasy and the mayrguld vnlapit quibills all the nicht lay with their leuis haptit. 1560 *Rolland Crt. Venus* I. 399 With hir awin hand scho haptis me. 1570 *Levins Manib.* 27/18 *Happe*, to cover. 1813 *Hogg Queen's Wake, Kilmenny* vi. Her bosom haptit w/ flowerets gay. 1891 *L. Keith Halletts* II. ix. 189 How softly they [leaves] fell and hapted the graves!

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Deatr. Troy* 9108 What wildnes, or worship, waknet my hert For to hap her in hert, þat hates my-selwyn? c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 214 This sk[e]lp vnto the tree thow bynde & happe. 1576 *Gascogne Philomene* (Arb.) 102 Stonie walles Which fast (in hold) hir hapt.

2. To cover for warmth, as with extra clothing or bed-clothes; to wrap; to 'tuck up' (in bed).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6802 (Gött.) He has nouber on bac nor bedd, Clath to hap him. c. 1330 *R. Brunne Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9017 He gaf hym drynke pousoun. And hapted hym warme, and bad hym slepe. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 195. I pray þe Marie happe hym warme. 1465 *J. Paston in Paston Lett.* No. 528 II. 235 Worsted for dobbetts, to happe me thys cold wynter. 1551 *Robinson tr. More's Utop.* II. (1895) 151 If he had them he should not be the better hapt or couered from colde. 1591 *Nashe Prognost.* 21 [He] shall hop a harlot in his clothes all the yere after. 1647 *H. More Song of Soul* I. i. xxiv. A lucid purple mantle in the West Doth close the day, and hap the Sun at rest. 1674 *Ray N. C. Words* 23 *To Happe*: to cover for warmth. 1724 *Ramsay Teat. Misc. (Hille)* Hap me with thy Petticoat. a. 1805 in *Forby Voc. E. Anglia.* 1863 *Mrs. Toogood Yorksh. Dial.* Hap up the children well in bed, it's varry cold. 1865 *Kingsley Herrow.* xiv. His chaplain hapt him up in bed. 1893 *Stevenson Catriona* 277. I took my cloak to her and sought to hap her in the same.

† 3. To put or lay as a covering (on). *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 655 His clannes & his cortaysye croked were neuer, And pite, þat passez alle poyntez, þyse pure fyue Were harder happed on þat hapel þen on any oþer.

Hence *Happed* ppl. a.; also *Hap-warm*, a warm wrap or cloak (*dial.*).

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 17 Well happed sheepe are the best for an hard faugh. a. 1774 *Fergusson Hallow-Fair* 4 Whan fock. . . Their winter hap-warms wear.

† **Hap, v.³** *Obs.* Also 6-7 *happe*. [a. F. *happer* to seize suddenly, a. Du. *happen* to snatch, seize.] *trans.* To seize.

1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 80 b. The feoffour entrethe and happe the possession of the deede poll. 1611 *Cotgr.* *Happer*, to hap, or catch; to snatch or graspe at. 1613 *Sir H. Finch Law* (1636) 30 The Lord that first can happe the Wardship of his heire, shall haue it.

Hap, v.⁴ *Sc.* Also 9 *haup. trans.* and *intr.* To turn to the right; used in the management of horses in the yoke, and esp. as a call to a horse so to turn; opposed to *wynd*, turn to the left. Hence *fig. neither to hap nor to wynd*, to take neither one course nor the other.

a. 1745 *Meston Poems* (1767) 16 (Jam.) But he could make them turn or veer, And hap or wynd them by the ear. 1794 *Scott Let. to Miss Rutherford* 5 Sept. in *Lockhart*. In carters phrase [she] would neither hap nor wynd till she got rid of him. 1816 *R. Kerr Agric. Surv. Berwicksh.* 503 (Jam.) Formerly, in speaking to their horses, carters employed *hap* and *wynd* in ordering them to either side, now mostly *high-wo* and *jee*.

Hap, Sc. form of Hop; obs. form of HEAP.

Hapalote (hæpələut). [ad. mod. Zool. L. *hapalotis*, f. Gr. *ἡπαλός* soft + *oûs*, *oûr*, ear.] An Australian genus of rodents of the mouse family, having large tapering soft ears, and enlarged hind legs somewhat like those of the jerboa.

[1889] H. H. Howorth *Mammoth & Flood* 370 Six or more species of hapalotes and mus have been found in the Wellington valley caves.]

Hape, obs. form of APE.

c. 1475 *Voc. in Wr.* Wulker 750/24 *Hec simia*, a hape.

Hapenny, obs. form of HALFPENNY.

† **Hap-harlot. Obs.** Also 6 *hopharlot*, *hap-harlat*, 7 *erron*, *hap-hartlet*, 8 *happarlet*, *hapherlet*. [f. *HAP* v.² + *HARLOT* varlet, knave: cf. *wrap-rascal*.] A coarse coxwain.

1552 *Huloet*, *Happe harlot*, couerlet so called, *matta*, *teges*. 1573-80 *Baret Adv.* H. 122 *A Hapharlat*, a course couering made of diuers shreds. 1577 *Harrison England* II. xii. (1877) I. 240 Our fathers . . . haue lien full oft vpon straw pallets, on rough mats couered onelie with a sheet vnder couerlets made of dagswain or hopharlots. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Hapharlet*. 1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Hapherlet* or *Hapharlet*. a. 1825 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hap-harlot*, a coarse coxwain.

Haphazard (hæp'hæzəd), *sb.*, a. and *adv.* [f. *HAP* sb.¹ + *HAZARD*: lit. 'hazard of chance'.]

A. sb. Mere chance or accident; fortuity. Chiefly in phr. *at, by († in) haphazard*, by mere chance, without design; at random, casually.

1575 *R. B. Appius & Virginia* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 106 [One of the dramatic personæ] Haphazard. 1576 *Fleming Panoph. Epist.* 227 It is hap hazard, if you escape undamified. *Ibid.* 237 *Happe* hasarde it is, if you be not prest out for a soldier. 1577 *Hammer Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 339 The interchangeable course of these calamities, cometh not to pass by hap hazard. 1642 *Rogers Naaman* 21 One that goes not to worke at a meere hap-hazard. 1726 *Leoni Designs* Pref. 1/1 Ornaments thrown together at hap-hazard. 1864 *Beveridge Hist. India* II. v. viii. 479 Everything was left to a kind of hap-hazard. 1889 *Spectator* 23 Nov. The . . . hereditary principle, with all its necessary haphazard.

† b. A matter of chance. *Obs.*

1594 *Carew Huart's Exam. Wits* (1616) 268 If the generation take not effect at the first coming, it is a great hap hazard, but that at the second a female shalbe begotten. a. 1680 *Charnock Attrib. God* (1834) I. 557 How many events . . . seem to persons ignorant of these counsels to be a hap-hazard.

B. adj. Characterized by haphazard; dependent upon chance or accident; random.

1671 *Maynwaring Anc. & Mod. Phys.* 101 This is not a time to practice with hap hazard medicines. 1805 *Southey Lett.* (1856) I. 346 But his praise and his censure are alike haphazard and worthless. 1872 *Black Adv. Phacton* xxvii. 365 Some haphazard remark. 1875 *J. C. Cox Ch. Derbysh.* I. 208 Fragments of coloured glass . . . inserted in a haphazard fashion.

C. adv. In a haphazard manner; at haphazard; at random; casually.

1827 *Dickens Lett.* (1880) II. 30 We came here haphazard, but could not have done better. 1873 *H. Spencer Stud. Sociol.* xv. 383 Knowledge of human nature gained haphazard. 1883 *F. Harrison Choice Bks.* (1886) 395 This new social system did not come hap-hazard.

Hence † **Haphazard** (*obs. nonce-wd.*), ? one who ventures at haphazard. **Haphazarding**, haphazard action. **Haphazardly** *adv.*, in a haphazard manner, at haphazard. **Haphazardness**, haphazard quality or character.

1573 *G. Harvey Letter-bks.* (Camden) 142 Who but happe hazzard in Madame fortune's lapp? a. 1819 *J. Watt in Athenæum* 6 Sept. (1890) 311/2 [He fell upon most of his best things by a kind of chance, or, as James Watt put it, by] 'random haphazarding'. 1867 *Athenæum* 14 Sept. 336 [Nubeta] in Ephes. iv. 14, is translated sleight: the proper rendering seems to be recklessness, haphazardness. 1874 *Burnand My time* xxv. 232 This haphazard sort of profession. 1887 *Chambl. Jnrl.* 26 Nov. 754 Seating them quite haphazardly.

|| **Haphtarrah** (haftārā). [Heb. הַפְתָּרָה *haphtarāh*, pl. *haphtarōth*, lit. conclusion, f. פָּסַק *pasak*

pāsar to bring to an end.] The lesson from one of the Prophets, which is associated with each lesson from the Law (called *parashah*), and is read after it in the Jewish synagogue on the sabbath.

1723 *Mather Wind. Bible* 362 Which custom of reading these Haphthorahs as an addition to the law parashas, still continues.

Hapless (hæpləs), a. Also 6-7 *-les*, *-lesse*. [f. *HAP* sb.¹ + *-LESS*.] Destitute of 'hap' or good fortune; unfortunately, unlucky, luckless.

1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 2 Desyring to ende their haplesse lyfe. a. 1592 *Greene Alphonsus* v. Wks. (Riddg.) 243/2 O hapless hap! o dire and cruel fate! 1635 *J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 181 The object of an hopeless and haplesse love. 1667 *Milton P. L.* IX. 404 O much deceav'd, much failing, hapless Eve! a. 1720 *Sheffield* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 5. I . . . wish my hapless life a shorter date. 1867 *Smiles Huguenots Eng.* x. (1880) 170 Nor did distinction in learning protect the hapless Protestants.

Haplessly, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a hapless manner; unfortunately, lucklessly; unhappily. a. 1621 *Drayton Wks.* IV. 1560 [Jod.] If ought it ail'd, or haplessly it cry'd. 1865 *Kingsley Herew.* ix. He haplessly for himself thought he had a grievance. 1887 *Swinnburne Lochrine* III. i. 41 This came By chance—mishap—most haplessly for thee.

Haplessness, *rare*. [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] Hapless condition. In recent Dicts.

Haplite (hæplait). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἀπλοῦς* (see next) + *-ITE*.] (See quot.)

1879 *Rutley Stud. Rocks* xii. 221 Aplite or haplite . . . also termed semi-granite or granitell, is a rock . . . consisting of a crystalline-granular admixture of felspar and quartz.

Haplo-, combining form of Gr. *ἀπλό-* *haplo-*, contr. *ἀπλοῦς* single, simple, as in *Haplocardia* (hæplōkɑrdiæk), a. [Gr. *καρδία* heart], having a heart of simple structure; belonging to the *Haplocardia* or *Brachiopoda*. || **Haplocerus** [Gr. *κέρας* horn], generic name of the Rocky Mountain sheep; hence **Haplocerine** a. **Haplocyemate** (-sæi'fæit), a. [Gr. *κύημα* embryo], developed directly from a more or less elongated gastrula (*Cent. Dict.* cites J. A. Ryder). **Haplomorphie**, *-ous* (-mɔ'fɪk, -əs), *adjs.* [Gr. *μορφή* shape], of simple form; belonging to the *Haplomorphia*, a division of medusans and also, in some classifications, of gastropods. **Haplopetalous** (-petələs) a., monopedalous; also, having a single row of petals (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

Haplostemonous (-stēmōnəs), a. *Bot.* [Gr. *στήμων* stamen], having a single circle or row of stamens.

Haplotomy (hæplɔ'tɔmi) [Gr. *ἀπλοτομία*], a simple cutting or incision (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854.)

1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* vi. § 2. 177 note, The androecium or the blossom is said to be isostemonous or Haplostemonous when the stamens are of one series equal in number to that of the ground-plan of the blossom.

Haplodont (hæplɔ'dɔnt), a. and *sb.* [f. *HAPLO-* + Gr. *ὄδους*, *ὄδον* tooth.]

A. adj. 1. Having the crowns of the molar teeth simple or single, and not divided into ridges, etc.

2. Belonging to the *Haplodontidae*, a family of North American rodents, called sewellels.

B. sb. One of the *Haplodontidae*.

Haplography (hæplɔ'græfi). [f. *HAPLO-* + *-GRAPHY*.] Single writing; the unintentional writing of a letter or word, or series of letters or words, once, when it should be written twice. (The opposite of *DITTOGRAPHY*.)

1888 *Gow Comp. Classics* 55 *Haplography* or *Lipography* . . . is a special and very common case of omission.

1896 *W. M. Lindsay Introd. Latin Textual Emend.* iii. The commonest kind of omission is that known as Haplography . . . In Virgil G. IV. 311, for example, *Miscetur, tenuemque magis, magis aera carpunt*. Some MSS. offer *tenuemque magis aera*, omitting the second *magis*.

Haplohedra (hæplɔ'hɛdrəl), a. *Cryst.* [f. *HAPLO-* + Gr. *ἑδρα* seat, base + *-AL*.] Applied to a system or form in which each normal bears only one face.

1878 *Gurney Crystallogr.* 54. 1895 *Story-Maskelyne Crystallogr.* v. 105 Where for each of its origin-planes the system or form belonging to it has only one plane extant parallel to the origin-plane, the system or form will be termed haplohedra.

Haplogy (hæplɔ'lɔdʒi). [f. *HAPLO-* + *-LOGY*.] The utterance of one letter, syllable, or word instead of two. Cf. *HAPLOGRAPHY*.

1895 *M. Bloomfield in Amer. Jnrl. Philol.* XVI. 411 The philosopher who coined *symbolatry* after *idolatry* (the latter *εἰδωλολατρία* changed by haplogy).

Haply (hæpli), *adv.* Now *arch.* or *poet.* Also 4 *hapliche*, 5-7 *happely*. [f. *HAP* sb.¹ + *-LY*.]

The form *happely* connects this with *HAPPILY*. 'By hap'; by chance or accident; perhaps, perchance; mayhap, maybe.

1362 *Langl. P. Pl. A.* VI. 104 Þe dore I-closet . . . to [kepe] þe þer-out; Hapliche, an Hundred 3er þou eft entre.

1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 76 b/1 Or I was unworthy to them or happily they were unworthy to me. 1526 *Tindale Acts* v. 39 Lest happily ye be founde to stryve agaynst god.

1604 *Shakes. Oth.* IV. II. 44 If happily you my Father do suspect. 1650 *R. Stapleton Strada's Low C. Warren* II. 33 Some of them may be negligent . . . and some happily ignorant. 1667 *Milton P. L.* IV. 378 My dwelling haply

may not please... your sense. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* l. i. 147 Haply I stole unheeded to her Chamber. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 97 Haply some hoary-headed swain may say [etc.] a 1864 BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. v. 481 This age, haply, may not witness the emancipation.

Ha'porth: see HALFPENNYWORTH.

Happ, Happe, obs. ff. HAP.

Happen (hæ'p'n), *v.* Forms: 4-5 **happene(n)**, **happen**, 4 **hapene**, -in-, -yne, 4-6 **happine**, -yn(e), 5 **happin**, -on-, 4-8 **hapne**, (*infl.* **happeth**, **happened**, etc.), 5- **happen**. [ME. f. HAP sb. 1 + -EN 2, or extended form of HAP v. 1.]

1. *intr.* To come to pass (*orig.* by 'hap' or chance); to take place; to occur, betide, befall. The most general verb to express the simple occurrence of an event, often with little or no implication of chance or absence of design.

a. with the event expressed by a simple subject. (Formerly sometimes with *be* as auxiliary.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Magdalena* 302 Pu mycht sone peryste be Be storme þat happis in þe se. 1546 *TINDALE Mark x.* 32 What thinges shulde happen vnto him. 1548 *LYNDESAV Drene* 56 The mater happit thus. 1540-1 *ELYOT Image Gov.* (1549) 153 He shewed there all that was hapned. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxx. 175 The greatest evil that can happen in this life. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 5 ¶ 8 There happened between these Two Men a Dispute about a Matter of Love. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 131 He would like to know what will happen to him.

b. *impersonally*, with or without *it*. The event may be expressed by a *subord. clause* or *infin. phr.* following the *vb.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Petrus* 464 Sa happinnyt þan in þat stede þar wes dede lyand a 3ong man. *Ibid.*, *Bertholemeus* 73 Gyf it hapnyne sa þat he wil thole hyme of 3ou fundyn be. c 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) xxv. 118 If it hapne þat any man... dye by þe way. c 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 382 That I haue hecht I sall had, happin as it may. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 13 b. If there hapned to be any thing broken. 1582 *N. LICHERFIELD tr. Castanheda's Conq. B. Ind.* II. 6 b. It happened not so. 1660 *BLOUNT Boscobel* I. (1680) 47 Some of their party... might quarter at the house (as had often hapned). 1700 *T. BROWN tr. Freemy's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 127 It hapning to Rain. 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* vii. (1833) 24 As it happens, they are all of them very clever.

† c. with an indirect object (dative): To befall. Constr. as in a or b. *Obs.* or *dial.*

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 27 Þe hapel clene of his hert hapenez ful fayre. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Johannes* 147 It hapnyt syne þir 3unge men twa Vith Johnne, þare master, for to ga. c 1400 *DESTR. Troy* 8831 Now fryndes, in faith, vs is faire happont. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 3178 If hym hapne to haf enymys. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 3 If it shall happen any such person or persons to retourne into the realme. 1596 *SPENSER State Ire.* (Globe) 612/1 Yf it should happen the Captayne suddaynly to dye, or to be slayne in battell. 1654 *H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I* (1656) 52. 1801 *E. HELME St. Margaret's Cave* III. 272 Lest any vexatious accident should happen him by the way. 1815 *E. S. BARRETT Heroine* II. 123 No harm shall happen you.

† d. With *out*. (Cf. to fall *out*.) *Obs.*

a 1643 *I.D. FALKLAND in View some Exceptions*, etc. (1646) 124 The case he puts is morally impossible to happen *out*. 1684 *tr. Eutrophius* vii. 106 It happened out that these two Consuls... were slain. 1701 *SWIFT Mrs. Harris's Petition Wks.* 1755 III. II. 60 Here's an ugly accident has happen'd out.

† 2. With *to*, *unto*: To fall to the lot of; to fall into the hands of; to come in the way of. *Obs.*

1574 *WHITGIFT Def. Aunsu.* I. Wks. 1851 I. 154 If temporal dominion or possession happen to the minister of the gospel. 1581 *SAVILLE Agric.* (1622) 186 His Pretorship also he passed out in the same sort, with the like silence: for none of the iudicial places happened vnto him. a 1626 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 37 All such duties, rents, reliefs, wardships, copyholds or the like, that had hapned vnto him. 1686 *W. DE BRITTAINE Hum. Prind.* x. 53 So little a part of it, as that which will happen to my share. a 1764 *R. LLOYD Fam. Lett. Rhimes* Wks. 1774 II. 85 More compassion... Than always happens to the share Of the more cruel human fair.

3. To have the hap or fortune (to do something). (With the indirect obj. of *c* changed into the grammatical subject; cf. HAP v. 2.)

13. *Cursor M.* 3602 (Gött.) Pu may hapin to sla sum dere. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 239 Supplant with his sle caste Full ofte happeneth for to mowe Thing which another man hath sowe. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 160 b. If they happen to eate Lupines, they will straight swell under the eyes. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 740 One of their Ships... happened to strike on a great Whale with her full stemie. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* 17/2 The conversation happened to turn on the lottery. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* iii. I happen to know that she is. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 8 The impression that the hearer... happens to have formed.

4. To chance to be or to come; to come or go casually; to make one's appearance; to 'turn up', occur. *Obs.* or *dial.* exc. as in b.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2364 Alexander with his armee... Has happend 3it al hedire-to be herre of his faes. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE v.* 351 Scho... told his eyme, that he was hapnyt thar. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* II. viii. 30 He felt himself hapnyt amid his fone. 1657 *W. COLES Adam in Eden* cl. The knots or kernels that happen in any part of the body. 1735 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. v. 37 Two other Officers... coming up to us, asked how we happened abroad so late? 1776 *C. SEMPLE Building in Water* 85, 1 Once happened in Company with a very ingenious Gentleman. 1800 *WEEMS Washington* I. (1877) 5 Some young Americans happening at Toulon. 1818 *SCOTT Hri. Midl.* xxxiii. It's the only book thou canst not happen wrong in.

b. with *on*, *upon* (occas. *of*): To come upon by chance or casually, to chance to find or meet with.

1533 *MORE Apology* 5 [They] can not yet happen on them, but after longe sekynge. 1535 *COVERDALE Esther* vi. 1 They happened on the place where it was written [etc.]. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.*, 190 The capitain... happened by chance of a fisher man. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1637) 312 If sometime you happen of an uncouth word. 1701 *LUTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 71 The Harwich... happened upon a quick sand. 1776 *C. SEMPLE Building in Water* 33 When we were driving our Piles, we often happened on some of the large Stones. 1883 *W. H. BISHOP in Harper's Mag.* Oct. 715/2 'Pockets' of precious metals happened upon by miners. 1888 *RIDER HAGGARD Col. Quaritch* xii. I had just happened of him up a tree when you began to halloo.

c. with *into*. *Obs.* exc. *U.S.*

1569 *J. SANFORD tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 143 a. If at any time a riche man happen into his handes, [etc.]. 1643 *Myst. Inq.* 36 They happened into the company of a... Priest. 1707 *FUNNELL Voy.* (1729) 193 If they do chance to come amongst them and happen into their hands. 1889 *Boston (Mass.) Jnrl.* 29 Oct. 2/3 Happening into a book auction sale in Boston.

d. **Happen in:** To go or come in casually; *esp.* to 'drop' in (at a house). *U.S.* **Happen in with**, to fall in with, to meet casually. *Sc.* and *Eng. dial.*

1873 *MRS. WHITNEY Other Girls* xxxiii. (1876) 422 A friend or two happening in now and then to see them. 1883 *W. BLAIRIE in Harper's Mag.* Nov. 905/1 Just happen in with them at meal-time. 1893 *MCCARTHY Red Diamonds* I. 34 Say, stranger, have you any objection if I happen in here along of you?

5. *trans.* (by ellipsis from 4 b.) To meet with casually, to incur. *dial.*

1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Happen*, often used actively, in the sense of, To meet with, to incur. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. a/2 Men-of-war are constantly... happening mischances of one kind or another.

† **Happen, a. Obs.** Also 4 -yne. [Deriv. of HAP sb. 1 or v. 1: suffix uncertain.] Fortunate, happy, blessed.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 13-15 Þay am hapen þat han in hert pouerte. þay ar happen also þat haunte mekenesse. 13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 56 Þe hapnest vnder heuen. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Placidus* 31: Hapnyne man is he þat, befor he þire taknis se, Penance to do here wil begyne.

Hence † **Happenly adv.**, fortunately, happily.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Marcus* 25 Þare he sa hapinly wrocht þane þat mony sawle to crist he wane.

Happen, adv. north. dial. [app. HAPPEN *v.* in pres. subjunctive; cf. *mayhap* (in north. dial. *mappen*).] Mayhap, perhaps, maybe, perchance.

1790 *MRS. WHEELER Westmid. Dial.* 59 Weest happen git an Organ then. 1828 *CRADEN Dial.*, *Happen*, used as an adverb, probably, perhaps. 1848 *C. BRONTE J. Eyre*, She'll happen do better. 1865 *T. BRIERLEY in Harland Lanc. Lyr.* 246 Happen the ice may let in.

† **Happenable, a. Obs. rare.** [-ABLE.] Capable of happening; that may possibly happen.

a 1659 *OSBORN Queries Misc.* (1673) 583 Through a confluence of all events happenable to Man.

Happening (hæ'p'nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the *vb.* HAPPEN; occurrence.

1551 *T. WILSON Logike* (1580) 13 By accidental happening. 1601 *CORNWALLIES Disc. Seneca* (1631) 8 The every daies hapning of such things. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 684/1 Waiting for the happening of any future event.

2. (with pl.) An event, occurrence; a chance.

1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 169 No place is left to the happenings of fortune. 1628 *GAULF Pract. The.* (1629) 107 The many and strange alterings and happenings to Men. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ. Man* I. iii. 338 The Happenings must bear nearly the same Ratio to the Failures. 1805 *H. P. ROBINSON Men born equal* 101 The happenings of the next day or the next month.

Happening, ppl. a. [f. HAPPEN *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That happens; occurring; changing.

1530 *PALSGR.* 229/1 Happenynge, aduenant. 1551 *T. WILSON Logike* (1580) 42 b. An Ague maie be the happenynge cause. 1593 *Q. ELIZ. tr. Boethius* (E. E. T. S.) 91 Of the succession of Chaunte, of hapning Luckes.

2. Casual, chance, occasional. *Sc.*

a 1605 *POLWART Flying v. Montgomerie* 560 Hapning haies blawin withersuns aback. *Mod. Sc.* I have been there at a happening time. You may still find a happening apple on the tree.

Happenry, obs. and dial. f. HALFPENNY.

† **Happen, v. 1 Obs. rare.** -1 [Cf. MDu. *haperen* to hesitate, stutter (Kilian). Ger. *hapern* to stick, stop; see Grimm.] *intr.* ? To stutter.

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 75 A foule anger: in the wyche the mouthe foameth: the nostrylles droppethe: and the tonge happarthe.

† **Happer, v. 2 Obs. or dial.** [In quot. 1587, app. freq. of *hap*, *Hor v.*; in the s.w. dial. use perh. a different word.] *intr.* (See quot.)

1587 *HARMER tr. Bede's Serm.* xix. 242 A new swarme of locusts... to happer and swarme throughout the worlde [pour fourmillier parmi le monde]. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Happer*, to crackle; to patter. West. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Happery*, *v.* i. and adj., snap or crackle.

Happer, Sc. form of HOPPER sb.

Happify (hæ'pɪfaɪ), *v.* [f. HAPPY *a.* + -FY.] *trans.* To make happy. (Now unusual.)

1612 *SYLVESTER Trag. Hen. Gt.* 642 This Prince... One short Mis-hap for ever Happifies. 1656 *S. H. Gold. Law* 88 It will surely conduce to prolong your days, besides happyfying them. 1786 *I. PERKINS Poem* in H. R. Stiles *Binding* (1869) 99 To happyfy his life. 1837-40 *HALLIBURTON Clockm.* (1862) 79 If that don't happyfy your heart, then my name's not Sam Slick. 1892 *Spectator* 9 Apr.

497/1 Finding infants whom she could wash and dress and happily among the alleys and courts of the East-End.

Hence **Happified ppl. a.**

a 1853 *ROBERTSON Lect. II.* (1858) 63 Purged of the idea of... happified selfishness. 1895 *E. BURRITT Walk to Land's End* 461 This happified convention.

Happiless, a. rare. [erron. f. HAPPY *a.* + -LESS.] Void of happiness.

1618 *FIELD Amends for Ladies* iv. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XI. 144 Because man does not so, Shall we conclude his making happiless? 1870 *Daily News* 3 Nov., The hopeless, happiless condition of this poor girl.

Happily (hæ'pɪli), *adv.* Also 4-7 **happely**. [f. HAPPY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a happy manner.

1. By chance; perchance; = HAPPY. *arch.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pt. B. v.* 624 Þe dore closed... to kepe þee with-outen Happily an hundreth wyntre. a 1400 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 8/2 Fortassis, happilyche. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 109 Þat appily I be not greuid to deny God. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 493 Such as happily will demand, what reason this custome... hath. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N. iv. ii.* 7. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 91 Happily... they intended Neptune, or I know not what Devill. 1693 *Sir T. P. BLOUNT Nat. Hist.* 432 Happily there may not be so considerable Alterations in the gravity of the Atmosphere far off at Land. 1890 *I. TAYLOR Orig. Aryans* 18 The Iranian traditions may take us back for three, or happily, for four thousand years.

2. With or by good fortune; fortunately, luckily, successfully. (Now often in weakened sense, expressing that it is well that things are so.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2495 No gom migt hem finde, so happliche þei hem hidde. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE v.* 986 Schir Jhone the Grayme to thaim come happily. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 266 It chanced so happily the same time for the Englishmen that [etc.]. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. ii. 9, I am glad I came this way so happily. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 421 How happily several members of the Arcadian academy have succeeded. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 110 The case happily stands alone in his biography.

3. With successful or satisfactory adaptation to circumstances; aptly, fitly, appropriately; felicitously.

1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 168 She happily resteth with him, whom in her lifetime she so earnestly served. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* II. ii. 191 Thou art to wilde, to rude, and bold of voyce, Parts that become thee happily enough. 1634 *W. TIEMHVT tr. Balaac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 341 After those haue bin rightly conceived, they are as happily to bee expressed. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* I. i. § 20 Some (I will not say how happily) have conjectured, that [etc.]. 1774 *J. BRYANT Mythol.* I. p. xiii. Their chronology... coincides very happily with the accounts given by MOSES. 1840 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 412 Minds... happily constituted for the cultivation of science purely experimental. 1874 *GEO. ELIOT in Life* (1885) III. 235 A capital example of your happily-planned publication.

4. With mental pleasure or content.

In early instances difficult to distinguish from 2 and 3. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 788 To marry himself wherein he should never happily love. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* I. iii. 57 He writes How happily he lues, how well-belou'd. 1682 *NORRIS Hierocles* 134 Which they once happily enjoy'd. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 254 ¶ 3 A very loving Couple most happily paired. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* lxi. 19 So with Mallius happily Happy Julia weddeth. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 397 Those who would live happily should... do no wrong to one another.

Happiness (hæ'pɪnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being happy.

1. Good fortune or luck in life or in a particular affair; success, prosperity.

1530 *PALSGR.* 229/1 Happynesse, prosperité. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* I. i. 14 Wish me partaker in thy happiness, When thou dost meet good hap. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. v. i. § 2. 263 This also... was a part of her happiness; that she was neuer ouer-laid with too great warres at once. a 1704 *T. BROWN Sat. of Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 24 Whether... we follow them by the only force of natural happiness, or instinct. 1705 *BOSMAN Guinea* 277 It is a very great Happiness, and particular Providence of God, that the Sea and Rivers here seem... to contest. *Mod.* When in Switzerland I had the happiness to meet a friend whom I had not seen for many years.

b. in pl.

1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 36 Nature hath... heaped into this teritorie... all those delightful happinesses. 1678 *OTWAY Friendship in F.* 18 Ten thousand happinesses wait on you. 1739 *CIBBER Apol.* (1756) I. 69 It was therefore one of our greatest happinesses. 1885 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxviii. 2 Heaped up happinesses in the plural belong to that man who fears the Lord.

2. The state of pleasurable content of mind, which results from success or the attainment of what is considered good.

1591 *SPENSER Ruines of Time* 357 Like beast [that] hath no hope of happiness or bliss. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 26 To sowre your happiness, I must report The Queene is dead. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 621 Let it suffice thee that thou know'st Us happy, and without Love no happiness. 1725 *WATTS Logic* II. v. § 3 Happiness consists in the attainment of the highest and most lasting natural good. 1734 *POPE Ess. Man* iv. 1 Oh Happiness! our being's end and aim! Good, Pleasure, Ease, Content! what e'er thy name. 1851 *H. SPENCER Soc. Stat. Intro.* 5 Happiness signifies a gratified state of all the faculties. 1868 *BAIN Ment. & Mor. Sc.* III. i. § 8 Each one's happiness may be defined as the surplus gained when the total of pain is subtracted from the total of pleasure.

b. *Greatest happiness of the greatest number*, as a principle of moral and political action: first enunciated by Hutcheson 1725, thence taken into Italian 'la massima felicità nel maggior numero'

by Beccaria *Dei Delitti e delle Pene* (Monaco, 1764) 4 (English translation 1766); thence in Priestley 1768, and Bentham 1776; at the instance of Gen. P. Thompson, 1829, shortened to 'greatest happiness principle', 'rule of greatest happiness'.

1725 HUTCHESON *Ideas Beauty & Virtue* iii. § 8. 164 That Action is best which accomplishes [1726 procures] the greatest Happiness for the greatest Numbers; and that worst, which in like manner occasions Misery. 1768 PRIESTLEY *Ess. on Govt.* 1776 BENTHAM *Fragm. on Govt.* Wks. 1843 X. 142. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 130 The latest improvement, therefore, of the philosopher [Bentham] is to dismiss the superfluous 'greatest number', and declare that the just object of politics and morals, is simply 'the greatest happiness'. And the accessory proposition is, that the greatest aggregate of happiness must always include the happiness of the greatest number. *Ibid.* 240 The rule of the greatest happiness evidently includes the motive. 1834 *Ibid.* III. 118 But these [ascetics] too, were pursuers of the Greatest-Happiness Principle... after a sort. 1894 B. KIDD *Soc. Evolut.* x. (1895) 290 'The greatest happiness of the greatest number — long a prominent doctrine in English politics.'

3. Successful or felicitous aptitude, fitness, suitability, or appropriateness; felicity.

1590 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 191. *Clau.* He is a very proper man. *Princ.* He hath indeed a good outward happiness. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 213 How pregnant (sometimes) his Replies are? A happiness That often Madnesse hits on. 1635 N. R. CAMDEN'S *Hist. Eliz.* III. 361 The charge of the whole fleet she committed to Charles Howard of Effingham... of whose happiness she had a very good persuasion. A 1668 DENHAM in *Guardian* No. 164 ¶ 3 There being certain graces and happinesses peculiar to every language. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Cowley* Wks. II. 23 He... reduces it from strength of thought to happiness of language. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. i. Possessing no vigour of language, and gifted with no happiness of expression.

Happing, *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. HAP v. 1 + -ING.] The action of the verb HAP¹; in quot., Fortune.

?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 398 Here es the hope of my hele, my happinge of armes!

Happing, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. HAP v. 2 + -ING.] a. The action of the verb HAP²; covering up. b. *concr.* A covering; a coverlet, quilt, rug.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter Canticles* 510 pou rest him all be happinge þat he had of bi chosen men. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/1 Happinge, or hyllynge. 1503 in *Nicolas Test. Vetust.* (1826) I. 450 Stufte of bedding, a quilt happing... a square happing, white and black... a chike happing. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 134 How fraile a Carckase... is shrouded under so gorgeous Happings. 1893 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 23/2 Her head smothered in the bed-happings.

† **Happious**, *a. Obs.* rare. 1. [f. HAP sb. 1, or HAPPY a., after words of Fr. origin in -OUS.] Fortuitous; 'chancy'.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. x. This worlde... governed, not with unstedfast or happyous thing, but with rules of reson.

Happy (*hæ'pi*), *a.* [f. HAP sb. 1 + -Y.]

† 1. Coming or happening by chance; fortuitous; chance. *Obs. rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* v. Prolog. 3 The wery hunter to fynd his happy pray. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. II. 258 Any happy concourse of Atoms.

2. Having good 'hap' or fortune; lucky, fortunate; favoured by lot, position, or other external circumstance.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 121 Wys men sayis he is happy That be othir will him chasty. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11217 He is happy, þat a harme hastily amendes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 226/2 Happy, fortunatus. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 376 Happy he was, tuk fysche haboundane. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 7 Happy man happy dote. c 1578 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* lxxvii. Wks. 1869 I. 166 He... Weenes yet at last to make a happye hande By bloudie warre. 1719 DE FOE *Crisoe.* I. xi. I was so happy as not to be thereabouts at that time. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 495 The happy seat of liberty, plenty, and letters. 1895 L. J. SMITH in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 692/1 A testator in the happy position of having... really both in Lancashire and in America.

† B. Blessed, beatified. *Obs.* Of happy memory, a phrase conventionally applied to the deceased.

1526 TINDALE *Yas.* I. 25 He shalbe happy in his dede. c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* v. 3 Happi be ye beggars in sprijt. 1604 E. G. D'ACOSTA'S *Hist. Indies* I. iv. 15 As the happy Chrysostome hath learnedly spoken. 1611 BIBLE *Johu* xiii. 17 If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye doe them. 1693 *Humours Town* 69 To the Assigns of Tom. Saffold, of happy Memory. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 84 Prettier than Dony of Happy Memory.

3. Characterized by or involving good fortune; fortunate, lucky; prosperous; favourable, propitious. (Now used only in certain collocations, in which there is association with senses 4 or 5.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1334 Continuel happy commyng Of worldly gudes, es a takenyng Of þe dampnacion þat sal be. 1434 MISYNN *Mending of Life* xli. 130 A loyfull hap & happy ioy. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvii. 157 It was happy for them that the wether was so fayre. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 378 What king in his adventures hath had more happye successe? 1624 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 2 In lesse then one houre... we enjoyed a happye blast. 1734 W. SHELGRAVE *Guinea* 277 It proved very happy for me. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxvii. 489 When one of those happy accidents occurs. 1861 DICKENS *Gl. Expect.* xi. 'This is my birthday, Pip'. I was going to wish her many happy returns.

4. Having a feeling of great pleasure or content of mind, arising from satisfaction with one's circumstances or condition; also in weakened sense: Glad, pleased.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Frois.* II. clxxxvii. [clxxxiv.] 572 Ther-

fore it is an olde proverbe: he is nat poore y^e is happy. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 145 Better be happy then wise. 1635 SHIRLEY *Coronat.* v. Heaven created him, To make her happy. a 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 5 Resolved to leav. England since he could not be happy in it. a 1732 GAY *Songs & Ball.* *New Song on New Similes* (1784) II. 117 Full as an egg was I with glee, And happy as a king. 1773 in *Wilkes' Corr.* (1805) IV. 161, I am happy at your liking Eastbourn so well. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* I. vi. (1830) 15 In strictness, any condition may be denominated happy, in which the amount or aggregate of pleasure exceeds that of pain. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xi. We will do all we can to make you happy. 1891 O. W. HOLMES *Lett.* Oct. I am glad to hear that you are well and busy, which is, I think, the same as being happy.

5. Successful in performing what the circumstances require; apt, dexterous; felicitous.

Happy dispatch: see DISPATCH, HARA-KIRI.

a 1340 *Cursor M.* 3505 (Fairf.) He was happy to gammys sere Of beste of wode of fowels of riuier. ?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3878 Hardyeste of hande, happyeste in armes. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Ek. M. Aurel.* (1546) C viij. He was apt and happy in armes. 1541 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 34 Have you the Tongues? 1541 My youthfull traiale, therein made me happy. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 338 Our English Translators have not been very happy in their Version of this Passage. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Convers.* Intro. 3 One Gentleman is happy at a Reply; another excels in a Rejoinder. 1884 G. SHAW-LEFEVRE in *10th Cent.* Jan. 37 The artist... has been most happy in depicting the parents reposing in death.

b. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by fitness for the circumstance or occasion; appropriate, fitting, felicitous.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4677 (Fairf.) Þoru is his awen happy [v. rr. scel-wis-wis] rede He filled wiþ wine þat guyte and rede. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen.* VI. III. II. 18 Saint Dennis bless this happy Stratagem. 1596 — *1 Hen.* IV. v. iv. 162 If a lye may do thee grace He gild it with the happiest tearme I have. 1662 STIRLINGH. *Orig. Sac.* I. i. § 8 The happy use the Primitive learned Christians made of all those passages. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. i. A most happy thought. 1779 COWPER *Lett.* 21 Sept. The situation is happy, the gardens elegantly disposed. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 82 His definition appears to me far from happy. 1862 MILL *Utilit.* 84 This happy thought was considered to get rid of the whole difficulty. 1879 MC CARTHY *Owen Times* II. xxix. 391 No comparison could be more misleading or less happy. *Mod.* No happier reply could have been given.

6. *collog. humorous.* Slightly drunk; 'elevated'. 1770 *Genil. Mag.* XL. 559 To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow... under the effects of good fellowship, it is said that he is... Happy. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxx. An opportunity of making himself a 'little happy'.

7. *Comb.* as happy-hearted, -making, -tempered. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars Poems* (1717) 208 Yet happy-happes Day, blest ill-host Breath, Both for our better Fortune, and your own! c 1630 MILTON *Time* 18 Him, to whose happy-making sight... When once our heavenly-guided soul shall climb. 1858-61 J. BROWN *Horae Sub.* (1863) 163 A singularly happy, and happy-making man. *Ibid.* *Miss Stirling Graham* (1882) 173 She retained to the last her happy-heartedness. 1864 E. H. W. SONN. *a Poems, Longest & Shortest.* 'O summer day! so soon away!' The happy-hearted sigh and say.

† **Happy**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To render happy.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* vi. That use is not forbidden usery Which happies those that pay the willing lone. 1600-26 *Bretton's Pasquill's Message* iii. While only Truth... Hapeth the Heart, and makes the Soule divine. 1632 HEYWOOD and Pt. *Iron Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 419 We are happyed euer.

† **Happy-be-lucky**, *adv. Obs.* = next.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 40 We must tuck forward: happy be luckie. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. x. Happy be lucky, 'tis all a case.

Happy-go-lucky, *adv., a. (and sb.).*

a. *adv.* Just as it may happen; as luck will have it; haphazard.

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* I. i. You have your twenty guineas in your pocket for helping me into my service; and, if I get into Mrs. Martha's quarters, you have a hundred more—if into the widow's, fifty—happy-go lucky! 1699 SIR T. MORGAN *Progr. France* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 642 The Redcoats cried, 'Shall we fall on in order, or happy-go-lucky?' 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 238 Hittee Missee, happy-go lucky, as the blind Man kill'd the Crow. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 272 Messrs. Hubbards resisted (the action) on the plea of having sold him 'happy-go lucky' (meaning the purchaser was to take him with all faults, for better for worse.)

b. *adj.* Of persons or their actions: Taking things as they happen to come; easy-going.

1856 READE *Never too late* xv. The first thing was to make Carter think and talk, which he did in the happy-go-lucky way of his class. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* VI. 241 There were never such comfortable, easy-going, happy-go-lucky people. 1880 'T. McGRATH' *Pict. fr. Irel.* 7 Forced habits of industry not natural to the happy-go-lucky Celt.

c. *Sb. a.* A happy-go-lucky person. b. Happy-go-lucky quality or character.

1831 H. MELVILLE *White-Jew* xxvii. 128 A happy-go-lucky; neither craven nor valiant. 1893 S. POPE in *Times*, There had been a good deal of 'happy-go-lucky' in the manner in which the election was conducted.

Hence **Happy-go-luckysm**, *nonce-wd.*

1889 LD. DESART *Little Chatelaine* II. xxiv. 136 The atmosphere of happy-go-luckysm she had come into.

Haprune, *obs. form* of APRON.

14. *Voc.* in Wr. *Wülcker* 770/7 *Hec limas*, a haprune.

† **Haps**, *adv. Obs.* Also 6 **happes**. [f. HAP sb. 1, with adverbial -s: cf. PERHAPS.] 'By hap', haply, perhaps, perchance.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Cij b. Who so snatcheth up follies, too greedilic may happes prove a wittome whiles he fisheth for finer witte. 1595 — *1. Penitence* (ed. 2) Ep. to Printer Aij. I might haps (half a year hence) write the returne of the Knight of the Post from Hell. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 94 It may haps be objected on the other part, That [etc.].

Haps(e, Happs, obs. forms of HASP.

Ha'p'worth, contracted f. HALFPENNYWORTH.

Haqueton, *obs.* *exc. Hist.* Forms: 5 hacton, 5-9 haqueton, 6 hooton, hugtoun, 6-7 haketon(e, ho(e)queton, 9 hauqueton, hawketon, 6- hacqueton; see also ACTON. [A later modification of ME. *aketon*, ACTON (q.v.), after OF. *hoqueton*, *hacton*, F. *hoqueton*.]

A stuffed jacket or jerkin worn under the mail; a jacket of leather or the like plated with mail: = ACTON.

a 1400 *Occlavian* 878 When he on Florent hacton caste. c 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 16 He percid hit and the hauberk and the haqueton. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Frois.* I. cccxix. 734 Hocquetons and gantletes of steele. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 91 His Hugtoun was of Crammesie veluet. 1599 THYNSSE *Animadv.* (1875) 31 'Haketon' is a sleeveless lackett of plate for the warre, couered with anye other stuffe. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. vii. 65, I am... weary of wearing... Hocquetons. 1820 SCOTT *Juanhoe* xxviii. To see the gore trickle down his rich embroidered hacqueton. 1830 JAMES DARNLEY *xxxi*. He was dressed in a hacqueton, or close jacket of buff leather.

Har, *obs. form* of HAIR, HEB (*her, their*), HIGHER, HOAR; var. of HAAR, HARRE.

Haracana, *harancane*, early ff. HURRICANE.

Harach, *var.* of HARATCH.

† **Harageous**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 haraious, -iows, hareious, harageous. [perh. repr. an OF. **arageux*, related to *aragier* to become furious, *aragie* furious, *aragement*, *aragerie*, *aragison*, rage, fury.] Stern, cruel, violent.

?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1645 They hye to be holte, thes harageous knyghttez. *Ibid.* 1834 The hethene harageous kynge appone the hette lygez. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/1 Haraiows, or sterne... *austerus, rigidus*. 14. *Medulla*. MS. Cant. in *Promp. Parv.* 227 note, *Immanis*, haraiows, grete, cruelle or dredefulle.

Hence † **Harageously** *adv. Obs.*, cruelly.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 76 When þou hast dysdeyn of symple folk... & bareously takyst on wyth hem.

|| **Hara-kiri** (*hā-rā-kī-ri*). Also corruptly *hara-kari*, *hurry-curry*. [Japanese (colloquial and vulgar), f. *hara* belly + *kiri* cut. (The more elegant expression is said to be *seppuku*.)] Suicide by disembowelment, as formerly practised by the higher classes in Japan, when in circumstances of disgrace, or under sentence of death. Also called (by Englishmen) *happy dispatch*: see DISPATCH sb. 4. Also *transf.*

1856 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 460 (title) Hara-kari of Japan. 1859 *Times* 18 Aug. 10 These officers no longer perform hara-kari, or in other words disembowel themselves, rather than survive the disgrace of admitting foreigners. 1862 HOLMES *Hunt after Captain in Old Vol. of Life* (1891) 58 He will very commonly consent to the thing asked, were it to commit hara-kari. 1871 A. B. MITFORD *Old Japan* II. 195 The ceremony of hara-kiri was added afterwards in the case of persons belonging to the military class being condemned to death. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 17 Mar. 4 The Liberal Unionist party... will hesitate long before committing 'hara-kari' in that fashion. 1888 J. L. ATKINSON in *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 7 June, Hara-kiri, the Japanese method of self-destruction in the baronial days, was practiced only by the Samurai, who were the two-sworded retainers of the barons or Dai-miyos. Hara-kiri is rarely if ever heard of as being done in Japan nowadays.

Hara (*Id*), *harat*, *obs. forms* of HERALD.

Haram, *var.* of HAREM.

Harangue (*hāræ'n*), *sb.* Forms: 5 arang, 7 har(r)ange, harang, 8 harrangue, 7- harangue. [In Scottish writers from c 1450: in Eng. after 1600: a. OF. *arange* (14-15th c.), *harangue* (16th c.), ad. med. L. *harena* in same sense, It. *aringa*, Pr., Sp. *aranga*; cf. It. *aringo* place of declamation, arena, etc. Referred by Diez to OHG. *hring*, MHG. *ring*, ring, circle of auditors, spectators, etc., arena.] A speech addressed to an assembly; a loud or vehement address, a tirade; formerly, sometimes, a formal or pompous speech.

a 1450 *Ratis Raving* I. 243 To tell the al how mycht befall, To lang arang men wald it call. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Oratio*, a praier, a harang, speeche. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 2. 32 Sweetely touched with eloquence and perswasion of Bookes, of Sermones, of haranges. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 313 All who heard his grave Harangue. 1611 COTGR., *Sermon*.. an Harang, or Oratio, made vnto the people. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 86 He made a long harangue about that horrid Act. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 32 ¶ 2 Mr. President began an Harangue upon your Introduction to my Epistle. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* II. 112 Telemachus, intemperate in harangue. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess. (1854) 298 He uttered his spirit-stirring harangues. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 219 He called an assembly... and made a harangue in vindication of his past conduct.

b. *Comb.*, as *harangue-maker*, one who makes a harangue; *spec.* the speaker or chairman in the old Scottish parliament.

1560 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 127 Harangue-maker. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* II. App. 141 His lieutenant for this time, is chosen speaker of the parliament, or harangue-maker as these men call it.

Harangue, v. Also 8 *haranguer*. [a. F. *haranguer* (15-16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), 'to make an Oration; to preach or speak long vnto', Cotgr.]

1. *intr.* To make an address or speech to an assembly; to deliver a harangue; to declaim.

1660 EVELYN *Mem.* 4 July, I heard Sir Samuel Tuke harangue to the House of Lords. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 67 ¶ 19 Such as harangue in Pulpits. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi. My wife. undertook to harangue for the family. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) II. 14 There is no subject, which men in general like better to harangue on than politics. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 437 Haranguing against each other, moving votes of censure.

2. *trans.* To address in a harangue; to make a formal public speech to.

1682 WOOD *Life* 31 May, Thence to the Physick Garden where Dr. (Robert) Morison harangued him [the Moorish ambassador]. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* 4 F. II. xliii. 591 He often harangued the troops. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 119 Heard the voice of T. R. . . haranguing the mob. 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 553 In the sixteenth century ambassadors were obliged to harangue princes in Latin.

b. To urge out of or into by haranguing.

1678 MARVELL *Wks.* II. 307 (R.) The author. . . endeavoured to harangue up the nation into fury against tender consciences. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 128 The Doctor . . harangues them out of the little Sense they have.

Hence *Haranguing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1708 R. O. in *Hearne's Collect.* 24 Jan. (O. H. S.) II. 91 Y^e Haranguing Tribe y^e fills y^e dignities in y^e Church. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 435 His talent at haranguing. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) I. 158 The haranguing style to which Plato was in general so averse.

Haranguer (hæ'raŋgɜː). [f. *prec. vb.* + *ER* 1.] One who harangues or addresses an assembly; a noisy declaimer.

1668 DAVENANT *To the Noble Widow* Wks. (1673) 306 More Brains then would serve the head of a Giant Or all the Haranguers of Paris and London. 1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achil.* 509 With them join'd all th' haranguers of the throng, That thought to get preferment by the tongue. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 397 Those haranguers of the mob. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* I. 430 To look the petulant little haranguer in the face.

Haras (hæ'rās, ||arā). Now treated as Fr. Forms: 4 *harace*, 4, 9 *harras*, 5 *hareys*, *harrasse*, (*harage*), 6 *harres*, *harreise*, *harrage*, 7 *harace*, *harrase*, 4- *haras*. [a. OF. *haras* (12th c.), later *haras* 'horses and mares kept only for breed' (Cotgr.), in med.L. *haracium*, of uncertain origin; Diez suggests relationship to Arabic *faras* horse.] An enclosure or establishment in which horses and mares are kept for breeding; hence, † a stud, breed, or race of horses (*obs.*).

1292 BRITTON III. vii. § 5 As vaches et a genices et as harasces des jument et des poleyns en boys. 1300 *Land Cokayne* 35 in E. E. P. (1862) 157 Nother harace, nother stode. 13. *Guy Warr.* (A.) 5710 As wicked coltes out of haras. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 840 This craft in gentyl haras is to charge. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxii. 55 (Jam.) Ane harayge . . he had gud, That had swyke twelf in an hous of haras that stant be the wey. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 127 Who setteth by a ragged, a restle or ill favoured colte, because that the harreise, wherof that kinde is comen . . wanne the price of rennyng at the game of Olympys? 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 306 A mare of a good harage. 1602 — *Cornwall* 24 a. Nature denying a great harace. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav.* France 54 Supporting a wretched haras (stud). 1887 *Times* 24 Dec. 10/1 The foreign haras which were established . . in various countries on the Continent created a most serious drain upon our resources in this country. 1810 10/2 The establishment of a Government haras, or breeding station.

Harass (hæ'rās), *v.* Also 7 *harrase*, *har(r)-asse*, 7-8 *harrass*. [a. F. *harrasser* (1562 in Godef.) 'to tire or toyle out, to spend or weaken, wearie or wear out by outeryoing; also, to vex, disquiet, importune, harrie, hurrie, turmoil, torment' (Cotgr.); perh. a derivative form of OF. *harer* to set a dog on.]

† 1. *trans.* To wear out, tire out, or exhaust with fatigue, care, trouble, etc. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1626 BACON (J.) These troops came to the army but the day before, harassed with a long and wearisome march. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Harasse*. . . to tire or toyl out, to spend or weaken, weary, or wear out. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 214 When athirst, restrain 'em from the Flood; Their Bodies harass, sink 'em when they run. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* v. i. Nature oppres'd, and harass'd with care, Sinks down to rest. 1790 W. GIBSON *Diet. Horus* x. (1731) 150 After they [horses] have been harass'd, and gone through their assigned Tasks . . they should be rid gently out of the Manage. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 37 They are so harassed with labour, and their wages so small.

† 2. To harry, lay waste, devastate, plunder. *Obs.* 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 65 Burnt and harrazed the Countrie. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C. Warres* 261 While they harassed the Fields. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 137 Parties which Harassed and Plundered and Burnt all the Country. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 198 The Danish War . . very cruelly harassed this Land.

3. To trouble or vex by repeated attacks. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 63 (R.) To harassse and wearie the English, they did vpon all advantages set vpon them with their light-horse. 1727 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. VOL. V.

1755 II. 1. 183 The Britains . . daily harassed by cruel inroads from the Picts. 1783 *Police Trav.* 77 The new settlers had . . no enemy to harass them. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 343 The Argives continued . . to harass the Epidaurians with repeated incursions. 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* i. (1875) 8 The Indians unceasingly harassed their march.

4. To trouble, worry, distress with annoying labour, care, perplexity, importunity, misfortune, etc.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Harasse*. also to vex, disquiet, etc. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 158 Alarmed and harassed by Earthquakes. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 166 The griefs that harass the distress'd. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) III. vi. iii. 475 A mind harassed by the perplexing state of affairs. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xix. 22 Vext with lawyers and harass'd with debt.

transf. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antig.* i. i. § 4 When it [the ground] should be harassed by their labour, it should bring forth some of its fruits.

5. *techn.* To scrape or rub.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 93 To soften the skins after dyeing, they are harassed by a knife, the point of which is curved upwards.

Hence *Harassed* *ppl. a.* (whence *Harassedly* *adv.*); *Harassing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (whence *Harassingly* *adv.*). Also *Harassable a.*, capable of being harassed. *Harasser*, one who or that which harasses. *Harassery* (*nonce-wd.*), harassing action.

1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* i. xiv, She . . knew where his 'harassable points were and how to irritate them. 1693 CHAS. DRYDEN tr. *Juvenal*, Sat. vii. (1697) 178 Whether he should . . into Quarters put his 'harass'd Men. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 217 Not . . a seat whereon to rest our harassed limbs. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS in *Croker Papers* I. xii. 359 His successor . . passed a harassed life. 1891 *Harper's Weekly* 19 Sept. 710/2 On the edge of life, fighting anxiously, 'harassingly', for a foothold. 1707 *London*. Gas. No. 4322/1 Fire and Sword, the too too fatal 'Harassers of these bordering Places. 1805 G. ELLIS *Spec. E. E. Rom.* I. 23 (R.) Unnumbered harassers Of the Fleet and Scots. 1834 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 10 Dec. (1884), Well may you talk of 'harassing cares'. The first that I dread for you are the personal 'harasseries of individual pretenders. 1689 DILLINGHAM *Myst. Iniq. Anatomised* 35 The 'harassing, spoiling, and imprisonment of the Nonconformists. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 238 To be set free from the harassing of indwelling evils. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* i. vii. 137 You must have had . . an extremely 'harassing day, Sir. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. ix. 389 The harassing attacks of the nimble Welsh. 1822 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCIX. 290 The roads became 'harassingly bad. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Mar. 417 Schumann literature . . has become almost harassingly voluminous.

Harass, sb. [f. *prec. vb.*] Harassment.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 66 This late harass of us by a more than Gottish and Vandallique fire. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xliii. 286 The harasses and doubts under which I have laboured. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. xi, The daily harass, and the fight delay'd. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casabon* 31 He struggles, all through a life of harass, to have his time for himself.

Harassment (hæ'rāsmənt). [f. *HARASS v.* + *-MENT*.] The action of harassing, or the fact of being harassed; vexation, worry.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxix. 126 The perpetual harassments which the Tartars usually give a regular army. 1806 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 146 The harassment of these applications. 1893 BEATRICE HARRADEN *Ships Night* (1894) 6 A face . . pathetic because of its undisguised harassment.

|| **Haratch**. Also *harach*, *haratsh*. The same as *CARATCH*, the poll-tax levied by the Turks on their Christian subjects.

1745 R. POCOCKE *Trav.* in Pinkerton *Voy.* (1811) X. 729 (Stanf.) The galleys go out every summer round the islands to collect the harach or Christian poll tax. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xx. note, 'Rayahs',—all who pay the capitation tax, called the 'Haratch'. 1884 W. CARR *Montenegro* 27 note, To escape the haratch and the tribute of children.

Harateen: see *HARRATEEN*.

Harauld, *obs.* form of *HEBALD*.

Harbager, *be(n)ger*, *obs.* ff. *HARBINGER*.

Harbar, *-ber*, *obs.* forms of *HARBOUR sb.* and *v.*

Harbarie, *var.* of *HARBOURY*, *Obs.*

Harbarry, *var.* of *HERBARY*.

Harbegeon, incorrect form of *HABERGEON*.

† **Harbergage, herbergage**. *Obs.* Forms:

4-5 *herber*, *herbur*, *herby*, (4 *harbi*), 5 *herbergh*, *herbe*, *herba*, *harbergage*, (*harbergach*), 5-6 *herbi*, 6 *erbigage*, (*herbadge*). [a. ONF. *herbergage* (*herbeg'h*), *herbag*, *heberg*, *harbergage*, = Central OF. *herberjage* (*herbaj*, *heberge*, *harbery*), f. *herberge*, *herberger*, in ONF. *herberghe*, *gue*, *herbergier*, *beguier*: see *HARBINGER*.]

1. Lodging, entertainment.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's Prol.* 5 This Millere hadde a sharpe conclusion Vpon his argument of herbergage [v. rr. *harbigage*, *herburgel*]. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 97 This is the same Julyan, that men clepe to for gode Herbergage [Roxb. xi. 48 *gude herbery*]. a. 1420 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1264 Withe a riche hoost he toke his herbergage. 1430-40 LYDGE. *Bochas* vi. xi. (1554) 155 b, Such . . Should of custome have their herbergage In that cite. 1439 W. BYNGHAM in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. Intro. 56 For the free herbergage of poure scolers of gramer. c. 1445 *Ibid.* 54 He hyrd hym loginge for his scolers and for harbergach of his stor and hustimentes for his howsholde. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 74 Making herbigage there by the space of iiij dayes.

2. Place of lodging or entertainment; inn.

13. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* 626/8 His Innes & his orchardus . . Halles, & herbergages, heij vpon heit. 141400

Morte Arth. 2475 Hyes to the herbergage thare the kyngge houys. *Ibid.* 3014 At the herbergage. c. 1475 *Partenay* 1017 Every man went to hys erbigage.

† **Harberger**, earlier form of *HARBINGER*.

† **Harbergery, herbergery**. *Obs.* Forms:

4 *herbergery* (e, i) (e, *herbergery*, -ie, *herbergery*, -borgerie, (*harbergary*), 4-5 *herbe*, *harburgery*. [a. OF. *herbergier* (*herbergier*, *hebergier*, *habergier*, etc.), f. *herbergere* *HARBINGER*, *herbergier* to lodge: see *HARBINGER v.* and -*ERY* 1 b.]

1. Lodging, entertainment.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10106 Parfore makeþ he none herbergerye. c. 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 203 At þe dangu þat nyght he tok his herbergier. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 1709 (Fairf.) His herbergary sal be in helle. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiv. 32 He ladde hym into the hows of herbergerye [1388 the ynne]. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* v. ix. (Rolls) V. 403 Oon to be biishop and his meyne to fynde harburgy [v. rr. *herbergerye*, *herbergerye*].

2. Place of lodging or entertainment; inn.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8286 Make þam a riche herbergeri [v. rr. *herbageri*, *herbergery*, *wonyng*]. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxii. 11 Where is the herbergerie [1388 *chaumbre*] where I schal ete pask with my discipulis? 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 99 The splen is to malencoly Assigned for herbergery. c. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1760 At thys burges hows he toke hur downe, There was hur harburgerie.

Harbergh, *-berow* (e, etc., *obs.* ff. *HARBOUR*.

Harberie, *-ry*: see *HARBOURY* -*BBY*, *sb.* and *v.*

Harbert, *obs.* form of *HALBERT*.

Harbeshier, *-biger*, *obs.* ff. *HARBINGER*.

Harbin. A local name of the COAL-FISH (*Merlangus carbonarius*), at a certain age.

1806 NEILL *Town Orkney*, etc. 209 (Jam.) The appearance of the coal-fish varies much with its age: hence a new series of provincial names. In Orkney it is 1. a sillock; 2. a cooth; 3. a harbin; 4. a cudden; and 5. a sethe. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1841) II. 251. 1861 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 84.

Harbinge (hā'bindʒ), *v.* Forms: a. 5-7 *herberge*, 5 *herbig*; β. 6, 9 *harbinge*, 7 *herbinge*. [ME. *herberge*, *herbig*, a. OF. *herbergier*, *herbigier* (3rd sing. pr. *herberge*, *-big*): see next, and cf. *HARBOUR v.*]

† 1. a. *trans.* To lodge. b. *intr.* (for *refl.*, as in OF.). To take up one's quarters. *Obs.*

c. 1475 *Partenay* 1313 And their ooste myght see ful fast herbiging. 1515 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* iv. 35 b/1 A wyse man . . that was herberged a nyght in his house. 1561 *Stow Eng. Chron.*, *Universities* x. (R. Supp.) For the reuerence and eminence of the personages therein harbinged. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 91 One Master Bradburys, where the late deceased Countesse of Darbie was then harbinged. 1601 F. TATE *Houset. Ord. Edw. II.* § 56 (1876) 42 They shal . . make the liuere of hay for horses herberged out of the court. a. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem.* IV. T. (1618) 30 The creature and the Creator, which if they were well herbinged should not haue lien so neere together.

2. [*nonce-use* from *harbingier*.] *trans.* To be a harbingier of, to announce beforehand.

1868 WHITMAN *Sel. Poems, Starting* fr. *Paumanok* 17 The future of the States I harbinge. 1897 *Mem. F. O. Morris* 83 Harbinging the return.

Harbinger (hā'bindʒɜː), *sb.* Forms: a. 2-7 *herberger* (e, 4 *herborgere*, 4-7 *herbergeour*, 5 *herberjour*, -owre, 5-7 *herberjour*, -barjour, 6 *her*, *harburger*, 6-7 *harberger*, -geour. β. 5-6 *herbeger* (e, *harbyger*, *herbejour*, 6 *herbe*, *herbigour*, *harbig*, *herbag*, -beshier. γ. 5 *herbengar*, 5-8 *herbenger*, 6 *herbynger*, 6-7 *herbingier*, *harbenger*, 6- *harbingier*, (6 *arbingier*). [Early ME. *herbergere* and *herbergeour*, a. OF. *herbergere* (-*begiere*, *habergiere*), in obl. case *herbergeour* (-*geour*, -*geour*, -*jur*, *heb*, *hab*)-one who provides shelter or lodgings (= med.L. *herbergiātor*, *herbergiātor*), agent-n. from vb. *herbergier* (-*bagier*, -*begier*, -*bager*, -*bigier*, *har*-) to provide lodgings for (= med.L. *herbergiāre*), f. OF. *herberge* = med.L. *heri*, *herberga* lodging, quarters (for an army, etc.), a. OHG. and OLG. *heriberga* lit. 'shelter for an army', f. *hari*, *heri*, host, army + *-berga* (= OE. -*berg*, -*beorg*) protection, shelter, f. *bergan* to protect. Already in OHG. this word had been extended from the original military sense, to mean 'place of entertainment, lodging': see *HARBOUR*. The form *herbegere*, occurring in OF. and ME., was in the latter changed to *herbenger*, whence, with *har* for *her* (as also sometimes in OF.), the current *harbinger*: cf. *passenger*, *messenger*, *wharfinger*. See also *HARBOURER*.]

† 1. One who provides lodging; an entertainer, a host; a HARBOURER. *Common herberger*, a common lodging-house keeper. *Obs.*

a. c. 1175 *Langt. Hom.* 143 Þe herber[ger], þe polemode, þe elmesfulle . . sculen beon cleoped on þe fader riht halwe. 1340 *Ayene*. 39 Robberes and kuede herbergers [MS. *herbergers*] þet berobbeþ þe pilgrimes ar þe marchons. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xvi. 23 Gayus, my herborgere [1388 *oost*] greetith þou wel. c. 1440 *Prompt. Paru.* 235/2 Herberiwre, hospiciarius. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 26 Comon herburgers in the same cite and in the subbarbes . . as well as oder comon harburgers free and of the same franchises.

β. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 500 Gronyng and Gruchyng, hir herbeours . . tellen hir, erliche and late, That Deth stonidh armed at hir gate. *Ibid.* 7585 With sory dapp to youre

bihove, Am I to day youre herberge! Go, herber yow elleswhere than here.

2. One sent on before to purvey lodgings for an army, a royal train, etc.; a purveyor of lodgings; in *pl.*, an advance company of an army sent to prepare a camping-ground; a pioneer who prepares the way. *Hist. and arch.* † *Knight Harbinger*: an officer in the Royal Household (the office was abolished in 1846).

a. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 899 The fame anon thurgh out the town is born. By herbergeours [v.r. -jours], that wenten hym biforn. † a. 1400 *Morie Arth.* 2448 Thane come be herbarious, harageous knyghtez. 1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Harberger, *fournier du roy*. a. 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 64 His harbergers passing byfore to provide lodgings for his trayne.

b. 1460 *Paston Lett.* No. 357 I. 595 The Harbyger of my Lord of Marche. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xxviii, Tenne ther cam the herbergeours from kyng Arthur for to herborowe hym and his knynges. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Up-londyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. liii, Men must win the Marshall or els herberge With price or with prayer. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* (an. 5) (1809) 555 The English cariers that came with the Harbershers to take ground. toooke certayne wagons with beere and vitail. 1552 HULOET, Harbiger, to appoint lodgings for the traine of princes, *epistatemi*. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Pr. cv*, To them as herberge Lo Joseph sold to servitude.

γ. 1471 *Arriv. Edu. IV* (Camden) 27 Theyr herbergars were come afore them as ferre as Sudberrie. 1524 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 115 He shalle not sett his men too coynne upon the Kinges subjectes. . . but by bille made by the arbinger. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxviii. [cxxxiv.] 264 They had sent before their herbyngers to take vp their lodgynges. 1623 *tr. Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. xii. 185 Where the Harbinger had before marked the lodgings for Otho. 1635 N. R. CAMDEN *Hist. Ellis* iv. 567 The chief Magistrate. . . as an Harbinger appointing out their billet. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xii. (1743) 105 They have a gentleman harbinger to provide lodging for them. 1743 *List King's Officers above Stairs* ibid. II. 190 William Cowper, Esq.; Knight-Harbinger. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* IV. II. 25 Harbingers were sent before, to prepare quarters for all this train.

3. One that goes before and announces the approach of some one; a forerunner. Mostly in *transf.* and *fig.* senses, and in literary language.

a. 1350 *Hye way Spytel Hous* 834 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 60 These to our place have dayly herbergers.

γ. c. 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruitles Warre* (R.), Hope is har-binger of all mishap. 1630 MILTON *May Morning*, Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger, Comes dancing from the east, and leads with her The flowery May. a. 1638 *MEDR Wks.* III. (1672) 702 His Harbinger John had now finished his Message. 1705 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii, First came two harbingers with wands. Next a herald. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xxxvi, Proud harbinger of day. . . Fell chanticler! 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 359 The boding cry of the tree-toad, that harbinger of storm. 1874 H. AINSWORTH *Merry Eng.* I. iv, A harbinger, apparelled in the royal livery, had been sent on to announce the approach of the Princess. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 72 The prophet and harbinger of better days coming.

† 4. = HARBOURER 2. *Obs. rare.*

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 289 In Harbousing the Hart, the Huntsman or Harbinger must . . put his Hound before him, and beat the Outside of the Springs or Thickets.

5. Harbinger of spring. A small umbelliferous herb of North America, *Erigenia bulbosa*, which flowers in March in the Central States. In its tuberous root, twice ternate leaves, and small white flowers, it resembles the Earth-nut of Great Britain.

1868 ASA GRAY *Man. Bot. Northern U. S.* (ed. 5). Hence Harbinger-ship, the office or position of a harbinger. Harbinger (nonce-*ud.*), the act or function of a harbinger (in sense 3).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 242 Thou shalt go one hour before; and presently caused his head to be smitten off. An unhappy Harbinger-ship in regard of his Art. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* II. 46 They do not come in with the somewhat ostentatious usherment and harbingery, which for instance laid the even more splendid bursts of Jeremy Taylor open to the sharp sarcasm of South.

Harbinger, *v.* [f. prec. sb. (in sense 3).] *trans.* To act as a harbinger to; to announce, presage.

1646 G. DANIEL *Poems Wks.* 1878 I. 24 To Harbinger his learned name. 1662 COKAINE *Ovid* I. i, Before . . I for this untimely courtesy Make thee to harbinger my soul in death! 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* Poems I. 88 More bright than all the angel blaze That harbinger'd thy birth. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xviii. 299 The star that harbingers a glorious day. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* v. 131 Heralded and harbingered by smiles and greetings.

Harbor, var. spelling of HARBOUR.

Harborie: see HARBOURY.

† Harborough, -borow, etc. ME. forms of HARBOUR sb. and *v.*

† Harborous, *a.* *Obs.* Also 6 herber-, herbo(u)r-, harber-, harbour-, etc. [f. HARBOUR sb.¹, after words in -ous from French, e.g. *humorous*.]

1. Affording harbour or shelter; given to hospitality.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* iii. 2 A bishoppe must be . . honestly apparelled, harberous, apt to teache. — 1 *Pet.* iv. 9 Be ye herberous and that without grudging. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 38 An other sorte promyseth their howse to be herbourouse to the howsehold of fayth. a. 1613 OVERBURY *Observ. France* Wks. (1856) 237 Their nature, which is easie and harborous to strangers. 1632 VICARS *Virg. Æneid* 72 In this kinde harb'rous town.

2. Furnished with harbours or havens for ships.

[1589] FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* III. 49 That water at the first Was harborous to brode wide ships, now harborous to wains.] 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* I. 5 Her haven angled so about her harborous sound. 1641 HEVLIN *Help to Hist.* (1671) 266 A Countrey harborous on either side with commodious Havens. 1703 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. vii. (1852) 397 This is a well known sea, called Euxine, or harborous.

Harbory: see HARBOURY.

Harbour, harbor (hāubəi), sb.¹ Forms: a. 2 hereberze, herburze, -byrze, 3 herberze, 4 herborn, herbergh, -berw, -beruh, 4-5 herberwe, -berewe, -borewe, -borwe, -boruhe, -borou3, -borw, -burhe, -burgh(e), 4-6 herberow(e), -borow(e), 5 herbarwe, -barow, -barou, -bourgh, 5-6 herboroghe, -borough(e), 6 herberough, -bourough, -burrouh. B. 4 herbere, -bure, 4-5 -ber(e), 5-6 -bour(e). γ. 5 harburrew, 5-6 harbarow(e), -brough(e), 5-7 harborow(e), 6 harberowe, -bough, -borrow, -bourough, 6-7 harbrough(e). δ. 5 harbor, 6-7 harboure, 6- harbor, harbour, (7 harber). [Early ME. *hereberze* (e, *herberze*), corresp. to an OE. **hereberga*, f. *here* army, host + *-berga*, -e protection, shelter, not recorded, but found in the cognate langs., OHG. *heri*, *heri*, *herberga* (MHG. and mod.G. *herberge*), OLG. *heriberga* (MDu. *herberghe*, Du. *herberg*) all fem., ON. *herbergi* neuter (Sw. *herberge*). The ME. word has been assumed to be from Norse; but the phonology points rather to an OE. type (original, or perh. after the Norse). The subsequent history shows two lines of phonetic change, viz. the change of *her-* to *har-*, usual with *er-* before a consonant (as in *bark*, *barrow*, *hart*, *marsh*, and the pronunciation of *clerk*, *sergeant*, *Berkshire*, *Hertford*, etc.); and the weakening of the second element to *-ber*, *-bor*, *-bour*; the current *harbour* exhibits both of these changes. The late ME. form remains in place names, e.g. *Market Harborough*.]

1. Shelter, lodging, entertainment; sojourn, abode. a. c. 1350 *Homily* (Kluge *Lesch.* 72) Na synderlice on ðren herbyrge. c. 1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 Þe node habbeð 3iuen heom red, Mid herberge and mid fode. c. 1390 *Gen. & Ex.* 1392 If þe myste take Herberge to hire frendes sake[en]. 1382a *Wyclif Wisd.* xviii. 4 Withoute hurting of good herberwe [1388 herbere]. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Para.* T. 957 Neede of cloping and herberwe [v.r. herburgh, herborowe, herboruhe]. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 6 Graunt vs gode herborow his nyght. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. ix, They . . praid the lord of the castel of herburgh. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 If any persone . . geue any herborowe moneye or lodgeynge to any beggers. 1553 BRENDEN *C. Curvius* D. ij, That Alexander shoulde fynde no herborow [v.r. herberowe] there. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 166 Frendly voutsave him herburrouh.

β. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6153 Of herber grete nede I had, Vhe herberd me with her glad. 1388 *Wyclif Eclous.* xxix. 31 To seke herber [v.r. herberow] for hous in to hous. c. 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 2940 Whi thou her thi herber tane! 1538 BALE *Brefe Com.* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 207 Helpe alwayes the poore, with herbour, fode, and apparell. 1551 *Ord. St. Bartholomew's* Ejb in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xlv. 310 For the herbour and succour of the dere members of Christes body. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 9 To take herbour.

γ. c. 1410 LOVE *Bonaucet. Mirr.* vi. (1510) Civ. She . . asked harborowe in dyvers places. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 260 What crystyn man axithe harburrow here! 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 34 Lette them have harbourage. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* I. (1633) 62 Those cursed exactions of diet and harborow. 1598 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 115 Whosoever . . shall lodge or gyve harborow to any rogues. [Cf. *Market Harborough*.]

δ. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxv. 115 Whan I was a stranger and nedy of harboure. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) II. 289 Nobody takes them in, provides them harbor. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* III. i, All I desire of you is but harbor for a minute. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 148 Our great Want . . was Harbor and good Company. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 253 They serve for the Harbour . . of various Animals. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* II. 397 Give harbour in thy breast on no account To after-grudge or enmity. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xxvi, To harbour safe, and friendly care, That gives us rightful claim.

2. A place of shelter or sojourn; lodgings, quarters, resting-place; place of entertainment, inn; place of refuge, asylum. *Obs. exc. dial.*

Cold harbour, a place of shelter from the weather for wayfarers, constructed by the wayside. Hence, a frequent name of a locality, and in comb. *Cold Harbour Lane*.

a. c. 1300 *Havelok* 742 Þore were Of here herboru herborwed þere. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. x. 406 Holicherche, þat he[r]berwe is and goddes hous to saue. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 765, I saugh nat this year so myrie a compaignye Atones in this herberwe [v.r. herborowe, harborowe, herberw, herburhe] as is now. c. 1450 *Merlin* 539, Thi fonde nether hous ne herborowe. 1530 PALSGR. 230/2 Herboroghe, *logis*. a. 1637 B. JONSON *Discoveries* Wks. (Rldg.) 743/1 To have his arms set up in his last herborough.

β. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 448 With-in his awen moder body, Whar his herber with-in was dight. c. 1440 *Pecock Repr.* 523 Dyuerse Ostrics or Herbouris for to logge the more multitude.

γ. 1475 *Spr. lowe Degre* 179 Yf ye may no harbrouge se, Ye can ye lodge under a tre. 1530 PALSGR. 169 *Herberge*, an harborowe. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. v. 62, Thy harborow or Inne, or rather thy pryson. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvi. xli. 616 That the legions from out of their winter harbours, should there meete together.

δ. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 174/2 An Harbar, hospitium. 1570

LEVINS *Manip.* 222/36 Harboure, hospitium. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. l. 7 Fair harbour that them seems: so in they entred are. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 462 They will capitulate for their honour to go out of their harbour, with their pikes traild . . and in array. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 110 ¶ 2 Ivy and Elder-Bushes, the Harbours of several solitary Birds. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, Harbour, shelter, lodging.

† b. The 'house', mansion, or position of the sun or a planet in the zodiac. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 307 To ech of hem his tyme and his seson As thyrr herberwe [v.r. herberwe, harborowe, hebour] chaungeth lowe or heighe.

e. The covert or place of retreat of wild animals.

1576 FLEMING *tr. Cains' Eng. Dogs* in *Arb. Garner* III. 234 Terriers . . drie them out of their hollow harbours. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 310 Hee dreames of . . a Bucke lodged, or a Hart in harbor. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 74 They resort to those places as to their harbours or couerts. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. l. 289 When you intend to find out the Harbour or Layer of a Hart. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* vi. 103 The stag. When he has settled himself down he is said to be 'in harbour'.

d. *fig.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iv. 35 Fynde any quietnesse, or sure harborowe. 1591 R. W. TANCRED & GISMUNDA v. ii. in *Hazl. Doddsley* VII. 85 Ah, pleasant harborough of my heart's thought! 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 268 These saving Harbers. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* l. 11 In what vale Shall be my harbour?

3. A place of shelter for ships; spec. where they may lie close to and sheltered by the shore or by works extended from it; a haven, a port.

a. [c. 1205] LAV. 28878 Sexise men . . seileden to londe, And herberge token. Bi-geonde þere Humber. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 403 To rekene wel his tydes His stremes . . His herberwe and his moone, his lodemenage. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 11 Thei . . digged out herberowes, where their shippes might ride saulef to the storne.

β. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda* I j b, The Ports, Harbours, and Riuers, where he tooke in fresh water.

γ. a. 1547 SURREY *Æneid* iv. 53 Also the Sirtes, unfrendly harbroughe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 350 A byght or bay as though it were a harborowe. 1578 BOURNE *Invent.* 11 They must cheyne their Hauen or harborow. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 121 They put into the foresayde Harborough. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 302 A Harborow of great capacite, being in former times but an open bay.

δ. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxii. 126 b, Their harbour or hauen is verie good. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 119 They were not able to put into the Harbor. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 609 A Station safe for Ships, when Tempests roar, A silent Harbour, and a covered Shoar. 1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 23 Some of the men of war, then in the harbour. a. 1839 *FRANK Poems* (1864) II. 178 Like a wreck that is drifting to harbour, I come to thee, Lady, at last.

4. Glass-making. A large shallow trough-like box with handles or wheels used for holding the mixed ingredients or 'batch' and conveying them to the pot for fusion.

1891 *Sale Catal. Glass Wks. Stourbridge*, Seven mixing harbours. 1897 *Correspondent*, Each harbour of separate mixture is placed around the furnace before each pot for the purpose of filling.

5. attrib. and Comb. (in sense 3), as harbour-admiral, -bar, -buoy, -duty, -light, -room, -town, etc.; harbour-due, a charge for the use of a harbour (usually in *pl.*); harbour-gasket, -log, -watch (see *quots.*); harbour-master, an officer who has charge of a harbour, and of the mooring of ships, etc. therein; hence harbour-mastership; harbourward *adv.*, towards the harbour.

1829 MARRYAT *P. Mildmay* iv, The Gladiator, the flagship of the 'harbour-admiral. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vi. xv, We drifted o'er the 'Harbour-bar. 1864 TENNYSON *Sailor Boy* 2 He rose at dawn and, fired with hope, Shot o'er the seething harbour-bar. 1842 — *Audley Court* 85 The bay was oily calm; the 'harbour-buoy. . . With one green sparkle ever and anon Dipt by itself. 1718 *Bridlington Pier Act*, All such tolls, 'harbour-dues, or other dues. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* x. vii. (1876) 614 A harbour due is . . paid for the accommodation obtained by shipping. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Harbour-gaskets, broad, but short and well-blackened gaskets. . . for showing off a well-furled sail in port. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 371 A 'Harbour-Light will be established. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Harbour-log, that part of the log-book which . . relates only to transactions while the ship is in port. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Maitre de ports*, an 'harbour-master, or officer appointed to take care of a port. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 37 The honourable sinecure of a 'harbour-mastership. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlv. (1862) IV. 9 To provide 'harbour-room at once safe and adequate. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. (R.), Halos 'harbor-towne, that Neptune beats upon. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Harbour-watch, a division or subdivision of the watch kept on night-duty, when the ship rides at single anchor.

† Harbour, sb.² *Obs.* [A frequent spelling of ARBOUR sb.¹ from 16th c., intermediate between the earlier *herber*, *erber*, and the present form.] a. A grass-plot, a green = ARBOUR I. b. A bower or retreat covered with climbing shrubs and plants.

a. 1505 *Will of M. Huntynghdon* (Somerset Ho.), My body to be buried in our lady Harbar of the Cathedral Church of Hereford. [1573 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 234 My body to be buried within y^e arbour on the north side off the church of Richmond.] 1804-50 *Hereford Cath., Sexton's Bk. of Fees*, For Ground in the Cathedral Lady Harbour, or Cloister, 4s. 6d.

b. 1563 [see ARBOUR 5.], 1593 G. FLETCHER *Licia*, etc. xxvi. (Grosart) 107 Where loving Wood-bine, doth the Harbour binde. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Ombraige*,

shade, harbor, or bower to rest vnder. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 222 A gravel walk...with a covered harbour at each end of it. a 1790 WARTON *Poet. Wks.* (1802) II. 194 An avenue so cool and dim Shall to an harbour, at the end, In spite of gout, entice a friend.

Hence **Harboured** ppl. a., = ARBOURED.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 136 We lie in shallow cradles, two on a Camell: harboured above, and covered with linnen.

Harbour sb.3, var. of ARBOR sb.1

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 222 Effected by a jagged wheel, fixed on the barrel harbour.

Harbour, harbor (hā'bur), v. Forms: a. 2 hereburezen, herborzen, 3 herber(e)zen, hereborwen, 3-5 herberwen, herborwen, 4 herberghen, herborghen, herbarwen, herberwen, 4-5 herberghwen, herberewen, 4-6 herberowe(n), 5 hereboroghe, herburghe, herberrowe, 5-6 herborowe, 6 herberoughe, herbrough. β. 3-7 herber(e)n, 4-5 herbor, 5 herbar, 6 herbow(e). γ. 4-6 herborough, 5 -bergh, -berough, -burrow, -bourrow, 5-6 -borowe, 6 -barow, -brough. δ. 5 harbaur, 5-6 harber, 6 harbar, 6- harbor, harbour. See also *herbery*, *HARBRY* v. [f. *HARBOUR* sb., in its various phonetic forms:—OE. type **hereborgian*, corresp. to ON. *herbergja*, -*byrgja*, to lodge, harbour; OHG. *heribergon*, MHG., MDn., Ger., Du. *herbergen* intr. and trans. Cf. also *herberge*, early form of *HARBINGE* v., from OF. *herberger* (which was ultimately the same word).]

I. trans. †1. To provide a lodging or lodging-place for; to shelter from the weather or the night; to lodge, entertain. Obs.

a. c 1550 *Homily* (Kluge *Leab.* 73) Swa swa leofne gyst heo him husede and inlice herebyrgode. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 þu...fedest wreche men and hereburest and scrudest. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 260/146 To hereburest Miceise men. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 201 Clope... and herberwe hem. *Ibid.* 371 Þere he schal be hereberwid. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 236/1 Herberwyt [var. herbergwyt, herborwyt] or receywynt to hereboryge. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 To lodge and herberough any persone... of charity or almes. 1540 *Taverner Postils, Exhort. bef. Communion.* We have not hymselfe now... to herberough him. 1557 *Fest Myther Abingl.* 157 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 106 Herberowe to be night.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15494 To speke o iesu þar he was herberd in þat tun. 1382 *Wyclif Acts* x. 32 Symound, that is named Petre; this is herborid in the hous of Symound courour. c 1400 *Isumbrun* 524 Bot mete ne drynke couthe he gete none, Ne hous to herbere hym inne. a 1510 *Douglas King Hart* II. 264 3e sall noch herbere me and Eis at anes. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robt.* I. 20 Na man be herbered or lodged in the houses or granges.

γ. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 262, I wold harburrew the full fayne. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 1252 To harbergh the neddy wagring. 1530 *Palsgr.* 599/1, I intende to harborowe folkes no more. 1565 *Golding Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 29 Tethis who doth harbrough me within her surges wide. 1587 *Singila in Polimanteia* (1881) Introd. 18 To al them that harbrough such a guest.

δ. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1071 He harberde hym far thero from Al behynde men... Hys sekene was so felle. 1557 *Ord. Hospitalls* E ij, Those [children] that are harboured in the Howse. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* II. iii. 102 She harbours you as her kinsman.

fig. 1630 *PRYNNE Anti-Armin.* 1 Which would willingly harbour themselves, vnder the rooffe... of the Church of England. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 458 The anguish of my soul, that suffers not Mine eye to harbour sleep.

b. absol. To show hospitality.

1534 *TINDALE Rom.* xii. 13 Diligently to harboure [1535 COVERD. Be glad to harbaw. 1539 (Great Bible), Be readie to harboure.]

†2. To quarter (soldiers or retainers); to assign lodgings to, to billet; *refl.* to take up quarters, encamp. Also absol. Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 149 Noubur cite ne burgh myght þei in herberd be. c 1350 *Will. Pateme* 1626 Alle þe genge of grece was gayly resseyued & herbarwed hastily. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 427 in *Babes Bk.* 312 The marshalle shalle herber alle men in fere. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* Eng. cii. 83 They comen... in grete companyes and lodged and herburghed hem in the cuntrye al aboute where they wold. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* 32 Within the kinges gates no man shall harborow or assigne but this chamberlaine or usher. 1513 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cclvi. 381 They... layde siege about Monsac, and harbored themselfe, as though they wolde nat go thence in a moneth. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 90 [We] were... harboured in a green plot of ground resembling a meadow.

3. To give shelter to, to shelter. Formerly often in a good sense: to keep in safety or security, to protect; now mostly dyslogistic, as to conceal or give covert to noxious animals or vermin; to give secret or clandestine entertainment to noxious persons or offenders against the laws.

a. 1a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 491 The gardin was not dangerous To herberwe briddes many oon. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxii. 320 Ordeyne þe an hous, peers, to herberghen in thi corners. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. cxv. (1869) 66 This scauberk is cleped humilitee... in which the shuldest hit swerd herberwe. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* i. xx, The swalowe... herberowed her in the plowgh mans hows. β. 1420 *Surtres Misc.* (1888) 17 Yt lette nocht William Selby to herber hys tymber upon the same walle. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* 83 Yf any freman... suffer any wares or marchandises... to be kepte or herbowyd in his house.

γ. 1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf*, To harbrough the persecuted Christians in your owne kingdome.

δ. c 1460 *How Marchaude dyd Wyf betray* 148 in Hazl.

E. P. P. I. 203 Y swere... Y wylle neuyr harbur the kyngys felone. 1472 *Presentunt. Juries in Surtres Misc.* (1888) 25 Oone panyemaker...harbers suspect persones in his hous. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 180 Ignoraunt what lewdnes lurketh, and what heynounesse is harboured in the dedees they go about. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. xviii. (1810) 193 Traitours, which harboured themselves in the boges and woods. 1659 D. PELL *Inpr. Sea* 106 note, I would have Captains to say that our ships shal harbour no such Sailors. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 44 These Woods harbour vast numbers of Monkeys. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 131 ¶ 5 He wishes Sir Roger does not harbour a Jesuit in his House. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* i. vi. (1762) 12 Dung harbours insects. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 641 After the conviction of the rebels whom she had harboured. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 780 Cocoa-nut fibre... does not harbour vermin. *Mod. Newsp.* A tobacconist was fined £100 for harboring smuggled tobacco.

fig. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 15 It is a dangerous thing to harbor a Traytor within your breast. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxiv, What religion can it be that harbours such a villain? 1842 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. i. 33 Harbousing every vagrant story that may ask shelter in his pages.

†b. Of a place, etc.: To afford accommodation or room for; to contain, hold. Obs.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* II. 40 Bote þer nas halle ne hous þat miht herberwe þe peple. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. v. iii. (1495) 106 The mydle moder beclpyppth the brayne and herborioth and holdeth togyders the veynes of the brayne. c 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 125 It [a horn spoon] will herbar fortyse pese. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* ix. 115 That there is but one God, and that The Ayre, the Heauen, the Sea, the Earth, and Hell... were harbored in his breast from all Eternitie. 1667 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* The specific actions of a Body that harbours subordinate Forms. 1680 — *Produc. Chem. Princ.* v. 240 The Aerial particles, that are wont to be harboured in the Pores of that liquor.

4. fig. To entertain within the breast; to cherish privately; to indulge. Now usually in reference to evil thoughts or designs.

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* vii. 258 In þyn hole herte to herberghwen alle treuthe. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 337 O heart appointed even from thy creation to harbour kinde-nesse. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 17 Such festred rancoure doo Sayntys celestial harbour? 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 353 The citizens... harboring their old grudge. 1602 ROWLANDS *Tis Merrie when Gossips meete* 20, I know that beauteous wenches are encline, To harbour handsome men within their minde. 1666 *FORDYCE Sermon* Yng. Wom. (1676) I. iii. 109 They will be tempted to harbour suspicions. 1781 *COWPER Convers.* 561 Hearts... that harbour at this hour That love of Christ and all its quickening power. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 70 He believed them to harbour the worst designs. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* i. 28 It was impossible for him to harbour resentment.

5. To shelter (a ship) in a haven or harbour.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 2 Natural hauens, of capacite to harborowe grete naues of shippes. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 232 A faire haven, where the ships of Alger are safely harboured. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii. lii, Harbour my fleshly bark safe in thy wounded side. 1693 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2849/4 Directions... how to Harbour a Ship in the same with Safety. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* iv. 375, I...Harboured his vessels, saved from death his mariner band.

6. To trace (a stag) to his 'harbour' or lair.

Also trans.

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. xviii, A few nombre of houndes, onely to harborowe, or rouse, the game. 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 230 We herbor and unherbor a Harte, we lodge and rowse a Bucke. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* i. ii, Here's Little John hath harbord you a Deere. 1741 [see HARBINGER 4], 1886 *WOOD in Gd. Words* 690 A...tigris had been tracked...and at last 'harboured', as Stag-hunters say, in a small thicket. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Isl.* 6, I can harbour a stag against any man on Exmoor.

II. intr. 7. To shelter oneself, lodge, take shelter; to encamp; later, often with some notion of lurking or concealment. *arch.* or Obs.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 3if he mai þe-inne herbergen. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10290 Lete hym herber yn hys hous. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* II. pr. vi. 53 Wont to sleen hys gastes þat herburghen in hys hous. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5251 Thar herborghede þe kyng & ys barouns, Wyb-oute tentes oþer payuylouns. c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 745 Vnder a Mountayne þey herberde þan Besyde a reuer. c 1450 *Merlin* 125 Ye sholde not fynde an house in to herberowe. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 79 Now for this Night, lette harbor here in Yorke. 1686 *PLOT Staffordsh.* 448 Others say that the Robbers themselves harboured here. c 1750 *SHENSTONE Econ.* I. 52 Beneath one common roof Thou ne'er shalt harbour. 1805 *WORDSW. Waggoner* i. 59 Where the Dove and Olive-Bough Once hung, a Poet harbours now. 1867 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 200, I was suspicious that possibly some party of Indians might be harboring round.

fig. c 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* liv. 207 Neither sleepe nor quiet coult harbor in her head. 1560 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 105 b, But nowe this plague... doth not onely herberoughe emonge temporal men. 1590 *MARLOWE Edu.* II. v. Wks. (Rldg.) 214/1 Think not a thought so villanous Can harbour in a man of noble birth. 1655 tr. *De Pare's Francion* I. 33 [To] suffer such a thought to harbour in our minds. 1760 *LAW Spir. Prayer* II. 161 No vice can harbor in you. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* i. 266 If envy could have harboured in such a breast as Sophia's.

8. Of an animal: To have its retreat or resort; *spec.* said of a stag.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M viij, It is a Seafish...It harboureth some time about the shore. 1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* xiv. (1660) 166 You shall say that a Hart Harboureth. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 862 Penguin... cannot flie... feeds on fish and grasse, and harbors in berries. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* III. ix. 338 Here the bellowing Harts are said to harbour... the belling Roos to bed. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) V. 1680 The place where the turtle were known to harbour. 1869 *PHILLIPS Vesuv.* iii. 46 In the woody parts wild boars frequently harboured.

9. Of a ship (or its crew): To take shelter or come to anchor in a haven or harbour. Also fig.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 72 Wee sauldye dyd harbor in haue. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* IV. ii. 206 To show what coast thy sluggish crare Might easiliest harbour in. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 331/2 He might have Harbour'd in Falmouth. 1718 *SEWALL Diary* 12 May (1882) III. 184 Wind was Cohary that was forct to harbour at Marblehead. 1842 *BROWNING Waring* II. ii. 2 We were sailing by Trieste Where a day or two we harboured.

Hence **Harboured, Harbousing** ppl. adjs.

1388 *Wyclif Wids.* v. 15 An herborid man of a dai, that passith forth. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Aeneid* VIII. 267 Calling his vanquished Sons into his Azure Bosom and harbouring streams. 1833 *WORDSW. Warning* 44 Harboured ships, whose pride is on the sea. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* viii. 361 A harboured grudge and exasperation.

Harbourage, -orage (hā'burədʒ). Also 6 herberge. [f. *HARBOUR* sb.1 + -AGE; cf. the earlier ME. *herberge*, *HARBERGAGE*, from French.]

1. Shelter, lodging; = HARBOUR 1.

1570 *Henry's Wallace* XI. 1236 note, Now in hewin he has his herberge (1470 heretage). 1595 *SHAKS. John* II. i. 234 Your King... Craues harbourage within your Citie walles. 1634 *HEYWOOD Maidenhead, well Lost* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 124 You shall not want nor fode, nor harbourage. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* viii, Did you give him harbourage in this very house? 1850 *TENNISON Enid* 281 Where can I get me harbourage for the night?

transf. and fig. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 297 Both infidelity and heresy have, till of late, found harbourage in the supposed or pretended corruption or uncertainty of the canon. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. xi. 174 An idea to which... he would give no harbourage.

2. A place of shelter; a lodging; = HARBOUR 2.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. xxvi. (1739) 113 Happy England, if the same prove good Harbourage for a fainting Nation! 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxviii, The worst of these harbourages... would unquestionably be more fitting for your residence than the abode of a despised Jew. 1883 *Graphic* 19 May 498 The island has been a harbourage of conspiracy and sedition.

3. Shelter for ships, shelter in a haven: cf. HARBOUR 3.

[a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 412 That Enemy... wind-driven on the British Coast, would find safe Harbourage in Milford.] 1850 *BLACKIE Aeschylus* I. 38 Harsh harbourage, hard hammocks, and scant sleep. 1861 *SMILES Engineers* II. 204 He took soundings all round the proposed harbourage. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrinstan* 33 The new stone-pier That was to make safe harbourage for the boats.

Harbourer, -orer (hā'burər). [f. *HARBOUR* v. + -ER.] This took up sense i of *herberger*, *HARBINGER*, after that word came to be used chiefly in senses 2, 3.]

1. One who harbours, shelters, or entertains; an entertainer, a host. Also fig. Now more usually dyslogistic.

1548 *UDALL Erasm. Par. Luke* viii. (R.), Of an harbourer of deuils, was he sodainly made a disciple, and scholar of Jesus. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* i. (1586) 45 Eyther...harbourours of Antes...or else breeders of...weedes. 1624 T. SCOTT and Pt. *Vox Populi* 28 Abettors, maintainors, concealors of their plots or harbourours of their persons. 1652 J. AUDLEY *Eng. Commw.* 29 It became the Commons to be harbourours of the people. 1710 *STRYVE Life Abp. Grindal* an. 1582 (R.) A great nurse of pious men, and harbourer of exiles for religion. 1847 *DE QUINCEY Sp. Mil.* Nun Wks. III. 19 Not to the Don as harbourer of his daughter. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/3 Unpolished granite...is a sad harbourer of soot and dust.

2. Stag-hunting. One whose office it is to trace a deer to its covert.

1651 *DAVENANT Gondibert* II. xxix, Old Forrest Spys, the Harbours With hand approach. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 72 The Harbourer having taught his Hound to draw mice always round the outside of the Covert. 1884 *JEFFERIES Red Deer* vi. 104 The work of the 'harbourer' is to find where a runnable stag is in 'harbour' on the morning of the meet.

Hence **Harboursse, -oresse**, a hostess.

1624 *HEYWOOD Gunaik.* ix. 428 Mary...was a devout harboursse...that gladly entertained the disciples of Christ.

Harbouring, vbl. sb. [f. *HARBOUR* v. + -ING.] The action of the verb *HARBOUR*, in various senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14709 His herbering sal last in hell. 1382 *Wyclif Rom.* xii. 13 Kepinge, hospitalite, that is, herboringe of pore men. c 1469 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aynon* i. 28 Lorde god, that wythin the holy wombe...toke thy herbowrynge. 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 141 There is not so much skill to be used in lodgyng of a Bucke as in harboring of a harte. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 376 Places for the...docking, and harbouring of his warlike galleys. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 56 Here was an harbouring of a popish priest.

b. attrib., as harbouring house, place.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 10 Tha saw evin at thair hand Ane herbering place. 1585 *FLEETWOOD in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 302 Harboringe Howses for Maisterles Men, and for such as lyve by theifte. 1605 *WYATMOUTH in Harber's Mag.* Apr. (1883) 708/2 The most...secure harboring river that the world affordeth.

Harbourless (hā'burəls), a. For early forms see *HARBOUR* sb.1 [f. *HARBOUR* sb.1 + -LESS.]

1. Destitute of shelter, houseless, homeless.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 6166 Himm þatt iss herberghelæss þe birp herberghze findenn. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 129 þo men þat not herberwid such pore herberwelles. 1382 — *Matth.* xxv. 35, I was herberlesse [1526 *TINDALE* herberlesse (1534) herberlesse; 1535 *COVERD.* herberlesse] and 3ec...herberden me. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* VII. xxvii, For kyng Arthurs sake he shall not be herberlesse. 1526

Pilgr. Perf. W. de W. 1531) 153 b, Harbournge the harboursomes 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Isa. lviii. 7 The needie, and herberles bring in into thy house. a 1677 MANTON *Exp. Lord's Pr. Matt.* vi. 11 We should soon be shiftless, harbourless, begging from door to door. 1889 J. DONOVAN *Catech. Conn.* Trent i. iv. § 11 He is born in poverty; he is born as a harbourless stranger.

† 2. Of a place: That affords no shelter. *Obs.* 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* i. 1593-7, I entered by and by The harbroughlesse and cruell house. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ii. Prose Addit. (1612) 334 The harbroughlesse Desart.

3. Without harbours or havens for ships. 1600 HOLLAND *Liby* 352 (R.) The haven-lesse and harbourlesse coasts of Italie. 1795 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 107 A vast ocean, howling and harbourless. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* i. (1868) 16 The sea roars against your harbourless cliffs—you have to build the breakwater.

† Harboursome, *a. Obs.* [f. HARBOUR sb. 1 + -SOME.] Given to hospitality, hospitable.

1584 LODGE *Alarum* 79 Harden not your hearts...relieve the poore, be harboursome.

† Harbory, *harb(e)ry, sb. north.dial. and Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4 herber, 4-6 -ery(e, her-bry(e, 5 herber, 5-6 herbery, 5-7 -erie, 6 har-bry(-rie, harbarie, -ory, -orie, 6-7 harbourie, 7-9 harboury. [In 13th c. northern Eng. *herber*, parallel to ME. *herberze*, *herberwe*; perh. immediately a. ON. *herbergja* (see HARBOUR sb. 1); but possibly with a suffix -y or -ry.]

1. Shelter, lodging, harbourage; = HARBOUR sb. 1. In quot. 1375, military encampment.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14135 To his castel was iesus cald Til herber [Fairf. herborwe] als i forwit tald. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xviii. 298 Til gret lordis, ilkane syndri, Ordanit an felde for thar herby. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. 28 Ne clothes to be naked ne herbery to be herberles. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE *vii.* 472 Sewyn scor with him that nycht tuk herby thar. c 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 41 He na harberie had for his behufe. 1552 AIMP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 244 He gifftis the meit, drink, and claith and harbory. 1552 LINDSAY *Monarchie* 5942 Oftymes 3e gaue me Herberye. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 107 These...in ryte are formed of substantives as of armour, armorie...of harbour harbourie, hospitium. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, Stat. David II, 44 All they quha sellis bread and aill, sall receave passengers in herberie within their houses. 1619 SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrisse Handl.* 50 For harbory, No certaine dwelling place. 1865 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 96 He that's ill o' his harbory is gude at the way-kenning.

2. A place of shelter, a lodging-place; = HARBOUR 2.

c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 63 Thar was na herberie To Josep and his spouse Marie. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ii. 280 Sa till thar herbery wend sall thai. c 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 675 Thar was ane hailsum harbery. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. x. 95 It is a stelling place and sovir harby, Quhar ost in stail or enbuschment may ly. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 135 Hareyt furth of house and herberye. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 104/29 Harberie, hospitium. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* Pref. 94 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, Leaving the heavilie harbie whair he satt.

3. Shelter for ships; a harbour.

15. *Ship Lavis in Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 625 Quhair any great presse of shippis lyes in ane harberie. 1576 in W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* (1875) 90 All the ports, creeks, harberies, and landing-places. 1617 *Ibid.*, The burgh and harbourie of Stranraer. c 1640 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 95 The said burgh of Pittenweyme...hes ane guid and saiff harberie.

4. *Comb.*, as *harboury-place*.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. l. 31 Ane anciant and ane tender herby place To Troianis. 1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 4 We...exhort the latter marinarians...to direct it to sum mair sure harbery place.

Harbrough, *e. obs. ff.* HARBOUR sb. and v.

† Harbry, *herbery, v. north.dial. and Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4 herber, herbery, 4-6 herbri, herbry, 6-7 harbry, harberie. [In 14th c. *herbery*, *herbry*, a northern doublet of HARBOUR v., perh. immediately a. ON. *herbergja*: cf. HARBOURY sb.]

1. *trans.* To shelter, lodge; = HARBOUR v. 1. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ii. 300 And bad thaim herbery thaim that nycht. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Magdalena 218 Nane wald herby bam in house. 14... *Burgh Lavis* c. 85 (Skene 90) Na man...aw to harbery any stranger in his house langar pan a nycht. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 29 Nor veseit the seik, nor...Harbreit the wolsome. 1550 *Freiris of Berwick* 239 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 203, I will herby no gaisitis heir perfay. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 129 Na man sovid harbie strangers.

2. To anchor (a ship) in a haven or harbour. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. vi. 159 Thi schippis and fallow-schip...Other ar herbyrit in the havin. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) l. 205 Pat Lord may harby so thy baigie.

3. *intr.* To take shelter, to lodge; to come into a haven, to land. c 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 710 Quhen he harbreit with me. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. viii. 81 We ar defendit to herby on the sand.

Hence † Harbrying, *herbryng, vbl. sb.* 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 703 Strange men had tane her-brying in the place.

Harburrow, *obs. form* of HARBOUR sb. and v.

Harcabuz, *obs. form* of HARQUEBUS.

Harcarray: see HIRCARRA.

Harcelet, *var.* HASLET.

Harken, *obs. form* of HEARKEN vb.

Hard (*haid*), *a. (sb.)* Forms: 1 heard, 2-4 herd, (3 ard, *Orm.* harrd), 3-7 harde, (6 beard,

herde), 4- hard. [A Common Teut. adj.: OE. *heard*=OFris. *herd*, OS. *hard* MDu. *hart*(d), MLG. *hard*, *harde*, Du. LG. *hard*, OHG. *hart*, *harti*, *herti* (MHG. *hart*, *herte*, Ger. *hart*), ON. *harðr* (Sw. *hård*, Da. *haard*, Goth. *hardus*=O Teut. **hardis*, corresp. to pre-Teut. **kardis*=Gr. *κάρδης* strong, powerful. Like other adjs. in -us, *hardus* became in WGer. partly a jo-stem *hardja*, whence OHG. *harti*, *herti*; but there is no trace of this in OS. and OE.]

I. Passively hard: resisting force, pressure, or effort of some kind.

1. A primary adjective expressing consistency of matter: That does not yield to blows or pressure; not easily penetrated or separated into particles; firm and resisting to the touch; solid, compact in substance and texture. The opposite of soft.

Beowulf (Z.) 2500 Billes ecg, hond and heard sword. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 221 Mid hererum hrazle swipe heardum & unwinsum. c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 182 Wip heardum swile pas magan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Weter of pan herda flinte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6390 (Gött.) Of þe hard stan. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Machor 707 3oure hartis ar herd as flynt. c 1400 MAUNDEV. *Ronb.* xvii. 79 þai er so hard þat þare may na metell pulisch þam. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/1 Harde yn towchynge, or felynge...durns. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 434 He buylded of hard stone, the bewtiful Librarie in the gray Friars in London, now called Christs Hospital. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 148 The substance thereof is thicke, and harder then any other skinne, and therefore it is called the harde mother. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 240 Sallads, acharrs, and hard eggs. 1659 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 12 Leaves...extremely stiff and hard. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lajland* 12 The hair of both Sexes is generally black and hard. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. 5 (1695) 54 That being generally call'd hard by us, which will put us to Pain, sooner than change Figure by the pressure of any part of our Bodies; and that, on the contrary, soft, which changes the Situation of its parts upon an easie and unpainful touch. 1764 REID *Inquiry* v. § 2 Wks. I. 120/1 When the parts of a body adhere so firmly that it cannot easily be made to change its figure, we call it hard. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. li. 10 If it did not yield in the slightest degree it would be perfectly hard. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Prop.* 541 Harder than adamant.

† b. Undigested (in the stomach). *Obs.* 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Anst.* Diss. 31 Neither is it...Only the bespoken Thanks, at last, that lyes so Hard in our Author's Stomach. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* iii. 88 Suppers lie hard in the Stomach.

c. *Hard fist*, an ungloved fist. Also attrib. 1887 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 5/5 Time was when the opening night was a velvet-glove contest. The hard-fist battle was postponed.

d. *Hard iron, hard lead*: see *quots.*

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 44 Iron which retains its magnetic properties when removed from the magnetic field is called Hard iron. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Hard lead*, lead containing certain impurities, principally antimony.

2. Of money: In specie as opposed to paper currency. See also *quot.* 1882.

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* iv. iii, Your mother has a hundred pound in hard money, lying...in the hands of a mercer. 1779 A. ADAMS in *J. O. Adams's Fam. Lett.* (1876) 365 Corn is sold at four dollars, hard money, per bushel. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rev.* 154 Husbandmen, like other labourers, are paid in hard money by the week. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T. v. vii.* (1849) 230 We were to get hard cash to meet a run. 1878 N. Amer. *Rev.* CXXVI. 157 The nomination of Governor Tilden, upon a hard-money resumption platform. 1882 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.*, *Hard cash*, a term used to distinguish metallic money from paper money...Often popularly used to denote bank notes, and other documents of undoubted value, in contradistinction to mere book debts, or commercial rights.

3. Said of the pulse when the blood-tension is high, so that the artery feels firm and not easy to be compressed.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Pulse*, A hard Pulse signifies 1. That the membrane of the artery is drier than ordinary... 2. That the arteries are full [etc.]. 1803 *Med. Fynd.* IX. 508 A full if not a hard pulse. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 440 The pulse...is hard and full—not weak and oppressed.

4. Not easy to wear out or cause to give way; capable of great physical endurance and exertion; formerly, esp., hardy and bold in fight. Now chiefly in sense approaching 1.

Beowulf (Z.) 421 Wlanc wedera leod word æfter spræc heard under helme. c 1200 ORMIN 1596 And 3iff þin heorte iss harrd and starre, And stedefast o Criste. c 1205 LAY. 18958 Brutal þat is a cnihit swide herd. c 1380 *Sir Ferumbr.* 808 Firumbras was hard, & suffrede wel. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxi. 253 Þei ben full hard folk and moche peyne and wo mow suffren. 1577 B. Gooce *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 13 b, A hard fellow, brought up from his childehood to labour. 1607 TOPSELL *Fowr-f. Beasts* (1658) 119 Yet is the black Hound harder and better able to endure cold, then the other which is white. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 95 Men, a hard laborious Kind. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* 65 (Hoppe) [The horses] are both in hard condition, so it [a race] can come off in ten days. 1885 *Times* 11 Feb. 8/1 The men...look as hard as nails and fit for anything.

† b. Firm, steadfast, unyielding, *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 662 A man es a tre, þat standes nocht harde, Of whilk be crop es turned downward. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 174 His name in Saxon soundeth a pearl, to which he answered in the preciousness of his disposition, clear and hard.

† c. Inured, hardened, obdurate. *Obs.* 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 111 When we in our

viciousnesse grow hard. 1607 — *Timon* iv. iii. 269 Thy Nature, didd commence in sufferance, Time Hath made thee hard in't.

5. Difficult to do or accomplish; not easy; full of obstacles; laborious, fatiguing, troublesome.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 4 Ful hard it is to be turnyd enterly til be bryghthed and þe pees of godis lyght. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/1 Harde yn knowynge, or warkynge, difficultis. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog. Glasz.* 97 It is an harde, and laborus, to get the Longitude. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 So hard a thing it is to please all. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 60, I see now it is a harder matter to catch a Trout than a Chub. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 36 ¶ 8 How hard a thing it is for those to keep Silence who have the Use of Speech. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 90 Often...what we must do as simply right...is just the hardest thing to do.

b. Of the object of an action. *Const. inf.*, or *of, in*, with sb. expressing the action.

c 1200 ORMIN 6326 And tatt iss swipe strang and harrd To forþenn her onn corþe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16992 (Gött.) His pine was hardir [Cott. herder] for to dreie. a 1400 HOOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 825 But paiement is harde to gete now adayes. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 767 Hard it is to be wrested out. 1577 B. Gooce *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 143 Other remedies more harde to bee com by. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* E. b, Chestnuts...are hard of digestion. 1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 168 He is a very subtle fish and hard to be caught. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 112 (Case of Consc.) I was hard to please. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* iii. 64 It is a hard thing to manage. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. lxii. 382 She was hard to be entreated in this affair.

c. Of the subject of an action: Not easily able or capable; having difficulty in doing something. *Const. inf.*, or *of* with sb. denoting action or faculty. *Obs. exc. in hard of hearing.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 9326 Men ssa herd of vnder-stand. a 1400 *Serm. agst. Miracle-plays* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 50 Vvil and hard of bileve. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* ccxvi. 464 We ar hard of byleue that this shall be. 1564 *Child Marriages*, etc. (E. E. T. S.) 134 The testatrice was hard of hearing. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 179 Of slow capacite, and hard to learn and conceive. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. x, He...found the natives...very hard to believe that the fact was possible. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 55, I have been very hard to sleep too, and last night I was all but sleepless. 1861 — *Gt. Expect.* xxxvii, I am hard of hearing. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. ii. iii. 148 Wise words in hard ears are but lifeless lore.

6. Difficult to penetrate with the understanding; not easy to understand or explain.

[138a WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* iii. 16 Epistlis...in which ben summe harde thinges in vnderstanding.] c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xlviii. 118 Knouleche of many harde questionis. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxii(j). 16 Then thought I to vndersteode this, but it was to harde for me. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* 73 Dictionary...a Lexicon, a Book wherein hard words and names are mentioned and unfolded. 1700 SWIFT *Lett.* *Yng. Clergym.* Wks. 1841 II. 201 Obscure terms, which by the women are called hard words. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. xii. 364 To ask hard questions.

7. Difficult to deal with, manage, control, or resist. † *Too hard for*, too much for, more than (one) can manage. *Hard case*, a difficult case to treat or deal with; a person that cannot be reclaimed, a hardened criminal, a 'bad lot'. U.S.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* ii. 1. 258 Boy. What then, do you see? *Lad.* 2. I, our way to be gone. *Boy.* You are too hard for me. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 31 The Hollander was too hard for the Frenchman, and threw him downe. 1766 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 330 If we found the enemy too hard for us. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. cxxl. 101 A man who is master of his matter will with inferior parts be too hard...for a man of better parts who knows his subject but superficially. 1848 RUXTON *Life in Far West* 71 (Farmer) La Bonte had lost all traces of civilised humanity, and might justly claim to be considered as hard a case as any of the mountaineers then present. a 1891 STEVENSON (DIXON), He was a fellow-clerk of mine, and a hard case.

8. Of a nature or character not easily impressed or moved; obdurate; unfeeling, callous; hard-hearted.

Beowulf (Z.) 166 Atol angenga...heardra hyndra. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Manige men beoð heardre heortan. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3061 Dis weder is softe, And ðis king hard, And breked him eft ðat forward. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 759 Why wil thyñ harde fader han thee spilt? c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/2 Harde demare, or domys mann wythe-owte mercy. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 282 There was not so heard a hart, if they had seenne them but would have had pittie upon them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 466 So wretched is thy Son, so hard a Mother thou. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Detached Th. on Bks.*, With his hard eye, casting envious looks at them all the while. 1864 TENNYSON *Grandmother* 17 You think I am hard and cold.

† b. *To die hard*: to die obdurate or impenitent.

Obs. See also HARD *adv.* 3, DIE v. 1 3.

1709 TATLER No. 63 ¶ 5 Most Writers...seem to place a peculiar Vanity in dying hard. 1712 SWIFT *Lett. Dr. King* 8 Dec. (T.), He died hard, as their term of art is here, to express the woeful state of men, who discover no religion at their death. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 490 Who saw the villain...dying hard, Without complaint. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar* T. s.v. *Dye hard* or *game*, To dye hard, is to shew no signs of fear or contrition at the gallows.

9. Not easily moved to part with money; stingy, niggardly, 'close'. Cf. HARD-FISTED.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* i. 165. 1393 *Ibid.* C. ii. 188 Aren none hardur ne hongryour þat men of holy churche, Auerouse & euil-willed whanne thei ben atuauned. 1530 PALSGR. 314/2 Harde, as one that is a nygarde, *chiche*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 49 He was free and liberrall to straungers, and heard and holdyng from his familiars and servauntes. 1849

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hard bargain, a useless fellow; a skulker. 1893 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 48 Let a couple of the hard-bargains sling their hammocks in the after-hold. 14. *Non.* in Wr.-Wilcker 739/37 *Hoc colifium*, "hardbred". 1866 PRIME in *Harvard Mem. Biog.*, G. W. Batchelder II. 10 He has divided his last cake of hard-bread, and compelled me to take it. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) I. 281 "Hard-dirt", or "hard-core", consisting of the refuse bricks, chimney-pots, broken bottles, oyster-shells, &c., which form part of the contents of the dustman's cart. 1608 in *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. XI. 201/2 The "harde corne felde to be made before the feast of St. Mathewe. 1646 *Yorkish. Roy. Compos. Papers* I. 94, 350 stooks hardcorn, 49 stooks barley. 1730 W. WARREN *Collect.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 231 The side-walls . . . of y^e Chapel done with "Hard finishing (as 'tis call'd) and Stucco-work. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Hard fish, cod, ling, &c., salted and dried. 1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* § 44. 10

Robbia incurvata, sea *hard-grass. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cli. § 4. 434 S. Peters wort, Square or great S. Johns grass: and of some *Hardhay. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Hard Holing, hard strata underneath the coal which has to be holed or curved. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App. *Hardhow is Marygold. 1899 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1896) 74 Gigantic specimens of the *Hard-tinder fungus (*Boletus ignarius*). 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 467 The owner was walking on the beach, or *hardway, at the mouth of the river whither the Ellen was bound.

B. sb. (elliptical use of the adj.).

†1. [The adj. used absolutely.] That which is hard, something hard; hardship. Obs.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 459 Ne recche ich no3t of winteres reve; Wan ich i-se(e) that cumeth that harde, Ich fare hom to min erde. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 472 But 3if myn bauteyn hert be harde a-sente.

b. Phrases. † Of (by, with) hard, with difficulty. † On, with hard, with violence, fiercely. † At the hardest, at the utmost. Let the hardest come to the hardest, when hard comes to hard: if, or when, the worst comes to the worst. In the hard, in hard cash, 'down'.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 17 Corineus ther with harde smot. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 176 Y com fram Lombardy Of hard y-schaped for pe maistre. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 100 Pes synnis bi hard ben turned to God. 1388 — *Ecc.* i. 15 Peruient men of hard ben amendid. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3004 He with hard schapid. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 81 Atte the hardest, for a while, thou wilt not go ferre. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 845 He... Hewyt on hard with dnytis sad and sar. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 124 Let the hardest come to the hardest; if they can get by heart, *Quid est fides?* 1797 P. WALKER in *Biog. Presbyt.* (1827) I. 266 When Hard came to Hard, of Boots, Thumbkins, and Fire-matches. 1830 *GALT Laurie* T. II. i. (1849) 43 Four hundred and thirty-three dollars... counted out to me in the hard. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. IV.* 598 Now that hard had come to hard.

†2. The hard part, the shell. Obs.

a 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* viii. 135 Of squyllis whyte, al raw, taak of the hardis.

†3. Hard or firm ground. Obs.

1576 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 385 That hurst or bancke is of hard, and some gravell. 1699 *Drayner Conf.* (1647) A iii b. The Inhabitants upon the Hards, and the Bankes within the Fennes.

4. A firm beach or foreshore; also, a sloping stone roadway or jetty at the water's edge for convenience in landing and putting out. (Hence, at Portsmouth, a street which adjoins the landing; also called the 'Common Hard'.)

1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxiii. [At Portsmouth] the Common Hard, a dingy street leading down to the dockyard. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 11 Jan. 4/4 The loves of the 'Hard' are proverbially of brief duration. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Seapainter's Log* iv. 64 Well-known sheltered beaches, or 'common hards', as they were called. These hards still remain in old seaports. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* Hard, a firm foreshore, used for beaching vessels. 1896 *CHARPENTIER Guide to Southsea & Portsmouth* 76 The Hard is not a beautiful place now-a-days. 1897 MAX PEMBERTON in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 268/1, I have started from the hard of the boathouse with fingers... benumbed.

5. U. S. Political slang. a. = HARDSHELL sb. 3. b. One of the supporters of Senator Benton of Missouri about 1850, so called for their advocacy of 'hard money'.

1847 ROBB *Squalter Life* 91 (Farmer) Hards, softs, whigs and Tylerites were represented. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commu.* II. ii. xlvii. 203 The Hunkers and Barnburners who divided the Democratic party forty years ago, and subsequently passed into the 'Hards' and the 'Softs', began in genuine differences of opinion about canal management and other State questions.

6. A slang abbreviation of *hard labour*.

1890 *Globe* 26 Feb. 1/4 Seven days' incarceration, with or without hard. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 6/5 They don't hang them nowadays, but give them six months' hard.

7. Hard and sharp, (?) a kind of bit. ? Obs.

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 36 note. Were a Pig to be driven in a hard and sharp, or a Weymouth.

Hard, adv. Forms: see the adj. [OE. *hearde* = OS. *hardo*, OHG. *harto* (MHG. *harte*), f. HARD a.] In a hard manner.

1. With effort, energy, or violence; strenuously, earnestly, vigorously; violently, fiercely. In early use, sometimes = intensely, exceedingly, extremely.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 256 Him hearde ðyste. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 157 Per we mu3en bon epe offerd and herde [v.r. harde] us adreden. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 28/81 Huy tormented him harde and stronge. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 33 Vit be kyng Anlaf so hard gan he chace. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20736 (Trin.) Pidurwarde bei hyzed hem harde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8215 Ector... macchit hym so harde. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 5 (Harl. MS.) Grete labour pat he hadde on the day afore made him to slepe hard. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Chron.* xviii. 33 A certayne man bended his bowe harde. c 1586 C. TESS *PEMBROKE Ps.* liv. Strangers... Who hunt me hard. 1634 *PRACHAM Genil. Exerc.* 68 Presse it downe hard. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 338 He strikes the Gong as hard as he can. 1722 D. Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 128 We worked hard, lodged hard, and fared hard. 1776 *FOOTE Capuchin* i. Wks. 1799 II. 388 His majesty looked at me very hard. 1860 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi. Pulling 'hard all' from Sandford to Iffley, and then again from Iffley over the regular course. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barset* II. xlvii. 16 He... bid the cabman drive hard.

b. Of the weather, wind, snow, rain, frost, etc.

13. *Sir Beves* 1580 (MS. A.) Pe wind blew harde wip gret rage. 1628 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* 51 It blew hard all night. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 13 It rained very hard. 1798

NELSON 28 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp.* III. 212 The next day it blew harder than I ever experienced since I have been at sea. 1864 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 237 If it... snows as hard there as here. *Mod.* Last night it froze hard.

2. So as to bring or involve oppression, pain, trouble, difficulty, or hardship; severely; cruelly, harshly. See also HARD-SET 1.

c 1205 LAY. 8814 Ich wes... harde [c 1275 herde] bi-drungen. a 1300 *Cursus* M. 3470 Als woman pat ful hard was stad. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* vii. 12 pe harder will he punysch. 1393 *LANGL P. Pl. C.* l. 28 Al... lyueden ful harde. In hope to haue a gode ende. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 59 Fulle hard halden ar we here. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* 124 (R.) The poor geese were so hard handled. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. ii. 38 Having fared very hard already. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 271 ¶ 4. I shall be very hard put to it to bring my self off handsomely. 1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* I. 260, I will not bear hard upon your... friend. 1885 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 5/6 Hard put to it to veil their feelings.

†b. With an uneasy pace. Obs.

1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 283 He trothet hard, He will breake all my bones. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 331 He [Time] trots hard with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage, and the day it is solemnized. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/8 Dark Brown Gelding... Trots very hard. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. vii. 150 A trotting horse, when he sets hard, and goes of an uneasy pace. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's vii.* I am heated, and my pony trotted hard.

c. To go hard with (a person): to fare ill with him, to prove to his serious hurt or disadvantage; with but, introducing a statement of what will happen unless prevented by overpowering difficulties. See also Go v.

1530 *PALSER* 550/1 It shall go harde but I wyll fynde one mater or other to breake hym of his purpose. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* i. i. 86 It shall goe hard but ile proue it by another. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 109 It shall goe hard if Cambio goe without her. 1596 — *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 292 It will goe hard with poore Anthonio. 1705 *HICKERINGHILL Priest-cr.* iv. 231 Not a Farthing abated... which goes hard in hard-times. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 87 It shall go hard but I will make it afford them entertainment. 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip II.* i. iii. 51 It might have gone hard with the envoy, had the mistake not been discovered.

3. With difficulty, hardly; scarcely. To die hard: see DIE v. 1 3.

1385 WYCLIF *Luke* xviii. 24 How hard thei that han richiss schulden enten to the rewme of God. 1536 *LATIMER Serm. bef. Convoc.* Wks. I. 41 Now hard and scant ye may find any corner... where many of his children be not. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. ii. 70 With the little godliness I have I did full hard forbear him. 1626 *BACON Sylva* 830 Solid bodies foreshow rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when they draw and wind hard. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* iii. xi. And hard his labouring breath he drew. 1811-68 [see DIE v. 1 3]. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commu.* III. lxxxiii. 200 Now, though it dies hard, its monopoly of office is departing.

4. Firmly, securely; tightly; fast. Now rare.

a 1225 *Juliana* 59 And bunden hie perto hearde and heteuete. 1400 *Gamelyn* 346 Gamelyn was i-take and ful hard i-bounde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/2 Harde sett (P. or obstynt) yn wyckynesse... obstatynesse. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxii. 48 All the hollis was stoppit hard. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. iv. 22 With both his hands behinde him pinnoed hard. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. l. 87 He took me by the wrist, and held me hard. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 206 A Pin... to fit hard and stiff into the round Hole. 1833 *L. RITCHIE Wand. by Loire* 241 Bound hard and fast.

5. So as to be hard; to hardness. (Often qualifying a pa. pple. See also 8 d.)

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 6455 Jus may men se by an egge hard dight, How heven and erthe and helle standes right. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.*, Hen. VI (Camden 1856) 55 The Thamis and other grete rivers were so hard frozen that hors and cariage my3te passe ovir. 1563 W. FLEKKER *Meteors* (1640) 10 Being very neere compact, and as it were hard tempered together. 1622 J. LEE *Short Survey* 12 Lapland, where all rivers... and lakes are hard frozen. 1766 *LANE in Phil. Trans.* LVII. 456 A piece of common tobacco-pipe hard-baked. 1854 *RONALDS & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 124 The coke should be hard burnt.

b. On a hard surface, floor, etc.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 161 The harder they lie, the sooner they fatte. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 237 That so he may lie soft and stand hard. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* xviii. 173 'Ye maun lie bare and hard, and brook many an empty belly.'

6. In close proximity, of time or place; close. Hard upon (on), close before or after so as to press upon. Now chiefly in to run (a person) hard. See also HARD BY.

c 1410 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* xxviii. (Sherard MS.), Answerde harde ageyn reprouyng hem. 1506 *GUYLFORDE Pilgr.* (Camden) 62 [We] laye amost harde abrode the grete vygyl rokkes. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xviii. 7 Whose house ioynded harde to the sinagoge. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xvii. 1, I am hard at deatnes dore... Ps. xxi[i]. 11 Trouble is harde at honde. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD *tr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* xii. 29 b. The King... came in a great boate hard to our Fleet. 1598 *BARKLEY Felic. Man* (1631) 519 The shee-wolfe... whose covetousnesse is followed hard at the heeles with envy. 1771 *FOOTE Maid of B.* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 230 You are hard upon sixty. 1823 *SCOTT Trierm.* II. Interl. i. While conjuring wand Of English oak is hard at hand. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Ser. Story* 285 It was now hard upon three o'clock. 1865 *THACKERAY in Daily News* (1896) 27 Jan. 4/7 Who will one of these days run you hard for the Presidency. 1897 F. HALL in *N. & Q.* 17 Apr. 310/1 Incongruity which trenches hard on nonsense.

b. Naut. Expressing the carrying of an action to its extreme limits, as in hard-a-lee, -a-port, -a-starboard, -a-weather: see the second elements. (Hence hard-a-ported, hard-a-starboarded pa.

pples., put hard a-port, a-starboard. Also hard-a-weather adj., able to stand the utmost rigours of the weather.)

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 Hail doune the steir burde lufe harde a burde. 1679 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* (1684) 15 The helm is hard a-weather. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4380/2 We clapt our Helm hard a Starboard. 1800 *WEEMS Washington* xi. (1877) 151 Washington then seized the helm, with a gallant hard-a-weather. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 87 [He] wore a remarkably hard-a-weather pilot-coat. 1883 *Lond. Times Rep.* XLIX. 332/2 The Margaret... had her... helm hard-a-starboarded. 1892 *Ibid.* LXVII. 257/1 The pilot ordered the helm of the Merchant Prince to be ported, and shortly afterwards to be hard-a-ported.

†7. Parsimoniously. Obs. rare.

1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 155 ¶ 3 The Rogues buy as hard as the plainest and modestest Customers they have.

8. In Comb., qualifying ppl. adjs., to which hard is always united by a hyphen when they are used attributively, and generally also when they are used predicatively unless the order is reversed; thus, 'A hard-boiled egg', 'Do you prefer it hard-boiled?' 'Will you have it boiled hard?'. The advb. is used thus in nearly all its senses, and the number of combinations is unlimited. Examples:

a. With effort, strenuously, violently, etc., as hard-biting, -contested, -drinking, -driving, -fought, -hitting, -ridden, -riding, -swearing, -trotting, -worked, -working, etc. b. With hardship, severely, etc., as hard-besetting, -bested, -bred, -faring, -judging, -kept, -living, -pressed, -used, etc. c. With difficulty, as hard-acquired, -bought, -earned, -gained, -got, -learnt, -won, -wring, etc. d. So as to be hard, tight, etc., as hard-baked, -beaten, -boiled, -braced, -cured, -dried, -pressed, etc. e. hard-bound, slow in action; costive, constipated; hard-drawn, drawn when cold, as wire; † hard-holding, close-fisted, niggardly; † hard-laced, strait-laced, strict and precise; hard-spun, tightly twisted in spinning.

1858 W. ELLIS *Viz. Madagascar* viii. 206 *Hard-baked reddish earth. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 985 O *hard-believing love, how strange it seems Not to believe, and yet too credulous! 1634 *MILTON Comus* 857 In *hard-besetting need. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple xxv.* We found *hard-boiled eggs, bread, and a smoked mutton-ham. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 157 The *hard-bought victory. 1735 *POPE Ep. Arbuthnot* 182 The Bard... strains, from *hard-bound brains, eight lines a year. 1632 *BROME Northern Lasse* i. i. Wks. 1873 I. 1 Some *Hard-bred Citizen. 1780 *NAIRNE in Phil. Trans.* LXX. 334 A piece of *hard-drawn iron wire. 1875 *HOWELLS Foregone Concl.* viii. 119 *Hard-drinking, hard-riding, hard-swearing, fox-hunting English parsons. 1770 *BURKE Pres. Discout.* (T.), To take their *hard-earned bread from the lowest offices. 1847-9 *HELPS Friends in C.* Ser. i. (1854) I. 28 The hard-earned gains of civil society. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. ii. 91 The *hard-fighting clans near the Border. a 1666 *FANSHAW On Ld. Strafford's Trial* (T.), [The] *hard-fought field. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* VI. 175 Defeated in a hard-fought battle. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., He was swift, adroit, *hard-hitting. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 206 Like a *hard-kept warde new come to his lands. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansvr. Oser.* 194 So sparyng a niggard, and *hardelaced. 1878 J. P. HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* iv. 17 All life's hard-earned virtues and *hard-learned lessons. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Spence's Ps. Tour* iv. 17 A *hard-riding... sort of sportsman. 1664 *PEYTS Diary* (1879) III. 27 A *hard-trotting sorrell horse. a 1845 *HOOD The Mar.* 58 *Hardwon wages, on the perilous sea. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1790) 11. 224 (Jod.) The *hardworking wimes of the peasants. 1856 *KANE Art. Expl.* I. xxviii. 371 Five nights' camping out in the snow, with hard-working days between. 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* ii. iii. *iv. Capitaines* 786 A rude Clown, whose *hard-wrought hands, before Nothing but spades, coulters, and bills had bore.

† Hard, v. Obs. [OE. *hardian* = OS. *hardōn* (MDu., MLG., Du., LG. *harden*), OHG. *hartēn* and *hartōn* (MHG. *harten*), orig. intrans., f. *hard*-adj. HARD; but already in late OE. used also for the cognate trans. vb. *hieran*, *hyrdan* = OFris. *herda*, OS. *gi-herdian*, OHG. *hartian*, *hertan*, ON. *herða*, Goth. *ga-hardjan* to make hard.]

1. intr. To be or become hard. lit. and fig.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 76 Seod þonne þa wurd oð þæt heo heardige. a 1225 *Ansr.* R. 220 Ure Louerd spareð a uormest þe junge & þe feble... Auh so sone so he isihð ham hearden, he let arisen & awakenen weorre. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxxix. 6 Inwardli harde he and waxe drie. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxi. (1495) 898 Wexa meltyth... in hete and hardyth in colde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/1 Hardyn, or growyn harde, duro, induresco.

2. trans. To make hard, harden. a. lit.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 188 Þæt wýmð and heardað þone magan. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vii. xiv. (1495) 223 Medycynes that drye and harde. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 436 When that is drie... harde hit wel. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/1 Hardyn, or make harde, induro. 1491 *CAXTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) 1495 l. xxxiii. 28 a/1 A salte humour, the whyche by the hete of the sonne... was harded as yce.

b. fig. To deprive of feeling or emotion; to render callous, obstinate, or obdurate.

c 1205 LAY. 5871 And aue alc god mon harde [c 1275 hardi] hine sulue. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 324 Heretikis hardid in here Errou. 1382 — *Exod.* xiv. 8 The Lord hardide the herte of Pharaon. c 1440 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.* iv. 1008 Soo ar 3e harded with obstynacye. a 1618 *SYLVESTER Job Triumph.* i. 723 He sees their harts y' hard them In Guiles and Wiles.

Hence *Harded* *ppl. a.*; *Harding* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 237 Hardyng of metal. *1398* TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxx. (1495) 291 Hardyng medycyne rennyth the matere. *1412-20* LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iii. xxvii. His herded herte of stele. *1620* SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxvi. 205 Bodies of harded Cork trees.

Hard and fast, a.

1. Naut. (See quot. 1867.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Hard and fast.* Said of a ship on shore. *1805* LD. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* iv. (1806) 80 Finding the ship hard and fast, he had nothing for it but to remain quietly on board.

2. Rigidly laid down and adhered to.

1867 J. W. HENLEY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 11 Apr. Whether the franchise is to be limited by a hard and fast line. — 28 May, The House has deliberately, after long consideration, determined to have no 'hard and fast line'. *1867* W. H. GREGORY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 28 May, What were the whole of the fancy franchises but 'a hard and fast line'? *1875* JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 412 Who are the wicked, and who are the good, whom we venture to divide by a hard and fast line? *1881* J. EVANS *Anc. Bronze Implem.* i. 1 It is impossible to fix any hard and fast limits for the close of the Stone Period. *1890* Bp. STUBBS *Primary Charge* 45 We are none of us in a condition to lay down a hard and fast rule about inspiration.

Hardback (hā'dbæk). a. Name in West Indies of a coleopterous insect.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 82 The Hardback. This fly is about half an inch long. Its membranaceous wings are defended with sheaths or shell-wings.

b. Name of a river fish of Central America.

1883 J. G. WOOD *in Sunday Mag.* Nov. 676/2 Many of these rivers are inhabited by a fish (*Callichthys*) popularly called the Hassar or Hardback.

Hard-bake (hā'dbēk). [f. HARD a. + BAKE v. and sb.] A sweetmeat made of boiled sugar or treacle with blanched almonds; 'almond toffee'.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 51 Show-glasses, containing hard-bake, brandy-balls, and bull's-eyes. *1848* THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvi. A taste . . for hardbake and raspberry tarts. *Attrib.* *1849* THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. v. Brandy-ball and hardbake vendors.

Hardbeam (hā'dbēm). ? Obs. [f. HARD a. + BEAM tree.] The HORNBEAM, *Carpinus Betulus*.

c1000 SAX. *Leechb.* I. 398 Elces treowcynnes . . butan heardan beaman. *1545* ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 123 Steles be made of diuerse woodes as brassel, . . hardbeame [etc.]. *1597* GERARD *Herbal* 1296 It is also called . . in English Hornbeame, Hardbeame, Yoke Elme, and in some places Witch hasell. *1801* STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 54 (Arrows) made of oak, hardbeam, or birch.

Hard-bitten, a. [f. HARD adv. + BITTEN pa. pple. (here used actively: cf. *ill-spoken*.)] Given to hard biting; tough in fight.

1784 SIR M. HUNTER *Frm.* (1894) 65 So hard-bitten an animal that all the torture you can use will not make him leave his hold. *1815* SCOTT *Guy M.* liii. They will be hard-bitten terriers will worry Dandie. *1857* HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii. Such hard-bitten, wiry, whiskered fellows.

Hard by, prep. and adv. Somewhat arch. [HARD adv. 6 + BY prep. and adv.]

A. prep. Close by; in close proximity to; close to, very near to. (Now only of place.)

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 7 We sailed hard by the costes off Candy. *1659* D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 575 note, Your ships were hard by drowning. *1682* MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* v. Wks. 1738 II. 143 They saw many Whales very monstrous hard by their Ships. *1849* MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. v. 628 Hard by the remains of Monmouth were laid the remains of Jeffreys.

B. adv. In close local proximity; close by, very near; + also *transf.* close at hand in time.

1535 COVERDALE *Obad.* 15 The daye off the Lorde is harde by vpon all Heithen. *1590* GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 43, I will place thee in a Farme house of mine hard by adjoining. *1717* BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* 19 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 527 Hard by we saw the remains of the circus of Sallustius. *1800* WORDSW. *Pet Lamb* 58 Our cottage is hard by. *1886* RUSKIN *Præterita* I. ix. 300 The lily of the valley wild in the coppes hard by.

Hard(e), obs. pa. t. of HEAR; obs. f. HOARD.

Hardel(l), obs. forms of HURDLE.

Hardely, obs. form of HARDILY, HARDLY.

Harden (hā'd'n), v. [f. HARD a. + -EN v.: cf. ON. *harðna*, which is, however, only intr. *harden* has taken the place of OE. *heardian*, ME. *hard-en*, to HARD.]

I. trans. 1. To render or make hard; to indurate.

c1200 ORMIN 1487 Tu. . . grindest itt [corn], and cnedest itt, And hardnest itt wipþ hæte. *Ibid.* 1567 þu bakesst Goddes laf And hardnest itt þurh hæte. *1513* DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. xii. 55 The spot of filth hardnit [concretam labem] in the spreit. *1555* EDEN *Decades* 97 Pykes and darts hardened at the endes with fyre. *1632* J. LEE *Short Surv.* 12 Fishes dried and hardened with the frost. *1710* J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 159 The Heat must be but moderate, to harden Bodies. *1793* [see 7]. *1860* TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xl. 73 The snow was hardened by the night's frost. *transf.* and *fig.* *1733* POPE *Ess. Man* iii. 193 Thy Reason . . shall. Entangle Justice in her net of Law, And right, too rigid, harden into wrong. *1856* H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. viii. 373 The strong metaphorical language of Christ became hardened into the doctrine of Transubstantiation. *1874* GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 177 The rise of a lawyer class was everywhere hardening customary into written rights. *1880* EARLE *Philol. E. T.* § 405 Many of these [adjectives] are hardened into substantives, as *commandant*, *inhabitant*.

+ *2.* To render bold or stout in action; to embolden, confirm; to incite to action. *Obs.*

c1200 ORMIN 1574 Itt hardneþþ all þe gode manness

heorte, To þolenn. All þatt tatt iss unnsellþe. *13.. K. Allis.* 1200 He. . . hardneth al his men. *1375* BARBOUR *Bruce* xii. 500 The hors with spuris hardnyt thai. *c1470* [see HARDENED *ppl. a.* 2]. *1658* CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 502 Greynedcob's Stubbornness hardens on the Clouds.

3. To make difficult of impression or emotion; to make callous or unfeeling.

a1300 CURSOR *M.* 5908 þe bert o pharaon. . . es mar Hardend for mi sau þan ar. *1382* WYCLIF *Ps.* xciv. [xcv.] 18 Wileth not hardne þoure hertis. *1611* BIBLE *John* xii. 40 He hath blinded their eyes, and hardened their heart. *1712* STEELE *Spect.* No. 456 ¶ 1 Men hardened beyond the Sense of Shame or Pity. *1735* BERKELEY *Querist* § 390 The disbelief of a future state hardeneth rogues against the fear of death. *1825* LYTTON *Falkland* 54, I hardened my heart against his voice.

4. To make persistent or obdurate in a course of action or state of mind.

c1400 DEST. *Troy* 9966 His bert was so hardonet all in hote loue. *1615* J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 272 Sacke and strong liquours hardens him in his custome. *1681* DRYDEN *Ab. & Achil.* 145 Harden'd in Impenitence. *1826* SCOTT *Woodst.* vi. He hardened himself. to the act. *1885* MANCH. *Exam.* 6 May 4/7 It would. . . confirm and harden her in a policy of settled hostility to this country.

+ *5.* To maintain stiffly, affirm. *Obs.*

c1200 ORMIN 18219 Te33 woldenn bilþelis Harrdenn, jiff þatt te33 mihtenn, þatt te33re Bapptistess fulluht Wass bettere. *a1300* CURSOR *M.* 12239 He hardens [fair]; arguis; *Trin.* argueth o sulkin thing þat i ne wat end ne beginning.

6. To make firm and tight.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 126 For with the wyndyng of the eddergynges; thou dost lose thy stakes & therfore they must nedes be dryuen newe and hardened agayne. *1769* FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789). *Retenue*, fastened, or hardened home in its place. *Ibid.* G b, The forelock. . . is thrust through a narrow hole. . . where it is hardened home by a hammer. *1822* NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 205 Studding-sail tacks. . . will. . . want hardening out.

7. To render hardy, robust, or capable of endurance. Chiefly of the physical constitution.

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* i. (1586) 6 b, Being hardened with labour in peace, they might the better be able to abyde the travayle of warres. *1601* R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 4 The sharpenes of the place which both harden them. *1793* BEDDOES *Calculus* 162 It is not true. . . that cold hardens children as it hardens steel. *1822* BECK'S *Florist* Aug. 174 The principal secret of preserving half-hardy plants over the winter with indifferent accommodation, lies in their being rooted early and gradually hardened afterwards. *1875* RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 34 [They] never put me through any trials to harden me, or give me decision of character.

8. Phonetics. To make a sound 'hard'. Cf. *HARD a.* 16.

1871 PUBLIC SCH. *Lat. Gram.* § 12. 8 Poets sometimes. . . harden v. vocalis into v. consonans: as, *gen-va* for *ge-nu-a*.

II. intr. 9. To become hard.

c1400 LIBER *Occurum* (1862) 37 In playand water þou kast hit schalle. To harden. *1596* DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 47 A mater that wrikis out of the stanes, and hardnes through the calde nature of the Sey. *1796* MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 114 As they are of a petrifying quality, they harden. . . into various forms. *1833* LARDNER *Manuf. Metal* II. 314 Pure iron may. . . be superficially converted into steel, so as to harden, temper, and receive a fine polish. *1847* TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 254 That we might. . . watch The sandy footprint harden into stone.

fig. *1865* GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xiv. That cold dislike. . . was hardening within him. *1891* Eng. *Illustr. Mag.* Oct. 65 The weather was hardening into what promised to be half a gale. *1891* LAW TIMES XCII. 99/a This natural sequence hardened first into custom and then into law.

10. To become hard in feeling, emotion, constitution, etc.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 572 Now his heart Distends with pride, and hardning in his strength Glories. *1780* COWPER *Progr. Err.* 590 There hardening by degrees, till double steeld, Take leave of nature's God, and God revealed. *1865* KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. 64 He hardened into a valiant man. *1873* MISS THACKERAY *Old Kensington* xii. 105 Though he might have softened to Lady S., he now hardened to himself. *1884* PAE *Eustace* 62 He said they would soon harden to the work.

11. Comm. Of prices: To become higher, to rise; to stiffen. Cf. *HARD a.* 15.

1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 24 s.v., The Market Hardens, i.e. Things grow dear. *1828* CRAVEN *Dial.* *Harden*, to advance in price; 't' corn rayther hardens'. *1882* DAILY TEL. 4 May, Prices are hardening on the Continent.

Hence *Hardening* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 234 By hardning and custome. *1725* POPE *Odys.* ix. 292 Half the white stream to hard'ning cheese he prest. *1823* J. BARDOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 138 The plate. . . has received an injury in the hardening. *1885* J. J. MANLEY *in Brit. Alm. Comp.* 18 The butter is placed in a Danish cooler or hardening box.

Harden, herden, hurden (hā'd'n, hō'd'n), *sb.* and *a. local.* Forms: *a.* 5-7 *hardin*, -*yn*, 5-9 *harden*, 6-9 *harding*. *B.* 5-9 *herden*, 6-9 *hurden*. [Belongs to HARDS sb., it is prob. a derivative in -en rather than the OE. *heardan*, ME. *herden* sb. pl., and may have been orig. adj., although the sb. use appears earlier in our quots. *Harden* appears to be northern and eastern; *herden*, *hurden* midl. and western; some northern dialects have the form *HARN*, q.v.]

A. sb. A coarse fabric made from the hards of flax or hemp.

c1430 DURHAM *MS. Cell. Roll*, Pro viij uln. panni vocati Herdyng, ijs. *1462* J. PASTON *in P. Lett.* No. 449

II. 107 Nat withstandyng, ther herden at Wyggenalle shall be don this day. *1495* Nottingham Rec. III. 38 Duo parea linthiaminum de harden. *1570* BURY WILLS (Camden) 156 One payer of sheets of hurden. *1615* MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 134 That which comes from the flaxe being a little towed again in a pair of Wooll Cards, will make a course harding. *1708* T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* II. (1716) 235 (D.) A shirt he had made of coarse harden. A collar-band not worth a farthing. *1881* D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* II. xxiv. 257 The tumbled herden which did duty for linen.

b. attrib. and Comb.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xix. i, After the stalkes of the Flax be wel dried, they are to be beaten and punned. . . with an hurden mallet or tow-beetle. *a1652* BROME *City Wit* iv. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 348 You hurden smock'd sweaty sluttary.

B. adj. Made of harden.

1522 Test. *Edor.* (Surtees) V. 147 A hardyn apperon. *1542* Richmond, Wills (Surtees) 31 Item vij score of lyn garne, and iiii score of hardyng garne vij. viij. *1545* ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 118 An herden or wullen cloth waxed. *1641* BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 67 A course hempe or harden cloth. *a1652* BROME *New Acad.* III. I. Wks. 1873 II. 47 The hurden smock with lockram upper-bodies. *a1763* SHENSTONE *Ess.* *On Dress* (1765) 124 The country-fellow. . . appears genteel. . . when he is hedging in his hurden frock. *1824* MRS. SHERWOOD *Waste Not* II. 2 They wore a linsey petticoat and herden apron. *1887* D. C. MURRAY *Old Blazer's Hero* (1889) 87 With a corner of her herden apron.

+ *b.* Clothed in harden. *Obs.*

1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 453 The . . Ring-leaders of the hurden rustick Raggamuffins.

Hardened (hā'd'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. HARDEN v. + -ED¹.]

1. Rendered hard, indurated.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 24 Upon his crest the hardned yron fell. *1676* DRYDEN *Aurengz.* I. i. 365 The laborious Hind Whose harden'd Hands did long in Tillage toil. *1874* BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* II. 38 Bronze or hardened brass.

2. Rendered unfeeling or callous; hard-hearted; obdurately settled or determined in a course.

c1375 Sc. *Leg. Saints*, *Mathias* 455 Sum sa hardnyt ware þat þai vald trew til hym be na way. *c1470* HENRY WALLACE x. 283 Thai hardnyt hors fast on the gret ost raid. *1576* FLEMING *Panopt. Epist.* 65 Some are. . . so hardened. . . that they care not for their countrie. *a1605* MONTGOMERY *Devot. Poems* iv. 59 Stoup, hardint heart, before the Lord. *1722* DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 42 The very Buryers of the Dead, who were the hardenedest Creatures in Town. *1740* WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 285, I was desired to pray with an old hardened sinner. *1850* SCORESBY *Whaleman's Advent.* (1859) ix. 124 The most hardened grumbler.

Hence *Hardenedness*.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxii. 3 The hardenednesse of our flesh. *1790* G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xxix. 309 A kind of brutality and hardness.

Hardener (hā'd'nēr), *a.* [f. HARDEN v. + -ER¹.]

One who hardens; *spec.* one whose work is to harden metals; one who case-hardens guns, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Affermisseur*. . . a stiffener, hardner. *1755* in JOHNSON. *1845* P. PARLEY'S *Ann.* VI. 181 Misfortune is not a hardener of the heart. *1881* Academy 8 Jan. 30 A grand zoologist, not a mere hardener and slicer of microscopic stuff. *1886* Pall Mall G. 15 May 14/1 When the grinding is completed the blades are returned to the hardeners to be reset.

Harderian (hā'd'riān), *a. Anat.* [f. the name of J. J. Harder (Swiss anatomist 1656-1711) + -IAN.] *Harderian gland:* the lubricating gland of the nictitating membrane or 'third eyelid', in the inner angle of the eye of birds and some mammals.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 307/1. *1859* *Ibid.* V. 543/1 Ruminants are provided with an Harderian gland.

+ *Hardfast, a. Obs.* - Dense. Hence *Hardfastness* *nonce-wd.*, density.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* 147 For the sake of its hardfastness or closeness.

Hard-favoured, a. arch. [See *HARD a.* 13 and FAVOUR sb. 9.] Having a hard or unpleasing 'favour', appearance, or look; ill-favoured, ugly.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 758 Richard the thirde sonne. . . was. . . hard favoured of visage. *a1592* GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* Wks. (Ritldg.) 141/1 As hard-favoured a devil as ever I saw. *1768* BOSWELL *Corsica* iii. (ed. 2) 226 The Corsicans are in general of small stature, and rather hard-favoured. *1852* DICKENS *Bleak* Ho. xix. Humouring the joke with a hard-favoured smile.

Hence *Hardfavouredness*.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. viii. 42 Because of his hardfavourednesse and deformity. *a1665* J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 56 The fat [kine] had need. . . to have been. . . twenty times seven times fatter than they were, to have wrought a cure upon the leanness and hard-favouredness of the other.

Hard-featured, a. [See *HARD a.* 13.] Having hard, harsh, or unpleasing features.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xlix. (1804) 338 A tall raw-boned man with a hard-featured countenance. *1836-7* DICKENS *Sk. Bos.* (1850) 94/1 The old hard-featured man. . . is a county Member. *1874* MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xxiii. 424 A hard-featured but commanding and not uncomely woman.

Hence *Hardfeaturedness*.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 22 That absence of perception of the Beautiful, which introduced a general hardfeaturedness of figure into all German and Flemish early art.

Hard fern. A general name for ferns of the genus *Lomaria*, as the Northern Hard Fern, *Lomaria* (*Blechnum*) *Spicant*, of Europe.

1828 SIR J. SMITH *Eng. Flora* IV. 316 *Blechnum boreale*, Northern Hard-fern. *1830* HOOKER *Brit. Flora* 449. *1862* ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 182 The *blechnum*, or hard fern, is plentiful in both islands.

Hard-fisted, a. [Cf. **HARD** a. 9.] Stingy, niggardly.

a 1656 Bp. HALL *Balm of Gilead* (T.). None are so gripple and hard-fisted as the childless. 1890 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 4/7 Women... this soft-handed but hard-fisted sex.

Hence **Hardfistedness**.

1865 MARQ. SALISBURY *Sp. in Ho. Lords* 22 July, A spirit of hard-fistedness which even Shylock would have envied.

Hardhack, U.S. [f. **HARD** a. + (?) **HACK** v.] A low shrub, *Spiraea tomentosa*, common in New England, having dense terminal panicles of rose-coloured or white flowers.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. i. (Ward) 198 A bunch of the white hardhack, a cream-like flower, innerly blushing. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Intro. Poems 1890 II. 203 Our narrow New England lanes... where no better flowers were to be gathered than goldenrod and hardhack.

Hardhake: see **HARDHAW**.

Hard-handed, a.

1. Having hard hands, from manual labour.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v. i.* 72 Hard handed men, that work in Athens here, which neuer labour'd in their mindes till now. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 271 The hard-handed men of the working classes.

+ 2. Niggardly, penurious, close-fisted. *Obs.*

1593-5 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *M'sex* II. (1598) 16 More or lesse, as the passengers were bountifull or hard-handed. 3. Ruling with a firm or cruel hand; severe.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 36 The easie, or hard-handed Monarchy's. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 827 The cruel gripe That lean hard-handed poverty inflicts.

Hence **Hardhandedness**.

1885 A. MACLAREN *Week Day Addr.* 126 The insolence and hardhandedness of Roman rule.

+ **Hardhaw, Obs.** [Cf. **HARDHEAD** 1.] Knapweed. Also **Hardhake**.

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 83 *Iacea nigra*... Bulwed uel hardhaw. 14... *MS. Trin. Coll. Camb. R.* 14, 32 *Iacea nigra*, *Hardhake*.

Hardhead 1, hard-head.

1. A hard-headed person; one not easily moved; one dull of intellect.

1510 HORMAN *Vulg.* 63 Some men counte them nygardis and hardheedis that wyll have a rekenynge of expensis. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 36 A flintie fellowe and a hard head. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 22 Hard-head and Black-head, terms of reproach with us. 1848 DURVAGE *Stray Subj.* 110 (Farmer) Most of the passengers had disappeared for the night, and only a knot of hard-heads were left upon deck.

+ 2. A contest of butting with the head. Also *hard-heads. Obs.*

1681 DRYDEN *Spanish Friar* v. II. I have been at hard-head with your butting citizens. 1689 — *Hind & P.* II. 443 Both play at hard-head till they break their brains. 1831 SCOTT *Trial* 16 Oct. He has been at hard-heads with the rogues, and come off with advantage.

3. The name of several fishes: a. The sea scorpion or father-lasher, *Cottus scorpius*. b. The grey gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*. c. The menhaden (*New England*).

1803 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife & Kinross* 128 (Jam.) *Scorpius major nostras*; our fishers call it Hardhead. 1810 NEILL *List of Fishes* 14 (Jam.) *Trigla Gurnardus*. Crooner or Crointer. It is known by a variety of other names, as Captain Hardhead [etc.]. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. vi. 91 The very air was fishy, being perfumed with dead sculpins, hardheads, and dogfish. 1867 SWYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hard-head*... on our coasts the father-lasher or sea-scorpion, *Cottus scorpius*.

4. The Californian grey whale, *Rhachianectes glaucus*: so called from its habit of butting boats.

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 213 They have a variety of names among whalers, as 'Hard-head', 'Devil-fish'.

5. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*, more fully called *hard-headed dipper* (Atlantic Coast, U.S.) (Cent. Dict.)

6. The plant Knapweed. Also *hard-heads*.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 401 Common or Black Knapweed... which the country people in some places call Hard-heads. 1828 CRIVEN *Dial.*, *Hard-heads*, Knapweed.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 250 Hard-head.

7. A variety of sponge.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 The principal varieties... are known as sheep-wool, white reef, abaco velvet, dark reef, boat, hardhead, grass, yellow and glove.

8. A residual alloy of tin, iron, and arsenic, produced in the refining of tin.

1881 in *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*

Hardhead 2, Obs. exc. Hist. Also *hardit*. [?A corruption of *F. hardit*, *hardi* (in *Cotgr. ardit*, *ard*)] **HARDY**; said to be from *hardi*, surname of Philip III of France, under whom the coin was first issued.] A Scottish copper coin of Mary and James VI, of the value of about three halfpence English money. App. the same as the **LION**.

1563 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials Scotl.* I. 440 Convict of counterfeiting of the prenting irls... of ane Lyone callit be Hardhead. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 365 (MS. G.) Daylie thair was such numbers of Lions (alias called Hardheads) prented, that the basenes thairof maid all thingis exceeding dear. 1644 D. HUME *Hist. Douglas* 334 (Jam.) A certain brass or copper coyne (called Hardheads). 1893 *Antiquary Mar.* 105 Coins found in St. Queran's well 1869 James VI hardheads or bodles.

Hard-headed, a. 1. lit. Having a hard head.

+ 2. Not easily turned, as a horse; fig. obstinate, stubborn. *Obs.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* x. 57 We bee hardheaded and thinke that all that euer is sayde is but a mockerie. 1607 TOPSEL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 240 It must be regarded that the Horse in leading be not drawn after you, for so will he be made hard headed, unwilling to follow. 1642 CHAS. I. *Answ. to Earles of Bristol & Dorset* 7 By which we may rectifie this hard-headed distraction.

3. Not easily influenced by sophistry or sentiment; matter-of-fact, logical, practical. Cf. **HARD** a. 10.

1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary Oct.*, Mrs. Dickens is... a sensible, hard-headed woman. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 1/1 Standing... at Bradford before five thousand hard-headed Yorkshiremen. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* II. lxxiv. 609 A shrewd, cool, hard-headed man of business.

Hence **Hardheadedly adv.**; **Hardheadedness**.

1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vi. 317 A proof of his indomitable hard-headedness. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 5/2 To deal with an irresponsible romancer thus hardheadedly may seem like breaking a butterfly on a wheel.

Hard-heart, a. arch. = **HARD-HEARTED**.

1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 66 It wolde make an harde hert man to falle the teris of his yen. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* (Chaucer Soc.) 120 note 5 Are they not hard-heart butchers remedies? 1895 MRS. K. T. HINKSON *Miracle Plays* v. 74 O hard-heart little town!

+ **Hard heart, v. Obs.** [f. next.] *trans.* To make hard of heart, to render hard-hearted.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 27 After the Duke had hard harted himselfe, and waxed insolently obstinate. *Ibid.* 246 Even so Pharo... was... hard harted by God.

Hard-hearted, a. [f. *hard heart* + **-ED** 2.]

Having a hard heart; incapable of being moved to pity or tenderness; unfeeling; unmerciful.

c 1205 LAY. 11990 Nes nœuere na mon iboren... þæt hæleð weore swa stærc Ne swa hærd inheort. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7505 Here es no man lyfand swa hard-herted.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. metr. vi. 43 (Camb. MS.) He was so hard hertyd, þat he myhte ben domes man or Iuge of hyr dede beaute. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 126 Y cowde not wepe, y was so hard hertyd. 1600 J. POPE *tr. Leo's Africa* II. 51 Such a... horrible conficte, that... would have affrighted any man, were he never so hard harted. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 736 Neither can the hard-hearted Rocks breake these yielding Vessels. 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 287 She soon grew lullen; I hard-hearted. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 400 That he might die the same hardhearted, wicked Jeffrey that he had lived.

Hence **Hardheartedly adv.**; **Hardheartedness**.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* I. 3 Because of their hardheartedness and stubbornness. *Ibid.* clxxxiv. 1142 Let vs deale not so hardheartedlie. 1681 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 67 The dens... where malice, hardheartedness, and oppression love to dwell. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 186 These are the sort of persons whom so hardheartedly... we see him thus devising plans for getting rid of. 1837 SWD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 270 A hardheartedness produced by the long enjoyment of wealth and power.

+ **Hardhede. Obs. rare -1.** [f. **HARD** a. + **-hede**, **-HEAD**.] Hardness.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 236 In hyze hylles of pryde am iij. wyckednessys, þat am, dryched, hardhed, bareynhed, & a foul fall down.

+ **Hardhewe. Obs.** Also 6 *hardewes*. [app. f. **HARD** a.; second element uncertain.] The wild Chicory, *Cichorium Intybus*.

a 1500 *Sloane MS.* 5. 6/2 *Cicoria*... Ang[lice] hardhewe. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 44 *Intybus sylvestris*... in englishe Succory or hardewes.

+ **Hardhewer. Obs.** A stonemason.

1447-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 400, xxiii masons of kent called hard hewers. c 1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Tylers, byrcke leyers, harde hewers. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI.* c. 15 § 3 No person... shall... lett or disturbe any joyner, hardhewer, sawyer, tyler, pavyer, glasyer [etc.]. 1602-3 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Will's Jacobe de folkston hardhewer. 1637 *Articles for building Wye bridge* cited in Pegge *Kentisms*.

|| **Hardiesse** (*hardie's*). [a. *F. hardiesse* (12-13th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), f. *hardi* **HARDY**. Adopted from OFr. in 14-15th c.; and anew as an alien loan-word in 18th c.] Hardihood, boldness.

1340 *Ayenb.* 83 Ine prouesse byep þri þinges to-deld, hardyesse strengre an stedeuennesse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 147 Cowardy It torneth into hardiesse. 1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 29 In lessing youre courage ne abating your hardiesse. 1761 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) III. 411 (Stanf.) The frank hardiesse of the answer saved him. 1832 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 48 Fantastic or startling hardieses of expression.

+ **Hardify, adv. Obs. rare.** [prepr. OF. *hardivement*, f. *hardif* *hardy*.] A by-form of **HARDILY**.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxxi. 231 They of poytoun receyued them moch hardyfy, and wete it wel that there was grete losse of people of bothe parties.

Hardihed (*hā'idihed*). *arch.* [f. **HARDY** a. + **-HEAD**.] = next.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Ded.* 12 Craue pardon for my hardihede. 1590 — *F. Q.* I. iv. 38 Enflam'd with fury and fiers hardyhed. a 1764 LLOYD *Progr. Emv. Poet.* Wks. 1774 I. 120 Fly, reckless mortals, fly, in vain is hardy-head. 1889 F. W. BOURDILLON in *Athenæum* 5 Oct. 454/1 True maiden art thou in thy dread; True maiden in thy hardihed.

Hardihood (*hā'idihud*). [f. **HARDY** a. + **-HOOD**.] The quality or condition of being hardy.

1. Boldness, hardiness; audacity.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 650 With dauntless hardihood, And brandish'd blade, rush on him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. More than one day... was retrieved by the hardihood with which he rallied his broken battalions. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* II. § 82 That the winds do make currents in the sea no one will have the hardihood to deny.

2. Robustness (of body or constitution). *rare.*

1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 165 Amidst the rudeness and hardihood of the savage state. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 304 The vigour of his mind was properly supported by the hardihood of his body. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 148 Their hardihood is not to be depended on, and they can only be trusted as conservatory plants here.

Hardily (*hā'idili*). *adv.* [f. **HARDY** a. + **-LY** 2.] In a hardy manner.

1. Boldly; courageously, with hardihood.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 676 Hald hardiliche [v. r. herdeliche] on þæt to hæst bigunnen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12953 Herdili [Cott. hardli] he yode him nerr. 13... *Gay Wara* (A.) 2966 Now... fæt þai ayn ardiliche. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xxvi. (1869) 85 Go, quod she, hardiliche, with oute dredinge rude ententement. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 72 Nochttheles he sparet nocht to speik hardlier. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 461 (R.) At the first the Gauls and Spaniards... maintained the conflict right hardily. 1799 Bp. HORSLEY *Speech* July (R.), Confidently and hardily I make the assertion, and I challenge confutation. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 313 They could foretell hardily, because they could not yet be convicted of untruth.

+ 2. Robustly; not tenderly. *Obs. rare.*

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* IV. (1686) 41 Horses that run abroad all Winter, which however hardily bred, and kept [etc.]. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. iii. 29 She loves to use herself hardily. 1793 BEDDOES *Catarrh* 167 Among those hardily brought up.

+ 3. Parenthetically. = It may be boldly said; freely, certainly, assuredly, by all means. In later use changed through *hardly* to *hardly*. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 23767 (Edin.) Hardilik [v. r. hardeli] es he cuard, þat nankin part mai pol of hard. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 68 Alle othere manere giftes, hardily [so a MSS.; 2 hardily]... alle been giftes of Fortune. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1934 Þou hardly no hede of þi hele toke... When þou entrid our Ile. c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1348 There lyue none better at this day, hardily. a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrow* 270 No, no, syr, hardily. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. ii. (Arb.) 19 Yea now hardily lette me alone. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 4 Bee he Preacher, Lawier, yea, or Cooke either hardily. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiv. viii. Elect him Consul hardily, and good leue have you.

|| **Hardim** (*hā'idim*). In 5 *hardan*. [Arab. *حزون* *harbawm*, lizard, land crocodile.] An agamoid lizard, *Stellio vulgaris*, of the Levant.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* xviii. xxi. (1495) 780 Al his [chameleon's] body is rough and sharpe as the body of an Hardan. 1860 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* (1863) III. 88 *Hardim*, the Arab name for the Stellio. 1884-5 *Standard Nat. Hist.* III. 414 (Cent.) The hardims are of an olive green color shaded with black, and below a pale yellow.

Hardiment (*hā'idiment*). *arch.* [a. OF. *hardiment* (in *Godf.*), f. *hardi* **HARDY**: see **-MENT**.] Boldness, courage, daring, hardihood.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 505 (533) Artow in Troye and had noon hardiment To take a woman which þat louth þe? c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xxiv. (1869) 189, I wot neuere how þou hast take hardement to turne ayeen to me. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 20 He tynt all hardiment, For feir he chaingit hew. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IV. xxiv. 100 Our foes fierce courage, strength and hardiment. 1791 COWPER *Liad* VII. 203 This brunt of hostile hardiment severe. 1803 WORDSW. *Vanguard of Liberty*, Vanguard of Liberty, ye men of Kent... Now is the time to prove your hardiment! 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. vii, The full carouze, that lent his brow a fiercer hardiment.

+ b. A deed of daring, a bold exploit. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 509 Mony ane hardymment doughtely Wey thair eschewit [= achieved]. 1556 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* I. iii. 101 He did confound the best part of an houre In changing hardiment with great Glendower. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Marit.* C. vj, Tis often seen, ill-pleasing accidents Proceed from rage and bare-brained hardiments. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 175 Like hardiment Posthumus hath To Cymbeline perform'd.

Hardiness (*hā'idiness*). [f. **HARDY** a. + **-NESS**.] The quality or condition of being hardy.

1. Boldness, daring; audacity; hardihood. Now somewhat rare.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 64 He... the emperor with stod, And drede of hys hardynesse. 1393 I. ANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 80 No boye hadde hardynesse hym to touche in deyninge. c 1450 *Merlin* 231 A yonge knight of grete hardynesse. 1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* Pref. (1611), Accompting desperatenesse for boldnesse, rashnesse for hardynesse. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. 261 There being none that had the hardynesse yet to declare... for the King. 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 76 [Du Bartas] coining words when he did not find them ready minted for his use, introducing new compounds, good or bad, with equal hardynesse. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. I. 27 To execute a purpose so lofty... would have... required great hardynesse of heart.

2. Capability of endurance, physical or mental. Now chiefly, Physical robustness.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect. Wks.* (1847) 80/1 Preserving the Body's health and hardynesse. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xl. 490 Luxury enervated the hardynesse of their minds and bodies. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legial.* VI. § 9 The external indications of hardynesse are the firmness of the muscular fibres and the callosity of the skin. 1834 PENNY *Cycl.* II. 189/1 [The apple] from its hardiness and great abundance, is one of the most important productions of cold climates. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* IV. 39/1 The extreme hardiness of the race.

|| **Catachr.** for *hardness*. (Often an error of copyists and editors.)

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wynd.* I. 3 a, The office of a capytayne is agaynst rebelles to use hardynesse, and agaynst his liege subiectes, gentylnesse. 1556 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 640/1 Great endurours of cold, hunger, and all hardynesse.

† **Harding**. *Obs. rare* -1. A slowly developing plant; cf. **HASTING**. In quot. *transf.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 19 Ripenes in children is not tyed to one time, no more then all corne is ripe for one reaping. Some be hastinges and will on, some be hardinges, and drawe backe.

Hardish (hā'diʃ), *a.* [f. **HARD** *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat hard (in various senses).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Duret*, hardish. *a. 1592 GREENE Alphonsus* iv. Wks. (Rldg.) 240/2 For my pillow. The hardish hillocks have suffic'd my turn. 1676 TEMPLE *Let. to King Wks.* 1731 II. 423 With Terms something hardish. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 55 In 8 days it grew hardish, and in 14 quite dry. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iv. 160 It will require a hardish course of readings.

† **Hardship**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. **HARDY** *a.* + -SHIP.] Hardy behaviour, courage.

a. 1240 Wokunge in Cott. Hom. 271 Moni man purh his strenghe and hardische ek makes him lured and jerned.

Hardishrew (hā'diʃrɪu). Now *local*. Also 7 **hardysbrew**, **hardabrew**, 9 (*dial.*) **hardistraw**, **hardistrow**. [app. f. **HARDY** *a.* + **SHREW**.] A name variously applied to the field-mouse, harvest-mouse, and shrew-mouse.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 234 In Italy the hardy shrews are venomous in their biting. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius's Gale Lat. Unl.* f. 193 The Rat, Hardshrew, and whole herd of mice, enemies to corn. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 222 A Hardishrew or Nurusow (as they here call them.) i.e. a field-mouse. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hardishrew*, a field-mouse. *Staff.* Also called the *hardistrow*. 1882 *W. Worcestersh. Gloss.*, *Hardishrew*, the field-mouse; also *Hardistrow*. 1884 *Upton Gloss.*, *Hardistrow*, a shrew-mouse.

† **Hardiss**, **hardysse**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. *hardiss*-, extended stem of OF. *hardir*, f. *hardi* **HARDY**.] *trans.* To make hardy, embolden.

1207 R. GLOUC. (1724) 204 So muche... he truste To hym sulue & to hardysse ys men. *Ibid.* 426 Vor so wel he vast, & hys men hardyssede echon.

† **Hardlaik**. *Obs.* [a. ON. *harðleikr* hardness, harshness.] Hardship, harshness, severity.

a. 1400 Deser. Troy 376 With hardlayke & harme, þat happyn shall after. *Ibid.* 8124 The shall happon in helle hardlaikes mo.

Hardly (hā'dli), *adv.* Forms: see **HARD** *a.* [f. **HARD** *a.* + -LY 2.] In a hard manner.

† 1. With energy, force, or strenuous exertion; vigorously, forcibly, violently. *Obs.*

a. 1205 LAV. 7480 Hardliche [c. 1275 hardeliche] heo heowen. *Ibid.* 16700 Samuel þæt sword an-hof And hardeliche adun sloh. *a. 1305 St. Christopher* 82 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 62 He... step hardeliche & faste. *a. 1450 Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 247 Lay on him hardly, And make hym go his gate. *a. 1550 Freiris of Beruik* 552 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 393 Stryk, stryk herdely, for now is tyme to the. 1607 *Topsell Serpents* (1658) 625 The Lamprey caught fast hold on his hand, biting hardly. 1713 *Steele's Guardian* No. 48 ¶ 6 I... drink stale beer the more hardly, because, unless I will, nobody else does. 1818 *Mrs. Shelley's Frankenstein*, iv. (1865) 68 My pulse beat so quickly and hardly, that I felt the palpitation of every artery.

† 2. Boldly, daringly, hardily. *Obs.*

a. 1225 Ancr. R. 268 Heo... þæt, wið swuche goste, herdeliche ne uhteð. *a. 1300 Cursor M.* 12953 (Gött.) Hardli [f. *hard* baldeli] he þode him nere. *a. 1400 Rowland & O.* 446 Fehte one, dere Sone, hardely. *a. 1489 Caxton's Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 194 Lete vs goo to it hardly For we durste well assaylle the devylle when ye be wyth vs. 1566 *Painter's Pal. Pleas.* I. 99 b, Speake hardly thy minde. 1622 *Br. Andrews's Sermon*. (ed. 18) 258 Keep on your hats, sit even as you do hardly.

† 3. Firmly. *Obs.*

a. 1225 Ancr. R. 268 Herdeliche ileueð þæt al be deofles stencode melteð þurh þe grace of þe holi sacrament. *a. 1440 CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.* v. 264 Leue this doctryne hardly as þou crede! 1583 STANHYURST *Brevis, Conceites* (Arb.) 138 In brest of the godesse, Gorgon was coketed hardlye.

4. With hard pressure; with severity or rigour; severely, rigorously, harshly.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Protes.* I. cxxx. 158 He is hardely manded, wherefore he hathede nede of your ayde. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 120 Two Bishops and an Abbot... were hardly and straightly kept in strong prison so long as the king lyved. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3, I besout [him]... that he wuld not deale so hardly bi me. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* (1621) 51 The unconstant people... now began to speak hardly of him. *a. 1656 Br. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 32 Being shipped at Deep, the Sea used us hardly. 1766 *Goldsm. Vic. W.* xxxi. How is it, Sir, that this poor man... is used thus hardly? 1853 A. J. MORRIS *Business* i. 10 Conscience is hardly bestead by the demands of life. 1886 *Law T.* 20 Feb. 283/2 The rule worked hardly.

5. With trouble or hardship; uneasily, painfully.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps. xlii* (1). 20 They that lye in the dust, and lye so hardly. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. VII. 41 Cornysmen... gate they lyving hardly by minnyng and diggynge tyme and metall. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kind. & Commu.* 118 The Husbandmen live hardly. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 108 The Money we get here is indeed hardly enough acquired. 1712 SEWALL *Diary* 17 June (1870) II. 352 Mr. White continuing the diary before, sitting hardly. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Clive* (1887) 555 What is made is slowly, hardly, and honestly earned.

6. Not easily, with difficulty. *Obs. exc.* as contained in 7.

1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* ix. 16 Very hardly can we discern the things that are vpon earth. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xviii. 24 How hardly [IND., CRANM., Geneva, with what difficulty] shal they that have money enter into the kingdom of God? 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. ii. § 2 We are hardiest able to bring such proove... as may satisfy gainesayers. 1598 GREENE *Wit's Ann.* iv. xvi. 116 Vnto whom access was hardliest obtained. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 270

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Bitumen... quickly kindled, hardly quenched. 1708 BURNET *Let.* (ed. 3) 123 When it has rain'd ever so little... the Carts go deep, and are hardly drawn. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiv. 271 Easily provoked and hardly pacified. 1822 KERLE *Serm.* i. (1848) 17 The rock, to which Solomon hardly won his way after many hard conflicts.

7. Barely, only just; almost not; not quite; scarcely. (In early use only gradually distinguished from 6. Formerly sometimes (as still in vulgar use) with superfluous negative.)

1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 7 It hardely agreeth with the principles of Philosophie and common experience. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 310 Being so little... (as hardly the fineness thereof cannot be seen). 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kind. & Commu.* (1603) 89 All which will hardly amount to fewer score pounds. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* iii. (1677) 59 Either of these will not suffer him to keep hardly flesh upon his back. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* f. P. 142 When Day broke I could hardly believe my Eyes. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 193 ¶ 1, I had hardly entered the Room, when I was accosted by Mr. Thomas Dogget. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* i. 2 We can hardly place it earlier. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style Wks.* XI. 262 With a life of leisure, but with hardly any books. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 46, I need hardly say, that [etc.]. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 7, 700 A year had hardly passed. [Mod. (vulgar)] I couldn't hardly tell what he meant.]

8. In close proximity, closely; = **HARD** *adv.* 6.

1584 in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 483 Being hardlie followed by certain kearnes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 35 They were so hardly pursued. 1880 *Daily News* 22 Nov. a/2 They are hardly run by some of the English Posteries.

† 9. Parenthetically. Certainly, assuredly, by all means: see **HARDLY** 3. *Obs.*

10. Comb. (with *ppl. adjs.*), as *hardly-acquired*, *-earned*, *-labouring*, *-rendered*, *-removed*, *-used*.

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argentin* iii. xii. 190 Tokens of his hardly-removed sickness. 1858 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Laird of Norlaw* II. 31 Many a hardly-labouring soul, full of generous plans and motives, has seen a stranger enter into its labours. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 34 With her hardly-earned gains. 1890 W. STEBBING *Peterborough* ix. 176 The honour and loyalty of the hardily-used veteran.

Hard-meat. ? *Obs.* Corn and hay used as fodder, as opposed to grass.

1481-4 E. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 859 III. 280, I had my horse with hym at lyvery. I payed for hard mete ever to hym. 1523 FRTZHEB. *Husb.* § 66 A cowe shall gye more mylke with a lyttell grass and strawe... thanne she shall doo with hey and strawe... for the harde meate dryeth vp the mylke. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 73 If there fall a good thicket snowe and frosts with it... it will make them fall to their hard-meate most sharply and keenly. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 85 To suffer Horses to lie at Hard-meat... for Weeks.

† b. *fig. At (to) hard-meat*: in close confinement; under strict restraint. *Obs.*

1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* 16 Dreame... that I am close at hard meate at Windsor or at Hampton Court. 1622 BAKER tr. *Mabius's Disc. Tacitus* 459 They meant to hold Augustus (as the saying is) to hard meate, and make him grant what they demanded. 1725 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* Wks. 1761 VIII. 46, I hear nothing of our friend Gay, but I find the court keeps him at hard meate.

Hard-mouthed, (hā'dmauðd, -mauht), *a.*

1. Having a hard mouth: said of a horse not easily controlled by the bit or rein.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 106 When they haue either hard mouthed horses, or runne away lades. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1708/4 A Spring Saffle, that Commandeth with the greatest ease... all hard-mouthed Run-away Horses. 1854 *Wood Anecd. Anim. Life* (1855) 398 Little hard-mouthed animals... perfectly independent of bit and bridle.

2. *fig.* Self-willed, obstinate.

1686 D'URFEE *Commu. Women* I. i. 5 They are so hard mouth'd, there's no dealing with 'em. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 299 Wonderfully headstrong, and hard-mouth'd. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 311 Two wenches, a couple of hard-mouthed Jades. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* (1860) 432 Robertson's soothing manner prevented his being hard-mouthed with him.

Hardness (hā'dnəs). Forms: see **HARD** *a.*

[f. **HARD** *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being hard; difficulty of penetration, solution, apprehension, performance, endurance; inflexibility, rigidity, stiffness, harshness; rigour, severity, cruelty; obduracy, obstinacy; hardness, etc.: see **HARD** *a.*

a. 700 Epinal Gloss. 871 *Rigore*, hardness. *a. 1000 AGS. Gosp. Matt.* xix. 8 For ewer heorte heardnyesse. *a. 1000 Sax. Leechd.* I. 296 Wið ðes mæzan heardnyesse. *a. 1025 Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 96 Beon ȝebodenne ealra heardnessa and stidnessa. *a. 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 47 He mihte noht ipolie be herdness of þe rapes. *a. 1300 Cursor M.* 19325 (Gött.) Þai durst no hardnes þaim do. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 71 Hys lady... With hardnesse his herte fyreth. *a. 1440 Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 195 Hardnes of clothyng on bak & in bed. *a. 1440 Promp. Parv.* 227/2 Hardnesse of knowynge, or dede doynge... *a. 1529 SKELTON Now synge* *ue*, etc. 75 Jesu... That for man suffred great hardnes. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litaney*, From hardnesse of hearte. Good lord, deliuer us. 1573-80 BARET *Alt.* N. 108 Hardnesse is sparing of expenses, nigarddary. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 14 The tediousnesse and hardnesse thereof driveth them away. *Ibid.* iv. 160 b, Powre in Plaister, or some liquid thing, that may come to a hardnesse in the shell. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Mar.* 23 By reason of Winters hardnesse. 1596 SPENSER *F. O.* iv. viii. 27 Enur'd to hardnesse and to homely fare. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 440 Wealth maketh a woman proud, beauty suspected, and hardnesse of favour lothsome. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iv. 34 Oh hardnes to dissemble! 1691 KAY *Creation* (1714) 164, I have armed thee with courage and Hardness to attempt the Seas. 1697

DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 155 Honeycombs of Golden Juice... T' allay the Strength and Hardness of the Wine. 1704 *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* (Churchill) III. 53/2 Because of the Hardness of the Weather. *a. 1745 SWIFT* (J.), The tenants poor, the hardness of the times. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 191 When hardness of hearing depends upon a deficiency of cerumen. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 142/1 Carbonate of lime... to this in part the hardness of water is owing. 1862 *Mrs. H. Wood Mrs. Hallib.* II. xxvi. (1888) 290 A stony hardness settled on the young lady's face. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Dec. 4/1 The tendency of the rates was firm, owing to the hardness of the short loan market. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* i. 8 The hardness of crystals in different directions has been estimated by means of an instrument termed a sclerometer.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this quality; a hardship.

1340 *Ayenb.* 236 Hit be-houeh þet uless beate and wesse be dissiplines and be hardnesse. *a. 1374 CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. pr. v. 102 (Camb. MS.) So as god... yeueth... to gode folk hardnesse and to shrewes he grauntyth hym hir wyl. 1658 JER. TAYLOR *Let. to Evelyn in Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 102 One of the hardnesses will be that you must overcome even this just and reasonable grief. *a. 1700 DRYDEN* (J.), Sculptors are obliged to... make many ample folds, which are insufferable hardnesses. 1790 *By-stander* 43 The crudest hardnesses... are to be rubbed off.

† **Hardock**. *Obs.* Also *hor-dock*, *hardoke*. [app. f. OE. *hadr*, ME. *hōr*, HOAR + DOCK.] Some coarse weedy plant: probably burdock.

The burdock has hoary foliage. (Some have however suggested that the word is a misprint for *burdock* itself; and various other conjectures have been offered.)

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. iv. 4 (Fol. 1) Crown'd... with Hardokes [Og. hor-docks, Fol. 2 hardocks], Hemlock, Nettles, Cuckoo flowers, Darnell, and all the idle weeds that grow.

Hard-pan. U.S. [See PAN.]

1. A firm subsoil of clayey, sandy, or gravelly detritus; also, hard unbroken ground.

1828 WEBSTER, *Pan*, among farmers, the hard stratum of earth that lies below the soil; called the *hard pan*. 1839 H. MURRAY *N. Amer.* II. iii. i. 273 The farmer comes to what Mr. Spafford calls hard-pan, a stiff impenetrable surface on which no vegetable substance will grow. 1883 *Century Mag.* Nov. 113 The New [World] is for the most part yet raw, undigested hard-pan. 1886 MARCO LORNE in *Gd. Words* 166 Large quantities of loose rock and hardpan.

2. *fig.* Lowest level or foundation; bottom; 'bed-rock'.

1825 W. B. PIKE in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 444 Almost all the novel-writers I have read, although truthful to nature, go through only some of the strata; but you are the only one who breaks through the hard-pan. 1860 HOLMES *Elis V.* viii. Mr. Silas Peckham had gone a little deeper than he meant, and come upon the 'hard-pan', as the well-diggers call it, of the Colonel's character. 1872 E. TALBOT in *Amer. Ann. Deaf* July 135 Down in the very hard-pan of ignorance... must the workman prepare a bed for this foundation. 1883 H. A. BEERS in *Century Mag.* June 285/2 But it [a book] didn't appear to get down to hard-pan or to take a firm grip on life.

Hards, **hurds** (hā'dz, hū'dz), *sb. pl.* Now *local*. Forms: *a.* 1 heordan, 2-3 heorden, 4-5 herdes, -is, 4-7 hurdes, 5-6 heerdiss, hyrdes, -ys, -is, 6-7 hards, 6- hurds. *β.* 4-6 hardes, -is, -ys, 5- hardes. [OE. *heordan* fem. pl.: cf. early mod. Du. *herde*, *heerde* 'fibre lini' Kilian (not in Hexham). Corresp. to OLG., OFris. *hēde*, NFris. *hēde*, *heed*, MLG., MDu., *Da. hede*, LG. *hede*, *heden*, *heen*: -OEtut. type **hisdōn*: cf. Goth. *misadō*, OS. *mēd(a)*, OE. *meord*. The form *hards* is north. and n. midl., *herds* or *hurds* s. midl. and west. These are in form plural, but are sometimes construed as sing. Cf. **HARDEN** *sb.* and *a.*] The coarser parts of flax or hemp separated in hackling.

a. *a. 725 Corpus Gloss.* 1908 *Stappa*, heordan. *a. 1050 Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 451/27 *Naptarum*, heordena. *a. 1225 Ancr. R.* 418 Next fleshe ne schal mon werien no linene cloð, bute þif beo of herde and of grete heorden. *a. 1350 Leg. Rood* (1871) 81 Hir clothes... bigan to brin Als herdes þat had ben right dry. *a. 1366 CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1233 A sukkenye, That not of hempe ne heerdiss was. 1398 *Revisa Barth. De P. R.* viii. xliii. (Tollem. MS.), Yf suche a stone is set aforne þe sonne, hurdes set þerto bep tende and set on fyre. *a. 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 35 A plumaciol... maad of herdis [B. hurdes] or of tow. *a. 1440 Promp. Parv.* 183 *Vnes estoupes*, a locke of tow or hurdes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 193 It [coco-nut] is inuolued and covered with many webbes much lyke vnto those hyrdes of tow whiche they vse in Andalusia. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I. 292 Wounds... dress'd with Hurds. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 238 Hold the strike of flax stiff in your hand, and break it well upon the coarse hackle, saving the hurds to make harder cloth of.

β. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 612 Pik and ter als haf thai tane, And lynt and hardiss with byrystane. *a. 1400 Nom.* in Wt. Wülcker 696/5 *Hec stappa*, a hardes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 48 Chyppes, hey, & hardes, whiche be maters apt to burne. 1656 W. COLES *Art of Simpling* 64 A Cokar tree, whose hairy stuff or hards which is next the outer bark doth make cordage and tackle for ships. 1795 M. MADAN *Persius* 145 note, The coarse part of flax, tow, hards, oakum to calk ships with. 1818 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 16 Jan. (1894) II. 8 These Regalia... were smuggled out by a clergyman's wife under a quantity of hards of lint. *a. 1825 FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hards*, coarse flax.

Hard-set, *a.* [f. SET *pa. pple.*]

1. In a hard or difficult position; beset by difficulty or trouble.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 55 Pere Hanibal was harde sette [infestatus] fourre dayes wip Galles. *a. 1475 Raus Coltzear* 449, I sall hald that I haue hecht, bot I be

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hard set. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1756) I. 254 The poor Creature is very hard set to drive his Water from him. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* 1891 221, I have sent for some books. 'Until they arrive, I shall be rather hard-set.

2. Set so as to be hard or firm. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 448 More like Egypt's alluvium during the inundation than hard-set soil. 1890 *Nature* 16 Oct. 602/1 Beds of rigid lava and hard-set ash.

b. Of eggs: That have been subject to incubation. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 339 Some say it is the hardest eggs he (the snake) prefers.

c. Of the features, etc.: Rigidly set. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. iv. iv, I... smile a hard-set smile, like a stoic.

3. Determined, obstinate. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, It's a hard-set wilyard beast this o' mine.

Hardshell, hard-shell, a. and sb.

A. adj. 1. Having a hard shell: applied to some crustaceans and molluscs, as crabs, clams, etc.

2. fig. Rigid and uncompromising in religious orthodoxy.

Hardshell Baptists (U.S.), a strict sect of Baptists, of extreme Calvinistic views.

1857 ELLIOTT *Sp. in Ho. Representatives* (Bartlett), A regular member of the Hardshell Baptist Church. 1864 *Spectator* No. 1875, 643 'Hardshell Churchmen' is the title of an article in this number, and the epithet is applied to Lord Robert Cecil's party. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Feb., The tough and hard-shell type to which Judaism owes such strength and permanence as it has ever possessed. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 5/5 Likethe American Hardshell Baptists they hold that there is nothing like religion.

B. sb. 1. A creature with a hard shell; a hard-shelled crab or clam. (U.S.)

2. = Hardshell Baptist: see A. 2. (U.S.) 1848 JONES *Sketches Trav.* 30 (Farmer) The old hard-shell laid about him like death.

3. U.S. Politics. A member of the more conservative of the two factions into which the Democratic party in New York state was divided in 1852 and following years.

1853 *N. Y. Tribune* 2 Apr. (Bartlett), The difference between a Hardshell and a Softshell is this: one favors the Execution of the Fugitive Slave Law and goes for a distribution of the offices among the Nationals, while the other is a loud stickler for Union and Harmony. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 18 Nov., After Democrats and Republicans, Hunkers and Hardshells, Miscegenators and Copperheads, have been replaced by honest and abler politicians.

So **Hard-shelled a.**, having a hard shell.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Reffe*, An hard-sheld nut.

Hardship (hārd'ip). [f. HARD a. + -SHIP.]

+1. The quality of being hard to bear; hardship; rigour; severity; painful difficulty. Obs.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 364 Herdschipe of liue. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. ap. v. 35 Lady Latimer was delivered with much hardship on Wednesday, the child dead.

2. A condition which presses unusually hard upon one who has to endure it; hardness of fate or circumstance; severe toil or suffering; extreme want or privation.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2686 What vnhappy & hardship hapnes the to! 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 341 Men to much misery and hardship born. 1697 DAVENANT *Virg. Georg.* II. 667 Inur'd to Hardship, and to homely Fare. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Comm. Amer. Wks.* III. 110 The Durham act... confines the hardship of want of representation to the case of subsidies. 1847 GROTE *Hist. Greece* II. xlviii. (1862) IV. 179 He had his share of the benefit as well as of the hardship. 1889 RUSKIN *Praterita* III. I. 18 Resolute choice of a life of hardship.

b. With a and pl. An instance of this.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Swuche oðre heardschipes bet moni flechs mal polien. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 33 The unbecoming hardships of Winter. 1722 DE FOR RELIG. *Courtsh.* I. I. (1840) 26 A hardship that never was put upon any one before. 1835 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* II. 14 The hardships inflicted on himself and his brother partners.

+c. An infliction of severity or suffering; a piece of harsh treatment. Obs.

171. SWIFT (J.), To recover the effects of their hardships upon us. 1780 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 369, I do not know that I have ever offered... a hardship, or even an affront, to the religious prejudices of any person whatsoever.

Hardshrew, obs. form of **HARDISHREW**.

Hard-tack. [f. HARD a. + TACK sb. in fig. application: cf. *hard fare*.] Ship-biscuit; hence, ordinary sea fare in general.

1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* lxxxviii. (Farmer), No more hard-tack... no salt butter, but a genuine land breakfast. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 326 Another set of fellows adhered pertinaciously to their salt junk and hard tack. 1869 *Mayne Reid's Mag.* June 513.

Hard up, advb. and adj. phr.

1. adv. Naut. Said of the tiller when it is put as far as possible to windward, so as to turn the ship's head away from the wind. (Usually as a command.)

1612 DEKKER *If it be not good Wks.* 1873 III. 293 Whoes at Helme? beare vp hard: and hard vp. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 117 'Ice on the lee bow!' 'Hard up the helm!' 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Poem*. Bk. x. (ed. 2) 354 Hard up the helm, la barre au vent.

2. adj. Hard put to it; in difficulties; in want, esp. of money; in destitution. *Hard up for*, solely at a loss for. *collog.* (of slang origin).

1881 HAGGART *Life* 104 (Farmer) There I met in with two Edinburgh snibs, who were hard up. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* iv. Wks. 1860 XI. 322 As hard up for water as the

Mecca caravan. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xi, He was in want of copying work to do, and was... hard up. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 2 You don't feel nearly so hard up with elevenpence in your pocket as you do with a shilling. 1889 BESANT *All in a Garden Fair* II. ii, Every man in England who was hard up or had a hard-up friend.

Hence **Hard-upness**, **Hard-up(p)ishness**. *slang and collog.*

1870 SALA *Dickens* 45 The occasional 'hardupishness' of a young man striving to attain a position. 1876 HINDLEY *Adv. Cheap Jack* (Farmer), There were frequent... collapses from death or hard-upness. 1882 *Times* 13 Mar. 11 Enough to account for the general 'hard-upishness', as it has been called. 1888 McCARTHY & PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* II. i. 8 My old familiar condition of hard-up-ness.

Hardware (hārd'wēər). [See WARE.]

1. Small ware or goods of metal; ironmongery. c 1515 (implied in HARDWAREMAN). 1723 *London Gaz.* No. 6146/10 John Lowe... Haberdasher of Hard-Ware. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772. 10 Locks, hinges, cast-iron and other branches of hardware. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 535 Pedlars... with a pack of scissors or other hardware at their backs.

2. attrib. and Comb., as *hardware dealer*, *factory*, *merchandise*, *trade*.

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 14 Mr. Wood... a hardware-dealer, procured a patent... to coin 108,000. in copper. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* I. iv. § 1. (1876) 35 Suppose... that the capitalist is a hardware manufacturer. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley* P. vi. 36 A... man in the hardware line.

Hardwareman. Also 6 harder man. [f. prec.] A manufacturer or dealer in hardware.

c 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 10 Harde warenen, mole sekens, and ratte takers. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 65 Then the French harder men opened their wares, and made the Taylors hal lyke to the paunde of a marte. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. ix. (1877) II. 64 Grindstones for hardware men. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 181 The persuasive eloquence of the itinerant hardwareman.

Hardwood, sb.

1. The wood or timber of deciduous trees, as distinguished from that of pines and firs; in some localities spec. that of oak and ash. Mostly attrib., as in *hardwood tree*, *forest*, etc. Chiefly Sc. and U.S.

1568 *Kirtin-in-Lindsey Churchw.* Acc. in *N.-W. Lincoln. Gloss.*, William Chapman, iij. kind of hardwodde. 1813 GEO. ROBERTSON *Agric. Surv.* Kincard. 343 (Jam.) Deciduous trees, or what is here called hard wood; in distinction from the evergreens or firs, whose timber is comparatively softer. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) II. 165 Hard-wood land; or land, producing oak and other kinds of wood, which are called hard, in opposition to pine, and other soft kinds. 1848 *Craven Dial.*, *Hardwood-trees*, Deciduous trees, in contradistinction to evergreens, and the fir tribe. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 146 The rounded... outline of hard-wood trees. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) X. 149 Forests of hardwood diversified by groves of sugar maple. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 641 Do not start a plantation on soil that is not growing hard-wood forest. *Mod.* Will you have it of deal or hardwood?

2. a. In Australia, applied to many kinds of timber resembling teak, esp. to *Backhousia Bancroftii*, used in building and fencing. b. A West Indian shrub, *Ixora ferrea*.

1888 CANDISH *Whispering Voices* 108 Sitting on a block of hardwood... Is the gray-haired forest feller. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* iii. 24 A hammer-like piece of hardwood above a plate of tin. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 2/1 Hardwood can be found in any quantity from the Dutch boundary to the Louisiade group.

Hard-wooded, a. a. Having hard wood. b. Of hardwood as opposed to pine or fir; deciduous.

1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 111/1 Hard-wooded plants want most attention. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 91 This will become a forest of soft-wooded plants and palms; and finally of hard-wooded trees.

Hardy (hārdi), a. Also 3-4 herdi, -y, (4 ardi).

[a. *F. hardi*, nom. sing. *hardis* (11th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) = Pr. *ardit*, *it. ardito*, pp. of OF. *hardir*, Pr. *ardir*, *It. ardire* to harden, make hard, bold, etc., a. WGER. **hardjan*, Goth. *hardjan*, OHG. *hartjan* to make hard, f. *hard* HARD a.]

1. Bold, courageous, daring. a. Of persons, their manner, etc.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1745 Porphire and Auguste wurden... se swide wilcwe, and se hardi. c 1275 LAY. 4181 Six hundred cniptes of alle þe kenneste and of þan hardieste. a 1300 *Cour. M.* 15503 We er herdi [vrr. hardi, hardy] men i-nou agains iudas vt fa. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1136 Gode knigt and ardi in fyt. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 343 Petre was... hardi in axing. c 1400 *Avonw. Arth.* xvii. The hed of that hardy, He sette on a stake. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* III. 94 A good knight and hardie of his handes. 1587 FLEMING *Contm. Holinshed* III. 1343/1 Philip duke of Burgogne, surnamed the hardie. 1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1043 No man is so hardy as to ride on horse-back by a church. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* i. (1798) 25 Art thou so hardy, as to dare my vengeance? 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 185 In this treatise such a hardy spirit of innovation was displayed... that [etc.]. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 June 5/5 No one... would be hardy enough to take up the reins after he had thrown them down.

b. Of actions, qualities, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 248 Herdi bileane bringeð bene deouel a vlihte. c 1340 *Curior M.* 7650 (Fairf.) þis batal was hardy I-nogh. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* I. 20 note, A hardie enterprise of certain knights. 1685 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 253 He... has served the Court interest on all the hardiest occasions. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to F. Fouke* 10 Apr., Silenced by a hardy denial of facts. 1884 E. RECLUS in *Contemp. Rev.* May 633 A hardy stroke on the Stock Exchange.

2. *approbriously*. Presumptuously bold, audacious; rashly bold, showing temerity. Cf. FOOLHARDY.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 þu, a wreocche sunful mon, ert so swuðe herdi to kesten kang eien upon junge wummen. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 42 þat na man be hardy him to hege abouen þe stabiles of haly men. c 1450 *Melvin* 37 Thei sholde not be so hardy be-fore me to make yow no lesynge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 175/1 Hardy... *temerarius, qui sine consilio agit.* c 1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Armon* xxii. 474 Yf Reynawd were soo hardy to doo only harme vnto richarde of normandy, I sholde hange hym wyth myn owen handes. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 503 What shall we say now to such a hardy Writer, as this is? 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 150/1 A warning to others not henceforward to be so hardy.

+3. Strong, enduring, tough. Obs.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 176 The byldere ok & ek the hardy [vrr. harde] assh.

4. Capable of enduring fatigue, hardship, rigour of the weather, etc.; physically robust, vigorous.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 150 A tall and a hardye personage. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 32 How strong and hardie I was, and how I could endure the cold and tempestuous season. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 920 [Art] Thou then thy Less hardie to endure? 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 183 When once grown up, turkies are very hardy birds. 1783 *Polite Trav.* 105 Northward of the bay, even the hardy pine is seen no longer. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. ii. 93 The hardy mountaineers of the Caucasus.

b. Hort. Able to grow in the open air throughout the year. *Half hardy*, able to do this except in winter, when shelter is required. *Hardy annual*, an annual plant that may be sown in the open ground, or that ripens its seed and sows itself year after year. Also fig., a subject that comes up year after year in Parliament, or in the newspapers.

1852 *Half-hardy* [see HARDEN v. 7]. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.*, Chaucer (1886) 216 It may well be doubted whether Roman literature, always a half-hardy exotic, could ripen the seeds of living reproduction. 1871 S. HIBBERD *Amateur's Flower Gard.* 188 Many of the hardy annuals are weedy and short-lived. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 4/2 (Farmer) Readers... are once more filling the columns of that journal with 'Is Marriage a Failure?' The hardy annual is called 'English Wives' this time.

c. Of actions, qualities, etc.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* K. Arthur liii, The Saxons men of hardie strength. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 124 The Laplanders lead a miserable and hardy kind of life. 1845 FORD *Hand-bk. Spain* I. 53 The horses of Navarre... are still esteemed for their hardy strength.

5. Comb., as *hardy-limbed*, *mannered*, *witted*, etc. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 11. *Babylon* 500 Ronsard... hardy-witted, blandly happily all sorts of subject, stile, and Poesie. 1825 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 339 The sexton, a shrewd, hardy-mannered fellow.

Hardy, sb. [prob. f. HARD, or HARDY a.] The vertical bar or blade of hard iron with a sharp edge, on which nailmakers cut or strike off the shaped nail from the iron rod; also, a movable piece, called also 'fuller', fitting into a socket in an anvil, used for similar purposes by blacksmiths.

1870 *Gd. Words* Apr. 247 My bore and hardy must be done, Or I cannot make good nails. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hardy*. A chisel or fuller having a square shank for insertion into a square hole in an anvil called a *hardy-hole*. 1894 *Amer. Ann.* Deaf June 150 [Blacksmith's tools] a poker, a rake, a shovel, a sprinkler, a hardy.

+ **Hardy, v.** Obs. [f. HARDY a.]

1. *trans.* To make hardy or bold; to encourage. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2163 Hardi min heorte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 218 Lucy, to hardy ys men, prykede her and þer. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1156 Forto hardien þe berthes of here heigh burnes. c 1430 *Filigr. Lyf Manhode* I. bxxi. (1869) 41 Al gates j hardied me and went wel nyh to hire.

2. *intr.* To become bold. *nonce-use*.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Old Margate Hoy*, Still hardying more and more in his triumphs over our simplicity.

+ **Hardydardy**. Obs. [A reduplicated extension of HARDY: cf. *handy-dandy*.] a. Rash or foolish daring. b. A daring fellow, dare-devil.

a 1559 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 450 So myche hardy dardy and so lytell manlynes. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 80 A very hardydardy in deede as euer liued.

Hardyshrew, obs. form of **HARDISHREW**.

Hare (hēər), sb. Forms: 1-2 *hara*, 3- *hare*,

(4-5 *haar* (e), *hayre*, 5 *are*, 6-7 *Sc. hair* (e)). [A Com. Teut. sb.: OE. *hara*, = OFris. *hase* (Wfris. *haese*, MDu. *haese*, hāze, Du. *haas*), OHG. *haso* (MHG., MLG., mod. Ger. *hase*), ON. *here*, *heri* (Sw., Da. *hare*): = OTeut. **hason*, **hason*, cognate with OPruss. *sasins* (for *szasins*) hare. Cf. also Skr. *ṛaṇa* (for *ṛaṇa*) hare. Relationship to the OE. adj. *hasu*, *heasu* 'grey, ash-coloured' is doubtful. The OE. and Norse words show rhotacism, the latter with resulting umlaut.]

1. A rodent quadruped of the genus *Lepus*, having long ears and hind legs, a short tail, and a divided upper lip.

The common hare of Great Britain and Europe (*L. timidus*) is a timid, watchful, and very swift animal. 'Its eyes are so situated, that the animal can see nearly all around it' (Carpenter); hence, prob., the popular saying that it sleeps with its eyes open (Topsell): cf. *hare-eyed*, *hare's eye*, *hare-sleep*, in 6. A less common species or subspecies is the Alpine or varying hare (*L. variabilis*). In North America there are several species or subspecies, of which *L. americanus* comes closest to the common European hare. a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 608 *Lepus*, *leporis*, *hara* [*Erf. Gloss.*

hara. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1086 (Earle) 222 He sætte be þam haran þæt hi mosten freo faran. a 1350 Owl & Night. 383 Ich mal isen so wel so on hare. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 210 About þei gan him chase, and hunted him als hayre. 1380 Wyclif Lev. xi. 6 An haar [1388 hare] forsothe [is vncleane], and he cheuich kude. 1436 Pol. Poems (Rolls) 11. 186 Skynnes of otere, squerel, and lrysh are. 1486 Bk. St. Albans Fv.1, A Tripp of haaris. 1597 MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae 15, I saw the hurchoun and the hair, Quha fed amangis the floris fair. 1678 MARVELL Growth Popery 23 As much out of order, as if . . . an Hare had crossed his way. 1684 R. H. School Recreat. 8 The Hare the first Year a Leveret, 2 a Hare, 3 a great Hare. 1800 KEATS Eve of St. Agnes i, The hare limp'd trembling through the frozen grass. 1847 CARPENTER Zool. § 236 The Alpine or varying Hare (so named from its usual residence, and from the changes of colour which it undergoes), inhabits the northern parts of Scotland, the mountainous parts of Ireland, and has been occasionally seen in the mountains of Cumberland. 1884 St. James's Gas. 7 Aug. 4/2 The white hare has risen in value during the last two seasons.

b. The male or buck hare is sometimes called Jack hare. During March (the breeding season) hares are wilder than at other times; hence the proverbial saying *As mad as a March hare*.

1549 MORE Supp. Sonlys Wks. 299/2 As mad not as a march hare, but as a madde dogge. a 1631 DRYDEN Nymphidia, Oberon . . . grew as mad as any hare. When he had sought each place with care, And found his queen was missing. 1741 Compl. Fam.-Piece II. l. 300 The Males are usually call'd Jack Hares. 1763 COWPER Epit. on Hare 8 Old Tiny . . . Who, nursed with tender care, . . . Was still a wild Jack hare. 1818 H. & J. SMITH Ref. Add. iv. viii, For what is Hamlet, but a hare in March? 1865 L. CARROLL Alice's Adv. Wonderland vi. (1886) 90 'In that direction . . . lives a Hatter : and in that direction . . . lives a March Hare . . . they're both mad.'

2. Phrases and Proverbs. *To hold (or hunt) with the hare and run (or hunt) with the hounds*; *to run with hare and hounds*; *to try to keep in with both sides*; *to play a double part*. *First catch your hare* (i.e. as the first step to cooking him): a direction jestingly ascribed to Mrs. Glasse's Cookery Book, but of much more recent origin.

† *To hunt for or catch a hare with a labor*; † *to take hares with foxes*, † *to seek a hare in a hen's nest*, also *to set the tortoise to catch the hare*; *to seek to do something almost impossible*. † *To kiss the hare's foot*: *to be late*. † *To have two hares afoot or to run after two hares*: *to undertake too many things*. *To get the hare's foot to lick*: *to obtain very little*. *To make a hare of*: *to make ridiculous*. † *To set the hare's head (foot, hare-pie) against the goose-giblet*: *to let one thing serve as a set-off to another*. *Here or there the hare went or goes away*: *here or there the matter ended*. Also expressions referring to Æsop's Fable of the Race between the Hare and the Tortoise.

1399 LANGL. Rich. Reddes i. 58 Men mytzen as well have huntid an hare with a tabre As aske any mendis flor þat þei mysdede. c 1440 Jacob's Well (E. E. T. S.) 263 Þou hast a crokyd tunge heldyng wyth hownd and wyth hare. 1530 TAVERNER Erasme. Prov. (1552) 36 As I say in our Englyshe prouerbe: Set the hares head against the goose gyblet. [See also 1546 J. HEYWOOD Prov. (1867) 52; 1607 DEKKER Westw. Hoe v. iv, Dram. Wks. 1873, and note.] 1546 J. HEYWOOD Prov. (1867) 11 And yet shall we catch a hare with a taber, As soone as catche ought of them. 1554 Ibid. 137 Holde with the hare and run with the hounde, run thare As wight as the hounde, and as wyse as the hare. 1577 STANVHURST Descr. Irel. in Holinshed (1807-8) VI. 52 But in deed it is hard to take hares with foxes. 1595 SHAKS. John ii. l. 137 You are the Hare of whom the Prouer goes Whose valour plucks dead Lyons by the beard. 1599 PORTER Angry Wom. Abingd. (Percy Soc.) 103 Hee is gone to seek a hayre in a hennes nest . . . which is as sildome seene as a blacke swan. 1600 HOLLAND Lity xxv. xlv. 914 And here went the hare away. 1613-16 W. BROWNE Brit. Past. ii. ii, We had need Make haste away, unless we meane to speed With those that kisse the Hares foot. 1633 ROWLEY Match Midn. v. in Hazl. Dodsley XIII. 88 As I have been bawd to the flesh, you have been bawd to your money; so set the hare-pie against the goose-giblets. 1658-9 BURTON Diary 9 Mar. (1828) IV. 108 Keep to your debate. You have two hares a-foot. You will lose both. a 1683 SIDNEY Disc. Govt. ii. xxiii. (1704) 151 An ill hare is said to make a good dog. 1690 TURNER Coat of Times iv. in Roxb. Ball. (1883) IV. 215, I can hold with the Hare, and run with the Hound: Which no body can deny. 1798 MALTHEUS Popul. (1817) III. 113 It would appear to be setting the tortoise to catch the hare. 1818 SCOTT Let. to Croker 5 Feb. in Lockhart, The poor clergyman [got] nothing whatever, or, as we say, the hare's foot to lick. 1855 THACKERAY Rose & Ring xiv, 'A soldier, Prince, must needs obey his orders; mine are . . . to seize wherever I should light upon him—' 'First catch your hare!' . . . exclaimed his Royal Highness. 1858 Times 25 Aug. 6/2 Bitter experience has taught us not to cook our hare before we have caught it. 1896 Daily News 20 July 8/2 The familiar words, 'First catch your hare', were never to be found in Mrs. Glasse's famous volume. What she really said was, 'Take your hare when it is cased'.

3. a. fig. Applied to a person, in various allusive senses.

c 1325 Poem Times Edm. II, 252 in Pol. Poems (Camden) 334 Nu ben theih lions in halle, and hares in the feld. 1650 R. STAPYLTON Strada's Low C. Warren vi. 7 At the very first charge . . . this hare in a Helmet fled out of the Field. 1749 SWIFT Libel on Dr. Delany, etc. 53 Thus Gay, the hare with many friends, Twice seven long years the Court attends. 1864 TENNYSON Aylmer's F. 490 The . . . distant blaze of those dull banquets made The nightly wrier of their innocent hare Falter before he took it.

b. He who lays the 'scent' (usually paper torn into fragments) which the 'hounds' follow in the sport *hare and hounds*, also called 'paper-chase'.

a 1845 Hood To Mr. Malthus i, You're quite enough to play at hare and hounds. 1857 HUGHES Tom Brown i. vii,

Please, sir, we've been out Big-side Hare-and-Hounds, and lost our way. 1883 W. H. RIDEING in Harper's Mag. July 178/2 A flushed little 'hare' bounds past us, distributing the paper 'scent' in his course, and followed a quarter of an hour afterward by the panting and baffled 'hounds'.

4. One of the southern constellations, *Lepus*.

1551 RECORDE Cast. Knowl. (1556) 268 Vnder the feete of Orion, is there a constellation of 12 starrs, named the Hare. a 1701 CHECH Manilius v. ix. 61 The Hare appears, whose active Rays supply A nimble force. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIII. 444/2 *Lepus* (the Hare), one of the old constellations, said by Hyginus to be in the act of running from Orion's dog.

5. = SEA-HARE, a molluscous animal, *Aplysia depilans*.

1591 SYLVESTER Du Bartas i. v. 89 Foot-less, and finless (as the baneful Hare, And heat-full Oyster). 1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 71 It representh the poison of the venomous fish called the sea-Hare. 1847 CARPENTER Zool. § 917 The *Aplysia*, commonly termed Sea-Hare . . . from the peculiar form of the superior pair of tentacula, which are flattened and hollowed like the ears of a quadruped.

6. attrib. and Comb. a. attrib., as *hare-back*, *-catcher*, *-chase*, *-drive*, *-flesh*, *-hunter*, *-park*, *-pie*, *-skin*, *-sleep*, *-soup*. b. objective or obj. gen., as *hare-hunting*, *-shooting* sbs. and adjs. c. similitative, as *hare-like*, *-mad* adjs.; *hare-eyed* a., having eyes that look all round, or that are never closed: see sense 1, note; *hare-hearted* a., timid; † *hare-hound*, a dog for hunting hares; *hare-kangaroo*, a small kangaroo of the genus *Lagorchestes*, so called from its resemblance to a hare in size and colour; *hare's eye* = lagophthalmia: see quot.; † *hare-shaw* = HARE-LIP; *hare-sighted* a., short-sighted; † *hare-sleep*, a very light sleep; † *hare's-tooth* (see quot.). Also HARE-BRAIN, -FOOT, etc.

1583 STUBBS Anat. Abus. II. (1882) 36 Some leather . . . will straight-way become browne as a 'hare-back'. 1754 Sir J. HILL Hist. Anim. 356 (Jod). The vulture leporinus, or 'hare-catcher'. 1864 SPEEDY Sport xiii. 216 A large bag of ptarmigan is not usually obtained in connection with a 'hare-drive'. 1611 CARLTON Jestis (1844) 12 To which he said little, but with a squint eye, as custome had made him 'hare-eyed', hee looked for a jest to make them merry. 1618 CHAPMAN Death Pr. Henry D. Frankic Distemper & Hare-eyed vrest. 1614 ROWLANDS Fables. Bolt 33 Two right 'Hare-hated' coward Foles. 1679 T. BLOUNT Anc. Tenures 42 With . . . two 'Harehounds, or Greyhounds. a 1744 POPE Let. M. & T. Blount (L.), I. then ride out a hunting . . . How can a . . . 'hare-hunter hope for a minute's memory! 1735 SOMERVILLE Chase II. Arg't, Description of the 'Hare-hunting in all its Parts. 1864 Sir S. NORTHGOTE Lect. & Ess. iii. (1887) 89 A hare-hunting farmer. a 1592 H. SMITH Wks. (1867) II. 483 The 'hare-like' coward runs his ways. 1600 MIDDLETON Chaste Maid in ii. He's a day of toil well pass'd over, Able to make a citizen 'hare-mad'. 1674 N. Cox Gentl. Recreat. (1677) 100 The largest 'Hare-Parks that ever I heard of, and the best furnished . . . are in Ireland. 1633 'Hare-pie' [see 2]. 1664-5 PEYRS Diary 23 Jan. Dined upon a hare pye. 1870 OUIDA Held in Bondage 21 Audit and hare-pie had not much temptation for us that morning. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Eye, 'Hare's Eye, Oculis Leporinus', a disease arising from a contraction of the upper eye-lid . . . so that the patient is obliged to sleep with the eye half-open. 1597 LOWE Chirurg. (1634) 185 The 'Hare-shaw' is a defectuositie of nature which happeneth . . . in the Lip, Earre or Nose . . . sometimes found cloven or they come in the world. 1627-77 FELTHAM Resolves i. xxv. 45 'Tis indiscretion that is 'Hare-sighted'. 1719 DE FOE Crusoe i. xiv, A cap, which I had made of a 'hare-skin'. 1832 CARLYLE Remin. I. 36 Hare-skins would accumulate into the purchase money of a coat. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, 'Hare-sleep', with Eies a'most open. 1804 SCOTT Let. to Ellis 21 Aug. in Lockhart, 'Hare soup may be forthcoming in due season. 1607 TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts (1658) 208 Whatsoever Beast be born in your flock, having that mark upon them, which is commonly called 'Hares-tooth, never suffer them to suck their dam.

7. In names of plants: as † *hare's-ballocks*, popular name for species of Orchis; *hare's-bane*, *Aconitum Lagotomum*; *hare's-beard*, the Great Mullein; † *hare-bottle*, Knawweed; *hare's colewort*, house, lettuce, palace, thistle (also *hare-thistle*), names for the Sow-thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*; *hare's-eye*, the Red Campion, *Lychnis diurna*; *hare's-meat*, Wood-sorrel; *hare-nut* (*dial.*), the Earth- or Pig-nut; *hare-parsley*, Wild Chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; *hare's-tail* (grass), a species of grass, *Lagurus ovatus*; *hare's-tail* rush, Single-headed Cotton-grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum*. Also HARE-BELL, etc.

1562 TURNER Herbal II. 128 b, Whyt Satyrion . . . or in other more vmmannerly speche, 'hares ballockes. 1597 GERARDE Herbal II. clvi. § 2. 630 Mullein is called . . . of some 'Hares beard. 1620 MARKHAM Farewe. Husb. II. viii. (1668) 40 The weeds which are most incident thereto, are Twitch . . . besides Thistles, 'Harebottles. 1597 GERARDE Herbal II. xxxi. § 8. 232 Sowthistle is called . . . of some *Brassica leporina*, or 'Hares Colewort. Ibid. App., 'Hares eie is *Lychnis sylvestris*. 1607 TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts (1656) 209 An herb called *Lactuca Leporina*. . . that is, Hares-lettice, 'Hares-house, Hares palace. [c 1000 Sax. Leechd. i. 226 Se hara . . . mid bysse wyrthe hynes sylfne gelacnað, for þy heo ys lactuca leporina genemned.] 1597 GERARDE Herbal II. xxxi. § 2. 229 The stalk of 'hares lettuce or smooth Sowthistle, is oftentimes a cubite high. 1703 THORESBY Let. to Ray (E. D. S.), 'Hare-nut, [an] earthnut. c 1516 Grete Herbal ccclii. T v/a *Palacium leporis*, 'hares palays, is an herbe lyke Spurge, but it hath longer and ryper leues . . . It is called hares palays. For yf the hare come vnder it, he is sure that no beest can touche hym. 1874 Young Fancier's Guide 4 July

(Britten & H.), There is a plant known as 'hare parsley, of which rabbits are extremely fond. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n., *Hare Parsley*, in Aubrey's Wilts. . . This [*Anthriscus sylvestris*] is no doubt the plant intended. 1806 J. GALPINE Brit. Bot. § 41. 10 *Lagurus ovatus*, 'hare's-tail-grass. 1597 GERARDE Herbal 232 Apuleius calleth it [Sowthistle] *Lactuca Leporina*, or 'Hares Thistle.

† *Hare*, v. Obs. Also 7-8 hair. [Origin not clear: in sense 1 app. allied to HARRY v.; in sense 2 may have some association with HARE sb.]

1. trans. To harry; to worry; to harass.

1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss. I. ccxv. 271 The other parte of the same company . . . sayd, howe they wolde se the pope and cardynalles . . . or els to hare and to pylle the cowntre. [Ibid. 272 So thus they haried the pope, the cardynals, and the marchautes about Auygnon.] 1548 HALL Chron., Edw. IV (1809) 330 The Princes of Burgoyne had not been so plucked hared & spoyled of her faire townes & Castles as she was. 1674 N. Cox Gentl. Recreat. (1677) 110 Let the Hounds kill the Fox themselves, and worry and hare him as much as they please.

2. To frighten, to scare.

1659 B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age 153 Who . . . so staggered and hared him, that he could not make one word of answer. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE Answ. Diss. 47 To Hair Them out of their Wits with Crocking. 1692 LOCKE Educ. § 67 To hare and rate them thus at every turn, is not to teach them. 1721 STURVE Eccl. Mem. III. xlii. 122 Being but simple before, he was now haired out of his wits indeed. 1732 GAY Distress'd Wife II. Wks. (1772) 285 Your ladyship hares one so. 1750 CHESTERF. Lett. (1752) III. ccxli. 106 Little minds are in a hurry . . . they run, they hare, they puzzle, confound, and perplex themselves.

Hence Hared, Haring ppl. adjs.

a 1618 SYLVESTER Job Triumph. i. 128 While Hee yet spake, there came Another in, Hared and hot. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Hared, Hurried. 1755 T. AMORY F. Bundle (1825) I. 23 The multitude are thereby . . . rendered a hairing, staring, wrathful rabble.

Hare, obs. f. HAAB, HAIB, HAIRE, HOAB.

Hare, obs. form of are (see BE), ERE.

Hare, obs. form of AIR adv., before.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius 763 Rycht as þe feynd sad hym hare.

Harebell, hare-bell (hē'abel). Also 7-8 hare's-bell, 9 hairbell. [f. HARE sb. + BELL: perh. as growing in places frequented by hares.]

1. The wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*: = BLUE-BELL 2.

1387-8 Compotus of Mary Cless of Derby 2 P' armilus domine et capucio broid' cum harebella. 14. . . Nom. in Wr. Wulcker 713/9 Hec burra pastoris, harebelle. 1597 GERARDE Herbal 99 The blew Harebells or English Jacint is very common throughout all England. 1611 SHAKS. Cymb. iv. ii. 232 The azur'd Hare-bell, like thy Veines. 1613-16 W. BROWNE Brit. Past. ii. iii, The Hare-bell . . . for her stainless azure blue, Claims to be more of none but those are true. 1620 PARKINSON Paradisi II. xl. 122 Our English Iacint or Hares-bells is so common euery where, that it scarce needeth any description. 1786 Tr. Beckford's Vathek (1868) 13 The ground was strewd with violets, hare-bells, and pansies. 1802 Trans. Soc. Arts XX. 203 The root of the *Hyacinthus non-scriptus*, the plant commonly called Blue-Bells, or Hare-Bells. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.

2. The Round-leaved Bell-flower, *Campanula rotundifolia*: = BLUE-BELL 1.

(This application appears to have arisen in Scotland, where the Campanula is much more abundant than the wild hyacinth. Sometimes, with reference to the slender stalk, altered to *hairbell*, which Lindley tried to establish in this sense, leaving *harebell* to its original use in sense 1. Originally, in English use, 'Blue-Bell' was *Campanula*, 'Hare-bell' was *Scilla*, 'Hair-bell' non-existent.)

1765 MICKLE Sir Martyn i. (R.), On Desmond's mouldering turrets slowly shake The trembling rie-grass, and the hare-bell blue. 1790 BURNS Elegy Henderson v, Mourn little harebells, o'er the lee. 1810 SCOTT Lady of L. i. xviii, E'en the slight hare-bell raised his head, Elastic from her airy tread. 1810 SOUTHEY Kehama vii. vii, Gently as the dews of night that gem And do not bend the hare-bell's slenderest stem. 1866 Treas. Bot. 208 2 *Campanula rotundifolia*, Hare-bell, or . . . Hair-bell, the Blue-bell of Scotland. a 1882 WHITTIER To — 5 Poet. Wks. 162 Banks inclined, With trembling harebells hung.

Hare-brain. Also hair-. [f. HARE sb. + BRAIN. The spelling *hair-brain*, suggesting another origin for the compound, is later, though occasional before 1600.]

† 1. One who has a brain like a hare's, or no more brain than a hare; a giddy or reckless person. Obs.

1550 BALE Apol. 29 Thus raske kynde of vowing . . . he may wele bequehte to his madmen, hys harebraynes. a 1553 UDALL Royster D. i. iv. (Arb.) 27 Ah foolish harebraine, This is not she. 1621 BURTON Anat. Mel. i. ii. ix. (1651) 105 What a company of hare-brains have done in their rage. a 1670 HACKET Abp. Williams II. 137 (D.) The hare-brains among us are engaged with them.

Comb. 1542 UDALL Erasme. Apoph. 237 Vndiscrately or harebrainless, he would nedes . . . bee reputed . . . for an Academicque.

2. attrib. or adj. = HARE-BRAINED.

1566 T. STAPLETON Ret. Univ. Jewel iv. 109 The most outrageous and harebrayne stomaches of the Donatistes. 1586 A. DAY Eng. Secretary i. (1625) 79 For love is measured . . . not by a hare-braine furie, but by a discrete and moderate ascension. 1588 FRANCOIS Lawiers Log. Ded. ¶ Tj b, Newfangled, yonghheaded, harebrayne boyes. 1660 J. SHARP in Landerd. Papers (Camden) I. 57 Were the game . . . to be reacted, there would be few of those hairbrain men . . . now found. 1823 STEVENSON New Arab. Nt. (1884) 6 They also handed on to me a hare-brain humour. 1886 American XII. 309 Hairbrain schemes of economic policy.

Hence † *Hayrebrainness*. Obs.

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. Lomazzo's Tr. II. 72 Hare-brainnesse hath ridiculous, furious, and phantastical motions.

Hare-brained, *a.* Also **hair-**. [parasyth. *f.* *hare brain* + *-ED*². For the form *hair-*, see *prec.*] Having or showing no more 'brains' or sense than a hare; heedless, reckless; rash, wild, mad. Of persons, their actions, etc.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hem. V.* 216 b. My desire is that none of you be so unadvised or hare-brained as to be the occasion that [etc.]. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 148 If his sonne be haughtie, or haire brained, he termeth him courageous. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Est.* 100 Whilst they, out of a hare-brained lunatic desire battaile. 1643 PLYNNE *Soc. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 42 The hair-brain'd advise of his young Cavaliers. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* 144 Perhaps it will make me hare-brain'd. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* VII. (1870) 172 The excesses of mad, hairbrained, roaring mirth. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III. xxii, Keeping hare-brained follies at arm's-length.

Hence **Hare-brainedly** *adv.*; **Hare-brainedness**.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Fruits of Felters* (R.). Fansie. farewell, whose badge. in my hat full harebrayndly, thy flowers did I weare. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Cerebrosity, brainsickness, hairbrainedness. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea Ep.* Ded. Cij, Profane, and giddy hairbrainedness.

Hare-bur. [cf. **HARDOCK**.] Burdock.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Hareburr, *Arctium Lappa*. [1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Hareburr*.. perhaps a misprint for *Hurreburr*.]

† **Hare-cop**. *Obs.* [? *f.* **HARE** *s.* + **COP** *head*.] ? = **HARE-BRAIN** *sb.*

1567 *Damon & Pithias* in *Hazl. Doddsley IV.* 75 A merry harecop 'tis, and a pleasant companion.

Hare-finder. A man whose business is to find or espy a hare in form.

1599 SHAKES. *Much Ado* I. i. 186 Or doe you play the flowing jacke, to tell vs Cupid is a good Hare-finder? 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. vii. (1668) 43 The Hare-finder should give the Hare three shovels before he put her from her Leare. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III. Wks. 1720 I. 364 *Clarinda*. You stare about like a Hare-finder; what's the matter? *Longvil.* Faith, madam, I expected to have met your Sister here. 1824 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* I. (1863) 185 Rat-catcher, hare-finder, and broom-maker.

Harefoot, hare-foot. ? *Obs.*

1. The foot of a hare, or a foot resembling a hare's; *spec.* a long narrow foot found in some dogs.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 118 (D.). Better a hare-foot than none at all; that is, than not to be able to walk.

2. A nickname for a swift-footed person.

c 1410 *Chron. Eng.* 899 in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* (1802) II, Harald, Godwyne sone He was cleped Harefoot, for he was urnare god. 14. *Bromton Chron.* in *Twysden Hist. Angl. Script. decem* (1652) 932 Propter levitatem pedum & cursus Haraldus Harefoot communiter extitit appellatus. a 1491 *Rous Hist. Reg. Angl.* 105 Haroldus Harfote quasi levis in cursu ut lepus aliquis.

3. A plant; = **HARE'S-FOOT** I.

c 1265 *Voc. Plant-n.* in *Wr. Wulker* 555/6 *Auencia*, hare-fot. a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* 24 Harefote, *avancia*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 178/29 Harefoote, herb, *lagopus*.

4. Name given to the ptarmigan and other species of *Lagopus*, from the densely feathered feet.

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Harefoot*.. also a kind of Bird.] 1755 JOHNSON, *Harefoot*. I. A bird. *Ainsworth*.

Hareld (hærlēd). Also **herald**, **harold**. [ad. mod. L. *Harelda* (Stephens 1824), arbitrary alteration of earlier *Havelda*, from Icel. name *havelle*.] A species of sea-duck, *Harelda glacialis*.

1841 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 261 *Harelda glacialis*, Long-tailed Hareld. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* vi. (1889) 258 Harlequins and eiders, harolds and garganeys.

Hare-lip (hæ•lip). Also 8 **hair-**. [f. **HARE** *sb.* + **LIP**.]

1. Fissure of the upper lip, caused by the arrest of development in the upper lip or jaw; so called from the resemblance to the cleft lip of a hare.

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* 82 Wylliam Coper with the Harelyp. 1590 SHAKES. *Mids. N. v.* I. 418 Neuer mole, harelip, nor scarre. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* I. ii. (1678) 2 The Chirurgion .. cicatriceth cloven lips, commonly called Hare-lips. 1785 R. CUMBERLAND in *Observer* No. 98 p. 11 [He] had a remarkable hair-lip, which exposed to view a broken row of discoloured teeth. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 98 In cases of double hare-lip, where the fissure is not confined to skin, the pre-maxillary bones on each side fail to unite with the rest of the upper jaw.

2. **Hare-lip sucker**, a fish, *Quassilabia lacera*, of the Ohio river and its tributaries, remarkable for the conformation of the mouth.

Hence **Hare-lipped** (-lip) *a.*, having the upper lip cleft like the hare.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 208 If the childe prove not Hare-lip. 1775 ADAM *Amer. Ind.* 277, I spoke. to a hair-lipped warrior among them. 1854 BADHAM *Hallent.* 114 The hideous, hare-lipped uranoscopus. the singular position of whose eyes attracted early the attention of naturalists.

Harelot, *obs.* form of **HARLOT**.

Harem, harām (hæ•rēm). Also 7 **haramm**, 8 **harrām** (haræm); 9 **hareem**, **harim** (harīm). [a. Arab. *حرم* *haram*, and *حريم* *harim* lit. (that

which is) prohibited or unlawful, that which a man defends and fights for, as his family, a sacred place, sanctuary, enclosure; the women's part of the house; wives, women; from *حرم* *harama* to prohibit, forbid, make unlawful. The two Arabic

words are practically synonymous, *esp.* in countries where Arabic is not the vernacular. From the first come the earlier *Eng. haram* and *harem*; from the second the later *harim*, *hareem*; see also sense 3.]

1. The part of a Mohammedan dwelling-house appropriated to the women, constructed so as to secure the utmost seclusion and privacy; called also *seraglio*, and in Persia and India *zenana*.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 62 He has three hundred women in his Seraglio (called here Harem). *Ibid.* 148 The other women belonging to Seraglios or Haramms, live discontented. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* p. 132 The Governor sent for me to visit his Lady in the Harem. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cless Mar* 10 Mar., I have been in a harem, where the winter apartment was wainscoted with inlaid work of mother-of-pearl. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxxiv. 157 The harem is magnificent, consisting of a square within its own wall of brick. 1864 ENGL. Mus. *Anc. Nat.* 220 This drum is especially used in the harems. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xx. 349 Brought by the Abyssinian traders to be sold for the Turkish harems.

b. transf. and fig.

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xlix, [She] stood with her arms folded on her breast, with an humble air, as different from that which she wore in the harem of the Duke of Buckingham as that of a Magdalene from a Judith. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Books Wks.* (Bohn) III. 86 A man's library is a sort of harem. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. viii. 248, I must have my literary harem, my *parc aux cerfs*, where my favorites await my moments of leisure and pleasure.

2. The occupants of a harem collectively; the female members of a Mohammedan family; *esp.* the wives and concubines collectively of a Turk, Persian, or Indian Mussulman.

1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphthora* 108 Seraglios sing and harems dance for joy. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* I. i. Were it less toil .. To head an army than to rule a harem? 1855 BURTON *Pilgr. Meccah* xv. (1893) I. 295 The kitchen. .. being as usual occupied by the 'Harim'. 1879 E. K. BATES *Egyptian Bonds* I. iii. 37 The Viceroy's harem were disporting themselves on the sand.

b. transf. and fig.

1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 447 Where chanticler amidst his harem sleeps in unsuspecting pomp. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. xxxvi. 324 Could our hearts let in such a harem of dear friendships. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 47 In the harem entertained for him in the Louvre many pitfalls entrapped him.

3. A Mohammedan sacred place or area; one which is prohibited to any but the Faithful. More usually in form *harām*, Arabic *حرام* *harām*, forbidden, sacred place.

1855 BURTON *Pilgr. Meccah* xv. (1893) I. 294 We all set out in a body to the Harim. .. a duty which must not be delayed by the pious. 1883 A. THOMSON *Holy Land* vi. 106 On the summit of Mount Moriah .. there spreads the noble enclosure of the Harem.

4. Comb., as *harem-court*, *harem-bred* *adj.* 1829 *Bengalee* 226 Humble puppet, Harem slave. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyphatia* xviii, Wulf came rapidly down stairs, through the hall into the harem-court. 1883 A. THOMSON *Holy Land* viii. 138 To sink shafts as near as possible to the prohibited distance, and then to approach the Haram walls by tunnelling underneath. 1890 C. W. C. OMAN *Hist. Greece* 187 A mere harem-bred despot.

Harengiform, *a.* [f. mod. Zool. L. *harengus* herring + *-FORM*.] Having the form of a herring.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dictionaries.

† **Hare-pipe**. *Obs.* [f. **HARE** *sb.* + **PIPE**.] A trap for catching hares.

1389 *Act 13 Rich. II.* Stat. I. c. 13 § 1. Nene use furettes haies rees hare pipes ne cordes. c 1485 E. E. *Misc.* (Warton Club) 45, I have an hare-pipe in my purse, Hit schal be set al for the sake. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 200 As you may take a hare with Harepipes or such like gynnes. 1603 *Act 1 Jas. I.* c. 27 § 1. Everie person .. which .. shall .. take, or destroy any Hares with any Harepipes, Cordes, or with any such Instruments. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 45. You must have .. an Hare-pipe for an Hare. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 11 Hare-pipes, gins, snares.

Hare's-ear (hæ•z•jēr). [From the shape of the leaves.] The name given to species of *Bupleurum* (N.O. *Umbelliferae*), and *Erysimum* (N.O. *Cruciferae*), having auricled leaves. *Bastard Hare's-ear*, a name for *Phyllis Nobla* (N.O. *Cinchonaceae*), a shrub found in the Canary Isles.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxxix. 485 Which hath caused me to call it Hares eares, hauing in the middle of the leafe some hollownesse resembling the same. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl. I.* 131 *Erysimum orientale* (Hare's-ear Treacle Mustard). 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Bupleurum*, Hare's-ear, Thorow-wax.

Hare's-foot.

1. A species of clover (*Trifolium arvense*), with soft hair about the flowers. Also called *hare's-foot trefoil*. (See also **HAREFOOT**.)

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 262, *Lagopus* may be called in Englishe Haris foot or rough clauer. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 62 Its bluish Flowers stand in a round fleshy Head, like our Haresfoot. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl. I.* 109 *Trifolium arvense* (Hare's-foot Trefoil). 2. The Corkwood tree (*Ochroma Lagopus*) of the West Indies and Central America; so called from the dehiscent ripe fruit with the cotton of the seeds protruding from it. *Treas. Bot.* 1866.

3. *atribis*, Hare's-foot Fern, a name of *Davallia canariensis*; also extended to other species, as (in Australia) *D. pyxidata*. Hare's-foot Sedge, *Carex lagopina*. Hare's-foot Trefoil: see I.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl. VI.* 27 Hare's-foot Sedge. .. a very rare plant. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Davallia*, a .. genus of polypodiaceous ferns. They have scaly creeping rhizomes, which feature has given rise to the name of Hare's Foot Fern, applied to *D. canariensis*. 1882a *Garden* 29 Apr. 301/3 *Davallia Fijensis Plumosa* [is] a very elegant Hare's-foot Fern.

Harestone, -strang(e, Sc. ff. **HOARSTONE**, **STRONG**.

Hare-warren. A warren or breeding-place for hares.

1647 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* IV. II. 878 Another Rendezvous of the Army was upon the Hare-warren near Kingston. 1668 SEDLEY *Mulberry Gard.* IV. i. Like a pack of hounds in a hare warren. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* II. Wks. 1799 II. 161 He puts me in mind of a pack of hounds in a hare-warren; by eternally shifting the game, the pursuit never ends. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 392 A county .. which .. has degenerated .. into a mere hare-warren and pheasant-mew.

Harewe, *obs.* form of **ARBOW**.

|| **Harfang** (häufang). Also **harphang**. [a. F. *harfang* (1760 in *Hatz. -Darm.*), a. Sw. *harfang* the snowy owl, f. *har(e* hare + *fänga* to catch.)] The Great Snowy Owl.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. II. vii. 55 The Harfang, or Great Hudson's Bay Owl of Edwards. .. the largest of all the nocturnal tribe. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 382 The Harfang or Great Snowy Owl. .. is found in very high northern latitudes, of both the Old and New World. 1884 N. Y. *Herald* 27 Oct. 5/2 It was I who killed the harfang.

Harga, **harge**, **harguebush** (e, etc., *obs.* ff. **HARQUEBUS**, etc.

† **Hargulater**. *Obs.* Also -**atier**, **hargo**-, **hargeletier**, **argolater**. Variant forms of **ARGOLETIER**: see *quot.* 1598.

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 123 Sending alwaies before 100 Hargulaters on Horsebacke. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 107 The Argolateres are to gallop the field and scale the side of a squadron. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warre* Gloss. 251 *Hargulater*. .. is the souldier serving on horsebacke, vnarmed, vsing a Calliuer with a snap hance. 1623 MARKHAM *Souldiers Acad.* 26 Whosoever is a good Musquetier cannot chuse but be a good Hargeletier.

Harhalde, *obs.* form of **HERALD**.

Hariant, *obs.* form of **HAUBIENT**.

Haricot (hæ•riko, -kēt), *sb.* Also 7 **aricot**, 8 **arico**, **haricot**, 8-9 **harico**, **harrico**. [a. F. *haricot* (16th c. in *Littre*), in 14th c. *hericoc de mouton* (*Hatz.-Darm.*), *hericot* (*Littre*), in sense 1; in sense 2 *Hatz.-Darm.* cite *sevre de haricot* of 1642. Origin uncertain: see *Littre*.]

1. A ragout (originally of mutton, now sometimes of other meat). Also *attrib.*

[1611 COTGR. *Haricot*, mutton sod with little turneps, some wine, and toasts of bred crumbled among.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Haricot*, a particular way of dressing Mutton-cutlets, or several sorts of Fowl and Fish in a Ragoo with Turneps; also a kind of French beans. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 102 Harico of a Neck of Mutton. 1816 CATHERINE HUTTON in *W. Hutton's Autobiog.* Concl. go Harico of mutton and gooseberry pudding. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Nov., Irish stew or haricot mutton.

2. A leguminous plant of the genus *Phaseolus*, especially *P. vulgaris*, the common Kidney-bean or French-bean; also *Haricot bean*. Applied both to the plant and the beans or seeds. See **BEAN** 3. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvi. 99 A little meal, aricot beans, onions. .. wherewith we made the best shift we could. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Arico*, the French-Bean, or Kidney-Bean [see also 1]. 1799 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 353 Another course is to sow rye; after that millet; and with this *haricots*, or kidney-beans. 1815 M. BIRKBECK *Journ. thro' France* 16 Women were every where hoeing French beans (*Haricos*). 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 90 On the Continent .. the ripe seeds, or haricots proper, are largely cultivated for winter use. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 175 Haricot beans frequently form part of the vegetables.

Hence **Haricot**, **Harico** *v. trans.*, to make into a haricot (sense 1).

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 141 To harico a Neck of Mutton. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 226 Veal cutlets, haricoted mutton.

Haridan, *Harif*: see **HARRIDAN**, **HARRIER**.

Harif, -**iff**, -**of**, dial. forms of **HARIF**.

Hari-kari, *erron.* form of **HARA-KIRI**.

† **Hariolet**, *v. Obs.* Cf. also **ARIOLATE**, etc.

[f. L. *hariolāt*, ppl. stem of *hariolārī* to divine, foretell, f. *hariolus* soothsayer.] *intr.* To soothsay; also, in 17th c., to practise ventriloquism. Hence † **Harioleting**, † **Harioletation**; also † **Hariole** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*), to divine, guess; † **Harioletise**, to soothsay.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxv. (1612) 168 The lad was loffie, for himself he hariolized well, At full he could his lessons, and a formale lie would tell. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hariolation*, a fore-telling or South-saying. 1656 T. ADV. *Candle in Dark* 80 The imposture of Hariolating or speaking in the belly. 1660 tr. *Amyraltus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. ii. 333 What is the guess or hariolation of two or three to the constant opinions of a whole multitude? 1677 J. WEBSTER *Witcher.* VI. 121 The Genii hariolating forth of the belly. 1833 C. WORDSWORTH in *Ann. Early Life* (1891) I. 130, I think I may venture to hariole [*rime carriele*].

Harlot, *obs.* form of **HERIOT**.

† **Harish** (hæ•rif), *a. Obs.* [f. **HARE** *sb.* + *-ISH*.] Of the nature of a hare; mad, foolish.

1552 HULOET, *Harishe*, or of a hare. 1579 TOMSON *Cal*

vin's *Serm. Tim.* 693/1 Our harish and madde zeale. 1587 J. BELL Haddon's *Answe. Osor.* 420b, More then harishe maidnes.

Hark (hark), *v.* Forms: 2 herkien, 3 harkien, (3-4 hero), 3-5 herken, 4-6 herke(e), 6-8 harko, hark, 6- hark. [Early ME. *herkien*: -OE. type **heorcian* corresp. to OFris. *herkia*, *harkia* (Wfris. *herckien*, *harkien*, Nfris. *harke*); in ablaut relation with MDu. *horken*, *horken* (Kilian) mod. Flem. dial. *heurken*, *horken*, MHG. and mod. Ger. *horken*; from an ablaut series *herk-*, *hark-*, *hork-*. OHG. *hōrechen*, MHG. *hōrchen*, perh. owe their long *ō* to the influence of *hōren* to hear. The change of OE. *eo*, ME. *e*, to *a* is regular: cf. OE. *beorc* bark, *deorc* dark: the Sc. form is still *herk* as in *derk*, *berk*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To give ear or listen to; to hearken to, hear with active attention.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Blūseliche he wule herkien bet þe preost him leið on. c 1200 *Vices & Virt.* (1888) 19 Harkid hwat se haligast seif. c 1335 *Lai le Freine* 147 Sone after she gan herk Cokkes croue, and houndes berk. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1276 Dido, Now herkith how he schal his lady serue. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 246 Herke what we wylt telle you. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. 2. 30 Now harkis quhat I purpos do this tye. 1536 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 401 What, I say, herke a worde. 1598 YONG *Diana* 282 Harko but one worde that I shall say vnto thee. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1799) I. 506 Hark what he himself here saith. 1830 TENNYSON *To J. M. K.*, Hating to hark The humming of the drowsy pulpit-drone.

2. *intr.* To give ear, hearken, listen. a. with *to*. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 14030 (Gött.) Herk to me a stund. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. Prolog. 6 Quha tharto harkis fallis in fragilitie. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* Amiot to Rdrs. (R.), A certain singular pleasure in hearking to such as be returned from some long voyage. 1580 SIDNEY *Po.* xvii. i, Just Lord, to my suit hark. 1646 CRASHAW *Temperance in Steps to Temple* (1670) 207 Hark hither, Reader, wilt thou see Nature her own Physician be? 1785 BURNS *Visions* 1. 25 Had I to guid advice but harkit. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* LXIX. v, We hark with holy fear to the lingering sounds sublime. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 178 Hark to the rattle of the guns.

b. *absol.* Chiefly in imperative.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21378 Here, and i sal tel yow. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 237/1 Herkyen, and take heed, and ley to be ere . . . asculto. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. Prolog. 15 Harkis, ladyis, your bewtie was the cause. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. v. 27 Hearke Countreymen, eyther renew the fight Or teare the Lyons out of Englands Coale. 1610 — *Temp.* iv. i. 262 Hark, they rore. c 1700 PRIOR and Hymn *Callimachus* 4 Hark! he knocks. 1811 BYRON *Heaven & Earth* iii. 797 Hark, hark! Deep sounds. Are howling from the mountain's bosom. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 86, I knew her well And her whole history, if ye'll hark, can tell.

c. In the imperative the nom. *ye* is often added (also written *hark'ee*, *harkee*); less commonly *hark you*, and by confusion *hark thee* (cf. *fare thee well*).

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. i. 99 Why harke yee, harke yee, and are you such foolies. To square for this? 1591 — *Two Gent. iil.* l. 127 Harke thee: I will goe to her alone. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. i, But, hearke you: Remember, what your ladyship off' red me. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lxiv. (1737) 261 Harkee me, dear Rogue! 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 38 ¶ 9 Harkee, No Names. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 150 ¶ 9 Harke you, Sirrah, I'll pay off your extravagant Bills once more. 1751 E. MOORE *Gil Blas* Prolog. (R.), But hearkee, poet!—won't you though? says I. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* *Knights* ii. iii, Harkee, Quick haul up your ponderous dolphins. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 69 Harke ye! one word more with me, sir, and you quit my service to-morrow.

† 3. *trans.* To get to hear of, find out by inquiry and listening; = HEARKEN *v.* 8. Obs.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) N vij b, Those that go alwaies harking out the loues of others, & disclose them so point by point.

4. *intr.* Used in hunting, esp., as a call of attention and incitement, esp. in conjunction with an adverb directing what action is to be performed: hence denoting the action: see below. Cf. also HARK sb. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 258 Pro. [setting on dogs] Fury, Fury: there Tyrant, there: harke, harke. Goe, charge my Goblins that they grinde their ioynts.

a. *Hark away, forward, in, off:* to proceed or go away, forward, in, draw off.

1737-1801 [see HARK sb.]. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* viii. 228 Hark! forward, sportsmen—'tis the same. 1824 MACAGGART *Gallovid.* *Enycl.* s.v. *Hark!* When the hunter hears by them [terriers] the situation they are in, he bawls down to *hark to him*, *hark to him*, *ye wee blasties*. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* xvii. 270 The word was given 'Yoi—hark in, hark'. 1844 DISKRELL *Coningsby* i. v, I think the hounds are too hot to hark off now. 1846 R. E. EGERTON-WARBURTON *Hunting Songs* v. (1883) 15 Away! Hark, away! . . . Ne'er slacken your pace.

b. *Hark back.* Of hounds: To return along the course taken, when the scent has been lost, till it is found again; hence *fig.* to retrace one's course or steps; to return, revert; to return to some earlier point in a narrative, discussion, or argument.

1859 *Sporting Mag.* xxiv. 175, I must 'hark back', as we say in the chase. 1868 HOLME LEE B. *Godfrey* xli. 225 Basil must needs hark back on the subject of the papers. 1877 CRUTTWEILL *Rom. Lit.* 223 The mind of Lucretius harks back to the glorious period of creative enthusiasm. 1882 STEVENSON *Stud. Men & Bks.* 7. *Knax* 249 He has to hark back again to find the scent of his argument. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 31 To hark back to scientist. I am ready to pit it against your agnostic.

c. *trans.* *Hark on, forward:* to urge on with encouraging cries. *Hark back:* to recall.

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 178 Scho herkit on her revining [i.e. ravening] crew. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* i. l. 9 (D.) There is but one that harks me back. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* ii. ix, Yelling and harking his bloody war-dogs on. 1865 DASENT *Fest & Earnest* (1873) i. 209 He . . . harked forward his packs of hounds with a cheer.

5. *intr.* To speak in one's ear; to whisper or mutter. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 168 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, Auld Captaine Kirkburne to him harkit. 1637 W. CLELAND *Poems* 99 (Jam.) Then some began to hark and town. 1785 R. FORBES *Domine Deposed* 38 (Jam.) Then whispering low to me she harked. 1851 *Cumblid. Gloss.*, *Hark*, to whisper and to listen.

Hence **Harking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Harker** *Sc.*, a listener.

1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Harkying, *escont.*, audience. 1583 STANLEY *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 47 Thee les he furth pratted, hear how we longed in harking. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Harking* (1785 GROSE, *Hark-ye-ing*), whispering on one side to borrow Money. 1825 JAMIESON s.v., *Harkers* never hear a good word of themselves. 1885 LADY GREVILLE *Creatures of Clay* i. xvii, The sense that I was bound to another woman would prevent any vain harkings back.

Hark, sb. [f. HARK *v.*] a. An act of harking. b. A whisper, a privy communication. *Sc.* c. A shout starting or urging on the hounds in the chase; also *hark away*. d. *Hark back:* a retracing of steps, a backward move.

1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 83 Exulting at the hark-away. 1786 *Lounger* No. 87. 300, I have not forgotten . . . the encouraging Hark forward to a cautious hound. 1743 GARRICK *Lette* i. Wks. 1798 I. 20 All hie to the midnight hark-away. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* xii. 5 The chase an oblique 'hark back' of two miles. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.* (1802) 114 Ye peaceful Streams that wind along Repeat the Hark-away. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. iii, With hark and whoop and wild halloo No rest Benvoirlich's echoes knew. 1820 HOGG *Wint. Even.* T. II. 207 (Jam.) Take heart till I tell you the hark of my mind. 1850 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* i. 152 The attempt . . . is interesting as a hark-back to medievalism.

Harkaboise, etc., obs. forms of HARQUEBUS.

Harkee = *hark ye*: see HARK *v.* 2 c.

Harken, *v.*, etc.: see HEARKEN, etc.

Harl, harle, sb. 1. Also 9 *dial.* harle: see also **HEBL** [app. = MLG. *herle*, *harle*, *harrel*, *harl*, LG. *harl*, Efris. *harrel* fibre of flax or hemp.]

1. A filament or fibre (of flax or hemp).

[13. . . see *HERL* 1.] 1640 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* *Impr.* (1653) 262 The watering of it [flax] opens, and breaks the harle the best. 1677 VARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 54 Beating and often dressing will cause the Harle to open. 1743 MAXWELL *Sel. Trans. Soc. Impr. Agric. Scot.* 337 (Jam.) Broken pieces of straw, hanging in a great measure loose upon the harle or flax. 1882 JAGO *Cornu. Gloss.*, *Harle*, a filament.

2. A barb or fibre of a feather: cf. **HERL**.

[a 1450, etc. see *HERL* 2.] 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripples* ii, The ribs and harl of feathers. 1884 *St. James's Gas.* 21 June 6/2 The body is made entirely of peacock's harl. 1884 BLACKMORE *Tommy Upm.* I. 254, I began to chew the harl [of a quill pen].

Harl, sb. 2 *dial.* [f. *HERL* *v.* 2]

1. A tangle; a knot; a confusion; *fig.* mental confusion.

a 1607 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Wills* 51. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties* *Wills* (E. D. S.), *Harl*, something knotted, or entangled. 1889 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* s.v., Jimmy H. . . is e' such 'n a harl as niver was. 1888 BERKSH. *Gloss.* s.v., If 'e dwomat mind thee 'oll get that string in a harl.

2. A leash of hounds. *local.*

1827 *Sporting Mag.* xxi. 26 In the [county] I live in, they call a couple and a half, or three hounds, a 'harl' of hounds. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Harle*. (3). Three hounds. *Oxon.* This corresponds to a leash of greyhounds.

Harl, sb. 3 *Sc.* [f. *HERL* *v.* 1]

1. The act of harling or dragging.

1808-18 in JAMIESON.

2. That which is harled or scraped together.

1808-25 JAMIESON s.v., 'He got a harle of silver.'

3. A small quantity, a scraping (of anything).

Also *fig.*

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 400 (Jam.) Ony haul o' health I had was aye about meal-times. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 101 And see if I cannae get a little harle of justice out of the military man.

4. An implement for 'harling' or raking mud or soft manure; a wide hoe-like scraper for scraping the soft mud off roads. 1825 in JAMIESON.

Harl, v. 1 *Sc.* and *north.* Also 3-9 *harle*, 6 *harrell*, 6 *Sc. haul*. [Origin unknown.]

Although there are instances of confusion (perh. only scribal) of *harl* and *haul*, the two verbs appear to be distinct; in mod. *Sc.* they are distinct in use.]

1. *trans.* To drag: usually with the notion of friction or scraping of the ground.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 301/4 Alle pat comen bifore him: lupere Men to drowe And harleden heom out of þe londe. *Ibid.* 226/45 þe wynd hem harlede vp & down: in peryls meni on. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 487 King Richard this noble knigt Acres nom so, & harlede so the Sarazins, in eche side aboute. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29532 (Cott. Galba) Cursing es þe fendes lynte þat harles a man to hell þene. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Barnabas* 42 In an rape for-owde chesone þai harlyt hym one to presone. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 268 A ship Halyt hym to havyn, harlit with ropes. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 52 Thai harlit him furth with rap and corde.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esdras* iv. 48 Y they shulde harle cedre trees from Libanus vnto Ierusalem. 1573 J. DAVIDSON *Comend. Uprichtnes* xxx, Harling thame befor Princes and

Kings. a 1813 A. WILSON *Rab & Ringan* Poet. Wks. 147 Frae house to house they harled him to dinner. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, They should never harle the precious young lad awa' to captivity.

† b. To drag in a vehicle. *Sc. Obs.* (Cf. **HURL**.) 1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 69 Harling of thame throw the toun in ane cart. a 1575 *Ibid.* 341 The Magistrates causit harrell him in ane cart throw the toun.

c. To scrape roads with a 'harl'. *South Scotl.* 2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To drag or trail oneself, to go with dragging feet.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxix. 29 And lairdis in silk harlis to the eill. 1710 in *Collect. Dying Testimonies* (1806) 166, I had heard the curates and harled after the bulk of the . . . ministers. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 441/1 It was whitewashed or 'harled' as they say in the North.

b. *intr.* To come as if dragged off.

1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxxiii, Till skin in blypes came haulrin.

3. *trans.* To rough-cast with lime mingled with small gravel.

c 1730 [see **HARLING** below]. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties* *Scotl.* IV. 455 The habitations . . . are generally built of stone and clay, and pointed or harled with lime. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 441/1 It was whitewashed or 'harled' as they say in the North.

4. *intr.* To troll for fish: see below.

Hence **Harled** *ppl. a.*, **Harling** *vbl. sb.*

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1754) I. 65 On the outside they . . . face the work all over with mortar thrown against it with a trowel, which they call harling. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 385 The fishing . . . is mostly from a boat, and the style is called 'harling'. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 348 The inn is merely a small, one-storied, 'harled' house. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 6/3 You are rowed about the vast expanse of water in a stout boat, with a large phantom minnow, blue or brown, let out, by fifty yards of line, behind the boat . . . This is the process of 'harling'.

Harl, v. 2 *dial.* [Etymol. uncertain.]

Prob., from the sense, a different word from *prec.*

1. *trans.* To entangle, twist, or knot together; to ravel or confuse.

13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 744 þe hasel & þe haz-borne were harled al samen. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 171 [Barley] harled or fallen down. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Harl'd*, or *hurl'd*, warped or crooked. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Harl*, to entangle; to get thread into knots.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become entangled, twisted, or confused.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* C v b, Twisting them [a bundle of reeds or straws] fast together in your hand, let the band harle or double in the very top of the Head. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 212 If corn harles or lodges, a scythe cannot carry a cradle.

2. *trans.* (See *quots.*)

1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Harle*, to harle a rabbit; to cut and insinuate one hind leg of a rabbit into the other, for the purpose of carrying it on a stick. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 35 An adept at everything, from 'harling' a rabbit upwards.

Harlakeene, -ken (e, -kin, obs. ff. **HARLEQUIN**).

Harlas, var. of **HAIR-LACE** *Obs.*, fillet.

Harlat, -ry, obs. forms of **HARLOT, -RY**.

Harleian (*hāl'riān*, *hāl'riān*), *a.* [ad. mod. L.

Harleianus, f. surname *Harley*.] Of or belonging to Robert Harley Earl of Oxford (1661-1724), and his son Edward Harley; esp. in reference to the library of books and MSS. collected by them, of which the MSS. were purchased in 1753 by the British nation and deposited in the British Museum.

1744-6 (*title*) The *Harleian Miscellany*: a Collection of . . . Pamphlets and Tracts, selected from the Library of Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford. 1754 (*title*) Act of 26 Geo. II, for the purchase of the Museum or Collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and of the *Harleian Collection* of MSS. 1808 A Catalogue of the *Harleian MSS.* in the British Museum. 1895 ZAEHNDSORF *Sh. Hist. Bookbinding* 12 The *Harleian* style took its name from Harley, Earl of Oxford. It was red morocco with a broad tooled border and centre panels.

Harlequin (*hāl'rikin*, -*kin*), *sb.* Forms: 6 *harlicken*, 7 *harlaken* (e, -*keen*), -*kin*, *arlequin*, 7- *harlequin*. [a. Fr. *harlequin* (1585 in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), *arlequin*, ad. It. *arlecchino*.]

The Italian word is possibly the same as OFr. *Hellequin*, *Herlequin*, *Herlekin*, *Hierlekin*, *Hielekin*, *Helquin*, *Hennequin*, a devil celebrated in medieval legend, esp. in *la maisnie Helquin*, *Harlequini familia* (Mège), a company or troop of demon horsemen riding by night. Of this the ultimate origin is possibly Teutonic. See *Diez*, *Mahn Etymol. Untersuch.*, Godefroy, *Skeat*.]

1. A character in Italian comedy, subsequently in French light comedy; in English pantomime a mute character supposed to be invisible to the clown and pantaloons; he has many attributes of the clown (his rival in the affections of Columbine) with the addition of mischievous intrigue; he usually wears particoloured bespangled tights and a visor, and carries a light 'bat' of lath as a magic wand.

(In reference to *quot.* 1590, it may be noticed that the *arlecchino* is said, in Italian Dictionaries, to have originally represented the simple and facetious Bergamese man-servant. Cf. the stage Irishman.)

1590 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* Ded., Taking Bergamo in my waye homeward. . . It was my happe. . . to light in fellowship with that famous Francatip' Harlicken, who . . . asked me many particulars of the order and maner of our playes. 1606 DAY *Ile of Gulls* ii. iii, Like a Harlakeene in an Italian comedy. 1607 DAY, etc. *Trav. Eng. Bro.* (1881) 56 Here's an Italian Harlequin come to offer a play to your Lordship. 1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* ii. 43 To omit all

the Doctors, Zawnies, Pantaloones, Harlakeenes, in which the French, but especially the Italians, have been excellent. 1676 DRYDEN *Epi. Etheridge's Man of Mode*. Those nauseous Harlequins in Farce may pass. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1766) 68 Harlequin's part is made up of blunders and absurdities. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Two Cities* 11. 1, A man of sense acts a lover just as a Dutchman would a harlequin. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* 1. Wks. 1799 1. 107 A bundle of contradictions, a piece of patch-work, a mere harlequin's coat. 1757 SKEATON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 204 As if an harlequin had leaped thro' the window. 1759 JOHNSON *Gen. Concl. Brumoy's Grk. Theat.* (R.), They represented ... a complete tragedy or comedy in the same manner as dumb harlequin is exhibited on our theatres. 1778 J. Q. ADAMS *Diary* 28 Apr. Wks. 1851 III. 146 In the evening we went to the Italian comedy, where I saw a harlequin for the first time. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* 111, Harlequins and clowns, with feats gymnastical. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frills* 1. 81 The papal guard in their ... party-colored dress ... looking not a little like harlequins.

b. *transf.* A buffoon in general; a fantastic fellow.

1878 CARLYLE in *Ld. R. Gower My Remin.* xxvii. (1883) II. 175 (He called Beaconsfield) 'that melancholy harlequin'.

2. A small breed of spotted dogs. So G. *harlekin* (Grimm).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. viii. 286 The mongrel kind ... the Dutch mastiff, the harlequin, ... and the Dane.

3. More fully *Harlequin duck*. A northern species of duck, *Histrionicus minutus*, with fantastically variegated plumage.

1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 419 *Anas. A. Histrionica*. Harlequin Duck. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* vii. 269 Swans and brantgeese, harlequins and eiders. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xiii, The Harlequin, ... and the Eider duck visit the loch occasionally in winter. 1884 HARPER'S *Mag.* Apr. 706 1/2 Harlequin-ducks of the gayest plumage.

4. The Oriental or noble opal. Also *attrib.*

1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 62 Opals ... Amongst the polished stones are some of the harlequin class.

II. 5. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Having the characteristics of a harlequin or of his dress; burlesque, ludicrous; particoloured.

Harlequin china, *service*, *set*, a name given to a set of cups, etc., of different colours and patterns.

1779 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) V. 223 A formal declaration of war by harlequin heralds. 1806-7 J. BERNARD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. 1, A china Shakspeare and Milton in Harlequin jackets. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C. Ser.* II. I. Addr. to Rdr. 10 At this Harlequin period of the world what is written one week may seem obsolete the next. 1871 MRS. WHITNEY *Real Folks* xiii. (Cent.), She had six lovely little harlequin cups on a side-shelf in her china-closet ... rose, and brown, and gray, and vermilion, and green, and blue.

6. *Comb.*, as *harlequin-leap*, *preacher*; *harlequin-looking* *adj.* Also *harlequin bat*, an Indian species, *Scotophilus ornatus*, of pale tawny-brown, variegated with white spots; *harlequin beetle*, a South American longicorn beetle, *Acerinus longimanus*, with particoloured elytra; *harlequin brant*, the American white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons gambeli*, also called *pie* or *speckled brant*; *harlequin cabbage-bug*, an American hemipterous insect, *Murgantia histrionica*, having brilliant markings; † *harlequin deer*, † a particoloured fallow deer; *harlequin duck*: see 3; *harlequin-flower*, a name of the South African genus *Sparaxis*, N.O. *Iridaceae*, with great variety of colouring; *harlequin garrot*, the golden-eye duck or pied wigeon, a species of *Clangula*; *harlequin moth*, the magpie moth, *Abraxas grossulariata*; *harlequin pigeon*, an Australian Bronze-wing pigeon; *harlequin ring* (see *quot.*); *harlequin rose*, a variety of rose with striped petals; *harlequin snake*, the coral-snake and other species of *Elaps*, so called from their variegated colouring of orange and black.

1865 WOOD *Homes without H.* viii. (1868) 176 The magnificent insect which is known to entomologists as the 'Harlequin Beetle' ... belongs to the wood-burrowers. 1882 STANFORD'S *Compend. Geogr. Central Amer.* 128 The most deadly enemy of the gum-elastic tree is ... the well-known 'harlequin beetle'. 1872 C. V. RILEY in *4th Ann. Rep. Missouri Entomol.* 35 'Harlequin cabbage bug'. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* s.v. *Ickworth*, A park well stocked with the fine 'harlequin-deer'. 1863 BARRING-GOULD *Iceland* 162 A magnificent 'harlequin garrot' floated unmoored within a stones throw. 1813 *Examiner* 1 Feb. 69 1/2 A 'harlequin-leap' through a window. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. xv. 111 The 'harlequin-looking' Swiss guard. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* vii. 227 We saw two flocks of the 'harlequin pigeon' (*Peristera histrionica*). 1760 JORTIN *Erasm.* II. 195 Stories of a 'Harlequin-Precacher, who used to surprise his audience with his monkey-tricks. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 414 'Harlequin-rings' ... were so called because they were set round with variously-coloured stones. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 104 They were striped, red and white, and appeared to be leaves of the 'Harlequin rose'. 1883 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Antic. Life* 131 The coloring of the 'harlequin (snake)' is exceedingly rich.

Hence *Harlequina*, -ess, a female harlequin. *Harlequinesque*, *Harlequinic* *adjs.*, having the style of a harlequin. *Harlequinically* *adv.*, after the manner of a harlequinade. *Harlequinism*, the performance of a harlequin; action characteristic of a harlequin. *Harlequinize* *v.*, to convert into a harlequin; to dress or do up in fantastical colouring.

1867 'Harlequina [see HARLEQUINADE A.]

1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* II. xii. 222 His blouse was stained with oil colours in a 'harlequinesque disorder. 1785 in *Cornh. Mag.* (1883) June 718 Humorous and characteristic masks; among the best of which we reckon ... a whimsical 'harlequiness. 1804 *Miniature* No. 4. 14 (title) Ode to the Rainbow, in the genuine Fantastical, Unmeaning, 'Harlequinic Style of Sentimental Sonnetteers. 1824 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* CIII. 47 The Tale ... is ... 'harlequinically' metamorphosing. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII. 203 The philosophical 'harlequinism of that valiant knight. a 1852 WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) I. 345 In popular governments, men must not ... be disgusted by occasional exhibitions of political harlequinism. 1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Joan* II. viii. 111. 225 The small dining-room ... is travestied indeed and 'harlequinized like the rest of the house.

Harlequin, v. rare. [f. *prec. sb.*] a. *trans.* To conjure away, like harlequin in a pantomime. b. *intr.* To play the harlequin.

1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* (1807) 148 And Kitten, if the humour hit Has harlequin'd away the fit. 1823 WEBSTER, *Harlequin*, to play the droll; to make sport by playing ludicrous tricks.

Harlequinade (hărl'kw(w)in'ad), *sb.* [a. F. *arlequinade* (1769 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *harlequin*; see -ADE.] A kind of pantomime; that part of a pantomime in which the harlequin and clown play the principal parts.

1780 T. DAVIES *Mem. Garrick* I. x. 129 He formed a kind of harlequinade, very different from that which is seen at the Opéra Comique in Paris, where harlequin and all the characters speak. 1823 *Sismond's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. xv. 439 A specimen of these old harlequinades. 1827 W. S. in *Hone Every-day* Bk. II. 502 In 1717, the first harlequinade ... was performed at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields. 1867 *Morn. Star* 27 Dec., The harlequinade subsequent to the transformation scene was cleverly supported by Mr. — (harlequin), Mdlle. — (columbine), Mr. — (pantaloon), Miss — (harlequina), and Mr. — (clown).

b. *transf.* Buffoonery; fantastic procedure.

1828 MACAULAY *Ess. Hallam* (1887) 93 No unity of plan, no decent propriety of character and costume, could be found in the wild and monstrous harlequinade (reign of Chas. II). a 1849 POE *Longfellow, Willis, etc.* Wks. 1864 III. 334 Every trick of thought and every harlequinade of phrase.

c. A piece of fantastic particoloured work.

1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 72 An elaborate harlequinade of stripes and diamonds on a raw blue or red ground, called illumination.

Hence *Harlequina-dish* a., *nonce-wd.*, of the nature of a harlequinade.

1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 417 All is jarring, discordant, tawdry and harlequinadish.

Harlequina-de, v. [f. *prec. sb.*: cf. to *masquerade*.] *intr.* To play the harlequin; to act fantastically. Hence *Harlequina-ding* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1788 'A. PASQUIN' *Childr. Thespis, Tom Blanchard*, Broad Humour the province of wit is invading, and his efforts are weaken'd by harlequinading. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 515 The three pirates who ... harlequinade it in the air on the banks. 1880 VERN. *Lek Stud. Italy* iii. 175 The stream of masks harlequinading along. 1804 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 160 As fantastic as the harlequinading titts.

† **Harlequinery.** [a. F. *arlequinerie*, f. *harlequin*: see -ERY.] Pantomime, harlequinade. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1811) IV. 89 The French taste is comedy and harlequinery; the Italian, music and opera. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* I. 167 Feats of harlequinery.

Harlicken, obs. form of HARLEQUIN.

† **Harlock.** *Obs.* Some flower not identified.

It cannot be the same as *hardock*; and *charlock*, proposed by some, does not flower in May, and is not likely to have been used for decoration.

a 1631 DRYDEN *Don Quixote*, This Maiden ... Went forth when May was in the prime, To get sweet setywall, The honey-suckle, the harlock, The lily, and the lady-smock, To deck her summer hall.

Harlot (hărl'ot, -ët), *sb.* Forms: 3- harlot; 3-4 harlot, (3 pl. har-, herlox), 4 harlot, harlatte, 4-6 harlote, -lotte, 5-6 -lat, 6 harlott. [As a word of masculine gender found early in 13th c., as feminine in 15th c.; a. OF. *herlot*, *harlot*, *arlot* masc., lad, young fellow, base fellow, knave, vagabond = Pr. *arlot* vagabond, beggar, It. *arlotto* 'a lack-latin or hedge-priest' (Florio), 'glutton, greedy gut, great eater' (Baretti); cf. med.L. *arlotus*, *erlotus* glutton (Mahn); OSp. *arlote*, *alrote* lazy, sluggardly, loafing; OFg. *arlotar* to go about begging, Pg. to mock. Of this widely-diffused Romanic word, the ulterior history and origin are uncertain: see suggestions in Diez, *Mahn Etymolog. Untersuch.* No. 155, and Skeat.

The random 'conjecture' of Lambard, 1570-6, retained by many later writers, that *harlot* in sense 3 was derived from the name of Arlette or Herleva, mother of William the Conqueror, could have been offered only after the earlier senses and uses of the word were forgotten.]

† 1. A vagabond, beggar, rogue, rascal, villain, low fellow, knave. In later use (16-17th c.), sometimes a man of loose life, a fornicator; also, often, a mere term of opprobrium or insult. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 356 And beggen ase on harlot, sif hit need is, his lueneð. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 317 A foule herlote him slowe [un ribaud li twayt]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 108 He was vnhardy, þat harlot and huddle hym in inferno. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 248 Ye false harlot, quod the Millere, hast? c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 248 Out, harro! what harlot is he That says his kyngdom

shalbe cryde? 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 359 Herefore, fals harlot, hurfene, hold thy tong. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Sermon*, bef. *Edu.* VI (Arb.) 86 Was not this a sedycious harlot? 1561-77 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 107 That I called him openly 'beggerly harlot and cutthrote'. c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 103 A man a harlot, and a wife a whoore. 1650 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 37 What should you do with such Harlots in your Service? which calls for holiness, and better principled men.

† 2. An itinerant jester, buffoon, or juggler; one who tells or does something to raise a laugh. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxix. 6 Hoppyng & daunceynge of tumbleris and herlotis, and oþer spectakils. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 48 Hold not þou with harlotis, here not heore tales. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 352 Mynstrel and jogelour, tumbler and harlot, wole not take of þe þuple before þat þei han shewid þe craft. 14... *Nom.* in *W. Wulker* 694 note, *Hic scurra*, a harlot. 14. a *Medulla*, MS. Cant. (Promp. Parv.), Gerro, a tryfelour, or a harlott. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 175 1/2 An Harlott, balatro (A. histrio) ... ioculator, -trix.

† 3. Applied to a male servant or attendant; a menial: cf. KNAVE, in similar use. *Obs.*

13... *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 39 Pen þe harlot with haste held to þe table. c 1386 CHAUCER *Somn.* T. 46 A sturdy harlot wente ay hem bihynde, That was hir hostes man, and bar a sak. c 1450 *Merlin* 9 When hir suster com ... she brought with her a grete hepe of harlotys. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 55 He repudiad his nobil quene ... and gart his vicious harlotis deforce hir.

† 4. = 'Fellow'; playfully 'good fellow'. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Profr.* 647 He [Somonour] was a gentil harlot and a kynde A bettre felawe sholde men noȝt fynde. a 1634 CHAPMAN *Revenge Hon.* Wks. 1873 III. 325 That is an harlot. Prithie be musical and let us taste The sweetness of thy voice.

5. Applied to a woman. a. As a general term of execration. (Cf. 1.) *rare.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 326 What, ye harlottes, I haue aspied certeyn That ye be traytours to my lord the kyng. 1823 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (Norton) II. 236, I bullying the slutish harlots of the place.

† b. A female juggler, dancing-girl, ballet-dancer, or actress. (Cf. a.) *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 175 1/2 An Harlott ... ioculatrix, pantomima, histrix.

c. *spec.* An unchaste woman; a prostitute; a strumpet.

(Very frequent in 16th c. Bible versions, where Wyclif had *hoore*, whore; or prob. as a less offensive word.)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 249 The harlottes at Rome were callede nonariss. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 784 King Edward would say that he had three concubines ... the thirde the holiest harlot in the realme. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xiv. 30 Thy sonne ... which hath deuoured thy goodes with harlottes [Wycl. hoors; *Rhem.* whoores]. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxi. 9 O then let my wife be another mans harlot. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 200 Robert, the Duke of Normandie, had issue by a Concubine (whose name ... was Harlothe, and after whom, as I coniecture, such incontinent women haue ever since bene called Harlots). 1573-80 BARET *Alv. H.* 170 An harlot, a whore, a strumpet, meretrix. [The only sense mentioned.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 766 Not in the bought smile Of Harlots, loveless, joyless, unindeard. 1718 *Prior Pleasure* 905 To each new harlot I new altars dress. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, A tyrant and a harlot were fitting patron and patroness for such vanities. 1859 TENNYSON *Envi.* 839 Tho harlots paint their talk as well as face, With colours of the heart that are not theirs.

fig. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa.* i. 21 How is the faithful cite become an harlot! [Wycl. 1382 a strumpet; 1388 an hoore.] 17... PHILIPS *Wit & Wisdom* (R.), Wit is a harlot beauteous to the eye. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* v, The Church a harlot then, When first she wedded civil power. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 298 The wealth ... shall go to another harlot, Nineveh.

† 6. Applied to unchaste persons of both sexes. *Sc.* 1563 WINSET *Four Scotts Thre Quest.* liii. Wks. 1888 I. 109 Gif the harlots, for quahals caus matrimonie is violatit or adnullit, may mary whirris. 1810 120 The two harlots to be sokit vp in a pretendit band of matrimonie.

b. Hence, *Play the harlot.* (Chiefly of women.)

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xvi. 28 Thou hast played the whore also with the Assyrians ... Yee thou hast played the harlot. 1541 *Lond. Chron. Hen. VIII in Camd. Misc.* IV. 16 Hanggid and quartarid ... for playing the harlottes with queen Kataryn that then was. 1566 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 226 Nobil men ... with quhom she was accusit to play the harlot. 1611 BIBLE *Hos.* iii. 3 Thou shalt not play the harlot. 1885 BIBLE (R.V.) App., [American Revisers' renderings] Substitute ... 'play the harlot' for 'go a whoring' and 'commit whoredom'.

† 7. Applied to the pointed boots worn in the 14th c. *Obs.*

13... *Eulog. Hist.* (Rolls) III. 231 Habent etiam caligas ... quas cum corrigiis ligant ad suos 'paltokkos' quæ vocantur 'harlottes' [v. r. harlotes], et sic unus 'harlot' servit alteri.

8. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*: That is a harlot; of or pertaining to a harlot.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27932 Harlot sagh, speche o disur, rimes vnright, gest of Iogolur. 13... *K. Als.* 3336 Thou him clepedst an harlot gone: Now thou seist he is the beste knyght. c 1380 *Sir Perem.* 1234 'Wat! harlot gadelyng ... mote þou be heye an-honge! c 1470 HENRY Wallace I. 219 Rouch rewlyngis apou the harlot fete. 1570 BUCHANAN *Ane Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 24 Goddes papistes, harlat protestantis. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 138 And tear the staid skin of my Harlot brow. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1060 The Harlot-lap Of Philistean Dalilah. 1748 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 45 A Harlot form, soft gliding by. a 1774 W. HARTS *Vis. Death* (R.), Colours laid on with a true harlot grace; They only show themselves, and hide the face. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* xviii. I. 331 The harlot city which had made the nations drunk with the ... wine of her fornications.

9. *Comb.* Harlot-house, a brothel or stew.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea Ep.* Ded. Cvilj, The Mercenary Harlot houses that bee in the Italian... and Spanish Cities.

Harlot, v. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To play the harlot. Hence *Harlotting* *vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.*

1641 MILTON *Animado*. i. Wks. (1847) 58/2 They that spend their youth in loitering, bezzling, and harlotting. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* v. iv, O! thou harlotting harlot! hast thou done't then? 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 35 By their own Argument, all the Quakers are Harlotred from the Church of Christ. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 9 Feb., How about the courtesans harlotting in your streets?

† **Harlotize, v.** *Obs. trans.* To make a harlot of; to characterize as a harlot; to call harlot.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxx. (1612) 150 Is it to harlotize, thinkst thou, a Goddess, wrong too small?

Harlotry (hā'lŏtri), *sb.* (a.) [f. HARLOT *sb.* + -RY.]

† 1. Buffoonery, jesting; ribaldry, scurrility, scurrilous talk; obscene talk or behaviour. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Song Merc.* 132 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 222 Now harlotrie for murpe is holde, And vertues turnen in-to vice. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 27623 (Fairf.) Of pride be-comis... manikin vnnaitte oper bing, Als sange of harlotry & lesing. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* v. 413, I have leuere here an harlotrie or a somer game of soutes, Or lesynges to laughe at. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* v. 4 Either filthe, or foly speche, or harlotrie [1388 harlotrye; 1526-34 TINDALE gestic; 1582 *Rhem.* scurrility, that pertheynth not to thing. c 1440 *Jacob's Will* (E. E. T. S.) 134 Pe v. inche is harlotrie, makyng iapys a-forn folk, in playng at bespore, at be bene, at be cat. 1578 *Cath. Angl.* 176/1 To do Harlotry, *scurrari*. 1578 *Guide & Godlie Ballatis* Title-p., Diueris vtheris Ballatis chaigent out of prophane Sangis in godlie sangis, for auoyding of sin and harlatrye. 1809 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 10 Sept., To reprint... the only original Caxton... with all the superstition and harlotrie which the castrator... chose to omit.

† 2. Filth, trash. *Obs.*

1467 *Ordin. Worcester* in *Eng. Glids* 374 Item that no man caste dunge or harlotry at the slippe, ner vpon the key. *Ibid.* 398 That non persone cast any dunge of eny manere harlotie in the Slippe goyng to Severne.

3. Profligacy or vice in sexual relations, unchastity; the conduct of a harlot; dealing with harlots; the practice or trade of prostitution.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xiii. 353 Lechoures... of her harlotrye and horede in her elde tellen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Mech.* T. 1018 Thanne shal he knowen al hire harlotrye. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5024 In hordam & harlatry vnyndly to lye. 1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Harlotrye, *paillardise*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 104/30 Harlotrie, *meretricium*. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 37 This... causeth Joseph see nothing in harlotry, but pure, unmixt guiltiness against God. 1828 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 65 Happy contrast to the court, with its intrigues and harlotries.

4. *concr.* A harlot; a term of opprobrium for a woman. (In 1821 collective.)

1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* iv. iii, A harlotry, I warrant her. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. 1. 198 A peeuish self-will'd Harlotry. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* iii. ii, You are a company of proud harlotries: I'll teach you to take place of tradesmen's wives. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. iv. 26, I expect you will produce the little harlotry. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i. 126 He loved his queen—And thence a thousand harlotry besides. c 1836 LANDOR *Imag. Conve.* Wks. II. 91/2, I have no patience with the bold harlotry.

5. *fig.* Meretriciousness, illegitimate attractiveness.

1768 G. MASON *Eng. Gard.* 1 (R.), The simple farm eclips'd the garden's pride, Ev'n as the virgin blush of innocence, The harlotry of art. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 57 They will then perceive... the harlotry of the ornaments. 1824 BLACKW. *Mag.* XVI. 425 To throw off... the harlotry of the imagination.

† **B. attrib.** or as *adj.* Base, scurvy, filthy, worthless, trashy. *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 305 A young Harlotry filth. 1598 GREENWY *Tacitus' Descr. Germ.* i. 250 Cattle plenty, but for the most part harlotry runts. 1600 *Distracted Emp.* ii. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 193 Thys vertue is the scurviest, harlotryest, undoing thyng that ever mixte with rysing courtiers thoughts. a 1607 J. RAYNOLDS *Proph. Haggai* iv. (1649) 57 No building was to be found... unless it be three or four harlotrye houses. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* iii. ii, I squorn your harlotry tricks, that I do.

Harm (hām), *sb.* Forms: 1-3 *hearm*, 2-5 *herm*, 3 (*harem*), *hærm*, (*ærm*), (3-5 *arme*), 3-7 *herme*, *harme*, (4 *harim*, *arm*, 5 *harome*), 6 *Sc. harm* (e, 3- *harm*). [Com. Teutonic: OE. *hearm*, corresp. to OFris. *herm*, OS. *harm*, OHG. *harm*, *haram* (mod.G. *harm*), ON. *harmr* grief, sorrow, rarely harm, hurt (Sw. *harm*, Da. *harme*): -OTeut. **harmo-*: perh. cogn. w. Skr. *srama* labour, toil.]

1. Evil (physical or otherwise) as done to or suffered by some person or thing; hurt, injury, damage, mischief.

Beowulf (Z.) 1893 No he mid hearne of hildes nosan, gæs[tas] grette. a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1101 His men mygel to hearne æfre zedydon. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 277 To gret harm to al þys lond, the gode kyng he slou. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4898 (Fairf.) Do ham na arme in na way. c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 2578 Pay mowe noht her y-wys hem-selue from herme saue. c 1384 CHAUCER *R. Fame* II. 537 Thou shalt have no harme truly. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 23 Sche doth non harm to no man, but 3if men don hire harm. 1442 *Searchers' Verdicts in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 18 Ye same place has taken mikel herm for default of a gutter. c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 28 in *Babes Bk.* 72 Vnto your Elders gentle be, agaynst them say no harm. a 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxv. 59 3e knaw quhat haime he

hes susteind. 1532 LITHGOW *Trans.* II. 62 What harme was done by us amongst the Infidels, we were not assured. 1657 R. LIGON *Baradoes* (1673) 62 Caterpillars... do very great harm. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 21 Harm watch, Harm catch. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, I meant no harm. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 44 Aware that the divulging of the truth might do harm. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 331 Rains doing harm instead of good.

b. With a and *pl.* An evil done or sustained; an injury, a loss.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 756 Ealle synt uncre hearmas zewrecene. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 59 *Ær ðu muze þoligen alle harmes and scames and bismeres.* c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 349 Oper bodili harmes. c 1461 Paston Lett. No. 428 II. 73 Of ij harmys the leste is to be take. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* viii. (1637) 73 Wise is hee, whom other mens harmes can cause to take heede. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 263 The inconceivable Harms he did to Christendom. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Birds of Killingworth* xix, They... from your harvests keep a hundred harms.

c. *Out of harm's way*: Out of the way of doing or of sustaining injury.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. xviii. 61 Some great persons... have been made sheriffs, to keep them out of harm's way. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 207 He took care to keep himself out of harms way. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 136 ¶ 4 People send Children... to School to keep them out of Harm's way. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* I. xiv. 333 They had... migrated in time out of harm's way.

† 2. Grief, sorrow, pain, trouble, distress, affliction. Also with a and *pl.* To make harms (quot. 1375): to make lamentation. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 751 Eac is harm gode, mod-sorg zemaocod. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24089 Þis harm mi hert it held sa hard. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 68 Mony ane Of hir kine... folowit hyr, makand harmys. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 578, I wende verraily that he had felt as muche harm as I When þat I herde hym speke and saugh his hewe. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 107 Sic haue harme sal happin to your hart. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw.* II. (1680) 47 He lays aside his Arms, for harms to feed his humour.

† 3. Pity, a pity. (Cf. *F. dommage*.) *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Genge.* (Roxb.) 4230 It was harme it wanted oght. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 44 Sobbit full soir that harme wes for to heir.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *harm-doer*, *-doing*, *-taking*; *harm-averting*, *-eschewing* *adjs.*

c 1280 *Bestiary* 389 Husebonden hire haten for hire harm dedes. 1386 in *Rymer Fiedera* (1707) VII. 526/2 Pair sal not be at þa Rydings no Harme doynges. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dicles* 81 Them... y^e þe harmedoers and loueth falshode and desepcion. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxiv. 11 To live quietly... without any harmetaking. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. v, I judge they may pass without harm-doing to our cause. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON *Tr. Rydberg's Test.* Mythol. 102 Harm-averting songs.

Harm, v. Forms: 1 *hearmian*, 2-3 *harem*, *harmen*, *hærm*, 2-5 *herme*, 3-4 *hermien*, 3-7 *harme*, 4 *harmi*, -y, 6 *arme*, 4- *harm*. [OE. *hearmian*, f. *hearm* *HARM sb.*: cf. OHG. *harmjan*, *harmen*, *hermen* to calumniate, injure.]

To do harm (to); to injure (physically or otherwise); to hurt, damage. *Orig. intr.* To be hurtful, with dative (like *L. nocere*), which was sometimes in ME. expressed by *to*, but generally became a simple object, making the verb *trans.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 140 Gif ðu hine forzist, hit hearmað þe sylfum and na Gode. c 1000 in *Leg. Root* 105 Peah þe hit hearmað sunum. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 To hermen alle monnen. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 64 Pe wise mon asked... hweðer e þing hermed more wummon þene hire eien. 1340 *Ayenb.* 23 To open þa wyle harmy... to miszige to ham þet he wyle harmi. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* II. 248 And holy church þow hem wun harmed for euer. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 175 Protractyng of tyme onely hurted and harmed the Kyng. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 153 Harme him as little as you may possibly, that he may live the longer. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 77 note, An High Elme... in the midst of a Garden... harms all round about it. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 578 He that hunts Or harms them there, is guilty of a wrong. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 291 When a man has no sense he is harmed by courage.

b. *absol.* To do harm or injury.

1368 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 136 And hongef him for hate þat harmede neuere. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 23 She can no more harme than can a she ape. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Ps.* cxxvii. (R.), As arrows... where they are meant, will surely harm, And if they hit, wound deep and dread.

Hence *Harmed*, *Harming* *phl. adjs.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 228/1 Harmyd, *dampnificatus*. 1563 HULL *Art Garden.* (1593) 149 They temper the harming force of the colde of it.

Harm, -e, *obs.* forms of *ARM sb.* 1

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3237 He... cleps hym in harmez.

|| **Harmala** (hā'mälä), **harmel** (hā'mel). [Late L., = Gr. *ἀρμάλ*, from Semitic; cf. Arab. *حرم* *harmil* wild rue, whence the form *harmel*; cf. F. *harmale* (1694 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

Wild rue, *Peganum Harmala*, a plant native to Southern Europe and Asia Minor. Also *attrib.*, as *harmala red*, a red colouring matter obtained from the seeds of the plant. Hence *Harmaline* (hā'mälain), *Chem.*, a white crystalline alkaloid (C₁₅H₁₄N₂O) obtained from the seeds of wild rue. *Harmalol* (hā'mälpl), another alkaloid (C₁₂H₁₂N₂O), from the same source.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 140 Sealf... armelu... wyl on buteran to sealf. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Harmala*, *Harmel*, or wild rue. 1847 CRAIG, *Harmaline*. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 7 The seeds contain about 4 per cent. of alkaloids

of which one-third consists of harmine and two-thirds of harmaline. *Harmala red*, the seeds of *harmala* contain also a red colouring matter. 1889 WATTS' *Dict. Chem.*, *Harmalol*.

† **Harman**, *Thieves' Cant.* *Obs.* [Origin of first syllable uncertain, ? from *hardman*; -man(s) as in *crackmans*, *darkmans*, etc.]

1. *pl.* *Harmans*, the stocks.

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* (1869) 84 *The harmans*, the stockes. *Ibid.* 86 So may we happen on the Harmanes... So we maye chance to set in the stockes. 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorne & Candle-lt.* C. iij b, To put our stamps in the Harmans.

2. Short for *Harman beek*: A constable.

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Harman*, a Constable. a 1791 GROSE *Olio* (1796) 231 When I leave Nan in the vile Harman's hands. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 8 The worst have an awe of the harman's claw.

Hence † **Harman-beek** [*beek*, BEAK *sb.* 3], a constable; the parish-constable or beadle.

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* (1869) 84 *The harman beek*, the Counstable. 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorne & Candle-lt.* C. iij b, The Ruffin cly the nab of the Harman beek. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Let's... bowse in defiance o' th' Harman-beek. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxxv, I am not the lad to betray any one to the harman-beek.

Harmatian (hā'māt'ian), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. *ἁρματιαν* -chariot + -IAN.] (See *quots.*)

1774 BURNIE *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. 386 Plutarch enumerates the changes which he made in the Harmatian, or chariot air. 1861 J. S. ADAMS 5000 *Mus. Terms*, *Harmatian* or *chariot air*, a spirited martial air employed to animate the horses that drew the chariot during battle.

|| **Harmattan** (hā'mæt'an, in 18th c. hā'mät'en). Also 7 *harmetan*, 8 -*atan*, (*air-mattan*). [From *haramata*, the name in the Fanti or Tshi lang. of W. Africa.

According to Norris in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 52 (1780) 'a corruption of *Aherramantah*, compounded of *Aherraman* to blow and *tah* tallow, grease, with which the natives rub their skin to prevent their growing dry and rough'; but acc. to Christaller, *Dict. Asante & Fante Lang.* (Basel 1881), a borrowed foreign word, viz. 'Sp. *harmatan*, an Arabic word'. (But no such Arabic word has been found.)

A dry parching land-wind, which blows during December, January, and February, on the coast of Upper Guinea in Africa; it obscures the air with a red dust-fog.

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 195 Of the Harmetans in Guiny. 1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 140 Air-mattans, or Harmatans, are impetuous Gales of Wind from the Eastern Quarter about Midsummer and Christmas. 1725 J. REYNOLDS *View Death* (1735) 30 And Harmatans revenge the richness of their oar. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. 5 During those months when the harmattan is known to raise clouds of dust high into the atmosphere.

attrib. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 196 The Harmetan Winds, so called by the Natives, come... in December about Christmas. 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* I. ii. 2 note, Known by the name of the harmattan wind. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) I. 187 The Harmattan breath of doubt.

Harmel: see *HARMALA*.

Harmer (hā'mɔɪ). [f. *HARM v.* + -ER.] One who or that which harms; an injurer.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* viii. (1637) 69 Harmers of the commodities which they injoy. 1838 J. STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 14 Fell Boreas, cruel harmer.

† **Harmesay**, **harmisay**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *harmissa*. [Origin uncertain: it perh. contains the word *harm*.] A cry of grief or distress; = 'alas'.

a 1487 *How Good Wife taught her Dau.* 102 Than 'had I wittyn' I will thai say, With mony 'allas' and harmesay. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 84 'Bot now', he said, 'allace, and harmissa! For all that welth is went full awa'. 1552 LYNDSEAY *Monarchie* 5973 Than sall thay say, With mony hyndous harmesay, Allace! gude Lorde. 1603 *Philotus* clv, Allace, and harmisay... quhat sal I say?

Harmful (hā'mfūl), *a.* [f. *HARM sb.* + -FUL.] Fraught with harm or injury; injurious, hurtful.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxi. 10 It is a harmfulf winninge to win cattell and tine rightowness. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* I. 22 Hou long foolis schulen coueyte tho thingis that ben harmful to hem self. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Obs. & Lim.* Mon. xiv, How harmfulf it wolde be to the kyngne, and to his reumaie, yff his commons were pouere. 1549 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* iv. (R.), An harmfulf person. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 95 Better is... A harmeless lie, than a harmfulf true tale. 1625 K. LONG *Tr. Barclay's Argenis* v. v. 344 Fame is ever quicker... to bring us harmfulf news, then such as we desire. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 115 And sleepe Poppies harmfulf Harvests yield. 1814 CARY *Dante*, *Par.* iv. 65 That other doubt Which moves thee, is less harmfulf. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 4/7 To establish and endow a particular form of religion by the State is harmfulf to religion generally.

Harmfully (hā'mfūl), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a harmful manner; injuriously, mischievously.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. i. 21 (Camb. MS.) Cast a-way hir bat playth so harmfully. 1534 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1274/2 To see theyr fayned friend... so harmefully discuse them. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 353 Men that were harmfulf troublesome. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 25 May 5/3 The thought... operated harmfully upon his mind.

Harmfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being harmful; injuriousness.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. Wks. 465 Thys Daiphantus... disguised himself like a woman; which being the more simple and hurtless sex might easier hide his subtle harmfulness. 1606 TRYON *Misc.* I. 12 Whether it be in Vertue, or in Harmfulness. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i, Deeds and words, of the harmfulness of which I had no notion.

Harmine (hā'main). *Chem.* [f. *HARMA* (LA + -INE)] An alkaloid (C₁₅H₁₂N₂O) contained in

the seeds of HARMALA, or obtained by oxidation of harmaline. (Discovered in 1847.) Hence **Harmaline acid**, an acid ($C_{10}H_8N_2O_4$) obtained by oxidation of harmine.

1864 WEBSTER, *Harmine*. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 10 *Harmine*. . . is a weaker base than harmaline. 1889 *Ibid.*, *Harmine acid*.

Harming, *vbl. sb.* [f. HARM *v.* + -ING *1*.] The action of the verb HARM; harm, injury, hurt. In quot. a 1300 = sorrow, grief.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9385 A! laured, gret harming was þar. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 110 Erie Patrik. . harming did ws mast. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove Wks.* (1711) 117 The harming of the one is the weakening of the working of the other. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* I. 189 Dreadful harming.

Harmissa, var. of HARMESSE *Obs.*

Harmless (harm'les), *a.* [f. HARM *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Free from harm or injury; unhurt, uninjured, unharmed. Now rare.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 72/39 Harmles he fool and hol man i-nov3. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2664 *Hypermetra*, To passen harmlesse of that place, She graunted hym. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxiv. 201 The scottes escaped harmeles. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Sabrina* xvi, Drowne mee, and let my mother harmlesse goe. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. 482 Some . . undertook by this means . . to save harmless the religion of others. 1848 THACKERAY *Von. Fair* xii, Pecking up her food quite harmless and successful.

2. Free from loss, free from liability to punishment, or to pay for loss or damage; *esp.* in to save harmless.

1418 E. E. WILLS (1882) 33 That þe same Ionet saue and kepe harmeles myn heirs. . . a-gens Iohn Roe. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 46 Yf ye saue me harmles in the spiriuel court. 1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol*. § 103E, That he the same R. S. . . shall acquite, discharge, and from time to time for euer saue harmelesse the said H. M. and J. his wife. 1651 J. MARIUS *Bills of Exchange* 23 Giving Bond to save harmlesse. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 112 It was agreed to keep the king harmless. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 472 A person . . covenanted . . that he would save the lessee harmless from any claiming by, from, or under him.

3. Free from guilt; innocent. *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 50 Harmles me him nom, & mid hors to drou, & suppe anoughe him. 13. . . E. E. Allit. P. A. 675 Þe 1377-vys man schal se bys faye, þe harmles habel schal com hym tyll. 1590 W. MORE *Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 279/1 To the helpe and defence of his good and harmlesse neyghbour, against y^e malice and cruelte of y^e wrong doer. 1594 1st Pt. *Contention* vi. 24 In Pomphret Castle harmlesse Richard was shamefully murdered. 1627-77 FALTRAM *Resolves* l. xxix. 50 How happy . . those things live, that follow harmless Nature? 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* v. 134 Up to the very last scene, she bears him harmless of all suspicion.

4. Doing or causing no harm; not injurious or hurtful; inoffensive, innocuous.

1533 MORE *Ansv. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1047/1 They loue better hunger and thirst, then the harmlesse lacke of them bothe. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 71 The sucking Lambe, or harmlesse Doue. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 16 The most honest, ingenious, harmless Art of Angling. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) II. 279 The harmlessest Fellow in the World. 1800-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 29 One of the most harmless of human vanities. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Intro. 32 The harmless snake.

5. Comb., as harmless-looking.

1890 MARIE CORELLI *Wormwood* III. 248 Liquid. harmless-looking as spring-water.

Harmlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY *2*.] In a harmless manner; without causing or receiving injury.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xx. (1634) 740 They might behave themselves harmlessly and quietly together. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 32 He had spent that day . . both harmlessly and in a Recreation that became a Church-man. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 301 Their balls passed harmlessly over the heads of the Russians. 1880 McCARTHY *Oven Times* IV. 83 The sudden tumult was harmlessly over.

Harmlessness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being harmless; inoffensiveness.

1596 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.* (1606). *Innocentia*, innocencie, integritie, harmlesnesse. 1646 P. BULKLEY *Gospel Cont.* v. 382 Justnesse in dealing without holinesse, is but heathenish harmlesnesse. 1758 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* Pref. Wks. 1811 IV. 55 Its harmlessness or malignity is the only matter of inquiry. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* ix. 151/1 The absolute harmlessness of the safety matches.

† **Harmoge**. *Obs.* [L. *harmoge* = Gr. *ἀρμωγή* joining, fitting, arrangement, f. *ἀρμωγέω* to fit.] A harmony of colours or sounds.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 528 As for the apt coherence of one colour with another, the joint as it were between, and the passage from one to another, they named it Harmoge. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* v. 128 The alteration could no more certainly be defin'd, then [by] the Semitons or Harmoge in Music.

Harmole, harmehole, *obs. ff.* ARMHOLE.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 637/17 *Hec acella*, harmole.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* *Ibid.* 748/21 *Hoc bachium*, a harmehole.

|| **Harmonia** (harmō'niā), *Anat.* [L. *harmonia*, a. Gr. *ἀρμονία* joining, joint, agreement, harmony, etc.; in Galen, 'the union of two bones by mere apposition'. See also HARMONY.] A kind of suture in which the two bones are apposed to each other by plane or nearly plane surfaces.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Harmonia*, is the juncture of a bone by a line. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 41 The *Harmonia suture* is the simple apposition of contiguous surfaces. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 121 The adjoined even edges form what is termed an *harmonia* or false suture.

† **Harmoniæ** (harmō'niæ), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἀρμονία* HARMONY + -AC.] Relating to harmony, or to the cultivation of music; = HARMONIC *a.* 1. Also *absol.*

1771 MRS. J. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 212 They talk of nothing but the charms of the *Harmoniæ* meeting. *Ibid.* 216 The *Harmoniæ* met last night . . The *Harmoniæ* is over.

† **Harmoniæcal**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Full of harmony, harmonious; harmonical.

1536 *Primer Hen. VIII.*, Jesus, the honor Angelicall, To them so sweet armoniacall. 1620-25 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 23 There's no one Structure . . wherein more clearly shines those harmoniacal Proportions. a 1660 HARMONIC *to Scrm.* v. Wks. 1684 IV. 592 To tune him to that sweet harmoniacal Gospel temper. 1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's Th. Earth* i. 71 Another mind, to whom other *Harmoniæ* Laws may be more pleasing.

Harmonial (harmō'niāl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *harmonia*, a. Gr. *ἀρμονία* HARMONY + -AL.] Pertaining to or characterized by harmony or agreement; harmonious. (In quot. 1622, Relating to collation of parallel passages: see HARMONY 6.)

1560 SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 30 b, A certaine *Harmonial* daunsing of the heavenly Bodies. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 121 Seeing the Statute Law can receive no due construction, but by the rules of the Common Law, I have . . made a *harmoniæ* composition of them both. 1691 TRYON *Wisd. Dictates* 111 All Vegetative Foods . . are far more agreeable and harmonial than Flesh or Fish. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 17 Jan. 55/3 The peeping moon contributes to the harmonial rivalry of colour.

† **Harmonian**. *Obs. rare-1*. [f. L. *harmonia* HARMONY + -AN, after *musician*.] One versed in harmony or music; a musician.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1257 Lasus the harmonian . . brought a change into Musick.

Harmonic (harmō'nik), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *harmonic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀρμονικός* skilled in music, musical, in neut. pl. *ἀρμονικά* as sb., theory of music, music, f. *ἀρμονία* HARMONY: see -IO. Cf. F. *harmonique* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. adj. 1. Relating to music, musical; in reference to ancient music, Relating to melody as distinguished from rhythm. *Obs. exc.* in specific uses.

Harmonic hand: a figure of the left hand, having the finger-joints marked with the syllables denoting the notes of Guido Aretino's scale. *Harmonic telegraph*: see quot. 1884.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 121/33 *Harmonickes, harmonickus*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1259 The *Harmonick* skill containeth the knowledge of intervals, compositions, sounds, notes and mutations. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) Intro., Of the Nature of Sound in General; and then, more particularly, of *Harmonick* Sounds. 1762 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* II. 90 No proof can be found in the writings of Guido that the *Harmonic Hand* was of his construction. 1852 DICKENS *Black Ho.* xi, At the Sol's Arms, where the *Harmonic Meetings* take place. 1880 W. H. HUSK in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 82 An association for . . printing the best music . . called the Royal *Harmonic Institution*. *Ibid.* 691 Harington, born in 1727 . . founded the *Harmonic Society* of Bath. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Supp.*, *Harmonic telegraph*, a telephone, which sends messages by audible musical tones.

b. Addicted to music; musical. *nonce-use.*

1796 BURNBY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 200 Heroes of the harmonic family. *Ibid.* II. 377 Take care of your health, for the honour of the harmonic family.

2. Sounding together with pleasing effect; harmonious, in harmony, concordant.

Harmonic triad, an old name for the common chord.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 687 With Heav'nly touch of instrumental sounds In full harmonic number joind. 1788 POPE *Dunc.* ii. 254 Ass intones to Ass, *Harmonic* twang! of leather, horn and brass. c 1800 K. WHITE *Music* vi, Softest flutes or reeds harmonic join'd. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* V. 774 *Harmonic triad* . . another name for the common chord. 1874 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 212 A tuning-fork may be set vibrating, if its own particular note or one harmonic with it, be sounded in its neighbourhood.

b. Melodious, tuneful, sweet-sounding. *rare.*

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 36 *Harmonic* and vigorous poesy.

3. *Mus.* Relating to harmony (as distinct from melody and rhythm); belonging to the combination of musical notes in chords.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Harmonick* . . that pertains to harmony, which is the accord of divers sounds or notes. 1784 SIR W. JONES *Mus. Modes Hindus* Wks. 1799 I. 413 Natural philosophy . . limits the number of mixed, or harmonic, sounds to a certain series. 1869 OURSLEY *Counterp.* i. 1 When we look at a piece of harmonized music from the harmonic point of view, we confine our attention to the chords of which it is composed. 1879 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Dec. 699 Chromatic notes are used . . for two . . purposes—a harmonic purpose in modulation to new keys, and a melodic purpose in ornamentation.

4. *Acoustics and Mus.* Applied to the tones produced by the vibration of a sonorous body in aliquot parts of its length (see B. 2); relating to such tones.

Harmonic scale: the scale formed by the series of harmonics of a fundamental note. *Harmonic stop*: an organ-stop in which each of the pipes is pierced with a small hole in the middle of its length, so as to give the note corresponding to half the length; e. g. the *harmonic flute*.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. (1833) 182 The acute sounds given out by each of the vibrating portions are called harmonic sounds. 1867 TYNDALL *Sound* iii. 123 The sounds of the Eolian harp are produced by the division of suitably stretched strings into a greater or less number of harmonic

parts by a current of air passing over them. 1880 E. J. PAYNE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 665 Any brass instrument, such as the hunting horn or military bugle . . yields the familiar harmonic scale. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS *Ibid.* 666 Harmonic stops have in recent years come into great favour. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 157 [The] *harmonic-flute* . . is an open flue stop . . of extreme beauty, the tone being full and fluty.

† b. *Optics*. Applied to 'accidental' or subjective complementary colours, formerly supposed to be analogous to harmonic sounds. *Obs.*

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxvi. 309 As in acoustics, where every fundamental sound is . . accompanied with its harmonic sound, so . . the sensation of one [colour] is accompanied by a weaker sensation of its accidental or harmonic colour. 1858 G. BARNARD *Landscape Paint.* 29 The term harmonic has been applied to accidental colours because the primitive and its accidental colour harmonise with each other in painting.

5. *Math. a.* Applied to the relation of quantities whose reciprocals are in arithmetical progression (e. g. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, . . .); or to points, lines, functions, etc., involving such a relation; = HARMONICAL 7.

(This application, which originated with the ancient Pythagoreans, is generally held to have arisen from the fact that a string or other sonorous body, divided into segments whose lengths are $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, etc. of the total length, gives a definite series of musical notes whose relations are of fundamental importance in harmony; see A. 4, B. 2.)

Harmonic conjugates, each of the two pairs of points AB, CD, in relation to the other pair, in a straight line ACBD divided harmonically at C and B. *H. division*, division of a line at four points A, C, B, D, such that the lengths AC, AB, AD, are in harmonic proportion; also analogous division of an angle or other magnitude. *H. pencil*, a system of four straight lines in a plane meeting at one point, such as to divide harmonically every straight line that cuts them. *H. progression*, the relation of a series of quantities whose reciprocals are in arithmetical progression, or such a series itself. *H. proportion*, the relation of three quantities in harmonic progression; the second is said to be a *harmonic mean* between the first and third. *H. range* or *row*, a series of four points in a straight line, forming two pairs of harmonic conjugates.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 79 Whence, if the 2 first Terms of an Harmonic Proportion be given, the 3d. is readily found. 1864 MULCAHY *Mod. Geom.* 7 Four right lines drawn from the same point and cutting a right line harmonically (called a harmonic pencil) will also cut harmonically any other right line meeting them. 1881 CASEY *Sequel to Euclid* 88 If C and D be harmonic conjugates to A and B, AB is called a harmonic mean between AC and AD. 1885 LEUDESCHORT *Crenoma's Proj. Geom.* 41 If . . the harmonic range . . be projected upon any other straight line, its projection . . will also be a harmonic range. 1895 STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 63. 75 Harmonic division of a zone. *Ibid.*, The harmonic division of an angle.

b. *Harmonic motion*, a periodic motion, which in its simplest form (*simple harmonic motion*) is like that of a point in a vibrating string, and is identical with the resolved part, parallel to a diameter, of uniform motion in a circle. Hence in many connexions, as

Harmonic function, a function consisting of a series of terms, each of which expresses a harmonic motion; in a wider sense, any function that satisfies a differential equation of a class of which that expressing a simple harmonic motion is the first example. *Harmonic analysis*, the calculus of harmonic functions, an important part of modern mathematical analysis. *Harmonic curve*, a curve in which the ordinates are a simple harmonic function of the abscissæ; a curve of sines. *Harmonic analyser*, an integrating machine invented by Lord Kelvin for producing mechanically the harmonic constituents of meteorological, tidal, and other curves.

1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 53 Simple harmonic motion . . Such motions [are] approximately those of the simplest vibrations of sounding bodies . . whence their name. *Ibid.* § 56 The velocity of a point executing a simple harmonic motion is a simple harmonic function of the time. *Ibid.* § 75 A complex harmonic function, with a constant term added, is the proper expression . . for any . . periodic function. *Ibid.* i. i. App. B. The . . method . . commonly referred to by English writers as that of 'Laplace's Co-efficients', is here called spherical harmonic analysis . . A spherical harmonic function is defined as a homogeneous function, V_n , of x, y, z , which satisfies the equation $\frac{d^2 V}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2 V}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2 V}{dz^2} = 0$.

1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 7 If a point . . moves . . round in a circle with constant velocity, the foot . . of the perpendicular from the point on any diameter of the circle moves backwards and forwards . . with a motion which is called a simple harmonic motion.

6. Relating to or marked by harmony, agreement, or concord (in general sense); harmonizing in aspect or artistic effect; harmonious in feeling, etc.

1756 T. AMORY *J. Buncke* (1770) I. i. 33, I came to a little harmonic building, that had every charm and proportion architecture could give it. 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* I. 110 Souls . . united by harmonic union. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 3 The most harmonic of all contrasts. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 435 He is Harmonic Man, He is God manifested.

7. *Anat.* Belonging to or of the nature of a HARMONIA, q. v.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxiv. 402 note, A harmonic suture is when the margins of two flat bones simply touch each other without any intermediate substance.

B. sb.

1. *pl.* A theory or system of musical sounds or intervals; that part of acoustics which relates to music. (Rarely in *sing.*) *Obs. exc.* in reference to ancient systems.

1709-29 V. MANDRY *Syst. Math., Arith.* 48 That the

Lovers of Music may have the Proportions in view . . we thought it convenient in this place to expose the Harmonics of the Ingenious John Kepler. 1760 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* L. 698 Harmonic was divided into these seven parts; 1. of sounds, 2. of intervals, 3. of genera, 4. of systems, 5. of tones, 6. of mutations, 7. of melopoeia. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 50 The truths of Harmonics . . were cultivated with much care.

2. (Short for *harmonic tone*.) One of the secondary or subordinate tones produced by vibration of the aliquot parts of a sonorous body (as a string, reed, column of air in a pipe, etc.); usually accompanying the primary or fundamental tone produced by the vibration of the body as a whole. Also called *overtone* or *upper partials* (as being of higher pitch than the fundamental tone).

Harmonics are sometimes produced independently, as in the violin and other stringed instruments by varying the point of contact of the bow, or by lightly pressing the string with the finger at special points, and in certain wind instruments by varying the force or direction of the breath. *Natural harmonics*: the series of harmonics naturally produced by the vibration of a string, etc., in halves, thirds, quarters, and so on; also, on instruments of the violin class, harmonics obtained from an open string, those from a stopped string being called *artificial harmonics*. *Grave harmonic*: a name sometimes given to a low tone resulting from the combination of two tones—*differential tone*.

1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Arts Poems*, etc. 196 These accessory sounds, which are caused by the aliquots of a sonorous body vibrating at once, are called harmonics, and the whole system of modern Harmony depends upon them. 1831 H. MELVILLE in *Preacher* II. 281 The harmonics of some Italian musician. 1880 E. J. PAYNE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 664 The harmonics . . determine . . as has been lately proved by Helmholtz, the quality of musical tones. *Ibid.* 665 Natural harmonics . . are an important resource in harp music. Brass instruments are richest in the practical employment of harmonics. 1884 HAWES *My Musical Life* i. 26-7 Playing all sort of melodies in flute-like harmonics.

3. *Math.* = *Harmonic function* (A. 5 b), in the wider sense. *Spherical harmonic*, a harmonic function having a relation to Spherical Geometry akin to that which functions expressing harmonic motion have to Plane Geometry. Such are *spherical solid harmonics*, *spherical surface harmonics*, *sectorial*, *tesseral*, and *zonal harmonics*, etc.

1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Philos.* i. I. App. B. General expressions for complete spherical harmonics of all orders. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 163 When the poles are given, the value of the harmonic for a given point on the sphere is a perfectly definite numerical quantity. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 67 To express the potential at any point P of any distribution of matter in a series of spherical solid harmonics. *Ibid.* 68 It is evident that the density of this distribution on the sphere must be symmetrical about OC, and must therefore be expressible in a series of zonal harmonics with OC as axis.

Harmonica (harmōnikā). Also 6 armonica. [*fem.* of *L. harmonicus* HARMONIC, used subst.]

1. Name of several different musical instruments. a. An instrument invented by Dr. B. Franklin, consisting of a row of hemispherical glasses fitted on an axis turned by a treadle and dipping into a trough of water, played by the application of the finger; an improvement of the earlier 'musical glasses'. Also applied to other forms in which the tones are produced in various ways from graduated glass bowls or tubes. b. An instrument consisting of a row of glass plates mounted on a resonance-box and struck with hammers. c. A kind of mouth-organ; also applied to other wind-instruments with reeds. (See also HARMONICON.)

1764 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 III. 204 In honor of your musical language, I have borrowed from it the name of this instrument, calling it the Armonica. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 453 The invention of the musical glasses, now improved into the harmonica. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 207 His genius is not an Æolian harp, but a scientific harmonica. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* viii. § 301 The flame would sing . . as in the well known case of the hydrogen harmonica. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 663 The name Harmonica is now used for a toy-instrument of plates of glass hung on two tapes and struck with hammers. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS *Ibid.* 667 In England keyboard harmonicas with bellows were known by the name of Seraphine.

2. Name given to different organ-stops. 1840 *Specif. Organ, Town Hall, Birmingham* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 601 On Solo Manual. Harmonica, 4 ft. 1852 SEIDL *Organ* 98 Harmonica . . is a register of a most refined, delicate tone. 1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.* Harmonica . . A name sometimes given to a mixture stop on foreign organs.

Harmonical (harmōnikāl), a. Also 6 armonical. [*f.* as HARMONIC + -AL.]

1. Marked by harmony or agreement; harmonious, concordant: = HARMONIC a. 6. (In later use mostly *fig.* from 4.) Now rare.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xx, Sterres and planettes, and their motions harmonical. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 415 To distribute liberally and according to harmonical proportion their gifts, graces, and good turns. 1676 CUDWORTH *Serm.* i. Cor. xv. § 7 (ed. 3) 81 The soul of man was harmonical as God at first made it, till sin, disordering the strings and faculties, put it out of tune. 1691-1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xii. (1704) 465 The harmonical consent of these two Divine writers. 1825 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xx. § 18 The arrangement of shadows . . in certain harmonical successions.

2. Relating to or obtained by collation of parallel passages in different books: see HARMONY 6.

1613 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. xi Partly by the expresse texts of Scripture: partly by harmonical, parallel, and suitable places. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 354 One Harmonical Gospel made out of the four Gospels.

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† 3. Belonging or relating to music, musical: = HARMONIC a. 1. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 581 (R.) To judge of song and harmonical measures. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 105 After every three whole Notes Nature requireth, for all Harmonical vse, one Halfe-Note to be interposed. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Harmonical Interval*, the difference between two sounds, in respect of acute and grave. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 255 What new harmonical truth was illustrated in the Gregorian chant?

† b. In ancient Greek music: = ENHARMONIC 1.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 486 (R.) Among sundry kinds of music, that which is called chromatical . . enlargeth . . the heart, whereas the harmonical contracteth and draweth it in.

† 4. Of sounds, etc., esp. of musical notes: Harmonious, concordant, consonant; sweet-sounding, tuneful: = HARMONIC a. 2. *Obs.*

15. *Proverbia in Antig. Rep.* (1809) IV. 409 In the Spermis of the planetis makinge sounde armonical. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 24 Fetch Orpheus harpe with strings harmonical. 1605 BACON *Sylva* § 873 Harmonical Sounds, and Discordant Sounds are both Actiue and Positiue. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Harmonical intervals . . are the same with concords. 1774 MITFORD *Harmony of Lang.* 186 The Italian has harmonical graces which the English cannot reach.

† b. *transf.* Of verse: Rhythmical, melodious, sweet-sounding. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* II. (Arb.) 144 This ditty of th' Erle of Surries, passing sweete and harmonical. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem. Brit.* Proleg. 13 Unless their Verses . . were form'd with an Harmonical Cadence.

5. Relating to harmony, or the combination of notes in music: = HARMONIC a. 3. ? *Obs.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, In its more proper and limited sense, harmonical composition . . may be defined, the art of . . concerting several single parts together, in such manner as to make one agreeable whole. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 10 Not only the effect of musical sounds in melodious succession, but of these too in harmonical combination.

† 6. = HARMONIC a. 4. *Obs.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Harmonical sounds are produced by the parts of chords, etc., which vibrate a certain number of times while the whole chord vibrates once.

7. *Math.* = HARMONIC a. 5. † *Harmonical numbers*: numbers in harmonic progression (*obs.*).

1569 J. SANFORD *Tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 25 b, Of Harmonical Numbers, and Geometrical. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Annotat.*, Harmonical proportion is . . when the greatest of three terms is so to the least as the difference of the greatest and middle terms is to the difference of the middle and least. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Harmonical series is a series of many numbers in continual harmonic proportion. 1881 CASEY *Sequel to Euclid* 89 The reciprocals of lines in arithmetical progression are in harmonic progression. 1882 C. SMITH *Conic Sect.* (1885) 53 PQ : PS :: PR : PQ : PS : PR, so that PQ PR PS are in harmonic progression.

† b. as *sb.* (*pl.*) Straight lines forming a harmonic pencil; quantities in harmonic progression. *Obs.* a 1746 MACLAURIN *Algebra* (1779) 456 Any right line which meets four harmonics is cut by the same harmonically. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict. s.v.*, The reciprocals of Harmonicals are arithmeticals.

† 8. *Anat.* = HARMONIC a. 7. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* l. 5 A simple line, and Harmonical meting, haue the Bones of the nose.

Harmonically (harmōnikālī), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.]

† 1. In the way of harmony or agreement; agreeingly, harmoniously. (Sometimes *fig.* from 2.) *Obs.* 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 3. 175 A flexible . . voice, accommodated in manner correspondent to the matter . . conveyeth the passion most aptly, . . and almost harmonically. 1613 F. ROBERTS *Rev. Gosp.* 65 What point seuer the fathers do harmonically and with consent of all, agreeingly maintain. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xli. 265 One and the same spirit harmonically works in all believers through the word.

† 2. With harmony or concord of sounds; concordantly, tunefully, harmoniously. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* II. i. (Arb.) 79 Poessie is a skill to speake and write harmonically. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 109 A Lute . . though never so Harmonically Set and Tuned, yields no Musick till its Strings be artfully touched. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 ¶ 3 The sounds of the consonants are less harmonically conjoined.

3. *Mus.* In relation to harmony.

1775 STEELE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 74 These two specimens of melody . . are harmonically the same, though rhythmically different. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 676 Otherwise they [the chords] would have no notes in common and the connection between them harmonically would not be ostensible.

4. *Math.* In a harmonic relation or proportion.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Annot.* (Arb.) 11 If you diuide the same [diapason] harmonically. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1255 Plato . . intending to declare harmonically the harmony of the four elements of the soule . . in each interval hath put downe two medieties of the soule, and that according to musical proportion. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 745 One only line cut in three parts, which Line he calls cut harmonically. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 79 When 3 Terms are so disposed . . they are said to be Harmonically Proportional. 1882 C. SMITH *Conic Sect.* (1885) 53 If PQRS be a harmonic range, then Q and S are said to be harmonically conjugate with respect to P and R.

† **Harmonicalness**. *Obs.* 'Harmonical' quality; tunefulness, harmoniousness.

1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 209 That connexion that is between such Motions upon it [the lute] and the Harmonicalness of its sound.

Harmonichord (harmōnikōrd). [*ad. F. harmonique*, *f. harmonium + corde* CHORD.] A keyboard instrument invented by Kaufmann in 1810, in which the tone (resembling that of a violin) was produced by the friction of a revolving cylinder, charged with rosin, against the strings.

1835 *Suppl. to Mus. Library* II. July 71 The harmonichord was not quite in tune. 1880 in *Grove Dict. Mus.*

† **Harmonician** (hāmonīfān). *Obs.* [*f. HARMONIC + -IAN*: cf. *musician*.] One versed in harmony or musical theory.

1760 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* L. 699 The modes admitted by the Aristoxenians were thirteen . . to which two more were added by later harmonicians. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* I. III. vii. 334 Ptolemy and the rest of the Greek harmonicians.

Harmonicon (harmōnikōn). [*a. Gr. ἀρμονικόν*, neut. sing. of ἀρμονικός HARMONIC.] A name given to various musical instruments.

a. = HARMONICA 1 a. b. = HARMONICA 1 b; also applied to instruments similarly constructed. c. A mouth-organ consisting of a row of free reeds arranged in a case so as to give different notes by expiration and inspiration. d. A kind of barrel-organ with a number of stops imitating various orchestral instruments; also called *orchestron*. e. *Chemical harmonicon*, an apparatus in which musical tones are produced by flames of hydrogen or other gas burning in glass tubes.

1825 *Specif. F. H. Smith's Patent* (U.S.) 7 Apr., Musical glasses, called the Grand harmonicon. 1842 *Mechanic's Mag.* XXXVII. 70 The pressure of the performer's finger . . is the great charm of such instruments as the harmonicon [etc.].

1864 ENGL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 11 Instruments consisting of a series of pieces of sonorous wood . . made to vibrate by being beaten with a stick or hammer, like our harmonicon. 1875 LOWRY & FOSTER *Tr. Weinkold's Introd. Exp. Phys.* 374 As in the glass-harmonicon which consists of strips of glass affixed to cords at the nodal points. *Ibid.* 379 The apparatus . . has been termed the chemical harmonicon. 1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.*, *Harmonicon*, a toy instrument which consists of free reeds inclosed in a box in such a way that inspiration produces one set of sounds, respiration another. 1885 *Daily News* 17 Aug. 6/1 (Stanf.) A very great curiosity is the rock harmonicon, or musical stones . . reduced to music' by Crosthwaite, of Keswick.

Harmonious (harmōniōs), a. Also 6 armonious, *Sc. armonius*. [*ad. F. harmonieux* (14th c.), *f. harmonie* HARMONY: see -OUS.]

1. Marked by harmony, agreement, or concord; agreeing, accordant, concordant, congruous; having the parts or elements in accord so as to form a consistent or agreeable whole.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 6 If contraries shall bee adhibited to a harmonious temper, 'tis the cause of discord. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xiii. The . . statutes of God . . are most constant and most harmonious each to other. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* viii. 40 A . . harmonious order of architecture in all its parts. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 816 Th' ethereal curve of seven harmonious dyes. 1880 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 40 The very difference in their characters produced an harmonious combination.

b. Marked by agreement of feeling or sentiment; free from discord or dissent; consentient, unanimous. 1724 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 116, I . . am glad Mr. Paisley's call will be harmonious. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 213 No constitutional question had ever been decided . . with more harmonious consent. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl*, I. 120 A long and not quite harmonious interview with his wife.

2. Characterized by harmony of sounds; sounding together with agreeable effect; in harmony, concordant; tuneful, sweet-sounding; full of harmony. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 64 His ermonius sang. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 22 As, for Astronomie, the eyes; So for Harmonious Motion, the eares were made. c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* xlviii. iii, Hark, how did ring Harmonious aire with trumpetts sound. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Aaron* i, Harmonious bells. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 167 Your songs confound Our more harmonious notes. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Bos.* Miss Evans & Engle 140 They formed an harmonious quartett. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xi, His voice . . mixed harmonious with the silver whisper . . [of] light breeze, fountain, and foliage.

b. *transf.* Of persons: Singing, playing, or speaking tunefully or agreeably.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 15 The frenchemen . . covet . . to be armonious in theyr speking. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 11 The sight and hearing of this harmonious beauty. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* i. 400 Harmonious youths . . In lofty-sounding strains his praise record. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 655/2 The popular air known as 'The Harmonious Blacksmith'.

Harmoniously (harmōniōsli), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.] In a harmonious manner.

1. In the way of agreement or congruity; in harmony; so as to form a consistent whole.

1632 PORTER *Old Mus. Airs* in *Brit. Bibl.* (1812) II. 319 Who hath a human soule and musick hakes, Hates his owne soule that's made harmoniously. 1695 L.D. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. 151 The Sovereign Good which ruleth all things powerfully, and dispoiseth . . them softly and harmoniously. 1819 MONTGOMERY *Hymn* 'The glorious universe around' ii, All His works with all His ways Harmoniously unite.

b. With harmony of feeling or sentiment.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* xii. 178 They . . did harmoniously agree. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* (R.) It was their wish to see publick and private virtues not dissonant and jarring . . but harmoniously combined. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. xli. 159 They were now able to work harmoniously together.

2. With harmony of sounds; tunefully.

1611 COTGR., *Melodiously*, melodiously, harmoniously, musically, tunably. 1635 SHIRLEY *Coronat.* v. (R.), A king's name Doth sound harmoniously to men at distance. a 1750 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 269 Poetry, harmoniously divine.

Harmoniousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Harmonious condition or quality.

1679 KING in G. HICKES *Spirit of Poetry* (1680) 37 Harmoniousness and Oneness in the things of God. 1696 TOWERSON *Serm.* Ch. Mus. 27 The Organ... both by the Lowness, and the Harmoniousness thereof doth... carry the Voices of Men along with it.

Harmoniphon, -phone (harm'p'nifon, -foun). [mod. f. Gr. ἀρμονία HARMONY + φωνή -sounding. Cf. F. *harmoniphon* (Littre).]

A musical instrument consisting of a tube like that of a clarinet, inclosing a set of free reeds governed by a keyboard like that of a harmonium. Also applied to a musical box with a combination of reeds and pipes.

1839 *Mus. World* Oct. 410 The Harmoniphon... lately invented by M. Paris of Dijon... resembles... the concertina... but it is played by keys like those of a pianoforte. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* X. 335 When they [musical boxes] have a combination of reeds and pipes, they are known as flutes, celestial voices, and harmoniphones. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 106½ Barrel organs, mechanical flutes, celestial voices, harmoniphones.

Harmonist (harm'önist). [f. HARMONIZE v. : see -IST; cf. F. *harmoniste* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. One skilled in musical harmony. a. A player, singer, or composer of 'harmonies' or tuneful sounds; a musician. Also fig. A poet (cf. *singer*).

1745 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 81 Sweet Harmonist! and beautiful as sweet! 1791 HUDDSFORD *Salmag.* 83 Ballads I have heard rehearsed by harmonists itinerant. a 1800 COWPER *Lines to Dr. Darwin* 3 Sweet harmonist of Flora's court! 1888 WORDSW. *Power of Sound* xii, The Ocean is a mighty harmonist.

b. A composer skilled in harmony (as distinguished from melody, etc.); one versed in the theory of harmony, a writer on harmony.

a 1790 ADAM SMITH *Imit. Arts* n. Ess. (1795) 174 A musician may be a very skilful harmonist, and yet be defective in... melody... and expression. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 284 Milton was a harmonist rather than a melodist. 1880 E. GURNEY *Power of Sound* 271 Modern harmonists are unwilling to acknowledge that the minor triad is less consonant than the major.

c. One of a school of ancient Greek musical theorists who founded the rules of music on the subjective effects of tones, not on their mathematical relations, as the *canonists* did.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 22 The Controuersie betwene the ancient Harmonists, and Canonists.

2. One who collates and harmonizes parallel narratives, or the like; one who makes a harmony, esp. of the Gospels: see HARMONY 6.

1713 NELSON *Life Bp. Bull* (1714) 140 He chargeth the Harmonist with confounding the Terms of Scripture. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* (1872) 17 The... careful translator and harmonist of the English Chronicles. 1896 W. F. ADENEY *How to read the Bible* 108 The temptation of the harmonist is to smooth away all differences between the accounts he has set himself to bring into line.

3. One who reduces something to harmony, agreement, or concord; a harmonizer.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 78 The intelligence which... controls... occurrences, is... represented... under the name... of the supreme harmonist. 1840 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* xix, The swayers and harmonists of souls. 1876 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 140 The harmonists of science and religion he rated as little better than knaves.

b. *Pre-established harmonist*, one who accepts the doctrine of pre-established harmony: see HARMONY 1. (nonce-use.)

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 234 The occasionalists and pre-established harmonists.

4. (with capital H.) One of a communistic religious body in the United States, founded by Geo. Rapp of Württemberg in 1803; they settled in Pennsylvania, and founded a town called Harmony (whence their name), and another called Economy.

1824 BYRON *Juan* xv, xxxv, When Rapp the Harmonist embargo'd marriage. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 227 The followers of Rapp at Economy (the Harmonists).

Harmonistic (harm'önistik), a. and sb. [f. prec. + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the work of a harmonist (sense 2); relating to the collation and harmonizing of parallel passages.

1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* i. 19 note, Modern writers on harmonic study. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T.* II. 124 Its most dangerous work is 'harmonistic' corruption, that is, the partial or total obliteration of differences in passages otherwise more or less resembling each other.

B. *sb.* (Also in *pl.*) Harmonistic studies; the branch of Biblical criticism which seeks to harmonize the Gospels or other parts of the Scripture narrative.

1875 J. B. McCLELLAN *N. Test.* 372 The present entirely independent contribution to Harmonistics. 1886 A. B. BRUCE *Mirac. Elem. in Gosp. iv.* 137 The old Harmonistic... reduced the divergent narratives into conformity... on the principal that [etc.].

Hence **Harmonistically** *adv.*, in the manner of a harmonist; in relation to a 'harmony' of writings.

1885 J. S. BLACK tr. *Wellhausen's Proleg. Hist. Israel* v. i. 154 The precept being thus harmonistically doubled.

Harmonium (harm'önium). [a. F. *harmonium* (invented by Debain, c 1840), deriv. of Gr.-L. *harmonia* or Gr. ἀρμονία harmonious: cf. *melodium*.]

A keyboard instrument, the tones of which are produced by free metal 'reeds', tongues, or 'vibrators', actuated by a current of air from bellows, usually worked by treadles; a kind of reed-organ.

Strictly distinguished from the *American organ* by the fact that the air is driven outwards through the reed-pipes, whereas in the latter it is sucked inwards; but the name is sometimes extended to include the *American organ*.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Aug. 95½ Pianos, melodiums, harmoniums, colinas, &c. too dear at any price. 1879 STAINER *Musical Bible* 27 What could the musical historian of a thousand years hence gather of the construction of a harmonium [etc.], from the derivation of their respective names? 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xxiv, The schoolmistress began her voluntary on the harmonium.

Hence **Harmoniumist**, one who plays a harmonium.

1886 *Standard* 18 Mar. 8/6 A Clergyman's daughter wishes for an engagement as Harmoniumist.

Harmonization (harm'önizesh'n). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of harmonizing.

1. Reduction to harmony or agreement; reconciliation.

1837 G. S. FABER *Justification* xlix, The required harmonization of the apparently opposite declarations. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* viii. § 54. 147 That harmonization of constitution with conditions forming the limit of evolution.

2. *Mus.* The adding of harmony to a melody.

1880 E. GURNEY *Power of Sound* 248 The harmonisation of melodies.

Harmonize (harm'önize), v. Also 5 *armonize*. [a. F. *harmoniser* (15-16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *harmonie* HARMONY: see -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To sing or play in harmony. *Obs. rare.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 255 b/2 The Thronen Songen, the domynacions madden melodye. The pryncypates armonysed.

2. *intr.* To be in harmony (with); to accord, agree (in sense, sentiment, feeling, artistic effect, etc.).

1629 LIGHTFOOT *Erythrin* 153 R. Tancuman shewes how the making of the Tabernacle harmonizeth with the making of the world. 1839 JAMES LONIS *XIV*, III. 24 It harmonizes well with his general character. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* n. i. (1874) 129 Green... harmonises with red. *Mod.* The colours do not harmonize.

b. *Mus.* To be in harmony, form a concord.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. ii. § 10 The sounds that harmonise are... related to one another numerically in the number of their vibrations.

3. *trans.* To bring into harmony, agreement, or accord; to make harmonious.

a. To make harmonious or concordant in sound; to attune. (In quot. 1791, to fill with harmony or music.)

1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 34 Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme. The motion measur'd, harmoniz'd the chime. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 286 Most of these beautiful creatures who annually people and harmonize our forests and groves... are birds of passage. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 247 A music harmonizing our wild cries.

b. To reduce to internal harmony; to render tranquil or peaceful; to make agreeable in artistic effect. Also *absol.*

1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 467 Every passion aptly harmoniz'd. 1749 JOHNSON *Irene* iii. i, When social laws first harmonized the world. 1798 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 136 Those habits of style which... harmonize and inspirit. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. xlviii, Bluest skies that harmonize the whole. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. iv. (1872) 59 It is the graces of the Spirit which harmonize the man, and make him one.

c. To bring into agreement (two or more things, or one thing with another); to reconcile.

1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* *People* 22 The wise policy... is to harmonize agriculture and manufactures. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 588/1 An attempt to harmonize the doctrines of the schools. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player.* *Eur.* iv. iii. 259 A man must have harmonised himself with the scenery.

4. *Mus.* To add notes, usually of lower pitch, to the notes of (a melody) so as to form chords; to add harmony to. Also *absol.*

1790 (*title*) Songs Composed by Mrs. Hodges. Harmonised and Published by Mr. Hullmandel. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* iv. 57 Take these three notes as a melody to be harmonized. 1875 — *Mus. Form* ii. 4 Any man may learn how to harmonize correctly.

Hence **Harmonized** *ppl.* a.; **Harmonizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl.* a.

1643 LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* (1648) 23 The serious Harmonizing of the four Evangelists together... will make this... clearer. 1789 W. GILPIN *Wye* (ed. 2) 61 Fogs... spreading over the landscape a beautiful, grey harmonizing tint. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. iv. 86 A harmonized narrative of the martyrdom. 1872 *Daily Tel.* 11 Jan., The harmonising of labour and capital.

Harmonizer (harm'önizəz). [f. prec. + -ER.] One who harmonizes (see the verb).

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 215 Plutarch [supposed]... that all the substance of... the world did exist from eternity, unmade; so that God was only the orderer, or the methodizer and harmonizer, thereof. 1861 J. S. ADAMS 5000 *Mus. Terms, Harmonizer*... is generally applied to those musicians who add passages to the productions of others, fill up scanty pieces, or garnish popular airs. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vi, You, Sir, harmonizer with myself in opinions.

b. *spec.* = HARMONIST 2.

1713 NELSON *Life Bp. Bull* (1714) 103 Our Judicious Harmonizer. 1762 W. CLEAVER *Char. David* 5 Disdain for commentators and harmonizers. 1871 LIGHTFOOT *Revis. N. T.* iv. 159 Some harmonizer devised the statement.

Harmonograph (harm'p'nōgraf). [f. as next + -GRAPH.] An instrument for tracing curves representing sonorous vibrations.

1879 *Intell. Sci.* N. S. I. 508 Mr. W. J. Wilson exhibited a new harmonograph and figures drawn by it. 1880 *Athenaeum* 20 Nov. 679/1 Mr. Bosanquet... gave the mathematical theory of the curves drawn by the harmonograph.

Harmonometer (harm'önöm'itəz). [ad. F. *harmonomètre*, irreg. f. *harmonie* HARMONY + *mètre* (see -METER).] An instrument for measuring the harmonic relations of musical notes.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Harmonomètre*. 1828 WEBSTER, *Harmonometer*. 1861 J. S. ADAMS 5000 *Mus. Terms, Harmonomètre*, a string drawn between two points, over bridges so arranged as to be lengthened or shortened at pleasure, and used for measuring the harmonic relations.

Harmony (harm'önī). Forms: 4-6 *armonie*, -ny(e), (5 *armeny*, *ermony*); 6 *harmonye*, 6-7 *harmonie*, 6- *harmony*. [a. F. *harmonie* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), = Fr., Sp., It. *armonia*, ad. L. *harmonia*, a. Gr. ἀρμονία joining, joint, agreement, concord of sounds, music, f. stem ἀρμω- of ἀρμω joint, ἀρμωξ to fit together, arrange.]

1. Combination or adaptation of parts, elements, or related things, so as to form a consistent and orderly whole; agreement, accord, congruity.

Pre-established harmony, in the philosophy of Leibnitz, a harmony between mind and matter, e.g. between the body and soul, established before their creation, whereby their actions correspond though no communication exists between them.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1058 Others have said that it [the operation of God] is a manner of armonie. 1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. xxxviii. § 1 The soule it selfe by nature is, or hath in it, harmonie. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 6 (1873) 32 The harmony of a science, supporting each part the other, is... the true and brief conclusion... of all the smaller sort of objections. 1745 De Fol's *Eng. Tradesman* ii. (1841) I. 18 Here is a harmony of business, and everything exact. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxi. 382 To heavenliest harmony Reduce the seeming chaos. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 273 His [Leibnitz's] favourite hypothesis of a Pre-established harmony (borrowed from Spinoza). 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 353 Where other forces mingle with that of crystallization, this harmony of action is destroyed.

b. *Phr.* In harmony: in agreement or accordance, consistent, congruous. So out of harmony.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 42 He may always be sure of finding nature in harmony with herself. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 149 This mode of attack... was in perfect harmony with every part of his infamous life. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* i. 11 The vox populi was the vox Dei even when the two voices seemed most utterly out of harmony.

2. Agreement of feeling or sentiment; peaceableness, concord. (Sometimes as *fig.* from 4.)

1588 GREENE *Pandocto* (1843) 25 Coveting no other companion but sorrow, nor no other harmonie but repentance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 605 Harmonie to behold in wedded pair More grateful than harmonious sound to the care. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 140 Love, joy, and peace make harmony more meet. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 408 The harmony which had thus been re-established with the Court of Baroda.

b. *Harmony Society*: see HARMONIST 4.

1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects, Harmony Society*, a community formed in 1805 by... George Rapp, on the principle of having all things common.

3. Combination of parts or details in accord with each other, so as to produce an aesthetically pleasing effect; agreeable aspect arising from apt arrangement of parts.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 86 To make up the perfect harmony of a Face. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 410 How pleasing the harmony between hills and woods, between rivers and lawns? 1879 CASSILL'S *Techn. Educ.* III. 192 Harmony results from an agreeable contrast.

4. The combination of musical notes, either simultaneous or successive, so as to produce a pleasing effect; melody; music, tuneful sound. (The earliest sense in English; in mod. use more or less associated with sense 5.)

Harmony of the spheres: see SPHERE.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 306 Songs ful of Armonye. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. viii. 99 The trees folowed him [Orpheus] and the stremes stoden to heren his armony. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xx, David... playinge swetelye on a harpe, with his pleasant and perfect harmonie reduced his [Saul's] minde in to his pristinat estate. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 18 What harmony is this? my good friends, harke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 560 Ten thousand Harpes that tun'd Angelic harmonies. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 276 Inrapured with the harmony of a choir of angels. 1828 WORDSW. *Power of Sound* xiv, Harmony, blest queen of smiles and tears, With her smooth tones and discords just.

b. *gen.* Pleasing combination or arrangement of sounds, as in poetry or in speaking; sweet or melodious sound.

a 1529 SKELTON *Rephyc.* 337 For all his armony In metrical muses. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Feronia* 14 Somewhat solaced in hearing the sweete harmony of her name. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 701 Harmony, strength, words exquisitely sought. 1864 TENNYSON *Milton*, O mighty-mouthed inventor of harmonies. 1876 tr. *Blaserna's*

Sound iii. 46 The poets speak often, and not without reason, of the harmony of the waves.

5. Mus. The combination of (simultaneous) notes so as to form chords; that part of musical art or science which deals with the formation and relations of chords; the structure of a piece of music in relation to the chords of which it consists.

Distinguished from *melody*, which is the succession of notes forming an air or tune; and, in strict modern use, from *counterpoint*, which is the combination of melodies; but also used of any music in parts, and sometimes in early use synonymous with *counterpoint*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 They excede or passe all ioyes as moche as armony passeth melody. **1616** *BULLOKAR Eng. Expos.*, Harmonic, delightfull musicke of many notes. **1727-51** *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Harmonical*, The art of harmony has been known under the name of counterpoint. **1788** *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* II. 451 Figurative harmony, consisting of three or four different melodies moving together in consonance. **1857** *MACFARREN Harmony* I. 19 Singing in harmony of three parts. **1875** *OUSELEY Mus. Form* i. 2 A knowledge of Harmony and Counterpoint. **1879** *MACFARREN Counterp.* i. (1881) 2 A Harmony is the simultaneous sounding of several notes, and includes concords and discords.

6. A collation of passages on the same subject from different writings, arranged so as to exhibit their agreement and account for their discrepancies; now chiefly used of a work showing the correspondences between the four Gospels and the chronological history of the events recorded in them.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 8 The Harmonie of the Confessions of all those Churches. Which Harmonie was translated and printed by . . . Thomas Thomas. **1607** A. WILLET (title) An Harmonie upon the First Booke of Samuel. diuers readings compared, [etc.]. **1727-51** *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Evangelical harmony*, a title of diverse books, composed to show the uniformity and agreement of the accounts given by the four Evangelists. **1734** *HARLEY (title)* An Essay for composing a Harmony between the Psalms and other parts of Scripture. **1756** J. MACKNIGHT (title) Harmony of the four Gospels. **1856** W. F. ADENEY *How to read the Bible* 108 A 'harmony' of the Gospels is an attempt to arrange the several contributions of the four evangelists, so that they shall all fall into their right places in a common story.

7. Anat. = HARMONIA.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 443 It is distinguished from the wedge bone by the bastard seame called a Harmony, which is accounted for the ninth Suture. **1668** *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* Man. iv. v. 340 There are. . . in the Skull, also many harmonies, where the bones are joyned together. **1841-71** T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 312 A species of 'harmony', as it is technically termed by anatomists—two plates of the skeleton being accurately and immovably fitted to each other, but without being decidedly fastened together by serrated edges.

Harmost (hā'mōst). Also 8 harmoste. [ad. Gr. ἀρμόστης, f. ἀρμόσσειν to fit, settle, regulate.] One of the governors sent out by the Lacedæmonians during their supremacy (after the Peloponnesian war) to control the subject cities and islands.

1775 in *ASH*. **1797** *HOLCROFT Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) IV. xci. 65 After the battle of Leuctra. . . the Spartans sent no more Harmostes. **1852** *GROTE Greece* IX. 261 The few details which we possess respecting these harmostes. . . are all for the most part discreditable. **1873** *SYMMONDS Græc. Poets* Ser. i. i. (1877) 27 Her generals and harmosts made use of their authority for the indulgence of their private vices.

Harmosty (hā'mōsti). [*f.* prec. + -y, as if after a Gr. *ἀρμόστειν.] The office of a harmost.

1852 *GROTE Greece* II. lxxiii. IX. 345 Lucrative posts, harmosties and others, all monopolised by the Peers.

+ **Harmosyn.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἀρμόσυνος (Hesych.) = ἀρμόστης.] = HARMOST. Hence **Harmosynian** (*rare*), in same sense.

1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 162 In the Spartane Commonwealth they had certain set Officers named Harmosyns, who had in charge to punish the insolence of women. **1788** *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v., Harmosynians were magistrates among the Spartans.

Harmotome (hā'mōtōm). *Min.* Also *erron.* *harmotome*. [a. F. *harmotome* (Hali), f. Gr. ἀρμότος joint + -τομή cutting; app. in reference to the fact that the octahedron divides parallel to the plane that passes through the terminal edges.]

A hydrous silicate of aluminium and barium, commonly occurring in cruciform twin crystals of various colours. Also called *cross-stone*.

1804 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* I. 222 Cross-stone. . . Harmotome. Haliy. **1851** *RICHARDSON Geol.* ii. (1855) 25 An especial value was assigned to the mineral *harmotome*, or cross-stone, on account of the sacred emblem of which it was supposed to be the type. **1881** *Cassell's Pop. Educ.* VI. 333 *Harmotome*. . . being frequently found in twin crystals or macles, so regular as to form in section a Maltese cross.

Harn (hām), *sb.* ¹ *Obs. exc. Sc.* Usually in pl. *harns*, *Sc. hairns* (hēmz). Forms: 2 *hærnes*, 3-4 *hærnes*, 4-5 *hærnyas*, 4-7 *hærnes*, 5 *hærns*, (hærnyas, hærnyes, 6 *hærnis*), 6- *hærns*, 8- *Sc. hairns*. [Late OE. or early ME. *hærnes*, ME. *hærnes*; app. from Norse: cf. ON. *hjarne*, -ni wk. masc. (:—**hærnon*—**hærnon-g*) brain (Sw. *hierna* fem., Da. *hierne*); also OHG. *hirni* (MHG. *herne*, Ger. *hirn*) neut., MLG. *herne*, *hærne*, MDu. *herne* fem. and neut., *hærse*, *hærse* fem. (Du., in pl. only, *hærse*, *hærse*, *hærse*, *hærse*), all going back to an orig. neuter **hærni*, **hærni*, which subseq. passed into fem. in MDu. The OTeut. **hærni*—**hærni*—

was co-radicate with Skr. *hārshn-* head, and Gr. *hārshn* skull, perh. also with L. *cere-brum* brain.] Brain; brains.

1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137 Me dide cnotted strenges abuton here hæued and uurythen to ðæt it gæde to be hærnes. **1300** *Havelok* 1808 Was non of hem that his hærnes he lay the ute ageyn the sternes. **1303** R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5032 þe hærnes lay vpp on þe stone. **1375** *Barbour Bruce* xii. 56 He the hed till hærnyas claf. **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 237/2 Hærny, or brayne (S. hærnyes), *cerebrum*. **1501** *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* iii. lxxxix, My hærnis trimblit besily. **1570** *LEVINS Manib.* 32/39 Hærne, *cerebrum*. **1672** *Depos. Cast.* York (Surtees) 187 She did take the ax and knocked her husbands hærnes out. **1693** *Scot. Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 138 And make the Hairns of these Malignants a Hodge podge. **1828** *Craven Dial.*, Hærns, brains. **1834** M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 65 My hærns are strangely confused. **1894** *CROCKETT Raiders* (ed. 3) 375 In ten minutes, that wife's a weedow, an' gatherin' up her man's hærns in a napkin.

Harn, a. and *sb.* ² Also 6-7 *hærne*. [A contracted form of HARDEN a. and *sb.*]

A. *adj.* = HARDEN a.

1591 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 17 On sonday his garmont wes of aane hærne sek. **1855** *ROBINSON Whitby Gloss.* s.v., A wide setten hærn apron. **1862** *HISLOP Prov. Scotl.* 22 As coarse as Nancie's hærn sark,—three threads out of the pound.

B. *sb.* ² = HARDEN *sb.*

1622-3 *Inu. in Best's Farn. Bks.* (Surtees) 162 note, Six pound and a half of harden hærne, and three of flemble hærne. **1651** *Carlisle Crt. Leet Rolls* in Ferguson & Nanson *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 292 For buying linclouth hærne and yærne before the markett bell ring. **1790** *BURNS Tam o' Shanter* 171 Her cutty sark, o' Paisley hærn. **1793** *Statist. Acc. Scotl.*, Perthsh. VI. 236 (Jam.) Weavers who. . . manufacture. . . what they call Hærn, and coarse packing cloth. **1806** *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* IV. 42 Coarse fabrics, provincially called *tweels*, *hærns*, and *strakens*.

Harnes (hā'nes), *sb.* Forms: 3-5 *hærnaiss*, 4 *hærnis*, 4-5 *hærnyas*, *hærnyas*, -eys, -oys, -es, 4-6 *hærnes*, 4-7 *hær-*, *hærneis* (e, -eys) (e, 5 *hær-*, *hærnas*, *hærnyas*, *hærnyas*, 5-7 *hærnesse*, 4-*hærness* (6-ys, -iss, -ass, 6-7 -ish, 7-*ois*, -ace). See also IRNES(s). [ME., a. OF. *hærneis*, -ois (her-), mod. F. *hærnaiss* (Picard *hærnas*), whence also Pr. Sp. *arnes*, Pg. *arnes*, It. *arnese*, med. L. (*hær-* *arnesium*, *har-*, *hærnasium*, *hærnascha*, *hærnasch* (neuter).] Ulterior origin uncertain: the OF. derived vb. *hærnesquie*, -eschier, shows that *hærneis* represented an earlier **hærnes*, L. type **hærnisum*. From the Fr. came also MHG. *hærnesch*, -nasch, -nas (12th c.), Ger. *hærnisch* masc.; MDu. *hærnas* (ch), Du. *hærnas* neut.; Icel. *hærneskja* fem.

Often assumed to be of Celtic origin, on the strength of mod. Breton *hærnes*, *hærnes*, (1) old iron, (2) harness, cuirass (Le Gonidec), compared with mod. Welsh *hærna* iron (OW. *hærn*, OIr. *iar* := Proto-Celtic **isarno*). But Thurneysen, *Keltoromanisches* 36, points out fatal difficulties, phonetic and chronological. Breton *hærnes* (in this sense) is prob. from French.

In the obscurity that surrounds the origin of the word, the primary sense and the order of sense-development remain uncertain. Several specific uses appear in Engl. about the same time; and the arrangement here followed is provisional. It seems probable that a general sense of 'equipment, furniture, outfit, gear, tackle', is the original.]

1. Tackle, gear, furniture, armament; the equipment or mounting of any thing; e.g. of a ship, a fishing-rod, the metal-work of a girdle, etc. (*obs.*). Still used of the mechanism by which a large bell is suspended and rung.

1194 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 128/2 Hærnesia ad navem illam spectantia. **1233-4** *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, In. emendacione hærnes dei fischors. **1243** *Act a Hen. VI.* c. 17 Null Orfeour ne Juellour nautre homme qe opere hærnes darsenget. **1450** *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 6 Ye muste furst lurne to mak þowr hærns þæt ys to sey your rod your lynys . . . & your hokes. **1484** *Act a Rich. III.* c. 12 No . . . maner Gurdels nor eny Hærnes wrought for Gurdels. **1530** *PALSGR.* 229 Hærnesse for a gyrdelle, *ferreure*. **1632** J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 11 A bastard Galley of three and thirty banks. . . and adorning her with double hærnesse, tackling and furniture.

2. The defensive or body armour of a man-at-arms or foot-soldier; all the defensive equipment of an armed horseman, for both man and horse; military equipment or accoutrement. *Hist. or arch.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 309 Norreis & Surreis. . . With hors & hærneis at Carlele mad samnyng. **1450** *Golagros & Gau.* 566 All the hærnes that hade, Baith birny and breist-plade. **1470-85** *MALORY Arthur* ix. xl, Your hærneis & horses haue ben fayre and clete clete. **1489** *CAXTON Faytes of A. I.* i. 2 To make hærnyos of yron and steel. **1535** *COVERDALE I. Kings* xx. 11 Let not him yf putteth on y^e hærnes make his boaste like him y^e hath put it of. **1581** *SAVILE Tacitus' Hist.* l. lxxix. (1591) 44 A kind of hærnish . . . composed of iron plates or stiffe bend-lether. **1605** *SHAKS. Macb.* v. v. 52 Ring the Alarum Bell, blow Winde, come wracke, At least we'll dye with Hærnesse on our backe. **1606** *HOLLAND Sueton.* Annot. 5 Enoplia was a kinde of Moriske daunce after a warlike manner in hærnois. **1611** *BIBLE I. Kings* xxii. 34 A certain man drew a bow at a venture, and smote the king of Israel betweene the ioynets of the hærnesse. **1680** *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 219 Old Knights-errant in their Hærnes fought. **1854** *LONGF. Warden Cinque Ports* xi, A single warrior, In sombre hærnes mailed. **fig.** **1503** *HAWES Examp. Virt.* xi. (Arb.) 46 Good hope thy legge hærnes shall be. **1558** *BR. WATSON Sec. Sacram.* i. 2 Christe. . . hath armed vs with a seuen fold hærnes, that is to say, with the seuen giftes of the holy gost. **1607** *ROWLANDS Famous Hist.* 54 What scales of Hærnes arm that

crooked nose And teeth? **1835** *LYTTON Rienzi* iii. iii, Men who win power, easily put on its hærnes, dignity. **1857** *LAWRENCE Guy Liv.* iv. 35 To watch him in his training, and spy out the joints in his hærnes. [Cf. 1611 above].

b. Phrase, to hærnes: cf. to arms.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 69 Alle the comyns. . . [stode] sodanly to hærnyes and rebelled ayenst the duc of Exetyr. **1548** *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VII. 42b, Cryes were made, every man to hærnyes.

c. With a: A suit of mail: see quot. 1559.

1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aynon* i. 44 Many fayr hærnyes shynnyng. **1548** *Act a Hen. VI.* c. 2 Preamb. Souldiours well furnished with good Horses and Hærneses. **1559** *Lanc. Wills* I. 153 My soune. . . shall have one hærny that ys to saye a plate coote or jacke a sallett a payre of speutes and a halbert. **1720** *STRYPE Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxxi. 566/2 Such able men as had white Hærneses. **1848** *SCOTT F. M. Perth* iii, Had the laird not wanted a hærnes.

d. *transf. pl.* Men in hærnes; men-at-arms.

? a **1400** *Arthur* 314 Than hadde he out of Normandy. . . Fowre skore þowand hærnyes.

+ 3. The baggage or portable equipment of an army, a party of travellers, etc. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 11642 Bath ass and ox at wit þam war, And bestes þat þair hærnaiss [v. rr. hærnyas, hærnaiss] bar. **c. 1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 236 þis burgeis. . . þe may & hit hærneis did led vnto þe kyng. **c. 1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 1748 Our hærnyes cometh þer be-nyde wip to hundred men araid. **c. 1400** *Rom. Rose* 7477 Whan the pilgrymes comen were. . . Hir hærneis nigh hem was algate.

4. The trappings or accoutrements of a horse: formerly including those used in riding, but now confined to the gear or tackle of a draught horse or other animal. 'The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state: of other carriages we say gear' (J.).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4590 To wynde hors and hærnyse. **c. 1350** *Will. Palene* 1281 No seg vnder heuene. . . araided more beten. . . Of hors & of hærnyes & alle oþer gere. **c. 1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 3664 þe sadel. With gold was fret and pretious ston, and þe hærnyes was of golde. **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 228/1 Hærnyes for hors, *salcre*. **1463** *Bury Wills* (Camden) 34 My beste hors with sadil and byrdill, with alle the beste hærnyes for oon hors longyng therto. **1530** *PALSGR.* 229/2 Hærnesse for the plough horse, *hærnyas de charrue*. **1600** *HOLLAND Livy* xxxix. xxxi. 1043 C. Calpurnius. . . highly praised the horsemen, and rewarded them with rich hærnish and trappings. **1636** *DAVENANT Wills* Wks. (1673) 215 Another Coach it drives from the Strand! Then have at the Hærnesse. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 335/1 Horses are fastned by their Hærnish. . . to draw the Coach. **1743** *Boston Post-Boy* 28 Nov. 4/1 *Advt.*, A fine open chariot, with the hærneses for two horses. **1824** R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 22 It then bears itself quietly under the hærnes, (like good horses). **1834** *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 39 Wild horses. . . which had never before been in hærnes.

b. *fig.* Working equipments; the conditions, routine, and obligations of regular work. In *hærnes*, in the routine of daily work; to die in *hærnes*, i.e. in the midst of work.

1841 *THACKERAY Gt. Hogarty Diamond* ii, In early times, before we were well in hærnes. **1841** *EMERSON Lect.*, *Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 237 He must. . . take on him the hærnes of routine and obsequiousness. **1868** *HOLME LEE B. Godfrey* xvii. 101 Queer pair to run i' hærnes. **1871** L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* xii. (1894) 279 After a holiday, the day on which we resume hærnes joins on to the day on which we dropped it. **1875** *HAMERTON Intell. Life* x. vii. 371 The finest intellects have never lived in hærnes. **1875** [see *DIE* v. 3]. **1883** S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 193 Palmerston. . . died, as he had lived, in hærnes, working to the last. **1889** *BARING-GOULD Pennyconsequicks* II. xviii. 26 If you insist on going into hærnes at once, in two years I shall be attending your funeral.

+ 5. Household and personal equipment; furniture; apparel. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 24 Þe ditinge of his house wyþ eyse of loste, and oþre manere hærnyes. **c. 1350** *Will. Palene* 1582 William. . . wel him a-tyred Gaylinclopes of gold & oþer gode hærneis. **c. 1440** *Promp. Parv.* 228/1 Hærnyes, or hustylment (K. instrumentys longynge to howsolde), *utensile*. **c. 1440** *Gesta Rom.* xl. 159 (Hali. MS.) She duede of hir hærnes, and come, and laye dounwe by him. **1511** *Vatton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 131 Of Iohn Gurnan for y^e Church hærnes. **1602** *FULBECKE Pandectes* 47 They had about their hærnyes certayne yron buttens.

6. The apparatus in a loom by which the sets of warp-threads are shifted alternately to form the shed; the mounting.

1572 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 341 That every weaver have in his house or shop from the summe of 16 bories to the summe of 700 hærnyes and slayes, 3 beares betweene every hærnyes. **1826** in *Patents for Invent.* (1861) 88 (Weaving) These heads or hærnes, when complete, are formed by what I shall term double perfect loops. **1831** G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 216 Heddles, which are commonly called the hærnes of the loom. **1856** *URR Cotton Manuf.* (1861) II. 224 The hærnes of the draw-loom is not confined by leaves but every cord carries a mail or loop for the warp.

+ 7. Privy members. Also, *privy harness*. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Gen.* ix. 22 The pryve hærneis of his father. **c. 1386** *CHAUCER Wife's Prol.* 136 Every wight. . . That hath swich hærnyes as I of tolde. **1387** *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) III. 453 Pere [in Nysa] men heleþ her pryve hærnyes wip bynne leves. **15.** *Frere & Boye in Ritson Anc. Pop.* P. (1791) 45 Unnethes on hym he had one cloute. . . His hærnyes for to hyde. + 8. Ware, gear; *fig.* affairs, matters. *Obs.*

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 7900 Why þat a man synneþ as by which temptacioun or by excityng of oþer folke. . . and alle such maner hærnyes. **c. 1440** *York Myst.* xv. 102 Loo! here slyke hærnyas as I haue, A baren broche by a belle of tyne At youre bosom to be.

9. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (in sense 4) *hærnes-boss*, -horse, -maker, -polisher, -room, -tie, -work; (in

sense 6) **harness-board** (see quot.), **-cord**, **-twine**; **harness-bearing** adj.; also **harness-clamp** (see quot.); **harness-man** = **HARNESS-BEARER**, an armour-bearer; **harness-plate**, electroplated metal work used in harness; hence **harness-plater** (see quot.); **harness-tub** = **HARNESS-CASK**; **harness-weaver** (see quot.).

1590 SPENSER *P. Q. n. xi. 43* Jove's 'harnesse-bearing bird. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Harnesse-board, the compass-board of a loom, having holes through which pass the neck twines. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* lvi. The polishing .. of stirrup-irons, bits, curb-chains, 'harnesse-bosses. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Harnesse-clamp (Saddlery), a kind of vice used to hold leather while being stitched. 1836 *USE Cotton Manuf.* (1861) II. 224 The 'harness cords of a drawloom. 1889 DK. BEAUFORT *Driving* (Badm. Libr.) 74 A 'harness horse in regular work ought to be fed four times a day. 1853 C. MORFITT *Tanning*, etc. 152 'Harnesse 'leather is blackened in the grain. 1611 COTGR., *Armorer*, an armorer, or 'Harnesse-maker. 1889 DK. BEAUFORT *Driving* (Badm. Libr.) 94 It is advisable .. for the harness-maker to see the horse he is required to fit with a collar. 1530 PALSGR. 220/2 'Harnesman, *armigere*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Harnesse-plater, a workman who electroplates the metal work for harness. 1889 DK. BEAUFORT *Driving* (Badm. Libr.) 89 The 'harness-room should be provided with a fireplace or some kind of stove. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Harnesse Weavers, operatives employed in Paisley in weaving the more complicated patterns of shawls. *Mod.* Horses for quiet 'Harnesse-work. Hence **Harnessery** rare, harness collectively; **Harnessy** a. colloq., smacking of harness.

1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* VII. lxxxii. With chariots, harnesses, and helms. 1892 *Field* 14 May 729/1 She [a mare] seemed a bit heavy about the neck, and 'harnessy'.

Harness, *v.* Forms: *a.* 4 **harneyschen**, 4-6 **-esch(en)**, 6 **harnisch**. *B.* 4-5 **harneysen** (*n.*), **-eisen** (*n.*), **-ayse** (*n.*), **-esse** (*n.*), **-as** (*se*) (*n.*), **hernays**, 5-6 **harnys** (*o*), **-es**, 5-7 **-ass**, 6 **-esse**, 7 **-ise**, 6 **-harness**. [*In form harnesche, a. OF. harneschier* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *Picard harneschier*, later *harnaskier*, *harnascher*, *harnacher* (Rom. type) **harnesçare*, cf. *Pr. arnesçar*, *f. harnesc-*, *OF. harneis* **HARNESS**. The *B* forms are formed from, or conformed to, the *sb.*]

†1. To furnish, equip, accoutre; esp. to mount, or ornament with fittings of some precious material.

†1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3665 Brydel and paytrell and al þe gere Wiþ syn gold y-harnysed were. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 114 A gay daggere, Harnysed wel and sharpe as point of spere. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 86 Brade gyrdills of silke, wele harnysed with gold and precious stanes. 1418 E. E. WILLS (1882) 34 My Baseldar harnysed with siluer. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxxiv. A fayre home harnysed with gold. 1534 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 193, ij verges paynted made for the chamberlains harnysed at bothe endes with syluer. 1877 *Jrnl. Archaeol. Inst.* XXXIV. 300 [Wooden drinking-cups] hooped and mounted or 'harnysed' in silver.

2. To equip in 'harness' or armour; to arm, to accoutre, arm.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 592 So harnysat as he watz he herkenz þe masse. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 710 [Thai] schot furth, fra that harnysat war. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2929 Harnyscheab 30w with-outte lette. 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 105 Both armed and harnysed 36 be. 1537 *Theristes* in *Hazl. Dostley* I. 305 When I am harnysed well. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 46 Harness yourselves for the war. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 324 Their decks were thick with warriors harnessed for the battle.

fig. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. i. John* (1537) 79 They .. harnesse themselves with the meditation of those thinges which Christ suffered. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xiii. (1870) 136 Now am I harnest, and redy, Doche for to speke. 1556 J. OLDE tr. *Gualter's Antichrist* 36 The Leopard .. hade four winges, and was harnysed wyth as many hornes.

†b. To equip (a place) defensively; to fortify.

1611 BIBLE *Macc.* iv. 7 They saw the campe of the heathen, that it was strong, and well harnessed.

3. To put harness on (a horse or other beast of burden or draught); now confined to draught animals, esp. carriage-horses, and the like.

13. *K. Alis.* 4708 He dude quyke harnesche hors, And sette theron heore cors. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/1 To Harnes, *epiphare, falerare*. 1530 PALSGR. 579/2 Be your horses harnesed yet? it is tyme to go to ploughe. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlv. 4 Yee harnesse youre horses, & set youre selues vpon them. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 54 Followed by above 200 of the Lords. .. all splendidly Array'd, and their Horses extraordinarily Harnessed. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xxiv. 990 The Trojan train their mules and oxen harness to the wain. 1890 MISS BROUGHTON *Alast.* III. 285, I should like to buy a little cart to harness him to. *absol.* 1864 CARLYLE *Hist. Fredk. Gt.* xvii. iv. IV. 548 Mitchell was harnessing for Potsdam.

fig. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 115 Others that are harnessed with the Apron-strings of Trade. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* i. i, I wish they were once harnessed together in matrimony. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* i. ii. 72 Philosophy .. must .. harness herself and work. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 5 Dec. 3/1 We may any day have news flashed to us by cable that Niagara is harnessed, and its stupendous power brought into ordinary commercial uses.

†4. To dress, clothe, apparel, array. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1400 *Rom. Rose* 2647 Ryse on morwe up erly, Out of thy bedde, and harnesse thee. 1467 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 408 Alle the hole crafte, shallen wayte vpon the seid Baillies .. in ther best arraye harnesid. 1564 J. HERWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 90 A goose is harnest in hir white fethers. 1647 *Tract Comm. Matt.* vi. 7 With two [wings] they covered or harnessed their feet. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* iv. i, I am harnessed light as any foot-page.

Hence **Harnessing** *vbl. sb.*; also *concr.* trappings, accoutrement. **Harnesser**, one who harnesses.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 129 Certaine horsis .. harnest wth braue harnessings. 1611 COTGR., *Harnacker*, a harnesser of a horse. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 35 The deer, whose harnessing is very simple. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ix. The whole process of harnessing had to be gone through afresh.

† **Harness-bearer**. *Obs.* An armour-bearer. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 31 note, The Eagle, Jupiters harness-bearer. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 338 The Philistines .. were overcome of Jonathan and his harness-bearer. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vi. § 12. 34 His seruant and harness-bearer.

Harness-cask. *Naut.* A cask or tub with a rimmed cover used on board ship (and in Australia) for keeping the salt meats for present consumption. Also **harness-tub** (see **HARNESS** *sb.* 9).

1818 *Aberd. Jnl.* 2 Dec. (Jam.), Some thieves .. breaking open a harness cask on deck, stole about one cwt. of beef. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxx. 109 Before any of the beef is put into the harness-cask. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Harness-cask*, a large conical tub for containing the salt provisions intended for present consumption. 1889 BOLDBREW *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 12 Father .. began to look at the harness-cask, which stood in a little back skillion.

Harnessed (*hā-nést*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* **HARNESS** *v.*]

†1. Furnished, equipped; mounted with silver or other metal. *Obs.*

1426 E. E. WILLS (1882) 76 A sword harnessed, a wodeknif harnessed. 1478 *Churchw. Acc. Crascombe* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 20 A harnessye gyrdell. 1538 Bury Wills (Camden) 136 One harnest gyrdyll callyd a dymysent blacke sylke.

†2. Armed, in armour. *Obs.*

1460 *Launfal* 377 Ten well yharnesyth men. 1530 PALSGR. 231/1 Hernyst man, *homme darmes*. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 132 This harnessed d Maske, and vnadvised Renell. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* II. 163 The Egyptians, until that time, had never seen a harnessed Souldier. 1679 CROWNE *Ambit. Statesm.* I. 5 Nature .. Doe's alwaies leave some tender place ungaurded, About unmatchable vast harnest animals.

3. Yoked, in harness.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/2 Harnessed, *faleratus*. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. i. 221 The houre before the Heauenly Harnesid Teeme Begins his Golden Progresse in the East. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xv. 56 Join the harnessed coursers to the car. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* III. 113 Hence are the harnessed lions that trail their sovereign's throne.

4. Harnessed antelope, a West African antelope, *Tragelaphus scriptus*, whose markings present the appearance of a set of small harness.

1893 LYNDEKER *Horns & Hoofs* 290 The typical harnessed antelopes are small and elegant animals.

† **Harnesment**. *Obs.* = **HARNESS** *sb.* 2.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 174 To euery Knight he allowed .. 100 shillings for his harnesmentes.

Harnish, *-ois*, etc., *obs. ff.* **HARNESS**.

Harn-pan. *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 6 *erron.* *hardyn-*. [*HARN* *sb.* 1] The skull, the brain-pan.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7277 His hernpan [Gott. harn panne] he brak wit chance. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5298 þe thornes hym prikked til þe harnpane. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 154, I am leukan and gyf i can fynd my fathers hardyn pan among thir dede mennis banis. 1613 T. PORTS *Dice. Witches* (1845) K.b. He is naid sore by the heart and hand, And holy harnne Panne. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 18 He'd swear the harnpans he'd knock in, Of fools who would persist in jokin'. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Harn-Pan*, the skull.

b. (*Sense obscure.*)

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1713 A ball .. þe barne with to play A herne-panne es of a berne of brende gold [ancram auream] yeuen. *Ibid.* 1895 þe herne-pan, þe hand-ball þe hatt made of twiggis.

Harns *sb. pl.*, brains; see **HARN**.

Haro; see **HARROW** *v.* 2, **HARROW** *int.*

Haroe, *obs. form* of **HARRIER** 1, **HARROWER**.

Harold, var. of **HARELD** (duck).

Harold(e), *-rood*, *-rotte*, *obs. ff.* **HERALD**.

Haron, **Harow** (*e*, *obs. ff.* **HERON**, **ARROW**).

1426 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 4 Certain pees in shappe and forme of harowes. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 812/37 *Hec sagitta*, a harow.

Harow (*e*, *obs. ff.* **HARROW** *sb.*, *v.* and *int.*

Harp (*hārp*), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 **hearpe**, (**herpe**), (2 **herpe**, 3 **hearpe**), 3-7 **harpe**, 4- **harp**. [*Com. Teut.*: OE. *hearpe* = OLG. **harpa*, MDu. *harpe* (Du. *harp*), OHG. *harpha*, *harfa*, (Ger. *harfe*), ON. Sw. *harpa*, Da. *harpe*:—O^{Teut.} **harþon*. Thence late L. *harpa* and derived Romanic words.]

1. A stringed musical instrument, which, in its usual form, consists of a framework of wood fitted with a series of strings of definite lengths which are played with the fingers (or, in some earlier types, with a plectrum).

The modern harp is roughly triangular in form and furnished with pedals for raising the tone of the strings by a semitone, in double-action harps by two semitones.

825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxiii] 2 In hearpan ten strenga singað him. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* xxxi. 27 Mid timpanum and mid hearpum. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 He [David] on 3030þe herpan lufede. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 23/127 þe harpe he beng vp bi þe woun. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iv. 21 Tubal .. was the fadre of syngerys in harp and orgon. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xcvi] 5 Prayse the Lorde vpon the harpe, syng to the harpe with a psalme of thankgeyunge. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 258 They .. touch'th their Golden Harps.

1791 COWPER *Odys.* viii. 301 Our pleasures are the feast, the harp, the dance. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* II. xvii. 174 The harp originally consisted of four strings, to which Terpander added other three. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 166 The harp is the true ancient instrument of Scotland, as well as of Ireland.

fig. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 280 Where Cowley strung His living harp. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 325 Man is a harp whose chords clude the sight, Each yielding harmony, disposed aright. 1784 — *Task* vi. 747 Sweet is the harp of prophecy. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 33 Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all the chords with might.

b. **Double harp**: one having two sets or rows of strings differently tuned. **Triple harp**: one with three such sets. **Æolian harp**: see **ÆOLIAN** 2.

1552 HULOET, Double harpe, called a roote, *barbitos*. 1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.*, *Double harp*.

c. A representation of a harp.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., Harp is also the Irish expression for woman, or tail, used in tossing up in Ireland, from Hibernia being represented with a harp, on the reverse of the copper coins of that country. 1843 *Q. Rev.* Sept. 586 A small volume under the title of the 'Spirit of the Nation', with a vignette emblem of the harp without the Crown. 1873 BOUTELL *Her. Anc. & Mod.* 158 *Harp* .. headed with the upper part of a winged angel—originally called a Welsh harp. It is the national device of Ireland, and it is borne in the Irish quarter of the Royal arms.

†2. *Phr.* To agree (etc.) like harp and harrow: not to agree at all (the things being utterly different, though their names alliterate). *Obs.*

1563 BECON *Displ. Pop. Masse* (1637) 299 The Lords Supper and your peevish, popish private masse doe agree together .. as the common proverb is, like harpe and harrow, or like the hare and the hound. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 203 These things hang together like harp and harrow, as they say. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Anussem. Ser. & Com.* 34 [Bethlehem] Bedlam .. whether the Name and Thing be not as disagreeable as Harp and Harrow?

3. The northern constellation Lyra.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 264 An other constellation, whiche is called the Harpe. 1697 CREECH *Manilius* v. II. 67 Next shines the Harp. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 225/2 Lyra (the Harp), one of the old constellations, representing the lyre of Mercury .. or of Orpheus.

†4. The name given to two Irish coins bearing the figure of a harp. a. = **harp-groat**: see 8. b. Short for **harp-shilling**: see 8 and **HARPER** 1 2. *Obs.*

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 198 There is an other Grote called a Harpe, which goeth for 3d. 1561 *Proclam.* in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 122 The said pece called the Reade Harpe shalbe taken and receyved only for and at two pence current of this realm. 1666 J. ROWLEY in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 90, I. desired you to be pleased to make me over 100^d in harpes.

5. Applied to various mechanical contrivances:

a. A screen or sieve used in sifting and cleansing grain from weed-seeds, etc. *Sc.* b. An oblong frame filled up with parallel wires and used as a screen for sifting sand, coal, etc. *Sc.* c. *Cotton Manuf.* 'A concave grating in a scutching-machine through which the refuse falls as the cotton is driven forward by the revolving beater' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1768 *Specif. Patent* No. 896 A wire harpe which sifts out all the gross sand, dust, small wheat, etc. 1788 *Patent* No. 1645 Harp for separating the straw from the corn. 1830 *Mechanics' Mag.* XIV. 162 The year following [1795] he introduced .. what he denominated *plain harps*, to receive the straw as it fell from the shaker, and give it also a shaking motion. 1897 *Alloa Jnl.* 24 July 3 He was threatening [him] for not giving him his harp (a riddle for coals).

6. Also **harp-shell**: A mollusc of the genus *Harpa* of family *Buccinida*, and its shell.

1751 SIR J. HULL *Hist. Anim.* 150 Harp Shell. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 455/2 The genus [Harpal] .. is more especially abundant at the Mauritius and the neighbouring islands, whence the finest of the more common species and the many-ribbed harps are procured. *Ibid.*, The most precious .. is the Many-ribbed Harp (*Harpa imperialis*). 1863 *Wood Nat. Hist.* III. 373 The general colours are tolerably similar throughout the Harps, but each species always preserves its peculiar individuality. *Ibid.* 377 The Harp-shells are only found in the hottest seas.

7. Also **harp-seal**: The Greenland seal: so called from the harp-shaped dark marking on the back.

1784 PENNANT *Arctic Zool.* 165 The Newfoundland Seal-hunters call it the Harp, or Heart Seal, and name the marks on the sides the saddle. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* 202 The Greenland, or Harp Seal, is remarkable for the changes of colour which it undergoes. 1854 *Chamb. Jnl.* I. 76 Four varieties .. the young harp and young hood, the old harp and the bedlamer, or old hood. 1885 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 25 Apr. 2/3 Steamer Ranger .. returned to St. John's with 35,600 prime young harps.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **harp-form**, **-maker**, **-note**, **-player**, **-solo**, **-twanging**, **-woman**; **harp-fingering**, **harp-like**, **harp-shaped** adjs.; **harp-wise** adv.; **harp-file**, a wire hook for filing papers, attached to a harp-shaped piece of iron (Funk); **harp-fish**, a fish of the genus *Lyra*, the Piper; † **harp-groat**, an Irish coin having the figure of a harp on the reverse; **harp-lute** (see quot.); **harp-master**, **-mistress**, a teacher of harp-playing; **harp-seal**: see sense 7; **harp-shell**: see sense 6; † **harp-shilling**, an Irish coin having the figure of a harp on the reverse: see **HARPER** 1 2; † **harp-star**, Vega, the chief star in Lyra. Also **HARP-STRING**. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 233 'Harp fish hath a

hard and dry flesh, yet sweet enough if eaten boiled with vinegar. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Lyra*, The lyra cornuta or horned harp fish... a fish of an octagonal form, covered all over with long scales. 1543 in O'Curry *Mann. Anc. Irish* (1873) III. 274. An hundred pounds sterling in *harp grotes. 1861 J. S. ADAMS 5000 *Mus. Terms*, *Harp-Lute, an instrument having twelve strings and resembling the guitar. c1525 *Cocke Lovell's B.* (Percy) 10 *Harpe makers, leches, and upholsters. 1819 *Hermut in Lond.* II. 185 That gentleman is my daughter's *harp-master. 1852 Miss MITFORD *Recollect.* II. 101 The dismissal of the poor little *harp-mistress. 1813 SCOTT *Treism.* I. v. Had a *harp-note sounded here, It had caught my watchful ear. 1591 *Fearf. Effects 2 Comets* (Halliwell), *Harpe shillings shall not passe for twelvenesse. a1502 GREENE *Jas. IV.* III. ii. (Rtldg.) 204/2 What shall I be, then? faith, a plain harp-shilling. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xxvi. I. 590 The Dolphin star riseth in the morning, and the morrow after, the *Harp-star Ficulula. 1665 BACON *Sylva* § 23 You may try it without any sound board along, but only *Harp-wise, at one end of the strings.

† **Harp.** sb.² In 7 harpe. = HARPY 4. Obs.

1671 H. M. tr. *Colloquies Erasmus* 514 The Ducks and Seagulls, the Harpe and the Buzzard.. The Harpe and the Kite against the Buzzard.

Harp. v. [OE. *hearpian*, f. HARF sb.¹ Cf. MDu., Du. *harpen*, MHG. *harpfen*, Ger. *harfen*.]

1. *intr.* To play on a harp.

c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXV. § 6 He mihte hearpian þæt be wudu wazode. c1205 LAY. 20311 He cuðen harpian wel an his child-haden. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 405 Many hundreth of angles harpeden and songen. 1525 *Tale of Basyn* 82 in Hazl. *E. P.* P. III. 47 He harpys and gytrys and synge wel ther-to. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 115 The helmed cherubim, And sworded seraphim.. Harping in loud and solemn quire. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odys.* 208 Among them harped the divine minstrel Demodocus.

2. *fig.* To harp upon, on († of), a, one, the same (etc.) string: to repeat a statement or dwell on a subject to a wearisome or tedious length.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 773 The Cardinall made a countenance to the Lord Haward that he should harpe no more upon that string. c1526 FIRTH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 117 See how he harpeth all of one string. 1625 GONSALEVO'S *Sp. Inquis.* 13 They are sure still harping on their old string. 1685 *Ref. Baxter* 25 He harps much upon that jarring string. 1837 CARLYLE *Rev.* II. v. vi. (1872) 198 Harping mainly on the religious string.

3. Hence, To harp on, upon († of, about): to dwell wearisomely upon in speech or writing.

1562 *Apol. Priv. Masse* (1850) 19 The great matter you harp on. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 189 Still harping on my daughter. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 103 This word revenge he still harpt upon. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 504 ¶ 2 Ever harping upon things they ought not to allude to. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. x. Still harping of her father.

b. *Harp on* (intr.). to continue harping.

1865 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* II. xii. 'It would be a comfort', harped on Mr. Rivers, dwelling on the subject.

† 4. *trans.* To play (notes, etc.) upon a harp. Obs. a1300 *Cursor M.* 7430 (Gott.) Harpand a sang bifor þe king. c1320 *Sir Trist.* 572 He.. harpeþ notes swete. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 172 b/5 An harpe on which.. he wold harpe anthemes. 1566 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xiv. 7 Howe shall it be known what is typed or harped? 1777 WATSON *Ode* x. Poems 67 A tale.. Never yet in rime enroll'd, Nor sung, nor harp'd in ball and bowen.

b. To render in verse, to 'sing'.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VIII. 322 What avails To harp for you these known familiar tales?

† 5. *trans.* To play upon, twang (a string, etc.). 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 44 The Promise made, the Prophets harpe the string.

b. *fig.* (intr.). To 'play' (upon). rare.

1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 228 They fear the orators who harp upon the bad passions of the people.

6. *intr.* To make a sound like that of the harp.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 50 Yet shall you hear them if you listen in an evening harping like Mice (as if Mice were gnawing on every side). 1833 BYRON *Island* II. xviii. No dying night-breeze, harping o'er the hill.

7. *trans.* To give voice to, to guess.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. i. 74 Thou hast harp'd my feare aright. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* IV. The old dame had.. harped aright the fear of the Lord Keeper. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i. 420 Thou hast harp'd the truth indeed!

† b. *intr.* To harp at: To guess at. Obs.

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Taston, Parler à taston*, to speake by ghesse or conjecture, onely to harpe at the matter. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV. Wks. (1851) 178 Rugged names of places unknown, better harp'd at in Camden, and other Chorographers.

8. *trans.* To bring out of, into, a place or state by playing on the harp.

a1520 SKELTON *Replie.* 341 At his resurrection he harped out of hell Olde patriarkes and prophets in heuen with him to dwell. a1800 *Glenkindie* in Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 91 He'd harpit a fish out o' saut water, Or water out o' a stane. a1828 *Water o' Wearie's Well* in Buchan *Anc. Ballads*, He's harped them all asleep. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tour.* 328 He could harp his wife up out of Hell.

† **Harpagon.** Obs. [ad. L. *harpago*, -ōnem, f. Gr. *ἀρνάγν* grappling-hook.] A grappling-hook.

1553 BRENDE *O. Curtius* Fv. Certaine instruments where-with they might pul downe the workes that their enemies made, called Harpagones. (1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 746 (R.) Von hooks at the end (which the soldiers call *harpagones*) for to take hold upon the Roman ships.)

† **Harped.** a. Obs. [f. HARF sb.¹ + -ED².] Having a harp; bearing the figure of a harp, as *harped boat* = *harp-groat*: see HARF sb. 8.

1547 BOODE *Introd. Knowl.* III. (1870) 133 In Irland they haue Irysh grotes, & harped grotes, & Irysh pens.

Harper (hā'pər). Forms: 1 harperi, hearpere, herpere, herperi, 3 harpare, 4-5 -or, -our, 5 -owre, -ure, herper, 6 harpar, 4- harper. [OE. *hearpere* = MHG. *harpfere*. ON. *harpari*: O'Leut. type **harparjo* = f. *harþin* HARF sb.¹: see -EB¹. ME. had also the AFr. form *harpeur* = F. *harpeur*, OF. *harpeur*, late L. *harpator-em*.]

1. One who harps or plays upon a harp.

a800 *Leiden Gloss.* 147 in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 115 *Fidicen*, harperi. c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXX. § 6 Dæs hearperes wif. 1097 R. GLOUC. (1724) 272 Menestrel he was gode ynou, & harpare in eche poynte. 13.. F. E. ALIT. F. A. 880 As harporez harpen in her harpe, þat nwe songe þay songen ful cler. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. viii. 99 The poete Orpheus was so swete an harpoure that the trees folowed him. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/2 An Harper, *citharedo*. 1580 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 194 Ceyn to the bynde harpar xijd. 1662 T. CROSSMAN *Hymn*, 'Jerusalem on high', The Harpers.. Harping on harps of gold. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. vii. (1862) II. 189 The Lesbian harper Terpander.

b. Phr. *Have at (among) you, harpers*: see quot. 1785.

1542 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 65 Haue among you bynd harpers (sayde I) The mo the merier. a1665 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* I. ii. He has a battalia now in's brains. He draws out; now Have at ye, Harpers! 1641 M. PARKER (title) The Poet's Blind Man's Bough; or have among you, my Blind Harpers. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v. *Harp*, Have among you, my blind harpers; an expression used in throwing or shooting at random among a crowd.

† 2. Applied to various Irish coins current in the 16th and 17th c., bearing the figure of a harp; esp. the *harp-shilling*, worth 9d. of English money. Obs. exc. Hist.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 40 Art thou yet to learne A harper from a shilling to discern? 1609 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde* Wks. 1874 II. 26 Your shilling prov'd but a harper. 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist.* Eng. XVII. (1743) II. 157 Elizabeth coined also Irish Money, namely, shillings called Harpers. 1839 W. J. THOMS *Anecd. & Trad.* 54.

3. The harp-seal (Cent. Dict.).

Harper 2 (also *harpter*), app. error for HARPY.

1586 MARLOWE 1st Pt. *Tamburl.* II. vii. Now doth ghastly Death With greedy talents gripe my bleeding heart, And like a harpy (so 8vo; Q. harper) tires upon my life. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. i. 3 Harpier cries, 'tis time, 'tis time.

Harpineer: see HARPOONEER.

Harping (hā'pɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. HARF v. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. HARF; playing upon the harp; the sound of the playing of a harp.

c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXV. § 6 He hi hæst gecearnod mid his hearpunga. c1205 LAY. 24793 Þer was harpeing and song. 13.. K. ALIS. 1043 Piping, and eke taboryng, Sytolyng, and ek harpyng. c1425 Thomas of Erceles. 315 (Thomas) saide 'harpyngne kepe I none, for tonge es chefe of mynstralsye'. 1671 MILTON *Samson* Introd. A chorus of heavenly harpings and song between. 1802 HEBER *Palestine* 26 Mysterious harpings swell the midnight gale.

b. *fig.* (See HARF v. 2, 3.)

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 79 He.. did fall, From harping on that stringe, to faire flattaring speeche. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 236 Continual harpings upon the same string. 1830 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1850) 149 He made infinite merriment by harpings upon old themes. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 Gd. Men II. ix. 171 The Examiner.. persisted in harping on his own one idea.

c. Verses, poetry, 'song'.

1819 BYRON *Proph. Dante* I. 144 And yet my harpings will unfold a tale. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* ix. 323 The evil spirit.. charmed to rest by the harpings of his muse.

d. Comb., as † *harping-glee*, harp music.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 7251 Sampson.. was sle on harpingleu (Gott. harping glew, Trin. harp glew).

Harping, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That harps or plays on a harp. Also *transf.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd. A sevenfold Chorus of Hallelujah's and harping Symphonies. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereon* xix. He was a dancing, harping fellow.

† **Harping-iron** (hā'pɪŋ-əɪrən). Obs. [Related to F. *harper* to grapple, grasp, clasp, etc. (Cotgr.), also *harpin* a boat-hook.] A barbed spear or javelin used for spearing whales and large fish; a harpoon. (In quot. 1734, a grappling-iron.)

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 37, I have prouided harping yrons to catch this great Whale. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 839 A Crocodile or some other monster.. which thrust out a tongue like a harping iron. c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 21 With his harping Iron he can draw ashore the great Leviathan. 1665 G. HAYERS *P. della Valle's Trav.* E. India 328 We.. strike them with a broad instrument, full of barbs, called an Harping-iron. 1702 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. in N. York* (1860) 38 The tow.. is a line fastened to the Harping-iron about 50 fathoms long. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. viii. xiv. 90 Nicias had provided harping yrons to grapple them. 1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Propag. Chr.* II. 455 They.. insert it [poison] in the point of their arrow or harping iron.

Harpings (hā'pɪŋz), sb. pl. HARPS. Also 7 harping, 8-9 harpins, harpens. [f. HARF sb.]

1. a. The fore-parts of the wales which encompass the bow of a ship and are fastened to the stem, being thicker than the after-parts in order to sustain the shock of plunging into the sea. b. Pieces of oak, forming an extension of the ribbands, for holding the cant-frames of a vessel in place until the outside planking is worked.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Harpings*, the breadth of a ship at the bow. 1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 14 The Sweep of the Harping. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild.* Assist. 53 The Channel-wales, which are crooked, call'd Harpings.

1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* xx. 432 Before any frames are hoisted staging is erected at the topsides, and the sheer or gunwale harpins are suspended from it. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 190/1 The timbers are secured by means of a longitudinal 'harpin' or 'ribband' wrought along under the floors and secured to them.

2. *Cat-harpings*: the ropes or (now more generally) iron cramps that serve to brace in the shrouds of the lower-masts behind their respective yards, so as to tighten the shrouds and also give more room to draw the yards in when the ship is close-hauled. Also *cat-harping legs*.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid.* Yng. Seamen 15. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 21 Cat harpings are small ropes runne in little blockes from one side of the ship to the other, neere the vpper decke to keepe the shrouds tight for the more safety of the mast from rowling. a1700 B. E. Dict. *Cant. Crew*, *Catharpin Fashion*, when People in Company Drink cross, and not.. according to the Sun's motion. 1779 COOPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 161 We saw one of our best seamen hanging by his feet in the main catharpins struck dead. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vii. The midshipman told me these were called the cat-harpings, because they were so difficult to climb, that a cat would expostulate if ordered to go out by them.

† **Harping-spear.** Obs. = HARPING-IRON.

1657-83 J. EVELYN *Hist. Religion* (1850) I. 82 Even him [Leviathan] with his harping spear, he boldly encounters. 1738 tr. G. de Luca's *Mem.* 248 These Harping-Spears are pointed.. extremely sharp, with Beards to hinder them from coming out.

Harpist (hā'pɪst). [f. HARF sb.¹ + -IST.] A (professional) harper.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. v. That Oeagrarian harpist, for whose lay, Tigers with hunger pinde and left their pray. 1856 CAPERN *Poems* (ed. 2) 141 'Twas a little fairy harpist playing on the subtle air. 1890 *Guardian* 24 Sept. 147a/2 Mr. John Thomas, harpist to the Queen.

Harpless, a. rare. Without a harp.

1859 *Emin. Men & Pop. Bks.* 177 The performer was soon left harpless.

Harponier: see HARPOONEER

Harpoon (hā'pʊn), sb. Also 7-8 harpon.

[ad. F. *harpon* 'a crampion wherewith Masons fasten stones together' (Cotgr., 1611) = Sp. *arpon*, Pg. *arpão*, deriv. of F. *harpe* dog's claw, cramp, cramp-iron, clamp (1485 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *harpē* (*harpa*) = Gr. *ἄρπη* sickle, scimitar. Cf. the earlier HARPING-IRON.]

† 1. A barbed dart or spear. Obs.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. iii. 118 (Stanf.) Their weapons halfe-Pikes, headed with Iron as a Harpon. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 7 Throwing the Lance, Fisgig, Harpon, or any manner of Dart. *Ibid.* 10 The women.. prevent them from doing any injury to each other by hiding their Lances, Harpoons, Bows and Arrows.

2. A barbed spear-like missile, to the handle or shank of which a long line of rope is attached; it is used for capturing whales and large fish, being either hurled by the hand or fired from a gun.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 8 Saw a Whale, and flung into him three Harpoons. 1704 *Naval Chron.* XII. 32 Taking whales by the Gun-harpoon. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 395 A very large shark was struck with the harpon. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunney* 318 The gun projected the harpoon into the crown of the [whale's] head, burying it two feet deep. 1874 MARKHAM *Whaling Cruise* 26 The manner in which the harpoons are fitted is first with about twelve fathoms for a gun harpoon, and three for a hand harpoon, of the best white untarred hemp rope [etc.].

3. attrib. and Comb., as *harpoon-arrow*, -barb, -head, -maker, -shaft; *harpoon-fork*, a kind of hay-fork worked by tackle in loading or unloading hay; *harpoon-gun*, a gun for firing a harpoon; *harpoon-rocket*, a bomb-lance for killing whales; *harpoon-shuttle*, a long shuttle or needle used for sewing mats for hydraulic dikes and jetties.

1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vi. 92 Two curved pieces of iron, or blades (probably like small 'harpoon barbs'). 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 226 The 'harpoon-gun' was invented in 1731. 1874 MARKHAM *Whaling Cruise* 27 The harpoon gun is fixed on a swivel in the bows of the boat. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* xviii. 280 He brought back a hook and a 'harpoon head'. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Harpoon-maker'. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiii. 135 A capstan-bar.. invaluable for its adaptation to 'harpoon-shafts'. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Mem.* Goethe Wks. (Bohn) I. 389 He stripped him [the Devil].. of horns, cloven foot, *harpoon tail.

Harpoon, v. [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *harponner* (1634 in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To strike or spear with a harpoon.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 168 A basking shark that had been harpooned. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 56 Sea animals which they harpoon with their bone lances. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 2 They harpooned the whale.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1806-7 J. BERRSFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) ix. xxxix, Trying often to harpoon a floating pat of butter. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. iii. (1885) 67 The Master harpooned a breakfast-roll.

Harpooneer (hā'pʊni-ə). Now rare. Also 7 harpooner, 7-8 harponier, 7-9 harpin-, 8 harponeer. [f. HARPOON sb. + -ER, -IER. (The form and date suggest a. Fr. **harponnier*.)] = next.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 742 A Shallop, in which the Harponier stands ready, with both his hands to dart his Harping iron. 1667 R. NORWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* II. 567 When the Harpioneer.. sees his opportunity, he strikes his

Harping-Iron into the Whale. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* x. 174. So when Battavian Harpooners assail. With their sharp Lances, some prodigious Whale. 1752 BOND in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 430 The harpooner, as they call him, sits rowing in the head of the boat, and observes certain silent signals, which the boat-steerer gives him, to inform him, that he is near enough to strike the whale. 1874 MARKHAM *H. haling Cruise* 14 The harpooner is in charge of the boat and pulls the stroke-oar.

Harpooner *hāpōonēr*. [f. HARPOON v. + -ER. Cf. F. *harponneur* (17th c.).] One who hurls or fires a harpoon.

1786 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 420 They seldom can want a supply of this [fish], the men being expert harpooners. 1839 MARRYAT *F. Midway* xiii. The harpooner poised his weapon. 1878 MARKHAM *Gl. Frozen Sea* vii. 86 Selecting the largest of the three as his victim, our harpooner carefully laid his gun.

Harpress. *rare*. [f. HARPER + -ESS. Cf. OF. *harperesse* (15th c.).] A female harper.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxii. An aspen which overhung the seat of the fair harpress.

† **Harpsicol** (also *harpsecol*, *harpiscol*, *vulg. haspicola*). *Obs.* A corrupt form of HARPSICHOED, prob. after *virginal*.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homers Hymne to Apollo* 29 Then strait did fall To studie of the harp and harpsicall All th' Immortals. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xxxviii. 447 Some well-strung Harpsicall or Theorbo. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 38/2 Their Quills . . serve for Harpsicals. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Harpsicord or Harpsicord*. 1755 FORTÉ *Taste* i. Wks. 1799 i. 12 Playing upon the haspicols. 1773 GOLDSM. *Sleeps to Conq.* iv. 1. Her pretty long fingers, that she twists this way and that, over the haspicolls.

Harpsichord (*hāpsikōrd*). Also *7 harpsicord*, *harpiscord*, *8 harpsicord*. [ad. obs. F. *harpsichorde* (Cotgr.) = It. *arpicordo* (Radino 1592, Florio 1598), mod. L. *harpsichordium* (a 1558 in Scaliger *Poetics* VIII), f. L. *harpa* harp + *chorda*, It. *corda* string. The intrusive *s*, due apparently to some mistake, appears in the earliest English instances.]

A keyboard instrument of music (resembling in appearance the grand piano), in which the strings were plucked and set in vibration by quill or leather points set in jacks connected by levers with the keys. (In use from 16th to 18th c.)

Double *harpsichord*, one having an extra string to each key, sounding an octave higher than the others, and a second keyboard to control the extra strings.

1611 COTGR., *Harpsichorde*, an Arpsicord or Harpsicord; a Dulcimer. 1664 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Oct. There was brought a new-invented instrument of music, being a harpsichord with gut-strings, sounding like a concert of viols with an organ. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 72 In Organs and Harpsicords, where the Notes are fixt, the proper Ascent and Descent cannot be made but only beginning from some Keys. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (812) I. 280 The quills of ravens sell for twelve shillings the hundred, being of great use in tuning the lower notes of a harpsichord. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. iii. Black and white alternately, just like the keys of a harpsichord. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxix. She went up stairs to set forth the bird waltz on the harpsichord. 1866 HIKPINS *Hist. Pianoforte* 75 The harpsichord is a double, triple—in some instances, quadruple—spinet, the sounds being excited by a jack and quill plectrum, the same as in the spinet or virginal.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *harpsichord-lesson*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-master*, *-player*, *-wire*, etc.

1773 BRYDNE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 167. I cut a quantity of harpsichord-wire into short pieces. 1773 BARRINGTON *Ibid.* 266 The harpsichord-tuners find it more difficult to tune these extreme parts. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 307 Sandoni, a harpsichord-master and composer of some eminence. *Ibid.* 540 An exquisite harpsichord-player. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.* *Harpsichord* *graces*, certain turns and ornaments employed in playing upon the harpsichord, introduced for the most part as compensation for the lack of sustaining power in the instrument. 1896 HIKPINS *Hist. Pianoforte* 79 The palm for excellence in harpsichord-making is due to the famous Ruckers family.

Hence **Harpsichordist**, a harpsichord-player.

1878 L. WINGFIELD *Lady Griel* II. xi. 283 The Duke's foreign valet was a neat harpsichordist.

† **Harpsicon**, corruption of *prec.*

1633 A. H. *Parthenia Sacra* 144 (T.) Let them run divisions on the harpsicon or virginals. 1660-1 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Feb. There saw the new Harpsicon made for Mrs. The 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 12 The strings of the Harpsicon.

Harp-string. One of the strings of a harp.

c 1000 *Apollonius of Tyre* (Th.) 17 He pa hearpe-strengas mid crafte astirian ongan. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 269 When men harpe strynges smyte Whether hyt be moche or lyte Loue with the stroke the ayre to-brekeht. c 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 68 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 17 Of the shepe is cast A-way no thyngne. For harpe strynges his Ropys seruythe Ichoone. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. iii. He spoke, and on the harp-strings died The strains. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 3) II. 230 A harp-string, while vibrating as it sounds, appears like a flat transparent riband.

Harpy (*hārpī*). [ad. L. *harpyia*, usually in pl. *harpyiæ* = Gr. *ἀρνίαι* 'snatchers' (cf. *ἀρνίαι* to snatch away, seize), in Homer used to personify whirlwinds or hurricanes, in Hesiod said to be sisters of Aello and Iris, in later mythology represented as hideous winged monsters. *Perh.* immediately a. F. *harpie* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. *Gr.* and *Lat. Myth.* A fabulous monster, rapacious and filthy, having a woman's face and body and a bird's wings and claws, and supposed to act as a minister of divine vengeance.

1540 PALSGRAVE tr. *Aclostus* Nivb, Such were the harpies, as Virgil describeth them. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 83 Braulley the figure of this Harpie hast thou Perform'd (my Ariell); a grace it had, deouring. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 462 Both table and provision vanished quite With sound of harpies' wings, and talons heard. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 51 His vices . . like so many harpies, craving for their accustomed gratification. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 150 Strangers at my hearth Not welcome, harpies miring every dish. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 263 The Harpies were wind-tossed films of frothy cloud; the Sirens daughters of foam and mist.

b. A conventional representation or figure of a harpy, as in Heraldry.

1574 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 111b, An Harpie Vert, Wynged de Or. 1610 GUILLIN *Heraldry* III. xxvi. (1611) 183 The Harpy . . should be given to such persons as have committed manslaughter. 1823 CRABB *Technd. Dict.* s. v. The field is, or, a harpy displayed, creined, crowned, and armed, or. 1873 BOUTELL *Her. Anc. & Mod.* 158 Harpy, a fabulous heraldic creature, represented as a vulture with a woman's head and neck.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A rapacious, plundering, or grasping person; one that preys upon others.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxviii. (R.), Plucke downe those grating harpies that Seduce our king amis. 1643 MYST. *Inig.* 45 The insolent carriage of Prince Rupert, and his Harpyes. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax.* no Tyr. 5 The harpies of taxation. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xviii. Was it my mother-in-law, the grasping, odious, abandoned, brazen harpy? 1884 *St. James Gaz.* 4 Apr. 4/4 Mr. Commissioner Kerr has begun a crusade against legal 'harpies'.

3. THE HARPY-EAGLE.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* X. 175/2 The harpy is stated to be a solitary bird, frequenting the thickest forests, where it feeds upon the sloths. 1856 KNIGHT *Cycl. Nat. Hist.* II. 698 The Harpies, or Fishing Eagles, with short wings.

4. The moor-buzzard, *Circus aruginosus*.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* X. 183/1 *Circus aruginosus* . . is the . . Moor-Buzzard, Marsh-Harrier, Duck-Hawk, Harpy, and White-headed Harpy. 1864 CHAMBERS' *Encycl.* V. 252.

5. THE HARPY-BAT, q. v.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *harpy advocate*, *breed*, *fury*, *grin*, *ladyer*, *pettifogger*, *race*, *raven*; *harpy-footed*, *harpy-like* adjs.; *harpy-monument*, a monument found at Xanthus in Lycia, on which are figures resembling harpies.

1681 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democ.* to Rdr. 32 They . . undo one another to enrich an Harpy advocate. *Ibid.* II. i. iv. i. 299 That he be not over-careless or covetous, Harpy-like to make a prey of his patient. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 596 Thither by harpy-footed Furies hail'd. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. vii. Why let in a train of harpy sorrows to my breast? 1767 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 11 Aug. The harpy-lawyers are . . disappointed. 1833-78 W. SMITH *Class. Dict.* 298 In the famous Harpy monument recently brought from Lycia to this country, the Harpies are represented in the act of carrying off the daughters of Pandareus. 1866 TROLLOPE *Claverings* xxiv. Woman, —altogether of the harpy breed!

Hence **Harpyian** (erron. *harpeian*, *harpyan*) a., belonging to or characteristic of a harpy.

1644 VICARS *Jehovah's Fire* 46 For fear of their Harpeian paws. c 1788 E. PRIOR *Lament*, in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 676 Those harpyan claws.

Harpy-bat. A name given to two or more species of bat found in the East Indies.

1883 CASSELL's *Nat. Hist.* I. 276 The Harpy Bat (*Harpyia cephalotes*), the Molucca Bat of Pennant and Shaw, inhabits the islands of Celebes and Amboyna. *Ibid.* 308 The Harpy Bat (*Harpyiocephalus harpia*) is about two inches and a half long, with a tail nearly two inches in length . . observed in India, at Darjeling, and the Khasia hills.

Harpy-eagle. A large and powerful bird of prey (*Thyrasya harpyia*, or *Harpyia destructor*) larger than the golden eagle, with crested head and fan-shaped tail, a native of South America.

1830 T. ATTWOOD *Lett. to Wife* 21 June in C. M. Wakefield *Life* x. (1885) 143. I went on Saturday to see the harpy eagle, and a most grand and beautiful creature he is. 1883 CASSELL's *Nat. Hist.* III. 276 Although from its size and course . . generally called the *Harpy Eagle*, it is evident from its structure that it is a Buzzard.

Harquebus, arquebus *hārkwbūs, ārk-*, *sb.*; also †*harquebut*, †*harquebush*. Forms:

a. 6 *harquebut*(e, -but). β. 6 *arkbussh*, 6-7 *hargu*, *hargu*, *harquebush*(e, *harquebush*. γ. 6-7 *hargu*, *hargu*, *hargue*-, *-buse*, *-buse*, *hargwebusse*, *harkaboisse*, *harquebus*(e, *-busse*, *7* *hargbuse*, *harquebus*(s)e, 7-8 *harquebuse*, 7-*buss*, 6- *harquebus*. δ. 6 *arcubos*(e, 7 *-buse*, *arquebwse*, 7-9 *arquebus*, 8-9 *-bus*, *-buse*. [a. 16th c. F. (*h*)*arquebus* (-bute, etc.).] The MHG. *hake(n)bihs*, MLG. *hakebusse* (see HACKBUSH), was transformed in It., by popular etymology, into *arcobugio*, *-buso* (arco bow + *bugio*, *buso* 'hollow, hole', in reference to the hollow barrel, and to its taking the place of the bow or arbalest), also later *archibugio*, *-buso* (cf. *Sp. arcabuz*); under the influence of the It., the earlier French name *haquebute* (see HACKBUT) was changed through the intermediate *harquebute*, *harquebus*, to *arquebus*. These French forms were in turn adopted in English, where also the influence of the earlier *hackbush*, *hagbush*, gave rise to the mixed forms *harquebush*, *hargubush*, *harquebusse*, etc.]

1. The early type of portable gun, varying in size from a small cannon to a musket, which on account

of its weight was, when used in the field, supported upon a tripod, trestle, or other 'carriage', and afterwards upon a forked 'rest'. The name in German and Flemish meant literally 'hook-gun', from the hook cast along with the piece, by which it was fastened to the 'carriage'; but the name became generic for portable fire-arms generally in the 16th century, so that the type with the hook was subsequently distinguished as *arquebuse à croc*: see 2.

According to Wendelin Boeheim, *Handbuch der Waffenkunde* (Leipzig 1890) 447, 455, the hook of the original *hakenbüsche* was intended to hold on to a wall or other fixed object, partly to support the weight of the barrel and partly to diminish the recoil. Maximilian I (early 16th cent.) introduced the portable tripod which could be put together in the field. The forked rest came in about 1520, with the Spanish musket.

n. 1574 *Lanc. Lieutenantcy* i. (Chetham Soc.) 42 Sir Thomas Hesketh Knight to furnish. *Harquebuttes* ij. β. 1532 ELVOT *Lett. to Dk. Norfolk* 14 Mar. in *Gov.* (1883) Life 80 *Arkbusshes* and *crossbowes*, I thought them innumerable. a 1557 *Assault of Cupid in Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 173 The *hargabush* . . dims the ayre with misty smokes. 1645 MARKHAM *Soldiers' Accid.* 5 If you have *Harquebushes* (which are now out of vze with vs). 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 153/1 *Wounds* . . either with *Arrows*, or with the *Harquebush*, or *Gun-shot*.

γ. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 4 *Crossebowes*, bylles, *hargabuses*. 1562 J. SHUTE tr. *Cambine's Turk. Wars* Ep. Ded. v. j b Yf he vse the *harquebute* he is . . shotte to deathe with *harquebuses*. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 85 As you see . . crowses fle out of a wood, when a *harkaboisse* is shotte of. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* C j b, *Calibers* . . being of a greater length and height of bullet, and more ranoifed than *Harquebuses*. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* i. ix. 33 *Harquebuses* I cannot allow in this place, because they are grown out of vse, and can by no means make their encounter good where the *Musquet* is opposed against them. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XI. (1678) 270 *Harquebuse*, a word . . borrowed from the Italians, by reason of the touch-hole by which you give fire to the Piece. a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* iv. (1851) 494 A *Peal* of 170 Brass Ordnance . . and 20000 *Harquebuses* twice over. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. vi. 11. 153 A kind of *harquebuses*, which carry a handful of musket balls. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xxix. Level each *harquebus* on row; Draw, merry archers, draw the bow. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *S. Felton* (1879) 23 The heavy *harquebus*.

δ. c 1540 PEPWELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 64 They do occupy her now . . with *Arabusos*, wiche gvyvtye the doble strok of a hand gon. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 982 In battell they use the *arcubuse* and *scimitar*. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 208 Chambers, slings, *arquebwse*. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 521, Each armed, as best becomes a man, With *arquebus* and *ataghan*. 1849 W. IRVING *Chron. Conq. Granada* II. lxx. 178 A chance medley combat ensued, with lances, *arquebuses*, cross-bows, and cimeters.

† 2. **Harquebus à croc** (corruptly of *crock*): 'An arquebuss supported on a rest by a hook of iron fastened to the barrel. From the size of its calibre it was used to fire through loop-holes' (Meyrick *Anc. Armour* 1824). *Obs.*

(As this was exactly the original *hakenbüsche*, the addition à *croc*, 'with hook', was doubtless made after the etymological meaning of *haquebute* or *arquebuse* was forgotten, and the name extended to fire-arms which had no *haken* or *croc*. Littré identifies the *croc* with the *fourchette* or *rest*, but one of his quotations has 'chacun une *harquebuse* à *croc* sans *fourchette*' and another explains the use of the *croc*: 'harquebuses à *croc*, que l'on ne peut bien tirer si elles ne sont liées et accrochées sur du bois', tied and hooked upon wood.)

[1547, etc. see HACKBUSH, -BUT]. 1578 *Inu.* in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 334, 11 *harquebuses* of *crocke*. 1611 COTGR., *Arquebuse à croc*, an *hargbuse* a-crocke (some-what bigger then a musket). 1645 J. GLANVILLE *Voy. Cadix* 27 Oct. (Camden) 75 By the faire carrying of their peices Itt was manifest that some of them were *Harque-bush* of *Crocke*. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 69 For Curriours, *Hargabusacrockes* (1653-62 *Harquebuses*) . . Bastard muskets, Coliours. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxix. 280 All the Elephants carried wooden castles on their backs, from whence they shot with *Musquets* . . and a great number of *Harquebuses* a *crock*, each of them ten or twelve spans long. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Arms of War* 87 The *Arquebus* a *Crock* is made of Iron, in form of a great Musket. It may be fired three hundred times a day. The Bullet of it weighs three ounces. a 1693 LUDLOW *Mem.* (1771) 31 A great wall-gun called a *Harquebus* de *Croq* being fired from the top of the castle.

3. *collectively*. Soldiers armed with *harquebuses*. 1594 PEELE *Alcazar* IV. E ij, Garded about With full fue hundred *hargbuse* on foote. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. III, Maine squares of pikes, millions of *hargbush*. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trav.* IV. ii, Yongster Brogen-foh, with four-score *hargbush*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *harquebus shot*, *-man*.

1574 G. BAKER *Oleum Magistr.* title-p. The which Oyl cureth . . Wounds, Contusions, *Hargubush* Shot [etc.]. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 134, 600 quintals of *hargbuse* powder. 1600 DYMOK *Ireland* (1843) 34 Towards the northeast not more than half an *hargubush* shott. 1687 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1787) 829/1 *Grasold*, General of the Italians, there slain with a *Harquebus* Shot.

† **Harquebus**, v. To shoot as a *harquebus*.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxvi. 217 *Harcabuzzing*.

Harquebusade, *arq-* (*hārkwbūsād*, *ārk-*). Also *-ada*, *-ado*. [a. F. (*h*)*arquebusade*: see *prec.* and *-ADE*, *-ADA*, *-ADO*.]

† 1. A shot from a *harquebus*. *Obs.*

1590 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Disc. Warre* 26 The soldiers . . discharged a *salve* of *hargubusades* on the poore people. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 213 (Stanf.) Hauling shot sixe or 7 *Hargabuzades* a peece. 1633 BATT. *Lutzen* in *Harl. Misc.*

(Malh.) IV. 190 He .. was beaten down with a storm of harquebusado's. 1781 BAILEY, *Arquebusade*, a Shot of an Arquebuse.

2. A continuous discharge of harquebus-shots. Cf. *cannonade*, *fusillade*.

1564 J. SHUTE tr. *Cambine's Turk. Wass* 36 b. Their answers was, with the faire Cannonade, harquebusade and such lyke. 1849 JAS. GRANT *Kirkaldy of G.* xiv. 133 They opened a brisk harquebusade on the assailants.

3. (in full *harquebusade-water*): A lotion regarded as a specific for gunshot and other wounds.

1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. cxliii. 330 Thank you for the Arquebusade water which you sent her. 1758 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 503 Poor John cut a terrible gash in .. his hand. I washed it well with arquebuse. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) Aa iij b. Add more or less Arquebusade Water. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* I. xi. 242 Let me get you something—a little salvolatile, or some arquebusade.

†**Harquebusery**. *Obs.* [a. F. (*h*)*arquebuserie* (1551 in Godef.), f. *harquebuse*: see HARQUEBUS and -ERY.] Harquebuses collectively; the employment of harquebuses in warfare, harquebus-fire.

1580 IVE *Portif.* 36 To assure himself from the artillery and harquebuserie of the towne. *Ibid.* 37. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 27 Men of warre, that do neither understand the true effects of Mosquetterie, Harquebuserie, nor Archerie. *Ibid.* 47.

†**Harquebusher, -butter**. *Obs.* Also 6 *harkebuser*, *harquebusar*. [f. HARQUEBUS (in its various forms) + -ER 1.]

1. = HARQUEBUSIER.

1567 SIR N. THROMMORTON in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 41 These lords have for the guard of their town 450 Harquebushers. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 962/1 Manfullie assailed by the harquebutters. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1580/5 Two hundred harquebutters on horsebacke. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 224 With .. two thousand harquebushers. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 200/2 Assailed by the Harquebushers.

2. A harquebus. Cf. HACKBUSHIER 2.

1573-80 BARET *Adv.* G 635 A gunne called an arquebushier, *sclopinus*.

Harquebusier, arquebusier (hâ:z-, âuk-wîbîsî:z). *Forms*: a. 6 *hargu-*, *harquebutier*. ß. 7 *hargubisheer*. 7. 6- *harquebusier*, (6 *harke-*, *hargabusier*, *hargubusier*, 9 *harquebussier*). ð. 7 *arcabusier*, 7- *arquebusier*. [a. 16th c. F. *arcabusier* (1533), (*h*)*arquebusier* -*butier*, f. (*h*)*arquebus*, HARQUEBUS. See also the earlier equivalents HACKBUSHIER, HACKBUTTER, -BUTEER.] A soldier armed with a harquebus.

1548 *Acts Priory Comm.* (1890) II. 202 For the wages of cc harquebutiers. 1553-4 Q. Jane & Q. Mary (Camden) 45, vij hargabusiers of Wyatts company. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 288 A band of hargabusiers on horsebacke. 1568 DK. NORFOLK in Campbell *Lovelett*. *Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 17 Two hundred harkebusiers being in the court. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 39 His Hargabusiers and Crossebowmen. 1579 DIGGES *Stratist.* 84 The Harquebutier with a light Brigandine. 1611 COTGR., *Haquebutier*, an Arquebusier, or small shot. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xxi. (1810) 418 And gaue occasion of skirmish .. with some hundred hargubisheers. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Arca-busier*. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* I. iii. 108 Three hundred Harquebusiers on Horse-back. 1800 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 175/2 Sixteen arquebusiers to each regiment. 1825 SOUTHEY in Q. Rev. XXXII. 387 Bayard .. would give no quarter to harquebusiers. 1858 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. 272 Arquebusiers, spearmen and halberdmen.

Harquebut, *obs.* form of HARQUEBUS.

†**Harr**, *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 9 *haur*. [Of echoic origin: cf. ARR *v.* 2, HURR *v.*] *intr.* To snarl as a dog; to make a rough guttural trill. Hence *Harring vbl. sb.* (in Montg. *harrand*).

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 159 Som vsep. harrynge, and garrynge grisbayting. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* III. 61 3e think my harrand something har. 1656 T. ADV *Candle in Dark* 77 A witch or false prophet as had that devilish imposture of harring in their throats to deceive the people, called of some Ventrilouism. *Ibid.*, They spoke with a counterfeited voyce of harring in the throat. c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial. Gloss.*, *Harr*, to snarl like an angry dog. 1825 JAMIESON, *Haur*, to speak with what is called a burr in the throat. *Landmarks*.

Harr, *sb.*, var. HAAR, sea-fog.

1662 DUGDALE *Hist. Imbanking* Pref., The air being .. cloudy, gross, and full of rotten harrs.

†**Harraige**, *v.* *Obs.* A form used by Fuller, app. as = HARRY or HARASS (cf. *ravage*).

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. ii. § 16 That this [Diocese] of Lincoln, harraigned out before, should now lie fallow. 1655 — *Hist. Camb.* Pref. § 1 Of late the Danes .. had harraigned all this Countrey. a 1661 — *Worthies* (1840) II. 131 Living in a harraigned land.

Harraige, -ras(e, -asse), *obs.* ff. HARAS, a stud. **Harrald(e, harrat)**, *obs.* ff. HERALD *sb.*

Harraiss, *obs.* form of HARASS *v.*

†**Harrateen**. *Obs.* Also *harateen*. A kind of linen fabric formerly used for curtains, bed-furniture, and the like. Also *attrib.*

1711 DK. NEWCASTLE *Lett. to Dk. Montagu* 26 Sept. (*Sotheby's Catal.* 15 May 1897) Six field Bedsteads with Crimson harateen furnitures. 1748-9 *General Advertiser* No. 444 Ready-Made Furnitures .. either of Harrateen, Cheney Flower'd Cotton, Checks. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1800) II. 4 (D.) A wretched hotel till it cracks. 1764 SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* xvi. (D.) Thick harateen curtains were close drawn round the bed. 1825 ESTHER HEWLETT *Cottage*

Comforts v. § 67, 36 If you have curtains .. the best .. are linen check harateen.

Comb. 1770 *Sketchley & Adams's B'ham Direct.*, Haywood, John, 15 Cherry Street, Harrateen maker.

†**Harrawnte**, ? *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [perh. = OF. *harant*, pr. pple. of *harer* to incite dogs, etc. by shouts, orig. to shout, a. OHG. *harren* to cry, shout. See Skeat *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1891-3, 362.] ? Shouting. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2449 Thane come the herbarious, harageous knyghtez, The hale batelles on hye harrawnte ther-afteyre.

†**Harre, har**. *Obs. exc. dial.* *Forms*: 1 *heorr*, *hior*, 3-5 *herre*, 4-7 *harre*, 5-6, 9 *dial. har*. [OE. *heorr* (*hior*) fem. and m., and *heorra* m.; the former corresp. to MDu. *herre*, *harve*, Du. *har*, *harve* fem., the latter to ON. *hjarre*, -ri m. = OTeut. types **herra-* and **heron-*.]

1. The hinge of a door or gate; in modern dialect use, the heel of a gate which bears the hinges: cf. HARROW *sb.* 2

Beowulf (Z.) 999 Heorras to-hliden. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 423 *Cardo*, heor. c 1000 *Lamb. P.* cxlvii. a [13] (Bosw.) He gestrangode heorran gesta ðinra. c 1000 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 113 Ure helende brac þo þe irene herre and alto shiured þe ziaten. c 1386 CHAUCEER *Prolog.* 530 Ther nas no dore þat he ne wolde heue of harre. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. vi. (1495) 304 As the sharp corner of a dore meeth in the herre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/2 An Harre of a dore, *cardo*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* II. ix. [viii.] 72 Furth of har the stappilis hes he bet. 1611 COTGR., *Chardonnereau*, the harre of a dore; the peece, band, or plate, that runnes along on the hidge-side of some dore. 1893 HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Har*, the upright pieces of a gate known as the back har and the fore har.

fig. c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 7 Seo hior ðe eall god on hwearfab. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 472 Cardenals ben an herre to þe fendis hous.

2 *fig.* A cardinal point; an important matter.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 84 Æfter þam feowor heorren heofenes and eorðan. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* viii. 26 Erthe, and floodis, and the herris of the world. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 143, I hope we gete some harre hastily at hande.

3. *Out of harre*: out of joint, out of order.

a 1377 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 318 Wer never dogges there Hurlid out of herre. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 139 Wherof this world stant out of herre. c 1440 CAPRAVE *Life St. Kath.* II. 891 More out of herre, þan is a foolþe þat can not se be-fore. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 195 Alle is out of har, and that shalle he yrk. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 921 All is out of harre.

Harreise, harres, *obs.* ff. HARAS, a stud.

Harriage, harraige, var. AVERAGE *sb.* 1.

a 1712 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. BROWN *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) IV. 358 (Jan.) The services .. of harriage and carriage. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.*, *Periths*. XV. 605 Harriage.

Harriar, *obs.* var. of HALYARD.

Harrico(t), *obs.* forms of HARRICOT.

Harridan (hæ'ridæn). Also 8 *harradan*, 8-9 *haridan*. [Generally supposed to be an alteration of F. *haridelle* an old jade of a horse (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); also, a gaunt ill-favoured woman (Littre); but connecting forms are not known.] A haggard old woman; a vixen; 'a decayed strumpet' (J.); usually a term of vituperation.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Harridan*, one that is half Whore, half Bawd. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Officer v.* vi, D'y'e hear, d'y'e hear, you plaguy harridan, how those bullets whistle! 1727 POPE *Macer* 24 And in four months a batter'd harridan. a 1745 SWIFT *Misc. Poems* (1807) 57 The nymphs with whom you first began, Are each become a harridan. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 426 This identical hussy was a tutelar spirit in one house, and a haridan in the other. 1865 *Public Opinion* 31 Dec. 714/1 The harpy and harridan of the establishment was punished. *attrib.* 1820 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) III. 102 The old harridan landlady.

fig. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. 299, I heartily consign that old harridan Etiquette, with all her trumpery, to [etc.] Hence †**Harridanical** a. *nonce-ud.* *Obs.*

1725 Mrs. PENDARVES in Mrs. Delany's *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 118 Her old harridanical mother-in-law has stripped her house in town of all its furniture.

Harrier¹ (hæ'ri:z). [f. HARRY *v.* (which see for the phonology) + -ER¹. See also HARROWER 2.]

1. One who harries, ravages, or lays waste.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 121 Reiuers, Raikers, Herriers of the ground. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. lxxviii. 135 Robbers and harriers of our fields. 1868 LOWELL *Pictures fr. Appledore* II. 54 She hides her mountains and her sea from the harriers of scenery.

2. (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Harre*, the voice of a harrier or driuer of beasts, *Eia*. 1598 FLORIO, *Vatigaro*, a harrier, a driuer, a driuer of cattell.

3. (Also †*harrower*.) A name for falcons of the genus *Circus*, and their allies: cf. HEN-HARRIER, MARSH-HARRIER.

1566 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 4 a/2 A haroer, *rubetarius*. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Rubetarius*, a kinde of haukes called an henne harroer. 1611 COTGR., *Bondrée*, a kind of short winged Eagle .. some call her a Harrower. 1691 RAY *Collect. Words* Pref. (E. D. S.) 3 Called a *hen-harrier* from chasing, preying upon, and destroying of poultry. 1833 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 99 The harriers are .. very indefatigable in their hunting, and highly destructive of the feathered tribes, and also of rabbits.

4. Comb. (from sense 3): **Harrier eagle**, *Circæus gallicus*; **Harrier-hawk**, a hawk of the American genus *Micrastur*.

1883 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* III. 270 They retain the facial

ruff of the Harriers, and hence the name of Harrier-Hawk. *Ibid.* 284 The Common Harrier Eagle (*Circæus gallicus*) .. found all over Southern and Central Europe.

Harrier² (hæ'ri:z). Also 6 *haryer*, 7-8 *harier*. [app. f. HARE *sb.* + -IER; but perh. orig. the same word as HARRIER¹, associated with and referred to *hare*: cf. 2nd *quot.* 1576.]

1. A kind of hound, resembling the fox-hound, but smaller, used for hunting the hare.

1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 127 b. There bee harryers or buckehoundes. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 165 A hounde whiche is a perfect good haryer. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Cains' Dogs* in Arb. Garner III. 233 That kind of dog whom Nature hath endued with the virtue of smelling, and draweth into his nostrils the air of the scent of the beast pursued and followed .. we call *Lenerarius*, Harriers. BLOUNT *Asc. Tenures* 30 A Kenel of little Hounds called *Harriers*. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6194/6 A Pack of Harriers. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 217 Harriers in general are much slower in the pursuit than fox-hounds.

2. In *pl.* A pack of such hounds; including the persons, huntsmen and others, following the chase. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xx, The harriers had met at Willowby Clump. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* x, The harriers met at Trevena.

2. A member of a 'hare-and-hounds' team.

1891 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/6 The first prize for the best costumed 'harrier' was awarded to Mr. E. J. Bagot. 1893 *Birkenhead News* 9 Dec. 7/3 A little diversion was caused through one of the Rock Ferry Harriers falling into a ditch in attempting to leap over it.

Harring: see HARR *v.*

†**Harrington**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* A brass farthing token, coined by John, Lord Harrington, under a patent granted him by James I in 1613.

[Now (1613) my lord Harrington obtained a Patent from the King for the making of Brasse Farthings, a thing that brought with it some contempt though lawful.] Spark *1st 14 Years Jas.* I (1651) i. xxix. 56.]

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* II. i. 83, I will not bate a Harrington o' the summe. 1632 — *Magn. Lady* iv. iii. a 1639 WOTTON *Lett.* 12 Aug. in *Rel. Wott.* (1672) 558, I have lost four or five friends, and not gotten the value of one Harrington.

Harringtonite. *Min.* [f. proper name *Harrington* + -ITE.] A variety of Mesolite.

1834 *Edinb. New Philos. Mag.* XVII. 186 (Dana). 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 218 Harringtonite forms veins or layers in the .. greenstone of Portrush. 1868 *Dana Min.* § 381 The variety named Harringtonite by Thomson.

Harrisback. [Named after Sir W. C. Harris, by whom it was discovered in 1837: see *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1838 p. 2.] The Sable Antelope of South Africa, *Hippotragus niger*.

1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 187, I saw this morning three beautiful harrisbacks. 1876 MISS FREWER tr. *J. Verne's 3 Englishm. & 3 Russians* ix. 71 They brought down a couple of harrisbacks. 1894 LIXDEKKER *Royal Nat. Hist.* II. 287.

Harrish, *obs.* form of HARSH.

Harrisite (hæ'risit). *Min.* [f. proper name *Harris* + -ITE.] A variety of copper-glance, with cubic cleavage.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 14 *Harrisite*, a variety of cuprous sulphide, Cu₂S, occurring in the Canton mine, Georgia. 1868 DANA *Min.* § 61 *Harrisite* .. is chalcocite with the cleavage of galena.

†**Harro**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* (See *quots.*)

1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 13 The swift fleeting of the Deer afore .. the houndes harroing after, az they had bin a number of skippis too the spoyle of a karuelli. 1825 JAMIESON, *To Harro, Hirro*, v.n. and a, to huzza, to halloo.

Harroer, *obs.* f. HARRIER¹, HARROWER.

†**Harrohen**. *Obs. rare*¹. [f. HARROW *v.* 2 + HEN; cf. HARRIER¹ 3.] The Hen-harrier.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulx*, 55 The harrohen or capped kyte.

Harrold, *harroldte*, *obs.* ff. HERALD.

Harrovian (hæ'rōvî:z), a. and sb. [f. mod. L. *Harrōvî* a Harrow + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Harrow school. B. *sb.* One educated at Harrow.

1864 R. CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* II. 177 The Harrow Shootings were abolished in 1771 .. The Harrovians deeply regretted the ending of their old amusement. 1885 *Athenæum* 28 Mar. 402/1 Many eyes besides those of Harrovians must recently have turned with interest .. to the great school upon the hill.

Harrow (hæ'rōv), *sb.* 1. *Forms*: 4 *haru*, *harou*, *harewe*, 4-5 *harwe*, 5-6 *harow(e)*, 7 *harrowe*, 5- *harrow*. [ME. *harwe*, answering to an OE. **hearwe* or **hearge*: app. related to M.L.G. (MDu.) *harke*, Du. *hark* rake, also ON. *herft*, *hervi* (Sw. *harf*, *härff*, Da. *harv*) harrow; but the form-relations are obscure, and the ulterior origin uncertain.]

1. A heavy frame of timber (or iron) set with iron teeth or tines, which is dragged over ploughed land to break clods, pulverize and stir the soil, root up weeds, or cover in the seed. Sometimes made in two halves, and then locally called the *harrows*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12388 For plough and haru [v.r. *harwe*, *harou*] cuth he dight. a 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 1365 (Mätz.) Ought .. þat scholde to harewe opur to plouz, He coupe it wurchen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 268 Þise foure .. harwed in an handwile all holy scripture, Wyth two warwes þat þei hadde .. Id est, vetus testamentum & nouum. (1393 C. xxii. 272 *eythes*.) a 1400-50 Alexander 1063 A harrow foreheld ouer with tynde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/2

Harowe [n.r. harwe], *erpic.* 1573 TUSSEH *Hush.* xvii. (1878) 37 A barlie rake toothed, with yron and steele, like pair of harrowes. 1577 B. GooGE *Heriback's Hush.* i. (1886) 23 b. The Harrowe, is an instrument crosse lettused, to breake the Cloddes withall, and to cover the seedes. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 626 The harrow is employed after the plough... to produce a more complete pulverization of the soil. 1897 N. & Q. 8th Ser. XI. 432/2 She was an adept at the management of cart and harrows. *fig.* 1824-46 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* II. 382 Under the harrow of affliction.

b. With various defining words, as *Berwickshire harrow*. † *back harrow*; revolving harrow, a harrow of which the teeth are fixed on radiating arms, so as to revolve horizontally. Also *brake* (or *break*) harrow (*Brakesb. 3* 4), *BUSH HARROW*, *chain-harrow* (*CHAIN sb. 19*), etc.

1616 SURL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 541 Breake the clods... and then with your back-harrowes runne over them againe. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scoll.* (1808) V. 420 Break-harrowes and rollers are almost as yet confined to a few proprietors. 1826 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1831) 414 The Berwickshire harrow is the most perfect implement of the kind in general use.

c. Phrases and locutions.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 280 Cristene men may seye, as be poete seip in prouerbe—be frogge seide to be harwe, cursid be so many lordis. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 15 It is an olde sayinge, The oxe is neuer wo, tyll he to the harrowe goo. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Rationale of Evidence* (1827) I. 385 note, Kept like toads under a harrow. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xii. vii. Placed, and held, under the harrow. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvii, 'Ower mony maisters, as the paddock said to the harrow, when every tooth gae her a tig.' 1825 JAMIESON s.v., *To rin awn* with the harrow, applied to those who do not reason fairly; especially, when they go on... disregarding any thing that has already been said in reply. 1827 SCOTT *Fruit.* (1800) II. 94 If I die in the harrows, as is very likely, I shall die with honour. 1839 *Spectator* 12 Oct., The Armenians and Cretans are already under the harrow.

2. *transf.* A similar contrivance used for other purposes: see *quots.*, and cf. *HEARSE*.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. 48 b. They have imagined caltrappes, harrowes and other new trickes to defende the force of the horsmen. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xx. 3 Hee brought out the people... and cut them with sawes, and with harrows of yron, and with axes. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. (R.), That David made the people of the Ammonites to pass under saws and harrows of iron is not safely imitable by Christian souldiers.

† b. A kind of sledge: also *harrow-sled*. *Obs.*

151. *Town. Tottenham* 203 in Hazl. *Ritson's Songs* (1877) 81 Sum brought gret harows Their husbundes for to hom fech. 1552 HULOET, *Harrowe sled, traha.*

c. In Fortification: see *quot.*

1788 Chambers' *Cycl.* *Harrow*, in Fortification, is a Gate made of timber, whose dimensions are commonly six by four inches, and six inches distant from each other, well fastened to three or four cross bars, and secured with iron.

d. In Gold-mining: see *quots.*

1860 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* Gloss. 613 Harrows are fixed to the pole of a puddling machine, and being dragged round, divide and mix the auriferous clays with water. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* i. v. The wash dirt being put into this, there was an iron ring held up by chains, having blunt spikes to it, which was called a harrow.

3. A diagonal arrangement of soldiers; also of migratory fowl in the air.

1876 HOLLAND *Seventy* xii. 158 The wild geese flying over... had called to Jim... and he had looked up at the huge harrow scraping the sky. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 643 (*Temp. Edu. 111*) Let your men form a harrow on either side of the ridge. *Ibid.* 647 The four-deep harrow formation which gave strength to their array, and yet permitted every man to draw his arrow freely without harm to those in front.

4. [From the verb.] The act of harrowing.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 13 Scarcely the wave foamed white to the reckless harrow of oarsmen.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *harrow-beam*, *-maker*, *-man*, *-pin*, *-tooth*; *harrow-shaped* adj.; *harrow-bull* [see *BULL sb. 5*], one of the pieces of wood which form the frame of the harrow; *harrow-cultivator*, a modification of the harrow supported on wheels; *harrow-spindle*, one of the 'slots' or crosspieces which are mortised through the 'bulls'; *harrow-tine* († *-tind*) = *harrow-tooth*.

1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 15 An oxe-harowe, the whiche is made of sixe smal peeces of timbre, called *harowe-bulles... in every bull are syxe sharpe peeces of yren, called harowe tyndes. 1616 SURL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 662 Harrow-bulles, Harrow-teeth. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/2 An Harow or a *harow maker, *erpicarius*. 1826 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1831) 528 The *harrow-man's attention... should be constantly directed to [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 229/2 *Harowe pynne, *chenille de herse*. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 67 *Harrow-shaped planks, set with sharp stones. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees). The smallest sort of them for *harowe-spindles. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/2 An *Harrow toothe, *pacillus*. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, Plough-graith and harrow-teeth!

Harrow, sb. 2 *dial.* = HARRE, hinge.

1528 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., *Canterb.*, Paid for... ye harrow of a gate. 1653 BARNES *Dorset Dial.*, *Harrow of a gate*, the backer upright timber of a gate by which it is hung to its post.

Harrow (hæ'rou), v. 1 Forms: see HARROW sb. 1 [f. HARROW sb. 1: cf. mod.G. *harken* to rake, Sw. *harfoa*, Da. *harve* to harrow.]

1. *trans.* To draw a harrow over; to break up, crush, or pulverize with a harrow. So *harrow over*. *Harrow in*, to cover in (seed, etc.) by harrowing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21303 þe toipier he saus efter þe sede, þe thrid it harus efter wit spede. 1377 [see HARROW sb. 1]. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 228/2 Harwyn, *erpic.* 1530 PALSGR. 579/2 He that soweth his seedes must harowe the grounde by and by, for els the byrdes wyll eate it awaye. 1611 BIBLE Job xxxix. 10 Canst thou binde the Unicorn with his band in the furrow? or will he harrow the valleys after thee? 1759 *ir. Dukamel's Hush.* i. ix. (1762) 52 Harrow over your ground, with a heavy wide-tooth'd harrow. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermis-Killer* 13 When the farmer sows his seed, before he harrows it in. 1834 *Low Agric.* (1847) 412 In a fortnight or more after planting, the whole field is to be harrowed.

fig. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 482 To plow up thy heart, and harrow thy whole man. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xv. 4 It is evill to sow reports and slanders but worse to harrow them in.

b. absolutely.

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* vi. 19 Heggen ober harwen ober swyn ober pees dryue. 1565-73 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 104 Harrowinge and sawinge upon a Sondaye. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* i. 3 They will... plough, and harrow, and sow.

c. *intr.* (for *passive*). Of land: To suffer harrowing; to turn out under the harrow.

1841 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 183 [It] [soil] never failed... to harrow down as mellow as possible.

† d. *Back-harrow, bull-harrow*: see *quots.* *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, *Harrow* come when it is in grasse, called back harrowe, *pectino, sarrio*. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II. 208 Bull harrow it, that is with harrows without teeth.

† 2. *transf.* To cut through as a harrow; to 'plough' (the sea, etc.). *Obs.*

1823 STANVHURST *Ensis* l. (Arb.) 33 His lance staffe thee dust pot turuie doth harrow. *Ibid.* iii. 76 The sea by our mariners with the oars cleant canted is harrowed.

3. To tear, lacerate, wound (physically).

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 16 The thorns harrowing his sacred head. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 119 Th' impatient Rider... With galling Spurs harrows his mangled Sides. 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1834) 67 Harrowing his cheeks with a few scratches.

† b. To tear up. *Obs.*

1604 A. SCOLOKER *Diaphantus* (1880) 36 Ile haue reuenge, or harrow vp my will.

4. To lacerate or wound the feelings of; to vex, pain, or distress greatly. (Rarely with *up*.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 44 It harrowes me with fear and wonder. *Ibid.* i. v. 16 I could a Tale vnfold, whose lightest word Would harrow vp thy soule. c 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 305 Our thoughts are so pulled and harrowed this way and that way. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 565 Amaz'd I stood, harrow'd with grief and fear. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv. 485 Th' ambitious Wretch, whose discontented Soul Is harrow'd Day and Night. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 152 Dreadful stories, whereby the minds of good people... are harrowed up. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxviii. 337 His gentle nature was harrowed by the misery around him.

† b. To vex, disturb. *Obs.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxi. x. 177 He [Julian] harrowed the memoriall (*memorial vexavit*) of Constantine, as one that had beene a deviser of innovation.

† 5. To castrate. *Obs.*

1753 *Stewart's Trial* 139 He wants to harrow him [a horse] this spring. *Ibid.* 179 At the harrowing.

Hence *Harrowed ppl. a.*, *Harrowing vbl. sb.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 12 As moche plowynge and harowynge. 1552 HULOET, Harrowed after the maner of backe harrowynge, *pectinus*. 1785 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1891) XII. 225 After three ploughings and three harrowings, sowed millet. 1788 FALCONBRIDGE *Afr. Slave Tr.* 41 The harrowed parts of the back of the unoffending seaman. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xvi, 'I cannot leave her', thought the harrowed Tancred. 1888 *Athenæum* 11 Aug. 189/3 The inevitable harrowing of the reader's feelings.

Harrow (hæ'rou), v. 2 Forms: 1 *hergian*, 3 *herehen*, *herhen*, 3-4 *herzen*, 4 *herwen*, *herewe*, *harwe*, *harwee*, *haru*, *horu*, 4-5 *harewe*, 4-6 *harow* (e), *haro*, 6 *herow*, 6- *harrow*. [A by-form of HARRY v., OE. *hergian*, of which the pa. t. and pa. pple. *hergode*, *hergod*, and vbl. sb. *herzung* regularly became in ME. *heruede*, *herued*, *heruynge*, whence, by change of -er before cons. to -ar, and levelling, came ME. *harue*, *harowe*, *harrow*.]

trans. To harry, rob, spoil. a. Used especially in the phrase to harrow hell, said of Christ.

c 1000 [see HARROWING below]. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 10 Pu herehedest helle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26026 Of hell it harus þe hard prisun. 13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 4469 Be him, þat heruede helle. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 326 By hym that harwed þe rre hariede, haried, harowed] helle. c 1500 *How Plowman lerned Pater-Noster* 39 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 211, I byleve in Jhesu Cryste, Whiche suffred dethe and harowed hell. 1589 *Hay any Work* 39 Let him tell what our Sauioir Christ should do, if he did not harrow Hell. 1624 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 218 This was before Christ harrowed Hell. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 374 Christ spoiled, or (as they were wont to speake) harrowed Hell. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 168 Christ hath harrowed hell.

b. In the general sense of HARRY v.

1606 J. CLAPHAM *Hist. Ch. Brit.* i. iii. xvi. 142 These Picts... did oft-times harrow the borders. 1643 PRYNN *Sov. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 112 The County of Gloucester, (which they have pitifully harrowed and spoiled). 1762 SIR W. JONES *Speech Reform.* *Parl. Wks.* 1799 VI. 719 They raked and harrowed the people. 1814 *Scott. Ld. of Isles* v. xv, Long harrow'd by oppressor's hand.

Hence *Harrowed ppl. a.*; *Harrowing* (OE. *herzung*) *vbl. sb.*, spoiling (of hell), also in general sense, plundering, sacking (of a country).

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* i. 228 Hell oncnou Crist, ðaða heo forlet hyre hæftlings ut, þurh ðæs Hælendes herunge. a 1450 *Chester Pl.* xvii. (Harl. MS. 2013) See that you doe well, In pagente sett out the harrowinge of helle. 1586

WARNER *Alb. Eng.* i. vi, And then in harrowed Hell (Pyrrhous buried) he nor she, nor Theseus longer dwell. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 184 The harrowing and desolating of the Countrey. 1654 COKAINE *Diana* iii. 234 He came to the harrowing of our Island. 1859 WEDGWOOD *Dict. Eng. Etymol.* s.v. *Harry*, The harrowing of hell was the triumphant expedition of Christ after his crucifixion, when he brought away the souls of the righteous who had been held captive in hell since the beginning of the world.

† **Harrow, haro** (hæ'rou), *int. Obs.* Forms: 4 *harou*, -ow, -awe, 4-6 *harowe*, *harowe*, 4-7 *harrow* (5 a rowe), 5-7 *harro*, 6 *harrok*, *haroll*, 5- *haro*. [a. OF. *haro*, *harou*, *hareu*, *harol*, *harau*, *hero*, of obscure origin. The popular notion, found already in 14th c., that the expression was *ha Rou*!, a call upon Rou, Raoul, or Rollo, duke of Normandy, is not consistent with the OF. forms of the word.]

1. A cry of distress or alarm; a call for succour. To cry harrow (on any one): to denounce (a person's) doings. *Obs.* since c 1600. (Modern instances are either after ME., or from mod.F.)

13.. *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 480 Sche... gradde 'Harow!' with gret rage. 1340 *Ayent.* 31 Huanne þe man... nele arere þe heued to gode be 203e ne grede harou be swifte. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 100 lat be Nicholas or I wol crie, out, harrow, and alas. — *Reeve's T.* 152 John... gan to crie harrow and weylaway Oure hors is lorn. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. vii. (1850) 6 Lete us cryen a rowe and oute upon them all! c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 307 Oute, haro, out, out! I harkny to this horne. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 66, I crye out harowe on them that so falsely haue belyed me. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. x. 126 Thai rent thair hair, with harrow, and allait. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxxviii. [cxxxix.] 574 Out, harowe, what myschife is this. 1530 PALSGR. 501/2 My mother was afayde there had ben theves in her house, and she kryed out haroll alarome. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. viii. 46 Harrow and well away! After so wicked dedde why liv'st thou lenger day! a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iii. i. in Hazl. *Dodley* XII. 253 Harrow, alas! I swelt here as I go. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* II. iv. 133 You may cry Haro upon me for a Cynic. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 208 Harowe! I cry on that vile crew.]

|| 2. In Law of Normandy and Channel Isles, in form *haro*!; see *quots.*

1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* § 43 (1822) 100 *Clameur de Haro*, is thus practised. When any man finds another entering upon his possessions... crying out three times *haro*, he in the king's name discharges any workmen... from proceeding or any person from employing them or others... afterwards he commences his action in the court. If he neglect so to do, then the person against whom the *haro* was cried, may... bring his action against him who cried *haro*. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. xxiii. (ed. 2) 539 Encroachments on property are sometimes met by a very peculiar exclamatory appeal, called 'Ha! Ro!' repeated thrice. It is considered to be the remains of an old appeal to Rollo, Duke of Normandy, and is followed by action.

3. as sb. The calling of harrow!; outcry.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxl. 84 Panne gete we some harrowe full hastily at hande. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* (1858) I. 124 Their was no thing bot hartok, how and cry.

Harrower 1 (hæ'rouə), [f. HARROW v. 1]

1. One who harrows land.

c 1440 *Nom.* in Wr. Wülcker 687/16 *Hic harpicator*, a harrower. 1552-71 HULOET, Harrower, when it is backe harrowed, or weeder, *sarritor*. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 140 Harrowers have usually 3d., or 3d. two quarters a day. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 243/2 Good Plowman, Sower, Harrower, and Carter.

† 2. [f. HARROW sb. 1] A harrow-maker. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/2 An Harow or a harow-maker (A. a Harower), *erpicarius*.

3. One who harrows (the soul, feelings).

1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 283 Harrowers of the soul and slow consumers of the body. 1889 WHITBY *Awaken. Mary Fenwick* III. ii. 58 A glorifier of maudlin sentimentality, a harrower of feelings.

Harrower 2, *Obs.* or arch. Also 5 *harwere*, 6 *harroer*. [f. HARROW v. 2]

1. A spoiler: a by-form of HARRIER 1. *Harrower of hell*, an appellation of Christ.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 160 We xulle telle... How harwere of helle Was born this nyght.

2. A bird of prey; = HARRIER 1 3, q.v.

Harrowing, *vbl. sb.*: see HARROW v. 1 and 2.

Harrowing (hæ'rouɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. HARROW v. 1]

That harrows or lacerates the feelings; acutely distressing or painful.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iv. vi, My soul with harrowing anguish torn. 1884 COLERIDGE in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 279 Other details yet more harrowing... were presented to the jury.

Hence *Harrowingly adv.*, *Harrowingness*.

1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 179 Scarcely any single figure so divinely yet harrowingly expressive. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 19 The prayer for annihilation is more harrowingly terrific. 1883 *Academy* 29 Dec. 426 The... tragic and sordid harrowingness [of life].

† **Harry**, sb. 1 *Obs.* [f. HARRY v.] The act of harrying; devastation, molestation, vexation.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 157 Ne þorh non ober harie to do him reise his schelde.

Harry (hæ'ri), sb. 2 Also 4-7 *Herry*. [ME. *Harry*, from *Henry* by assimilation of *nr* to *rr*; *er* subseq. becoming *ar*, as in HARRY v.] A familiar equivalent of the Christian name Henry (whence also the feminine name *Harriet*, originally

= Henriette); used also in transferred applications, and as part of many appellatives.

1. The proper name.

c 1286 CHAUCER *Cook's Prolog.* 34 And then-for Herry Bailly by thy feith Be thou nat[er] wrooth. 1519 *Interlude 4. Item.* in Hazl. *Doddsley* I. 30 The most wise prince the seventh Herry. 1648 MILTON *Sonnet to Lucretia*, Harry, whose tuneful and well-measured song [etc.].

2. As a generic name for: a. A country fellow (? obs.). b. A young Englishman of a low-class type: cf. 'ARRY.

1796 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Harry, a country fellow. 1848 *Craven Dial.*, Harry, a country man, a rude boor. 1874 *All Year Round* XII. 617 We have all been introduced to Harry at home. We do not style him 'Arry, as some offensively and in the worst taste do.

3. pl. *Harrys* or *King Harrys*: playing cards of the second quality.

1842 *Bradshaw's Yearl.* 16 Apr. (in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 1867, 63) The best cards are called Moguls, the others Harrys and Highlanders. 1866 in *Stationer & Fancy Trades Register* 1 Sept. (Ibid.). The different qualities of cards are distinguished as Moguls, Harrys, Highlanders, and Merry Andrews. 1867 *Fay Playing-Card terms* (Ibid. 64) Harrys, so called from the device on the wrappers.

II. With qualification, Old, Lord, Blind.

4. Old Harry: A familiar name for the Devil: see also OLD and NICK. To play Old Harry with: to play the devil or the mischief with; to work mischief upon; to ruin.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antig.* (1870) III. 54 In the north of England Old Harry is also one of the popular names of the devil. 1796 in GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*. 1844 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. viii. There is none but Ould Harry, as I know of, that can match ye. 1837 MARRIAT *Dog-fend* xlvii. They've played Old Harry with the rigging. 1842 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg., Merch. Venice* Moral, Pitch Greek to old Harry, and stick to Conundrums! 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* II. ix. These evening damps and chills play Old Harry with one's bronchial tubes.

5. (See quotes.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Old Harry, a Composition used by Vintners, when they bedevil their Wines. 1796 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Old Harry, a composition used by vintners to adulterate their wines.

6. By the Lord Harry: a form of swearing; of doubtful origin.

1687 CONGREVE *Old Back* II. i. By the Lord Harry he says true. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabais* IV. xx. (1737) 87 Sound, Friend, in the Lord Harry's Name. 1821 BYRON *Epigr. Braviers' Addr. Caroline*, By the Lord Harry! They'll find... much more. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* xv. Then, by the Lord Harry... if the Devil wins this time, you shall be the prize show of the mad-house!

7. Blind Harry: see BLIND a. 16.

III. Combinations.

8. In apposition: Harry-banning, a local name of the three-spined stickleback. Harry-bird, the Greater Shearwater (*Puffinus major*). Harry Denchman, Harry Dutchman, local names of the hooded or Danish crow. † Harry-lion, 'a horse-godmother' (Halliwell). Harry-long-legs, the crane-fly or daddy-long-legs. † Harry-ruffian, a swaggerer.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 235 Stickle-backs, Hackles: or Harry bannings, are naught and unwholesome. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer & v. Pembrokeshire*, The puffin and the Harry-bird breed in holes, and commonly in those of the rabbits. 181. W. G. WATERS *Words not in Forby in Norf. Arch.* VIII. 167 Harry Denchman, the Danish crow. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 86 Hooded crow (*Corvus cornix*). † Harry Dutchmen. 1607 *Christmas Prince* (1816) 33 Good-wive Spiggot... her self stalked in the midst like a great Harry-Lion (as it pleased the audience to term it). 1676 COTTON *Angler* II. 38 We have also this month a Harry-long-legs. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 14 Sept. A Harry Longlegs... after much trial to catch, eluded me. 1831 S. JUDG *Margaret* II. i. (1871) 160 She has caught a Harry-long-legs and holds it by one of its shanks. 1609-10 CORBET *Elegie on Ravis* Poems (1807) 5 When I past Paules, and travell'd in that walke Where all oure Brittain-sinners sweare and talk; Ould Harry-ruffians, bankrupts, southsayers.

9. attrib. Harry groat, a groat coined by Henry VIII; the old Harry groat, is that which bears the king's head with a long face and long hair. Harry noble, a gold coin of Henry VI. Harry racket, a name of Blindman's buff. Harry sovereign, a sovereign of Henry VII or Henry VIII.

1633 MARMION *Antiquary* II. in Hazl. *Doddsley* XIII. 456 A piece of antiquity; sir, 'tis English coin; and if you will needs know, 'tis an old Harry groat. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Vind. Naked Truth* II. 26 In Henry the Eighth's time, (when a Harry-groat was the chiefest Silver-Coyne). 1456 *Sc. Acts* 3as. II. c. 7 Mone of yper cuntreis... sik as the 'henry Ingless noble. 1488 *Ld. High Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 80 Item, in Hari nobilis and salutis fourti and anc. 1497 *Ibid.* 345 Item, to Hannis, gunnar... a quartar of one darj nobill. 1611 COTGR. *Capitoul*, a play... not much unlike our Harry-racket, or Hidan-blind. *Ibid.* *Cline-mucette*, the game called Hodman-blind; Harrie-racket; or, are you all hid. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Saigy. Ess.* 371 She hath old Harry sovereigns... to give away on her death bed.

Harry (hæ'ri), v. Forms: 1 herzian, 2-4 herzian, 3 herzejen, herzjen, herien, 3-4 herzen, 4 herijen, harre, hare, hari, 4-7 hery(e, 5 heryzen, 4-6 hary(e, 6-9 Sc. herry, 7 harrie, 6-harry. See also HARROW v. 2 [OE. *herzian*, *herian*, = OLG. *herron*, MLG., MDu. *heren*, *hergen* Vol. V.

(*heregen*, *herien*), OHG. *harjōn*, *herjōn*, *herron*, MHG. *heren*, *herjen*, *herzen*, *hergen*, ON. *herja*, Da. *hærga*: -Otent. type **harjōjan*, f. **harjo*-host, army, HERE sb. It is notable that in this word the OE. *g* from *j*, though originally palatal (cf. pple. *heriende* in Ælfred's *Orosius*), passed over into the guttural spirant, giving *w* in ME. This prob. took place first before the back vowels, in pa. t. *herzode*, pa. pple. *herzod*, vbl. sb. *herzung*, whence, by extension, the ME. present, *herwe*, *herwe*, *harwe*, HARROW v. 2, beside the normal *herze*, *herye*, *herry*, *harry*. In ME. the native word may have run together with OF. *harier*, *herier*, *herrier*, in same sense.]

1. intr. To make predatory raids or incursions; to commit ravages.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 10 Pa Cwenas herziad hwilum on ða Norðmen. *Ibid.* II. § 1 He was heriende & feohtende fiftig wintra. a 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 794 (Earle) 59 Pa hæðenan on Norðhymbrum hergodon. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1014 (Earle) 151 Hi... sceoldan... ealle atgædere faran and herzian. c 1205 LAY. 14000 Puri bi lond heo ærned, and herziad, and berneð. c 1565 LINDSAY (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 6 They passed through the country and herried and slew wherever they came. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 86 Harrie and make havock of all. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* II. iii. Harrying for victuals. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. 1, The Prussians were harrying and ravaging about Metz. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) I. v. 312 The Danes spread themselves over the country, harrying.

2. trans. To overrun (a place or territory) with an army; to ravage by war or invasion; to lay waste, sack, pillage, spoil.

c 1205 LAY. 1640 He... heriede þat lond. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 280 The scottis men all cockdail Fra end till end thair heryt haill. c 1460 Batt. *Otterbourne* 14 in *Perry's Rel.*, And boldly brente Northomberlonde, And haried many a towyn. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 209 How the country hath been ouer runne, spoiled and heried. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* III. xliii. (1591) 143 Italie he harried as a conquered country. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. II.* Wks. (1711) 31 The earl of Huntly burnt and herried all the lands of the earl of Murray. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1847) 500/2 The Saxons with perpetual landings and invasions harried the South coast of Britain. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 73 One band... harried the county of Wicklow. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. § 1. 6 Pirate-boats were harrying the western coast of the island. † b. spec. To despoil hell; as said of Jesus Christ after his death; = HARROW v. 2 a. Obs.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 For to be time cam þat he heriede helle. a 1240 *Lofting in Cott. Hom.* 205 [He] burh his hell passion wep þene deuol adun and heriede helle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1446 Til þat our laured harid [v.r. heried] hell. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 3032 This helle entered Jhesu... And of alle saviens there inne he heriede it.

c. To rob (birds' nests). The current word in mod.Sc.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xxxii, I was informed, that some parichoners... did herit craw nestes. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* vii. Mony a kittiwake's and lungie's nest he I harried up among thae very black rocks. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 75, I had come over to harry gleds' nests.

3. To harass (persons) by hostile attacks, forced exactions, or rapacity; to despoil.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29340 Paa þat pauer men ouer-lais, and herijs [v.r. robes] þam. 13. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1179 He heried vp al Israel. 1500 20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 34 Sum is put out of his possession; Sum herreit, and on creddens dynis. 1635 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 148 It is His honour His servants should not be herried and undone in His service. 1786 BURNS *Addr. Beelzebub* 37 While they're only point'd and herriet. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii. Harried and undone 1-body and gudes!

b. To drive forth stripped of house or goods. Sc. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 135 Sic vane hope... hes gart many of vs be hareyt furth of house and herberye. 1558 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 49 Quhasa... hurtis ony utha man and hareis him out of house and harbarie. 1603 JAS. I. *S. Hampton Crt. Confer.* in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* x. i. 1 I will make them conform themselves; or else I will harry them out of the land, or else do worse. 1755 JOHNSON s.v. In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress... as—'he harried me out of house and home'; that is, he robbed me of my goods and turned me out of doors.

4. To worry, goad, torment, harass; to maltreat, ill-use, persecute; to worry mentally.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4484 And othir harlotry 3e hant þat heris þe goste. 1530 PALSGR. 579/2 Why do you harie the poore felowe on this facyon? 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* 214 He was haunted and harried with the horrible apparitions and spectres of Furies. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 8 Being wearied with harrying those poor bodies in such fashion, they cast them all battered to pieces into the Sea. 1764 JOHNSON *Lett. to Dr. Taylor* 22 May. That your mind should be harried it is no wonder. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 358 Thour tool, set on to plague... and harry me.

† 5. To ravish, violate. Obs.

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XII. vii. Thus in his sight to have his mistress haried. 1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* I. iv. Wks. 1878 II. 36 He harried her among a throng of Panders.

6. To plunder, carry off in a marauding raid (cattle, etc.). Now Sc.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* III. (1599) 115 The cattell being harried by the one and the other. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. ii. 352 They... harrie and drive away prizes both of men and cattell. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xix. Harried the wives of Herringlaw's goods. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* VI. viii. (1849) 288 Herrying the webs and yarn of the country wives.

7. To drag. Obs. or dial.

13. E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 178 Sembled þay were, Herzed out of vche hyrne. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4305 (Harl. MS. 6923. ff. 62), And deuylles sall harre hym up eue[n] in the ayre. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T. P.* 97. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* xxiv. (1884) 53 Than anon þe holy mayde was haried forth to tument. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/2 Harryn, or drawyn, *trahicio*. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* VII. 429 Then the corps... were haried to Thamys syde, where... there in the rubbushe & sande... they buried or conueyed these iiii. bodies. 1530 PALSGR. 579/2 He harryeth hym aboute as if he were a traytour. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. iii. § 4. 73 Like wild horses drawing a coach... harrying and herling their Maister at their pleasure. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), Harrie, pull violently. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 17 Harrieng the virgin thence. 1845 EMILY BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* xxxiv. 280 'Th' devil's harried off his soul', he cried.

† Harry, int. Obs. Also 5 harrer, 6-7 aree. A call to a horse; = HAIR.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 221/2 Haybt, harry. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 9 Harrer, Morelle, iofurthe, hyte, And let the ploghe stand. 1599 MINSHU *Sp. Dict.*, Harro (Sp.), a voice of carters to their horses, saying, aree, gee, haight, etc.

† Harry-carry. Obs. (See quotes, and cf. HURRY-CURRY).

1493-4 *Ordinance in Yarmouth Bk. Entries* (Norf. Archæol. (1855) IV. 262) Now of late divers of the same inhabitants have devised carts, called Harry Carries, and the owners of the same being called Harry Carmen, set... boys and girls to go with the said carts... Every harry carry man, keeping a harry carry to get money by the same, shall keep to go with the same one hable man. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* II. xix. 37 These narrow rows [at Yarmouth] created a necessity for a special low, long narrow vehicle, first introduced in Henry the Seventh's time, and hence popularly known as 'Harry-carries'.

Harrying (hæ'rijn), vbl. sb. Forms: see the vb. [OE. *herzung*, f. *herzian* to HARRY; see -ING I.] Warlike incursion; devastation, laying waste; ravaging, plundering, raiding.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* I. ix. [ix.] (1890) 42 Seo herzung was burh Alaricum Gotena cnyning geworden. c 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 994 (Earle) 132 note, Hi... worhton þæt mæste yfel... on bermette and herunge and on man slyhtum. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 90 in O. E. *Misc.* 108 To werie þat lond wip hunger and wip heringe. 1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 194 The hereing of Bothuile Mure. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Eng.* Ser. I. viii. 216 The coasts of Britain... desolated by their harryings.

Harry-net. Obs. or dial. The same as HARRY-WATER net: see below.

1805 *Leslie of Powis* 79 (Jam.) He does not know what a harry-net is. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Harry-net, a net with such small meshes, and so formed, as to take even the young and small fish.

† Harry-Soph. Obs. [Shortened from *Henry-Sophister*, latinized *Sophista Henricianus*, as given by Fuller: see quot. 1661. (By an academic joke referred to Gr. *ἐπιστοφ* very wise.)] A class of students in the University of Cambridge: see quotes.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) 151 *An Henry-Sophister*. So are they called, who after four years standing in the University, stay themselves from commencing Bachelors of Arts, to render them... more capable of preferment. Several reasons are assigned of their name... The truth is this, in the reign of King Henry the eighth, after the destruction of Monasteries, learning was at a loss, and the University... stood at a gaze what would become of her. Hereupon many Students staid themselves, two, three, some four years, as who would see, how their degrees, (before they took them) should be rewarded and maintained. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 20 (Farmer) A Harry, or errant Soph... is one who, having kept all the terms, by statute required previous to his law-act, is *hoc ipso facto* entitled to wear the same garment, and, thenceforth, ranks as bachelor, by courtesy. 1852 *Cambridge Univ. Cal.* 38 A student who has declared for Law or Physic, may put on a full-sleeved gown, when those of the same year, who go out at the regular time, have taken their degree of Bachelor of Arts. He is then styled a Harry-Soph (*ἐπιστοφ*).

† Harry-water, a. and sb. Also 6 herrie-water. [f. HARRY v. + WATER.]

1. adj. That harries or despoils the water. As sb., short for harry-water net, a kind of net with meshes so small as to catch very small fish.

1579 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI. c. 89 That destroys the Smoltes and frye of Salmound... be Polkes, Creilles, Trammel-nets, and Herrie-waters.

2. trans. and fig. Cf. drag-net.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 4761 Their herywater they spred in all countries. 1620 A. SYMSON *Christ's Test.* Unf. E viij (Jam.), [The doctrine of Purgatory] is ane herrie-water-net, and hath ouer-spread the whole waters. 1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 488 (Jam.) Alexander had fished the whole world with his herrie-water-net.

Harse, -er, obs. ff. HARSH, HAWSE, HAWSEK.

Harsegay, var. of ARCHEGAY, Obs.

1876 in VOYLE *Milit. Dict.*

† Harsell, v. Obs. rare. [a. F. *harceler*, in 15th c. *harceller*, for *herceler*, f. OF. *herser* to harrow.] trans. To aggravate, exacerbate.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 614 He... in stead of appeasing, doth harrell and wring them.

Harsh (hā'f), a. Forms: 3-6 harsk, 4 arsk, 5 harske, hars, 6 harse, harshe, har(r)ysh(e, 6-7 harrish, 6-harsh. [ME. *harsk*, a northern word, found from c 1300, agrees in form (but hardly in sense) with OSw. *harsk*, Sw. *härsk*, Da. *harsk* rank, rancid, rusty (as bacon), not recorded in ONorse; also in form and sense with

MLG. and mod.G. *harsh* harsh, rough. As a general Eng. word, *harsh* (*harshish*) is not found before 16th c. There is a northern by-form *HASK*.

Ultior etymology obscure: conjectured to be a deriv. in -sh, -sh, of *hard* (*hardsk*), or of the root *har-* in *harm*.

1. Disagreeably hard and rough to the touch; coarse in texture; rugged.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21343 Leon dantand *harsk* and herd. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Baptista* 278 Ine to arsk hare he wes cled. Ya 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1084 Harske as a hundefish. So was he hyde of bat hulke hally al over! 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. 2. 9 Amang buskis *harsk*. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* l. 36 A kinde of harsh haire like goates. 1606 N. BAXTER *Sidney's Ovaria* Dii, Our spoked beens blunt rude *harish* uncouth. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 516 The Pith and the Kernel. . . . as both of a harsh substance. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1756) l. 322 An old Horse's Mouth being naturally harsh and thin of Flesh upon the Roof. 1876 PAGE *Ad. Text-Bk. Geol.* iv. 85 Volcanic ash and dust feel harsh to the finger.

2. Repugnant or unpleasant to other bodily senses.

a. Unpleasantly rough to the taste; astringent.

c 1400 *Promp. Part.* 228/2 *Harske*, or *haske*, as sundry frutys (P. hars, or *harske*). 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* ii. vii. (1541) 20b, [Grapes] which are in taste bytter or *harrys*. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* Ded. (1580) Aij b, This fruite. . . . maie perhaps in the first tastynge, seeme somewhat rough and *harsh* in the mouth. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 40 Such Astringe is found in Things of an *Harshish* Tast. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 3, I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 139 The water. . . . is so harsh that it cannot be drunk. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 258 Black Oxide of Mercury. . . . of a harsh taste.

b. Disagreeably rough to the ear; jarring, discordant.

1530 [implied in *HARSHNESS*]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 49 He was *harshish* of voyce, but yet eloquent. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xxvii. § 2 Certain harsh and vnpleasant discords. 1630 MILTON *At a Solemn Music* 20 And with harsh din Broke the fair musicke. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 65 The Men have a harsh Language, and speak rattling in the Throat. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 217 Loud and harsh as the scream of the peacock. 1892 W. MINRO in *Bookman* Nov. 56/2 They are the only harsh notes in a volume of delightful verse.

c. Of rough aspect; unpleasant or inharmonious to the eye; forbidding.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 200 His face tanned, and all his lineaments. . . . harsh and blackened by the sun. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 141 The red glare of the fires upon these wild groups and harsh faces. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* I. 177 The energy and harsh proportions, sometimes reaching the height of caricature. . . . in the bronze and terra-cotta figures. 1894 WILSON *Cycl. Photogr.* 179 A picture without half tones is harsh.

d. Disagreeable or forbidding in general physical effect; attended with discomfort; rough, rude.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 422 The Kirgessen. . . . Itesitli, harsh names of harsher people in those most harsh and horrid deserts. 1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achit.* To Rdr., The physician. . . . prescribes harsh remedies to an inveterate disease. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* II. The harsh and boisterous state of the weather. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 211 A cache of meat deposited. . . . in this harsh wilderness.

3. Repugnant or roughly offensive to the feelings; severe, rigorous, cruel, rude, rough, unfeeling.

a. Of actions, systems, etc.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* 503 (R.) His speech was not harsh nor churlish, but very mild and pleasant, as appeareth by the letters he wrote. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 289 It can never be, They will digest this harsh indignitie. 1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharomida* i. iii. (1850) 55 Whatever crime's the cause Of this harsh sentence. 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Miss A. Wortley* 21 Aug., Repent of your harsh censure. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 90 Under the harsh administration of Laud.

b. Of persons.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* 431 (N.) The verie shining force of excellent vertue, though in a very harsh subject. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 123 Not on thy soale: but on thy soule harsh Jew Thou mak'st thy knife keene. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 328 As conquerors, they have imitated the policy of the harshest of that harsh race. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 109 He is a harsh master to his servants.

4. Repugnant to the understanding or taste; grating upon the mind or aesthetic faculty; strained, forced; lackingsmoothness, unpleasing, ungraceful.

1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 12 Æsio to be vnderstood, without harsh absurdity. 1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* Pref. i Though the beginning may seeme harsh. . . . a pleasanter Discourse ensues. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 38 It sounds very harsh to say we eat and drink ideas. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* 130 No harsh transitions Nature knows. 1897 GREENFELL & HUNT *Δόγμια* 'Ἰνσοῦ iii. 10 An accusative after ἡγομένην, 'fast to the world' is very harsh.

5. Comb. a. Parasynthetic, as *harsh-featured*, *-mannered*, *-syllabled*, *-tongued*, *-voiced* adjs. b. Adverbial, as *harsh-blustering*, *-echoing*, *-grating*, *-resounding*, *-sounding* adjs. c. † *Harsh-wood*, a name for Knapweed, *Centaurea Scabiosa* (Sir J. Hill *Herb. Brit.* 1760).

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv. 155 Thy threat'ning voice, 'Harsh-echoing from the hills. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* Pref. (1874) 14 Uncouth shapes, 'Harsh-featured' . . . rude of limb. a 1743 SAVAGE *Wks.* (1775) II. 75 (Jod.) Bars 'harsh-grating. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 135 With 'harsh resounding Trumpets dreadful bray. 1595 - John iv. ii. 150 In rude 'harsh sounding rimes. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. 1. 30 'Harsh-tongued! thou ever dost suspect me. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* v. 73 Wisdom is not 'harsh-voiced.

Harsh, *v. rare*. [f. prec. adj.]

† 1. *intr.* To give a harsh sound; to creak, *Obs.*

1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* l. (Arb.) 32 Gates with the metal dooe creake in shrillated harshing. *Ibid.* ii. 63 At leingth with rounseful, from stock vntrunked, yt *harssheth*.

2. *trans.* To rub or clash roughly against.

1889 H. A. C. DUNN *Fencing* vii. 98 The defender carries tierce with a crisp tap, taking care not to harsh his blade.

Harshen (hā'sh'n), *v. rare*. [f. *HARSH* a. + -EN 6.] *trans.* To render harsh.

1844 *Mirror* III. 123/1 Sounds of harmony, harshened into discord. 1850 KINGSLEY *Arth. Locke* xxiii, A soured and harshened spirit. 1880 BERTHA THOMAS *Violin-Player* II. x. 248 In a strange harshened accent.

Harshish, *a. nonce-wid.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat harsh.

1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* ii, How to Jonah sounded harshish, Get thee up and go to Tarshish.

Harshly (hā'sh'li), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

In a harsh or disagreeably rough manner; roughly, rudely, discordantly, unpleasantly, severely, unfeelingly, etc.: see the adj.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Margaret* 437 De maydyne . . . hynt hymne harshly be he hare. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 7 'Twill sound harshly in her eares. 1599 THYNNNE *Animadu.* (1875) 32 Although yt sholde be improperlye or harshly applied. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xl. 537 Like ripe Fruit. . . . Gathered, not harshly plucked. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 503 Truths Not harshly thundered forth, or rudely pressed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 214 A harsh code harshly enforced.

Harshness (hā'sh'nēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality of being harsh; unpleasant roughness, discordance, severity, rigour, etc.: see the adj.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Agnes* 122 With harskenes he can hir assaile. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 19 For harskenes of hir carlich throt. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 15 To avoyde all maner harskenesse. . . . when many consonantes come betwene the vowels. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 86 Hartis tung. . . . hath a byndyng taste with an *harshness*. 1695 ADDISON tr. *Virg. Georg.* iv. Wks. 1721 l. 21 Luscious sweets, that. . . . Correct the harshness of the racy juice. a 1782 BLAIR *Lect.* xviii. 18 Harshness arises from unusual words; from forced inversions. . . . and too much neglect of smoothness and ease. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 289 My needful seeming harshness, pardon.

† **Harshy**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -Y.]

Of harsh quality or character.

1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 77 Theatoo skiches harshye reioyning. 1607 BARLEY-BREAKE (1877) 28 The harshie rocks are all to totters rent.

Harsk (e), *obs. forms of HARSH.*

Harslet: see HASLET.

Harst, a *Sc. form of HARVEST.*

† **Harstrang, horestrang.** *Obs. Herb.*

[*Introd.* 1562 from Du. *harstrang*, = Ger. *harnstrenge* stranguy, f. *harn* urine + *strenge* tightness, rigidity.] Hog's Fennel, *Pucedanum officinale*.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 83 b, *Pucedanum* is named. . . . in Duch Har strang, and because we haue no other name for it. . . . it may be called in English also Har strang. *Ibid.* 84 *Harstrang*. . . . will make hys hede ache and be busy that gathered it. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. cviii. 298 It is called. . . . in English also *Pucedanum*, *Horestrang*, or *Horestrange*. 1601 HOLLAND *Phy.* II. 430 If the head be annoited with Castoreum incorporat with oile of roses and *Harstrang*. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Harstrang*, or *Horestrang*.

Hart (hāt). Forms: 1 heort, heqrot, 1-4 heort, 3-6 hert, 4-6 herte, 5-6 harte, 5- hart. [ME. *hert*, OE. *heort*, *heort* = OLG. *hiort* (MDu., Du. *hert*, LG. *hart*), OHG. *hiruz*, *hirz* (MHG. *hirz*, Ger. *hirsch*, from earlier *hirsz*), ON. *hjertr* (Sw., Da. *hiort*): -OTeut. **herut*, perh. - **herwut*, **herwot*, with dental formative -t, appended to a stem cognate with L. *cervus* + perh. related to Gr. κερ- horn, as if = 'the horned'.]

1. The male of the deer, esp. of the red deer; a stag; *spec.* a male deer after its fifth year.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xliij. a. 1 Swe swe heort gewillað to waelum wetra. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxv. § 6 Nā heort ne onscundode nænne leon. c 1205 LAY. 26762 Swa hund bene heort driuēð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 376 Wo so . . . slou hert oþer hynde. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1121 (*Dido*) Ne bound for hert or wilde bor or der. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxv. 1405 134 As it fayrth in horses, camelles, and hartes. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 226 As the hart renneth to the water. 1602 and Pl. *Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 889 Your Hart is. . . . the fourth year a Stagge, the fift yeare a great Stag, the sixt yeare a Hart. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xlii. 1 As the Hart panteth after the water brookes. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 289 To find out the Harbour or Layer of a Hart. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iv. ii. See him dart O'er stock and stone like hunted hart.

† **Hart of grease**, a fat hart. *Hart of ten*, a hart with ten branches on his horns. *Hart royal*, a hart that has been chased by a royal personage.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1750 Gyrfacouns y-muwed & white stedes, & bertes of gresse y wene. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 249 Hys proud hertes of gresse Bereth no chartur of pes. c 1550 *Adam Bell* in Furniv. *Percy Folio* (1868) III. 421 Eche of them slew a hart of grece The best they could there see. 1598 MANWOOD *Laues Forest* 24 b, If the King or Queene doe hunt or chase him, and he escape away alie, then. . . . he is called a Hart Royall. *Ibid.* iv. § 6. 28 When a Hart is past his sixt yeere, he is generally to be called a Hart of Tenn. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad. Steph.* l. ii, A great, large deer! Rob. What head? John. Forked: a hart of ten. 1674 N. COX *Genl. Recreat.* (1677) 6 If hunted by the King, a *Hart Royal*. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii, There is a pleasure in looking at a hart of grease.

2. Comb., as *hart-like* adj., *hart-skin*; *hart-berry*, a local name of the Bilberry; † *hart-*

bramble, *Buckthorn*; † *hart-evil* (see quot.); † *hart-fly*, an insect, † the stag-beetle; † *hart-horse*, tr. Gr. ἵππελαφος, 'lit. the horse-deer, perhaps the rusa, *Cervus Aristotelis*' (Liddell & Scott); † *hart-hound*, a stag-hound; † *hart-root*, *hart's-root* (see quots.); *hart's-balls* = *hart's truffles*; *hart's black* (see quot.); † *hart's-crest*, the imaginary horns on the forehead of a cuckold; † *hart's-eye*, a plant: see quot.; † *hart's-head* (see quot.); † *hart's-trefoil*, *Melilot* = *HART-CLOVER*; *hart's-truffle*, a kind of underground fungus (*Elaphomyces*); † *hart-thorn* [tr. L. *spina cervina*], *Buckthorn*, *Rhamnus catharticus*; † *hart-wolf*, a fabulous animal, a hybrid between a deer and a wolf.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 332 Cnua þonne *heort bremlael leaf. 1737 BAILEY vol. II. **Hart Evil* (with Farriers), the Stag-evil, a Rheum or Defluxion, that falls upon the Jawe and other Parts, of a Horse, which hinders him from eating. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xviii. (611) 152 As the **Hart-fly* Beetle, Ladi-cow, etc.] 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heraldry* vii. (1877) 59 Greyhounds, **harte*hounds, buckehounds, and begies. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handicrafts* 402 With **Hart-like* legs. 1611 COTGR., *Libanot*, *Hearbe* Frankincense. **Hart-root*. 1677 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, **Harts-root*, *libanotis* (= rosemary). 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Hart-Root*, the *Athamanta* of LINNÆUS. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Hart's-balls*, *Elaphomyces*. 1851 *Dict. Archit.*, **Hart's Black*, that substance remaining. . . . after the spirits, volatile salt and oil, have been extracted from hartshorn. . . . when. . . . levigated it answers the purpose of painters nearly as well as ivory black. 1600 J. LANE *Tel-truths Message* 44 The married men might. . . . shunne the **Harts* crest to their hearts content, With cornucopia, Cornewall, and the home. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 126 Elaphoscum: (that is, as some call it **Harts* eyes, others *Hart-thorne*, or grace of God, others wild Ditany). 1866 *Plot Staffordsh.* 26 [Clouds] in the form of the letter V, jag'd on each side. . . . called by the water-men the **Harts-head*. 1843 *Cath. Angl.* 177/1 An **Harts-kyn*. . . . *nembris*. 1624 HARRINGTON *Sch. Salerne* in *Babes Bk.* 255 In the Summer-time I chiefly commend garments of *Harts*-skines, and Calves-skins. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* Table, **Harts* Trefoile is *Melilot*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 389 *Deer balls*, a synonym of **Hart's* Truffles. **Elaphomyces*. 1607 **Hart-thorne* [see *hart's-eye*]. 1611 FLORIO, *Spina cervina*, the wilde *Hartthorne*. 1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 295 **Harte* Woolfes. . . . engendered eyther of a Woolfe and a Hynde, or a Hart and a bitch Woolfe. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 166 They have. . . . *Hart*-Wolves brought up to hunt their own kinde.

Hart, *obs. f. HEART*; *obs. var. art* (see BE).

Hart-clover, hart's clover. [f. *HART*: see quot. 1664.] A name for *Melilot*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 120 Deos wyrt þe man. . . . heort-clæfre nemneð. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 644/36-7 *Hoc trifolium*, *hartclauer*. *Hic scissus*, *idem*. 1664 R. TURNER *Botanologia* 199 In English *Melilot*, *Kings Claver*, and *Hart Claver*, because *Deer* delight to feed upon it. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 35 *Hart-claver*, *Melilot*. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Hart's Clover*.

Harte, *obs. f. ART sb.*; also of *HEART*, *q.v.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Nicholas* 56 His fadir. . . . Gert in forme hymne. . . . In libérale sciens. *Ibid.*, *Eugenia* 52 Scho had leyryte. . . . Of þe sewine sciens al þe harte.

|| **Hartebeest, hartebeest** (hā'tēbēst, hā'tēbēst). [S. Afr. Du., f. Du. *hart* hart + *beest* beast.] A kind of antelope (*Alcephalus caama*) common in South Africa.

1786 SPARRMAN *Voy Cape G. H.* II. xiv. 199 The hartebeest. . . . is the most common of all the larger gazels. 1824 BURCHELL *Trav.* II. 99 One of our party fell in with the fresh remains of a *kaama* or *hartebeest*. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* II Where the gnu, the gazelle and the hartebeest graze. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 198, I saw a magnificent herd of hartebeests quietly grazing.

Harth (e), *obs. form of HEARTH*.

Hartheled, *obs. var. of hardled, HURDLED*.

Harthe-pace, *etym. f. HALF-PAVE*: cf. *HATHPAVE*.

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* II. (1680) 70 You may make these Stairs. . . . *Harthe-pace*-stairs, and so have one or two landing-places.

Hartchoke, -chough, etc., *obs. ff. ARTCHOKE*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 76/2 The *Artechoke* (or vulgarly an *Hartichough*).

Hartin (hā'tin). *Min.* [Named from *Oberhart* in Styria: see -IN.] A fossil resin (C₁₀H₁₇O) found in the lignite of Oberhart.

1863-82 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 14.

Hartite (hā'teit). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.]

A fossil resin found with hartin.

1863-82 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 14.

Hartleberry, *obs. form of HURTLEBERRY*.

Hartleian (hā'tli'an, hā'tli'an), *a. and sb.*

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the doctrines of David Hartley (1705-57), regarded as the founder of the English associationist school of psychologists. **B. sb.** One of the Hartleian school.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 476 The unnecessary complication of the Hartleian theory. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 57 This *Caput mortuum* of the Hartleian process has been rejected by his followers. 1859 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.*, etc. (1891) III. 564 The thorough-faced Hartleian walks through these startling paradoxes.

Hart-royal. **A.** See *HART* I b. **B.** See quot.

1755 JOHNSON, *Hart-royal*, a plant; a species of buckthorn plantain. [App. an error in J.: cf. *HARTSHORN* 3.]

Hartshorn (hā'ts, hām). [f. *hart's* (possessive of *HART*) + *HORN*.]

1. The horn or antler of a hart; the substance obtained by rasping, slicing, or calcining the horns of harts, formerly the chief source of ammonia.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* l. 234 Wip heafod sare, heortas hornes axan fi penega gewæge drinc. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 937 Bent hertis horn. 1578 *Lyte Doddeus* iv. lxxx. 544 Putting thereto Hartes horn burnt and washed. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* 335 So of the suffitus of a torch, doe Painters make a velvet blacke... so of burnt Harts horn a sable. 1655 *Mrs. Worcester Cent. Inv.* § 83 A Rasping-Mill for Harts-horn. 1718 *Quincy Compl. Disp.* 8 The Spirit of Animals, as what is procur'd from Hartshorn. 1732 *Arbuthnot Rules of Diet* 264 Calc'd Hartshorn. 1796 *Mrs. Glasse Cookery* xxi. 334 The shavings of hartshorn.

2. Spirit of hartshorn, also simply hartshorn: the aqueous solution of ammonia (whether obtained from harts' horns or otherwise). Salt of hartshorn: carbonate of ammonia; smelling salts.

1685 *Boyle Salub. Air* 109 A colourless Liquor, namely Spirit of Hartshorn or of Sal-armoniac. a 1698 *Temple Gout* (R.). The Count... gave me a receipt of the salt of hartshorn, by which a famous Italian physician... had performed mighty cures. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 23 ¶ 2 Down she fell... Hartshorn! Betty, Susan, Alice, throw Water in her Face. 1807 *T. Thomson Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 6 Ammonia... was known by the name of volatile alkali; it was also called hartshorn, because... obtained by distilling the horn of the hart. 1875 *H. C. Wood Therap.* (1875) 557 In the use of hartshorn... it is necessary to exercise care, lest injury should be done to the delicate mucous membrane.

3. Applied to two plants having leaves branched like a stag's horn: a. Buck's-horn Plantain, *Plantago Coronopus* (also Hartshorn Plantain); b. Swine's Cress, *Senebiera Coronopus*. Obs.

1578 *Lyte Doddeus* i. lxxv. 93 The first Crowfoote or Hartshorne... bringeth forth upon each side of the leafe three or four shorte startes or branches, almost like to the branches of a Hartes horn. *Ibid.* 95 We may also call it Hartes horn Plantayne, Buckehorne Plantayne. 1656 *Culpepper Eng. Phys. Enl.*, Bucks-horn, it is also called Hartshorn... the Vertues are held to be the same of Bucks-horn plantane. 1674 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 142 Juice of an Herb called Hartshorn. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Hartshorn, *Plantago Coronopus*.

4. attrib. and Comb., as hartshorn drops, -rasper, shavings, tea; †hartshorn beetle, the stag-beetle; hartshorn jelly, a nutritive jelly made formerly from the shavings of harts' horns, now from those of calves' bones; hartshorn plantain (see 3).

1658 *Rowland Moullet's Theat. Ins.* 1005 The *hartshorn*, or †Harts horn Beetle is called *Lucanus* by Nigidius. 1706-7 *Farquhar Beauz Strat.* iv. i. Here, here, let's see the †Hartshorn-drops. 1813 *J. Thomson Lect. Inflam.* 641 Hartshorn drops, and such-like stimulating fluids. 1769 *Mrs. Rawfald Eng. Househ.* (1778) 210 To make †Harts-horn Jelly. 1882-4 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 308 Hartshorn Jelly.—Boil half a pound of hartshorn shavings in four pints of water for three hours. 1725 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6389/11 Richard Sill... †Hartshorn-rasper. 1747 *Wesley Prim. Physic* (1762) 48 Two ounces of †Hartshorn shavings. a 1762 *Lady M. W. Montagu Song to Lady Irwin* i. Lett., etc. 1887 *Il.* 511 'Tis too soon for †hartshorn tea.

Hart's-tongue. [A transl. of med. L. *lingua cervi*; so named from the shape of the long entire fronds: so *Ger. hirschtunge*, *Da. hertstong*, *Fr. langue de cerf*, etc.] The common name of the fern *Scolopendrium vulgare*; also extended to other species of the genus; rarely applied to some other polypodiaceous ferns, as *Olfersia cervina* and *Poly-podium Singaporianum*. So Hart's-tongue fern. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblew.* in Wright *Voc.* 162 *Cerf-lange*, hertis-tounge. c 1350 *O. E. Med. Gloss.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 409 Hertistonge, *lingua cervi*. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 238/1 Hertys tongue, herbe, scolopendria, *lingua cervi*. a 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 103 *Lingua cervina*. gall. cerflange, ang. herttonge. 1562 *Turner Herbal* ii. 86 b, Hartistunge... hath nether stalk sede nor floure. 1589 *Cogan Haven Health* (1636) 179 Fumitory, Harts-tongue... and such like cooling herbes. 1854 *S. Thomson Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 285 The hart's-tongue fern grows in bunches of long plain leaves. 1882 *Good Cheer* 37 Glossy fronds of hartstongue were uncurling among the wet stones.

Hartwort (hā'twɜrt). [A 16th c. spelling of HEARTWORT, q.v.]

1. Applied by early herbalists to their genus *Seseli*, including various umbelliferous plants now placed elsewhere.

Seseli athiopicum is now *Laserpitium latifolium*, Herb Frankincense.

1562 *Turner Herbal* il. 135 a, *Seseli* Ethiopicum groweth in diuerse partes of hyge Germanye... som call it hartzwurt... wherefore we maye call it Hartwort, wyth the Duche men, vntyl we fynde a better name for it. 1611 *Cotgr., Siler*, the hearbe *Seseli*, Hartwort. 1668 *Wilkins Real Char.* ii. iv. § 4. 90 Umbelliferous Herbs of Finer Leaves... Hart-wort. 1693 *Salmon Bates Dispens.* (1713) 23/2 Hart-wort, or Bastard Lovage. 1714 *French Bk. of Rates* 89 Hart-wort per 100 weight, or oo. 1715 *Petiver in Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 239 Shrub Hartwort, Ray 476, c. 5 [= *Bupleurum fruticosum*]. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Hartwort, the *Laserpitium siler*, and the *Tordylium maximum*. H. French, H. of Marseilles, *Seseli tortuosum*.

2. A book-name for *Tordylium maximum*, one of the plants formerly included in the genus *Seseli*. 1707 *Withering Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) I. 269. 1824 *J. E. Smith Eng. Flora* I. 103. 1846 *Sowerby Eng. Bot.* (ed. 3), Great-Hart-Wort, *Tordylium Maximum*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Hartwort, *Tordylium*.

Harum-scarum (hā'rəm-skē'rəm), adv., adj., and sb. colloq. Also 7-g harum-starum, 8 hare'um scare'um, hairum-scairum, 8-g harem-

scarem. [A riming combination, app. f. HARE v. & SCARE v., sometimes taken as = hare'em, scare'em.]

A. adv. Recklessly, heedlessly, wildly. ? Obs. 1674-91 *Ray S. & E. C. Words* 101 To Hare, to affright or make wild; to go harum starum. 1740 *Round about our Coal Fire* i. (Farmer), While Tom run harum scarum to draw a jug of ale. 1785 *Grose Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., Running harum scarum, said of any one running or walking carelessly... and in a hurry, after they know not what. 1803 *Jane Porter Thaddeus* xii. (1831) 114, I should not like a son of mine to run harum-scarum through my property.

B. adj. Reckless, careless, heedless in action; wild, rash. (Of persons and their actions.)

1751 *Smollett Per. Pic.* (1779) I. viii. 71 Such a hare'um scare'um blood of a bitch. 1780 *Mad. D'Arblay Diary* May, He seemed a mighty rattling harem-scarem gentleman. 1801 *Mar. Edgeworth Belinda* iii. (D.), What I call harum-scarum manners. 1832 *Lytton Eugene A.* ii. vii, A dissolute, harum-scarum fellow... always in debt. 1861 *Ld. R. Montagu Mirror in America* 66 A mere harum-scarum scumble after the whim of the hour is not government.

C. sb. a. A reckless, unregulated person. b. Reckless action or behaviour.

1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 39 More mischief... than such a hare'em scare'em as I could accomplish in twenty years. 1868 *Holme Lee B. Godfrey* xxvi. 133 His reminiscences of Basil as a handsome harum-scarum. 1886 *E. L. Bynner A. Surriage* i. 11 Had a tidal wave swept over the rocks and played at harum-scarum? 1886 *J. Morley in Daily News* 18 June 3/3 Instead of humdrum you... have got harum scarum.

Hence Harum-sca'rumsness, recklessness.

1863 *Hawthorne Our Old Home* (1883) I. 345 Accustomed to a life-long luxury of dirt and harum-scarumsness. 1883 *L. Wingfield A. Rowe* i. ii. 35 A reckless Hibernian harum-scarumsness in pecuniary matters.

Haruspex (hā'rɜspɛks). Pl. **haruspices** (-isɪz). Also 6-g aruspex, 7 anglicized as (h)aruspick, -pect. [L. (h)aruspex, f. a root appearing in *Skr. hār̥ entrails* + L. -spic- beholding, inspecting.] One of a class of ancient Roman soothsayers, of Etruscan origin, who performed divination by inspection of the entrails of victims, and in other ways.

1824 *R. Scott Disc. Witcher.* ix. iii. (1886) 138 Another sort of witching priests called *Aruspices*, prophesied victorie to Alexander, because an eagle lighted on his head. c 1605 *Rowley Birth Merl.* iv. l. 331 Not an Aruspex with his whistling spells. 1652 *Gaule Magastrom.* 313 Alexander... called his aruspicks to inspect the entrails. 1741 *Middleton Cicero* i. vl. 454 These terrors alarmed the City, and the Senate consulted the Haruspices. 1879 *Froude Caesar* xxvi. 458 'Am I to be frightened', he said, in answer to the question of the haruspices, 'because a sheep is without a heart?'

Haruspical (hā'rɜspɪkəl), a. Also ar-. [ad. L. (h)aruspical-is, f. *haruspex*, -icem: see prec.] Belonging to, or having the function of, a haruspex. So †**Haruspicate** (ar-) a. [f. L. type **haruspici-*, *haruspical-*], in same sense.

1652 *Gaule Magastrom.* 26 Their oracles, augurs, and all the aruspicate presagers. *Ibid.* 307 The haruspical diviners. *Ibid.* 327 A great aruspical diviner would needs forewarn Caesar.

Haruspication (hā'rɜspɪkəl'ʃən). [n. of action f. L. type **haruspici-* to act as HARUSPEX: see above and -ATION.] Divination by inspection of the entrails of animals.

1871 *Tyler Prim. Cult.* I. 111 Haruspication belongs... especially to the Malays and Polynesians. *Ibid.* 112 Haruspication has died out more completely than almost any magical rite.

Haruspice, anglicized form of HARUSPEX: cf. F. *aruspice*.

1828 in Webster, who cites *Encyc. Adam*.

†**Haruspicine**, **arus-**. Obs. [ad. L. *haruspici-* a, fem. of *haruspici-* belonging to a haruspex, used as sb. (sc. ars).] = HARUSPICY. So †**Haruspical** (ar-) a., relating to haruspicy; †**Haruspicate** (ar-) v. intr., to practise haruspicy; †**Haruspician** (ar-) = HARUSPICY.

1581 *Savile Tacitus Hist.* ii. iii. (1591) 54 The skill and arte of Haruspicine. 1652 *Gaule Magastrom.* 189 Augurizing, auspicing, and aruspicing. *Ibid.* 294 Tages... taught the Heturians the aruspical discipline. a 1693 *Urquhart Rabelais* iii. xxv. 210 Will you have a trial of your Fortune by the Art of Aruspicy?

Haruspicy (hā'rɜspɪsi). Also 6-g ar-. [ad. L. *haruspici-*, f. *haruspice* -em: see HARUSPEX.] The practice or function of a haruspex; divination by inspection of the entrails of victims.

1569 *J. Sanford tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 51 b, Of Aruspicy, which is a kinde of soothsaying. 1759 *B. Stillingfl. tr. Cal. Flora Pref. in Misc. Tracts* (1762) 236 This institution of augury seems to have been more ancient than that of aruspicy. 1895 *Folk-Lore Mar.* 63 The old Roman haruspicy exists among the Hawaiians.

Harvest (hā'rɪvɛst), sb. Forms: 1-2 hœrfest, herfest, (1 herfest), 3-6 heruest, 4-5 hervist, -vyst, -wist, 5 harveste, (-weste, -waste, -wyste, her(r)ust, eruyst); 3- harvest, (Sc. 8-9 harist, 9 ha'arst, harst, herst). [OE. *herfest*, *herfest* = OFris. *herfst* (mod.Fris. dial. *harvst*, *harst*, *herst*), MDu. and Du. *herfst*, MLG. *hervest*, *herust*, (LG. *harust*, *herfst*), OHG. *herbist* (MHG. *herbest*, Ger. *herbst*), all masc.; ON. (with

loss of r and contraction) *haust* neut. (orig. masc., Sw., Da. *höst* m.):—O'cut. **harbisto-*, -*usto-*, perh. from a root **harb* = L. *carpere* to pluck, crop, cf. Gr. *καρπός* fruit.]

1. The third of the four seasons of the year, the autumn. Obs. exc. dial., or passing into sense 2.

902 *Charter Bp. Denewulf in Cod. Dipl.* V. 151 To hær-festes emnihte sie sinne 27yfed. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbock in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 299 Pa feower timan... lengten, sumor, hærfest, & winter. a 1100 *Voc.* in *W. Wülker* 317/7 *Autumnus*, herfest. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 412 *De holi rode dei*, *De latere*, bet is ine heruest. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 12/393 Aftur heruest he comez i-lome. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 107 *De evenes* of *be day* and *be nyte* is ones in *be Lente* and eft in *heruest*. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* lxxvi. (E. E. T. S.) 243 Al the olde Phylsophers the yere dyuyedyn in fowre Parties, wyche ben callid Veere, Somer, Herust, and Wyntyr. *Ibid.* 245 Of Herust. 1551 *Reorde Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 32 The 14 day of September... with it beginneth Haruest, which is the third quarter of the year. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* vi. iii. 287 Countries, whose constitutions admit not such tempestivity of harvest. 1774 *M. Mackenzie Maritime Surv.* 78 Toward the End of Harvest, when the Days are turning short.

2. The season for reaping and gathering in the ripened grain.

(Not distinctly marked from prec. sense before 14th c.) a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 261 On hærfeste ripan. c 1300 *St. Brendan's* 62a Thapplen were ripe y-nou3 ript as hit harvest were. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 523 Sesounz schal yow neuer sese of sede ne of heruest. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxx. 14 And Ruben goon out in tyme of wheet heruest into the field. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 202 The man, whiche hath his londe tilled, Awaiteth nought more redely The heruest. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 252 Reserue in heruest hem that seed shal brynge. 14... in *Archæol.* LIV. 1. 164/106 July for eruyst. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 177/1 Harvest, *autumnus*, *messis*. 1483 *Presentim. Furies in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 28 And cutes corn in harwyste. 1535 *Coverdale 2 Sam.* xxi. 9 When y' barley harvest begynneth. 1611 *Bible Prov.* x. 5 He that sleepeth in harvest, is a sonne that causeth shame. 1667 *Milton P. L.* xi. 890 Seed time and Harvest, Heat and hoary Frost shall hold their course. 178. *Burns Song* Robin shure in hairst, I shure wi' him. 1856 *Stanley Sinai & Pal.* v. (1858) 242 The harvest of Palestine is in April or May.

b. *transf.* The season for the gathering of other annual products.

1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 337 Two Honey Harvests fall in ev'ry Year.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (From 2 and 3.)

1535 *Coverdale Jer. li.* 33 The daughter of Babilon hath bene in hir tyme like as a threshing-floore, but shortly shal hir harvest come [1382a Wyclif, 3it a liti], and come shal the tyme of his reping. 1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* i. iii. 27 It is needful that you frame the season for your owne harvest. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 674 The Lent... so weakening their bodies, that the Moores make that their Harvest of Abissine captives. 1648 *Gage West Ind.* 93 Fellow-labourers in that harvest of souls. 1841 *Longf. God's-acre* iii. The great harvest, when the archangel's blast Shall winnow, like a fan, the chaff and grain.

3. The reaping and gathering in of the ripened grain; the gathering in of other products.

1526 *Tindale John* iv. 35 Loke on the regions: For they are whyte alreedy vnto harvest [1388 Wyclif, ben... to reple]. c 1532 *Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palser.* 950 To go to heruest, *moissoner*. 1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii. 26 The Seedsman Upon the slime and Ooze scatters his graine, And shortly comes to Harvest. 1667 *Milton P. L.* iv. 981 A field Of Ceres ripe for harvest. 1797 *Washington in Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 27, I... shall read it... so soon as I have passed through my harvest, which is now nearly finished. 1880 *Mrs. Whitney Oct or Even* xii. 98 When the great hay harvest was not actually making.

b. Proverbs and phrases. To make a long harvest for or about a little corn. Lord of the harvest, (a) the proprietor or farmer to whom the crops belong, hence applied to God (Matt. ix. 8); (b) the head reaper, harvest-lord. Lady of the harvest, (a) the woman chosen to receive honour at the harvest-home; cf. HARVEST QUEEN; (b) the female 'mate' of the head reaper, harvest-lady.

1534 *Tindale Matt.* ix. 38 Wherefore praye the Lorde of the harvest [1526 harvest lorde] to sende forth the laborers into hys harvest. 1546 *J. Heywood Prov.* (1867) 38 Surely... ye haue in this time thus worne, Made a long haruest for a little come. 1600 *Decker Shoemaker's Holiday* ii. (1862) 12, I am sure you make that garland for me against I shall be lady of the harvest. 1710 *Tusser Redivivus in Hone's Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 1158 He that is the lord of harvest is generally some stayed sober-working man. 1846 *Ibid.* 1167 The lord of the harvest accompanied by his lady (the person is so called who goes second in the reap)... enters the parlour where the guests are seated, and solicits a largess from each of them.

4. The ripened grain or fruit; the corn-crop.

1526 *Tindale Matt.* ix. 37 The heruest is greate [Wyclif, there is myche ripe corne] but the laborers ar feawe. 1573-80 *Baret Ato. H.* 206 Haruest was so plentiful, that barnes would not hold it. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iii. 311 The waving Harvest bends beneath his [Boreas'] Blast. 1791 *Cowper Iliad* xviii. 689 Along the furrow he, the harvest fell. 1870 *Yeats Nat. Hist. Comm.* 80 Those who sow and reap her bountiful harvests are often without bread.

b. The season's yield of any natural product.

1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 421 This ought to be no marvel, that there should be so great a harvest and store of these Mice. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* ii. 753 The Vine her liquid Harvest yields. 1880 *C. R. Markham Peruv. Bark* xii. 409 The harvest of bark, in 1879... amounted to 106,000 lbs. 1881 *Times* 29 July 4/1 The climatic conditions on which the grouse harvest depends.

5. *fig.* The product or 'fruit' of any action or effort: a supply produced or appearing, a 'crop'.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 225 They shal gather such gleaning as agree with your harvest, namely the same vertue wherewith you are indued. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. ii. 15 To reape the Harvest of our labours eat. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (C.), *Let us the harvest of our labours eat.* 1771 FLEMING *Leth. xiv.* 235 I am not now sanguine enough to expect a more plentiful harvest of parliamentary virtue in one year than another. 1783 LYLE *Elem. Geol.* xix. (1874) 336 A rich 'harvest' of fossil ferns has been obtained from them.

6. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Of or pertaining to the autumn or harvest.

1382 WYCLIF *Jude* 12 Heruest trees with outen fruyt. 1449 PRECKOK *Repr.* iii. xlv. 383 Thoru3 al an heruest ceoun. a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rymyng* 278 Another... with her doth brynge Her heruest gyrdle, her weddyng ryng. 1577 B. GOODE *Herestack's Husb.* i. (1586) 24 We here doo call *Fruges*, all sortes of harvest grayne. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 120 The ordinary covenants of most conventional tenants are, to... do harvest journeys, grind at the mill [etc.]. a 1621 J. VICARS in *Sylvester's Wks.* (1880) i. 102 All thy full-card Harvest-Swathes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoyny* iii. viii. 335 An Harvest Bottle of Leather. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 286 No toiling Teams from Harvest-labour come So late at Night. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 118 The Harvest-treasures all Now gather'd in. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* xix. 384 The former tenant... kept a piper... and gave him his harvest-feast. 1801 ELIZ. SCOT *Alonso & Cora* 50 'Twas on a cheerful harvest-morn. 1842-4 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1891) iii. 88 Harvest Forks... used in the loading of corn require to have long shafts. 1873 SYMONDS *Crk. Poets* iii. 91 The voice of the harvest-bird brings Theognis sorrow. 1884 MISS SURTEES *Harvest Home* 16 For that harvest-day the fields are white.

b. Of or pertaining to the harvest-home.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 68 (Brand) The harvest dinners are held by every wealthy man. 1606 CHANCE, *Chance*, etc. (1881) 28 Another [would] swell with pride, as if she were Mistress of the Harvest cart. 1809 SCOTT *Poacher* 115 The harvest-feast grew blither when he came. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* i. 27 All the feats that crown the harvest supper night. 1827 HONE *Table Bk.* ii. 333 Harvest-Catch in Norfolk. 1884 MISS SURTEES *Harvest Home* 17 Compel them to come in to the Master's Harvest-home, to the great Harvest Supper.

c. objective, as *harvest-bearing* adj. d. adverbial, as *harvest-trudging* adj.

1845 MRS. NORTON *Child of Ist.* (1846) 184 When harvest-trudging clowns went singing by. 1871 BRYANT *Odyss.* v. 55 The harvest-bearing earth.

7. Special comb.: *harvest-apple*, a small apple ripening in August; *harvest-bell*, (a) a bell rung in harvest time; (b) a flower, the Autumn bell, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*; *harvest-cook*, a salmon of a certain age; *harvest doll*: see quot., also cf. *HARVEST QUEEN*; † *harvest ears*: see quot.; *harvest festival*, thanksgiving, a thanksgiving service for the ingathering of the harvest, at which the church is usually decorated with grain, fruit, etc.; *harvest-fever*, an autumnal fever; *harvest-fish*, the butter- or dollar-fish of North America, a species of *Stromateus*; *harvest-fly*, a name in U.S. for species of *Cicada*, which appear during harvest time; *harvest-folk*, the people engaged in harvesting; *harvest-goose* = *harvest-home goose*; *harvest-hand*, *hind*, *swain*, a reaper in the harvest-field; *harvest-herring*, *-mackerel*, one caught during harvest; *harvest-hog*, 'a young sheep, that is smeared at the end of harvest, when it ceases to be a lamb' (Jam.); *harvest-lady* and *harvest-lord*, the couple of reapers who lead the others in the harvest-field; see also 3 b; *harvest-louse*, *-mite* = *HARVEST-BUG*; *harvest-play*, 'the vacation of a school during harvest' (Jam.); *harvest-rig* *Sc.*, (a) a ridge, rig, or 'land' of a harvest-field, between two furrows; the harvest-field so divided; (b) the couple, man and woman, who reap together during the harvest, cutting a 'rig' conjointly; *harvest-saver*, a machine for economically drying hay, etc. when cut in wet weather; *harvest-spider*, a long-legged spider, *Phalangium*, common in harvest-fields; *harvest-tick*, (a) = *HARVEST-BUG*; (b) any small spider of the family *Leptidae*; *harvest-trow* (*dial.*) = *HARVEST MOUSE*; *harvest-wench*, *-woman*, a female reaper; *harvest-work*, the work of reaping and gathering in the harvest (so *harvest-worker*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ciii. § 4. 355 Calathian Violet... is called... of some 'Harvestbells. 1860 N. & Q. 2d Ser. X. 356 To ring what is called the 'Harvest Bell'... to warn the labourers in the harvest fields when to begin and cease their labour. 1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names... 'harvest cock, sea trout, white trout... or by any other local name. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antig.* (1849) ii. 20 Not half a century ago, they used everywhere to dress up something... at the end of harvest which was called a 'Harvest Doll. 1608 WITHALS' *Dict.* 46 Thine eares be on pilgrimage... as they say commonly, thou hast on thy 'harvest eares. *Vestra peregrinantur aures.* 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* i. 43 Pentecost was a 'harvest festival. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Epidem. Brit.* 409 Autumnal or 'harvest-fever, was a pestilential fever. 1885 KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* iii. 191 The species known in Massachusetts and New York as the butter-fish, in New Jersey as the 'harvest fish. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Snpp.*, 'Harvest-fly, *Cicada*... the name of a large fly, remarkable for the noise which it makes in the

summer-months, and particularly about the time of harvest. 1870 RILEY *Rep. Nox. Ins.* 131 Reminding one of the mode of escape of our Harvest-flies (*Cicadae*). 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lviii. 1378-132 In harvest-time, 'harvest folke, Seruants and all should make, altogether, good cheere in the hall. 1577 B. GOODE *Herestack's Husb.* ii. (1586) 65 The mowers and Harvest folkes... carrie great peeces of them to the Field with them. c 1400 *Rel. Ant.* ii. 113 A yong wyf and an 'arvystegon, Moche gailig with bothe. 1801 T. HARDY *Tess* i. 178 'Harvest-hands being greatly in demand just then. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* ix. (1870) 149 We have 'harvest heryng, & good hawkes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* ii. 10 'Harvest Hinds, o'spent with Toil and Heats. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 Gylmyrs and dilmondis, and mony 'herueist hog. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, 'Harvest-lady, the second reaper in the row... but does not seem to have been ever so regularly greeted by the title, except on the day of harvest-home. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xlvii. (1878) 120 Grant 'harvest lord more by a penie or twoo, to call on his fellows the better to doo. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Harvest-lord*, the principal reaper, who goes first, and whose motions regulate those of his followers. 1775 ASH, 'Harvestlouse, an exceeding small insect very troublesome in harvest time. 1874 RILEY *Rep. Nox. Ins.*, 'Jiggers' or 'Harvest mites, *Leptus irritans*, L. *Americanus*. 1877 A. MURRAY *Econ. Entomol.* 117 *Trombididae* (Harvest mites). 1884 *Health Exh. Catal.* 148/1 Models of 'Harvest Savers, already adopted on twenty of the chief estates in the country. 1825 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* (1863) iii. 677 Sometimes the 'Harvest-spider is seen scrambling over the grass with wonderful speed. 1883 J. CURTIS *Farm Ins.* 200 The harvest-bug... is closely allied... to our tick... described by Dr. Geer under the name of *Acarus Phalangii* from its infesting the harvest-spider *Phalangium Opilio*. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Hock-cart* 13 The 'harvest swaines, and wenchies bound For joy, to see the hock-cart crown'd. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Harvest ticks, the species of the Genus *Leptus*. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferne F.* i. 90 Looking at a nest of 'harvest-trows, as the tiny mice are called that breed in the grass. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 71 7 14 He saw some reapers and 'harvest-women at dinner. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 4 § 16 Persons... accustomed to goe into other Shires for 'Harvest work.

Harvest (hā'vɛst), *v.* [*f.* prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To reap and gather in (the corn, or, by extension, other ripe crop).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxx. 300 Men hervesten the Corn twyes a year. 1719 [see *HARVESTING* *vbl. sb.*] 1776-90 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* (T.), I have seen a stock of reaped harvest and stacked, worth two or three hundred pounds. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 222/1 The general crop [of onions] must be pulled, if not already harvested. *Mod.* The tenants had to harvest the lord's grain for him.

b. *intr.* To gather in the corn-crop.

1891 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 2/5 Texas and Southern Kansas can harvest in June and July.

2. *transf.* To gather and lay up in store; to 'reap', to husband.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 10/1 He... has watched Chicago's growth for fifty years, and harvested a fortune of about £40,000 from that city's prosperity. 1889 M. E. CARTER *Mrs. Severn* iii. iii. 258 The whole of her money was spent. That was soon, for she did not try to harvest it.

Hence *Harvested* *ppl. a.*

1632 SHERWOOD, *Harvested, mestiv.* 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) i. 8 Artificial shelter, and harvested provision. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* ii. xi. 404 The pendant gold of the harvested maize.

Harvest-bug. A minute mite or acarid troublesome during harvest; also called *harvester*, *harvest-louse*, *-mite*, *-tick* (see *HARVEST* *sb.* 7). That common in England is a larval form of *Tetranychus* (*Leptus*) *autumnalis*; and those in the U.S. are species of *Tetranychus* and *Trombidium*. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) i. 371 The flea and the goat regale on his blood; the harvest-bug burrows in his flesh. 1771 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxiv. 89 This animal (which we call an harvest-bug) is very minute... of a bright scarlet colour. 1861 HOLME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* ii. vi. 305 The wound of the Harvest bug occasions an acute burning and insupportable itching.

Harvester (hā'vestər), [*f.* *HARVEST* *v.*]

1. A reaper.

1589 PEELE *Eglogue Gratulatorie* Wks. (Rldg.) 562/2, 1595 - *Old Wives* 7. *ibid.* 452/1 Soft, who have we here? our amorous harvesters [O. harvest stars]. 1621 QUARLES *Dio. Poems*, *Esther* (1638) 91 The Harvester with bubbling brow Reaping the interest of his painful plough. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 243 The French ladies... are fond of habiting themselves as harvesters. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Harvesters' disease*, Duclaux's term for a disorder to which persons working out of doors in the hot summer of 1859 were subject.

2. Applied to various insects: a. = *harvesting ant.* b. 'A harvest-man, daddy-long-legs' (Funk).

c. A harvest-bug.

1882 ROMANES *Anim. Intell.* 97 The following points of interest in the habits of the European harvesters [ants].

3. A reaping machine; *esp.* one which also binds up the sheaves. Also, a machine for gathering in any particular crop, as a *cane harvester*. *Harvester cutter*, one of the section knives of a harvester.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Harvester-cutter grinder*, a machine adapted to the grinding of the section knives of harvesters, which are riveted to the knife-bar. 1882 *Advance* (Chicago) 17 Aug. 524 With the extensive Harvester Works... and other manufacturing building. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 2/2 The price of sheaf-binding harvesters. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 702 Trials of Self-binding Harvesters.

Harvest-field. A field in which the corn is being reaped or gathered in; a corn-field in harvest. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 286 Thus to pick The very refuse of those harvest-fields. 1850 SCORESBY *Whaleman's Advent.* vi. (1859) 79 The great harvest-field of American whalers. 1855 LENNYSON *Brook* 227 My brother James is in the harvest-field. 1870 BRYANT *Idyl* i. ii. 41 Like the harvest-field, when west winds studdly lie from above.

Harvest home, harvest-home.

1. The fact, occasion, or time of bringing home the last of the harvest; the close of the harvesting.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 35 His Chin new reapt, Shew'd like a stubble Land at Harvest-home. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* iv. 64 At harvest-home, and on the shearing-day. 1757 R. BENTLEY tr. *Heutsner's Trav. Eng.* 79 (Brand) We happened to meet some country people celebrating their Harvest Home; their last load of corn they crown with flowers. a 1826 L. HUNT *Months in Hone's Every-day Bk.* i. 1059 Harvest-home is still the greatest rural holiday in England. 1844-61 H. ALFORD *Hymn*, Come, ye thankful people, come, Raise the song of Harvest-home. *fig.* 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 287, I will use her as the key of the Cuckoldly-rogues Coffin, and ther's my harvest-home. 1606 Sir G. Goosecappe v. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* iii. 85, I have cride harvest home of thys much judgment In my greene sowing time. 1818 SHELLEY *Lines Euganean Hills* 230 Sheaves of whom are ripe to come To destruction's harvest home.

b. A shout or song of rejoicing on that occasion.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Hock-cart* 6 Crown'd with the eares of corn, bow come, And, to the pipe, sing harvest home. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* v. i. Come, my boys, come; And merrily roar our harvest home. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. *Introd.*, The last blithe shout hath died upon our ear, And harvest-home hath hush'd the clanging vain.

2. The festival or merry-making to celebrate the successful homing of the corn, called in Scotland 'the kirm'. (Now rarely held.)

1573 [see 3]. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Country Life*, Thy wakes, Thy sheering-feast, which never faile; Thy harvest-home; thy wassaile bowl. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy*, *Summer* 290 The long-accustomed feast of Harvest-home. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. of Days* ii. 376/2 In England, the festival of ingathering passes generally under the endearing name of harvest-home. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 3/2, I have nowhere found any survival of the old-fashioned 'harvest home'. 'No; it is quite gone. The Union killed that.'

3. *Comb.*, as *harvest-home call*, *song*; *harvest-home goose*, one killed and eaten at the harvest-home feast; also called *harvest-goose*.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xc. (1878) 181 For all this good feasting, yet art thou not loose, Till ploughman thou giest his harvest home goose. 1813-43 BRAND'S *Pop. Antig.* (1849) ii. 19 The Suffolk peasantry use... the following Harvest-home song: Here's a health to the barley-mow! *Ibid.* 29 This 'Harvest-home' Call is the one generally made use of in the county of Devon.

Harvesting (hā'vesting), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* *HARVEST* *v.* + -ING 1.] The reaping and housing of grain, etc.; also *transf.*, the gathering up of resources.

1719 DE FOE *Cruise* i. viii. The end of all my harvesting. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) i. 95 In the harvesting of fruits in the cellar. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) i. xiv. 78 In more remote regions... the thrifty soldier thought that there might be... good harvesting for his sword.

b. *attrib.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Harvesting-machine*. 1881 *Times* 18 May 11/4 Employment on English harvesting work. 1892 *Ibid.* 20 Jan. 10/5 The Hon. Walter Abbott Wood, the inventor, and founder of the manufactory, of the harvesting machines... died... on the 15th inst... aged 76.

Harvesting, *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING 2.] That reaps or gathers in and stores up grain, etc.

Harvesting ant., a kind of ant which gathers and stores up the seeds of grasses; *harvesting mouse* = *HARVEST MOUSE*.

1873 MOGGIDGE *Ants & Spiders* i. 52 These harvesting ants will be found all round the shores of the Mediterranean.

1882 ROMANES *Anim. Intell.* 102 The harvesting or agricultural ants of Texas. *Ibid.* 365 Of the harvesting mouse Gilbert White says:—One of their nests I procured this autumn.

Harvestless, *a.* [-LESS.] Devoid of harvests or crops; sterile, unproductive.

1868 MENKEN *Infelicia* 81 Break up the harvestless ridges where we starved. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* v. i. Harvestless autumn, horrible agues, plague.

Harvestman.

1. A labourer in the harvest-field; a reaper; *esp.* one who leaves home to obtain harvest work.

1552 HULOET, *Haruest man, messor.* 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xvii. 5 And it shall be as when the harvest-man gathereth the corne. 1774 JOHNSON *Diary* 4 Sept. in *Boswell*, I saw the harvest-men very decently dressed. 1894 *Times* 14 Aug. 15/1 It can hardly be said that the weather of last week was on the side of the harvestman.

2. A name given to certain insects which abound in the fields in harvest-time; *esp.* a long-legged spider of the family *Phalangide*.

1830 WITHERING'S *Brit. Plants* ii. 85 *note*, Among the almost infinite variety of insects which haunt Grasses... is the *Gryllus viridissimus*... in Devonshire called the Harvestman from the season of its appearance. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 765 The *Phalangide*, or Harvest-man, have two thread-like palpi, terminated by a small hook. 1872 RILEY *Rep. Nox. Ins.* 17 These animals are popularly called 'Grand-Daddy-Long-Legs' in this country, but are also known as 'Harvest men' and 'Grandfather-Gray-Beards'.

Harvest month. The month during which the harvest is gathered in; originally (like Ger. *herbstmonat*, Icel. *haustmánuður*) a name of September; but in Robert of Gloucester of August.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 43 September, hærfestmonað. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 61 þe nexte moneth afterward, þat heruest moneth ys, He let clepe aftur hym August y wys.

1826 in *Hone's Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 1155 Had my journey taken place during the present harvest moon.

Harvest moon. The moon which is full within a fortnight of the autumnal equinox (22 or 23 Sept.), and which rises for several nights nearly at the same hour, at points successively further north on the eastern horizon.

1706 WATTS *Horn Lyr.*, 'Vict. Poles over Osman 5 Wks. 1813 IX. 275/1 Seventy harvest-moons fill'd his wide granaries with autumnal joy. 1747 FERGUSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 538 All the Phenomena of the Harvest-Moon become very plain by this additional Part. 1803 LEYDEN *Scenes Infancy* I. 267 The waning harvest-moon shone cold and bright. 1822a LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. xii, The broad harvest-moon was in the heavens, and filled the air as with a softer and holier day. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iv. § 30.

Harvest mouse. A very small species of mouse (*Mus messorius*, or *Micromys minutus*), which builds its nest in the stalks of growing grain; it is the smallest of British quadrupeds, being just over 2 inches in length.

1812 Pennant's *Zool.* I. 149 heading, Harvest Mouse. 1830 Penny *Cycl.* XV. 505/1 The Harvest Mouse. White, of Selborne, who suggests the name of *Mus minimus*, appears to be the first who drew the attention of naturalists to this the smallest of British quadrupeds. 1849 Sk. *Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 67 The harvest mouse is insectivorous as well as granivorous.

Harvest queen. A name given a. to Ceres, the goddess of agriculture and crops; b. to a young woman chosen from the reapers (or an image or doll dressed up, cf. *harvest-doll*), to whom was given a post of honour at the harvest-home.

1570 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 36 Well mought it beseme any harvest Queene. 1597-8 Br. *Hall Sat.* v. lii, He stole the daughter of the Harvest-Queen. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 842 Adam... had wove Of choicest Flours a Garland to adorne Her Tresses, and her rural labours crown, As Reapers oft are wont their Harvest Queen. 1778 HUTCHINSON *View Northumbld.* II. Anc. Customs 17 In some places I have seen an image apparelled in great finery, crowned with flowers. This they call the *Harvest Queen*, and represents the Roman Ceres. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1161.

c. = *harvest-lady*: see HARVEST 7. *local*.
1825 FORBEY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. *Harvest Lady*, The Dictt. call this personage the Harvest-Queen; Dr. D. E. Clark says that, on inquiry in Cambridgeshire, he understood that to be the denomination. He would not have received such information in Norfolk. 1847-78 HALLIWELL s.v. *Harvest-lady*, The second reaper is also called the harvest-queen.

Harvestry. The act or work of harvesting; also, that which is harvested (Ogilvie, *Suppl.*, citing Swinburne).

Harvest-tide. = next.

c. 1200 ORMIN 11254 O sumerr, and onn herrfesstid, O winnter, and o lenntenn. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4060 He-self was on be feld beside To geder corn in heruestide. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 31 As in the first frost eftir heruist tyde. 1874 GREEN *Shori Hist.* v. § 5, 250 In the long interval between harvest-tide and harvest-tide, work and food were alike scarce in the mediæval homestead.

Harvest time. The time of harvest; the season of autumn (*obs.*).

1362 LANGE *P. Pl. A.* VII. 107 He schulde ben huyred þer-aftur when haruest tyme come. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. xi. 815 It befel vpon a daye in heruest tyme. 1611 BIBLE 2 Sam. xxiii. 13 [They] came to Dauid in the haruest time. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 53 At last a fever seized On William, and in harvest time he died.

b. *fig.* The time for reaping reward or gathering in results.

1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Crisp Aug.*, This is the harvest time of your life. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xiv. 214 But Gage... whiled away his harvest-time of honor.

Harvey (hā'vi), *sb.* [Reputed to be named after Gabriel Harvey, d. 1630.] A kind of cooking- and cider-apple; different varieties are named *golden Harvey*, *Siberian Harvey*, etc.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* in R. Hogg *Fruit Man.* (1875) 67 Harvey apple, a faire, grate, goodly apple; and very well relished. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piecet.* v. 262 Your Apples must be Pippins, Pearmaines, or Harveys. *Ibid.* II. iii. 352 Harvey Apple, Aromatick Pippin. 1834 Penny *Cycl.* II. 189/2 The best varieties (for cider) are... the Siberian Harvey... and above all, the golden Harvey, or brandy apple.

Harvey, v. [After the surname of the inventor.] a. To harden (steel) by a process invented by H. A. Harvey of New Jersey, (patented in England 1888, No. 401); = HARVEYZE. b. To fit or supply (a ship) with armour-plates so treated. Hence *Harveyed ppl.* a.

1894 *Daily News* 21 June 2/6 The Harveyed Steel Plate has now been adopted. 1894 *Times* 12 July 8/4 The 'Harveyed' plates in the tests did not show any marked superiority over the St. Chamond plate. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Oct. 6/1 The royalties on plates ordered to be 'Harveyed', though not yet completed. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Aug. 5/8 The vessel... is Harveyed to the water line.

Also *Harveyize v.*, -ised *ppl.* a.
1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 6/3 The trial of two nickel steel plates Harveyized. 1892 *Ibid.* 2 Nov. 6/3 A patent known as high-carbon nickel Harveyized armour for the protection of men-of-war. 1894 *Times* 6 June 7/4 'Harveyized' steel plates will stop the heaviest cannon shot.

Harwe, ME. form of HARROW *sb.* and *v.*

Hary, -er, *obs.* forms of HARRY, HARRIER.

Harytage, *obs.* form of HERITAGE.

Has, 3rd sing. pres. Ind. of HAVE *v.*

Has, *obs.* var. of AS, ASS; ME. f. HOARSE a.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1073 A ded has. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Nicholas* 301 Has he bad, sa haf þai done. 14... *Voc.* in *Wt. Wulcker* 700/33 *Hic onager*, a wyld has.

Hasagai, var. of HASSAGAI, ASSAGAI.

Hasar, rare *obs.* f. HAWSER.

† **Hasard**, -art, a. (*sb.*) *Sc. Obs.* [app. a deriv. of OE. *hasu*, *haswe*, or ON. *hass*, accus. *hysvan* (:-*hasu*) 'grey, ash-coloured'. See -ARD.]

A. *adj.* Grey-haired, hoary. B. *sb.* A grey-haired man.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 164 Thow ald hasart lychour, fy for schame. *Ibid.* VI. v. 17 This ald hasard careis our fudis hoo Spretis and figuris in his im hewit boit. *Ibid.* VII. viii. 100 Ouersett with hasart hayr and faynt dotage.

Hasard, *obs.* form of HAZARD.

Has-been (hæz'bin), *sb.* (a.) [perf. tense of BE *v.*] One that has been but is no longer: a person or thing whose career or efficiency belongs to the past, or whose best days are over.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 34 Being now but um-white, and as an he-been. 1786 BURNS *Inventory* 8 My han' afore's a gude ald has-been. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 820 John Jones may be described as 'one of the has beens.'

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1819 *Hermit in London* II. 133 A has-been battered beau. **Hasbe**, *obs.* form of AS *adv.*

c. 1400 *Antons of Arth.* xix, Pride with his purtenans, hasbe prophetes have told.

Hasbe, *obs.* form of HOARSE, HAZE.

Hasel, -ell, *obs.* forms of HAZEL.

Hasert, *obs.* form of HAZARD.

Hash (hæʃ), *v.* Also 7 *hache*. [a. F. *hache-r*, f. *hache* (hæʃ): see HACHE.]

1. *trans.* To cut (meat) into small pieces for cooking; to make into a hash.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 34, I gave them some tastes of my Cookery, in hashing, and fricasing this flesh. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Mushroom*, You must hash a Piece of Veal or Fowl. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 28 Hash, to mince Meat. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 136 Meat hashed small and well peppered.

2. *fig.* Also *hash up*.

1742 POPE *Dunci.* iv. 21 Be sure I give them Fragments, not a Meal; What Gellius or Stobæus hash'd before, Or chew'd by blind old Scholiasts o'er and o'er. 1794 MATHIAS *Purr. Lit.* (1798) 385 His own stale scraps... Hash'd up and season'd with an old man's spleen. 1880 *Academy* 25 Sept. 219 Pleased at seeing his wails and strays of thought thus hashed up.

3. To cut up, to slash or hack about; to mangle. Also *fig.* Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Also *intr.*

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 838 He...rain'd a storm of blows so terrible and thick, As if he meant to hash her quick. 1727 WALKER *Peden's Life in Biogr.* Scot. 489 (Jam.) They are haggling and hashing them down, and their blood is running down like water. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 10 Feb., Hashed and smashed as my time is, who can make anything of it? 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 165 A hand in haggling and hashing at Christ's Kirk.

Hence *Hashed* (hæʃt) *ppl.* a., *Hashing vbl. sb.*; also *Hasher*, one who hashes or makes a hash.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xix. 66 A great Skillet full of Rice with hashed Lard. 17... *Battle Sheriff Muir* 1715 in *Child Ballads* (1864) VII. 159 There was such hashing, and broad swords a-clashing. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 648 The cuttings, the roastings, and hashings they undergo. a. 1845 HOOD *Clubs* iii, The Cook's a hasher—nothing more. 1865 TROLLOPE *Bellon Est.* xxv. 298 The breast of a hashed fowl.

Hash (hæʃ), *sb.* Also 7 *hache*. [f. *HASH v.*, taking the place of the earlier *hacht*, *hachee*, *hachey*, *HACHY*, and *HACHIS*, from French.]

1. Something cut up into small pieces; *spec.* a dish consisting of meat which has been previously cooked, cut small, and warmed up with gravy and sauce or other flavouring.

1662-3 PEYPS *Diary* 13 Jan., I had...at first course, a hash of rabbits, a lamb. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 510 They are only Hache, made up of the Fragments that remain'd. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 p. 9, I...passed my Eye over several Hashes, which I do not know the Names of. 1796 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery v.* 47 Lay...thin sippets round the dish, and pour in your hash. 1863 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* 205 If the meat in a hash or mince be allowed to boil, it will immediately become hard.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Old matter 'served up' or presented in a fresh form; now often coloured by or associated with 3.

1673-3 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 368 To serve up to the Reader continually the cold Hashes of plain repetition. 1759 GOLDSM. *Pol. Learn.* x, Old pieces are revived...the public are again obliged to ruminate over those hashes of absurdity. 1860 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 319 Chiefly a well-done hash of my own words.

3. A mixture of mangled and incongruous fragments; a medley; a spoiled mixture; a mess, jumble. Often in *phr.* to make a hash of, to mangle and spoil in attempting to deal with.

1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 52 The Hash of tongues A Pedant makes. 1747 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* 23 Feb. (1833) II. 274 (Farmer) About as like it, as my Lady Pomfret's hash of plural persons and singular verbs or infinitive moods was to Italian. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Let.* (1891) I. 459 Froude writes up to me we have made a hash of it. 1847 L. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. ix. 402 Lord Grey has made somewhat of a hash of New Zealand and its constitu-

tion. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. App. 595 They therefore make a strange hash of the story.

b. *Phr.* To settle (a person's) hash: to reduce to order; to silence, subdue; to make an end of, 'do for'. *slang* or *colloq.*

a. 1825 Song in BROCKETT s.v., The hash of the Yankees he'll settle. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 389 My finger was in an instant on the trigger, and another second would have settled his hash. 1864 BROWNING *Youth & Art* xiv, You've to settle yet Gibson's hash.

4. A term of obloquy, applied to a person who 'makes a hash' of his words, etc. *Sc.*

1655 in BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (1846) I. 211 [In 1655, Henry Hedley was fined 3s. 4d. for calling William Johnson, one of the stewards of the Company of Bricklayers and Plasterers] 'a slaving hash'. 1722-30 RAMSAY *Fables* i, *Twa Books*, I canna thole the clash, Of this impertinent auld hash. 1785 BURNS *Eph. Lapaik* xii, A set o' dull, conceited hashes. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xviii, 'What was I wanting to say...to his honour himsell...ye muckle hash?'

5. A trade name for waste paper of the lowest quality.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 5/3 'Hash', the paper of lowest marketable value, can be collected and sorted without loss.

6. *attrib.*, as *hash-dish*, -meal.

1706 Mrs. CENTLIVRE *Love at a Venture* v. Wks. (1723) 312 Your Father...swears...he'll slice me into Hash-meat.

|| **Hashish**, *hasheesh* (hæʃɪʃ, hæʃɪʃ). Also (6 *assis*), 9 *haschisch*, -iah, *hachisch*, -iah, *hachahish*. [Arab. *hashish* dry herb, hay, the dry leaves of hemp powdered, the intoxicant thence prepared.]

The top leaves and tender parts of the Indian hemp (which in warm countries develop intoxicating properties) dried for smoking or chewing, in Arabia, Egypt, Turkey, etc. Cf. BHANG, an Indian preparation of the same plant.

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* I. (1885) II. 116 Bangué...is made in three sorts...The first by the Egyptians is called Assis, which is the powder of Hemp, or of Hemp leaves. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. viii. 502 A compound called Lhasis, one ounce whereof being eaten, causeth laughing, dalliance, and makes one as if they were drunken. 1811 tr. Niebuhr's *Trav. Arab.* cxx. in Pinkerton *Voy.* X. 153 (Stanf.) As they have no strong drink, they, for this purpose, smoke Hashisch, which is the dried leaves of a sort of hemp. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. vi. 103 It is a well known result of hashish to give an excessive vividness to the sensations. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Character* Wks. (Bohn) II. 59 They chew hasheesh; cut themselves with poisoned ceases. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Feb. 3/3 Victims to the excessive use of hasheesh.

fig. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 113 If you put a single grain of philosophic hashisch into that pacific calumet of his. 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 575 Entranced by the hashish of Mr. Frederic Harrison's eloquence.

b. *attrib.*, as *hashish-house*, -insanity, -smoker.

1883 H. H. KANE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 944/1 (*title*) A hashish-house in New York. *Ibid.*, A large community of hashish smokers. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 22 Mar. 5/1 Intoxicating effects which recommend the drug to hashish-eaters in India. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 901, I doubt very much if hasheesh insanity can be at present diagnosed by its clinical character alone.

Hashy (hæʃi), a. [f. *HASH sb.*] Of the nature of a 'hash', or mixture of mangled fragments.

1891 *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 452/1 A tale... duplicated in that famous collection, showing the hashy manner in which it was put together.

† **Hask**, *haske*, *sb.* *Obs.* [cf. HASSOCK 3.] (See quot. 1579.)

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 16 Phoebeus...hath...taken vp his ynne in Fishes haske [*gloss.*, a haske is a wicker pad, wherein they use to cary fish]. 1598 FLORIO, *Cauagna*,...a fishers basket, or haske. 1611 DAVISON *Poems* 38 (N.) The joyfull sunne, whom cloudy winter's spight Had shut from us in watry fishes haske.

Hask (hask), a. Now *dial.* [app. a by-form of *harsk*, northern form of HARSH.] Rough and hard to the touch or taste, *esp.* from the absence of moisture; coarse and dry.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/2 Harske or haske, as sundry frutys, stipticys, poriticys. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Mij b, Curled and adorned after the same manner by Spar, but hask and dry, and of no pleasant Colour at all. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Hask*, coarse, harsh, rough, parched...A hask wind is keen and parching...Coarse worsted is hask to the feeling. 1828 CRADEN *Dial.* s.v., 'Hask grass', rough, coarse grass. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hask*, deficient in moisture. 'Hask bread', oft said to be as 'hask as chopped hay'. 1885 F. H. BOWMAN *Struct. Wool* Gloss. 354 *Hask*, dry and hard or unpliant.

b. *fig.* Harsh in sound, tone, or manner. *Sc.*

1594 A. HUME *Hymns*, etc. Ep. to Rdr., Rude Scottish and hask verses. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Let. & Jrnl.* (1841) II. 63 The petition of the Londoners got so hask and insnarcing an answer.

c. Dry, husky: as a cough.

a. 1722 LISLE *Husb.* 343 They have in Wilts a disease on their cows, which they call a hask or husky cough.

Hask, *obs.* form of ASK.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 264/5, I hask be þen if it be nede.

† **Haskard**, *Obs.* Also -erd. [Of uncertain derivation; the suffix as in *bast-ard*, etc.: its locality is opposed to its being a derivative of the northern HASK a.] A man of low degree, a base or vulgar fellow. Also *attrib.*

1492 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. cxi. 152 b/1 As...he came out of the hous of a comyn woman He mette

with a fewde haskarde, whyche for to doo the sayd synne of lechery went to the hous. 1519 HORMAN *Idyls*. 31 Declaryng a very folysshe and an haskard felowe vnder the person of Thersyte. 1543 SKELTON *Carol. Laurel* 606 They be haskardis & rebawdis. 1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 14 Priuate persons and haskardis of low degree. 1574 WITHALS *Dict.* 60/2 A haskardre, or of lowe degree, *proletarius*.

Hence **Has-kardly** *a.*, vulgar, low, base. **Has-kardly**, baseness; haskardis collectively.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex*. (1633) 208 Some haskardly peizants, and rascall persons. 1575 LANHAM *Let.* (1871) 4 Ouerthroun at last by Berthreds Hascardy. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) III. 81 Treason and haskardie in thus leaving their camp at the very point of fight.

Haskwort. *Obs.* [Badly formed in imitation of Ger. *halskraut*, *f.* *hals* neck + *kraut* plant (perh. with some suggestion of HASK *a.*): cf. HALSWORT.] Name given by Lyte to two species of Bell-flower, *Campanula Trachelium* and *C. glomerata*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xx. 170 This Throtewurte or Haskewurte... is... of three sortes, that is to say, the great and the small, and the creeping kinde. *Ibid.* 171 The Plante may be very wel called Haskewurte, or Throtewurte... in high Douch Halskraut: in base Almaigne Halscrut. 1863 in *Prior Plant-n.* (1879) 105.

Hasky, *a.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [*f.* HASK *a.* + *-y.*] Dry and stony, as soil; gravelly.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 157 Dry, haskey, sandy, hungry Land. *Ibid.* 187 St. Foy's is a French Grass much sowed there, upon their barren, dry, hasky Lands. 1840 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iv. 403 Clover seldom succeeds on sandy loam, or thin hasky land.

Hasle, *obs.* form of HAZEL.

Haslet (*hæ'slæt*), **harslet** (*hæ'slæt*). Forms: *a.* 4-5 *hastelet*, 4-7 *haslet*, 5 *hasselet*, 6 *hasolet*, 6-7 *haslet*, -e, 7- *hasolet*. *β.* 6- *harslet*, (7 *harslet*, (harsnet), 8 *harsolet*). [*a.* OF. *hastelet* (mod. F. *hâtelette*) roasted meat, dim. of *haste* a spit, a piece of roasted meat (cf. *obs.* F. *hastilles* 'th' inwards of a beast', Cotgr.):—L. *hasta* spear. The spelling *harslet* appears to arise from the long *a*.] A piece of meat to be roasted, *esp.* part of the entrails of a hog; pig's fry; also, the 'pluck' or 'gather' (heart, liver, etc.) of other animals, as the sheep, calf, etc.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1612 He britnez out þe brawn in bryt brode scheldez & batz out þe haslettez. ? c1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 83 Hasletts of Fryt. Take Fygs iquaterid, Raysons hool, [etc.]. *a.* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1399 Hastelettus in galantyne. c1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 106 Take a Turbut, and kut of þe ynnies in maner of a hastelette, and broche him on a rounde broche, and roste him. 1530 PALSGR. 229/2 Haslet of a hogge, *haste merve*. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxx. 121 Concerning hogs... some... sell nothing but the chitterlings, the sweet-breeds, the blood, and the haslets. 1706 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 7 In a hog... the haslet which is the liver and crow, kidney and skirts. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* xxvi. 106 A rich Haslet at the fire, Will give you all you can desire. 1872 FRERE *Aristoph.*, *Frogs* II. 242 Keep quiet—and watch for a chance of a piece of the haslets.

β. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 87 A haggise: some call it a chitterling: some a hogs haslet. 1664 PERVS *Diary* to Mar., A good hog's haslet, a piece of meat I love. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Delekinus' Grobianus* 235 A roasted Haslet on the Table stood. 1866 FELTON *Ant. & Mod. Gr.* I. v. 365 Poultry and meat... calf's pluck, pig's haslet and chine... finished the course.

attrib. 1677 CHARLETON *Exercit. de diff. et nomin. Anim.* (ed. 2) 13 Apexabones, Haslet-Puddings.

Hasp (*hasp*), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 *hæpse*, 3-7 *haspe*, (6 *happys*, *hosp*), 4-*hasp* (7-*dial.* *haspe*). *β.* (north.) 2-7 *hespe*, 5- *hesp*. [*OE.* *hæpse* (:-**hæspe*) *wk.* fem. 'fastening, clasp, hasp'; cf. OHG. *haspa* fem., a reelful of yarn, MHG. *haspe*, *hespe* reel, hinge, hinge-hook, Ger. *haspe* hasp, clamp, hinge, hook, *dial.* reel, *hæspe* ham of the leg; MLG. *hespe*, *haspe* hinge, MDu. *haspe* hasp or fastening of a door, reel, skein of yarn, *hespe* hinge, joint, ham, ON. *hespa* *wk.* fem. 'wisp or skein of wool, hasp, fastening'. The sense-history of the group is obscure, and it may be doubted whether the 'hasp' of a door, and a 'hasp' of yarn, though in form identified in all the langs., were originally the same word. (But cf. HANK.)]

I. 1. A contrivance for fastening a door or lid: now chiefly applied to a hinged clasp of metal which passes over a staple and is secured by a pin or padlock; also (in a trunk or box), a hinged plate of metal with a projecting piece of the nature of a staple which fits into a hole and is secured by the lock.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* II. 328 Sum sloh mid slece swide þa hæpsan. c1150 *Voc.* in Wl. Wülcker 546/2 *Sera*, *hespe*. 13. *Coer de L.* 4083 Undermethe is an hasp, Schet with a stapyl and a clasp. c1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 284 To the chambre dore he gan hym dresse. And by the haspe [Lansdowne *hespe*] he haaf it of atones. *a.* 1420 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1104 Up is broke lock, *haspe*, barre, and pynte. c1470 HENRY WALLACE *vi.* 416 Stapill and hesp. 1515 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 70 For mending off a happys... *ij*^d. 1560 LUDLOW *Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 96 A stapulle and a haspe for the... chest. 1572 NOTTINGHAM *Rec.* IV. 145 Stapyles, *hespes*, and brages. 1631 MS. *Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* For charnells and haspes for the two chests in our hall. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 80 In Sussex for hasp, clasp, wasp, they pronounce

hapse, clapse, wapse. 1680 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1527/4 One Sugar-Box... with a Hasp to fasten it on one side. 1822 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. 'This trunk has got to be shut and locked'. The hasp snapped sharply in its hole. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. 1, The pony was tied to the hasp of the gate.

b. Applied to other simple contrivances for fastening a door, casement window, etc.; also, a latch for a sash window.

1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 128, I fastened the other end with a small hasp to one of the jambs. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xiv. ii. If a hand... were laid on the hasp of the window. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hesp*, the door-faster or button which turns on a pivot in the centre. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Hasp*, the fastening to a common casement. 1885 *Law Times* 315/2 He must not break a pane to undo the hasp of the window. 1886 FENN *Master of Ceremonies* vi. The spring of the window hasp.

c. 'A semi-circular clamp turning in an eye-bolt in the stem-head of a sloop or boat, and fastened by a forelock in order to secure the bowsprit down to the bows' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

d. *O. Eng. and Sc. Law.* By hasp and staple: see QUOTS.

[c1250 BRACTON v. IV. xv. 14 (Rolls) VI. 128 Seysina facta... vel per nuntium, per fustim, vel per baculum, vel per baspam. 1292 BRITTON II. ix. § 6 Deliverer al purchaceour la seisine par le haspe on par le anel del uils, on par encouture de la porte.] 1569 in Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 175 Or he could be saisit be hesp and stapill, as the common use is within burgh. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scott.*, *Hasp and Staple* is the form of entering an heir in a burgage subject... The claimant alleges his title, and proves it by witnesses; on which the baillie declares him to be heir, and makes him take hold of the hasp and staple of the door as a symbol of possession, and then enter the house and bolt himself in. [Entry by hasp and staple is now obsolete under Conveyancing and Land Transfer (Scotland) Act, 1874 (37 & 38 Vict. c. 94 § 25).]

2. A clasp or catch for fastening two parts of a garment, the covers of a book, etc.

a. 1300 *Body & Soul in Map's Poems* (Camden) 338 A denkes cope for to bere al brennynde on him was kest, With hote haspes i-mad to spere. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 5254 The haspes of his helme heturly brast. *a.* 1698 EVELYN *Voy. Marry-land* (K.), A curious hasp The manteau 'bout her neck to clasp. 1715 *Panciroilus Rerum Mem.* I. iv. ii. 155 Shoes... either lac'd close... or else clasp'd with Taches or Hasps. 1829 HOOD *Eng. Aram* vi. He strain'd the dusky covers close, And fix'd the brasn hasp.

3. (?) A handle of a trunk or case.

a. 1774 GOLDSM. *To Sir J. Reynolds* (R.), Four [men] got under each trunk, the rest surrounded, and held the hasps. 1868 W. COLLINS *Moont.* (1889) 118 An old japaned tin case, with a cover to it, and a hasp to hang it up by.

II. 1. A hank or skein of yarn, thread or silk; a definite quantity of yarn, the fourth part of a spindle.

a. 1400 OCTOBIAN 1442 The byrdel was made of chaynys, Of grete haspys wer the reynys. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3899 Here huet on his hede as haspis of silke. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 238/1 Hespse of threde, *mataxa*, *haspam*, *filipulus*. 1798 *Statist. Acc. Scott.*, *Fifesh.* VI. 43 (Jam.) About 30 years ago... a hesp or slip, which is the fourth part of a spindle, was thought a sufficient day's work for a woman.

5. A reel for winding yarn, thread, or silk. *Obs.* [Only in Dicts. Perh. an error of Skinner.]

1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Ang.*, *Hasp*, alabrum seu Instrumentum Textorium in quod filum fusi evolvitur. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), An *Hasp*, a Reel to wind Yarn on. 1828 WEBSTER, *Hasp*, a spindle to wind thread or silk on (local).

III. 6. 'An instrument for cutting the surface of grass-land; a scarifier' (Webster 1864).

7. *Attrib.*, as *hasp-lock*.

1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 865 The hasp-lock used for trunks and portmanteaus.

Hasp, *v.* Also *i* *hæpsian*, 4-7 *haspe*; 9 *dial.* *hesp*. [*OE.* *hæpsian*, *f.* *hæpse* HASK *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To fasten with, or as with, a hasp.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxvii. (Z.) 220 Ic scytte sum loc oððe hæpsize. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 419 With-outen... Hurrok, oþer hande-helme hasped on roþer. *a.* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 205 A dore... haspet ful faste. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 8593 Ector... haspit on his helme, & his horse toke. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxxvii. 408 (Harl. MS.) Be not a-ferde... for I shall haspe the dore, and pynte it with a pynte. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 35/37 To Haspe, *obseruare*. 1611 COTGR., *Aggraffer*, to buckle, or haspe. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bee hive*, A small light Wooden Shutter, to hasp in cold Weather on the Outside. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 15 The companion-head was hasped down. 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, *Hesp*, to hasp or fasten the latch of a door. 1882 Mrs. RAVEN'S *Tempt.* II. 281 She went to the window and hasped it.

þ. *fig.* To fasten together, unite firmly.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 171 So harde heo beoþ with Auarice i-haspet to-gedere [1393] — C. II. 193 So harde hath auerice i-hasped hem to-gedere.

2. To clasp, embrace. *Obs.*

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1388 He haspez his fayre hals his armez with-inne, & kysses hym. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 367 Hailysing of hed bare, haspyng in armez. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* III. v. Wks. 1878 II. 91 If hee tooke mee hasp within his bed.

3. To gird with mail or tight-fitting clothes; to buckle.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 381 He askez heterly a hayre & hasped hym vmbre. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 281 If I were hasped in armes on a beze stede. *Ibid.* 831 Alle hasped in his hez wede.

4. To confine or fasten (in a tight place); to lock up. *Obs.*

1680 ELIZ. CELLIER in Howell *St. Trials* (1816) VII. 1187 He told me... that he had been squeezed and hasped into a thing like a trough, in a dungeon under ground. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* v. (1700) 65 Haspt in a tomb... With one fat slave before, and none behind. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 132 ¶ 2 Being hasped up with these in this publick Vehicle. *Ibid.* No. 155 ¶ 2, I keep a Coffee-house... I am unavoidably hasped in my Bar.

Hence *Hasping* *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Aggraffement*, a hooking, clasping... a hasping.

þ. *Haspede*. *Obs. rare.* [deriv. of HASK.] A clasp, a hook.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 189 By þe haspede he hentes hym þenne, & brogt hym vp by þe brest.

Haspicholls, -*cols*, corruptions of HARPSICAL, HARPSICORD.

Hass, *dial. var.* of HALSE; *obs.* form of ASS.

Hassagai, -*ay*, var. ASSAGAI.

1731 MEDLEY Kolben's *Cape G. Hope* I. 65 Dexterity in throwing the Hassagaye. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 69 The same Caffre... with his hasagai attacks the horny elephant. 1885 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 160 The hassagay-tree (*Curtisia faginea*) one of the largest timber-trees in Africa.

Hassar (*hæ'ssā*). [*native S. American name.*] One of the genus *Callichthys* of siluroid fishes, found in the rivers of tropical America, and remarkable for building a regular nest and being able to travel considerable distances over land.

1865 W. HOUGHTON in *Intell. Observ.* No. 40. 262 These hassars, as they are called. 1883 Wood in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 676 Many of these rivers... are inhabited by a fish... popularly called the Hassar, or Hardback. *Ibid.* 676/2 The Hassar is as good a walker as the Climbing Perch.

Hassard, *obs.* form of HAZARD.

Hassassin, an etymological var. of ASSASSIN.

1826 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 4) II. 403 note, The Sheik or old man of the mountain, the chief of the Hassassins.

Hassel (1, Hasser, *obs.* ff. HAZEL, HAWSER.

Hasslock: see HALSE *sb.* 6.

Hassock (*hæ'ssək*), *sb.* [*OE.* *hassuc*, of uncertain etymology. Some have conjectured derivation from Welsh *hesg* sedge. It is doubtful whether sense 4 is the same word.]

I. 1. A firm tuft or clump of matted vegetation; *esp.* of coarse grass or sedge, such as occurs in boggy ground; a 'tussock'. Sometimes applied to an insulated clump of bushes or low trees.

1586 Charter of *Aethelred* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* No. 655 III. 223 Of bam wege on ðone hassuc upp an hrofan brige. [1147 Found. Charter *Sauvery Abbey* in Dugdale *Mon. Angl.* (1682) I. 853 Pastores... nostri super exteriores hassucos versus Walton inter pratium & mariscum debent stare.] c1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Manhode* III. vi. (1865) 139 And thanne the olde made me gon vp on a gret hassock. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 228/2 Hassock, *ulphus*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxi. § 5. 209 Leaves, spread vpon the gronde in maner of a turffe or hassocke. 1662 DUGDALE *Hist. Imbanking Pref.*, The stink of smoaky hassocks. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 332 Moss... lay above the Ground, in little Heaps... called Hassocks, which were full of Holes, like an Honeycomb. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 444 Great tufts of rushes &c. called hassocks. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 286 With much difficulty I could step from one hassock to another, in laying out the drains. 1814 MISS MITTFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) I. 270 The down is entirely spotted with small islets (the country people call them hassocks) of low trees and luxuriant underwood. 1843 WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1889) I. 321, I was stumbling over the rough hassocks, and sinking knee-deep in the black mire. 1871 J. R. NICHOLS *Fireside Sc.* 111 After digging out the hassocks and burning them.

b. *transf.* A 'shock' of hair.

1785 *Frail. fr. Lond.* to Portsmouth in *Poems in Buchan Dial.* 7 (Jam.) Wi' a gret hassock o' hair hingin... about her hafatts. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiv. His tatty pow, that ne'er had a better covering than his ain shaggy hassock of hair! [a1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hassock-head*, a shock head; a bushy and entangled growth of coarse hair.]

2. A thick firm cushion or bass, often stuffed with rushes or straw, used to rest the feet on, and *esp.* in places of worship to kneel upon.

According to Forby s.v. 'hassocks in bogs were formerly taken up, shaped, trimmed, and dressed... to make kneeling much easier than on the pavement of the church'. Hassocks of turf or peat, formerly used in the church, are still (1897) preserved at Lower Gravenhurst in Bedfordshire.

1516 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 564/3, 20 hassocks for pews. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* v. i. Buy a mat for your bed, buy a mat! A hassock for your feet. 1667 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 202 For a hassock and a matt for our Minister, 6d. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 2 To make them kneel... he gave every one of them a Hassock and a Common-prayer Book. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 748 Knees and hassocks are well-nigh divorc'd. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fl.* i. viii. A stately pew with red serge seats and hassocks. 1889 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* iii. They made her comfortable upon the sofa, with a hassock for her feet.

3. A rush basket: cf. HASK *sb.* *Obs.*

1573-80 BARET *Alu.* H 209 A hassocke, a baskette made of twiggis, or rushes, *scirpulum*.

II. 4. The soft calcareous sandstone which separates the beds of ragstone in Kent.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hassock*, soft Sand-stone. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 58/2 Mortar... made... of chalk, sand, or hassock. 1851 *Dict. Archit.* s.v., The sandstone that separates the beds of the Kentish rag is known by the name of hassock and hassock stone, the latter... when the sand is agglutinated enough to allow its being raised in block. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiv. 281 The calcareous sandstones in the Hythe beds in Kent are locally termed hassock.

III. 5. Comb., as *hassock-grass*, -*plough*; *hassock-filler*, a device for stuffing hassocks; *hassock-knife*, an implement for chopping off hassocks. 1699 *Post Boy* 24-6 Jan. in N. & Q. 7th Ser. XI. 168 They were all arm'd, some with Guns, some with... Hassock-knives. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 161 The plough made on purpose, and called a hassock plough, cut laterally much beyond the line of its draught. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* i. 34 The hassock-grass and sedges tumbled him over. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hassock-filler*, a device consisting of a curb and a charging cylinder, whereby the stuffing is packed into the cover.

Hence *Hassock v. trans.*, to furnish with hassocks (sense 2).

1842 *BARHAM Inqul. Leg.*, *Sir Rupert*, He... resolves to... new-cushion and hassock the family pew.

Hassocky (hæ'sək-i), *a.* [f. *HASSOCK* + -Y.]

1. Abounding in hassocks or clumps.

1645 G. BOATE *Nat. Hist. Irel.* (1726) 62 Hassocky bogs. 1649 *Blithe Eng. Impr.* ix. (1653) 61 Your hassocky morish rough Land. 1863 *BARING-GOULD Iceland* xix. 336 A horse cannot keep up with it over the broken hassocky ground.

2. Of the nature of or consisting of calcareous hassock.

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 70. 2/1 A Rocky or Hassucky sort of Ground. 1881 *WHITEHEAD Hops* 17 The loams... and hassocky detritus of the Hythe beds. 1894 B. FOWLER in *Proc. Geol. Assoc.* XIII. 362 Towards Bramshott the beds become more hassocky.

Hast, 2nd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *HAVE*.

Hast, obs. form of *HASTE*.

† **Hastal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **hastāl-is*, f. *hasta* spear.] Spear-shaped.

1671 *GREW Anat. Plants* i. vii. § 3 (1682) 45 It [the cover of the seed] is... *Hastal*, in *Lactuca*.

[**Hastard**, prob. a scribal error for *HASKARD*. a 1549 *SKELTON Earl Northumberland* iv. 24 (MS. Reg. 18 D ii. ff. 165) Vilane hastarddis in per furios tene... Confer together of common concence falsly to slo per moste singlar goode lorde.]

† **Hastary**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *hastāri-us* belonging to the spear, subst., a spearman; f. *hasta* spear. Cf. *F. hastaire*.] A spearman.

1589 *Ive Instruct. Warres* 104 Before the first ranks of the Hastaries.

Hastate (hæ'stēt), *a.* [ad. L. *hastātus*, f. *hasta* spear; see -ATE² 2.]

1. Formed like a spear or spear-head; spear-shaped.

1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* (1856) 117 Lingual teeth... elongate, subulate, or hastate. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* i. 667 *Astacus*... Lamellar appendage, dentiform or hastate. 1874 *COUES Birds N. W.* 665 Crescentic or hastate spots. 1885 *CASTLE Sch. Fencing* 44 The hastate weapons: pike, partisan... and poleaxe.

b. *Bot.* Of leaves: Narrowly triangular nearly to the base, where two lateral lobes project at right angles to the midrib.

1788 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* iii. v. (ed. 4) 191 *Hastate*, Javelin-shaped; when they are triangular, the Base and Sides hollowed, and the Angles spreading. 1794 *MARTYIN Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 427 *Hastate* leaves that are quite entire. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 313 *Rumex acetosella*; dioecious, lower leaves hastate. 1880 *GARTN. Bot.* iii. § 4. 96 Leaves... *Hastate* or Halberd-shaped.

2. *Comb.*, as *hastate-auricled*, -*leaved*.

1864 *SOWERBY'S Bot.* i. 187 *Hastate-leaved* Scurvy-grass. 1883 *BENTLEY Bot.* 159 When the lobes of such a leaf are separated from the blade... it is auricled or hastate-auricled.

† **Hastated**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1748-54 *SIR J. HILL Hist. Plants* 597 (Jod.) The hastated-leaved arum with a clavated spadix. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 478 Towards the tops, they became trifid, hastated, and lastly lanceolate.

Hastately, *adv.* [-LY².] In a hastate fashion; chiefly in comb. with adjs., denoting a combination of the hastate with another shape, as *hastately-cordate*, -*lanceolate*, -*sagittate*, -*two-eared*, etc.

1831 *DON Gardener's Dict. Gloss.*, *Hastately-sagittate*.

Hastato-, combining form of L. *hastātus* *HASTATE*, used like *hastately*.

1839 *LOUDON Encycl. Plants Gloss.*, *Hastato-lanceolate*, between halberd-shaped and lanceolate. 1850 *HOOKER & ARNOTT Brit. Flora* 462 *Arum maculatum*... leaves all radical, hastato-sagittate.

Haste (hæ'st), *sb.* Forms: 3- *haste*; also 3-8 *hast*, 4-5 *haast* (e, 4-6 *Sc.* and Coverd.) *haist*, 5 *hayste*. [a. OF. *haste* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), mod.F. *hâte*:-WGer. **haisti*-, in OE. *hæst*, *hæst* fem., violence, fury = Goth. *haifsts* fem., strife, contest; cf. OE. *hæste* adj. violent, vehement, impetuous = OFris. *hást*, *hást*, OHG. *heisti*, *heist*. The French word was taken back into Middle Dutch, and thence into other Teut. langs.: cf. MDu. *haeste*, *haest*, Du. *haast*, MLG. and LG. *hast*, Ger. *hast* haste.]

1. Urgency or impetuosity of movement resulting in or tending to swiftness or rapidity; quickness, speed, expedition (properly of voluntary action). Opposed to leisurely motion or action. (Most freq. in phrases: see 4 a, 5.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5198 To bidd hast now es nan sa frek. c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 359 This asketh haste. 1536 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 48, I shall do more in a day than my brother in twayne, for all his haste. 1582 N.

LICHEFIELD *tr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* vii. 172, They fled, and made away with great hast. 1697 *DAMPPIER Voy.* i. 13 The old man would have stayed us here... but our business required more haste. 1765 *GOLDSM. Ess.* xv. Wks. (Globe) 328/1 In situations where the action seems to require haste. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* iv, To make him understand the necessity of haste.

2. Such quickness of action as excludes due consideration or reflection; hurry, precipitancy, want of deliberation, rashness. (See also 4 b, 6.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxviii. 33 Pair daies waned in un-naitnesse, And pair yheres with haste ware lesse. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* v. 1605 Greuous to me god wot is youre vnreste, Your haste. a 1533 *Ld. BERNERS Huon* xcix. 320 An yll haste is not good. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 29 Hast and choler are enemies to all great actions. 1781 *COWPER Retirement* 725 Friends, not adopted with a school-boy's haste. 1832 *TENNYSON 'Love thou thy land'* 96 Raw Haste, half-sister to Delay.

3. The condition of being obliged to act quickly on account of having little time; eagerness to get something done quickly; hurry. (See also 4 c, d.)

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 794 *Thisbe* (MS. Gg. 4. 27), This tisbe hath... so gret haste Piramus to se. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. x, After the hast of the letters, they gaf hem this answer [etc.]. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 93 b, These joly gallantes left behynde them for hast, all their tentes. 1587 *SAVILLE Agric.* (1598) 198 Many halfe dead... were left for haste of winning the feldie. 1720 *STEELE Tatler* No. 200 ¶ 4 The urgent Hast of another Correspondent. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxxiv, She advanced, breathless with haste. 1872 J. F. CLARKE *Self-Culture* 58 (Cent.) The haste to get rich.

II. Phrases.

4. In haste. a. (in sense 1.) With energetic speed; quickly, expeditiously (also, + *an*, on *haste* (obs.): see *AN prep.*). So in *all haste* (arch.), as quickly as possible, with all speed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13402 Pái fild a cupp þan son in hast. a 1300 *K. Horn* 615 He sloþ þer on haste On hundred bi þe laste. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3608 Richard pryked forþ an haste, Ase harde as he may þraste. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2817, I sall hele (= recover) all in hast. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 50 Reuenge in haist the cruell act. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 456 Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting Peers. a 1791 *WESLEY Wks.* (1830) XII. 287 Though I am always in haste I am never in a hurry. 1859 *TENNYSON Enid* 1391 'Not dead!' she answer'd in all haste. 1868 *LYNCH Riquet* cxvii. i, Arise, sad heart, arise in haste.

b. (in sense 2.) With excited quickness; without deliberation, hurriedly, hastily, in a hurry.

1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 782 Scribled forth in hast at adventure. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxv. 11, I sayde in my haist: All men are lyers. 1677 *LAUDERDALE in L. Papers* (Camden) III. lviii. 80 So as they may not trouble us any more in hast. 1869 *BURNET Tracts* i. 1 Swift has seen so little, and as it were, I hast to-day with Dr. Cockburn. to Mrs. Johnson 16 Jan., I dined to-day with Dr. Cockburn, but will not do so again in haste, he has generally such a parcel of Scots with him.

c. (in sense 3.) With quickness of action due to being pressed for time; with speed, speedily.

1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 759 One Mistle-brooke... came in great haste to the hous of one Pottier. 1584 *POWELL Lloyd's Cambria* 221 The King leuied an armie in haste. 1699 *GARTH Dispens.* v. 60 In hast a Council's call'd. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* III. i. 181 Four or five men running in great haste up the stairs. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rank's Hist. Ref.* III. 607 Prepared at any moment to send such as might be demanded in haste.

d. (in sense 3.) As predicate, often with *infin.*: Eager to get something done quickly; in a hurry.

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* i. iii. 89 Your Father calls for you, He is in hast, therefore I pray you go. 1700 *RAY in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 205, I am in no hast for them, but can well wait your leisure. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* i. iii. 196 Mary was in no haste to return into Scotland. 1782 *COWPER Glavin* 198 So turning to his horse, he said, 'I am in haste to dine'. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* iii. 935 No sooner come than in haste to go.

5. To make haste: To put forth energy producing speed; to move or act with quickness; to use expedition, to hasten. (Often with *infin.*)

1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxxix. [xl.] 13 Make haste (o Lorde) to helpe me. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD *tr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* vii. 19 b, Making hast to the shore, and attaining the same, they ran away. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 13 One while to march on very slowly, another, to make more haste. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vi. x, It was necessary for him to make haste home. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* vii, Make haste down, and come out. 1847 *JAMES F. MARSTON Hall ix*, I made as much haste as I could to get away.

6. In proverbs and phrases: chiefly in sense 2.

c 1375 *HARBOUR Troy-bk.* II. 1682 Of fule haist cummis no speid. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Pro.* (1867) 5 Hast maketh waste. *Ibid.*, The more haste the lesse speede. 1556 *ROBINSON tr. Moré's Utop.* (ed. 2) To Rdr. (Arb.) 19 With more hast then good spee I broughte it to an ende. 1621 *QUARLES Argalus & P.* (1678) 29 Acts done in haste, by leysure are repented. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* III. xiv. 323 The more haste was emphatically not the better speed. 1869 *HAZLITT Eng. Prov.* 153 Haste trips up its own heels. 1883 *HR. P. SPOFFORD in Harper's Mag.* Mar. 573/1 She married him in all haste—to repent in all leisure. 1897 E. PHILLIPOTS *Lying Prophets* 346 (Cornish phrase) More haste, more let. *Mod.* More haste, less (or worse) speed.

III. 7. Comb.

1552 *HULOET*, Haste maker, accelerator. 1576 *FLEMING Panol.* *Epist.* 262 Festination or hast making. 1851 *HELPS Comp. Solit.* xi. (1874) 199 There is no occasion for being excessively emulous, or haste-bitten.

Haste (hæ'st), *v.* Forms: see prec. [a. OF. *haster* (11th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), mod.F. *hâter*,

f. *haste*, *hâte*, *HASTE sb.* Cf. Du. *haasten*, Ger. *hasten*, Da. *haste*, Sw. *hasta*, all from Fr.] Now chiefly literary, the ordinary word being *hasten*.

1. *trans.* To cause to move more quickly; to urge, drive, or press on; to quicken, accelerate, hurry.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26737 Hast nocht bi scrift on þisken wis. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 42 Fals Edrike, þat þam pider hasted. 1398 *THEVISA Barth. De P. R.* iv. iii. (1495) 83 Drye-nesse hasthyt auge. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 562 The children of reynawde hasted someho the ii. sonnes of foulques... that thei... were... wery. a 1533 *Ld. BERNERS Huon* lix. 206 They were so hastyd and pursuwyd. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor. v.* l. 74 Let's hence, And with our faire intreaties hast them on. 1786 *BURNS Auld Farmer's N.-Y. Salut.* *Mare* xiv, Thou... justy step a wee thing hastit.

2. *refl.* = 3. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5018 Yee most yow hast on your fare. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 469 Þey shulden... haaste hem to make aseþ. c 1475 *Rauf Coitgear* 550, I will not haist me ane fute faster on the way. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxl. [cxli.] 1 Lorde, I call vpon the: haist the vnto me. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 104 Hast thee, and from the Paradise of God... drive out the sinful Pair. 1869 *LOWELL Foot-Path* iv, I look and long, then haste me home.

3. *intr.* To make haste; to come or go quickly; to act with haste or expedition; to be quick, hurry; (of time or events) to come on or approach rapidly. (Often with *to* and *infin.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2837 'Haste', he said, 'þan þeder yaar'. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 112 Þe seknes na remed Ma haf, bot hastis to be dede. 1388 *WYCLIF Ps.* lix. [lxx.] 1 Lorde, hast thou to helpe me. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xli. (1887) 234 If the reward were good, he would hast to gaine more. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* v. iii. (1736) i. 689 He hasted away towards Utica. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 867 O friends, I hear the tread of nimble feet Hastening this way. 1712 *FORE Messiah* 23 See Nature hastes her earliest wreaths to bring. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxiv, The hour is hastening but too fast. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* viii. 4 Still ever hastening where she led.

Hasteful (hæ'stʃʊl), *a. rare.* [f. *HASTE sb.* + -FUL.] Full of haste; hurrying, hurried. Hence

Hastefully *adv.*, in haste, expeditiously.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 388 With hastfull hot desire. 1873 J. DUNS *Mem. Sir F. Y. Simpson* xv. 519 In the excitement of hastful travel. 1890 *SARAH J. DUNCAN Soc. Depart.* 308 We got hastfully back, three-quarters of an hour before she sailed. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 25 Mar. 7/4 This hastful, bustling and forgetful age.

† **Hasteler**, *hastler*. *Obs.* [app. a. AF.

**hasteler*, f. **hastele* (whence secondary dim. *hastel*: see *HASLET*), dim. of *haste*, mod.F. *hâte* spit, broach:—L. *hasta* spear; cf. the 12th c. L. equivalent *hastalarius* (? *hastellarius*), also *hastellaria* the place where broaches were kept (Du Cange). In this sense, Godefroy has only OF. *hasteur*, *hasteur*:—med.L. *hastator-em* (Du Cange).]

An officer of the kitchen, who superintended or attended to the roasting of meat; also, a turn-spit. (c 1175 *Constit. Domus Regis in Liber Niger Scacc.* (Hearne) i. 348 De Magna Coquina... *Hastalarius*.) c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) i Pis hasteler, pasteler, and potager. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 229/1 Hastlere, þat rostethe mete... assator, assarius. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) III. 715 Saying that Nicholas Cadman was Noyes Hastler, that is, such a one as maketh and hasteth the fire.

Hasteless (hæ'stləs), *a.* [f. *HASTE sb.* + -LESS.] Without haste. Hence **Hastelessness**, complete absence of haste or hurry.

1873 W. CORY *Let. & Frits.* (1897) 313 Men who are as the stars, unconscious, hasteless, steadfast. 1883 *JEFFERIES in Longm. Mag.* June 192 Hastelessness is the only word one can make up to describe it.

Hastelet, *obs. form* of *HASLET*.

† **Hasteling**, *Obs. rare.* In 7 hastling. [f. *HASTE* + -LING.] A hasty person.

1629 *GAULE Holy Madn.* 203 Haue after the Hastling; nay haue at him with an encounter as resolute, as speedy.

† **Hastely**, *hastly*, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 *hastelich* (e, -lyche, 4-lik (superl. -lokest), 4-5 -li, 4-6 -ly, -lie, 5-6 *Sc.* (and Coverd.) *haistely*, 5-7 *Sc.* -lie, 6 *Sc.* *hastely*; also 4-6 *hastly*, 6 *Sc.* *haistlie*. [f. *HASTE sb.* + -LY²; perhaps, in its origin, a variant of *hastily*, the e at length becoming mute.]

1. = *HASTILY* 1.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 3/71 He liet him cristni hasteliche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15224 Sua hasteli als he might. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xix. 466 The lawe wil I take it, þere I may hastlokest it haue. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 1373 Accidy þat is slownesse When a man schuld do a good dede hastly. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3784 As hastely as he it herd, his ostis he flittis. *haistelie* he bad. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 451 He called hastly the duke naymes. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxii. 59 Gif I mend nocht hastely. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* lii. [lv.] 15 Let decht come hastely vpon them. 1566 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 268 *Haistlie*. .to the west cuntry to the Quene he past. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 102 Als *haistelie* as he may.

2. = *HASTILY* 2.

1552 *HULOET*, Hastely or rashely, precipitanter.

Hasten (hæ'stən), *v.* [Extended form of *HASTE v.*, after the numerous verbs in -EN⁵.]

1. *trans.* To cause to make haste; to urge on; to accelerate, expedite, hurry: = *HASTE v. i.*

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus s.v. Festino*, *Mortem in se festinavit*, he hastened his owne death. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph.*

Cal. May 152^o Sorrowe ne neede be hastened on. 1600 E. BLOUNT. *Comestuggio* 28 Sebastian. hastened his departure, impatient of the least delays. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 210 These preparations hastened the king to Nottingham. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 181 Nitre mixt with Water. is excellent to hasten the Vines. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* l. xx. We had three leagues to go, and our guide hastened us. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 141 A jet of water is admitted to hasten the condensation. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arav's Astron.* 121 The ultimate effect... was discovered in hastening, not in deferring, the time of the appearance of the comet!

+ b. To dispatch or send in haste. *Obs.*
1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xxii. 9 Hasten hither Micaiah the sonne of Imlah. 1652 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 309. I pray be still pressing the K. of France to hasten his effectual letters. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) l. 178 Your Exc^o will now have hastened over to me 34 foot Companies. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 40 If there be anything in Brand's letter that will divert me, hasten it to me.

2. *intr.* To make haste; to come, go, or act quickly; to be quick; to hurry: = HASTE v. 3. (Often with *to* and *inf.*)

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 399 King Richard. hastened not a little to set all things. in order. c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lx. So do our minutes hasten to their end. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xviii. 6 Abraham hastened into the tent, unto Sarah. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 142 Nor did he hasten to beat them out of his country. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (L.), I hastened to the spot whence the noise came. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 7. 534 Scotland. hastened to sign the Covenant.

Hence *Hastened ppl. a.*; *Hastening vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1631 MILTON *Epit. Marchioness Winchester* 46 Presaging tears, Which the sad morn had let fall On her hastening funeral. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 95 For the speedier hastening of our second breakfast. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 95 Thy hasten'd widowhood. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 51 Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

Hastener (hæst'ner). [*f. prec.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who or that which hastens.
1597 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 156 He and... his Queene... that hastners of King Albyons bane had beene. 1886 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horst* iv. xlv. 177 The Muscles... called *Acceleratores* or *Hastners*. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 ¶ 7 Pride and indigence, the two great hasteners of modern poems.

2. A stand or screen for concentrating the heat of the fire on a roasting joint of meat; a haster. *dial.* 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hastner*, same as *Haster*. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. 1888 [see HASTER].

+ **Hastenness.** *Obs.* [*Cf.* HASTELY.] *By-form* of HASTENESS.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. ii. 59 Withouten fowle rebukynge or hastenness of vengeance. c1450 R. Gloucester's *Chron.* (1724) 482/1 note (MS. Coll. Arms) His eyen... as sperkelynge fuyre, as lightynge with hastenness.

Haster (hæst'ar). *dial.* [*f. HASTE v.* + -ER; but *cf.* OF. *hasteur* turnspit, s.v. HASTELEB, and see HASTERY.] = HASTENER 2.

1849 HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.* 48 (Hall.) *Haster*, a tin meat-screen, to reflect the heat while the operation of roasting is going on. 1839 A. BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 34 Shoo tumbled backwards, and nockt haster upp at beef. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Haster* or *Haster*.

+ **Hastery.** *Obs.* [*f. OF. haster* to roast (see *hast* in Godef.), *f. haster* spit + -ERY.] The process or art of roasting meat; roast meats collectively.

c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 5. I wyll schawe, Tho poyntes of cure... Of Potage, hastery and bakun mete. *Ibid.* 38 Here endys oure hasterie pat I of spake. 1511 *Earl Northumbild's Househ. Bk.* in *Antiq. Repert.* (1809) IV. 244 A Yoman Cooke... Who doith hourly attend in the Kitching at the Haistry for roisting of Meat.

Hastif, -ly, -ness: see HASTIVE, -LY, -NESS.

Hastifoliate (hæstif'liät). *a. Bot.* [*f. L. hasta* spear + *foli-um* leaf; see -ATE².] Having spear-shaped leaves. Also **Hastifolious** *a.*

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hastifoliate*. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Hastifolious*.

Hastiform (hæstif'orm). *a.* [*ad. L. type *hastiformis*, mod.F. *hastiforme*, *f. L. hasta* spear; see -FORM.] Spear-shaped. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

+ **Hastihede.** *Obs. rare* -¹. [*f. HASTY* + -hede, -HEAD.] Hastiness, haste.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 245 Eche of hem in hastihede Shall other slee.

Hastile (hæst'oil), *a. Bot.* [*ad. L. type *hastilis*, *f. hasta* spear; see -ILE. *Cf.* L. *hastile* spear-shaft.] = HASTATE. 1864 WEBSTER *Cist. GRAY*.

Hastilude (hæst'ilüd). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [*ad. med.L. hastiludus*, *hastiludium*, *f. L. hasta* spear + *ludus* play.] Spear-play; a name for a kind of tilt or tournament.

1596 FERNR *Blaz. Gentric* 366 In any Tilt, Iust, Hastilude or Turney. c1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) l. 148 To concurre with swords, fight at barriers, exercise hastiludes. 1845 *Gentl. Mag.* ii. 230 That tangible memorial of round table hastiludes still preserved in the building. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. xviii. 187 One sport, called hastiludes, was no less dangerous than war itself.

Hastily (hæst'ilili), *adv.* Forms: 4-5 *hastilich* (e, -li(e), -le, *superl.* -lokest), 4-6 *hastily*, 6 *Sc. haistily*, -yly; 4- *hastily*. [*f. HASTY a.* + -LY². *Cf.* also HASTIVELY, HASTELY.] In haste.

1. Quickly, speedily, expeditiously; + soon, with-

out delay, shortly, suddenly (*obs.*); rapidly, swiftly. Now usually with implication of being pressed for time: *Hurriedly*.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 153 To petre & his deciples haste tell see, bat he is risen. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1989 *Ariadne*, To come & speke with us hastily. c1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) xv. 162 The more envynouth the Erthe more hastily than any other Planete. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 58 Ane sterne... callit ane comit, quhen it is sene, ther occurs hastily eftir it sum grit myscheif. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q. I.* ii. 6 Up he rose, and clad him hastily. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 219 Over-hastily blooming Trees. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxx. He took the letter, and hastily read it over. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 2. 123 The Northern nobles marched hastily to join their comrades.

2. With undue haste excluding consideration or forethought; precipitately, rashly, inconsiderately.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 129 Young men... by the... want... of aged experience, are hastily led thereunto. 1718 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 279 ¶ 1 That the Reader may not judge too hastily of this Piece of Criticism. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 9 She had married hastily, and as hastily grown weary of her choice.

3. With quickness of temper; in sudden anger.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* ix. (1878) 17 To hate reuengement hastily. 1755 JOHNSON, *Hastily*... 3. Passionately; with vehemence.

Hastiness (hæst'iness). [*f. as prec.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being hasty.

+ 1. Quickness, swiftness, rapidity; suddenness.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 256 Pi manace... in hastiness suorn. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 225/1 Hastynesse, *idem* quod Haaste. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 2 The shortnes... of this lyfe, the hastynesse of dethe. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Calton's Geomancie* 24 All hastynesse and swiftnesse is appointed unto 6 and 9.

2. Undue quickness; precipitancy; hurriedness.

c1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* p. 167 (Harl.) 3e moste alle dryue out of your herte hastynesse [4 MSS. hastynesse]. For... be comune prouerbe is þis; þat he þat some demeth goone repentiþ. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 88 Hastynesse of speche maketh men to erre. 1552 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* l. 28 That people with a certayne hote hastynesse, brake oftentimes to seeke them idols. 1641 BAKER *Apol. Laymen* 189 Oh the wonderfull damage that is incurred by hastynesse and precipitancy. 1751-73 JORTIN *Ecc. Hist.* (R.), Epiphanius was made up of hastynesse and credulity. 1888 *Academy* 21 Jan. 49/1 Hastynesse of execution.

3. Quickness of temper; tendency to sudden anger or irritation, passion.

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 474 He acorsede alle thulke men... That of an false preste ne abbe eke him nougt. That word he sede oft in hastynesse. c1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Gibbs MS.) 77 He waxed nyse wood by hedy hastynesse. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1531 110 Hastynesse or irefulness. 1566 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. 105 Thair ouir hastynesse, and ouer bent to reuenge. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 III. 73 You have a little too much hastyness in your temper. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. v. 73 Laud... had the bluntness and hastyness of a monastic character.

+ b. A fanciful name for a 'company' of cooks.
c1491 CAXTON *Bk. Curtesye* (ed. 2) finis, A Hastyness of cooks.

Hasting (hæst'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f. HASTE v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb HASTE; making haste, speeding; expedition, acceleration.

a1350 *Childh. Jesu* 1590 (Mätz.) 30 Josep was comen in hastynge. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. iv. (1495) 224 The cause of hastynge of Manasses deth. 1400 *Arthur* 377 Bedwer wyþ alle hastynge Tolde Arthour alle þis þynge. 1568 *Knt. of Curtesye* 25 He praieth you in all hastynge To come in his court for to dwell.

Hasting, ppl. a. and sb. [*f. as prec.* + -ING².]

A. ppl. a.

1. That hastes, speeding; see the verb.

1632 MILTON *Sonn.* ii. My hasting days fly on with full career. 1870 EMERSON *Misc. Papers*, *Plutarch* Wks. (Bohn) III. 343 To keep up with the hasting history.

+ 2. That ripens early: applied to varieties of fruit or vegetables. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xxxv. 52 The huskes be... like a great hasting or garden pease. 1611 COTGR., *Hastiveau*, a hasting apple, or peare. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 243 How to raise hasting Strawberries. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Hasting Pear*,... It ripens in July.

B. sb. [*ellipt.* use of the adj.]

+ 1. An early-ripening fruit or vegetable; *spec.* a kind of early pea. *Obs.* (or now only *local*).

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xviii. (1878) 45 Sowe hastyness now, if land it allow. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Juntius' Nomenclator* 101/2 *Ficus fraxcos*. *Figue hastive*. A rathe fig ripened before the time: an hasting. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. Ep. to Sidrophel 22 To cry Green-Hastings. 1727 POPE, *etc. Art of Sinking* 115 Common cryers... persuade people to buy their oysters, green hastings, or new ballads. 1878 *Science Gossip* Aug. 190 A day or two since I heard the cry 'Green Hastings'!... fifty years ago, it was the usual cry for green peas.

+ 2. Applied to persons who hasten or make haste (with allusion to *prec. sense*). Only in *pl.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1857) 35 Toward your woorkynge ye make such tastings, As approue you to be none of the hastings. 1821 [see HARDING]. a1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Sussex* (1811) II. 385 Now men commonly say they are none of the Hastings, who, being slow and slack, go about business with no agility. a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *You are none of the Hastings*, of him that loses an Opportunity... for want of Dispatch.

Hastish (hæst'ish), *a. dial.* [*f. HASTE sb.* or *v.* + -ISH.] = HASTY a. 4.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. iii. [An ignorant woman says] A very hastish kind of gentleman.

+ **Hastivity.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 *hastive*. [Worn down from OF. *hastiveté*, *f. hastif* hasty; see next. *Cf.* *jollity*, *F. joliveté*.] Hastiness, haste.

c1340 *Cursor M.* 2909 (Trin.) Pen coom a doom in hastive To hem þat longe had spared be.

+ **Hastive, hastif, a. Obs.** Also 3-5 -yl(e), -ife, -yve. [*a. OF. hastif, -ive*, mod.F. *hâtif, -ive*, speedy, hurried, impetuous, *f. haste*, mod. *hâte* HASTE sb. + -IVE. See also HASTY, which is in origin a doublet of this word.]

1. Speedy, swift: = HASTY a. 1.

1385 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxvi. 29 Hastif shal come the kinge of Babiloyne, and waste this lond. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 56 And make many hastif rode. a1450 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2092 Dethe was to hastive, To renne on the.

b. Of fruit, etc.: Maturing early; early, forward: = HASTY a. 1 d.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hastive*, a French term, sometimes used in English for early, forward... The hastive fruits are strawberries and cherries. We have also hastive peas, etc.

2. Precipitate, rash: = HASTY a. 3.

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 458 Folc hastif hii bep ek ynou, & also wyhout rede. 1340 *Ayemb.* 184 Of hastif red bit uorþynge efterward. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1540 (1568) (MS. Gg. 4. 27) Hastif man wanted neuere care. c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4984 Treulie thou were a little to hastive.

3. Quick-tempered, passionate (= HASTY a. 4); in a passion, angry.

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 414 Renable nas he nost of tonge, ac of speche hastif. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 177 Richard was hastif, & ansured þat stund, Certes þou lies cheitiff, & as a stinkand hund. c1410 *Chron. Eng.* 667 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 208 The king was hastif ant starte up, Ant hente the thef by the top. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. vii. 17 That he be not testif, hastif, hoot ne angry.

+ **Hastively, hastify, adv. Obs.** [*f. prec.* + -LY².] Hastily, quickly, speedily.

a1347 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 190 Faccheþ me the traytours y-bounde... hastifliche ant blyve. a1350 *Childh. Jesu* 1631 (Mätz.) He answered him ful hastif.

+ **Hastiveness, hastifness.** *Obs.* [*f. prec.* + -NESS.] Hastiness, rashness, passionateness.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 159 If any man med pleynt of clerk for hastifness. c1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* p. 167 Ye moste alle dryue out of youre herte hastifness. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 99 Fool hastifness.

+ **Hastive'ss.** *Obs.* In 4 *hastive'ss*. [*a. AF. hastive'ss*, *f. hastif, hâtif* HASTIVE.] = *prec.*

[1392 BRITTON iv. ix. § 8 Accus... mentent par fole hastive'ss.] c1325 *Met. Rom.* 159 Quen we hald our hert fra wreth, And hastives.

+ **Hastivity.** *Obs.* In 5 *hastivityte*: see also HASTITY. [*a. OF. hastiveté*, mod.F. *hâtiveté*, *f. hastif* HASTIVE; see -ITY.] = *prec.*

c1450 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 242 Vengeance and wrathe in an hastivityte.

Hastler, Hastlet, obs. ff. HASTELEB, HASTLET.

Hasty: see HASTELY.

Hasty (hæst'i), *a. (sb., adv.)* [*a. OF. hasti* for *hastif* (pl. *hastis*), mod.F. *hâtif, -ive*, *f. haste, hâte* HASTE sb.: see HASTIVE, and *cf.* JOLLY, TARDY. The termination was doubtless from the first identified with native -i, -y from OE. -ig; and it is noticeable that the other Teutonic langs. have formed corresponding adjs. of that type: Du. *haastig*, Ger., Da., Sw. *hastig*.] Marked by haste; acting, moving, performed, etc. with haste.

1. Speedy, quick, expeditious; swift, rapid (in action or movement); sudden. *arch.* exc. as in b.

c1340 *Cursor M.* 5324 (Trin.) Þe kyngne lete write lettres... wip hasty fare. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1548 Gret hasty myscheves... þat tyll be world er nere command. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 508 II. 200 Lete me have word in as hasty tyme as ye may. c1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) *Introd.* 28/1 This people hath a swifte hasty speche. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* l. B ij a, Thus wolfbayne of all poysones is the most hasty poison. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 59 We wish hasty ruin to all Tyrants. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* l. 174 When impetuous Rain Swells hasty Brooks. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 198 A very smart and hasty Rain. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 24 The dung of pigeons is a rich and hasty manure. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* l. xviii. The sportive toil... Served too in haster swell to show short glimpses of a breast of snow.

b. Speedy or quick on account of having little time; hurried.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 5 b, A hastie retraite. 1746 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 20 May, Wks. 1871 IV. 317, I have written these hasty lines in no small hurry. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xxv, Brushing with hasty steps the dews away. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 113 Aberdovey, of which I made a hasty common-ink sketch. 1844 WILSON *Brit. India* III. 9 [He] had scarcely... time to cast a hasty glance at the novel circumstances around him. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 20 Rasselas... is ill calculated for the hasty readers of to-day.

c. Requiring haste or speed; made in haste. *spec.* in *Cookery*: see also HASTY PUDDING.

c1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 359 (Harl. MS.) This axeþ hast, and of an hasty [5 MSS. hastif] þing Men may nought preche or make taryng. 1577 R. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 184 Sommer Hony, or hasty hony, made in thirty daies after the tenth of June. 1657 NORTH's *Plutarch* Add. *Lives* (1676) 90 He [Columbus] built a hasty Fort with wood and earth. 1744 P. FRANCIS *Horace*, Ep. l. vii. 91 To purchase hasty wealth. 1883 CASSELL'S *Dict. Cookery*, *Hasty Puff*.

+ d. That ripens or comes to maturity early in

the season; early, forward [L. *præcox*]: = HASTING ppl. a. 2. Obs.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 228/2 Hastybere, corne. *trimensis*. 1523 *Fitzherb. Hush.* § 12 Hasty pees. be sown before Christmas. 1611 *Bible Isa.* xxviii. 4 As the hasty fruite before the summer. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* Intro. to § 422 How to make the Trees... more Hasty and Sudden, than they use to be. 1693 *Evelyn De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 131 Hasty, or Forward-Cherries.

† 2. Eager to get something done quickly; in a hurry. (In early use sometimes nearly = Ready, willing; cf. *quick*.) Usually with *inf.* Obs.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Effane* 70 His hasty lykine til fulfil. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 62 No wise woman ought to be hasty to take upon the new noulitees of array. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 376 a/2 She was hasty for to obeye and constaute to suffre. a 1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* lxvi. 227 How is it that ye be so hasty to departe? 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 344 The Queene is not so hasty of your death. 1597 *Shaks.* 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 61 Is hee so hasty, that hee doth suppose My sleepe, my death? 1754 *Footes Knights* II. Wks. 1799 I. 85 'Tis partly to prevent bad consequences, that I am... so hasty to match him.

3. Characterized by undue quickness of action; precipitate, rash, inconsiderate.

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* 223, I have harde.. That haste mene sholde wande no woo. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 228/2 Hasty. *preceps*. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 44 Hasty and furious of heart, and unaware of perilles. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* III. xxxvii. 237 Altitude... to give too hasty beleefe to pretended Miracles. 1762 *Golds. Cit.* W. II. I. will not be hasty in my decisions. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 505 He has been led into many hasty assertions. 1875 *Jowett Plato* V. 146 Do not be hasty in forming a conclusion.

4. Of persons or their dispositions: Quickly excited to anger, quick-tempered, passionate, irritable. Of words or actions: Uttered or done in sudden anger or irritation.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 b, Testinesse or impacyency, is a frayle & hasty disposycyon, or rather accustomed & vsed vyce of angre. 1530 *Palsgr.* 315/1 Hasty, disposed to be angry. a 1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* xliii. 143 Be not dyspleasyd yf I spake eny hasty worde. 1535 *Coverdale Prov.* xiv. 29 Wrath and haistic displeasure. 1611 *Bible Ibid.*, Hee that is hasty of spirit, exalteth folly. 1761 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* III. 45 The natural disposition of Theodosius was hasty and choleric. 1878 *Seely Stein* II. 129 Do you suppose I do not know myself to be hasty and irritable?

B. as sb. The murrain which attacks cattle. *Sc.* 1812 *Agric. Survey Scotl., Caithness* 200 (Jam.) Called the murrain (provincially hasty), because the animal dies soon after it is seized with it. 1815 *Ibid.*, *Sutherland* 101 The disease called murrain or hasty, prevailed among the black cattle of this county.

† C. as adv. Hastily; quickly, rapidly, soon. c 1450 *LYDG. Secrecy* 847 Discrecyon... That hasty wyl medle on nouthir syde. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 54 Mercurius... quihll makis reuolucione nyne dais mair haistiar nor dois Venus... is ay sene before the souny ryzing, and haisty eftir that the soun is cum to the vest orizon.

D. Comb., as hasty-footed, -minded, -witted. 1590 *Shaks. Mids. N.* III. ii. 200 Wee haue chid the hasty footed time, For parting vs. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 40 An hasty witted bodie. 1736–1816 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.*, Hasty-minded, *feruens animi*.

† Hasty, v. Obs. exc. Sc. [f. prec.] = HASTE v. a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* lxxvii. 37 Paire dayes fayle in vanyte and paire 3eris wyl hastyngye (cum festinacione). c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 105 He peyned him to hasty be Mule. 1533 *Belleniden Lvy* i. (1822) 2 They will hasty themselves to here their novelties and recent dedis. *Mod. Sc.* He told them to hasty.

† Hastyfully, adv. Obs. Corrupt form of HASTIVELY under the influence of HASTY.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxxi. 231 He... putte hym among the sarasyns more hastyfully than thunder falleth fro heven.

Hasty pudding. A pudding made of flour stirred in boiling milk or water to the consistency of a thick batter; in some parts applied to a similar preparation of oatmeal (usually called 'porridge'); in U.S. made with Indian meal and water. 1599 *H. Buttes Dyets drie Dinner* Fij. I can thinke of no fitter name then an hasty pudding. For I protest in so great haste I composed it, that [etc.]. 1600 *J.* Porv tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 45 They cast barlie-meale into boiling water... stirring the same... Then setting this pap or hasty pudding upon the table. 1623 *Heywood Eng. Trav.* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 28 Like a hasty Pudding, longer in eating, then it was in making. 1741 *Compl. Fiant-Piece* I. ii. 160 Take a large Pint of Milk, put to it 4 Spoonfuls of Flour... and boile it into a smooth Hasty-Pudding. 1759 *De Foë's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 243 The common Breakfasting hereabouts is Hasty-pudding, made of Oatmeal and Water boiled to a Paste. 1820 *W. Irving Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow* (1865) 438 Great fields of Indian corn... holding out the promise of cakes and hasty pudding.

† Haswed, a. Obs. [f. OE. *hasu*, *haswe* grey, tawny + -ED.] Marked with grey or brown. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1723 Sep or got, haswed, arled, or grei, Ben don for iacob fer a-we.

Hat (hæt), sb. Forms: 1 hæt, hœtt, 3–8 hatt(e), 6 (hætte, atte), 3–8 hat. [OE. *hæt*, cognate with OFris. *hat*, north. Fris. *hat*, *hat*, hood, head-covering; ON. *hōtr* (genit. *hattar*, dat. *hattis*): = **hattuz*, later nom. *hattir*, hood, cowl, turban, Sw. *hatt*, Da. *hat*, *hætte*-hat: cf. also Icel. *hatta* (: = **hattjón*)-hood. The OTent. **hattuz* goes back to earlier **hadnūs*, from ablaut-series *had*-, *hōd*-, whence OE. *hōd* HOOD. Cf. Lith. *kūdas*, *kūdas* tuft or crest of a bird.]

VOL. V.

1. A covering for the head; in recent use, generally distinguished from other head-gear, as a man's cap (or bonnet) and a woman's bonnet, by having a more or less horizontal brim all round the hemispherical, conical, or cylindrical part which covers the head. (But cylindrical 'hats' without brims are worn by some Orientals). a. as worn by men.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1318 *Mitra*, haet. c 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* IV. x. § 11 [He] bæc hat on his heafde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5314 On his heued a hatt he bar. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xxv. 120 He doffez his hatte. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2981 Some in stele plates With hard hattes on þair heddes. 1484 *Caxton Chivalry* vi. 60 The hatte of steel or yron is gyuen to the knyght to sygnefye shewfastnes. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Priars* (Camden) 81 He was comandyd to put of hys atte. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. i. 69 b, Wearing on their heads a hygh yellow hatte made after the fashion of a sugar loofe. 1694 *Wood Life* 8 Oct. (O. H. S.) III. 469 Dr. Henry Aldrich... spoke against hatts turned up on one side. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 29, I never admired a round hat, but with a large wig it is insupportable. 1879 *Spott's Encycl. Indust. Arts* 1102 The feature which distinguishes the 'hat' from other forms of head-dress is the possession of a brim.

b. as worn by women.

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* I. 242 A wowyng hyht hatt scho brassit on with all. 1500–20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxvii. 44 Madinis... With quhyt hatts all browdericht bray[elie]. 1597 *Shaks. Lover's Compl.* 31 Some [hair], untuck'd, descended her sheaved hat. 1598 — *Merry W.* IV. ii. 78 There's her thum'd hat, and her muffler too. 1784 *COWPER Task* I. 536 In cloak of satin trimmed With lace, and hat with splendid riband bound. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* vii, 'I want to finish trimming my hat' (bonnet she meant). 1855 *TENNYSON Maud* I. xx. i, The habit, hat and feather, Or the frock and gypsy bonnet... nothing can be sweeter Than maiden Maud in either. 1864 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 10 June, By the way, they call a lady's dress here [New York] a 'robe', and a bonnet a 'hat'. 1881 *GRANT WHITE Eng. Without & Within* II. 55 A bonnet has strings, and a hat has not.

2. With qualifying words: a. specifying the material, shape, or kind of hat, the place or occasion on which it is worn, etc., e.g. *beaver, felt, silk, straw hat*; *high, tall (chimney-pot, stove-pipe, top) hat*, the ordinary cylindrical silk hat of the 19th c.; *opera, tennis hat*. See these words; also *BILLY-COCK, COCKED, CRUSH-HAT, WIDE-AWAKE*, etc.

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (1840) 105 Fyne felt hattes or spectacles to reede. 1540 *Old City Acc. Bk. in Archaeol. Jnl.* XLIII, iij straw hats. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xvi. 101 Covering their head with a felt hatte. 1837 C. NEWTON in *Whitlock Bk. Trades* (1842) 294 When the outer hatt is considerably finer than the inner one, the retailer terms it a 'plated hat'. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 64/1 There are three descriptions or qualities of hats made of wool, viz. beaver-hats, plate-hats, and felt-hats. *Ibid.*, Silk-hats are composed of a form made of chip or of felt, and covered with woven silk plush or shag. 1839 *H. AINSWORTH Jack Sheppard*, He wore a three-cornered hat, a sandy-coloured scratch wig. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* (1880) 234 He now wears... a tall hat a-Sundays. 1886 Mrs. E. KENNARD *Girl in Brown Habit* viii. (1888) 67 Sooner or later, hunting hats all meet with the same fate. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 29 Dec. 8/1 The first high hat, it is said, was worn by John Hetherington, a haberdasher, who was in business on the Strand in London... It is to be remembered, however, that the beaver hat preceded the silk hat, and the modern top hat is only the successor of the hat with a sloping body commonly worn in the seventeenth century.

b. With the name of some person known to have habitually worn or to have been represented in such a hat, or of some artist (Rubens, Gainsborough) fond of depicting such.

1889 N. F. REDDALL *Fact, Fancy, & Fable* 309 He presented one of the refugees... with 'Kossuth' hats. 1890 *CARMICHAEL In God's Way* III. i. 127 A tall man in light clothes and with a Stanley hat on. 1891 *DOBSON Hogarth* 100 A red-haired lady in a Pamela hat and white dress. 1891 E. CASTLE *Consequences* II. 259 A young woman... with a large black Rubens hat. 1893 *GEORGIANA HILL Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 254 Angelsea hat with the bell-shaped crown. D'Orsay hat with ribbed silk binding and a large bow to the band.

3. A head-dress showing the rank or dignity of the wearer; esp. a cardinal's hat (see *CARDINAL sb.* III); whence *transf.*, the office or dignity of a cardinal; called also *red hat*.

Hat of Estate, cap of estate (Halli.). † *Hat of Maintenance*, see *MAINTENANCE*.

a 1352 *MINOT Poems* (Hall) viii. 41 Cardinals with hattes rede. 1431 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 496/1 Fur to Mayor's hat. 1597–8 *Bp. Hall Sat.* v. iii. 85 The red hat that tries the luckless main. 1599 *SANDYS Europa Spec.* (1632) 150 Who... with dispensation from the Pope would resigne uppe their Hattes. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2540/1 The Pope, in a publick Consistory, gave the Hats to nine of the new Cardinals. 1727–51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, Pope Innocent IV. first made the hat the symbol or cognizance of the cardinals, injoining them to wear a red hat, at all ceremonies and processions, as a token of their being ready to spill their blood for Jesus Christ. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 12/2 There are... fifteen hats vacant in the sacred college. 1850 *Ld. Houghton in Reid Life* (1890) I. 445 Wiseman proceeds to Rome to get his hat. 18... *KNIGHT Crown Hist. Eng.* 133 The pope bestowed on him the red hat. 1884 G. B. MALLESON *Battle-Fields Germany* viii. 229 The electoral hat of Brandenburg.

4. Felting, such as is used in felt hats.

1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 193 Giving a preference to wadding made of hat.

5. Phrases and locutions: a. Referring to the

custom of uncovering the head as a mark of reverence, courtesy, or salutation (often reduced to a momentary taking off, raising, or touching of the hat). *Hat in hand*, with the head uncovered in respect; obsequiously, servilely. Cf. *CAP sb.* 1 4 g.

1593 *DONNE Sat.* i. (R.), That, when thou meet'st one... Dost search, and, like a needy broker, prize The silk and gold he wears, and to that rate, So high or low, dost raise thy formal hat. a 1659 *CLEVELAND Poems, etc.* (1677) 98 He is punctual in exacting your Hat. c 1660 *WOOD Life* (O. H. S.) I. 299 The common civility of a hat. 1722 *De Foë Col. Jack* (1840) 247, I... gave you my hat as I passed you. 1725 — *Voy. round World* (1840) 97 The governor... gave them the compliment of his hat and leg. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* (1875) III. iii. 27 To compliment Mrs. Crawley... with a profound salute of the hat. 1851 — *Eng. Hum., Congreve* (1858) 65 John Dennis was hat in hand to Mr. Congreve. 1884 *BLACK Jnd. Shaks.* v, Raising his hat and bowing. 1884 Mrs. EWING *Mary's Meadow* i. (1886) 12 The Scotch gardener touched his hat to me.

b. Referring to the collecting of money in a hat by street minstrels or similar performers: hence, to send round the hat, go round with the hat, etc., applied contemptuously to the collection of money by personal solicitation for charitable or benevolent purposes.

1857 [Remembered in colloquial use]. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1882) 370 After passing round the hat in Europe and America. a 1878 C. J. MATHEWS in *Daily News* 11 Sept. (1894) 4/7 It was easy enough to make the hat go round, but the difficulty was to get any one to put anything in it. 1890 *FENN Lady Maud's Mania* xxi. 331 Allow me to take round the hat for coppers. 1891 *Morning Post* 10 Jan. 4/6 Dispatching men to send round the hat in America.

c. Miscellaneous phrases: *Bad hat*: a scape-grace. *Black hat* (Australian slang): a newly-arrived immigrant. *As black as (one's) hat*: absolutely black. *By this hat, my hat to a halfpenny, I'll bet a hat*: common forms of asseveration. *A brick in (one's) hat* (U.S.): overcome with liquor. (*His*) *hat covers (his) family*, etc.: said of one who is alone in the world, and has to provide only for himself. *Hats to be disposed of*: lives lost. *I'll eat my (old Rouley's) hat*: an asseveration stating one's readiness to do this, if an event of which one is certain should not occur. *To hang up one's hat*: see *HANG v.* 28 b. *To be in a (the) hat*: to be in a fix. *To throw up one's hat*: i.e. in token of joy; cf. *CAP sb.* 1 g.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. v.* ii. 563 My hat to a halfe-penie, Pompey proves the best Worthie. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. i. 173 By this hat, then he in the red face had it. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 95. a/1 Three Stumps in her Head... as Black as my Hat. c 1758 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) IV. cccxxv. 131 It is by no means a weak place; and I fear there will be many hats to be disposed of before it is taken. c 1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. xlviii. 11 With his face as black as your hat. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xlii. 'If I knew as little of life as that, I'd eat my hat and swallow the buckle whole.' 1849 *LONGF. Kavanagh* xxix, Her husband... often came home very late, 'with a brick in his hat', as Sally expressed it. 1854 *DICKENS Hard T.* 141 They would say, 'While my hat covers my family'... I have only one to feed. 1882 Mrs. CROKER *Proper Pride* III. i. 6 I'm in a most awful hat this time, and no mistake. 1882 Mrs. RIDDELL *Daisies & B.* II. 239 'Hat covers his family, don't it?' 'He has no one belonging to him I ever heard of.' 1884 *BESANT Childr. Gibbon* II. xxxii, There are always bad hats in every family. 1887 R. M. PRAED *Longlet of Korralbyn* xxviii. 277 I'd never let it be said that a black hat had cut me out. 1887 Miss E. E. MONEY *Litt. Dutch Maiden* II. viii. 148 (Farmer) If you don't run up against him next day... you may eat your hat! 1887–9 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* III. 166 The man whose estate lies under his hat need never tremble before the frowns of fortune. 1897 T. M. HEALY in *Daily News* 22 Jan. 3/3 The Irish farmer would throw up his hat on learning that hostilities had broken out.

II. In various technical uses.

6. a. The layer of tan-bark spread on the top of a pile of hides with interposed bark filling a tan-pit. b. *Metalurgy*. A depression in the tunnel-head of a smelting-furnace to detain the gases (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). c. In *Soap-making*: A depressed chamber in the bottom of a copper (see quot. 1885).

1853 C. MORFIT *Tanning, etc.* 208 When the skins have all been imbedded in the tan, they are to be covered with a six inch stratum of bark, technically termed the hat. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* vi. 156 The copper, provided with a 'hat', to receive impurities that subside.

7. The pileus of a fungus.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887 *Lancet* 11 June 1215/2 Different parts of the mushroom contain more or less albumen, the 'hat'... having twice as much as the stem.

III. attrib. and Comb.

8. In sense: 'Forming part of a hat', as *hat-brim*, *-crown*, *-leaf*, *-lining*, *-plush*, *-spring*; 'for supporting or holding hats', as *hat-peg*, *-pin*, *-rack*, *-rail*, *-shelf*, *-shop*; also in other connexions.

1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* I. ii, To... shake the wet out of his 'hat-brim. 1670 *COTTON Esperson* II. viii. 40 Leaving an orifice bigger than a 'Hat Crown. c 1813 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xvi. 142 Philip took a pair of scissors, and hid them in his hat-crown. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 76 The heavy shot... carrying off an entire whisker, a very small portion of ear, and a rather larger portion of 'hat-leaf from the policeman. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xliii, To hang 'em up to their own 'hat-pegs. 1891 J. O. HOBBS *Some Emotions* 137 'Would you like that 'hat-pin?'

15

she said. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xxxi. 241 A sort of vestibule, where they used to keep the "hat-rack. 1888 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 14/3 Steadying himself with one hand upon the "hat-rail of the (railway) carriage. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 2/1 The programmes, and the "hat-shelves for the guests. 1892 HOWELLS *Merry* 37 She had been one of the "hat-shop hands. 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, "Hat-spring Maker, a manufacturer of springs for light opera or closing-up hats. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 193 It may be preferred to "hat-wadding.

9. obj. and obj. genitive, as *hat-bearer*, -dresser, -dye, -hat-doffing, -tipping, -turning; *hat-sizing*, -wearing adjs. Also *HAT-MAKER*, -MAKING.

1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* 216 Graceful "hat-doffings and hand-kissings. 1640 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), John Lewknor of Canterbury, "hat-dresser. 1709 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4580/4 Brian Thompson, of London, "Hat-dyer. 1848 Sir J. G. WILKINSON *Dalmatia*, etc. I. 167 "Hat-wearing townspeople.

10. Special combs.: *hat-body*, the unshaped or partly shaped piece of felt from which a hat is formed; *hat-brush*, a soft brush for brushing hats; *hat-card*, a card worn in the ribbon of a hat by a partisan in sport or politics; *hat-commoner* (see quot.); *hat-conformator* = *CONFORMATOR*; *hat-die* = *hat-mould*; *hat-frame* (see quot.); *hat-grip*, a device for holding a hat on the head; *hat-guard*, a string or cord to prevent a hat from being blown away; *hat-homage*, *hat-honour*, reverence shown by removing the hat, a phrase in use among the early Quakers; *hat-mould*, the die on which a hat or bonnet is formed or shaped by pressing; *hat-palm* (also *chip-hat palm*), a name for *Thrinax argentea* and *Copernicia cerifera*, the leaves of which are used for making hats; *hat-pieces*, (a) a metal skull-cap worn under the hat as defensive armour, (b) a coin of James VI on which the king is represented wearing a hat; *hat-plant*, an East Indian plant (*Eschynomene aspera*) of the bean family, yielding a very tough pith which is made into hats, bottles, etc.; *hat-respect* = *hat-honour*; *hat-roller* (see quot.); *hat-shag*, woven silk plush for silk hats; *hat-shaker*; *hat-stand*, a standing piece of furniture for hats to be hung on; *hat-string* = *hat-guard*; *hat-tree*, a hat-stand with projecting arms for hats and coats; *hat-worship* = *hat-homage*. See also *HAT-BAND*, -*BLOCK*, -*BOX*, etc.

1845 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* I. 245/2 Very soft brushes, such as "hat-brushes. 1892 *Times* 24 Nov. 8/4 "Hat-cards... were distributed and worn by hundreds on the polling day. 1803 *Gradus ad Cantabrig.* (Farmer), "Hat Commoner, the son of a Nobleman, who wears the gown of a Fellow Commoner with a hat. 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, "Hat-frame, cross-bars of wood placed round three or four dozen hats in sending them out for home sale. 1896 *B'ham Weekly Post* 6 June 1/8 A "hat-grip which will make it possible to wear a straw hat in a gale of wind. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* vi. (1872) 50 "Hat-homage is our social creed. 1669 *PENN* (title) No Cross, No Crown: or Several Sober Reasons against "Hat-Honour, Titular-Respects, You to a Single Person. 1677 G. Fox in *Jrnl.* (1852) II. 206 If this hat-honour, and shewing the bare head, be an invention of men, and not from God. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* x. 177 Sometimes called... the *thatch-palm*, and the *hat-palm*. 1599 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* Scotl. II. 99 False "hat-peices, pistuletis and crowns. 1664-5 *Pepys Diary* 6 Mar., I saw him try on his buff coat and "hat-piece covered with black velvet. 1669 *PENN* No Cross ix. § 25 Honour was from the Beginning, but "Hat-respects, and most Titles, are of late. 1883 *GRESLEY Coal Mining Gloss.*, "Hat Rollers, cast iron or steel rollers, shaped like a hat, revolving upon a vertical pin, for guiding incline hauling ropes round curves. 1698 *Post Man* 12-14 Apr. (N. & Q.), Joseph Briant, a "Hatshaker. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* I. iv. The "hat-stand (with a whip or two standing up in it). 1892 F. M. CRAWFORD *Three Fates* II. 162 There is no more romance about her than there is in a hatstand. 1898 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 118 Used for ornamental "hat-trees, together with deer's horns, in front entries. 1742 *Note on Pope's Dunciad*, iv. 205 The "hatworship, as the Quakers call it, is an abomination to that sect.

Hat, v. [*f.* *HAT sb.*] *trans.* To cover with a hat; to furnish or provide with a hat. Also, to bestow the cardinal's hat upon.

c 1430 *Pilgr.* *Lif. Manhode* II. cxviii. (1869) 121 Al be it I be mantelled and well hatted. 1598 *FLORIO*, *Incapellare*... to hat one. 1852 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* II. xlii. 164 We had... hatted and cloaked ourselves. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 31 July 1/6 The Pope... held a public consistory... at which the newly appointed Cardinals were hatted. 1891 ANNIE THOMAS *That Affair* I. x. 171 Miss Polthuan hats and veils herself.

b. To place one's hat on (a seat) so as to claim it. 1886 *Philad. Times* 10 Apr. (Cent.), Twenty seats had... been hatted before noon to secure them for the debate.

Hat, obs. f. *HATE sb.* and *v.*, *HIGHT v.*, *HOT a.*; obs. pa. t. *HIT*; north. f. *HOTE sb.* promise; obs. var. of *AT prep.* and *rel.* (= *that*).

Hatable, var. of *HATEABLE*.

Hatare, var. *HATER sb.*

Hatband, *hat-band*.

1. A band or narrow ribbon put round a hat above the brim.

1412-13 *Durh. MS. Alm. Roll*, Pro hatbandys de serico nigro, ijs. 1552 HULOET, *Hatte bande*, *spira*. 1594 H. DEANE in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 8 A hat-band, with xviii gowdie buttons. 1623 *Dk. BUCKINGHAM* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 146 He hath neyther chaine nor hatband. 1685

Lond. Gas. No. 2094/4 A Hat, with a Black and Gold coloured Silk Hatband of the new twisted fashion. 1726 AMHERST *Terre Fil.* xlvii. 247 Flapping hats with silver hatbands. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand*, by Seine 105 Louis XI... loaded even his hat-band with medals of the saints.

b. Phrase. *As queer* (*tight, odd*, etc.) *as Dick's* (or *Nick's*) *hatband*.

(*Dick* or *Nick* was prob. some local character or half-wit, whose odd sayings were repeated. See *Notes & Queries* 8th ser. XII. 37, et seq.)

1796 *GROSE Dict. Vulg.* T. s. v. *Dick*, I am as queer as *Dick's* hatband; that is, out of spirits, or don't know what ails me. [*Newcastle form* c 1850. As queer as *Dick's* (*Nick's*) hatband, that went nine times round and wouldn't meet.]

† *c. Gold hatband*: a nobleman at the University; a 'tuft'. Obs.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Yng. Gent. Univ.* (Arb.) 45 His companion is ordinarily some stale fellow, that ha's beene notorious for an Ingle to gold hatbands. 1889 *Gentl. Mag.* June 598 Nobleman at the universities, since known as 'tufts', because of the gold tuft or tassel to their cap, were then known as gold hatbands.

2. A band of crape or other dark material worn round the hat as a sign of mourning.

1598 *TORRE Alba* (1880) 74 To Hatband black. This sable place doth fit you best to mourne. 1667 *PEPYS Diary* 31 Dec., My uncle Thomas, with a mourning hat-band on for his daughter Mary. 1702 *Order in Council* 8 Mar. in *Lond. Gas.* No. 3701/4 It will be allowed as full and proper Mourning, to wear Hatbands of Black English Alamode covered with Black Crape. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 18 Six mourners, in scarfs and hatbands. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 32 The undertaker's mite in streaming hat-band.

3. Comb., as *hatband-hater*, -maker.

1602 *How to Choose* *Bad Wife* fr. *Bad* I. iii. in *Hazl. Dodsley IX.* 17 A hatband-hater, and a busk-point wearer. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 115 A. B. of London, Citizen and Hatband-maker. 1790 *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xv. 334/1 The master, wardens, and assistants of the incorporated company of Hat band Makers of London.

Hat-block. [*See* *BLOCK sb.* 4 a.] A form or mould upon which a man's hat is shaped. Hence *hat-block maker*, *turner*.

1723 *Lond. Gas.* No. 6192/9 Thomas Bossworth... Hat-Block Turner. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Hat-block maker*, a manufacturer of the solid wooden shapes used in blocking or forming hats.

Hat-box. A box adapted to hold a hat or hats; esp. as in quot. 1794.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 219 A Hat-box is a convenience for carrying hats, made of stout leather, in the exact form of a hat. 1891 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Mem. L. Oliphant* II. xi. 152 Standing before a table on which his hat-box answered the purpose of a desk.

Comb. 1884 *Lond. P. O. Directory*, Hat Box Makers.

Hat-case. = *HAT-BOX*.

1598 *FLORIO*, *Porta beretta*, a capcase, a hat case. 1662 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* I. ii. The hat-case must be disposed under the bed. 1670 *Lond. Gas.* No. 523/4 A square large Box... with a leather Hat-case upon it. 1890 *Store Catal. Mar.* 1384 Square Hat Cases in Solid Leather.

Comb. 1884 *Lond. P. O. Directory*, Hat Case Makers.

Hatch (*haet*), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 *haeo* (o, 3-7 *haecche*, 4 *haech*, *hachoh*, 4-6 *haecche*, 5-7 *hatche*, 6 *acche*, 6- *hatch*. *b.* 1 *hec* (c, 5 *hecche*, *heteche*, 5-6 *hech* (e). [*OE.* *hæc*, genit. *hæcce*, less commonly *hæc* (the unmlant of a before *c* being generally *h* instead of *g*; Sievers § 89. i Ann. 1): - *WGer.* **hakjū* - cf. *MLG.* *heck*, *Du.* *hek* (in *Kilian hecke*, *heck*), *Da.* *hekke* rack in a stable, *Sw.* *häck*. *Uterior history and original signification obscure. The variant OE. forms gave hatch* (sometimes *hetch*) in southern and midl. Eng.; *HEOK* and sometimes *hack* (*HACK sb.* 2) in north. dial.]

1. A half-door, gate, or wicket with an open space above; the lower half of a divided door, which may be closed while the upper half is open. Also formerly, and still dial., any small gate or wicket. (It is doubtful whether the masc. word in quot. 1015 belongs here.)

[1015 in *Earle Land Charters* 393 Of ðam hæce to Dudemæres hele... swa eft innon ðane hæcc.] 1062 in *Thorpe Dipl. Aevi Sax.* 395 Of þare hlype to þare ealden wude hæcce. a 1250 *Out & Night*. 1056 Thu come sone to than hacche. 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl.* C. xvii. 335 þauh ich my by-lue sholde begge a-boute at mennes hacches. c 1465 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 60 Som... lepe over the hache, They had no time to seche the lache. 1521 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canter.*, For hangyng of an acche at Syster Sawyers jd. 1595 *SHAKS. John* I. i. 171 In at the window, or else ore the hatch. 1687 T. BROWN *Lib. Cons.* in *Dk. Buckhm's Wks.* (1705) II. 126 Affairs were come to that pass, that he durst hardly show his Nose over his hatch. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 336/1 An Hatch... is a diminutive Field Gate... only to let a single Beast in and out of the Field... also for Milk Maids to go in and out safely without Climbing or going over Stiles. 1700 *TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* II. 900 A poor... Scholar begging for some Relief at the Kitchen-Hatch. 1879 IROLLOPE *J. Caldigate* (1880) 17 He... passing by the well-known buttery hatches, looked into the old hall for the last time.

β. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/2 *Hec*, *hek*, or *hetcche*, or a dore (*K.* *hecche*, *S.* *heke*, or *hechi*, *antica*. c 1456 *Turnam. Tottenham* 205 Sum on dore, and some on hech. a 1529 *SKELTON Dk. Albany* 155 Go begge a byt Of brade, at ylke mennes heche.

† *b.* *fig.* esp. in proverbial phrase, *To keep* (*set*, *have*) *a hatch before the door*: to keep silence. Obs.

1555 R. SMITH in *Foxe A. & M.* (1684) III. 336/2 Seeing God hath given a Tongue, And put it under power: The surest way it is to set A hatch before the door. 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 53, I wish that every rebuker shoulde place a

hatch before the doore. 1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1607) 21 Tush (quoth his wife) profite is a good hatch before the dore. 1594 *KNACHE to Knowe* in *Hazl. Dodsley VI.* 535, I say no more, 'Tis good to have a hatch before the door.

c. "Salt-making term. The door of a furnace" (*Cheshire Gloss.* 1886).

† 2. A hay-rack; = *HECK sb.* 3. Obs.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxv, Hay hely they hade in haches vn-higte (*Donce MS.* in haches on hight).

3. *Naut.* † a. Formerly (in *pl.*, rarely *sing.*), A movable planking forming a kind of deck in ships; hence, also, the permanent deck. Obs. Hence *Under hatches* = below deck; † *over hatch* = overboard.

b. Now (since *deck* has become the term for the permanent covering of the hold), A trap-door or grated framework covering the openings in the deck called hatchways. (The phr. *under hatches* is now associated with the last sense.)

13... *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 179 A lodes-mon lygdy lep vnder hachches. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2770 (They) busked hem bope sone aboute be haches. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 648 *Cleopatras*, He pouyrth pesyn up on the hachisledere. 1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* 177 For x dossen Candell... bought & spent vnder the haches in tyme of Reparacion of the sayd Ship. 15... *Egyngreouere* 110 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 97 With theyr takyls they launced many a longe bote, And ouer hache threw them in to the streame. 1530 *PALSGR.* 229/2 Hatche of a shippe, *tiliac*, *trappe*. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 15 The Scottes foughte sore on the hatches.

1552 HULOET, Hatche of a shyppe where they walke, *pergula*. 1573-80 *BARET* *Atto*. H 223 The hatches, or decks in a ship, where men stand to fight, *catastroma*. 1581 L. ALDERSEY in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 178 Vp I went to the top of the hatches. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Conq.* *Ind.* xxv. 64 a, Commanded him to prison vnder the hatches.

1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1843) 48 The mayners lay and slept upon the hatches. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. iv. 17 We pac'd along Vpon the giddy footing of the Hatches. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* in *Arb. Garner* III. 19 They have... cabins above the hatches. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Tillac*, the Orelap, or Arloup, or more generally, the hatches of a ship.

1617 *MINSHEU Ductor*, The Hatches of a shippe, so called because they fall to like an hatch of a doore. 1700 *DRYDEN Ceyx & Alcione* 146 Seas impell'd by winds... Assault the sides and o'er the hatches tow'r. 1762 *FALCONER Shipw.* II. 382 Then burst the hatches off. 1835 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 298 When... we came to heave the hatches, we found him. 1869 C. GIBBON R. Gray vii. The object crawled along the deck to the hatchway of the hold, raising the hatch cautiously, and disappeared.

β. † a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3683 Owt of botes on burde was busked with stonys, Bett down of þe beste, byrystis the hatches. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* v. xiv. 19 Endlang the hechis lyand heir and thairis.

c. A square or oblong opening in the deck, by which cargo is lowered into the hold; a hatchway.

1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 99 He was going to see the covers of the Hatches of forty of the fish ships... nailed down. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 88 Sched. 1, Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are usual in merchant vessels.

4. *fig.* *Under (the) hatches*: Down in position or circumstances; in a state of depression, humiliation, subjection, or restraint; down out of sight.

c 1550 *Dice-Play* (Percy Soc.) 21 Ye have... brought yourself... so far under the hatches... that ye cannot find the way to rise again. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. vi. (1651) 156 If he be poor... he is under hatches, dejected, rejected and forsaken. 1649 *MILTON Eikon* xxvii. 511 In this servile condition to have kept us still under hatches. 1678-9 *FOULKES Alarm Sinn.* 7 Conscience has been kept under hatches. 1710 in *Hearne Collect.* 7 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 356 The Whigs must... think the Church under Hatches. 1818 *KEATS Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 143 It is impossible to live in a country which is continually under hatches.

5. *transf.* a. An opening in the floor of a timber-shed or other building, which is covered by a trap-door; also, the trap-door itself.

1888 in *Ward & Lock's Techn. Dict.*

† b. *Mining*. An opening made in the ground. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2099 We sink... an Essay hatch (an orifice made for the search of a vein). 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Hatches*... used in Cornwall, to express any of the openings of the earth, either into mines, or in search of them.

6. A flood-gate or sluice. See also quot. 1747-51. 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII.* c. 8 § 1 All the sand, stones, grauell, and robell digged about... the said tin, there to be wholly and surely kept, by the said hatches and ties, out and from the said fresh riuers or water-courses. 1587 [see *Flood-hatch*]. 1666 *WORLDIE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 326 *Hatches*, Flud-gates placed in the water to obstruct its Current.

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Hatches*... the word is particularly used for certain dams, or mounds... to prevent the water that issues from the stream-works, and tin-washes in Cornwall, from running into the fresh riuers. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 60 The Navigation... was impeded by Hatches, Stopps and Wears. 1840 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 187 The water suddenly abated, and we then opened the doors, and let it pour from the rooms as from a mill hatch. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. Co.* 107 The farmers lower down the brook pull up the hatches to let the flood pass.

7. 'A contrivance for trapping salmon' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Cf. *HECK sb.* 1 2.

1826 J. THOMSON *Etym. Eng. Wds.* s. v., A salmon caught in a machine called a *hek* or *hatch*.

8. A wooden bed-frame. ? Obs.

a 1832 *SCOTT* (Webster 1864), A rude wooden stool, and still ruder hatch or bed-frame.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) † *hatchstead*; (3) *hatch-man*, -*naill*, -*noup*, -*ring*; (3 c) *hatch-head*, -*ladder*; *hatch-bar*, *hatch-deck* (see quots.); *hatch-gate*, (a) a wicket, (b) = sense 6.

1828 WEBSTER. *s.v.* *Hatch*. The grate or frame of cross-bars laid over the opening in a ship's deck, now called **hatch-bar*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Hatch-bar*, to secure the hatches. *Ibid.* **Hatch-deck*, gun brigs had hatches instead of lower decks. 1834 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 74 We reached the 'hatch-gate, with the white cottage beside it. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 89 Some lock or hatch-gate. 1894 HALL *Caine Manxman* v. iii. The sea .. washed the faces of the men as they sat in oilskins on the 'hatch-head. 1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 201 Item, for iiii. c. 'hache nayle, xvi. d. 1783 *Genl. Mag.* LV. 1. 429 Ventilators .. placed at the fore, main, and mizen 'hatch-noup. 1c 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 261 Thei myght not passe the dure threswold, Nor lope ouer the 'hache-styd.

Hatch, *sb.* ² [f. *HATCH* *v.*¹] The action of hatching, incubation; that which is hatched; a brood (of young).

1649 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 244 A Serpent of a Difficult hatch, and dangerous. 1797-1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 145 These birds make a second hatch. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1878) 240 Two hybrids from the same parent but from different hatches. 1875 WHYTE *MELVILLE Katerfelto* ii. (1876) 15 If she adds all these as she added the last hatch, I'll forswear keeping fowls. 1894 *Field* 9 June 832/1 There was a good hatch of Mayfly, and the fish were taking them fairly well.

fig. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. 1. 86 Such things become the Hatch and Brood of Time. 1602 — *Ham.* iii. 1. 174 There's something in his soule, O're which his Melancholly sits on brood, And I do doubt the hatch, and the disclose Will be some danger. 1644 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 297 The canonizing of Saints by Popes is of a latter hatch.

Hatch, *sb.* ³ Also *7 hache*. [f. *HATCH* *v.*²] An engraved line or stroke; esp. one of those by which shading is represented in an engraving.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 110 Sculptors in their strongest shadows .. do draw their double Hatches. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* v. 118 The conducting of Hatches and strokes, whether with pen, point, or Graver. *Ibid.* v. 129 To discern an Original print from a Copy print .. is a knack very easily attain'd; because 'tis almost impossible to imitate every hatch, and to make the strokes of exact and equal dimensions. 1747 CREED in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 449 Sounds of minute Duration will be expressed by the Pencils by small Hatches geometrically proportion'd to those Durations. 1811 *Self Instructor* 324 Working in hatches with a middling full pencil. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* iv. 180 He uses but few hatches in his shadows.

† **Hatch**, *sb.* ⁴ Obs. [a. F. *hache* hatchet: see *HACHE*.] A hatchet.

1704 in B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 139, 100 large Hatches or light Axes made pretty broad. 1716 *Ibid.* (1865) I. 33 To run upon them with their Hatches. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 197 To demand three whale teeth and twelve hatches for their ransom.

† **Hatch**, *sb.* ⁵ Obs. [var. of *HITCH*.] A knot. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 288/2 At a Hundred threads round the Reel .. Housewives make a Hatch as some call it, or a Knot, or an Hank.

Hatch, *sb.* ⁶ *Curling*. = *HACK* *sb.* ¹ 2 b.

α 1812 (see *HACK* *sb.* ¹ 2 b).

Hatch, *v.*¹ Forms: 3 *pa. t. haȝte*, 4 *pa. pple. y-haht*, i-heyȝt, 5 *haughte*; 4-6 *hachoe*, 5 *hetch*, 5-6 *hatche*, 7 *hach*, 6- *hatch*. [Early ME. *hacche(n)*, *pa. t. haȝte*, prob. :-OE. **haccean* (not recorded): related to MHG. *hecken* (see Grimm H 746), Sw. *håcka*, Da. *hække* to hatch from the egg. Ulterior etymology unknown.]

1. *intr.* To bring forth young birds from the egg by incubation.

α 1250 *Out & Night*. 105 Thu. .. leidest thar-on thy fole ey; Tho hit bi-come that he haȝte, And of his eyre briddes y-razte. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 44 Jis brid .. hopith fior to hacche or heruest begynne. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H 226 That hath lately hatched, or brought forth. *effatus*. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 316 My Hen has hatched to-day. 1879 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 3/3 Robins and hedge-sparrows are now setting or hatching-out.

2. *trans.* To bring forth from the egg either by natural or artificial heat. (Also with *forth*, *out*.)

a. with the young as obj. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. i. (Tollem. MS.), Whan hire 3onge briddes bel newliche i heyȝt [1495 haughtel. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 232/2 Hetchyd, as byrds, pullificatus, *felatus*. 1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* 2 These .. will sette their eggs and hatche forth their chickens. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 160 You must not take the chickens away as they be hatcht. 1653 WALTON *Angler* x. 189 Barnacles and young Goslings bred by the Suns heat and the rotten planks of an old Ship, and hatcht of trees. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 241 In this fortress the male and female hatch and bring up their brood with security. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Feb. One of them having failed to hatch out a brood.

b. with the egg as obj.: To incubate.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix. 5 [The ey] that is hacchid, shal broken out in to a cokatrice. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 9 Some have already hatched their eggs. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 4 P. 424 Turtles, or Tortoises .. came ashore to lay their Eggs, which these Sands hatch. 1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 168 No Reptile hatches its eggs. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 4 These eggs are hatched by the heat of the sun.

3. *intr.* for *pass.* a. Of the young: To come forth from the egg. b. Said of the egg.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 849 Why should .. hateful cuckoos hatch in sparrows' nests? 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Hatching*, After this they put in the eggs to hatch. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 178 Larvæ rising from the bottom to hatch out. 1888 LLOYD PRYCE *Pheasant Rearing* 26 The eggs will hatch out in from twenty-three to twenty-five days.

4. *transf. (trans.)* Of other animals, and generally: To bring forth, bring into existence, breed. α 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237 Gedelynges. . . Palefreiours

ant pages, Ant boyes with boste; Alle weren y-haht Of an horse thosten. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Bladud* xvii. Would you not marvell then, what monsters now doth nature hatche. 1692 KAY *Dissol. World* ii. (1732) 7 Hatching, or quickening and bringing to Perfection the Seeds. 1721 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 7 Serving as a nursery bed to hatch .. the infant plant. α 1845 Hood *To Sylv. Urban* vii, Parishioners, — hatched, — husbanded, — and wived.

† 5. *intr.* To brood (f. *Obs.*)

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* 62 Thick darkness lyes And hatcheth o'er thy people.

6. *fig. (trans.)* To bring to maturity or full development, esp. by a covert or clandestine process; to contrive, devise, originate and develop. Also with *up*, *forth*.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 39 Other menes swette hatcht vp you. 1596 BELL *Suro. Popery* iii. x. 436 Transubstantiation .. was first hatcht by pope Innocentius the third of that name. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 298 He that mischief hatcheth, mischief catcheth. 1678 WANLEY *Wood. Lit. World* v. i. § 100. 468/2 The Gunpowder Treason was hatcht here in England. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug. How I wish you would hatch up a comedy between you! 1873 S. & J. HORNER *Florence I.* xviii. 274 Charged with hatching plots against the State.

b. *intr.* for *pass.* (In to be hatching, orig. from *vbl. sb.* to be a-hatching.)

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 74 Who finds his warm heart hatch into a nest Of little eagles and young loves. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Jer.* ii. 2 Treason hatching in his heart. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* i. ii. 140 The great dangers and plots, that were now hatching against the State.

Hence Hatched *ppl. a.*

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 64 These hatched, and those resuscitated worms. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xix. 484 They suspected it to be a hatched rumour.

Hatch, *v.*² Also 5-6 *hach. e.* [a. F. *hache-r* to cut, hatch, draw lines upon metal, paper, etc., f. *hache* hatchet: see *HACHE*; cf. *CROSS-HATCH*.]

1. *trans.* To cut, engrave, or draw a series of lines, generally parallel, on (a metal, wood, or paper surface); chiefly used for shading in engraving or drawing. In quot. 1598 used of 'cutting' a file.

1598 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. iv. *Handicrafts* 522 He hatcheth files, and hollow vices wormeth. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* i. 3 Sable .. is aptly expressed by lines hatcht across one another. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 55 This Globular end must be Hatch'd with a fine cut, by a File-cutter. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 194 Distinguished in the plan by being hatcht with slant lines. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* II. 82 Having heated the steel .. they hatch it over and across with the knife.

transf. 1828 HERSHEL *Outl. Astron.* vii. § 430 (ed. 5) 283 The exterior of another [moon crater] is all hatcht over with deep gullies.

absol. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxv. x. ii. 535 To hatch also, yea and to fill within, requirith .. much labour. 1669 A. BROWNE *Ars Pict.* 101 Before that you begin to Hatch or shadow, you must draw all the outmost lines with a needle.

2. To inlay with narrow strips or lines of a different substance; to lay strips or plates of gold or silver in or on (a surface) by way of ornament. (In quot. 1480 with the material inlaid as obj.)

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw.* IV (1830) 160, xij pieces of clothe of silver hatched upon satyn ground. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 77 The fether was blacke and hatched with gold. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffs* (1871) 35, I might enamel and hatch over this deice more artificially and masterly. 1621 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* 224 The handle or pummell hatcht or inameld. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1395/4 A Hanger, with a Sawe on the back, hatch'd with silver. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi. The poignant beid of silver exquisitely hatcht.

3. *transf. and fig.*

α 1556 *Harpalus Compl.* ix. in Gilfillan *Less-known Poets* (1856) I. 129 It seem'd unhapp had him long hatcht. In midst of his dispairst. α 1613 OVEBURY *A Wife* (1638) 218 A Rymer is a fellow whose face is hatcht all over with impudence. α 1621 BAUM, & F. L. *Thierry & Theodoret* ii. iii. A fair design .. To which your worth is wedded, your profession Hatch'd in, and made one piece. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. IV.* cxxxy, His sword .. Hatch't in Blood Royall. 1658 BRATHWAIT *Honest Ghost*, To State Censor Aiv, A Rubrick Story, ach't in blood.

Hence Hatched *ppl. a.* Hatched moulding: a kind of moulding used in Norman architecture, formed with two series of oblique parallel incisions crossing each other.

1607 MIDDLETON *Your Five Gallants* ii. iii. One gilt hatcht rapier and dagger. 1842-76 GUILT *Archit.* § 397 The most usual ornaments were .. The hatched. 1846 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* s.v. *Moulding*, The Hatched moulding is also not uncommon, and is found early in the style, as it can be cut conveniently without the aid of a chisel, with the pick only. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 223 Simple carvings, chiefly hatcht work or straight lines.

† **Hatch**, *v.*³ Obs. [f. *HATCH* *sb.*¹] *trans.* To close (a door) with a hatch; to close.

1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xxxviii, While sleepe begins with heavy wings To hatch mine eyes. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. ii. 37 'Twere not amiss to keep our door hatcht.

† **Hatch**, *v.*⁴ Obs. [var. of *HACK* *v.*¹] *trans.* To hoe (seed) into the ground; = *HACK* *v.*¹ 4.

1653 PLAT *Gard. Eden* 78 Hatch them into the ground with a rake striken thicke upon them.

† **Hatch**, *v.*⁵ Obs. [cf. *HACK* *v.*¹ 13.] *intr.* To cough.

1733 *Revolution Politics* iii. 63 His Holiness .. when my Lord had gone a pretty way in his Speech, did mimic, hatch, and pretend to be taken with a violent Fit of Coughing.

Hatch, *v.*⁶ obs. var. of *HITCH* *v.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 232/2 Hatchyd, or remeyvyd (*K.* hichid, *S.* bychyd), *amotus*, *remotus*.

Hatch-boat. [f. *HATCH* *sb.*¹ + *BOAT*.] a. 'A sort of small vessel known as a pilot boat, having a deck composed almost entirely of hatches' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). b. 'A kind of half-decked fishing boat; one which has a hatch or well for keeping fish' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* iii. 47 The poor little hatch-boat has come near with .. its scanty crew.

Hatchel (*hætʃl*), *sb.* Forms: a. 4 *hechele*, *hechil*, 5 *hychele*, 6-7 *hetchel*, -*il*, *hichel*, 7 (9 *dial.*) *hetchel*, *hitchel*. β. 7-9 *hatchel* (l. [A parallel form to *HACKLE* *sb.*², q.v. for etymological relations. Of the various Eng. forms, *hechele* (*hetchel*) and *hechele*, are the earlier, and appear to be the southern and northern forms of OE. **hecel*; while *hackle* and *hatchel* point to a parallel form **hecel*. *Hatchel* may be merely a late variant of *hetchel* with the vowel assimilated to *hackle*; *hitchel* seems to be a casual variant.] An instrument for combing flax or hemp; = *HACKLE* *sb.*², *HECKLE*.

α. α 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xix. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Ich makid on of you sit upon a hechil. 14. . *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 595/12 *Mataxa*, an hychele. 1530 PALSGR. 231/1 *Hetchell* for flaxe, *serancq*, *serant*. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 261 Spindles, reeles, distaffes, and hichels for flaxe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Hichel*.

β. 1611 COTGR., *Ferreur*, a flax-combe, or hatchell. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unl.* § 385 They are .. hatchelled with an iron hatchell. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I. 54 *A Hatchell* .. has forty sharp-pointed iron teeth, one foot long, fixed in wood. 1853 J. S. BARRY *Hist. Sh. Hanover, Mass.* 38 The hatchel, and swingling-knife, alas! are numbered .. with the things that were but are not!

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hatchel-maker*, *teeth*.

14. . *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 595/13 *Mataxarius*, an hychel-maker. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 4 Kembd with hetchell teeth of yron. 1721-2 in *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 160 To making 36 hatchell teeth o 3 o.

Hatchel, *v.* Forms: a. 4 *hechele*, 5 *hychele*, 6 *hetchyl*, 7 (9 *dial.*) *hetchel*, *hitchel*. β. 6 *hachell*, 6-9 *hatchel* (l. [f. *prec.*; cf. *HACKLE*, *HECKLE*.])

1. *trans.* To dress (flax or hemp) with a hatchel; to hackle.

α. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesu.* in Wright *Voc.* 156 La serence [gloss the hechele] dont pernet E vostre lyn serencet [gloss hechelet]. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcvi. (Tollem. MS.), [Flax] is knokked and bett .. ribbed and hechehild [1535 heckled] and sponne. 14. . *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 595/13 *Mataxo*, to hychele. 1530 PALSGR. 583/2, I hetchyl, je cerance. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 260-1 Hetchelling and dressing it up.

β. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Serancor du lin*, too hatchell flaxe. 1608 HEYWOOD *Lucrèce* ii. di. (Song), She her flaxe and tow did hatchel. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2729/4 Breaking, Swingling, and preparing it to be Hatchelled. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 390/1 The flax is .. hatchelled to .. arrange the fibres for spinning.

2. *fig.* To harass, worry; cf. *HECKLE* *rare*.

1833 CARLYLE *Cagliostro* in *Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 95 Bewritten, fleeced, hatchelled, bewildered and bedevilled. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 8/1 He doesn't 'hetchel' either of them into misery.

Hence Hatchelled *ppl. a.*, Hatchelling *vbl. sb.*; also Hatcheller, a flax-dresser, heckler.

14. . *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 595/13 *Mataxator*, *mataxatrix*, an hycheler. 1573 *Lanc. Wills* III. 62, xx knokes of hatchelled lyne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xix. i. The short shuds or shives that are .. parted in the hetchelling. 1611 COTGR., *Serancier*, a flax-man, a hatcheller, or comber of flax. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unl.* § 385 That which is separated in hatchelling is hurds and tow. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I. 56 Over which is the hatchelling-loft. 1798 F. LEIGHTON *Let. to F. Boucher* 17 Mar. (MS.), I have lately met with a Shropshire word new to me, viz. Hatcheler, it means a dresser of flax or hemp.

Hatcher (*hætʃtʃ*), [f. *HATCH* *v.*¹ + *-ER*.]

1. One who or that which hatches (eggs).

1632 LINTHOG *Trav.* ix. 381 The Oven producing .. three or four hundred living Chickens. the Hatcher or Curator, is only Rewcompensed according to the living numbers. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. viii. (1737) 30 A Curse light on the Hatcher of the ill Bird. 1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 600 Those diligent hatchers who cackle so much and sit so little.

b. *spec.* A contrivance in which eggs are hatched; an incubator.

1884 DAY in *Fisheries Exhib. Lit.* II. 84 Chester's semi-rotating hatcher. 1888 LLOYD PRYCE *Pheasant Rearing* 37 Take them [the eggs] from under the hen, and place them in the drawer of the hatcher.

2. *fig.* A contriver, deviser, plotter, covert or clandestine producer.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* i. vii. (1591) 5 The crime whereof themselves were the hatches. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* v. 3 He found theaters to be the very hatches of all wickedness. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix. A great hatcher and breeder of business. 1883 SIR T. MARTIN *Ld. Lyndhurst* v. 135 His informant, as the hatches of anecdotes too often are, was under a delusion.

Hatchery (*hætʃtʃəri*). [f. *HATCH* *v.*¹ + *-ERY*.] A hatching establishment; *spec.* one for hatching the ova of fish by artificial means.

1880 *Times* 17 Sept. 4/2 Means of introducing each year numbers of young fry from 'hatcheries'. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 481/1 New trout and salmon hatchery opened at Lintlithgow. 1885 *Times* 18 Sept. 3 The Government may .. see the importance .. of fish hatcheries.

Hatchett (*hætʃtʃet*), *sb.* Forms: a-6 *hachet*, 4 *acchett*, *hachit*, 5 *hachytt*, *hacchet*, 6 *hach-*, 15-2

hatchette, 5- **hatchet** (7-ed). [*a. F. hachette* fem. (13th c. *hacete* in Littré), dim. f. *hache* ax. In 15th c., *F.* had also *hachet* (masc.).]

1. A smaller or lighter ax with a short handle, adapted for use with one hand.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 174 A þeman . . suld dryf the vayne, and ber Ane hatchit, that war scharp to þer, Vndir his belt. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. iii. 304 Alle þat bereþ . . Axe, ober hatchet [*C.* iv. 362 *acchett*]. c. 1400 MAUSDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 94 Men hewez with a hatchet aboute þe fote of þe tree. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 61 He ought to haue on his gyrdel a sharpe or crokyd hatchet. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 11 b, Axes, Hatchettes, and Sithes, of all sortes. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 114 The Indians . . knocked the poor Maid down with their Hatchets, and gave her many Wounds. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 95 The Hatchet . . is to Hew the Irregularities off such pieces of Stuff which may be sponer Hewn than Sawed. 1852 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* i. vi. 184 Hatchets or wedges are among the most abundant . . relics of the Stone period.

2. Phrases. + *To hang up one's hatchet*: to cease from one's labours; to take a rest. *Obs.* *To take or dig up the hatchet*: to take up arms in warfare, to commence hostilities. *To bury the hatchet*: to lay down one's arms; to cease from hostilities. (These two phrases are derived from the customs of the North American Indians.) *To throw (sling, sling) the hatchet*: to make exaggerated statements. See also HELVE.

c. 1377 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 223 Hang up thy hatchet ant this knyf, Whil him lasteth the lyf with the longe shonkes. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 69 Hange up þin hatchet & take þi reste. c. 1530 R. HILLES *Common-Pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 When thou hast well done hang up thy hatchet. 1753 G. WASHINGTON *Jrnl. Writ.* 1889 i. 21 Three Nations of French Indians . . had taken up the Hatchet against the English. 1760 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* xii. 85 Many . . habituate themselves by degrees to a mode of the hatchet-flinging extreme. 1794 J. JAY *Corr. & Pub. Papers* (1893) IV. 147 To use an Indian figure, may the hatchet henceforth be buried for ever. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 219 The chiefs met; the amicable pipe was smoked, the hatchet buried, and peace formally proclaimed. 1893 T. B. FOREMAN *Trip to Spain* 97 The ladies titter, knowing, as we do, the skipper's habit of slinging the hatchet.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hatchet-edge*, *-head*, *-man*, *-work*; *hatchet-like* adj.; *hatchet-fashion* adv.; *hatchet-face*, a narrow and very sharp face: so *hatchet-flat*, *-jaw*; *hatchet-faced* a., having a *hatchet-face*: so *hatchet-headed* a.; + *hatchet-fitch* (*vetch*), a leguminous plant, *Securigera Coronilla* = *AX-FITCH*; *hatchet-stake*, a small anvil for bending thin sheet metal.

1858 H. MILLER *Cruise Betsy* vi. 98 The Scurf . . resembled a sharp 'hatchet-edge' presented to the sky. 1650-66 WHARTON *Wks.* (1683) 389 Their Prodigious Ears, Short Hair, and 'Hatchet-Faces'. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 372 A Lanthorn Jaw'd Woman, with a Hatchet Face. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. (1871) II. 351 They had pulled him about and called him Hatchet-face! a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, 'Hatchet-face'd, Hard-favor'd, Homely. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 12 A thin hatchet-faced gentleman, with projecting eyes like a lobster. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 18 A most violent and unexpected blow of his 'hatchet fist'. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. d. 1055 'Hatchet Fitches. *Ibid.* 1057 In English, Axweed, Axwoort, Ax-fitch, and Hatchet Fitch. 1820-25 *London's Encycl. Plants* 638 Hatchet Vetch. 1845 STODOLER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 322 The heavy-shouldered, 'hatchet-headed, zebra-striped brute before him. 1755 G. WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1889 i. 299 note. To detain both mulattoes and negroes, . . and employ them as Pioneers or 'Hatchetmen. 1836 H. G. KNIGHT *Archit. Tour Normandy* xxiii. 199 The most common mouldings are the billet, the nail-head, the chevron, the zig-zag, or embattled frette, 'hatchet, nebule, star, rope, beak-head, dog-tooth. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 85 This their digging or 'hatchet work they help out by fire . . making the inside of their Canoa hollow. 1849 RUSKIN *See. Lambs* i. § 10. 20 Choose . . the Norman hatchet work, instead of the Flaxman frieze and statue.

Hence + *Hatchet v. trans.*, to cut with a hatchet. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* Ded., I . . serve but as Vulcan to hatchet this Minerva from that Jupiter's bigge braine. 1700 S. PARKER *Six Phil. Ess.* 36 A large stump of a Tree . . hatcheted into an Elbow Chair.

Hatchettin (*hæt'tetin*). Also *-ettine*, *-etin* (e. *Min.* [Named after C. Hatchett, the discoverer of columbium and tantalum; see -IN.] 1. = next.

1851 Thomson's *Annals* Ser. II. I. 136 It should be distinguished by the name of Hatchettine. 1852 W. PHILLIPS *Flem. Introd. Min.* 627. 1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* Hatchettine, a Mineral Tallow. Occurs either flaky like spermaceti, or subgranular like bees-wax. 1881 *Pop. Educ.* VI. 50 Mineral tallow or hatchettine is the lightest of the known minerals, its specific gravity being 0.6078.

2. = **CHRISMATITE**. 1868 DANA *Min.* 728.

Hatchettite (*hæt'tetait*). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] A yellowish-white subtransparent fossil resin or wax-like hydrocarbon found in the coal-measures of South Wales.

1868 DANA *Min.* 732 Conybeare . . stated that . . hatchettite melts in warm water under 170° F.

Hatchettolite (*hæt'tetolait*). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -LITE.] A columbate of uranium, of yellow-brown colour and resinous lustre.

1877 *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. III. XIII. 369 Hatchettolite is doubtless a neutral columbate of uranium oxide and lime.

Hatchety (*hæt'teti*), a. [f. **HATCHET** + -Y.] Resembling a hatchet; thin and sharp: said of the face. Cf. *hatchet-faced*.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 654 Losing had a thin hatchety face. 1873 L'ESANT & RICE *Little Girl* II. vi. 82 Some of them are flat-faced, some of them are inclined to be 'hatchety'. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 11 July 3/2 The other a hatchety-faced woman.

Hatching (*hæt'tin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. **HATCH** v. 1]

The action of **HATCH** v. 1 in its various senses.

14. *V. in Wt.* Walcker 666/6 *Pullificatio*, hatchinge. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardie Fables* Pref. 18 Euen from the firste hatchinge of the worlde. 1622 MARRE tr. *Alman's Gusman d'Alf.* II. 257 Good marriages are not chickens of every dayes hatching. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 478/1 The twenty-one days required for the hatching of chickens.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lab. Labour* (1864) III. 24 A shop in Leicester Square, where Cantello's hatching-eggs machine was. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 203 Model of hatching house . . fitted up with miniature hatching apparatus. . . Ferguson hatching jars . . hatching troughs . . hatching boxes [etc.]. 1884 *Day in Fisheries Exhib. Lit.* II. 75 Carp require a hatching-pond. 1885 *Chr. World* 15 Jan. 37/3 That . . hatching-place of hellish plots of wholesale murder.

Hatching, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. **HATCH** v. 2 + -ING 1.]

The action of **HATCH** v. 2: the drawing of parallel lines so as to produce the effect of shading; chiefly *concr.*, the series of lines so drawn; hatches.

In *Heraldry* different modes of hatching are used to represent the different tinctures or colours.

1662 EVKLYN *Chalogr.* v. (R.), Hatchings express'd by single strokes are ever the most graceful and natural; though of greater difficulty to execute, especially being any wayes oblique; because they will require to be made broader and fuller in the middle, then either at their entrance, or exit. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 145/1 When one Hatching or Stroke in a piece of Work crosses another . . this is called a Double Shadow, also a Double Hatch. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The first kind of hatching in pale, or from top to bottom, signifies gules or red. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 212 The cross hatching in the print. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* vi. 163 The attempts to imitate the shading of fine draughtsmen, by dotting and hatching.

attrib. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* Wks. 1808 XVII. 472 Those hatching strokes of the pencil. 1798 *Characters in Ann. Reg.* 360 A hatching style of pencilling.

Hatching, *vbl. sb.* 3 *Mining*. = **HATCH** sb. 1

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. Digging, Expressing the random openings which they make in search of mines, by the word *hatching*, or *essay-hatching*.

Hatching, *vbl. sb.* 4 [f. **HATCH** v. 1 + -ING 2.]

That hatches, in various senses.

1856 *Ald. Poet. Wks.* 382 Yearning As if to cast some birth of shape from out Her hatching loins. 1892 Mrs. H. WARD *David Grieve* II. 127 To sit at home . . 'like a hatching hen'.

Hatchment (*hæt'tment*). [Shortened and altered from **ACHIEVEMENT** (q.v.) through the forms *atchement*, *atchement*, *atchment*.] An escutcheon or ensign armorial; = **ACHIEVEMENT** 3; esp. a square or lozenge-shaped tablet exhibiting the armorial bearings of a deceased person, which is affixed to the front of his dwelling-place.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 50 The Hachementes were borne only by capitaynes. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 121 b, Because ye may the better vnderstande what suche achementes bee . . It might be asked of me what thys worde achementment meaneth. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 214 No Trophee, Sword, nor Hatchment o're his bones. 1687 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 216 A hatchment or achivement hanging over the great gate leading into Magd. Coll. 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 62 The Hatchment suspended on the Wall, or the Crape streaming in the Air, are silent intimations. 1755 T. H. CROKER *Orl. Fur.* xli. xxx, Orlando, to adorn his ach'tment bright Did lofty Babel thunderstruck display. 1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXIX. 318 Ye windows dim with achments. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiii. 108 It is customary to place on a Hatchment some brief legend of a religious character.

transf. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* iv. iv. My naked sword Stands but a hatchment by me; only held To shew I was a soldier. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxx, With black hatchments of pictures blotching the walls.

attrib. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxix. (ed. 3) 444 Characteristics of modern hatchment-painting.

+ **Hatchment** 2. *Obs.* [f. **HATCH** v. 2 + -MENT.]

The 'hatching' with which the hilt of a sword is ornamented. (See **HATCH** v. 2.)

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornif. Lady* II. ii. Five Marks in hatchments to adorn this thigh. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* clxxviii, Scabbards teare From over-rusted Blades, to furnish them Worthy the Hatchment they intend to wear.

Hatchway (*hæt'tjwe*). Also 7 **hatches way**. [f. **HATCH** sb. 1 + **WAY**.]

1. *Naut.* A square or oblong opening in the deck of a ship down which cargo is lowered into the hold; also forming a passage from one deck to another. Qualified, as *after*-, *fore*-, *main-hatchway*.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* II The hatches, the hatches way, the holes in the comings. 1627 - *Seaman's Gram.* II. 7 The Hatches way is . . where the goods are lowered that way right downe into the howle. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 137 On the Larboard Side, a-breast the main Hatch-way. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vi, The sentry standing by me with his lantern over the combings of the hatchway. 1836 - *Midsh. Easy* xii, Kicking Mr. Easthupp . . down the after-lower-deck hatchway.

+ 2. An opening in a weir or sluice; cf. **HATCH** sb. 1 6. *Obs.*

1705 *Act* 4 & 5 Anne c. 8 Preamble, Preventing the . . Fish to pass . . through their Fishing Wyres and Fishing Hatchways from the Sea into the said Rivers.

3. An opening in a floor, etc. which may be closed with a hatch or trap-door. (Applied by Scott to the sliding door of a box-bed.)

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxvii, Waverley had repeatedly drawn open, and they had as frequently shut, the hatchway of his cage. 1825 *Beverly Lighting Act* II. 19 Leave open . . the door, hatchway or flap-window.

4. *Comb.*, as *hatchway-melting*, *-screen*.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hatchway nettings*, nettings sometimes placed over the hatchways instead of gratings, for security and circulation of air. *Hatchway-screens*, pieces of fear-nought, or thick woollen cloth, put round the hatchways of a man-of-war in time of action, to screen the passages to the magazine.

Hate (*hæt*), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1-4 (6 *Sc.*) *hete*, (1 *heate*, 3 *hæte*), 3- *hate*, (3 *ate*, 4 *het*, *haat* (e, *hat*, 6 *Sc.* *heyit*, *hait*)). [*OE. hēte* masc. = *OS. hēti* (: *-hāt*); cf. *OHG. haz* (*hazges*, masc. and neut. (Ger. *hass* m.), *MDu. hāte* fem., m., *hat* m., *Du. haat* m., *ON. haat*, *Goth. haitis* neut.; these forms point to an *OTeut. *hatos*, -*ias* (: *-pre-Teut. *kodos*, *kodesas*) which passed into an *i*-stem in *WGer.* In *ME. hete*, *het* was, under the influence of the verb, and perh. of *ON. hatr*, changed into *hate*.]

1. An emotion of extreme dislike or aversion; detestation, abhorrence, hatred. Now chiefly *poet.*

Beowulf (Z.) 2554 Hete was on-hrered. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxix. 3 [cxl. 2] Ða ðohtun heatas in heortan alse dex, c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xv. [cxi.] (1830) 222 He forseah & on hete hæfde þa men. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 4454 Jiff þu berest hete and nih. c. 1205 *LAY.* 20441 Muchel hunger & hate [*c. 1275* *hate*]. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3638 Wið-uten ate and strif. c. 1275 *LAY.* 8322 Þat after hate comþ loue. c. 1315 *SHORHAM* 161 Thou aredest theerne storm And alle thys hete. 1340 *Ageneb.* 3 Zenne de hate and of wreþe and of grat ire. 1382 *WYCLIF* 2 *Sam.* xiii. 15 With to myche greet haate. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) 1495 II. 221 b/2 Arelgyouse that shall haue in a hate the delectacions of the fleshe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. Prolog. 129 Thus sayt me dredis I sal thoill a heyrt, For the graue study I haue so long forloiet. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 107 Jour Inobedience hes purchestt Goddis hait. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 54 Unimaginable as hate in Heav'n. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Imit. Arts in Poems*, etc. 195 Where there is vice, which is detestable in itself, there must be hate. 1877 *MIC.* *OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* I. 10 Generations which succeeded each other in the same hates and friendships.

b. The object of hatred. *poetic.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 140 My onely Love sprung from my onely hate. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dr. D.* III. ii. Here lies my hate, Aeneas' cursed brat. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 505 Of half mankind the dread and hate.

2. *Comb.*, as *hate-bearing* adj.; *hate-philire*, *-wile*.

1682 N. O. BOILEAU's *Lutrin* I. 45 The hideous clang of her hate-bearing wing. a 1822 SHELLEY in *Athenaeum* 2 Mar. (1895) 276/1 Why is it that we all write love-sonnets? why shouldn't we write hate-sonnets? 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* IV. ii. 165 Brew . . A strong hate-philire as may madden him. 1895 MORRIS *Beowulf* 17 He with his hate-wiles Of sudden harms framed.

Hate, haet (*hæt*), *sb.* 2 *Sc.* Forms: 6-7 *haid*, 8-9 *haet*, *hait*, *hate*, 9 *hade*. *orig.* The words *haet* in the phrase *Deil haet* (South *Sc. haed*), 'Devil have it!' This deprecatory expression became a strong negative (cf. *DEVIL* 21), and thus equivalent to 'Devil a bit', i.e. not a bit, not a whit. Hence *haet*, with an ordinary negative, as *not a haet*, came sometimes to be understood as equivalent to 'whit, atom', or 'anything, the smallest thing that can be conceived' (Jamieson).

c. 1590 JAMES VI in *Rowe Hist. Kirk, Coronis* (a 1650), *Wodr. Soc.* (1842) 419 The King replied: 'The Devil haue it ails you, but that, ye would all be alyke, and ye cannot abyde anyto be ouer you'. [*McCr. Life Knox* (1814) II. 209 *prints* 'The d-l haid ails you. 1603 PHILIPUS *cvi.* in *Pinkerton Scot. Poems Repr.* (1792) III. 40 For that deuyss deuil haid it dowis. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. H.* xv, Damm'd haet they'll kill. 1786 - *Two Dogs* 208 Tho' deil haet ails them, yet uneasy. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xlii, Deil haet I do expect. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 133 Fient haet ae button would keep stickst. 1825 JAMIESON *S.v. Haet*, *N'er a hate*, nothing at all; *Neither ocht nor hate*, neither one thing, nor another. *Mod. South Sc.* She has-na a haed left.

Hate (*hæt*), *v.* Forms: 1 *hatian*, 2-3 *hatien*, 3 *hatizen*, 3-5 *haten*, 4- *hate*, (4-5 *hatte*, *Sc.* 4-6 *hait*, 6 *heit*); also 2 *hetien*, 3 *heatien*. [*OE. hatian* = *OFris. hatia*, *OS. hatōn*, *OHG. hazzōn* and *hazzēn*, *Goth. hatan*, a primary ē verb, from root *hat-* (: *-kod-*), whence also **HATE** sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* To hold in very strong dislike; to detest; to bear malice to. The opposite of *to love*.

c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 222 Ðoð þam wel be eow ar hatedon. *Ibid.* xlii. 353 Mid fulyrhte hete ic he hatode. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 Jif we hetied us bitwene. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 To forleten and hatien his sennē. c. 1205 *LAY.* 29781 We hīne hatizen wulleð. a 1240 *Saules Warde in Cott. Hom.* 251 Euchar heated ober. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12054 Þai hatte vs all and has in leth. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. V.ace* (Rolls) 11673 Wel oughte we hat hem þat hem han hated. 1382 *WYCLIF John* xv. 24 Thai han seyn and hatid me and my fadir. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 404 Oure olde lawes as nowē þei hatte. 1553 GAU *Richt Vay* 72 He yat heitis his lif in this vardi he sal kep it in ye euerlestand lif. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Brondt's Banish'd Virg.* 181 Shee hated her selfe for suffering her resolution to bee overcome. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 53 Our Children . . are taught in their Infancy to hate one half of the Nation. 1832 TENNYSON *Æneis* 225 Her presence, hated both of Gods and men.

absol. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12336 Þai hatid in hert, as any hed fess. a 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* (Rldg.) 134/1 Servants, amends, and masters, leave to hate. 1855

MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. (1880) II. 158 She hated easily; she hated heartily; and she hated implacably.

b. It is intensified by various phrases.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13070 Herodias him hated to ded. 1530 PALSGR. 579/2 He hateth me lyke poyson. 1573-80 BARET *Alto. H.* 237 They do hate each other deadly. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. I.* 8 The Spaniards they hate mortally. 1699 SWIFT *Mrs. Harris's Petiti.* 54 He hates to be call'd parson, like the devil!

2. To dislike greatly, to be extremely averse (to do something). Also constr. with *with*. sb.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 290 Pys god man Seyn Dunston Hatede muche to crouny hym. 1368 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* iv. 106 Haten to don heor halotrie. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman Hater* II. i. I hate to leave my friend in his extremities. 1653 WALTON *Angler* To Rdr. Avj b, I hate to promise much, and fail. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. 87 The easy-going who hate being bothered. 1897 D. SLADEN in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 278/2 Dickens..hated to have to blot his manuscripts while he was writing.

3. Comb., as *hate-Christ*, *hate-peace*, etc. adjs.; † *hate-light* a., that hates or shuns light; † *hate-spot* a., that shrinks from the slightest defilement; an epithet of the ermine, which, it was supposed, died if its fur was soiled.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 141 Which leade are with siluer skinnies, Passing the hate-spot Emerlin. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* ix. Wks. (1637) 87 Through speech of hatefull pick-thankes. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas*, Tri. Faith 1. 47 The Bridge it was For hate-Christ Turke the Hellespont to passe. a 1618 — *Sonnets upon Peace* in *Fr. xxv*, Ye hate-peace Hacksters, flesht in Massacres. 1637 N. WHITING *Albino & Bellama* (N.). In this hate-light den.

Hate, obs. var. **HEAT**; obs. north. form of **HOTE** promise, **HOT** a.; obs. pa. t. of **HIGHT** v.

Hateable (hæ'tæbl̩), a. Also 7-9 **hateable**. [ABLE.] Deserving of being hated; odious.

1621 COTGR., *Hateable*, hateable; fit, or worthy to be hated. 1818 TODD, *Hateable*.. It should be written *hateable*. 1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) V. 221 Really a most.. hateable, lovable old Marquis. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 805/1 Some customs he found hateable.

Hated (hæ'tɛd), ppl. a. [f. **HATE** v. + -ED.] Regarded with hatred, greatly disliked.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4386 (Gott.) De most hatid of all his land. 1500 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 264 Out loathed medicine; O hated poison hence! 1646 HAMMOND *View Some Except.* 137 Your hatredst enemies and your dearest friends. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* 1. 47 Hell, our hated habitation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 59 The hated threshold of the deserter. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) v. The hated Voltaire.

Hateful (hæ'tɛf̩l), a. [f. **HATE** sb. + -FUL.]

1. Full of hate, cherishing hatred, malignant.

1340 *Cursor M.* 23750 (Trin.) De world hateful & couetous. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 82 Enuyous pepul, scaulanderes, hateful peple. 1530 PALSGR. 314/2 Hattefull, full of hatred, *hateus*. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* II. iv. 23 Ah Gloster, hide thee from their hatefull looks. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Maidens Blush* 209 When from a Hill, his hatefull Brethren spid' Him yet far-off. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 58 Nor ardent warriors meet with hateful eyes. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 June 231 Impetuous And hateful are the gods, and void of ruth.

2. Exciting hate; odious, obnoxious, repulsive.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xviii. 2 The keepng of ech vncleue foul, and haatful [odibilis]. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xviii. (1495) 430 Their crye is haatfull and odious to other byrdes. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 71 Your answerses is hedoues and hatefull to here. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 55 My name deare Saint, is hatefull to my selfe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 264 These Acts of hateful strife, hateful to all. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 113 No vice is universally so hateful as ingratitude. 1855 MAURICE *Learn. & Work* 285 That mother herself who had drawn him into the hatefullest crimes.

b. as sb. A hateful thing. *nonce-use*.

1797 MRS. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 110 A remove from the Grange, the Hall, and all the hatefulls belonging to each of them.

Hatefully, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. With hatred; malignantly, maliciously.

1418-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii. King Humerus bath a bowe take.. And hatefully therein set an arrow. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm.* *Par. Gal.* v. 120 The Jewes so maliciously and hatefully persecute me. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxiii. 29 They shall deale with thee hatefully. 1897 *Advance* (Chicago) 7 Jan. 11 Who writes hatefully of folk.

2. In a way that one hates; odiously, abominably.

1632 SHERWOOD, *Hatefully, odiousment*. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Hatefully*, odiously. 1754 A. DRUMMOND *Trav.* 75 The ceremony was hatefully tedious.

Hatefulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being hateful.

1. The quality of being full of hatred or strong dislike; loathing.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.* (1567), *Istomacaggine*, hatefulnesse or lothsomnesse of the stomake. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 54 The eternall hatefulnesse of my destinie made Gynecia's ieaousie stop that, and all other my blessings. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 129 Those vices.. vilenesse, and execrable hatefulnesse.

2. The quality of deserving hatred; odiousness; abominableness.

1611 COTGR., *Haineuseté*, hatefulnesse, odiousnesse. 1699-1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* an. 1542 (R.) To inform the people of the hatefulnesse of vice, and the excellency of holiness. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 110 Able to recognise the past in its true hatefulnesse.

† **Hatel**, a. (sb.) Obs. Forms: 1 *hatol*, 3-4 *hatel*; also 1 *hetol*, -el, 3 *hetol*, *heatel*. [OE. *hatol*, *hetel* = OS. *hatul* (MDu. *hatel*), OHG. *hazal* = OTeut. **hatulo-*, cognate with

HATE sb. 1. see -LE.] Full of hatred; malignant, hostile; severe, cruel; fierce, bitter.

a 850 *Kentish Gloss.* in Wr.-Wulcker 69/13 *Odisius*, *hatol*. *Ibid.* 85 24 *Odisiam*, *hatol*. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 304 Mid *hetelun* gedance. c 1000 *Screndunga* (Bouterwek) 17 (Bosw.) Se heahengel ðe nu is hetol deofol. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 400 Lo! ich holde her hetel sword our þin heaued. a 1225 *St. Markar.* 7 Me hatele hund quod ha.. Me ne schendest to nawt. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1971 Peos heame & teos hatele tintreobe. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2544 De cstenede king amonaphis, Agenes ðis folc hatel is. 13.. E. E. Allit. *P. C.* 481 With hatel anger & hetel he callez. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 339 Pouerte is hatel [v.r. hateful] good.

b. sb. Anger; outburst of hatred.

13.. E. E. Allit. *P. B.* 200 Ne so hastyfly watz hot for hatel of his wyll.

Hateless, a. [f. **HATE** sb. 1 + -LESS.] Void of hate, having no feeling of hatred.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1867) 288 Philantus.. sendeth the greeting of a hateless enemy. 1587 *Misfort. Arth.* v. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 331 You hateless sought the safeguard of them all. 1820 SHELLEY *Lines to Reuewer* 2 What profit can you see in hating such a hateless thing as me?

† **Hatelich**, -ly, a. Obs. [OE. *hetelic* = OS. *hetelich* (Du. *hatelijck*); OHG. *hazlich* (MHG. *hazlich*, *hezlich*, *hezgelich*); f. WGER. *hazli* - **HATE** sb. 1; see -LIKE, -LY 1.] Malignant, hostile; hateful.

Beowulf (L.) 1267 Heoro-wearh *hetelic*. c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. viii. § 4 Ymb hiora hetelican forlignessa. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 682 He is so dredful and hateliche to alle.. his fon.

† **Hately**, adv. Obs. [OE. *hetelice* = OHG. *hazlichho*, MHG. *hazliche*; f. prec.: see -LY 2.] Fiercely, bitterly; scornfully, hatefully.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* XI. 8 Hiz hetelice sloh. a 1240 *Wolunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 281 Hu ha þe bunden swa heteli faste. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11669 Hetli þai bi-hinted him. c 1300 *Havelok* 2655 He.. smoth godrich, and Godrich him, Hetelike with herte grim. 13.. Guy *Warw.* (A.) 10681 Guy.. hetelich smot to Colbrand. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2910 So hateli (Dubb. *hetterly*) þou spekis.

Haten, obs. form of **HEAT** v.

Hater (hæ'tɛr), sb. 1 [f. **HATE** v. + -ER 1.] One who hates; an enemy.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxvii. 6 The gileful kosses of the hatere. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 229/2 Hatere, or he þat hatythe, *osor*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxij. 15 The haters of y^e Lorde shulde mysse Israel. c 1586 C'tESS PEMBREKE *Ps.* LXXII. ii. Hatere have I, more than haire. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. 9, I wore my life to spend upon his haters. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* 102, I suppose, the Gentleman's a Women-Hater. a 1764 JOHNSON in *Piozzi Anecd.* (1786) 83 Dear Bathurst.. was a man to my very heart's content; he hated a fool, and he hated a rogue, and he hated a whig: he was a very good hater. 1887 RUSKIN *Praterita* II. iv. 124 A violent hater of the old Dutch school.

Hence **Hatress** *nonce-wd.*, a woman that hates.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 3/3 A man-hatress, as clever girls so often are.

† **Hater**, **hatter**, sb. 2 Obs. or dial. Forms:

pl. 1 *hæteru*, -ra, 3 *hateren*, 4 *hatere*, *hatrenn*, 9 dial. *hattern*. sing. 3 *hatter*, *heater*, *hetter*, 4 *hater*, 4-5 *hatere*, 5 *hatir*, -yr, *hattir*. [OE. *hæteru*, prob. from a sing. **hæt* (? *hät*): cf. MHG. *hät* 'coat, dress, clothing', mod. Swabian *häs*, *hess* (pl. *hesser*), Swiss *häs*, *gehäs*. The ME. plural would thus be parallel to *childer*, *children*; and the sing. *hater*, *hatter*, a new formation. (If the vowel of OE. *hæt* was orig. short, it would be in ablaut relation (*halos* : *hælos*) to the MHG. form.)

1. pl. (and sing.) Clothes, clothing collectively.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 330 He næfde ne bizleofan, ne hæleð, ne hætera. *Ibid.* 330 He hund.. totar his hæteru sticmelum of his bæce. c 1205 *Law*, 30778 Alle his hatere weoren to-toren. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 104 Swoti hatere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20211 Of scho did tan al hir hatere. 13.. K. ALIS. 7054 Naked they goth, withowten hater [*prime water*]. c 1310 *Man in Moon* in *Ritson Anc. Songs* (1877) 59 Pe pomes bep kene, is hatren to tereþ. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.*, *Hattern*, clothing of all kinds.

2. sing. A garment, a vestment.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 3e schulen ligen in on heater [v.r. hatter, hetter], and i-gurd. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* x. 157 An hater, to helye with his bones. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 360, I have here a hatir to hyde hym. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 229/2 Hatyr, rent clothe (K. *hatere*, H., P. *hatere*, or hatyr), *scrutum*, *pannicula*.

† **Hater**, v. Obs. [f. **HATER** sb. 2.] *trans.* To clothe, attire. Hence **Hatering** *vbl. sb.*, clothing.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 In to þesse wrechliche hateringe of þisse worlde. 13.. K. ALIS. 5922 Thinnlich by beth y-hatered. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 76 Freres.. follich spenen [v.r. spenden] In housyng, in haterynge.. More for pompe þan for pure charite.

Haterad, -red, -reden, -redyn, -retin, -rid, -ryd, -rent, obs. ff. **HATRED**.

Haterel(l)e, obs. ff. **HATREL**.

† **Haterell**. Obs. rare-1. [app. related to

HATER sb. 2.] (?) A garment.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 342 i *Dux*. We will with a goode will for his wedis wende. For we wotte welle anowe what wedis he schall were. *if Dux*. Loo! here is an haterell here at your hent, Alle facionnd þefore fools to feere.

Haterly, -lynge, *hatirly*, var. **HETERLY** adv.

† **Hatesome**, a. Obs. [See -SOME.] Hateful.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiv. 30 3e han maad me haatum to.. the dwellers of this loond. — a *Sam.* xiii. 15 And ful haatum Amon hadde hir. — *Prov.* i. 29 Hatesum thei hadden discipline. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* xi. iv. 89 The caus.. that this haitsum lyfe sustene he wald.

Hatful (hæ'tf̩l). [See -FUL.] As much as a hat will contain; loosely, a considerable quantity.

1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 9 Having Goosberries to sell, whereof we bought a hatful for a Copee. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2153/3 The Soldiers divided Ducats and Dollars by Hat-fuls. 1866 Mrs. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* vii. (1874) 66 Mr. Pym had gone home, loudly promising Benja a hatful of physic as a punishment for his carelessness. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* xviii, I mean to earn a hatful of money by literature.

† **Hath**, (?) a. Sc. Obs. [Cf. ON. *hadd* mocking, scoffing. (Cf. **HETHING**.)] (?) Scornful.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Margaret 435 [She] saynit hyr, & rase vp hath, & rakit to þat body rath.

Hence † **Hathful** a., scornful, mocking.

a 1240 *Wolunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 279 For hu mon be ofte seide schomeliche wordes and haðful hokeres.

Hath, arch. 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of **HAVE**.

† **Hathel**. Obs. Also 5 *hathil* (l. [app. var. of **ATHEL**]. Noble, man of worth; man. (Chiefly in alliterative verse.)

13.. *Gauw. & Gr. Kul.* 2065 His habel on hors watz þenne þat bere his spere & launce. c 1350 *Wynners & Wastours* (Roxb. 1897) 68 Appon ynglysse tonge 'hethyng haue the hathell þat any harme thynkes'. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 84 Sicke a somme.. þat any hathil vnder heuen ware hardy to rekyne. *Ibid.* 2086 Þai haue heded of oure hathills [v.r. athel-lys] & a hepe wounde. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxviii, The hathells in hie, hor horses haue hente. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 293 Why, what harmes has þis hatell here haunted? c 1450 *Gologras & Gauw.* 1299 All his hathillis in that heir. 1515 [see **ATHEL**].

Hathen, **Hathen**(n)es, obs. ff. **HEATHEN**, -ESSE.

Hather, -ir, obs. forms of **HEATHER**.

Hathful, a. Obs.: see s.v. **HATH** a.

Hathorn, obs. var. **HAWTHORN**.

Hath-pace, error. f. **HALF-PACE**; cf. *harth-pace*.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Montgomerysh.* IV. (1662) 47 A Hath pace of fourteen foot square, on the midst of which is placed a Dorrick Columne.

Hatine ppl. a. Obs., called : see **HIGHT**.

Hating (hæ'tɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. **HATE** v. + -ING 1; cf. OHG. *hazunga*.] The action of the vb. **HATE**; hatred, detestation, malice.

a 1000 *Lamb. Psalter* cviii. [cix.] 5 (Bosw.) Hix 7esetton hatunge for lufaredenne minre. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Wraðe and onde and hatunge and oðer iuele lastes. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Rancor siue odium: þet is, hatunge. c 1586 C'tESS PEMBREKE *Ps.* LXXV. v, Powring out their inward hating. 1895 *Month* Oct. 201 Fond likings and fond hatings.

Hatir, var. **HATER** sb. 2 Obs., clothing.

Hatless, a. [f. **HAT** sb. + -LESS.] Having no hat; not wearing a hat.

c 1450 *Gologras & Gauw.* 388 He inclyndand agane, Hatles, but hude. 1819 *Blackw.* 138 Thackeray V. 98 Hated among his hatless disciples. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiv, The chief clerk came rushing hatless after him.

Hat-maker. A maker of hats.

1477 *Charter Jas. III.*, in W. Maidland *Hist. Edin.* 1. i. (1753) 8 The Hatmakers and Skynners forment thame. 1562 *Act 5 Elis.* c. 4 § 3 The Sciences, Crafts, Mysteries or Arts of.. Turners, Cappers, Hatmakers or Feltmakers. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4322/4 Samuel Delamare, late of Wands-worth.. Hat-maker. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hat-makers' Battery*, a large boiler with a surrounding set of benches for a number of workmen.

Hat-making. The trade of making hats.

1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 4 Yarn.. wrought in Hats, or employed to Hat-making. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 64/2 The greatest modern improvement in hat-making.

Hat-money. [In *fr. chapeau*, Sp. *sombrero*, app. because dropped in a hat.] (See *quots.*)

1676 C. MOLLOY *De Jure Maritimo* II. ix. § 6 (1688) 270 Petty Averdege is another small Duty which Merchants pay to the Master.. The French Ships commonly term the Gratuity *Hat-money*. 1755 tr. *Ordenanzas di Bilbao* in *Magens Insurance* II. App. xiv. 395 By reason of what the Captain's *Hat-Money* [*sombrero*] or Primage is wont to vary. 1808 C. ABBOTT *Law Merch. Ships* II. vi. § 3 (ed. 3) 270 The word *primage* denotes a small payment to the master for his care and trouble.. It is sometimes called the master's hat money. 1825 *Ryan & Moody's Rep.* (1827) 177 It was called *hat-money*, sometimes *pocket-money*. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scott.*, *Hat-Money*, or primage, is a small sum.. paid along with the freight, to the master of a ship for his care. It is entirely regulated by usage.

† **Hatous**, a. Obs. rare. [f. **HATE** sb. 1 + -OUS, after words of OF. origin.] Hateful, odious.

c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* LXIII. xx. (1543) 52 Malga kyng of Pighes, painimes hatous.

Hatred (hæ'trɛd). Forms: a. 3-5 *hatereden*,

(4 *hatredyn*, *hattredin*, *hateretin*, 4-5 *hatere-dyn*, 5 *haatredyn*). b. 2-4 *hatrede*, 4- *hatred* (also 4 *hattred*, 4-6 *hatered* (e, 5 *haterad*, -ryd, *hattered*, 6 *haterid*, Sc. *haitred*, -rid). 7. (Sc.) 5 *hattrende*, -rent, 5-6 *haterent*, 6 *hat(er)-hait*, *hattrent*, *het(t)rand*. [Early ME., f. **HATE** sb. 1 (or v.) + -RED, OE. *ræden* condition (also direction, reckoning), cf. *brōðorræden*, *frēondræden*, *luf-ræden*, etc. The historical sequence of forms must have been *hatereden*, -rede, -red, although the extant examples do not quite show this. With the Sc. form. in -rent cf. *kinrent*, *manrent*.]

The condition or state of relations in which one person hates another; the emotion or feeling of hate; active dislike, detestation; enmity, ill-will, malevolence.

a. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cviii. 5 (Mätz.) Þai set againe me

for godes wa, And hatereden for mi loved. 1340 HAMFOLLE Pr. Cons. 7394 þai salue be fulle of hatereden þan. c1440 York Myst. xxxii. 56, I holde it but hatereden. 1483 Cath. Augl. 1781/1 An Hateredyn. inimicitia, invidia. odium. *β.* a1175 Cott. Hom. 233 þat 3ie haterede and widerwardnesse azenes me 3e win scolede. a1300 Cursor M. 27752 (Cott.) A wreth . . . hatted [v.r. hatred] it es, and it to strang. (ibid. 6666 (Göt.) þar hatered wonys, or were, or pride. 1340 HAMFOLLE Pr. Cons. 2519 Whether he war worthy after his dede To hafe luf of God or haterede. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. iii. 140 She . . . hangeth hym for hatred [A. hate, C. haterede], þat harme dede neure. c1440 Promp. Parv. 229/2 Haterede, idem quod Hate. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes 28 Ware that ye be no mokers for that engendreth hatted. 1553 EDEN Treat. Newe Ind. (Arb.) 16 All this great hatred betwene these two beastes. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. ii. 131 Strife, hatred and janie. 1667 MILTON P. L. ii. 500 Yet live in hatred, enmity, and strife. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE Improv. Mind (1774) II. 28 The detestable sentiments of hatred and revenge. 1844 DISRAELI Comingsby i. ii, A family famous for its hatreds. 1872 DARWIN Emotions x. 239 Dislike easily rises into hatred. 1893 Bookman June 86/1 Her most vital trait was a hatred of conventionality.

γ. c1375 BARBOUR Troy-bt. l. 422 Our-all quhar þat scho hatrende hayde. 14. . . Burgh Lawis lxx, For wroth na for haterent. 1508 DUNBAR Tua mariit Wemen 333 Hatrent I hid within my hert all. 1571 Satir. Poems Reform. xxviii. 59 Quhen Abbotschaw sic haue haterent tuik At the hail hous of Lennox. a1572 Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 I. 58 A haterent against the pride and avaritiousness of the preastis.

Hatreel, -relle, var. HATTREL Obs.

Hatte, obs. form of HATE v., HOT a.

Hatte, obs. pa. t. of HEAT v., HIGHT v.

Hatted, ppl. a. [f. HAT v. or sb. + -ED.] Wearing a hat, having a hat on.

1552 HULOET, Hatted, *pelatus*. 1559 MORWYNG Evonym. Pref. Hens with your hatted Mercury, and with his rod also. 1607 TROUBRIDGE in Naval Chron. XXIII. 23 It was a hatted-sheriff. 1861 T. H. DYER Mod. Europe i. 9 The Sultan . . . promulgated his decrees in *Firmans*, or simple commands, and *Hattisheerifs* or rescripts. *β.* 1876 GLADSTONE Bulg. Horrors II. The reforms, which were publicly enacted in an Imperial Firman or *Hattumayum*. 1888 ENCYCL. BRIT. XXIII. 651/2 The Porte published a firman, the *Hatti-Humayun*, professing to abolish 'every distinction making any class of the subjects of the empire inferior to any other class'.

b. fig. Capped, crowned.

1880 CHARLOTTE M. MASON 40 *Shires* 376 Here and there they are hatted with trees.

c. Hatted kit: † (a) A dairy vessel: ? a pail 'kit' with a cover (*obs.*). (b) A preparation of milk, etc., with a creamy top.

1572 Inv. Ger. Salvage in Wills & Inv. N. Counties (Surtees 1835) 349 One butt' skepp, ij hattyd kitts. 1600 Let. in Mem. J. Napier of Merchiston v. (1834) 219 We would have prepared any fyne hattyd kit, with succar, comfeits and wine. 1818 SCOTT Br. Lamm. xi, He has spilt the hatted kitt that was for the Master's dinner. 1831 LONDON ENCYCL. AGRIC. (1857) 1048 *Hatted kitt*, a gallon of sour buttermilk is put in the bottom of the milk-pail, and a quart or more of milk drawn from the cow into it. The new warm milk . . . rises to the top and forms a creamy scum or hat over the other; whence the name.

Hatten, pa. pple. Obs.: see HIGHT v.

Hatter (hæ'tɛr), sb. [f. HAT sb. + -ER 1.]

1. A maker of or dealer in hats. As mad as a hatter: see MAD.

1289 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 12 Johannes de Thame civis, et Hatter Londonie. 1488-9 Act 4 Hen. VII. c. 9 No hatter nor capper . . . [shall] put to sell any hatte . . . above the price of xxd. 1576 GASCOIGNE Steele Gl. (Arb.) 80 When hatters vse to bye none olde cast robes. 1698 FRYER Acc. E. India & P. 331 Goats-Wool . . . with which our Hatters know well how to falsify their Bevers. 1836 MARRYAT Japhet lxx, I . . . stopped at a hatter's and purchased a hat according to the mode. 1837-40 HALIBURTON Clockm. (1862) 109 Sister Sall . . . walked out of the room, as mad as a hatter. 1857 HUGHES Tom Brown ii. iii, He's a very good fellow, but as mad as a hatter.

2. *Australian Mining.* (See quot. 1869.)

[Cf. Hatter covers his family in HAT sb. 5. c.]

1864 ROGERS New Rush ii. 49 Some days ago a sturdy hatter joined. 1869 R. B. SMYTH Goldf. Victoria Gloss. 613 *Hatter*, one who works alone . . . The hatter leads an independent life, and nearly always holds a claim under the by-laws. 1890 BOLDREWOOD Miner's Right iv. 37 To take to fossicking like so many 'hatters'—solitary miners.

Hatter, v. Now Sc. and north. dial. [? Onomatopoeic, with freq. ending: cf. *batter, shatter, tatter*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To bruise with blows; to batter the edge or face of, to erode. ? *Obs.*

c1450 GOLAGROS & Gaw. 702 Helmys of hard steill thai hatterit and heuch. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks. (N.), Where hattering bullets are fine sugred plums. 1806 J. TRAIN Poet. Reveries 49 (Jam.) This hatters and chatters My very soul wi' care.

2. To harass; to wear out, exhaust with fatigue or drudgery.

1687 DRYDEN Hind & P. l. 371 Religion shows a rosy-coloured face, Not hattered out with drudging works of grace. a1700 DRYDEN (J.), He's hattered out with penance. a1845 FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, *Hatter*, to harass and exhaust with fatigue. 1850 BLACKIE Eschylus II. 116 From hattering chase of undeserved unrest. She rests. 1893 NORTUMB. GLOSS s.v., 'He wis sair hattert' is said of a person who has had a bad time of it in his circumstances generally.

Hatter, dial. var. of HOTTEN sb. and v.; obs. f. hatter, comp. of HOT a.; var. HETER Obs.

Hatter, -ir, -orn: see HATER sb. 2 *Obs.*, clothing.

Hattered, hatted, -redin, hat(te)rent, hatrende, -rent, obs. ff. HATRED.

Hatters, int. [perh. the pl. of *hatter* HATER sb. 2, used as an oath. Cf. *ZOUNDS, ZOOKS.*] An asseveration (perh. = Christ's or holy garments).

c1460 TORUNCELEY Myst. (Surtees) 113 Bot hatters! I can fynde no flesh, hard nor nesh, Salt nor fresh, Bot two tome platers. [In 19th c. use in South of Scotl.]

Hattery. [f. HAT sb. + -ERY.] a. Hatters' wares; hats collectively. b. A hat manufactory.

1823 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 120/1 Silk fabrics, hattery, jewellery and cutlery. 1871 R. S. FERGUSON Cumbld. & Westm. M.P.'s xi. 307 The marble works . . . the hatteries.

|| **Hattī.** In full, a. *hatti-sherif* (hat-ti-jērīf), *β. hattī-humaiun, -humayun* (hat-ti-humā'yūn).

[Persian *خاٹ شریف* *khatt-i-sharif*, *خاٹ همايون* *khatt-i-humayūn*, f. Arab. *khatt* line, written line, writing + *i* (Pers.) connective + (a.) Arab. *sharif* noble, honourable, sacred, and (b.) Pers. *humayūn* sacred, august, royal, imperial.]

A decree or edict issued by the government of Turkey, differing from a *firman* in being personally approved of by the Sultan, and bearing his special mark, which is considered to render it irrevocable.

1858 LD. MALMESBURY Mem. Ex-minister (1884) II. 126 He will take this opportunity, if he finds one, to urge on the Sultan the observance of the *Hattī*.

a. 1688 Lond. Gaz. No. 2320/2 The Chiaus Basha . . . with Tears, gave him the *Hattisheerif* (or Imperial Decree). 1799 TROUBRIDGE in Naval Chron. XXIII. 23 It was a *hattisheerif*. 1861 T. H. DYER Mod. Europe i. 9 The Sultan . . . promulgated his decrees in *Firmans*, or simple commands, and *Hattisheerifs* or rescripts.

β. 1876 GLADSTONE Bulg. Horrors II. The reforms, which were publicly enacted in an Imperial Firman or *Hattumayum*. 1888 ENCYCL. BRIT. XXIII. 651/2 The Porte published a firman, the *Hatti-Humayun*, professing to abolish 'every distinction making any class of the subjects of the empire inferior to any other class'.

Hatting, vbl. sb. [f. HAT v. and sb. + -ING 1.]

a. = HAT-MAKING. b. Material for hats. c. The covering of a tan-pit with its hat of bark: see HAT sb. 6 a. d. The taking off or lifting of the hat in reverence or courtesy; giving a hat.

1796 MORSE Amer. Geog. I. 542 Hatting is a business long established. 1823 MORFITT Tanning, etc. 208 The hatting of the pit is completed. 1880 G. ALLEN in Academy 24 Jan. 59/1 The kneeling, bowing, and hatting of modern Europe.

† **Hattir, a. Sc. Obs. rare¹.** Of maple. (It renders L. *acerinus*.)

1513 DOUGLAS Æneis II. iii. [ii.] 99 This hors. . . Of hatty

[1553 hatty] geistis beidit vnt.

Hattock, dial. Also **haddock, huttock.**

[app. a dim. of HAT sb. 1: see -OCK.]

† 1. A little hat. Sc. Obs.

1501 DOUGLAS Pal. Hon. II. 153 And Quintine with ane huttock on his heid. 1662 in Pitcairn Crim. Trials III. 604 (Isobel Gowdie's Confession) I had a little horse, and wold say 'Horse and Hattock, in Divellis name!' And than we wold flee away, quhair ve wold. a1800 JAMIE Telfer in Scott Black Dwarf viii, Now horse and hattock speedilie They that winna ride for Telfer's kye, Let them never look in the face o' me. 1828 SCOTT F. M. Perth vii, Get your boots and your beasts—horse and hattock, I say.

2. a. A shock of standing sheaves of corn, the tops of which are protected by two sheaves laid along them with their bottoms in contact in the centre, and their heads slanting downwards, so as to carry off rain. b. The two covering sheaves themselves, called also in various districts *head-sheaves* and *hoods*. (This is prob., from the etymology, the earlier sense.) *dial.*

1674 RAY N. C. Words 24 *Hattock*, a Shock containing 12 Sheaves of Corn. 1763 R. BURN Eccl. Law II. 406 It [rape-seed] is never bound up in sheaves, or made into hats. 1805 R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric. (1807) II. 280 The grain . . . is mostly set up into what are provincially termed *stooks*, *stouks*, *shocks* or *hattocks*. 1846 BROCKETT'S N. C. Gloss. (ed. 3) I. 234 The huttock consists of ten sheaves of corn, set two and two upright, with two hoods, one at each end to cover them. 1849 JRN. R. Agric. Soc. X. 1. 133 The wheat is . . . immediately put into small 'haddock' or 'mows'. 1879 MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk., *Hattocks*, sheaves of corn inverted over the 'mow' to protect it from wet. The two end sheaves of the 'mow', which consists of eight sheaves, are taken as *hattocks* for the remaining six. 1893 NORTUMB. GLOSS, *Huttock*.

† **Hattrel, Obs.** Forms: 4 *haterel, hat-, haatreel, 5 haterell(e, hatrelle, hattrel.* [ME. a. OF. *haterel, haterel, hatrel*, nape of the neck, head.] The apex or crown of the head; also, the nape of the neck; the neck.

a1325 PROSE Psalter cxxviii[1]. 4 Our Lord ristful shal keruen the haterels of the sinners (*cervices peccatorum*). 1340 HAMFOLLE Pr. Cons. 1492 Fra þe haterel oboven þe crown. tyl þe sole of þe fot down. c1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 80 It wendys vp to þe haterell with attrempre hete. 14. . . Nom. in Wr. Wülcker 674/4 *Hec vertex*, *hatrelle*. c1440 Partonope 3492 Joye and sorow take hym be the haterell. c1450 HENRYSON Mor. Fab. 35 And strake the Hattrel of his head away. c1475 Pict. Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 745/14 *Hic vertex*, *a hatrelle*.

Hat trick.

1. Any trick with a hat, e.g. one performed by a conjurer. (In quot. applied to securing a seat in the House of Commons by placing one's hat on it.) 1886 Daily Tel. 10 Apr. 5/2 He may soon acquire the hat trick and other ways of securing a place.

2. *Cricket.* The feat of a bowler who takes three wickets by three successive balls: considered to entitle him to be presented by his club with a new hat or some equivalent.

1882 Daily Tel. 10 May, He thus accomplished the feat known as the 'hat trick', and was warmly applauded. 1896 WEST 1st Year at School xxvi, The achievement of the hat-trick afforded Eliot the proudest moment of his life.

Hattyn: see HIGHT v.

† **Hature, Obs. rare¹.** [irreg. f. HATE v. + -URE.] = HATRED.

1538 BALE Comedy F. Baptiste in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) I. 215 To appeyse thy hature.

Hatyr, var. HATER sb. 2 Obs., clothing.

Hau- (in ME. and 16th c.): see HAV-

Haube, obs. form of ALB.

c1425 Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 649/11 *Hec alba*, *haube*.

Hauberd(e, -bert, obs. forms of HALBERD.

Haubergeon, -gloun(e, -gyon, -jeon, -joun, obs. forms of HABERGEON.

† **Haubergier, Obs. rare.** [a. obs. F. *haubergier* (1275 in Godefroy, in same sense).] A maker of hauberts or coats of mail.

1481 CAXTON Godfrey cx. 168 They were named in theyr langage Sam and Cyrra, that is . . . the sones of haubergiers.

Hauberk (hō'bɜ:k). Forms: 3- hauberk; also 3 *hauberc*, 3-5 *haubert*, 4 *haberke*, 5 *hau-, hawbergh(e, 4-6 hawberk(e, -brek, 5-6 hawbrek, 6 hawbrik, habrik.* [a. OF. *hauberc*, earlier *holberc*, later (and mod.F.) *haubert* = Pr. *ausberc*, It. *osbergo, usbergo*, med.L. *halsberga*, etc., a Com. Rom. deriv. of OHG. *halsberg, halsperc* masc. (also *halsberga* fem.) = OE. *healsbeorg*, ON. *halsbjörg* fem., f. *hals* neck + *-bergan* to cover, protect (cf. HARBURD). The OE. word did not survive: the OF. form was introduced in ME. See also the deriv. HABERGEON.]

A piece of defensive armour: originally intended for the defence of the neck and shoulders; but already in 12th and 13th c. developed into a long coat of mail, or military tunic, usually of ring or chain mail, which adapted itself readily to the motions of the body.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 99 Wyb haubert noble and ryche. Ibid. 174 With swerd or hauberk any batall to do. c1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 10029 Hauberk wip plates y-burnuscht ful wel. c1386 CHAUCER Kn't's T. 1573 The Statue of Mars bigan his hauberk ryng. c1400 Destr. Troy 5828 Hurlet purghe the hawbergh, hurt hym full sore. c1450 Merlin 118 Thei . . . ronnen agien hym . . . and smyten hym on the shelde and on the hauberk. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 64 Armours Defensives, as Jakkes Salettis Brigandynes . . . Haubertis Cureses [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. II. viii. 44 And on the hauberk stroke the Prince so sore, That quite disparted all the linked frame. 1600 FAIRFAX Tasso I. lxxii. 15 Some doud a curace, some a corslet bright, An hawberke some, and some a haberton. 1781 GIBBON Decl. & F. III. lviii. 434 His breast was defended by an hauberk or coat of mail. 1870 LOWELL Study Wind. 242 My ears no sweeter music know Than hauberk's clank with saddle-bow. 1887 BOWEN Virg. Æneid v. 259 Hauberk woven of polished chain.

† *b.* worn as a garment for penance. *Obs.*

c1305 Edmund Conf. 28 in E. E. P. (1862) 71 þe moder werede harde hare . . . and harde hauberk aboute; In suche penance heo laddre hire lyf. c1386 CHAUCER Pars. T. 7. 980 Clothing of whiche Ihesu crist is moore apayed than of heyres or haubergeons or hauberkes.

Haubersion(e, haubrischoune, obs. Sc. ff. HABERGEON.

Haubitzer, obs. form of HOWITZER.

Hauceour, -or, obs. forms of HAWSER.

† **Haucepy.** *Obs.* [a. F. *haussepied, -piéd*, 'a net or engine wherewith Wolues, etc. are caught' Cotgr.; f. *hausser* to raise, lift up + *piéd* foot.] A kind of trap for wolves and other wild beasts.

c1425 Bk. Huntynge (MS. Bodl. 546, ff. 36b), Also men takep hem yn puttys . . . and wip haucepycs or with venemous powdres þat men gyeup hem yn fesh.

Hauch, int. and sb. Sc. [Cf. Ger. *hauch* breath, aspiration.] 'The forcible reiterated respiration of one who exerts all his strength in giving a stroke' (Jam.); a panting sound.

1513 DOUGLAS Æneis vii. ix. 79 With mony pant, and felloun hauchis and quhaikis.

Hauch, Hauck, obs. ff. HAUGH, HAWK.

Haud, Sc. form of HOLF.

Hauerite (hau'èrit). *Min.* [Named by Haidinger, 1846, after Von Hauer, an Austrian geologist.] Native disulphide of manganese, occurring in reddish-brown crystals, usually octahedral.

1847 Amer. Jnl. Sc. Ser. II. IV. 108 Hauerite belongs to Mohs' order of blende. 1892 Dana's Min. 87 The hauerite crystals are sometimes coated with pyrite.

Hauf, Sc. f. HALF; var. of HOWF Sc.

Haugh (hāx, hāx^w, hāf). *Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 4 *halche, 4-6 hawoh, 4-7 hawgh, 5-haugh* (8 *haw*); also in north. Engl. *halgh* as in *Greenhalgh*. [app. a phonetic descendant of OE. *health, halh* 'corner, nook' (see HALE sb. 2): cf. Sc. *sauch, saugh* = OE. *sealh*; Sc. *tauch* = ME. *talz*.] A piece of flat alluvial land by the side of a river, forming part of the floor of the river valley.

The original sense was perh. 'corner or nook (of land) in the bend or angle of the river'. A northern stream usually crosses and recrosses the floor of its valley, striking the

base of the slope on each side alternately, and forming a more or less triangular 'haugh' within its bend, on each side in turn.

[1814] *Charter of Cennulf in Cod. Dipl.* I. 257 Of bam zebhyte. .oð cnyngines heath. 967 *Charter of Oswald* Ibid. III. 19 Se westra easthealh.] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 336 In the hawch [v. r. halche, hawgh] of Lyntoun-le. 1523 DOUGLAS *Eneis* xiii. Prol. 22 Amyd the hawchis, and euerly lusty vaill. 1525-6 *Durh. MS. Cell. Roll*, Operantibus apud Rayls circa le haughe in bearparke. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 330 Inundations of waters took away to the sea wholl large haughs full of shorn corne. 1796 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Haw.* in the North it signifies a green plot of Ground in a Valley. 1786 *BURNS Scotch Drink* iii, Let husky Wheat the haughs adorn. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 15 All the land, which has been occasionally flooded, time immemorial, is commonly called Haugh. 1809 L.D. MINTO in *Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. 157, I. hope one day to see his wandering staff planted in some Teviot haugh. 1837 MACKENZIE *Hist. Newcastle* II. 743 Proposed to excavate the haughs above bridge.

b. attrib., as haugh-land.

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Lanark.* XII. 34 (Jam.) The haugh-ground is generally ploughed 3. years for oats. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts XXIII.* 61 A quantity of haugh-land. 1832 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. Dee Side* (1855) 255 The stream . . . covers all the haugh lands with its turbid waters. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 82 The great haugh flats.

Haugh, obs. f. HOE, HAW int. and sb.

Haught (hōt), a. arch. Forms: a. 5-6 haute, hawt(e), 6 halt, 6-7 haut, hault(e). β. 6-haught. [orig. *haut*, *hault* from contemporary French: see HAUT a.; corrupted late in 16th c. to *haught* after words like *caught*, *taught*, etc. in which *gh* had become mute: perh. influenced by *high*, *height*.]

1. High in one's own estimation; bearing oneself loftily; haughty. arch.

a. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* v. xxiv. (1554) 138a, He was haute in his prosperite. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 516 Many hawt wordys were blown on eyther partye. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* II. v. A proude and haulte countenance. 1648 *MILTON Ps.* lxxx. 35 Nations proud and haut.

β. 1608 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* iv. 1. 254 (2nd Qo.) *North.* My lord. Rich. No Lord of thine, thou haught insulting man. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* i. xxi, That bearing haught and high, Which common spirits fear! 1875 *BROWNING Inn Album* I. 313 As the haught high-bred bearing and dispose.

† 2. Of exalted character, esp. in the matter of courage; high-minded, noble; lofty. Obs.

a. 1470 *TIPTOT Caesar* (1530) 12 He was a man of haute courage. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spicer & F.* lix. 97 With corage hawte, Thonset to giue, this castell to assawte. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* iv. (1593) 99 Valiant deedes and halt exploits. 1577 *SIR T. SMITH Commw. Eng.* II. xxvii. (1609) 97 The nature of our Nation is free, stout, hault.

β. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. vi. 25 His courage haught Desyrd of forreine foemen to be knowne.

† 3. Of exalted rank or station; high-born, noble.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* II. vi. Galahad the haute (1634 *haughtly*) prynce. 1553 *BALE Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* F. ij, In hault estate of worldly power. 1590 *GREENE Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Ritldg.) 106/1 That boast the pride of haught Latonas son. 1627 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Sp. Gipsy* II. ii, As brave a Spaniard As ever spake the haut Castilian tongue.

† 4. High, in literal and other senses. *Of hawt gress*, tr. F. *de haute grasse*, 'full, plump, goodlie, fat, well-fed, in good liking' (Cotgr.). (In Bailey prob. only Fr.) Obs.

c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 409 Capon, & hen of hawt gress, þus wold þey be dight. 1587 *TURBERV. Trage.* T. (1837) 5, I know how haut thy muse doth fie. 1731 *BAILEY, Haut*, high or shrill. *Haut Contre* (in Musick Books) signifies Counter Tenor. *Haut Dessus*, first Treble.]

5. Comb., as haught-hearted, -minded.

1540-1 *ELYOT Image Gov.* (1556) 23 Haulte mynyd and sterne towards the communalte. 1547-64 *BAULDWIN Mor. Philos.* (Palf.) 103 Th' ambitious and hautehearted felowe. 1595 *ENG. Tripe-wife* (1881) 145 Haught minded, and hot spirited Simon.

Haughte, obs. p. pple. of HATCH v. 1

Haughtily (hōt'li), adv. Also 6 hawt-. [f. HAUGHTY + -LY 2.] In a haughty manner; proudly, arrogantly.

1573-80 *BARET Adv.* H. 261 Hawtily, elate . . . *exceise*. 1611 *BIBLE Micah* ii. 3 Neither shall ye goe haughtily. 1720 *SHEFFIELD* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 176 To be neither remiss, nor haughtily imperious. 1832 *MACAULAY Armada* 19 Haughtily the trumpets peal, and gaily dance the bells. 1838 *DICKENS Nick.* xvi, He . . . strode haughtily out of the office.

Haughtiness (hōt'niēs). Also 6-7 haut-, halt-, etc. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being haughty; loftiness of demeanour; pride, arrogance, disdainfulness.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 165 He could not longe abyde the hautyness of Petrus Arias. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xxxi. 23 The hautyness wherewith they be puffed up. 1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vii. lxxvii. (1612) 179 Honors made him haughtie, and his haughtyness to erre. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* (1851) 206 To lay their hautyness under a severity which they deserv'd. 1745 *SWIFT Will.* II, Lett., etc. 1768 IV. 261 King William discovered so much haughtiness and disdain, both in words and gestures. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Estim. Eng. Kings*, Chas. I, 331 The dignity of bearing . . . was . . . often replaced and travestied by a frigid haughtiness.

b. as a mock title.

1641 *MILTON Animadv.* Wks. 1738 I. 76 To send home his Haughtiness well despuried with his own Holy-water. 1794 *WOLCOTT* (P. Pindar) *Ode* Wks. 1812 III. 261 Their most high Haughtinesses.

† 2. Exalted character, loftiness, nobility, grandeur; loftiness (of courage), bravery. Obs.

1564 *GOLDING Justine* 77 (R.) In hautynesse of courage . . . and in strength of body, he farre excelled all. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1176/1 Which answer . . . moved a marvellous shout and reioising . . . the hautynesse thereof was so wonderful. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* I. ix. 44, I hope that the hautynesse of the Attempt. . . shall rather purchase pardon to my slippes, then blame for my rashness.

† **Haughtly**, adv. Obs. In 6 hawt-, haute-. [f. HAUGHTY a. + -LY 2.] = HAUGHTILY.

1523 *SKELTON Carl. Laurel* 117 She looked hawtly and gave on me a glum. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 77 b, So hauntly and arrogantly enhaunced. 1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* III. xvi. (1589) 67 As haughtelic doest thou reuenge, as humblie I repent.

† **Haughtness**. Obs. In 5-6 hault(e)-. [f. HAUGHT a. + -NESS.] = HAUGHTINESS.

1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* iv. xvii. 280 Dyuerse deuyses taken by haultnesse for the tyme ryght auncient. 1548 *UDALL Erasme. Par. Luke* iv. 58 High solemnitie and haultnesse of countenance. 1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1881) 114 O how she haultnes now and pride forges!

Haughtonite (hōt'noit). *Min.* [Named 1878, after Dr. S. Haughton.] A variety of BIOTITE, in which iron replaces much of the magnesium.

1878 *Min. Mag.* V. 183 Plates of bronzy Biotite (or Haughtonite). 1881 *Academy* 6 Nov. 350 The black mica which Dr. Heddle described as Haughtonite.

Haughty (hōti), a. Forms: a. 6 haltie, haltie, -y, hawtie, -y, 6-7 hautie, -y. β. 6-haughty. [An extension of *haut*, HAUGHTY a., either as in *dusky*, *worthy*, or simply by assimilation to *doughty*, *mighty*, *naughty*, *weighty*, etc.]

1. High in one's own estimation; lofty and disdainful in feeling or demeanour; proud, arrogant, supercilious. (Of persons, their action, speech, etc.)

a. 1530 *PALSGR.* 315/1 Hawty as one that is proude, *haultain*. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Rich.* III, x, Puft up in pride, so hawtie then I grewe. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxi. 55 Hautie wordis. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps.* xlv. 4 The prides of the hautiest heathen obdurate hearts. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 858 The Fiend, . . . like a proud Steed reind, went hautie on. β. 1598 *FLORIO, Orgoglioso*, proude, disdainfull, haughtie. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* cxxx. 1 Lord, my heart is not haughtie. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 852 Whereat reioic'd Th' Apostat, and more haughty thus replid. 1745 *De For Voy. round World* (1840) 101 The cruel haughty temper of the Spaniards. 1876 *Rock Text. Fabr.* 105 The humble broom-plant—the haughty Plantagenet's device.

b. fig. Of an appearance that seems to claim or assume superiority; imposing in aspect; grand, stately, dignified: often with some mixture of offense.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* III. v. 78 With their great tufts of feathers upon their heads, they seem in their appearance proude and hawty. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 641 His haughty Crest. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 86 Philosophers build those hauty Edifices they call Systems. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* IV. 254 I'll carry the war into yon haughty mountains.

2. Of exalted character, style, or rank; elevated, lofty, eminent; high-minded, aspiring; of exalted courage or bravery. arch.

a. 1563 B. GOUGE *Egiots*, etc. (Arb.) 72 The hawtye verse, that Maro wrote. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 438 Sithence your estate is so hautie and high. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1171/2 His stoutnesse and haltie courage. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 484 Of courage hautie, and of limb Heroic build.

β. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 25 Men of haughtie corage, that no force or strength of Indians can offende. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. x. 1 Who now shall giue unto me words and sound Egipt unto this haughtie enterprise?

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 280 These their haughtie attempts were stayd. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* vi. xxiii, No haughty feat of arms I tell.

† 3. High, lofty (in literal sense). Obs. (Often with some shade of sense 1.)

1570 B. GOUGE *Pop. Kingd.* iv. (1880) 50 b, From the toppes of hawtie towres. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 272 Plantas as growe in high mountains, in loftie and hautie places. *Ibid.* 288 Others . . . puftt up in the pride of their nature, aduance themselves to the hautie heavens. 1578 *Mirr. for Mag.* II. *Vortiger* xiii. (1610) 206 God who rules the haughtie heauen a hygh. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* viii. (1626) 156 In mind they beare their ancient fall and haughtie places feare.

4. Comb., as haughty-hearted, -minded, -stomached.

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 5 Some . . . report you to be proude and hautie harted. 1605 *TRYALL Chco.* i. iii, in Bullen O. P. l. iii. 281 Were his power and spirit Ten times more hauty-ventrous. 1777 *FAWKES tr. Apollon. Rhod., Argonautics* III. (R.) The haughty-minded Pelias.

Haugou, -gout, obs. forms of HAUT-GOUT.

† **Haht**, **haht**. Obs. Also 3 haht (a3te).

[cf. ON. *hætta* (:-*hæhtjōn) danger, peril, risk.] Peril, risk.

c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 11 Hu michel haht hit is godes forbod to brekene. — *Ibid.* 87 Ac ðat is michel haht, bute ðu hierof neme michele zieme. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 486 Of his soule beð mikel haht. *Ibid.* 2082 Ic am in sorge and haht. *Ibid.* 3384 Amalechkes folc fledde for a3te of dead.

Hauke, **hauler**, obs. ff. HAWK, HAWKER.

Haukim, obs. form of HAKIM.

Haul (hōl), v. Forms: 6-8 hall, 7 hawle, 7-9 hawl, 7-haul. [A variant spelling of HALE v. 1, in 16th c. also *hall*; representing a different phonetic development of ME. *hale* (hāl): cf. *small*, beside OE. *smæl*, ME. *smal*, *smale*, Sc. *smale*, *smail*. For the *crawling* au, aw, which dates only from 17th c., cf. *crawl*.]

1. *trans.* To pull or draw with force or violence; to drag, tug (*esp.* in nautical language).

1581 *PETTIE tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 110 If hee hung backed, hee shall be pulled forward. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* v. v. 37 Thy Dol . . . is in base Durance, and contagious prison: Hall'd thither by most Mechanical and dirty hand. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 27 Heaue out your top-sayles, hawle your sheates. 1667 *DRYDEN Tempest* I. i, All within, Haul catt, haul catt, haul catt, haul. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* 17 Haul down both Top-sails close. c. 1680 *BEVERIDGE Sermon* (1729) I. 352 See him hall'd from one judgement seat to another. 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Cong.* III. (Globe) 664/1 Didn't I see him hawl you about like a milk-maid? 1787 *WINTER Syst. Husb.* 101 The expence of halling must be governed by the distance they are halled from. 1798 *COLERIDGE Satyrane's Lett.* I. in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 246 We hauled anchor, and passed gently up the river. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 264 They were pushing and hawling every body about. 1853 *READE Chr. Johnstone* 160 He began to haul in the net. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Feb. 5/2 [They] would rather be stoned and hauled before the magistrates.

fig. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 141 There is no Necessity always to halt in fermenting Humours to cause pain.

† b. To search, examine thoroughly, overhaul (*cf. drag*). Obs. rare.

1666 *WOOD Life* (O. H. S.) II. 83 Continually hauling taverns and alehouses [for undergraduates].

† c. *colloq.* To worry, torment, pester. Obs.

1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* xiv. v. 506 They went up and down . . . preaching, . . . tho' daily beaten, whipped, bruised, halled, and imprisoned therefore. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Antiq.* XIX. i. § 1 Caius . . . pulled and hauled its other citizens, especially the senate. 1743 *GAY Distress'd Wife* v. Wks. (1772) 328, I won't be haul'd and worried.

d. *colloq.* To bring up for a reprimand, to call to account. Also, to haul over the coals (see COALS sb. 12).

1795 *NELSON* 25 Nov. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 107, I think the Admiral will be hauled over the coals for not letting me have ships. 1805 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* vi. 142 The first native . . . refused to sell his fowls at the Government prices [and] was hauled up before the irate commandant. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. ix. 215 They were all young officers . . . and probably at times required to be hauled up sharply. 1893 *ST. AUBYN Junior Dean* xxix. 233 He was what, in figure under graduate language is termed 'hauled'.

2. *intr.* To pull, tug (*at or upon* something).

1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 115 All Hands hauled. 1791 'G. GAMMAD' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 106, I . . . pulled, and haul'd, to try to turn him [a horse]. 1857 *LAWRENCE Guy Liv.* xiv. 129 He was hauling nervously at the reins. 1859 *READE Love me Little* II. iv. 177 He . . . made the rope fast to her [the schooner's] thwart, then hauling upon it, brought the lugger alongside.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* in passive sense.

1797 *NELSON* in A. DUNCAN *Life* (1806) 42, I found . . . the Spanish ensign hauling down. 1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 138 Till their flag hauls down to the foe.

3. *Naut. (intr.)* To trim the sails, etc. of a ship so as to sail nearer to the wind (also to haul up); hence more generally, to change or turn the ship's course; to sail in a certain course. (Also *trans.* with the ship as object; also, to sail along a coast.)

1557 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 113 We halled off our ships to fetch the wind as neer as wee coulede. 1599 H. SMITH *Ibid.* (1599) I. 445 The wind being at West, we did hall the coast East northeast, and East . . . Wee . . . hald along the coast East and East southeast, and all the same night wee halled Southeast, and Southeast by East. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1729) I. 51 He halled into the Harbour, close to the Island. 1743 *WOODROOFE in Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. II. xxiii. 101 We haul'd round Zelo island for Baku bay. *Ibid.* iv. lix. 272 Hauling out north northeast. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 48 The enemy . . . hauled up on the Terpsichore's weather-beam. 1858 C. KIRTON in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 209, I hauled in to S. 23° E., true. *Ibid.*, I told the Chief Officer to haul her off four points.

b. *Phr.* To haul upon or to the wind, also *trans.* to haul (a ship) on a wind, and to haul the (her, our, etc.) wind: to bring the ship round so as to sail closer to the wind.

1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 328 Unwilling to run . . . into the enemy's clutches, I hauled again on a wind. 1762 *FALCONER Shipw.* II. Arg't, The ship bears up: again hauls upon the wind. 1768 *WALKES in Phil. Trans.* LX. 112 At 15 h. we hauled the wind to the southward. 1797 *NELSON* in A. DUNCAN *Life* (1806) 40 The Spanish fleet . . . hauled to the wind on the larboard tack. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 24 The enemy hauled their wind and made off. 1829 *MARRIAT F. Mildmay* xxi, My intention is to . . . haul dead on a wind. 1835 — *Pirate* xiv, The Enterprise took in her topmast studding-sail, and hauled her wind. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *Haul your wind*, or *haul to the wind*, signifies that the ship's head is to be brought nearer to the wind.

c. *transf.* and *fig. (intr. and trans.)* To change one's course of action; to withdraw, retreat; to make one's way, to come or go.

1802 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 495 He took it in mortal offence, and from that moment has been hauling off to his former enemies. 1825 *BLACKW. Mag.* XVIII. 177 Such works haul but slowly into this northern region. 1858 B. TAYLOR *Northern Trav.* xxii. 230 The morning looked . . . threatening, but the clouds gradually hauled off to the eastward. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Haul your wind*, an expression when an individual is going upon a new line of action.

4. Of the wind: To change direction, shift, veer.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Echars*, a wind that veers and hauls; a light and variable wind. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 111 The wind hauled to the southward. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 123 The wind also is hauling round to the right quarter. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's*

Word-bk., *Haul round*, said when the wind is gradually shifting towards any particular point of the compass.

Haul (hōl). *sb.* [f. prec. *vb.*]

1. The act of hauling; a pull; a tug; *spec.* the draught of a fishing-net.

1670 W. HACKE *Collect. Voy.* (1699) II. 82 We caught in our Sean at one Haul no less than seven Hundred. 1796 THOMSON *Winter Gay* The leap, the slap, the haul. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 220* The largest hawl, taking 1452 salmon. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm*. viii. 87 This first haul of the net. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 156 On October 5th... both the sun and the moon will give a particularly vigorous haul upon the earth's waters.

b. With *adv.*, as *haul-down*, the act of hauling down. *Haul-down promotion*: see *HAULING vbl. sb.* b. quot. 1867.

1882 *Navy List* July 512/2 Haul down promotions abolished by Circular 75, of 10th November 1874.

2. *concr.* a. A draught of fish.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xx. (1860) 212 The entire haul consisted of rather more than twelve barrels. 1895 *L'pool Daily Post* 30 June 4/8 When they make good hauls of fish the price immediately drops.

b. *Rope-making*. (See first quot.)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 55 A Haul of Yarn is about four-hundred threads, when warped off the winches, with a slight turn in it, to be tarred. *Ibid.* 61 It is generally tarred in hauls, as other rope. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. The haul is dragged through a grip, gape, or sliding nipper which expresses superfluous tar.

3. *fig.* The act of 'drawing' or making a large profit or valuable acquisition of any kind; *concr.* the thing or amount thus gained or acquired.

1776 A. ADAMS in *J. O. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 220, I think we made a fine haul of prizes. 1865 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 176 If I can but wheedle him out of a few anecdotes, it would be a great haul. 1891 *Lit. World* 24 Apr. 306/1 £25,000 is said to be the great haul made... as the result of his recent lecturing tour.

4. *Comb. haul-rope*, a rope for hauling something; *haul-seine*, a large seine that is hauled, a drag-seine.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Haul Seine*. 1890 O. CRAWFORD *Round Calendar in Portugal* 32, I have seen the whole population of a coast hamlet... at the haul-ropes, and drawing home... the harvest of the sea.

Haulage (hōl'edj). [f. as prec. + *-AGE*.]

1. The action or process of hauling or pulling; the traction or conveyance of a load in a wagon or other vehicle; the amount of force expended in hauling (quot. 1883).

1826 J. ADAMSON *Sk. Inform. Rail-roads* 39 The company have actually let the haulage of their coal. 1857 SMILES *Stephenson* ix. 81 The haulage was both tedious and expensive. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Nov. 5/5 The impossible gradient of one in 25... is... denounced... as the haulage would have to be trebled, and three horses employed in place of one.

2. The expense of or charge for hauling.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1869 *Sat. Rev.* 19 June 822 He estimates his pair of cottages... at 205l. plus the haulage.

3. 'A traction-way' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *haulage-clip* (see quot. 1883), *-power*, *-road*, *-rope*, *-work*.

1864 *Reader* 7 May 594 The diminution of haulage power owing to the wheels becoming rail-bound. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Haulage Clip*, levers, jaws, wedges, etc., by which trams, singly or in trains, are connected to the hauling ropes. 1896 Mrs. H. WARD *Sir G. Tressady* 555 The air in the haulage road was clearing fast.

Haulbergyn, obs. form of *HAUBERGEON*.

† *Haul-bowline*, *-bowling* = *HALE-BOWLINE*.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Haul-bowlings*, the old name for the able-bodied seamen.

Hauld, *Sc.* f. *HOLD*.

Hauler (hōl'ar). [f. *HAUL v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which hauls; a man employed in hauling something, e.g. coal in a mine (= *HAULIER*).

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., Whatever is a Nonesuch, will draw enough as 'tis, without the Hogou of the stifling Haulers. 1846 WORCESTER, *Hauler*, one who draws. 1899 *Cent. Dict.*, *Hauler*. 2. A device for catching fish, consisting of several hooks connected together and hauled through the water by a line... as, a hauler for bluefish. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Drawers*, also called 'haulers', are the workmen in a coal mine who fill the tubs at the face and draw or haul them to the pit bottom.

Haulier (hōl'iar). [f. *HAUL v.* + *-IER*, cf. *collier*, *sawyer* and *HALLIER* 1.] A man employed in hauling or pulling something; *spec.* a workman in a coal mine who pulls or drives the tubs which convey the coal from the working to the bottom of the shaft.

1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1585) 461 Maister... of the hauliers. 1892 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 5/4 They found in the upper roadway two hauliers or carters... overcome by the foul gas. 1893 *Times* 9 Aug. 9/2 The hauliers employed at the Prince of Wales Colliery, Risca.

Hauling (hōl'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HAUL v.* + *-ING* 1.]

The action of pulling, dragging, or traction.

1666 CAPT. SMITH *Acad. Yng. Seamen* 4 The Marshall is to... see Justice executed... ducking at Yards arms, hawling under the Keele. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 134 There will be hauling and pulling, and irregular proceedings. 1721 SWIFT *Adv. Repenting Test Wks.* 1841 II. 243/2 Pullings and haulings backward and forward. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 2 Aug. 8/1 The hauling down of the signal.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1791 Selby *Bridge Act* 3 To... make any hauling roads. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 212 The hawling track for the navigation by horses. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-friend* x, He is

drawn aft by a hauling line. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hauling down vacancy*, the colloquialism expressive of the promotion of a flag-lieutenant and midshipman on an admiral's hauling down his flag.

Hauling, *pp. a.* [f. *ING* 2.] That hauls.

1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. 170 A driver sitting upon one of the hauling horses.

Haulm, *halm* (hōm, hām), *sb.* Forms: 1 *halm*, *healm*, 6-7 *halme*, *hawme*, *ham*(e), 7-8 *hawm*, 7-9 *haum*, 5- *halm*, 7- *haulm*. (See also *HELM sb.* 3.) [OE. *healm* = OS. (MDu., Du.), OHG. (MHG., mod.G.) *halm* stem or stalk of grass, stalk of a plant, ON. *hálmr* (Sw., Da. *halm*) straw:—O.Teut. **halmo-*, repr. a pre-Teut. **kalmos*: cf. Gr. *κάλamos*, L. *calamus* reed.]

a. *collective sing.* The stems or stalks of various cultivated plants, as peas, beans, vetches, hops, potatoes, etc., now less commonly of corn or grass; *esp.* as left after gathering the pods, ears, etc., and used for litter or thatching; straw.

1895 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxiii. 14 [13] Swe swe halme biforan onsiene windes. c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 134 zenim cetelthrum and berenhealm, zebem & gnid togedere. *Ibid.* 148 zenim rizen healm eft and beren. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 223/2 *Halm*, or stobyl. 1570 *Stanford Churchw.* Acc. in *Antiquary* Apr. (1888) 170 For hame to thatche the church howse. 1573 *Tusser Hush.* lvii. (1878) 130 The hawme is the strawe of the wheat or the rie, which once being reaped, they mowe by and bie. 1669 *Worlidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 282 Finish the gathering and drying of your Hops; cleanse the Poles of the Hawm. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 68 *Haulm* or *Helm*, stubble gathered after the corn is in. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 398 These apparent tangles were the ham of the beans. 1725 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s.v. *November*, Cut off the Asparagus Haulm when it is become Yellow. 1808 CURWEN *Econ. Feeding Stock* 11 note, The potatoe top, or haulm, when properly dried, makes very good litter for cattle. 1887 *Spectator* 23 July 984/5 Peas often produce a great show of pods on short haulm in a dry summer.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A stalk or stem (of a bean, potato, grass, etc.).

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 12 Ða halmas... forbernes fyres in undrysnende. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 5 Great plenty of greene Pease and Fitches... the hawmes of them are good fodder for cattell. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 July 61/2 The decaying haulms of the potato, 1881 *Darwin Veg. Mould* 117 A thin cylindrical object such as a haulm of grass.

c. *attrib.*

1862 T. HUGHES in *Macm. Mag.* V. 241/2 They... came upon haulm walls and hurdles, within which were a flock of sheep.

Haulm, v. [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To lay (straw or haulm) straight for thatching. (See also *HELM v.* 3.)

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 60 Sometimes... wee have bene forced to hawme wheate and rye stubble and there-with to thatch our stacks. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* To People 205 Haulming, at one shilling and six-pence. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 1. 40 Without having to wait for hauling the stubble.

Haulmy (hō'mi, hā'mi), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-Y*.] Having haulms; having long or large haulms.

1669 *Worlidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) *Gloss.*, *Haulmy*, long-stalked. *Ibid.* 19 The Grass... is much discoloured, and grown so hawmy. *Ibid.* 326 Pease or other hawmy stuff.

Haulse, *haulser*, obs. ff. *HALSE v.* 2, *HAUSER*.

Haul-seine: see *HAUL sb.* 4.

Haulster. [f. *HAUL v.* + *-STER*: cf. *HAULER*.] A man or beast that hauls; a horse used to haul.

1882 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 5/6 Four of Pickford's most magnificent haulsters were in the shaft team.

Hault, *hautie*, *hautness*, obs. forms of *HAULT*, *HAUGHT*, *HAUT*, *HAUGHTY*, *HAUGHTNESS*.

Haultain, *-ayn*(e), *-eyne*, *-igne*, var. *HAUTAIN*, obs.

Hault-boy, *-goust*, obs. ff. *HAUTBOY*, *-GOUT*.

Haulyard: see *HALYARD*.

Haum(e), obs. form of *HAULM*, *HAME*.

Haumed, (*Her.*): see *HAWMED*, *HUMET*.

Haunce, variant of *HANCE sb.* and *v.*

Haunch (hōnf, hānf), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4-7 *hanche*, *haunche*, (5 *honche*), (*Sc.* 6 *hench*(e), 6-8 *hanch*, 6- *haunch*, (*mod.Sc.* *hainch*). [a. OF. *hanche* (ONF. *hanke*), 12th c. in *Hatz-Darm*. = Pr., Sp., It., Pg. *anca* hip, buttock of the horse, med.L. *hancha* (1275 in *Du Cange*), prob. of German origin: cf. OHG. *anchā* (*enchā*, *einkā*) leg, lit. joint. It is only since the 18th c. that the spelling *haunch* has displaced *hanch*.]

1. The part of the body, in men and quadrupeds, lying between the last ribs and the thigh; the lateral expansions of the pelvis; of a horse, that part of the hind quarters which extends from the reins or the back to the hough or ham.

a. 1225 [see 6]. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9108 And noþer body, ne þe arme, Bledde neuer blode, colde ne warme, But was as drye wyþ al þe haunche. As of a stok were ryue a braunche. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1088 In þe haunche rist Tristrem was wounded sare. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 176 Bonys of haunchis ben maad fast wyþ þe lattere bon of þe rigboun. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 268 Thorough herte, other thorough honche, Wyth hys sper he wyll launche. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lx. 55 With hauris hippis, and hanches narrow. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Clunis*. the buttocke or hanche. 1595 GOSSON *Quippes Upst. Gentlewoman*. 151 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 256 These hopes, that hippes and haunch do hide. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tt. Leslie's Hist. Scot.*

viii. 81 Strukne in the hench or he was war. 1674 *tt. Scheffer's Lapland* 130 The Rain-deer... are white not only on their belly but on their haunches. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Hanch*, the Hip, a Part of the Body. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* I. 196 On their Haunches rear'd. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 118 The pelvis properly so called, or that expansion which constitutes the haunches. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 12 A fine black retriever... sat on his haunches, and watched him as he went to and fro.

b. The leg and loin of a deer, sheep, or other animal, prepared for, or served at, table.

1481-90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 320 For bryngenge of half a haunche. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H 66 An hanch of venison. a. 1612 *HARINGTON Epigr.* II. li. 9, I was no ghest, Nor ever since did tast of side or haunch. 1712 *Addison Spect.* No. 482 ¶ 4 The best Pickle for a Walnut, or Sauce for an Haunch of Venison. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 292 When the Huntsmen come in to the Death of the Hart, they should cry, *Ware Haunch*, that the Hounds may not break in to the Deer. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 29, 57 No where can the equal of a Sussex haunch or saddle be obtained.

c. The pelvis as containing the womb. (Cf. *Scriptural use of loins*.)

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. i. iv. *Handicrafts* 778 O too fruitfull hanches! O wretched root! O hurtfull, hateful branches! 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 693 A Vine, sprung from her hanches O'er-spread his Empire with its branches.

d. *fig.* The hinder part, the latter end.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. iv. 92 A Summer Bird, Which euer in the haunch of Winter sings The lifting vp of day.

e. *Phrases*. (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, *Putting him* [a horse] *upon his haunches*... to couple him well, or to put him well together, or make him compact... To drag the haunches, is to change the leading foot in galloping.

2. The coxa or basal joint of the leg in insects, spiders, and crustaceans.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 314 The two anterior feet much larger than the others, with long haunches. *Ibid.*, Anterior legs with a blackish blue spot on the internal side of the haunches. 1834 MCMURKIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 302 Xyphosura... the haunches of the first six pair of feet are covered with small spines, and perform the office of jaws.

3. *Arch.* The side of an arch between the crown and the piers, the flank; = *HANCE sb.* 3, q. v. Hence the corresponding part of any arched figure.

1793 SIR G. SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 87 note, When the arch had stood two years, the haunches were filled up with bricks. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 230 Let the substance of the rope, on the convex side, be increased in some parts, for example at the haunches; it will then no longer describe a catenary. 1877 LL. JEWITT *Half-hrs. among Eng. Antiq.* 158 The decorations upon bells consist of encircling inscriptions, usually on the haunch. 1881 *Young Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1173 The sides of the arch between the crown and the piers are called its haunches or flanks.

4. *Naut. a.* (See quot. 1823). b. = *HANCE sb.* 2 a.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Haunch*, (*Mar.*) a sudden decrease in the size of a piece of timber. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Haunch*, a sudden fall or break, as from the drifts forward and aft to the waist. The same as *hance*.

5. A mechanical contrivance for lowering one end of a wine-cask while drawing off the contents.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *haunch-evil*, *-hoop*, *-joint*; *haunch-vent Sc.* (see quot. 1824); (from sense 3), as *haunch-stone*. Also *HAUNCH-BONE*.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 280 Hu uole þe grimme wrastlare of helle breid up on his hupe, and werp, mid þe haunche turn, into golnesse. 1562 TURNER A ij b, *Baths*, *Names of Sicknesses* The sciatica or hanchevel. 1824 MACTAGGART *Galliard. Enceyl.*, *Henchvents*, the same with 'gores', pieces of linen put into the lower parts of a shirt... to give 'vent' or room for the 'haunch'. 1824 R. CHAMBERS *Trad. Edin.* (1825) II. 59 There were the breast-knots, two hainch-knots, (at which there were also buttons for looping up the gown behind). 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 98 A venerable lady who always wore a haunch-hoop. 1838 — F. M. Perth xxxiii, Henry... swung the ponderous implement far behind his right haunch joint. 1883 *Surv. W. Palestine* III. 407 With narrow key-stone and broad haunch-stones.

Hence *Haunchless a.*, not having haunches.

Haunchy a., having prominent haunches.

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* xviii. (1890) 394 Greasy and haunchy brutes. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 300 Ill-cut, and haunchless shape.

Haunch, sb. 2 (*Sc. hainch*): see under *HAUNCH v.* 3

† *Haunch, v.* 1 Obs. rare. [f. *HAUNCH sb.* 1.] *trans.* To bring down (a deer, etc.) upon its haunches.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 256 When the said King John saw a faire bucke haunched.

Haunch, v. 2 [f. *HAUNCH sb.* 1 4 a.] *trans.* To reduce in thickness. *intr.* Of a piece of timber: To decrease suddenly in thickness.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 4 *Cleats*... are haunched on the back with a hollow. *Ibid.* 31 The square... haunches from thence into the round.

Haunch, v. 3 In *Sc. hainch*, *hench*. [f. *HAUNCH sb.* 1, in *Sc. hainch*, *hench*.] *trans.* To throw with an underhand movement, the arm being jerked against the haunch; 'to elevate by a sudden jerk' (Jam.).

1788 E. PICKEN *Poems* 75 (Jam.) To hainch a child aboon the moon. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Haunch*, *Hainch*, to throw; as a stone from the hand by jerking it against the haunch. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 110 With a pebble cunningly 'henced'.

Hence *Haunch, Sc. hainch*, *hainsh sb.*, a jerked underhand throw; *Hauncher, Sc. haincher*, *hencher*; *Haunching*, *hencing vbl. sb.*

1884 MACTAGGART *Galloway, Encycl., Hainching*, throwing, by springing the arm on the haunch. 1843 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 54 The bowl..launched in the manner which in Scotland is called a *hainsh*, being precisely the fashion after which the Greek *Δακρος* was impelled. *Ibid.* 58 The bowls were sometimes thrown by raising the arm..but more frequently they were propelled in the *hainshing* mode. 1863 J. BROWN *Biggar*, in *John Leech*, etc. (1882) 328 A dextrous hench of stones. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sundowner* 30 Throwing stones at them in the manner known as 'hainching'.

Haunch-bone. The bone of the haunch: sometimes applied to the *os innominatum* as a whole, but more frequently to the *os ilium*.

1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 93 He..heeld hire harde by the haunch bones. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* x. (1888) 84 The thye bone, the roundnes that is at the vpper ende..is receyved into the..hole of the haunch bone. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. iv. vi. 195 The haunch bones in women..are more protuberant then they are in men. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 111 The Coxal, Iliac, or Haunch Bone..which is a double unsymmetrical bone..the largest of all the flat bones, and occupies the lateral and anterior parts of the pelvis. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 2 The *os ilium*, hip or haunch bone, is the largest of the 3 divisions of the *os innominatum*.

Haunched, a. [f. HAUNCH sb.¹ + -ED².] Having haunches: usually in comb.

1611 COTGR., *Haunch*, big haunched..great hipt.

Haunching. [f. HAUNCH sb.¹ + -ING.] The parts of an arch belonging to the haunch collectively.

1886 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* Ser. III. XCI. 433 The arch was of brick while the haunching, as shown by the dotted lines, was of rubble. Above the haunching was gravel filling.

Haunchman, erroneous form of HENCHMAN.

Haune, obs. form of AWN.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 25 Least..they be choaked with the haune before they can come at the karnell.

Hauns (e), haunsel, obs. ff. HANCE, HANDSEL.

Haunt (hōnt, hānt), v. Also 3-4 haunten, 4 hauntyn, hanten, 4-6 haunte, 4-7 hant(e), 5 hawntyn. [a. F. *hantier* (12th c. in Littre), of uncertain origin: see Diez, Littre, Hatz-Darm.

From the uncertainty of the derivation, it is not clear whether the earliest sense in F. and Eng. was to practise habitually (an action, etc.) or to frequent habitually (a place). The order here is therefore provisional.]

I. trans. + I. To practise habitually, familiarly, or frequently. *Obs.*

1320 *Hali Meid.* 25 Unseli horlinges unlacheliche hit hauntes in inwarde helle. *Ibid.* 33 *pe* nuten neuer hwat hit is & haties pat ha hauntes. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 320 *pe* kyng said..be pape..haunted Maumetrie. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 74 And leueh hit to losels pat lecherie haunten. 1375 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 601 Haunte studie, pauz bou haue Wel conceived pi craft. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* II. xi. 214 Men woned for to haunte daili contemplacioun. 1509 BARCLAY *Sheyk of Folsy* (1874) I. 195 His preceptis hant kepe and exerce. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* xvii. (1878) 155 The honestie in deede I graunt, is one good point the wife should haunt, To make hir husband thrive.

+ 2. To use or employ habitually or frequently; *refl.* to use, accustom, or exercise oneself. *Obs.*

1340 HAMFOLLE *Psalter* I. 1 Perfor is his psalme mast hauntd [v. r. vrede] in halykirke. 1340 — *Prose Tr.* (1866) 20 Men or women the haunten leuefully worldly goodes. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xiv. 31 The greet haunt that the Lord hauntdie agens hem. — 2 *Tim.* iv. 7 Haunt [exerce] this self to pite. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron.* Troy II. xii. How wyues and maydens in that companie..haunted be, and used at their luste. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* G. j. Diuers and sundry goodes..which..yee may reduce into your vsuall money, such as you daili haunt.

[1893 *Norihumbld. Gloss.*, *Hant*, to haunt, to accustom, as a pigeon to its dovecot.]

3. To resort to frequently or habitually; to frequent or be much about (a place).

1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 413/381 Formest he gan haunti wakes. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1794) 34 Sir Edward..haunted tornemien with wel noble route. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* xiii. 6 These ofte hauntdien the hous of Joachim. 1394 *P. Pl.* Crede 106 We haunten none tauerne. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2063 Hit were..semly for women, paire houses to haunt & holde hom within. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* lii. 201 Takynge a waye whiche was not moche haunted. 1520 MORE *Dyaloge* iii. Hunne had haunted heretikes lectures by night long before. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 33 The Town was hauntd with Shippes of diverse Nations. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. xxii. 59 b. The Turks wifes..delight at all times to haunt the bathes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 12 Ye Nymphs that haunt the Mountains and the Plains. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 12 The rest of the country to Astracan..is haunted by the Calmucks. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. i. 459 She was the daughter of a poor Cavalier knight who haunted Whitehall. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 46 It is difficult, unless you have haunted these seas, to realise the interest we take..there in currents.

4. To frequent the company of (a person), to associate with habitually; to 'run after'. (Now chiefly transferred from 5 b.)

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 37 Yf thou haue haunted eny fellowe, and thou se hyr compaignie is not couenable vnto the, spare it. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 5 A man who for his hospitalitie is so much haunted, that no newes stirre, but come to his eares. 1594 CAREW *Huart's Exam. Wits* x. (1596) 130 The preacher..who hath the conditions of a perfect Orator..is more haunted than he that wanteth them. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (1817) III. 214 He [was] removed from Shrewsbury where he was much haunted by his party. 1713 SWIFT *On Himself* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 11 A certain doctor is observed of late To haunt a Vol. V.

certain minister of state. 1890 SAINTSBURY *Ess.* 98 Rather given to haunting rich men.

5. transf. and fig. Of unseen or immaterial visitants. a. Of diseases (*obs.*), memories, cares, feelings, thoughts: To visit frequently or habitually; to come up or present themselves as recurrent influences or impressions, *esp.* as causes of distraction or trouble; to pursue, molest.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 228 One that is haunted with a fever or quivering ague. *Ibid.* 363 Heaviness shall never haunt your heart, whiles your mind is marching with the Muses. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. ii. 122 Your beauty, that did haunt me in my sleepe, To vndertake the death of all the world. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 240 He is ever haunted with a blushing weakness. 1724 R. WELTON 18 *Disc.* 469 He hath no secret guilt that haunts and doggs him. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 7 Regret of another kind still seems to haunt you. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 12 A painful recollection will haunt a person through life.

b. *esp.* Of imaginary or spiritual beings, ghosts, etc.: To visit frequently and habitually with manifestations of their influence and presence, usually of a molesting kind. To be haunted: to be subject to the visits and molestation of disembodied spirits.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 107 O monstrous. O strange. We are haunted; pray masters, flye masters, helpe. 1593 — *Rich. II.* III. ii. 158 Some haunted by the Ghosts they haue depos'd. 1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii. Bug-beares and spirits haunted him. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 312 They were told..how there was a Chamber haunted with spirits, and strangely molested with horrible rumblings. 1679 L. OBERRY *Herod* Gt. III. My ghost shall haunt thee out in every place. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 244 It was much talked of, that spirits haunted this dungeon, and walked there. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* 301 We need not that boy's Ghost amongst those who haunt us. 1871-4 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf.* VI. vii. 1, Phantoms haunt those shadowy streets.

II. intr. + 6. To be wont or accustomed. *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 12683 Sua haunted he on knes to lij. 1440 CAXTON *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1223 Al her gret trost..With be whiche thei haunted her goddis for to calle. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 33 Thocht bruckill wemen hantis In lust to leid thair lyvis.

7. To resort habitually; to stay or remain usually (in a place); to associate (with a person). Now usually said of the lower animals.

1300 *Cursor M.* 1574 Judas wel he kneu pe stede quar iesus was hauntd. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass* Bk. App. iv. 439 *per* a Neddre hauntes. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiv. 47 (Promp. Parv.) It is good for to haunte amonge the vertuous men. 1526 TINDALE *John* xi. 24 Jesus..there haunted with his disciples. 1532-3 *Act 24* *Hen. VIII.* c. 10 All manner of choughes..breedyng or haunteynge within or vpon anye the sayde manours. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. ii. iii. *Colonies* 391 Where now fell Tartars haunt In wandring troops. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 96, I haue charg'd thee not to haunt about my doores. 1627 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 35 Be diligent to know with whom she loveth to haunt. 1780 G. WHITE *Selborne* xii. (1853) 52 Some birds haunting with the missel-thrushes. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Fawn* (1879) I. xvi. 158 A homeless dog, that haunted thereabouts.

+ 8. To have resort, betake oneself, go to. *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 13691 Mont oliuet it es an hill pat iesus hanted mikel till. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxlii. [ccxix.] 695 There haunted into Turkey a marchaunt genouey of the isle of Sic. 1570 *Satir. Poems* Reform. xv. 132 My counsell is expres, That to your wyfis ye haunt. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 28 To Lorette people haunt with naked feet.

Haunt (hōnt, hānt), sb. Also 4-6 haunte, 6-7 hant. [f. HAUNT v.]

1. Habit, wont, custom, usage. Now *dial.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 4730 Ilkman after his aunaunt Made offryngs, as was his haunt. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 248 So grette Evidences of the Faith..ben hadde in so greet Haunt & uce. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1651) 275 When once they have got a haunt of such companies, and habit of gaming. 1674 TEMPLE *Let. to Coventry Wks.* 1731 II. 307 'Tis hard for a Man to lose a good Haunt, or an ill Custom. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Haunt*, a habit. 'He has a sad haunt on't', a fixed habit of doing so and so. 1894 *Fletton-le-hole Gloss.* s.v. *Haunt*, 'He has a nasty haunt of doing that'.

+ b. Habitual practice or use (of anything).

1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 447 Of clooth makynge she hadde swich an haunt [Camb. MS. hand]. She passed hem of ypres and of Gaunt. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* I. xviii. 103 Summe ben..avocaters in greet haunt and contynuaunce. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 249 Eschew thine haunt, and myniss all thy mycht. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 216 Than we not usit sic haunt of dise and cartis as ar now usit. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* III. iii. 74 For their haunt and traficke of merchandise.

+ 2. The act or practice of frequenting or habitually resorting to a place, etc.; resort. *Of great haunt*: much frequented. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 223 Of Axholm to be Ile he scaped himself alon..per he held his haunt. 1345 *Orpheo* 295 Of game they fonde grette haunt. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 94 A straw for pe stywes..And pey hadde non oþer haunt bote of poure peple! 1565-73 COOPER *The Sauris* s.v. *Copiosus*, *Urbis celebris & copiosa*..a cite of great haunt and well peopled. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 15 This our life exempt from publicke haunt, Fyndes tongues in trees, bookes in the running brookes. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. vii. John Bull..had got such a haunt about the courts of justice.

+ b. Companionship, society, company. *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 7 Sic haunt of harletis with thame bayth night and day. 1552 HULOET, *Haunte* or fellowshipp, *familiaritas, frequentia*.

3. concr. A place of frequent resort or usual abode; a resort, a habitation; the usual feeding-

place of deer, game, fowls, etc.; often, a den or place frequented by the lower animals or by criminals.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 1753 In þat tyme wer here non hauntes Of no men bot of geauntes. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* XI. xi. (1495) 396 Snowe is noyefull to wyld beestes; for he..sheweth and dyscoueryth theyr hauntes and steppes. 1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* Meter of Utopia (1895) p. xciii. Me Utopie cleped Antiquitie, Voyde of haunte and herboruag. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 53 We talke here in the publike haunt of men. 1684 R. H. School *Recreat.* 145 To know the Haunts and Resorts of Fish, in which they are to be usually found. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 261 From Brake to Brake she [a hare] flies, and visits all Her well-known Haunts. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. (ed. 4) 169 This place being the usual haunt of the buccaners and privateers. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 345 One of the most noted haunts of the ancient highwaymen. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 23, I come from haunts of coot and hern.

Fig. 1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 116 Sinne where it hath gotte an haunt looketh for more. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cx. The feeble soul, a haunt of fears.

+ 4. (?) A topic, a subject of discussion. *Obs.*

1622 DONNE *Serm.* clv. (ed. Alford) VI. 213 When some..points that beat upon that Haunt, had been ventilated. 1665 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1698) 162 Appius Claudius (still upon the old haunt) would have it [etc.]. 1698 — *Frerig. Pop. Govt.* II. v. (1660) 81 But this..is not to come off from the haunt, but to run still upon the People in a common or publick capacity.

5. A spirit supposed to haunt a place; a ghost. *local U.S. and Eng.*

1898 MRS. A. W. HUNT *Hazard of Die* I. vi. 131 Our Cordy is terrible for being afraid o' haunts.

+ **Haunt-dole**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. HAUNT v.] That haunts doles, or the givers of doles; of or pertaining to a parasite.

1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 38 The haunt-dol gown [trechedipnal], Quirinus, thy Clown wears, And his oil'd neck rewards of Mast'r's bears.

Haunted, ppl. a. [f. HAUNT v. + -ED.]

1. Practised; used, habituated, or accustomed (to a course); wonted. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1325 *Prose Psalter* cxviii. 15 Y shal be haunted [exercitor] in thy comaundment. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 17 Bewtyfied with hawntid and vsuall tokens of celestiall vertu. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. vi. 31 Hantit to ryn in wodis [assuti silvis] and in schawis. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 120 Hee..keepeth them a weeke till they be wonted and hanted together. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* 2 v., To be Haunted, to grow used to, or become accustomed.

2. Frequented by many people, much resorted to.

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 77 Their populous and great haunted Cities. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 359 Africke hath ever beene the least knowne and haunted parte in the world. 1838 PRAED *Home of Childhood* II. The play-haunted lawn.

b. Frequented by noxious creatures; infested.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 504 Few instances..of plants and animals in perfect health being thus haunted. 1887 J. M. BROWN *Shikar* Sk. 14 A tiger-haunted jungle.

3. Frequented or much visited by spirits, imaginary beings, apparitions, spectres, etc.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 347 The Isle of Devils, so called because they hold it to be haunted with spirits. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 110 ¶ 1, I like this Retirement the better, because of an ill report it lies under of being haunted. 1832 W. IRVING *Athambara* I. 170 Here was the haunted wing of the castle. 1848 DICKENS (title) *The Haunted Man.* 1859 — *The Haunted House.*

Hence **Hauntedness**.

1888 MRS. JOCELYN £100,000 *versus Ghosts* II. ix. 134 That will put a stop to its hauntedness.

Haunter (hōntar, hāntar), [f. HAUNT v. + -ER¹. Cf. OF. *hanteur*.] One who or that which haunts, in various senses; a frequenter.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/1 Hawntare, frequenter, frequentatrix. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 154 Hauntaries of the vayn plesuris, and tryfelyng thyngys. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 69 He that is a whore haunter. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 57 Dice, cardes, tables..do not all thus sende the haunters of them streight a stealyng when theyr money is gone? 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 123 To call an alehouse haunter a dronkarde. 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* 84 (R.) Haunters of theatres. 1794 J. VAILLANT tr. *Dyer's Rep.* 254 b. The presentee was refused because he was a common haunter of taverns. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 31 Plants..haunters of waste ground.

Haunting (hōnting, hānt-), vbl. sb. [f. HAUNT v. + -ING¹.] The action of HAUNT v. + a. Practice, exercise. b. Customary resort; frequenting; visitation by fears, suspicions, imaginary beings, spirits, etc.

1325 *Prose Psalter* liv. [lv.] 2 Ich am made sori in my haunteynge [in exercitatione mea]. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6084 Telle in what place is thyn haunteynge. 1489 CAXTON *Foibles of A. I. x.* 27 The haunteynge and continuance therof be nedefull. 1558 PHAER *Æneid.* IV. K j b, A byrd that nere the bankes of seas his haunting keepe. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 57 Avoid the haunting of brothell houses. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 126 To escape the hauntings of Ghosts. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 222 She had a sore grief of her own, A haunting in her brain. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 389 I have..No ghostly hauntings like his Highness.

Haunting, ppl. a. [-ING².] That haunts, in various senses of the vb.

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* Prol., The hauntende puple [frequens turbat]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 179/2 Hawntynge, exercens, exercitans. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vi. 4 The Temple-haunting Barlet [mod. edd. martlet]. 1836 KEBLE *Serm.* viii. Postscript.

(1848) 412 Exempting them from haunting doubts. 1887 *Pail Mall G.* 10 Sept. 3/1 We seek in vain for haunting cadences or phrases of rare felicity.

Hauntingly, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] † *a.* Frequently, customarily. *Obs.* *b.* So as to haunt the thoughts or memory.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 231/1 Hawntyngly, or ofte, frequenter. 1859 *FARRAR J. Home* xv. 200 Those words rang hauntingly in Kennedy's ears. 1889 *ANNIE THOMAS That other Woman* III. ix. 152 The idea of death by drowning clung hauntingly to him all the evening.

† **Haunty**, *a.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [Origin uncertain.] Unruly, wanton, restive.

1671 *S. CLARKE Mirror Saints & Sinners* 631 Abner, Ishbosheth's servant, grew so haughty, and haunty that he might not be spoken unto. 1674-91 *RAY M. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Haunty*, wanton, unruly; spoken of a horse whose provender pricks him.

Haurient (*hō'riēnt*), *a.* *Her.* Also 6-7 *hauriant*, 7-9 *hauriant* (erron. 6 *airant*). [ad. *L. haurient-em*, pr. ppl. of *haurire* to draw (water, etc.).] Of a fish borne as a charge: Placed palewise or upright with the head in chief, as if raising it above the water to draw in the air.

1572 *BOSSWELL Armorie* II. 64 b. Two Delphines d'Argent, addorsed hauriant. 1827 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshead* III. 1370/1 Charged with four leuses heads airant. 1610 *GUILIUM Heraldry* III. xxii. (1660) 233. 1864 *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. 66 When [a fish is] in pale .. as if rising to the surface for breathing, it is *hauriant*.

transf. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 534 A flapping prawn mounts hauriant to the top.

Hauri (*l*), variants of *HARL* *sbs. l*, 3 and *v. l*.
Hause, hawse (*hōs*). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [mod. northern dial. form of *HALSE* neck, used in a special sense.] A narrower and lower neck or connecting ridge between two heights or summits; a *col*; the regular name in the English Lake district and on the Scottish Border.

Generally at the head of two stream valleys which descend opposite sides of the house, forming a pass over the ridge or mountain chain at this point; e.g. the Hause between Fleetwith and the Newlands Mountains crossed by Honister Pass, Esk Hause between Scawfell Pike and Bowfell at the head of Eskdale, Buttermere Hause, Deepdale Hause, etc. 1781 *J. HUTTON Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hause*, see *Hose*. *Hose, Horse*, a deep vale between two mountains. 1786 *W. GILPIN Lakes Cumb.* (1808) I. xv. 229 The mountain over which we passed, is called, in the language of the country, a hawse. 1822 *Lights & Shadows Scot. Life* 114 (Jam.) A storm is coming down from the Cairnbrae-hawse. 1873 *JENKINSON Guide to Eng. Lakes* (1879) 218 Between Esk Hause and Bow Fell is a mountain called Hanging Knott, which can be scaled from the top of the Hause in about twenty minutes.

Hause, hauser: see *HALSE, HAWSE, HAWSER*.
[*Hauselins*, in Cockeram (1623-31), error for *HANSELINS*.]

Hausen (*haun'z*, *hō'z'n*). Also 8 *hawson*. [Ger. *hausen*, MHG. *hāse*, *hāsen*, OHG. *hāso*.] The largest species of sturgeon, of the Black and Caspian Seas and their rivers, *Acipenser huso*.

1745 *R. POCOCKE Descr. East II.* II. 251 They say that the hawson fish in the Danube has been taken twenty-one feet in length. 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Tour* II. 210 Their larger fish are called hawsons, being about twenty feet long, and not unlike a sturgeon in the taste. 1880 *GÜNTHER Fishes, Acipenser*, the Hausen .. from rivers falling into the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov .. sometimes 12 feet long and yielding an inferior kind of isinglass.

† **Hausible**, *a.* *Obs.* rare - *o*. [f. *L. haus-*, rare ppl. stem of *haurire* to draw (water): see *-BLE*.] 'That may be drawn or emptied' (Blount *Glossogr.*).

Hausmannite (*haun'mänait*). *Min.* [Named 1827, after Prof. J. F. L. Hausmann (1782-1859).] Native proto-sesquioxide of manganese, found in brownish-black tetragonal crystals; pyramidal manganese ore.

1831 *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* XI. 128 Dr. Turner and myself propose to call the present species, Hausmannite. 1868 *DANA Min.* 162 Hausmannite .. occurs with porphyry along with other manganese ores.

† **Hausse** (*hos*). [F. *hausse*, from *hausser* to raise.] A kind of breech-sight for a cannon.

1787 *J. JEFFRAY MS. Th. on Guns* addv. to *Dk. Richm.*, I have never seen this Hausse de culasse. 1818 *Descr. Sights for Navy* proposed by Congress 34 Neither the Hausse nor any other sort of dispart. a 1859 *Ordnance Man. U. S.* 112 Pendulum Hausse or tangent scale. 1887 *Rep. Chief Ordnance U. S.*, 8 Pendulum Hausse: 3 inch gun.

† **Hausse-col** (*hos'kol*). *Armour*. [F., f. *hausse* raise + *col* neck.] A gorget of chain-mail, or (later) of plate-armour.

1821 *S. R. MEYRICK in Archæol. XXX.* 507 In consequence of hausse-cols, or gorgets of plate, becoming more generally worn than mail, the basnet acquired a different form. 1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 215 The salade and the hausse-col, or gorget of steel, was still worn (under Richard III).

Hausmannize (*haun'mäniz*). [f. name of Baron Hausmann, who, when prefect of the Seine (1853-1870), carried out the remodelling of a great part of the city of Paris.] *trans.* To open out, widen, and straighten streets, and generally rebuild, after the fashion in which Hausmann rebuilt Paris.

1895 *Daily Tel.* 24 Oct. 5/3 The street .. is now Hausmannised, open, airy, beautiful; but then, on the other hand, it is now 'up' for the fourth time within twelve

months. 1884 *F. HARRISON Choice Bks.*, etc. (1891) 238 Paris has fewer records of the feudal ages than London; and it is hopelessly Hausmannised. 1892 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 326/1 To remodel the thoroughfares and otherwise 'Hausmannize' the Charing Cross district.

Hence **Hausmannization**.

1865 *Let. in F. M. Whitehurst Life in France under Napol. III* (1873) I. 85 The Budget has again attracted the public attention to the Hausmannisation of Paris. 1882 *F. HARRISON Choice Bks.*, etc. (1886) 276 These Attilas .. of modern society .. are rapidly achieving the Hausmannisation .. of every mediæval city of Europe.

† **Haust** (*hōst*), *sb.* [ad. *L. haustus* draught.] 1600 *W. WATSON Quodlibets Relig. & St.* (1602) 339 To drinke vp the Thames at a haust.

† **Haust**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *L. haust-*, ppl. stem of *haurire* to draw (water).] *trans.* To draw in, drink up, drain, absorb.

1542 *BOORDE Dyetary* xl. (1870) 261 Hote breade .. doth lye in the stomache lyke a sponge, haustyn vndeceit humours. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* v. vii. 162 When the liquor hausted to the Gurgulio is again revoked.

Haust, var. *HOAST sb.* and *v.*, cough.

Haustellate (*hōstēlat*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. *L. haustellat-us*, f. *haustellum*: see *-ATE* 2.]

A. adj. 1. Provided with a haustellum or mouth fitted for sucking; of or pertaining to the *Haustellata* or suctorial insects.

1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat. I.* 754/1 The Haustellate Crustacea. 1877 *DAWSON Lyke. World* 364 The mutual relations of flowers and haustellate insects.

2. Adapted for sucking, suctorial.

1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 316 The instrument of suction in a Haustellate mouth consists of pieces .. analogous to those employed in mastication in a Mandibulate one. 1856 *CARPENTER Microsc. & Rev.* § 630 That which prevails among the Lepidoptera or Butterfly tribe .. adapted for suction, is termed the haustellate mouth.

B. sb. A haustellate or suctorial insect; a member of the *Haustellata*, or suctorial insects.

1842 in *BRANDÉ Dict. Sc.*, etc.

So **Haustellate** *a.* = **HAUSTELLATE** *a.* 1.

1836-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat. I.* 855/2 Fabricius .. divided Insects .. into .. the Mandibulated .. and the Haustellate.

Haustellous, *a.* = **HAUSTELLATE** *a.* 2.

In mod. Dicts.

† **Haustellum** (*hōstēlōm*). *Zool. Pl. -a.* [mod. *L.* dim. of *haustum* a machine for drawing water, f. *haurire*, *haust-* to draw (water).] The sucking organ or proboscis of an insect or a crustacean.

1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1843) I. 233 Species also of Empis whose haustellum resembles the beak of a bird. 1847 *Nat. Encycl. I.* 893 The beak, or haustellum, arises from the under part of the head. 1856-8 *W. CLARK Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 308 An haustellum formed of setæ.

† **Haustement**. *Obs.* An under-garment fitting the body, over which the armour was worn. (Planché *Encycl. Costume*.)

a 1483 in *Archæol.* XVII. 292 An haustement for the body with sleeves. 1821 *S. R. MEYRICK Ibid.* XX. 497 The Haustement or Adjustment .. was made to the shape and worn with the shirt .. The doublet and haustement of this period supplied the place of the wambais and hoqueton previously worn.

† **Haustorium** (*hōstōriūm*). *Bot. Pl. -ia.* [mod. *L.*, f. *L. haustor* a drawer, drainer, f. *haurire*, *haust-* to draw, drain: see *-ORIUM*.]

A small sucker of a parasitic plant, which penetrates the tissues of the host; a specialized branch or organ of the mycelium of a fungus, whereby it attaches itself to its host.

1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* 733 These haustoria and adhesive discs .. are altogether indispensable for the life of the plant; for Cuscuta is nourished exclusively by the haustoria which penetrate into the tissue of the host. 1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 311 The ramified mycelial filaments extend over the epidermis, crossing and re-crossing one another, and throw out haustoria at numerous points which penetrate into the cells of the epidermis.

† **Hausture**. *Obs.* [f. *L.* type **haustūra*, f. *haust-*, ppl. stem of *haurire*: see *HAUST v.*] The action of sucking or drinking up.

a 1650 *T. ADAMS Serm. Luke* xvii. 19 Wks. 1861-2 II. 199 With an avarous hausture to lick up the mud of corruption.

† **Haut**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 *haute*, 7 *haut*: see also *HAUGHT*. [a. F. *haut*, *haute* high, height, in OF. *half*, 14-16th c. *haut*: -*L.* *altum* high, the initial *h* in OFr. being due to the influence of Ger. *hoh*, *hoch* high. In English changed in end of 16th c. to *HAUGHT*, after native words in *-aught*.]

A. adj. High, lofty, haughty: see *HAUGHT*.

1430-1648 [see *HAUGHT*].

B. sb. Height; a height.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. iii. 31 The souverayne hautes of heuen. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* i. iii. 9 The Difference arises from the difformity of the parts of the Earth amongst themselves, of Haut or Bate.

† **Haut**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5 *hawte*. [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To raise, elevate, exalt.

a 1400 *Arthur* 113 He daunted þe proude & hawted þe poure. c 1490 *Prompt. Parv.* 230/2 *MS. K.* Hawtyn .. (*Pysson* hawten or heithyn vp), *exalto*, *elevo*. 1583 *STANLEY Hurst Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 23 Chiefe stags vpbearing croches high from the antlier hawted.

† **Hautain**, *-tein*, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 *hautein*, 3-6 *hawteyn*, 4-6 *hauteyn*, *-tain*, *hawtane*, *hauten*. (Also 4-6 *hawteyne*, 4-5

-tayne, 5 *-ten*, *awtayne*; 4 *hautyn*, 4-5 *teyne*, 4-6 *taine*, 5 *-tyng*, 5-6 *north. -land*, 5 *haughten*, *haltyn*, *hautand*, *-tyn(e, -tigne)*, 6 *hautain*; *Sc. haltand*, *-tane*.) [a. F. *hautain*, OF. (*h*) *altain* (11th c.), 15-16th c. *hautain*, f. *haut* high, after *L.* type **altān-us*: see *HAUT*, and for the formation cf. *sovereign*, F. *souverain*, *L.* type **superānus*.]

1. Holding or behaving oneself loftily; proud, arrogant: = *HAUGHTY* 1.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 66 þe kyng, þei he hawteyn were, ches þe best won. c 1386 *CHAUCER Parv. T.* p. 540 Som tyme detraction maketh an hauteyn man be the moore humble. c 1440 *York Myst.* iii. 27 For to a-bate his hautand cheere. c 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardin* xlv. 173 He was so proude and so hawten. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vi. ix. 119 Proud and haltand in his bert. 1549 *PAGE in Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. 114 Ye se how lofty they are and haltain in al their proceedings.

2. Of the voice: Raised, loud.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2187 Herty houndes, hauteyn of cryes. c 1386 *CHAUCER Parv. T.* 2 In chirches whan I preche, I peyne me to han an hauteyn [v. *rr.* *hautyn*, *haunteine*; *Glasgow MS.* (1476) *haughten*] speche. c 1475 *Partenay* 236 With his hauteyn voice the erle answering. *Ibid.* 2829 Raymounde gan speke with vois full hautain.

3. High-flying.

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1120 *Dido*, Ne gentil hawteyn faucon heroner.

4. Of exalted courage, courageous: = *HAUGHTY* 2. c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 923 Syne laught out suerdis .. And hewit on hard steill, wondir hawtane. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 203 By haultayn and grete pyssaunce thou shalt surmounte thyn enemies.

B. as *sb.* The treble in music.

c 1320 *Owain Miles* 41 Foules .. breke her notes with miri gle, Burdoun and mene gret plente, And hautain with heighe steuen.

† **Hautainesse**. *Obs.* In 3-4 *hautenesse*, 5 *hauteynesse*. [deriv. of *HAUTAIN*; the suffix may be F. *-esse* as in *justesse*, etc., or Eng. *-NESS*; cf. *HAUGHTINESS*.] Haughtiness, pride, arrogance.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 29 Heo was best and fairest, & to hauteinesse low lest. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* (E. E. T. S.) 90 Pryde & hauteynesse be hated.

† **Hautainety**. *Obs.* In 5 *hautynete*. [a. OF. *hautainetē*, *-teined* highness, hauteur, f. *hautain*.] Haughtiness.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 126 The woman defamed for her hautynete and her foly and chidinge.

† **Hautainly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *HAUTAIN* + *-LY* 2.] *a.* Haughtily, proudly. *b.* With raised voice, loudly. *c.* Boldly, courageously.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5820 That sworne hath ful hauteynly. c 1475 *Partenay* 1906 Ful lowde he spake And ful hautaynly. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* x. xi. 98 Richt haltandly, as curageus vnder scheyld, [She] Musturis this ymage.

Hautboy, hoboy (*hō'boi*). Forms: 6 *hautboi*, *halboie*, *hawboy*, (*howbowe*), 6-7 *hoeboy*, 6-9 *hautbois*, *hoboy*, 7- *hautboy*, (6-7 *ho*-, *how*-, *haut*-, *haugh*-(t)-, *hoa*-, *hout*-, 7 *hault*-, *heaut*-, *-bois*, *-bois*, *-boy* (e, *hoybuck*, *hobo*). See also *OBOE*. [a. F. *hautbois* (15th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*, *hautbois* Cotgr. in sense 1), f. *haut* high + *bois* wood. In sense 1, from 17th c. frequent in naturalized spelling *hoboy*; the italianized spelling of the French, *OBOE*, is now usual.]

1. A wooden double-reed wind instrument of high pitch, having a compass of about 2½ octaves, forming a treble to the bassoon. (Now usually *OBOE*.)

1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 7 This Pageant was clozd vp with a delectable harmony of Hautbois, Shalms, Cornets, and such other loud muzik. 1579 *80 NORTH Plutarck* (1612) 451 The sound of flutes and hoboyes. *Ibid.* 553 Howboies. *Ibid.* 621 Howboies. 1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hell. IV.* III. 351 The Case of a Treble Hoboy. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* III. 156 Winding the Cornets, Haughtboies. 1604 *DEKKER King's Entertainment* Wks. 1873 I. 321 This song went forth at the sound of Hautboies. 1610 *GUILIUM Heraldry* iv. vi. (1611) 200 He beareth Azure three Howboies betweene as manie crosse Croselets. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Hautbois*, a Hobois or Hoboy. 1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* iv. 67 The lively Hoboy, and the sweet-mouth'd Flute. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 157 ¶ 5 The Hautboy is the most perfect of the Flute-species. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Canbul* (1842) I. 281 Drums, trumpets, hautboys, and flutes are exempted from this proscription, as being manly and warlike.

† *b.* Humorously applied to a clyster-pipe. *Obs.* a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Knt. Malta* II. iv. Wilt thou give me another glister .. where's thy hoboy?

c. A reed-stop on an organ: = *OBOE* 2.

c 1700 *Specif. Organ St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 595 Echo. 25. Trumpet. 26. Hautboy. 1829 *Specif. Organ St. James's, Bermondsey* *Ibid.* 599 Hautboy.

d. transf. One who plays a hautboy.

1633 *MASSINGER Guardian* iv. II. Wire-string and catgut men, and strong-breathed hautbois. 1686 *Land. Gas.* No. 2142/1, 12 English Trumpets with Silk Banners, and Six Hoe-Boys, all in Red Coats, playing by turns. 1724 *RAMSAY The Cordial*, When the hoboyes are gawn by. 1773 *MAD. D'ARLEY Early Diary* (1889) I. 199 A very fine concert .. for Mr. Fischer's (the celebrated Hautbois) benefit.

e. attrib. and Comb.

1789 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* IV. 257 His admirable Hautbois concerto in F. 1793 *BURNS Let. to Thomson* June, Frazer, the hautboy-player in Edinburgh. 1871 *HILES Dict. Mus.* T. *Hautboy-clarin*, a 2 ft. reed stop in an organ, also called octave-clarin. 1874 *CHAFFELL Hist. Mus.* 342 The box .. exceedingly shallow, so as only to take in hautboy reeds.

+2. *Forestry*. Lofty trees, as distinguished from shrubs or underwood. *Obs.*

1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 15 Vert is of divers kinds. Some called Hautboys, serving for food and browse of and for the Game, and for the defence of them; as Oaks, Beeches, etc. Some Hautboys for Browse, Shelter, and Defence only; as Ashes, Poplars, etc. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Haut-bois, Oaks, Beaches, Ashes, Poplars, etc.

3. A species of strawberry (*Fragaria elatior*), of taller growth than the common strawberry, and having fruit of a musky flavour. Also *hautboy strawberry*. (In this sense also spelt *hautbois*.)

1731-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Fragaria*, The Scarlet Strawberry should be planted a Foot square Plant from Plant, and the Hautboy sixteen or eighteen Inches Distance each Way. c 1759 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 58 Here's fine savoys, and ripe hautboys. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Fragaria*, The Hautbois have plicated, rugose leaves, and the fruit has a musky flavour, which many persons greatly prefer. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* July 313 The hautboy, a taller plant, with fewer and larger blossoms and a richer flavour.

Hautboyist (hō'boi'ist). [*f.* prec. + -IST: cf. F. *hautboiste*.] A player on the hautboy: =OBOIST. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1865 tr. *Spohr's Autobiog.* I. 45, I had the opportunity of hearing... the hautboyist Scherwenka.

Haute, hautely: see HAUGHT, -LY.

Hautein, -en, -eyn, var. HAUTAIN *Obs.*

Haute-pace, -pase, -pass, obs. ff. HAUT-PAS.

|| **Haute-piece**. *Obs.* [*f.* lit. 'high piece', 'a Poldron; or the upper part thereof' (Cotgr.).] The shoulder-piece in plate armour; = PAULDRON.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxii. (E. E. T. S.) 145 Vryan... attuned hym with his trenchant swerde betwix the heed & the sholders... and his hawtepiece fell of with the forsaide stroke. *Ibid.* xlix. 325 Thenne Geffray smote hym [the giant] with his swerd vpon the sholder, for he myght not reche his heed, and cutte the haute piece of his harnes.

Hautere, *obs. form of ALTAIR*.

+ **Hautesse**. *Obs.* Also 4-7 *hawtesse*, 5 *hautes*, 7 *-ess*. [*a. f. hauteise* (12th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), *f. haut* high, *HAUT*.] Highness, height; loftiness of rank or character, nobility; haughtiness, pride; grandeur, stateliness; length (of time).

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 245 Weldez non so hye hawtesse, pat ho ne can make ful tyme. 1399 *LANG. Rich. Redeles* iii. 13 The heris that hauteise of yeris That pasture prikkyth, and her prey age. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2835 Hoo with pi hautes and pine vnghem wittis, A-vaille of pi vanite and of pi vayne pride. 1415 *Crowned King* 127 So shall thy hawtesse highlich be honoured. 1660 *WATERHOUSE Arms* 217 This Perewig of hawtesse. 1667 — *Fire Lord*, 166 Caesar and Pompey's hautesse being revived in them.

|| **Hauteur** (hō'tūr). Also 7 *haughteur*. [*f. hauteur* (12th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), *f. haut* high.]

1. Loftiness of manner or bearing; haughtiness of demeanor.

a 1666 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* iii. (1652) 37 In his Spanish haughteur. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) I. 413 (Stanf.). A comparison between him [Lord Chesterfield] and the *hauteur* of all other lord-lieutenants. 1796 G. WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1892 XII. 98 That your habits of expression indicated a *hauteur* disgusting to those, who happen to differ from you in sentiment. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xiii. xiv. Both seem'd secure—She in her virtue, he in his *hauteur*. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 66 He seemed to think *hauteur* an essential feature of the clerical office.

+ 2. A height. *Obs. rare.*

1711 *London Gas.* No. 498 1/2 The Enemy have drawn off all their Cannon from the Hauteurs of Wavrechin.

+ **Hautful**. *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 *hauful*. [*f. HAUT* + -FUL.] Exalted, lofty: = HAUGHT *a.* 3.

c 1440 *HVLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xlv. Some tyme sheweth Jhesu... hymself as an hauful mayster and some tyme as a reuerent fader.

|| **Haut-goût** (hō'gu). *Forms*: 7 *haugou*, *haut-gou*, *hau*, *hautgoust*, *haut-goust*, *haut-goust*, *haut-gust*, *haut-gust*, *hautgout*, (*hought-goust*), 7-8 *hautgout*, 8 *haugust*, 7-*haut-gout*, 9 *hautgout*. See also *Hogo*. [*f.* lit. 'high flavour', 'anything that excites the appetite, and is put into sauces, such as pepper, lemon, musk, verjuice, etc.' (Littre), as in sense 1; *f. haut* high + *gout* (formerly *goust*) taste, savour, flavour. (The 17-18th c. spellings, show that the pronunciation was sometimes anglicized (*hō'tgoust*, *hō'goust*); but *hogo* bears witness to the French form.)]

+ 1. A high or piquant flavour; a strong relish; something that gives a relish, seasoning. *Obs.*

c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* I. v. xxxviii, He can marinat fish, make gellies, he is excellent for a pickant sawce, and the *Haugon*. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies Cornwall* i. (1662) 104 [Garlick] giving a delicious Haut-gust to most meats they eat. 1663 *COWLEY Verses & Ess.* Country Mouse 18 For a *Hautgoust* there was mixt with these The swerd of Bacon, and the coat of Cheese. 1669 *WORLDWISSE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 166 Our English-Tobacco... many are of Opinion that it's better than Forreign, having a more *Haut-gust*, which pleaseth some. 1743 *London & Country Brew.* ii. (ed. 2) 97 Which will... greatly improve the Drink by giving it a fine *Haugust*, or a true Tincture of the Malt. 1752 *Milton's P. R.* i. 344 *note* (Jod.) A little book writ by a gentlewoman of Queen Elizabeth's court, where ambergis is mentioned as the hautgout of that age.

b. *fig.* 'Flavour', 'spice'. [So in French.]

1650 *CHARLTON Paradozes* 88 Their conjecture hath ever had a strong hautgout of absurdity. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. 7 40 Every impertinent story or insipid jest must have

the haut-goust of an oath to recommend it. 1683 *KENNETT Erasim. on Folly* 12 What stage of life is not melancholy... unless we spice it with Pleasure, that haut-gout of Folly? 1711 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Mrs. Hewel* (1887) I. 31 Danger gives a *haut-gout* to everything.

2. In later use: A 'high' or slightly putrescent flavour; a taint.

1693 *CONGREVE Juvenal*, Sat. xi. 224 (Jod.) Nor is there ever left any unsav'ry hautgout from the holt. 1796 *PIDGE Anonym.* 185 People apt to eat venison with a haut-gout in the country. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. in Sicily* II. i. 26 (Stanf.) Oil... is relished the better for a slight taint or haut-gout. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* i. 281 (Stanf.) This gives a haut-gout, as putrefaction does to the aldermanic haunch.

+ 3. A highly-flavoured or seasoned dish. *Obs.*

1656-7 *DAVENANT Rutland House Dram.* Wks. 1873 III. 226 She having not known... the sufficient mystery of haut-gouts. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. i. 598 Or season her, as French Cooks use Their Haut-gouts, Buollies, or Ragusts. 1693 *Humours of Town* 10 Rather... than come within forty miles of the smell of the Hought-gout. 1702 *MOTTEUX Prod. to Farquhar's Inconstant*, Your rakes love hauts-gouts, like your damnd French cheese. 1817 *COLERIDGE Sibyl. Leaves* Poems II. 312 Each haut-gout cook'd by monk or priest.

4. *attrib.*

1651 *STANLEY Excitations* Poems 93 This hau-gou Car-bonade.

+ **Hauter, hawther**. *Obs.* (See *quots.*)

1611 *COTGR.*, *Annelet*, a gimmew, or little ring for the finger; also, a hawther. *Ibid.*, *Maille*, mayle, or a linke of mayle... also, a Hawthier; or, any little ring of metall resembling a linke of mayle. *Ibid.*, *Porte*... any entrance, or way to enter at; also, a hawther, or eye.

|| **Hautin**. *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. hautin*, also *hautaigne* (16th c. in *Littre*), *hautain*, deriv. of *haut* high.] A tree used as a support for a vine.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 534 Gon this hath for currant many years past... That the best and most dainty Wines came of those grapes only which grew vpon such Hautins or trees... Yea... that the higher a Vine climbed vpon these trees the better grapes it bare.

|| **Haut-pas**. Now only as *Fr.* (*hō'pa*). *Forms*: 5 *hautepase*, *haught passe*, 6 *hautepace*, *haulte pace*, 7 *haute pass*, 7-*haut-pas*. [*f. haut pas*, lit. 'high step'; in common use in 15-16th c. and anglicized in the form *HALPASE*, whence also the corrupted forms *HALF*, *HATH*, *HEARTH-PACE*.]

A part of the floor of a hall, etc., raised one or more steps above the level of the rest; a dais: = *HALF-PACE* 1.

1450 *Will of Burgate* (Somerset Ho.), The *hautepase* that y made for the maidens & women seruents to pray for my soule. a 1482 *EARL RIVERS Lett.* in *Gairdner Hist. Rich. III.* (1878) App. B. 395 That the steynes of my blajught passe schulbe vj fote. 1540 *Haulte pace* [see *HALPASE*]. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 65 b, There was made from the West doore to the quere doore of the church egall with the highest step, a *hautepase* of tymber of xii fote broade, that the kyng and the Ambassadors might be sene. 1670 F. SANFORD *Dh. Albenmarle* (1722) 5 At the upper end upon a *Haute-passe*, a Bed of State of black Velvet was placed. 1723 in *Etoniana* x. (1865) 157 The... hall was fitted with a *haut-pas* at the upper end, and a chair of state upon it. 1761 *GRAY Lett.* 24 Sept. in *Leisure Ho.* (1884) 752 f. Below the steps of the *haut pas* were the tables of the nobility.

|| **Haut-relief** (hō'trīf). [*f. (hō'trīf)*.] High relief, ALTO-RELIEVO: opp. to *bas-relief*.

1850 *LEITCH Müller's Anc. Art* § 244. 251 Colossal haut-reliefs of imaginary animals. 1886 A. D. AINSLIE *Reynard* x. 241 Graved in haut relief... Rich clustered grapes.

|| **Haut-ton** (hō'tōn). [*f.* = high tone, the manners of the higher circles of society. (Now little used in Eng.)] High fashion; *ellipt.*, people of high fashion.

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 22 People of the *Haut Ton* are about to return to town. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 6 The gentlemen, who doze away their time in the circles of the *haut-ton*. a 1849 *POE Wks.* (1884) I. 348 (Stanf.) An air of extreme *haut ton*. 1850 *Harper's Mag.* I. 288 [It] has excited the attention of the *haut ton* abroad.

Haut, earlier spelling of HAUGHTY.

Hauwitz, *obs. form of HOWITZER*.

Hauy, *obs. form of HEAVY*.

Häüyne (hā'win). *Min.* [*a. f. haiüyne*; named 1807 after the French mineralogist Häüy.] A silicate of aluminium and sodium with calcium sulphate, occurring in certain igneous rocks in crystals or grains of various shades of blue or green.

1814 L. GMELIN (*title*) Some Account of the Mountains of Ancient Latium; in which the Mineral called Häüyne is found. 1869 *PHILLIPS Vesuv.* x. 293 Häüyne, or Latialite, occurs... in cavities of gray micaceous or augitic lava.

Häüynite (hā'winīt). [*f.* prec. + -ITE.] = prec. 1868 *DANA Min.* 332 Häüynophyr, a black to brown rock containing the häüynite disseminated through it.

Häüynophyr (hā'winōfīr). *Min.* [*f.* as prec. + *Gr. φῦψ-iv* to mix, mingle.] A name for various rocks having häüynite disseminated through them.

1865 *WATTS Dict. Chem.*, Häüynophyr, a name applied to the lava of Melfi on the Vulture. 1868 [see prec.]. 1878 *LAWRENCE Tr. Cott's Rocks Class.* 133 Häüynophyr... a rock... which essentially consists of augite and häüyne.

Havage (hæ'væg). *s.w. dial.* Also *haveage*. [*f. HAVE* v. + -AGE.] Lineage, parentage.

1846 *Spec. Cornish Prov. Dial.* 55, I do know all the havage of thee. 1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. West of England* Ser. II. 245 He came of good havage. 1867 *Western Times* (Exeter) 3 Jan. 2/2 A man of Western havage, of Western education, and also Bishop of this Westernmost See.

Havana (hävæ'nä). Also *Havanna* (h. [Name of the capital city of Cuba, now in Spanish *Habana*. Cf. F. *havane*].) (In full, *Havana cigar*): A cigar of a kind made at Havana or in Cuba. (Also applied to the tobacco of which these are made.)

1711 *Adv. in Spect.* (1868) 903 Barcelona, Havana, and Old Spanish Snuff. 1826 *DISRAELI Vio. Grey* IV. v. (Stanf.), A grilled bone, Havannahs, and Regent's punch. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* xvi, Having very fortunately about a couple of dozen of real Havannahs in my pocket. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 426/2 Genuine ('legitimas') Havana cigars are such only as are made in the island; and the cigars made in Europe... from genuine Cuban tobacco are classed as 'Havanas'.

b. *Comb.* *Havana-brown*, the shade of brown which is the colour of havana cigars.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 189 Havanna brown. *Ibid.* II. 778 *Havana brown*, this name has been given to aniline-brown. 1896 *Daily News* 11 June 3/6 Floral design upon a ground of havana-brown.

Have (hæv), *v.* *Forms and Inflections*: see below. [A Common Teutonic vb.: OE. *habban*, *hafde*, *hafed*, = OFris. *hebbā*, *hêde*, *heved*, *hevd*, OS. *hebbian*, *habda*, *habda*, *-habd*, *-hadd* (MDu.), Du. *hebben*, *hadde*, *gehad*, MLCG. *hebben*, (*hîn*, *hadde*, *gehad*), OHG. *habên*, *habêta*, *gihabêt* (MHG. *habên*, *hâte*, *gehabet*, Ger. *haben*, *hatte*, *gehabt*), ON. *hafa*, *hafða*, *haft* (Sw. *hafva*, *hafvde*, *haft*, Da. *have*, *havde*, *havt*), Goth. *haban*, *habaida*, *habaid*: = OTeut. stem **habh-*. On account of its correspondence in form and sense with L. *habē-re*, generally referred to a hypothetical Aryan radical form **khabhē-*. The OE., OFris., and OS. had in all parts of the present, exc. 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. Ind., the stem *habj-* (from *habē-*), reduced by gemination to *habb-* (*habb-*, *hebb-*), while these two persons and the past retained *hab-* (*hav-*, *haf-*); hence OE. *habban*, *hebbe*, *habbað*, *hebbende*, etc., beside *hafast* (*hafst*), *hafap* (*hafp*), *hafde*, *hafed*. In ME. the *habb-* forms were gradually reduced by levelling to *hav-* (*have(n)*, *I have*, *they have(n)*, *having*); while the original *haf-* (= *hav-*) forms at length lost their *f* (*v*), before the following consonant (*ha-st*, *ha-th*, *ha-s*, *ha-d*). Even the later *v*, for OE. *bb*, was worn down in colloquial and dialect speech, so that OE. *habban* passed through ME. *habben*, *havern*, *han*, to later *ha*, *ha'*, Sc. *hae*. These phonetic weakenings, due largely to the weakness and stresslessness of the word in many uses, both as principal verb and as auxiliary, have given rise to a very great number of historical forms for every inflected part, a number further increased by the graphic interchange of *f*, *v*, and *u*, and by the frequent dropping of initial *h*. The *ne plus ultra* of all these tendencies is seen in the reduction of OE. *habban* to *a*, or its entire elision, as in *I would a been*, occas. Sc. *I wad been*. In ordinary English, contracted forms are now only colloquial or metrical, in *I've*, *thou'st*, *he's*, *we've*, *I'd*, *he'd*, *we'd*. By coalescence with *ne*, this verb had also, in OE. and early ME., as in OFris., a negative form *nabban*, *nave*, which held in OE. the rank of an independent word (cf. *will*, *nill*, *L. volo*, *nōlo*); it is here included under the positive form.]

A. Inflectional Forms.

1. *Infinitive.*

a. *Simple Infinitive*, *have* (hæv, hæv, hæv, æv). *Forms*: a. 1 *habban*, *haban*, 2-3 *habben*, *-eon*, 3-4 *haven*, 4-5 *havyn*, *hawyn*, *han*, (*hanne*). B. 1-2 *habba*, *hebbe*, *habe*, 2-4 *habbe* (*abbe*), 3-4 *hafa*, *haf*, 3- (*haue*), *have* (4 *have*, 4-5 *haff*, 5-6 *Sc. haif* (f. *haif*, 9 *dial. hab*). 7. 3-5 *ha*, 3-7 *a*, *a*, 5- (now *dial.*) *hay*, 6- *ha'*, 7- *Sc. hae*.

a. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 107 *Ponne* mayon we... *habban*. c 1200 *ORMIN* 647 *Alle þa þatt* shullenn habbenn blisse. c 1220 *Bestiary* 196 *Þat tu milce mote hauen*. c 1300 *Havelok* 78 *He dede him sone to hauen richth*. 13. *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 294 *Let me of him han a sight*. 1377 *LANG. P.* Pl. B. *Prol.* 109 *Tu han þat power*. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 225/1 *Han*, or *havyn*, *habeo*.

β. c 650 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 24 *He scile habba*. *Ibid.* xviii. 9 *Don tuoe ego hæbbe*. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 *Let ham habba agenne cire*. *Ibid.* 241 *Hi sculen habbe þat brad*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 *Ho ne scal... habbe nan oðer uuel*. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 315 *Þat myste abbe ys grace*. a 1300 *Sarmun* xix. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 3 *How hi hit mow hab and winne*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 852 *O riches sal þou haf god wan*. 1340 *Ayeb.* 5 *Pou ne selt habbe uelc godes*. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 98 *He. Grete payne sal have*. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Petrus* 25 *He wald haf refyn*. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) i. 4 *Men wald... hafe putte þe appeal*. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 52 *How thai suld haif an end*. *Ibid.* 383 *Fysche we wald hawe [rime gawe]*. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 379 *Will you have your long cloke?* 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hab*, a corruption of *have*.

γ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17343 *Par he o naman suld ha [v.r. hae] sight*. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 351 *Pou schalt ha vengance*. 1434 *MISYN Mending of Life* viii. (1896) 120 *Begynnyng þou may hay of oþer mens wordis*. a 1533 *Lo. BERNERS Huon* lviii. 197, *I wolde not a refused him*. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iii. iii. 231, *I wold not ha your distemper*. 1608 — *Ham. v.* i. 26 *Will you ha the truth on't?* 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* ii. 27, *I thought you would a come in*.

1786 BURNS *Ep. Yng. Friend* iv. A man may hae an honest heart. 1888 *Craven Dial.* Hay't, have it.

b. *Dative Infinitive*, with *to* to have (*tühæv*); in OE. *to habbanne* (*hæbbenne*), ME. *to habben(n)e*, habben, habbe, haven, have.

971 *Riekt. Hom.* 39 Alcon men . . to hæbbenne. c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1085 He ahte to habbanne. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Me brekeþ þe nute for to habbene þene curnel. c 1205 *LAY.* 145 To habben to wife. a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 18 Rist is to habbe in munde. c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 14 Socour forto haue. a 1350 *Guy Warr.* (A.) 168 Knjtes to haue & holden of pris. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints.* *Matthew* 62 To haf na mycht. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* cxvi. To heve a sone of his. 1560 *Rolland Cr.* *Venus* i. cxvi. As he thocht best to haid [=haef]. 1562 *Winget Cert.* *Practises* l. Wks. 1888 l. 5 To haif brocht the baronis. 1583 *Stubbs Anat. Abs.* l. (1879) 75 Be sure neuer to haue good day with them. 1859 *Trollope Bertrams* (1867) 287 If you knew what it is to have an empty heart.

2. Indicative Present.

a. 1st pers. sing. have. Forms: a. 1-3 hæbbe, (1 hebbo, hafu, hafo), 2-4 habbe, 3 (abbe, ab), haf, 3- (haue), have, (ha'); Sc. 4-5 haff, 6 haif; 8-9 colloq. 've, Sc. hae. β. north. 4- has, hes.

a. *Beowulf* (Z.) 2523 Ic me on hafu bord ond byrnan. 833 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 447 Ic beboðen hebbe. c 1000 *Ag. Goss. Matt.* viii. 9 Ic hæbbe þegnas under me. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Swilche pine ic habbe. c 1205 *LAY.* 462 Ich abbe . . seoue þusend kempen. 1207 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 205 þe pyte, þat ychabbe of þe. a 1300 *Fragm.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 21 Post ic ab to blinne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 961 Haf I na frend. *Ibid.* 3294, I ha ben [*Fair*], *Trin.* haue bene] samel in suinc. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints.* *Petrus* 14 One hauf I tane. 1385 *Wyclif Luke* xvi. 28, I haue fyue bretheren. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xxx. 37 In it haif I in pulpet gon. 1526 *Tindale John* iv. 17, I haue no husband. 1575 *J. Still Gamm.* *Gurton* iv. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 226 Alas, 'ch a lost my good neele. 1885 *F. A. Guthrie Tinted Venus* viii. 95 I've a good mind to take the tram. 1894 *R. Kipling Barrack-r.* *Ballads*, *Tomlinson* 73 This I ha' heard. β. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14135 (Fair.) As I be-fore 30u has talde. 1585 *Jas. I. Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 13 Sen I with pen . . he serue you. *Mod. Sc.* To me that has seen him.

b. 2nd pers. sing. hast (haest, host). Forms: a. 1 hafast, hæfst, 1-3 hafest, 2-6 (hauest), havest, 3 hafuest, hæfuest, hæuest, hafuest, (afest, auest), hafst, 3- hast, (4 heest, 5-6 heste, 7-'st). β. north. 3-5 haues, 3- has, hes, 3-4 havis, (3-5 as), 4 habbes, -es, 5 hauys, hais, 5-6 hase, (6 hess).

a. *Beowulf* (Z.) 1850 þu þin feorh hafast. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 569 (Gr.) 3if þu his willan hæfst. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Penne hafest þu þes hundes laje. a 1225 *Juliana* 35 þu hauest feorlice fan. c 1300 *St. Margarete* 144 þu hast poer ouer mi bodi. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 20 þe ilke zenne þet þu hest ine þine herte. c 1460 *Frere & Boye* 79 in *Ritson Anc. Pop.* p. 38 Thou haste gyuen me to me. 1588 *SHAKS.* *L. L. V.* i. 81 Thou hast it, at the fingers ends. β. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1760 Qui as þu min godes stolen? a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2464, I sal ta me þat þu haues left. *Ibid.* 2976 þu has anoder mannes wijf. 13- *Gau.* & *Gr. Kant.* 327 þat þu boden habbes. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* i. 262 Der sone, this lang quhar has thou beyne? c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 400 Why haues thou not refreynd? 1513 *Bradshaw St. Werburge* i. 3157 Why hase thou vs lefte? c 1560 *A. Scott Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiii. 39 Thou hess þi home ay in þair syde. 1770 *Mrs. Wheeler Westmid. Dial.* 32 What haesta ithe cart?

c. 3rd pers. sing. has (hæz, hæz, æz), orig. north.; arch. hath (hæp). Forms: a. 1 hafap, hæpeþ, 1-3 hæpf, hæpeþ, (2 afeþ), 2-3 hafþ, hæueþ, habbeþ, 2-5 hap, 3 hafueþ, hæfueþ, hæueþ, hauifþ, (aueþ, abbeþ, ap), 4 heþ, 4-7 (8-9 arch.) hath, (5 auyth, hat, 7 haith). β. 1 hæfla, 3-5 haues, hafs, 4 habbes, -es, habes, havis, haffys, 4-5 hase, 5 hais(e), 6 hase, 3- has, (5- Sc. hes, 6- colloq. 's). γ. 6- dial. have.

a. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 625 (Gr.) þonne he his gewæld hafað. c 1000 *Ag. Goss. Matt.* iii. 30 He hæfþ unclenne gast. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1154 [He] fair haueð begunnon. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Se gode man . . godes lufe hað 3e-folged. *Ibid.* 239 His hafað þe he 3egremed afeð. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Heo hæf mid hire þreo wurdlice mihte. *Ibid.* 99 He hæueð alle blisse. c 1100 *Ormin* 396 þatt ilke mann þatt hafepþ 333 god wille. c 1205 *LAY.* 1331 Hit hæfþ þe wurse taken. 1275 *Ibid.* 3369 þatt aueþ Amari. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 2 Waters he hap. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 90 Huo bet mest heþ, mest is worþ. 1453 *Paston Lett.* No. 101 l. 260 Every man . . anyth gretely to marveylle. 1583 *Hollyband Campo di Fior* 53 Varro hath an excellent schoole. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 28 There haith happened a misfortune this morning. 1824 *Austin Farisfr.* (1879) II. 649 In so far as meaning he hath. 1841 *Lane Arab. Nbr.* I. 112 This it is which hath prevented my answering thee.

β. c 950 *Lindisf. Goss. Matt.* viii. 20 Sunu monnes ne hæfis huer heafuð gehlutes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15317 (Cott.) He þat has (Gott. hafs) his bodi clenre. c 1300 *Ibid.* 19008 (Edin.) þe giftis, giuin us havis he als je se here. c 1300 *Havelok* 1980 He haues a wunde in the side. 13- *E. E. Allit.* p. B. 995 A stonien statue þat salt sanor habbes. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* i. 434 Tharoff haffys he nane. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 135 Man þat hafs his spirit in his nose. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 886 God haues purwayde for our best. c 1450 *Gologras & Gau.* 794 He is makar of man, and alky myght haise. c 1450 *Bk. Curiasye* 138 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 303 At borde to sitt he hase no myzt. 1513 *Bradshaw St. Werburge* i. 1733 Eche kyngte at other lysence taken hace [prime place]. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* l. iv. 15 No body but has his fault. 1605 - *Macb.* i. iii.

79 The Earth hath bubbles, as the Water ha's. a 1605 *Montgomery Misc. Poems* xxv. 77 Quha is beutie hes me burt? 1882 *Tennyson Promise of May* III. Wks. 1894 7991 Steer. Hes the cow cawed? *Dona.* No. Father.

γ. 1547 *Bale Sel. Wks.* (1849) 236 Of monks have it gotten a purgatory . . Of the universities have it caught all the subtilties. 1559 *W. Cunningham Cosmogr.* (Glasgow) 1 The Race that every man . . have to runne. *Ibid.* 55 A point . . is that which have no partes. *Mod. E. Anglian dial.* Have he come? Yes, he have.

d. plural have; contracted 've. Forms:

a. 1 habbaþ, hæbbaþ, (habaþ); 2-4 habbeþ, (2 habet, 2-4 abbeþ, 3 abbiþ), 3-4 haueþ, (abbeþ), 4 hebbeþ, 5-6 hath, -e. β. north. 1 habbas, 3-4 habbes, (4 -es), havis, 3- has, (4 hase, hafis, hafs, as, 5 hafes, hays, 6 haves, 5- Sc. hes). γ. mid. 2 hafen, habben, 3 hebben, 3-5 (hauen), haven, 3-6 haan, 3-7 (dial. -) han, (4-7 an). δ. 3- (haue), have, (3-5 haff, haf, 3-6 hafe, 5 hafte, 6- Sc. hef), colloq. 9 've. ε. 3-6 (dial. -) ha, 6-7 ha', (6 haie), 8- Sc. hae.

a. c 845 *Vesp. Psalter* cxiii. [cxv.] 5 Muð habbaþ and ne sprecað. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 313 (Gr.) þar habbaþ heo on æfen. c 1000 *Ag. Goss. Luke* xvi. 29 Hig habbaþ moysen and witegan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Ure sunne þet we abbet inon. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 3if 3e habbeþ neode. c 1275 *LAY.* 364 We abbeþ seue. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 32 þo þet hebbeþ drede of naht. 1509 *Barclay Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 41 Whan these cavytys hath hurt a manny name. 1554-9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 9 All hath offendyd. a 1555 *Lattimer Serm.* & *Rem.* (1845) 201 The rulers of this realm hath no better a God . . than the poorest in this world.

β. c 950 *Lindisf. Goss. Matt.* xiv. 16 Ne habbas ned. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21638 (Cott.) Meracles . . Has [Edin. havis] ben in semblance and in sight. c 1300 *Ibid.* 23114 (Edin.) Murperers . . þat . . of kirk as tint þe help. *Ibid.* 23706 (Edin.) Al þat euir hafs herd þis bok. 1340 *Hamole P. Cons.* 57 þe creatures þat skill has nane. 13- *E. E. Allit.* p. B. 308 Alle þat lyf habbez. c 1400 *Maundev.* (Roxb.) vii. 25 þe tressees . . hafes lefes of a fute brede. c 1420 *Avon.* *Arth.* xxxix. Thenne sex . . Hase armut hom. 1578 *P. S. Lxxviii.* in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 109 Our neighbours has mocked vs. a 1600 *Turnam. Tottenham* 31 We er ryer men then he, and mor gode haves. *Mod. Sc.* Thaim at hes eye gets mair.

γ. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 His nome þet we of him hafen. *Ibid.* 69 Halde we us from unwill, and habben fere lete and ec skill. 13- *K. Alis.* 4040 Ne hebben by non other fyre. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 15066 (Trin.) We han desired þe. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* xvi. 29 Thei han Moyses and the prophetis. 1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 6591 The ordinance that Thomas Archebischop of Canterbury, and Richard Lord the Grey . . haven made. 1452 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 364 The said Meire and Cominalte . . han putte to their comune sealle. 1579 *Spenser Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 62 When shepherdes groomes han leave to playe. 1888 *Craven Dial.* Han, they have, an old contraction for haven. *Mod. Lancash. Dial.* We han seen them. Han you any?

δ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3591 Quen þai it haue. c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 8 þe lordschip þei toke, & haf it 3it. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* l. 12 How thaif haf wrocht. 1526 *Tindale Luke* xlv. 29 They have Moyses and the prophetes. 1596 *Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 320 We hafe a true gyd. 1611 *Bible John* viii. 41 We haue one Father, euen God. *Mod. colloq.* They've done it; we've seen them. ε. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5173 Yee ha sin. *Ibid.* 5182 Ha yee broght him wit yow? 1430-40 *LYNG. Bochas* i. iii. (1544) 62, Some ha be lost. 1596 *Papye w. Hatcher* Bii], Haie ye anie gold ends to sell? 1793 *Burns Bannockburn*, Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled. 1894 *R. Kipling Barrack-r. Ballads*, *Tomlinson* 26 Give answer-what ha' ye done? *Mod. Sc.* Hae ye ocht to say for yersel?

3. Indicative Past.

a. 1st and 3rd pers. sing. had (hæd, hæd, æd); contracted 'd. Forms: 1-3 hæfde, hefde, 2 hefede, hefede, heofde (efde), 2-3 heuede, hafde, 2-4 haueð, 3 hæuede, hæfuede, hæfede, hauede, hafuede, hafede, heuede, hefuede, hefte, hafte, haid, hædde, hadd (efte, afte, adde, ad), 3-4 hafð, hedde, hede, 3-7 hædde, 3- had (4-5 hade, haid, 6 haved, Sc. 4- had, 6 hayd).

c 845 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxvi. 6 [lxxvii. 5] Ger ece in mode ic hefde. c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* v. xvii]. (1890) 446 Oared . . hæst rice. hæfde. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Godalmiht heofde iwriten þa ten laje. *Ibid.* 25 Erðon he hefde anfales sunne. *Ibid.* 121 Al swa þe prophete hefede ibode. c 1200 *Ormin* 113 He . . hafde an duhtit wif. c 1205 *LAY.* 2624 Cnihtes he hefde gode. *Ibid.* 4316 Anne hird-cniht he hauede. *Ibid.* 6552 þe æfre hedde kinedom. c 1275 *Ibid.* 15729 Þisse cnaue ic hadde. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 9234 (Cott.) Salatiel he had to sun. c 1300 *Ibid.* 24824 (Edin.) He hauid al þair wil. c 1325 *Met.* *Hom.* 103 He hafð charite inob. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 14 Hit hedde zeve heaueas. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* i. 38 Alexander . . That Scotland haid to steyr and leid. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* iii. 4 Joon hadde cloth of the heiris of cameylis. 1526 *Tindale John* xiii. 29 Judas had the bagge. 1741-2 *A. Richardson Pamela*, passim, I'd, you'd, he'd, she'd. *Mod.* I'd seen him before.

b. 2nd pers. sing. hadst. Forms: a. 1 hæfdes, -est, 2-3 hefdest, 3-4 heuedest, haddist, 4-6 haddest, 4 hadest, 6-hadst. β. north. 3-5 hade, 3- had.

c 950 *Lindisf. Goss. Matt.* xiii. 12 Ne hæfdes þu wede. a 1000 *Crist* 1383 (Gr.) þet þu onsyn hæfdest. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 þu hefest mair deruenesse. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 38 Uor þe ilke muchele blisse þet tu heuestest. *Ibid.* 40 þet tu heuest. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 17046 þi soru . . þou had [v. rr. hade, haddist, -est] in hert. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1816 Of hardnesse hadestow neuer. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. v. 474 And haddest mercy on þat man. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xxx. 30 It was little which thou hadst (Wyclif haddist, Coverd. haddest) before I came.

c. plural had; contracted 'd. Forms: a. 1 hæfðen, hefðan, 2 heofðen, heoueden, 2-3

hefðen, (efðen), hafeden, 2-5 hæfðen, hadden, 3 hafueden, hafðen, (afðen), haueðen, hæðden, (adden), 3-4 heðden, haðen, haddyn, haðon. β. 2-3 hæfde, hefde, 2-5 hade, 3 hafde, hauede, hafð, haueð, (adde), 3-4 hade, 3- had, (4- Sc. haid).

a. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 25 Hæfðon gielp micel. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 þe . . men ne hadden nan more to gyuen. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 þa þe hi alle hafeden þisne red . . gefestnod. c 1205 *LAY.* 19008 þa hadden [c 1275 haden] heo . . Merlin þer. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1428 Clað þat ha hefðen. c 1300 *Havelok* 238 Mikel sorwe haueðen alle. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 244 þei . . heðden de-deyn. c 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 12456 þai hadon hom in hate. c 1450 *Merlin* 193 Alle they that eny hadden.

β. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo nomen . . þe beste þet heo hefde. c 1205 *LAY.* 1933 þa hæfde þa Troinisse men ouer-comen heora teonen. c 1275 *Ibid.* 2658 Ou [c 1205 hu] his iveres hadde inon. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13501 (Cott.) All þai had in-nogh at ette. *Ibid.* 24326 (Edin.) Miht hafð we nan. *Ibid.* 16767-4 149 (Cott.) þai hadd of him drede. c 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 111 þey þat haueð served me. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* i. 514 To þat that thai forspokyn haid.

4. Subjunctive Present.

a. sing. have. Forms: 1 hæbbe, hebbe, 1-4 habbe, 2-3 æbbe, abbe; 3- have, etc., as Indic. present.

805 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 442 Gif hio bearn hæbbe. 835 *Ibid.* 448 Se ðæt min lond hebbe. a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 675 þes papa curs . . he habbe. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 Bute ic þis habbe. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 13501 (Cott.) Ar he þe þalf of þas has [v. r. haue] slayn. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* vi. 334 Bot he haf wit to stear his stede. 1382 *Wyclif Eph.* iv. 28 That he haue wherof he schal 3yue. 1607 *BAUM.* & *F. Woman-Hater* II. i. If he have the itch of knighthood upon him.

b. plural have. Forms: 1 hæbben, habban, hæbbe, 1-3 habben, 3-5 haven, 3- have, as Indic.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 644 (Gr.) þæt ge . . brynewylm hæbben. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxx. 5 [lxx. 4] Habban þa mid wyne weorðe blisse. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 Halde we us from unwill and habben fere lete. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. i. 8 Hauen [B. i. 8 haue] we worpsche in þis world. 1431 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 88 Y will that my parisshe churches haue alle here duettes.

5. Subjunctive Past had: as in Indic. Past.

c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 12358 Nere sleight and queyntise hadde ben. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints.* *Petrus* 238 Sterand, as þai lyf had hade. 1382 *Wyclif Act.* xxiv. 19 If thei hadden oþer thing [1526 Tindale had oght] ægens me. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* II. iv. 147 O that I had her heere. 1801 *Mrs. Oliphant Janet* II. v. 81, I wish I had.

6. Imperative: have.

a. sing. Forms: 1 hafa, 3-5 hafue, hafe, 3- have (3-4 haf, hab, 4 hawe, has, 4-6 ha, a, 6 Sc. haif).

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2429 Hafa arna þanc. c 1205 *LAY.* 31401 Hafue þu al þi kine-lond. *Ibid.* 25787 Hafe mine godne horn. c 1230 *Halt Meid.* 11 Hafe trust on his help. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 966 Of alkin frut haf þou þe nine. *Ibid.* 3889 Haa lya in þi bedde. a 1300 *Fragm.* 14 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 19 Beþenche þe, man, and hab drede. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1177 A mynde on me. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 71 Hafe good day! 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. ProL 145 Hafe mercy, lady. c 1530 *H. Rhodes Bk. Nurture* 321 in *Babes Bk.* 91 Doe well, and haue welle. 1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 21 Then ha with thee. *Mod.* Have a cigar.

b. plural. Forms: a. 1 habbaþ, 3 habbeþ, 3-4 habbeþ, 4 haueþ, hauithe. β. 3-4 haues, havis, has, 4 hafis. γ. 3- (haue), have, (4 hab, 4-5 ha).

a 1000 *Andreas* 1360 (Gr.) Habbað word gearu. c 1205 *LAY.* 32172 Habbeð þat lond auer mære. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 26 þis word habbeð muchel on vs. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1884 Hafe [v. rr. has, haueþ] god day. *Ibid.* 9049 (Gott.) Havis some of me merci. c 1300 *Beket* 2067 His bodi habbe 3are. 1370-80 *XI Poins of Hell* 276 in *O. E. Misc.* 230 Foul, Michael, on vs ha merci. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xiii. 305 Haffis gud day! 1382 *Wyclif Mark* xi. 22 Hafe 3e the feith of God [1611 Hafe faith in God]. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 15 Hauithe youre loke. c 1475 *Babes Bk.* 183 A Trenchoure ha ye clene. *Mod.* Have your tickets ready!

7. Present Participle having (hævin).

Forms: 1 hæbbende, habbende, 1-3 hæb-bende, 3 habende, 4-6 hafand, hauvyng(e, 6- having (Sc. haifand, havand).

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 250 We beoð hæbbende ðæs ðe we ær hopedon. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints.* *Eugenia* 351 Hafand at byr gret wlatsumnes. 1382 *Wyclif Math.* x. 30 Hauyng with hem doumbe men. 14- *Nom.* in *Wr.* *Wulcker* 709/26 *Idropicus*, hafand the dropsy. 1526 *Tindale Matt.* xxii. 24 If a man dye having no children. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 78 Nouthr to God nor honour haund Ee.

8. Past Participle had (hæd, hæd, hæd, æd).

Forms: a. 1 gehæfed, 3 ihaued, ihafð (hi-hafð), 4 yhet, 4-5 yhadde, ihadde, yhad. β. 1 hefed, 2-4 haueð, 4- had (4-6 hade, hade, Sc. haid).

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 148 Æfter ðisum wordum weaðð gemot gehæfed. c 1205 *LAY.* 6223 We habbeð ihaued moni burst. c 1275 *Ibid.* 2685 He hafde many wimmen bi-hafð. *Ibid.* 4501 Hadde hire i-wedded, and i-hafð. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 40 To yelde þet hi habbeþ y-þet kneadliche of oþren. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* vi. xxix. Vot-men . . hadde y-hadde þe meynstry. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* lxxx. 65 Our folke haue it longe y had.

β. c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* III. ii]. (1890) 154 Is seo stow . . in micelre arwyrdnesse hæfd. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2659 þat þou has had. c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 8 He & his

haf had be lond. *Ibid.* 15 If he had haue myght. 1482 WARKW. Chron. 5 That they shuld be hadd to the Toure Hyll. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xi. [x.] 38 In bondage with hir haid. c 1531 R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 24 Thei caused suche dilige watch to be hadde. *Mod.* Have you had enough?

9. Negative Forms.

Inf. OE. nabban, ME. nabbe(n), nave(n); *Ind. pres.* OE. næbbe (nafu); næfð, nabbað, ME. nabbe, navep, nap; *Ind. pa.* OE. næfde, ME. nafde, nauede, nadde, nedde, nad, etc. In OE. nabban was sometimes treated as an independent verb with pa. pple. *gensæfð* 'not had'.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xiv. §1 Donne sint hie þe pletorian gehæfð þonne gensæfð. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John ix. 41 Næfde ge nane synne. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 Moni mon næfð ehta. c 1205 LAY. 557 Næfde [c 1275 nafde] he neune oðer. *Ibid.* 4905 Ah he neuede [c 1275 nafde] neune sune. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 244 Nabbe ge þis also? c 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 211 Nabbið nowðer in me wisdom ne wurschipe. c 1300 *Floriz & B.* 65 Ac rest ne mihte he nabbe none. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1066 Naf I now. bot bare þre dayez. 1340 *Ayeb.* 210 To be wreche fayleþ: þet he heþ and þet he neþ. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. 1. 157 3e naue no more merit. *Ibid.* v. 4 Pat I nedde sadlokke islept. 1393 *Ibid.* C. vii. 214 (MS. F.) Hit nad be sold. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 1876 þai naue no will to my notis. c 1400-50 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 176 Necessite nath neuere haldayd.

B. Signification.

From a primitive sense 'to hold (in hand)', *have* has passed naturally into that of 'hold in possession', 'possess', and has thence been extended to express a more general class of relations, of which 'possession' is one type, some of which are very vague and intangible. For just as the verbs *be* and *do* are the most generalized representatives of the verbal classes *κείσθαι* (*situs*) and *παράσχειν* (*actio*) in Aristotle's classification of verbal predication (*κατηγορίας*), so *have* is the most generalized representative of the class *ἔχειν* (*habitus*, having). For although *have* in its primitive sense of 'hold' was a verb of action, in the sense 'possess', and still more, in the weakened senses 2, etc. below, no notion of any action upon the object remains, what is predicated being merely a static relation between the subject and object. In the older languages this relation was often predicated not of the possessor but of the thing possessed, the possessor standing in the dative, thus *L. eat miki liber*, there is to me a book, I have a book. The extended use of *have* and its equivalents to express this relation is a general feature of the modern languages. Like the two other generalized verbal types *be* and *do*, *have* also tends to uses in which it becomes a mere element of predication, scarcely capable of explanation apart from the context, and at length an auxiliary verb.

General scheme of arrangement. I. As a main verb (*trans.* or *intr.*). * To possess, and connected uses. ** To keep in possession, hold, maintain, etc. *** To come into possession of, to get, and connected uses. **** Phrases. ***** Idiomatic uses, *had better*, *rather*, etc. II. As an auxiliary verb. III. Combinations.

I. As a main verb (*trans.* or *intr.*)

* In the sense possess, and uses thence arising.

1. *trans.* To hold in hand, in keeping, or possession; to hold or possess as property, or as something at one's disposal.

Beowulf (Z.) 814 Hine se modega mæg Hyzelaces hæfde be honda. c 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xiv. § 4 He hæfþ on his agenum genoh. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 22 Sopllice he hæfde mycelle æhta. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137 þa þe urecce men ne hadden nan more to gyuen. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 16 Sprenged on mid halli water þet ge schulen euer habben mid ou. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 5809 Quat has þou in þi hand? 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiv. 17 We han nat here, no bot fue loues and two fissh. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. xxxvi. 106 Men askiþ hov muche a man þa. 1483 *Lett. etc. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls 1861) I. 9 Sir William A Parre . . . having an axe in his hand. 1513 *MORE Rich. III* (1883) 46 My lord you haue very good strawberries at your gyardayn in Holborne. 1515 *BARCLAY Ecloges* (1570) A v b, But, trust me, Coridon, there is diversite betwene to have riches and riches to have thee. 1590 *LONGE Euphues Gold. Leg.* (1609) 56, I have them about me. 1611 *Bible Luke* xxii. 31 Satan hath desired to haue you. 1631 *MASSINGER Emperor East* iv. iv, What have you there? 1700 T. BROWN *tr. Fresny's Anusum. Ser. & Com.* 26 For I have Insured more by a Thousand Pounds, than I have in her. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 366 My will is that my son shall have and enjoy the manor of B. only for his life. *Mod.* How many shares have you in the company?

b. absol.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 29 Witodlice ælc on þara þe hæfð man sylþ. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* iv. 25 Sothely it shal be zounen to hym that hath. 1593 *DRAYTON Idea* 867, I have, I want, Despaire, and yet Desire. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 115, I count my selfe the same man whether I want or have.

c. To have and to hold, a phrase app. of legal origin (cf. law *L. habendum et tenendum*: see *HABENDUM*), retained largely, as in German, Dutch, etc., on account of its alliterative form: To have (or receive) and keep or retain, indicating continuance of possession.

Beowulf (Z.) 659 Hafa nu ond ge-heald husa selest. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 55 þa þe Godes rice zealefan habbað & healdap. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. 1. 107 3e þe yle of vsure. To habben and to holden. c 1400 *Sir Perc.* 24 He gaffe hym his syster Acheffour, to habben and to holde. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, I N. take thee N. to my wedded wife, to haue and to holde from this day forward. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.*, *Lady's Answer* 96, I fear they'll prove so nice and coy To have, and 'thold, and to enjoy. 1839-56 *BOUVIER Law Dict.* s.v. *Habendum*, The habendum commences in our common deeds, with the words 'to have and to hold'.

2. To hold or possess, in a weakened sense; the relation being other than that of property or tenancy, e.g. one of kindred, relative position, etc.

The relation is often reciprocal: the father has a son, the son has a father; the king has subjects, his subjects have a king; the man has a wife, she has a husband; or it may be reciprocal to sense 1: a man has (sense 1) a house, the house has an owner or tenant.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke. xvi. 28 Ic hæbbe fif zebroþru. c 1200 *ORMIN* 113 He . . . hæfde an duhtig wif. c 1205 LAY. 462 Ich abbe i min castlen Seoue þusend kempen. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 961 Bot þe haf I na frend. 1340 *Ayeb.* 5 þou ne seelt habbe god bote me. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* ix. 36 As sheep nat hauinge a sheperde. 1513 *MORE Rich. III* (1883) 23 Whose specyall pleasure and countforte were to haue his brother with hym. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 44 If we note well what enemies we haue. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* i. iii. 134 Wherefore haue these gifts a Curtaine before 'em? 1601 — *Jul. C.* i. ii. 102 Let me haue men about me, that are fat. 1708 *MRS. SCOTT in Caldwell Papers* i. (Maitland) 212 So haueing none but men, our ceremonies were the less. 1748 *ANON'S Voy.* i. vii. 71 We had fifty-two fathom of water. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 535 He haueing no son at the time. 1890 W. F. RAE *Amer. Duchess* I. 50 The worst Administration which we haue ever had.

b. with complement or adverbial extension, particularizing the relation of the object or expressing some qualification, condition or limitation thereof.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 9 We habbað abraham us to fæder. — John viii. 41 We habbaþ anne god to fæder. c 1200 *Beket* 2042 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 165 3e to be kingus wille is bodi 3e habben al-jare. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 15317 He þat has his bodi clene. 1388 WYCLIF i *Tim.* iv. 2 That . . . haue þer conscience eorrupt. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* II. iv. Ciyb, A knyght which had to name malecheit. 1526 *TINDALE Matt.* iii. 4 That Jhon had his garment off camels heer. *Ibid.* xxii. 11 A man which had not on a wedding garment. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 183 As long as we haue this monkey to our cooke. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* II. i. 112 When Oxford had me downe, he rescued me. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 3 They used to haue their Wives in common. 1700 *S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 14 We still had France on the left of us. 1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca* i. II. 21 A person who had a forsigner to his mother. 1847 *MARRVAT Childr. N. Forest* v, You . . . haue the laugh on your side now. 1852 *THACKERAY Emmond* i. iii, They had him to dine with them at the inn. 1891 *MRS. NEWMAN Begun in Jest* I. 112, I haue women at work for me.

3. To possess, bear, contain, as an appendage, organ, subordinate part, or adjunct; to contain as parts of itself. (In this last shade of meaning now chiefly confined to time, 'Thirty days hath September', 'the year has twelve calendar months'.)

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* II. xiii. [xvi.] (1890) 144 He . . . hæfde blæc feax, and blæcne ondwlitan. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xi. 13 An fig-treow þe leaf hæfde. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboe in Anglia VIII.* 300 gif se monð seal habban . . . nihta. c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 153 þu hauest wel sharpe clawe. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xx. 24 Schewe 3e to me a peny; whos ymage and writyng aboute hath it? c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 340 Harlot, hast nou tonge? 1550 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* Glasse 144 A lake, is that which continually hath water. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* I. iii. 3 The saide llande hath two cities. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 389 The sea hath bounds. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 101 The leaves . . . having many veines. 1659 *WILLSFORD Scales Comm.* 113 Intercalary years, there is one day added to February, which then hath 29. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 6 She had 12 Guns, and 150 Sea-men and Souldiers. 1704 W. PENN in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 80 Virginia has not a town bigger, if half so big, as Knightsbridge. 1887 *LOWELL Democr.* 9 If riches have wings to fly away from their owner, they have wings also to escape danger.

4. To possess, as an attribute, quality, faculty, function, position, right, etc.; to be characterized by; to hold; to be charged with. (With very various immaterial objs.)

Obsolete uses are to have right, wrong, to have a certain age, so many years.

c 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 280 Ic hæbbe gewæld micel to gyrwanne godlecan stol. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John ix. 21 Acsiað hine sylfne, ylde he hæfð. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 He hæfde anfynde sunne and seodðan he hauet twafald. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Euch meiden þat hæuð meidene beawes. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 6029 þan said þe king 'I haue þe wrang, And al þis wrak on me es lang'. 1382 WYCLIF *John* vii. 57 Thou hast not jit fifty zere. 1489 *Paston Lett.* No. 914. III. 359 Havyng the auctorite to se the Kynges money levied in the North parties. 1549 *LATIMER 6th Sern. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 159 The Corinthians had no suche contencions among them. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 147 Eyes Diamond-like, having blacke lustre. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 32 They have a Fashion to cut holes in the Lips. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 102 They have a very austere and acerb taste. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 543/1 Every poor family in the neighbourhood had reason to regret his departure. 1840 *LARDNER Geom.* xxi. 293 If two circles have different magnitudes, they will then have different curvatures. 1882 *SHORTHOUSE f. Inglesant* I. xiii. 243 Their policy had the desired effect.

5. To be possessed or affected with (something physical or mental); to be subjected to; to experience; to enjoy or suffer.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark iii. 11 Swa fela swa untrumnessa, & unclene gastas hæfdon. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Swilche pine ic habbe. 1183 Hwet none efde moncup þet he Mon were? c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 Uor vuel þet he hæuð. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28004 (Cott. Galba) When þou see any haue hunger or calde. 1382 WYCLIF i *Cor.* vii. 28 Suche schulen haue tribulacioun of fleisch. 1454 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 486 II. 153 My Lord hath had gret costs syn he came hedyr. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drit Dinner* B v j b, Such as haue the collicque. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* i. ii. 119 He had a Feauer when he was in Spaine. 1695 *CONGREVE Love* for L. v. ii, Hussy, you shall haue a rod. 1710 *LADY MANSFILL in 15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 542, I had a tolerable night of it. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 94 Some patient of his, has inflammation of the lungs. 1890 W. F. RAE *Amer. Duchess* I. 123, I haue had a real good time! *Mod.* He has very bad health.

6. To possess as an intellectual acquirement, to be versed in, to know; to understand, grasp with the mind.

1597 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. i. 33 Haue you the Tongues? 1596 — *Merch. V.* i. ii. 74 Hee understands not me, nor I him: he hath neither Latine, French, nor Italian. 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. i. 131, I thinke I haue the backe-tricke. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 168 You haue me, haue you not? 1619 *DRUMM. of HAWTH. Conv.* 20, B. Jonson vii. (1842) 9 He hath by heart some verses of Spenser's Calender. 1750 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) III. cxxxvii. 26 Our young countrymen haue generally too little French. 1839 H. ANSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* iii, 'Ah! I haue it', he added after a moment's deliberation. 1868 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 21/2 A person who having no mathematics attempts to describe a mathematician.

7. To possess as a duty or thing to be done. With object and dative inf. expressing what is to be done by the subject.

(This is in origin a particular case of 2 b.) 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 91 Uton we forþon zepencean hwylc handlean we him forþ to berenne habban. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vii. 40 Ic hæbbe ðe to secgegne sunðing. c 1225 *Juliana* 9 þe þat se heh þing hefde to heden. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 16487 Ha we noht þar of to do. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *John* 12, I haunye mo thinges for to writte to 3ou. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 181 We haue othere thynges at do. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 179 Wishing Adonis had his team to guide. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 55 He will haue too much to do. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 415 He had much to see. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 106 Every absent Member . . . has it to reproach himself with the Consequences that may follow. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 42 Condensing what they had to say into a very portable compass. 1892 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 105/1 The time limited . . . had still three years to run.

b. Hence to have to do: see *Do v.* 33 c, d.

c. With infinitive: To be under obligation, to be obliged; to be necessitated to do something. It forms a kind of Future of obligation or duty.

(Cf. the Future tense of the Romanic langs., e.g. *je parlerai*, *je finirai*, *I have to speak*, to finish.)

1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* (1618) 6 He told him, he had not to beleue, that the countesnesse of Virginio . . . had mouded Ferdinand. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* i. i. § 1 We haue . . . to strive with a number of heavy prejudices. 1596 *SPENSER State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 657/2 This is the manner of the Spanyars captaynes, whoe neuer hath to meddle with his souldiours paye. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto v.* (1798) 80 Having to talk with him on urgent affairs. 1821 *MRS. F. TROLLOPE Dom. Mann.* *Amer.* (1894) II. 271 But 'we had to do it' as the Americans say. 1848 *MRS. GASKELL M. Barton* ix, Mary had to change some clothes after her walk home. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/4 In 1831 the firm had to suspend payment. 1892 *LOVES in Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 144/1, I regret to have to say that I do not believe that evidence. *Mod.* I haue to go to London to-morrow.

** To keep possession of, to hold; and related uses.

8. To hold, keep, retain (in some relation to oneself: as to have in use, to use (habitually); to have in mind, to remember; to have in possession, to possess; etc.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxvi. 6 [lxxvii. 5] 3er ece in mode ic hefde. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 87 On bendum hie wæron hefde. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 16 Þis word habbað muchel on vs. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28456, I . . . has had it in myn vsage. O mete and drink to do vtrage. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* x. 6 Hauynge in redynesse for to venge al vnobediene. c 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 3243 The kinge hade wel in mynde The tresone of Genelyne. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 230/1 Haue yn possession, possideo. 1462 *Plumpton Corr.* 7 Whom our Lord govern & haf in His keeping. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* II. (1895) 151 But lynen clothe is . . . hadde more in vse. 1550 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* Glasse 37 The northe Pole, Still we haue in sight. 1624 *LITHGOW Trav.* ix. 399 We had a Moorish Frigot in Chase. 1654 *CROMWELL Sp.* 4 Sept. in *Carlyle*, The Government hath had some things in desire. 1777 *JOHNSON Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 Aug., Which they haue in contemplation—there's the word now.

9. To hold or entertain in the mind (a feeling, opinion, etc.); to entertain, hold, cherish.

c 1000 *Gospel Nicod.* viii. in *Thwaite's Heptat.*, Buton hig habbaþ andan to hym. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Ne we ne beoð iboren for to habbene nane prudu. c 1240 *Ureisin in Cott. Hom.* 185 Hwi abbe ich eni clicung in oþer þing bene in þe? c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1161 Haf na drednes. *Ibid.* 17273 Iuus had til him enue. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref.* 2 What lufe he had til his sugets. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 61 Of this haue not any doubt. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* (1662) 5 Let me see . . . what you haue against it. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 227 Who . . . had a mind to act the mad-man. 1882 *SHORTHOUSE f. Inglesant* I. xv. 280, I haue no doubt the Italian is at the bottom of all this.

b. Hence, To show, exhibit, exercise, exemplify (such sentiment, etc.) in action.

Have a care: see *CARE* sb. 3 c; *have the face*: see *FACE* sb. 7; see also *DILIGENCE*, *HEED*, *MERCY*, *REGARD*, etc.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 þet he abbe ihersumnesse and iherumnesse. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 22474 Lauerd, ha merci on all nu. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4355 Of þis pure man haue hede. 1483 *Lett.* etc. *Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 45 Havyngne respecte . . . to othere presidentes passed afore. c 1539 *BIBLE (Great) Matt.* xviii. 26 Sir, haue pacience with me, and I will paye the all. 1580 *LIVLY Euphues* (Arb.) 131 All dyligence is to be had to schryue such a one. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 2 It doth certainly belong vnto Kings to haue care of Religion. c 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1823) I. 341 There was less regard had to them afterwards. 1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 193 Have the goodness to permit an old friend to say a few words in his own defence. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXXIII. 266/2 The court will haue regard to slight indications.

10. To hold in (some specified) estimation; to esteem or account as; to consider or regard as. *arch.*

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iii. i[i]. (1890) 154 Is seo stow . . in micelre arwyrdnesse heaf. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20133 Saint iohn hir kered and had ful dere. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* 1880 438 3if . . he be lettid of his preching . . teche he his floe bi hooly lif and god wole haue him excusid. 1382a *Luke* xiv. 18, I prete thes, haue me excusid. c 1475 *Rauf/Coit-* year 168 They haue me all at Inny. a 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurch.* (1534) Elij. Truly, wyse men haue hym as suspect. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. cxviii[i]. 51 The proude haue me greatly in derision. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* i. (1895) 86 That their lawes were hadde in contempte. 1571 *HAMMER Chron. Irel.* (1633) 70 They were then had in great reverence. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* vi. (1799) 95 The Athenians had him in so great Esteem.

11. To hold, keep up, carry on (some proceeding or performance); to engage in, maintain, or perform, as a chief actor; to engage in and perform some action.

(This has many affinities and connecting links with other senses.)

c 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1085 After þisū hæfde se cyng mycel geþeact. 13. K. *Alis.* 4766 How he hadde mony bataillies With womnes. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 154 The Kyng had Werre, with hem of Sithie. 1456 *Se. Acts Jas. II.* c. 7 Pat þe Demyis . . sulde cum out and half cours throu þe Realm. 1523 SIR W. BULMER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. l. 327 If it pleas youe to haue spech with the said Scouthman. a 1535 *MORE Ibid.* Ser. i. ll. 48 In eny suit that I shold after haue to your Grace. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 79 b, Socrates sheweth that Aspasia had this talke with Zenophon and his wife. 1563 *Homilies II. Idolatry* i. (1850) 178 note, That any true Christian ought to haue any ado with filthy and dead images. 1664 *DRYDEN Rival Ladies* v. ii. Why should we haue recourse to desperate ways? 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5271/2 The Queen has had a Circle every Evening. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Convers.* 45 Ser. i. I had some Words last Sunday at Church. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Law Eng.* (1874) II. 257 Whenever a marriage shall not be had within three calendar months after the entry of the notice.

b. When the action or proceeding is treated as something experienced, got at, attained, or enjoyed, the sense blends with 14.

1590 *LODGE Euphues Gold. Leg.* (1609) 54 Lets haue a little sport with him. 1697 *COLLIER Immor. Stage* (1730) 351 He had, says he, an admirable Streak at the Pathos in general. 1760 *FOOTE Minor* i. (1781) 31 Shall we have a dip in the history of the Four Kings this morning? 1847 *MARRIAT Childr. N. Forest* v. You will then have a good shot at him. 1868 W. COLLINS *Moonst.* iii. I went and had a look at the bedroom. 1891 Mrs. WALFORD *Pinch of Exper.* 268 Rhoda went, had an enchanting walk.

† 12. *ref.* To comport oneself, behave. *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* 7609, I shewe you how ye shul haue you . . in gaderynge of richesnes. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 123 þai hæfe þam riht warly and wysely. c 1475 *Babees Bk.* 46 How ye Babees . . Shulde haue youre sylf whenne ye be sette at mete. 1566 *LAUDER Tractate* (1864) i. How . . temporall lufis sulde haue thame in thare officiis.

13. To assert, maintain; to phrase it, put it (with reference to the manner).

c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* i. xvii. 96 Also Johun vj^o cap. it is had. *Ibid.* Thous it mai be had by the texts that God schal þee and do. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Convers.* 44 All the Town has it, that Miss Caper is to be married to Sir Peter. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 71 Wonder, as Plato has it, is a truly philosophic passion. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 303/1 The fox . . has run to earth, or, as we have it, 'has holed'.

b. With *will*: To maintain or assert as a fact.

With *will not*: To refuse to admit as a fact, etc.
c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 266 þa læwodan willað habban þone monan be þam ðe hi hine geseoð. 1577 *HARRISON England* l. xix. (1881) ii. 145 A trauller of my time . . noteth the said street to go another waie, insomuch that he would haue it to crosse the third Aun. 1591 *SHAKS. i Hen. VI.* iii. l. 30 If I were countous, ambitious, or peruerse, As he will haue me. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* iii. iv. § 12 Stephanus . . will not haue him to be Hellen the son of Deucalion, but the Son of Pthius. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 271 § 3 Some will haue it, that I often write to my self. 1789 *Bengallee* 462 Nawaub, or Nabob, as John Bull will haue it. 1864 *PUSEY Lect. Daniel* iv. 227 The Anti-Messianic interpreters will haue it to be written after the event. *** To come into possession of, to get, and connected uses.

14. To possess by obtaining or receiving; hence, to come or enter into possession of; to obtain, receive, get, gain, accept, take; to have learned (from some source); to take (food, drink). To let one have, to allow one to get, to give one.

a 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 885 þa Seaxan hæfdun sige. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xix. 16 Hwæt godes do ic þæt ic eoc lif hæbbe? a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1101 Ealle . . heora land ongan hæfdon. c 1205 *LAY.* 10273 Seuerius wende anan to hæbbene þisne kinedom. a 1200 *Cursor M.* 9574 Pat he mought haue forgiulnes. 1382a *WYCLIF John* iii. 15 That ech man that bileueth in to him, perische not, but haue euerelastinge lyf. 1466 *MARG. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 560 II. 291 Remember that yf the[y]wer had from you, ye kowd never gyte no moo. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Amon* i. 17 Yf we can haue him, I shall make hym to be shamefully hanged. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 318 The winde was so contrarious that he could haue no passage. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheida's Cong.* E. Ind. iv. 10 b, Hee shoulde haue . . anye thing . . that was to be had in his Country. 1593 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 229 [She] had two children at a birthe. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 536 You shall haue a kiss. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 2 What thanks had he? 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondia's Erotoma* 131 Would you haue me marrie, when there is no man . . that will haue me? c 1680 *BEVERIDGE Serm.* They haue it . . from his own mouth. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. iv. 166 On their having no news of us . . they were persuaded that we . . had perished. 1751 *LABELLY Westm. Br.* 94 The Gentle-

men of Westminster . . made Application to Parliament for having a Bridge. 1803 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 35 If Lord Spencer returns he must haue the Admiralty. 1861 *GOSCHEN For. Exch.* (1866) 78 The number of marks banco which are to be had for the pound. 1887 *RIDER HAGGARD Jess* xxiii. Have another egg, Jess? *Mod.* There is nothing to be had here.

b. The imperative is used *absol.* in the sense 'Here!' 'take this!' Now *dial.* Have to, towards, used in drinking to any one = here's to. *arch.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xiv. 49 Haue, haukyn! . . and ete þis when þe hungreth. a 1590 *SKELTON El. Rummyng* 563 Haue, here is for me, A cloute of London pinnes. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 37 Petr. Spoke like an Officer: ha to the[e] lad. [Stage direct.] Drinkes to Hortentio. 1639 W. CARTWRIGHT *Royal Slave* iii. i. Str. Here's to thee Leocrates. Leoc. Haue towards thee, Philotas. Phil. To thee, Archippus [pledging one the other]. 1861 *RAMSAY Remin.* Ser. ii. 44 He came back in a few minutes, crying, 'Hae'. *Mod. Sc.* He's nane sac deaf, that he canna hear 'Hae'!

c. To have it: to gain the victory or advantage, to win the match; to have the superiority.

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 181 Well go thy waies olde Lad, for thou shalt ha't. 1847 L. HUNT *Mon. Women* & B. l. xiv. 232 Upon the whole, the dark browns, chestnuts, etc. haue it with us. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* iii. xvii. As many as are of that opinion, say Aye, — contrary, No — the Ayes haue it.

d. To have it: to receive (or have received) a drubbing, thrashing, punishment, reprimand; to let one have it, to 'give it' one. *collog.*

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. i. 112 They haue made wormes meat of me; I haue it, and soundly. 1816 *BYRON Ch. Harold*, Notes to iv. cxlii. When one gladiator wounded another, he shouted 'he has it', 'hoc habet', or 'habet'. 1848 *RUXTON Life in Far West* 8 (Farmer), I ups . . and let one Injun haue it, as was going plum into the boy with his lance. 1891 L. MALET *Wages of Sin* II. 102 If she catches him she'll let him haue it hot. 1892 Mrs. H. WARD *David Grieve* iv. i. I shall let her haue it, you'll see.

15. Hence, in pregnant sense: To get or have got into one's power, or at a disadvantage; to have caught (fig.), to have hold upon.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. i. 334 Now infidell I haue thee on the hip. — 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. iii. 145 She's neither fish nor flesh; a man knowes not where to haue her. 1859 *SHUFFING, Cutting & Dealing* 6 One had better sometimes play with a good gamester than a bungler, for one knowes not where to haue him. 1773 *STEELE Cons. Lovers* i. i. O, I haue her; I haue nettled and put her into the right Temper to be wrought upon. 1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Adv.* 190 We had them [the French] all Ways, Front, and Rear, and Flank. 1892 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Marr. Elinor* II. xx. 81 Women are all hypocrites alike. You never know when you haue them.

b. To have caught (a person) in argument or discussion; to have put into a fix or non-plus. *collog.*
1820 *Examiner* No. 631. 306/1 We haue you there; you must concede the solemnity of the Proclamation. 1848 *THACKERAY Lett.* 12 Aug. I eagerly seized — the newspaper (ha ha! I had somebody there). 1890 *BARING-GOULD Arminell* i. xv. 249, I admit that you haue me there. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Apr. 464/2 M. Renan 'has' Leo XIII on the subject of his dalliings with the Republic.

c. To get the better of, outwit, take in, deceive, 'do'. *slang.*

1805 G. HARRINGTON *New Lond. Spy* (ed. 4) 26 (Farmer) Ten to one but you are had, a cant word they make use of, instead of saying, as the truth is, we haue cheated him. 1847 *DE QUINCEY Sp. Mil. Nun Wks.* 1862 III. 65 The good seadora . . was to be had in this fashion. 1879 *MISS BRADON Clow. Foot* xviii. There's not a real diamond among them. If you've advanced money on 'em, you've been had.

16. To 'get' into a place or state; to cause to come or go; to take with one; to bring, lead, convey, take, put. *arch.* Also † *ref.* To betake oneself.

c 1205 *LAY.* 19008 þa hædden heo mid ginne Merlin þer wið inde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16913 (Cott.) Joseph wald haf awai þe rode. 1424 *Se. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 15 That na man haue out of the realm gold nor silver. c 1430 *Arte Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) ii. Every part of the nombre multiplying is to be had into every part of the nombre to be multiplied. 1453 *MARG. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 189 I. 256 This day I haue had inne ij. cartfull of hey. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Aesop* i. He was had before the Juge. 1490 — *Eneydos* l. 144 His knyghtes toke hym and hadde hym awaye from the bataylle. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 800 The next daie the corps was had to Westminster. a 1600 *Turnam. Tottenham* 183 They wold haue thame to Tyb. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Kings* xi. 15 Haue her forth without the ranges. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 230 Make haste to haue away the woman. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xvii. iii. There I was had into a whole room full of women. 1889 *STEVENSON Master of B. vi.* 176 A little later he was had to bed.

b. Have up: to take up or cause to go before a court of justice in answer to a charge; to summon; to call to account. Have out: to cause to come out to a duel.

1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* viii. xi. So the fellow was had up, and Frank was had up for a witness. 1820 *Examiner* No. 638. 427/2 Sir Matthew has been had up before his brother Magistrates on charges connected with bill-broking. 1855 *SMEDLEY H. Coverdale* iii. If he feels aggrieved, he can haue you out (not that I admire duelling). 1861 *MISS YONGE Stokesley Secret* xi. (1862) 169 I'd haue you up for that. 1892 Mrs. H. WARD *David Grieve* II. 173 The man who had let them the rooms ought to be 'had up'.

17. With object and complement: a. (with *adj.*, *adv.*, or *adv. phr.*): To get (something) into a

specified condition. b. (with *pa. pple.*, or *dative inf.*): To get (something) done; to cause, procure, or oblige (something) to be done, or a person to do something).

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 541 So that the clerkes adde the strettessoneiler. 1791 G. GAMBADO *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 105, I haue . . determined to haue the apple trees down. *Mod.* They are having the pavement up for the electric light. b. 1390 *ROST. III. in Records Priory Coldingham* (Surtees) 67 We haue had den Johnne of Aclyff . . at spekyn wyth the byschop of Sant Andrew. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 33 He had gette hym a synger of psalmes. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* ii. xxxv. 150 Hanybal . . cam by fore the cyte for to haue hyt dystroyed. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 28 Preamb., Divers . . made . . pursuete . . to haue the seyde atteyndours reversed. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* ii. iii. 258 To haue their Balmie slumbers wak'd with strife. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* Ep. Ded. (1636) A ij. So desirous . . to haue it understood by others. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 28 She would needs haue the young Counts . . go to the Inn . . to Complement them. 1678 *Trials Ireland, Pickering, Grove* 24 Grove would haue the Bullets to be Champt. 1722 *DE FOR Plague* (1754) 32 To haue their Fortunes told them. 1742 *FIELDING J. Andrews* i. xii. That he might haue a bed prepared for him. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rail's Hist. Ref.* III. 571 Before their parents were compelled to haue them baptized. 1886 *Mauch. Exam.* 14 Jan. 5/3 He had counted the guns, or had had them counted.

18. To have something done to one: to be subjected to the doing or infliction of it, to receive, experience, or suffer it as the action of others or of fate; to 'get' (such a thing) done (to one). Also in same sense, to have some one do something, to have something happen to one.

13. K. *Alis.* 940 Som the throte, and som the heorte Hadyn y-perced. a 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Huon* ciii. 343, I haue had slayne mo then xx. M. men, besyde my thre newewes and my yonger brother. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 141 If they had any parte of their liberties withdrawne. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. ii. 73, I had myselfe twentie Angels given me this morning. 1603 — *Hamlet* iii. iv. 206 (Qo 1611) For tis the sport to haue the engineer Hoist with his owne petar. 1611 — *Cymb.* i. vi. 3 A Wedded Lady, That hath her Husband banish'd. 1641 *HINDE J. Bruen* xxxiv. 107 Jacob had his wife Rachel to dye suddenly in his journey on his hand. 1719 *DE FOR Crusoe* ii. x. Another had one of his hands . . burnt. 1765 *GOLDEN Vic. W.* i. We often had the traveller or stranger visit us to taste our gooseberry wine. 1860 *Grandmother's Money* I. 119 (Hoppe), I had a horse run away with me. 1886 *Athenaeum* 30 Oct. 565/1 A man . . who certainly deserved to haue his biography written.

b. with *will*, *would*, or the like: To wish, will, require that something be done (to oneself or others).

c 1205 *LAY.* 32197 þa com him ufel on, Swa godd hit wolde habben idon. 13. *Coer de B.* 112 All they gunne . . aske her what she wolde haue doo. 1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccclv. 573 Thenglyssmen wolde gladly haue had hym to ben married in Heynalt. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* i. 17, I will not haue the to be afraid of them. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iii. i. 80 What would your Grace haue me to do in this? 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* iii. i. 22 Sir Pierce, I'll haue him a cavalier. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlviii. 185 Good luck would haue it that this young Damsel came hither. 1709 *BERKELEY Th. Vision* § 33 Those who will haue us judge of distance by lines and angles. 1787 G. GAMBADO *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 34, I would haue you make an essay to accomplish it. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 24 As good fortune would haue it.

c. with a negative, sometimes: Not to allow, bear, or suffer.

1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 21 Thy mother will not haue it so. 1596 *SHAKS. i Hen. IV.* ii. iii. 106, I must not haue you . . question me. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. p. v. [He] would by no means consent to haue him chosen. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* vii. Intro. Song ii. Yes, O my friend, I will not haue thee die! 1890 E. R. ESLEY *Way of Transgressors* III. xiv. 238, I will not haue the merits of the poor forced upon me. *Mod.* I would not haue it spoken about.

† 18. *intr.* (for *refl.*) or *absol.* To betake oneself, go. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 937 And onȝt of þe chapell in gret hast he hedde. 1509 *BARCLAY Skyp of Fobys* (1874) II. 260 Cryeng with lowde voyce: capayne abyde, haue in. 1849 *AYTOUN Lays, Heart of Bruce* xxv. Haue down, haue down, my merry men all—Haue down to the plain.

† b. Have over: a call to a ferryman. *Obs.*

1590 *GREENE Never too late Wks.* (Ritd.) 300/1 'Haue over, ferryman', there cried a boy. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 224 How happy are they who . . can cry to Christ 'Lord Jesus, haue over': come and fetch the dreary passenger. 1756 *NUCENT Gr. Tour* II. 238 Hanover . . took its present name . . because of a ferry here over the Leina, Hanover . . signifying as much as have-over in English.

20. *intr.* or *absol.* Have at: To go at or get at, esp. in a hostile way; to have a stroke at, make an attempt at. Chiefly in imperative; app. 1st pers. plural, but often singular in sense, announcing the speaker's intent to get at or attack. So with other preps. as *after*, *among*, *through*, *to*, *with*.

13. *Gau.* & *Gr. Knt.* 2288 'Haf at be penne', quod þat oper. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1383 *Hipsiphile*, Haue at the Iason now thyn horn is blowe. a 1529 *SKELTON Bouge of Courtie* 391 Haue at all that lyeth vpon the burde! 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Protr.* (1869) 65 Haue among you byndd harpers (sayde I) The mo the merier. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virginia* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 119 Haue with ye, haue at ye, your manhood to trye. *Ibid.* 138 Well, sith there is no company, haue with ye to Jericho. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. viii. 83 Haue through the verie midst of you. 1600 — *A. Y. L. i.* l. 268 Cal. Will you goe Coze? *Kos.* Haue with you. 1608 — *Ham.* i. iv. 89 *Mar.* Let's follow; 'tis not fit thus to obey him. *Hor.* Haue after, to what issue

will this come? 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xi. (1647) 128 He wintered in Askelon, intending next spring to have at Jerusalem. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii. Charles S. Careless. you shall be auctioneer; so come along with us. Careless. Oh, have with you, if that's the case. 1853 READE *Never too late* xvi. Well, come here and I'll have at you in the vulgar tongue.

**** Phrases.

21. *Have* is used in numerous phraseological expressions, which are treated under their distinctive words; e.g. *to have ADO*, *h. at AVAIL*, *h. BUSINESS*, *h. in CHARGE*, *h. CONCERN*, *h. COURSE*, *h. DONE*, *have an EYE on or to, h. a FINGER in, h. at one's FINGER ENDS*, *h. a HAND in, h. in HAND*, *h. on HAND*, *h. at HEART*, *h. a MIND*, *h. ON (clothes)*, *have it OUT*, *h. PART*, *h. RECOURSE*, *h. under one's THUMB*, *h. in VIEW*, *h. the WIND of*, etc.

**** Idiomatic uses.

22. The past Subjunctive *had*=would have, is used idiomatically with adjectives (or adverbs) in the comparative, as *better*, *liefer*, *sooner*, *rather*; in the superlative, as *best*, *liefest*; or in the positive with 'as', as *good*, as *lief*, as *soon*, as *well*, to express preference or comparative desirability.

In the earliest form of these expressions, in OE. the adjs. *leofre*, *betre* were construed with *be* and the dative, e.g. *him wære betere*=it would be better for him. In ME., side by side with this, appears *have* and the nominative, in the sense 'he (I, etc.) would hold or find it better or preferable'. The use with the positive, and superlative, and the extension to *rather* are later; the use of *as soon*, *sooner*, *well*, is recent, since *liefer* and *better* began to be felt as adverbs. (See exhaustive treatment by F. Hall in *Amer. Jnl. Philol.* II. 281.) The following instances illustrate this idiom generally; fuller illustration will be found under the several words.

[O. E. Chron. an. 755 *Pa cūzēdon hie þæt him nænig mæg leofra nære.* 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 25 *Him wære betere þæt he næfre geboren nære.* c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xxix. 19 *Leofre me ys þæt ic hig sylle þe.* c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 172 *Better him wer . . in clostre hæf led his life.* c1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 794 *Yet were hym leuere abyde.* 1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 306 *He cast what thing him were best to do.* c1394 P. PL. *Conf.* 16 *Perfor lerne þe byleue leust me were.* 1614 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe Wks.* (1772) 21 *Leuer me were be slaine.*]

c1340 *Cursor M.* 6235 (Fairf.) *We had leyner [Cott. vs leuer ware] euermore to serue in egipte . . þen in þe wilderness to deye.* c1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* (1866) 25 *Thei had welle leuer haue bene stille.* c1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 276 *An old rebekke, That hadde almost as lief to lese hire nekke, As for to yene a peny of hir good.* c1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1186 *Better he had to have be away.* 14. *Chester Pl.* (E. T. S.) iii. 99. *I had as lief thou sleppit.* 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* (1817) II. 109 *Of alle knyghtes . . I had leuest have you.* 1478 MARG. *PASTON in Paston Lett.* No. 818. III. 231. *I had rather that ye never maryd in yowyr lyffe.* 1485 *CAXTON Paris & V.* 47 *She had as lief to deye as to lyue.* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. 168 *Thei had rather that their lord therle shulde take . . the kyng of Englandes daughter.* c1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) L vij. *I had rather to be Cato.* 1537 etc. [see BETTER a. 4 b]. 1550 etc. [see BEST a. 4]. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 36 *Sconce call you it? . . I had rather haue it a head.* 1595 *True Tragedie*, etc. in *First Sketches* (1843) 169. *I thinke I had as good Goe with you.* 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 34. *I had as lief be a Brownist, as a Politician.* 1665 *COTTON Poet. Wks.* (1765) 134 *He had better, far . . have ben down'd.* 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 287 ¶ 3 *There had better be none at all.* 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II. (Globe) 622/a *You had as good make a point of first giving away yourself.* 1844 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) II. 27 *You must give way; and you had as well do so voluntarily.* 1844 B. BARTON *Selections* (1849) xxvii. *I had almost as well never have been a child.* 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xx. *I had rather that you had fired through his arm.* 1850 TROLLOPE *Bertrams* (1867) 335 *I'd as lief have an old man as a young one; perhaps liefer.* 1878 W. H. MALLOCK *New Republic* 145. *I had best not give her any.*

b. Formerly the indicative (present and past) was also thus used.

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 918. *I haue leuer it layne.* c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 422 (471) *Yet haue I lever maken him good chere.* c1386 — *Frankl. T.* 632 *Yet haue I leuere to lese My lif, than [etc.].* 1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 93 *This knight hath lever for to deie.* 14. *St. Wenefrid* in *Hearne R. Brunne Pref. Append.* xv. *I have lever that thou do to dethe then [etc.].* a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 101. *I haue leuer to quytte yow and gyue yow my parte.* 1456-7 *Past. Lett.* No. 297 I. 407. *I have lever other men go to the Dille. . . than I do.* 1595 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 61 *Poesie . . like Venus . . hath rather be troubled in the net with Mars, then enjoy the homelic quiet of Vulcan.*

c. Confusion of the two forms of expression produced *he (I, etc.) were better* (see BE v. 19), and *him (me, etc.) had liefer, rather*.

13. *Syr Degarre* in *Utterson Pop. Poetry* I. 130 *Me had lever. That I were fayre out of this lande.* c1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 388 *Al had hir leuer han had a knaue childe.* 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. iii. 192 *Me rather had, my Heart might feele your Love, Than [etc.].*

23. *Had like (liked, likely) to*: see LIKE. *Had need to*: see NEED.

II. As an auxiliary verb. As in the other Germanic (and Romanic) languages, the various moods and tenses of *have* are used with the pa. pple. of

another verb, to form a series of compound or 'perfect' tenses of the latter, expressing action already finished at the time indicated, and answering to the Latin perfect tenses *dedi, dederam, dederō, dedisse*, etc.

This use arose directly from sense a b, the object possessed having in agreement with it a passive participle of a transitive verb as attribute or complement; thus, *I have my work done*=I possess or have my work in a done or finished condition, whence, by inference of antecedent action from result, the actual sense 'I have done my work': cf. the series 'have you the article ready?', 'have you the article completed?', 'have you completed the article?' In some dialects the distinction between the original and developed forms, e.g. 'He has the house built', 'he has built the house', is still in regular use; with some past participles, as *begun, completed, done, finished*, etc., it is recognized generally. With transitive verbs the developed use was already frequent in OE.; the pa. pple., which originally agreed in number and case with the object, was sometimes left uninflected. In early ME. the usage is found with verbs of action without an object, whence it was extended to intransitive verbs, especially, at an early date, to the verb *to be* (as in French and other Romanic languages, and in opposition to continental Teutonic use), as *he has been, had been, will have been*, etc. (cf. F. *il a été, Ger. er ist gewesen*). Verbs of motion and position long retained the earlier use of the auxiliary *be*; and *he is gone* is still used to express resulting state, while *he has gone* expresses action. See BE 14 b.

24. The present tense of *have*, forms a present of completed action, or 'present perfect'. a. To a trans. vb. with object.

Here in origin and form belongs *I have got*, colloquially used for *I have*: see GET v.

832 *Charter in Sweet O. E. Texts* 447 Dis. *ðet ic beboden hebbe in ðisem gewrite.* c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xlii. 36 *Bearn-leasne ge habbaþ me gedonne.* — *Exod. v. 21* ge habbaþ us gedon laþe Pharaone. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 *ic habbe ifunde hu me mei in sunne ben ibunde.* c1200 ORMIN 4458 *Himn haiffit tu slagen.* c1225 *Juliana* 33 *Mi feader and mi moder . . habbe forsake me.* c1300 *Cursor M.* 5182 *Ha yee broght him wit yow?* c1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 71-2 *The briddes, that haven lefte her song, While thei han suffrid cold so strong.* c1410 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* xii. 30 (Gibbs MS.) *Dere sone what hastow done to vs?* c1450 *Merlin* 25 *Sithe that Vortiger hath do sle oure kyng.* 1584 *POWELL Lloyd's Cambria* 61 *Hauing burnt Holyhed.* 1652 *COTTERELL Cassandra* II. (1676) 20 *An opinion that hys mortally offended me.* 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* II. 3/a *The having satisfied necessity is a very small matter.* 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* I. 274 *One of those objects which it is more pleasant to have seen, than to see.* 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* vi. *I've got a great deal on my hands now.* 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* v. (1877) 118 *It was open to Christianity to have prohibited property and war.*

b. Extended to verbs of action without object.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 *We habbeþ bigunnen ou to seggen . . hwat bi-qu[e]þ þe crede.* c1200 ORMIN 11 *ic hæfe don swa sumþ þu badd.* c1400 *Apol. Lett.* 6 *It is knowun þat many popis han synnyd, & ben snibbid.* 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 133 *Els [thei] came of a meane house then wee have donen.* 1809-10 *Wordsw.* in *Coleridge Friend* (1837) III. 23 *Every age hath abounded in instances.*

c. Extended to intransitive verbs generally. Used at an early date with *been*, pa. pple. of BE, and hence with the passive voice. With verbs of motion later, partly displacing *be* as auxiliary.

c1205 *LAV.* 8325 *Twien þu hafuest ibeou ouer-cumen.* 1207 R. GLOUC. (1724) 3 *Engelond hap i be y nome. ylome.* c1300 *Beket* 133 *Lute we habbeth togadere ibeo.* c1300 *Margarete* 180 *þe were betere habbe bileued atom.* c1300 *Harrow. Hell* 43 *Hard gates haue gon.* c1340 *Cursor M.* 6050 (Fairf.) *Yet ys pharaon als he as bene & ay wille be.* c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 387 *Bot rather ha stoud by hurf fufft stylt.* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 24 *The Englishe . . made semblaunt to haue come to them.* 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* I. x. 12 b. *Having sojournd there a night.* 1722 *DEFOE Plague* (1756) 174 *What I found to ha' been the Case.* 1826 J. WILSON *Not. Ambr. Wks.* 1856 I. 174 *Things hae really come to a queer pass.* 1882 L. KEITH *Alasnam's Lady* III. 165 *Why haven't you been to see me?*

25. The past of *have* forms a past tense of completed action or 'pluperfect'. a. With transitive verb and object.

a800 *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 *Op þæt hie hine ofslægenne [Land MS. ofslægen] hæfdon.* a1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 *Paða he 3eocapen hæfede.* c1200 ORMIN 354 *Hiss faderr . . hæfide itt all forworpen.* c1325 *Metr. Hom.* 86 *That joy that he hafd tinte.* 1382 *Wyclif Wids.* xi. 20 *The hurting hadde moust destroyed them.* 1582 *BENTLEY Mon. Matrones* ii. 15 *Thou hadest chosen me for thy wife.* 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 393. *I had thought I had ended this Chapter and our Persian Expedition.* 1676 *RAY Codd.* (1848) 123. *I had not blamed him had he acknowledged his authors.* *Mod.* *Had you met him before? Who had caused the disturbance?*

b. With active verbs without object, and with intransitive and passive verbs.

c1205 *LAV.* 112 *Heuede Enas . . widen iwalken.* a1240 *Loftong in Cott. Hom.* 213 *Hedlich 3are so idon.* c1275 *O. E. Misc.* 37 *He hedde so longe ibeo ine wreccie lyue pisse.* c1300 *Cursor M.* 14256 *Had þou her wit vs bene Mi broþer had noht ben ded, i wen.* c1440 *York Myst.* xv. 111 *Als myn harte wolde, and I had ought.* 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvi. 17 *They had sojournd there in great ease.* 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 46 *The Company had no doubt been enriched . . had it not been prevented, by a Rascall.* 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 190 *It did not return me sensation for sensation, as my former feelings had done.* 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 1 *He had been taught to dislike politeness.*

26. The compound tenses (*shall have, will have, should have*, etc.) are similarly employed.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 *Ec crist hit walde habben idon.* a1300 *Cursor M.* 438 *If he cuth hæfe born it wele.* 1307 *Elegy Edw. I.* viii. *So fain thou woldest hit han ywome.* c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 536 *þæt he shulnot haue come to þæt joyfull place.* 1451 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 384 II. 4 *Bybrys that wold a robbed a ship.* 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* II. iv. 42. *I should haue lost the worth of it in gold.* 1722 *DEFOE Plague* (1756) 186 *Multitudes . . wold ha' been continually running up and down the Streets.* *Ibid.* *The Person . . wold as certainly ha' been incurably infected.*

¶ In 15th and 16th c. occur many instances of redundant *have, had*, in the compound tenses.

1442 *BR. BEKYNTON in Official Corr.* II. 213 *He might never have had escaped.* 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* (1817) I. 152 *Had not he have be, we should never have returned.* c1482 *W. PASTON in Paston Lett.* No. 867 III. 297 *Sir John . . wold have largely have recompensed.* 1509 J. STYLY in *Mem. Hen. VII.* 432 *The sayd kyng had not so sone have returnyd.* 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* (1696) 37 *Cleanthes might well have fail'd . . had not accident have helped him.* 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* I. (The Monk, Calais), *Nature seemed to have had done with her resentments in him.*

III. 27. *Comb.* (mostly *nonce-wds.*) † *Have-at-all* (cf. sense 20), 'a desperate risk': a phrase taken from the practice of gamblers ('Nares'); also of a person (quot. 1742). *Have-been*, something that has been but is no longer; a thing belonging to the past: cf. *HAS-BEEN*; so *had-been*, that had been at a former time. † *Have-likeness*, ?the possession of likeness or resemblance. *Have-not*: see *HAVE* sb. 2. *Have-something*, one who has something; so *have-nothing*.

1622 *Good News & Bad N.* (N.). *Her dearest knight . . What with his debts, and what with 'have at all, Lay hidden like a savage in his den. For feare of bayliffes, sergeants, marshals men.* a1634 *RANDOLPH Muses Looking-Glasse* (N.). *But you will starve yourself, that when y' are rotten, One have at all of mine may set it flying. And I will have your bones, cut into dice, And make you guilty of the spending of it.* 1722 *NASH in Guide Watering Places* (1806) ix. *That the younger ladies take notice how many eyes observe them. . . N.B. this does not extend to the Have at All.* 1874 *Daily News* 21 Oct. *Swept into the 'have-beens'—a phantom—a mere simulacrum.* 1835 *WILLIS Pen-cillings* I. xii. 93 *A 'had-been' beautiful woman.* 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selw.* 52 *Such an 'have-likeness' being as needful on the behalf of the organ and object both.* 1842 *MIALI in Nonconf.* I. 280 *All the 'have-somethings' would be earnest to impart knowledge.*

Have (hæv), sb. [f. prec. vb.]

1. Having, possession. *Obs.* exc. as *nonce-wd.*

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 *Man hoh. of þan þe god him hæuð lend lode to chirche bringen . . and wurdin þer-mide godes bord als his haue beð.* a1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xlii. 11 *For half, 3e heir, is haldin half a fill.* 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 358 *Want is a growing giant, whom the coat of Have was never large enough to cover.*

2. *collog.* One who has or possesses; one belonging to the wealthier class. (Usually in *pl.*; and in conjunction with *have-not*.)

1836 *LYTTON Athens* (1837) I. 328 *The division . . of the Rich and the Poor—the Havenots and the Haves.* 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commw.* II. iii. liii. 338 *In the hostility of rich and poor, or of capital and labour, in the fears of the Haves and the desire of the Have-nots.* 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 23 Apr. 7/1 *An excellent thing it was to see the Not-Have and the Have colloquing over the wrongs of the People.*

3. *slang.* 'A swindle; a take-in; a do' (Farmer *Slang*). Cf. *HAVE* v. 15 c.

Have, obs. pa. t. of *HEAVE* v.

Haveable (hæv'əb'l), a. rare. [f. *HAVE* v. + -ABLE.] That can be had; obtainable.

a1641 *BR. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 64 *A thing not haveable in this world.* 1667 *WATERHOUSE Fire Lond.* 104 *No more Justice . . than is haveable from a Spoyler.*

† *Havegooday*, obs. form of *HAGGADAY* [? *ha' good day*, as a form of leave-taking in going out of the door], a kind of door-latch.

1396 in *C. Welch Tower Bridge* (1894) 76 [The purchases in 1396 included a new key and a] *havegooday* [of iron, with two plates of iron for the same].

Havek (ə, obs. forms of *HAWEK*).

† *Havel*, sb.¹ *Obs.* Also 5 *hawwelle*. [Derivation obscure.] A term of reproach applied to a man; ? low fellow.

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 314 *Ther syt thai so Alle nyghte, With hawwelle and jawwelle, Syngyng, of lawwelle, Thise ar howndes of helle.* 1522 *SKELTON Why not to Court* 95 *Hauell and Haruy Hatter, Jack Trauell and Cole Crafter.* *Ibid.* 604 *Stowpe, thou hauell, Rynne, thou iauell!*

Havel, sb.² *local.* The beard or awn of barley.

a1825 in *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*.

Hence *Havel* v. *trans.*, to free (barley) of the awn.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. n. 281 *Machines for hawelling barley, in lieu of the old-fashioned barley-choppers.*

Havel, sb.³ *local.* [cf. *ON. hafald*: see *HEAD*.] ? A heald or heddle.

1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 118 (Occupations of the people) *Havel* and heald maker.

Haveless, † *havenless*, a. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: a. 1 *hafenleas*, 3 *hauenleas*, 5 *superl.* *hauenleest*, 9 *dial.* *avenless*. b. 2-4 *hafeles*, 2-5 *haueles*, 3 *hauelous*, 4 *heffes*, 4-5 *hafes*, 5 *Sc.* *hawless*, 9 *dial.* *have-*, *haiveless*. [OE. *hafenleas*, f. *hafene*=ON. *hafn* (genit. *hafnar*) possession, holding, f. *ON. haf*, OE. *haf*, *hef*-stem of *habban* to *HAVE* + -LESS. The current form

rests immed. on the verb-stem: cf. Du. *haveloos*, OHG. *habalôs*.]

† 1. Without possessions, destitute, indigent. *Obs.* a. c. 1000 *ELFRIC Hom.* II. 176 Sum hafelens man. a. 1100 *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 312/21 *Inops*, hafelens. c. 1500 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 157 Me hit shal giuen hauelesse men. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1864 Of þe hauelest here is hounen to be sternes.

β. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Pet hauelesse monnam meie freman. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* c. 2875 Hafeles lete ga fra þe nan. 1300 *Gower Conf.* II. 362 Though a man be haueles, Yet shall he nought by theste stele. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5439 Bot haueles away he past. c. 1450 *HOLLAND Hovolat* 982 A foule caroun, Hatit and hawless (var. hafles).

2. (Sc. *hævles*). Without resource, shiftless, helpless; careless, slovenly. *Sc. and dial.*

1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* II. 83 Dinna ye think I'm the haveless craier I used to be. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 118 Eh, he's a haveless man. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.* *Avenless*, shiftless, without any faculty for contriving. 1880 JAMIESON, *Haveless*, slovenly. *Banff.*

Havelock (hæv'lo:k). U. S. [Named after Gen. Henry Havelock, distinguished in the Indian Mutiny 1857.] A white cloth covering for the cap, with a flap hanging over the neck, to be worn by soldiers as a protection from the sun's heat.

1861 Mrs. H. B. STOWE *Let. in Life* (1889) 365 He is a fine-looking man with black eyes and hair, set off by a white havelock. 1863 O. W. HOLMES *Inevitable Trial in Old Vol. Life* (1891) 116 Two years ago our women's fingers were busy making 'Havelocks'. It seemed to us then as if the Havelock made half the soldier.

† **Havelon**, *ilon*, *sh*. *Obs. rare.* Also 4 have-, havi-, havyloun, 5 havylon, (erron. hamylon). [a. OF. *havellon*, *havillon*, *havrilon*, of obscure origin; possibly related to *havet* = *crochet*, a sharp change of direction.] Doubling, as of a fox; wile, guile; double-dealing.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 308 Whi þat he not sped, þis skille mot it be, With havelon þam led, to mak þe purale (i.e. perambulation). 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* x. 129 þo þat vseth þis havelounes [var. havelounes, -louns, havelons] to blende mennes wittes. a. 1425 *Venerie de Twety in Rel. Ant.* I. 154 If yowre boundes renne to one chace, that is to seye, russet or haulyon [printed hamylon], or croiseth.

Hence † **Havelon** *v. intr.*, to double, or use wiles, as a fox. *Obs.*

γ. *Gauv. & Gr. Knt.* 1708 þe fox . . trantes & tornayeez þurȝ mon tene greue; Haulounes [printed Hamounes] & herkenez, þi heggess ful ofte. 1866 *Bk. St. Albans* E v j b, And the best begynne to renne, as hertis be wont, Or for to haulyon as doos the fox with his gyle, Or for to crose, as the roo dooth or while.

Haven (hæv'n), *sh*. *Forms:* 1 *hæfen*, *hæfene*, 3-5 *hauene*, 3-6 *hauen*, 3- *haven*, (4 *have*, 4-5 *heven*, 3- *hawin* (e, -yn) (e, 4-6 *havin*, -yn, 5 *havayn*, 6 *heaven*, 3- *heiven*, *heavin*, *haivin*, *hevin*, -yn). [OE. *hæfen*, str. fem. and *hæfne* wk. fem. = MDu., Du. *haven*, MLG. *havene*, LG. *haven*, MHG. *hafen*, *haven*, *habene* (mod. G. *hafen*), ON. *höfn*; usually considered to be a deriv. from the root either of HAVE *v.* or of HEAVE *v.* (Goth. *hafjan* = L. *capere*), though possibly of ON. *haf*, Da. *hav*, OE. *hæf* sea.]

1. A recess or inlet of the sea, or the mouth of a river, affording good anchorage and a safe station for ships; a harbour, port.

1031 *O. E. Chron.*, þa hæfenan on Sandwic. c. 1205 *LAY.* 7415 þat hauen of Douere he haude inumen. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 134 Heo wolpæ to morwe aȝyue ahte haue [var. havene] of Tottenays. *Ibid.* 423 An haue. . þat me clupeþ Portes-moube. 1340 *Ayemb.* 182 Nyxt þe hauene spilþe oft þet ssp þet þeg zikerliche ine þe heze ze. c. 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* vii. 1068 A hundreth schippys . . in hawyn was lyand thar. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cvii. 30 So he bryngeth them vnto the haueu where they wolde be [1611 vnto their desired haueu]. 1554 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 28 Ane skypkar can nocht gyde his schip to aue gud hevin without direction of his Compas. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* vii. § 161 Weymouth, a very convenient Harbour and Haven. 1862 *LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* xl. 152 Goods imported and exported at the havens of the realm.

2. *fig.* A place of shelter, safety, or retreat; a refuge; an asylum.

a. 1225 *Juliana* 33 Lead me þurh þis lease . . lif to þe haueu of heale. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 25711 Penance . . schal him haueu of merci win. 1547-64 *BAULDOWN Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 98 To the godly, death is . . the port of paradise, the haueu of heauen. & harbour from all misery. 1573 *TUSSEER Husb.* xxxviii. (1878) 92 Cause rooke and rauens to seeke a new haueu. 1706 *WATTS Horæ Lyr.* ii. *True Courage* 44 The fair haueu of eternal bliss. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* xviii. vii. (1872) VII. 215 My sole refuge and only haueu . . is in the arms of death.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *haven-finding*, *-keeper*, *-master*, *-mouth*. Also **HAVEN-TOWN**.

a. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 230/a *Havene* Kepar, or gouernare, *fortuna*. 1599 *E. WRIGHT (title)* The Haven-finding Art, or the way to find any haven or place at sea, by the latitude and variation. 1600 *HOLLAND Lity* 953 (R.) To sinke them in the verie haueu-mouthe, for to choke it out. 1835 *Munic. Corpor. Rep.* 2399 The Haven Master is an officer appointed under the charter of James I, by which the admiralty rights were acquired. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* ii. iii. 206 The fall of the low haueu-waves when night was still.

Hence **Havenful** *a.*, full of havens; **Havenward** *adv.*, towards the haven.

1616 *CHAPMAN Museum* 364 The havenful shore he sought. 1624 *TENNYSON Golden Year* 44 Blowing havenward With silks, and fruits, and spices, clear of toll.

Haven, *v.* [f. prec. *sh*.]

† 1. *intr.* To put into or shelter in a haven or port. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Nicholai* 310 Sa þai sailyt furth & land has sene & hawynit. 1382 *WYCLIF Act.* xx. 15 An other day we haueuened at Samum. 1535-1621 (see below).

2. *trans.* To put (a ship, etc.) into a haven.

1601 *CORNWALLIES Ess.* ii. li. (1631) 322 They are never havened, and their Anchors hold not. 1795-7 *SOUTHEY Juvens. Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 200 Safe haven'd from the sea. 1831 *JANE PORTER Str. E. Seaward's Narr.* I. 41 The creek, in which the good providence of God had havened us. *fig.* 1820 *KRATS Eve St. Agnes* xviii. Blissfully haven'd both from joy and pain. 1890 *A. AUSTIN in Spectator* 14 June, They havened you from strife.

Hence **Havening** *vbl. sh.* (*attrib.*, as *havening-place*, *Sc.*).

1525 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 601 Ane hevnyng place tha fand syne in that steid. 1553 *WYNET Wks.* (1888) II. 17. I hid me yaf in the heuynning place of religioun. 1621 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI. c. 68 (1814) 658/2 The sey poirts and havening places of Eymouth and Coldinghame.

Havenage (hæv'nædʒ). [See -AGE.] Harbour-dues. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Havener, *-or* (hæv'nɔr). [f. *HAVEN sh.* + -ER, -OR.] The overseer of a haven, a harbour-master.

Hence **Havener-ship**, the office of havener.

1495 *Act. 11 Hen. VII.* c. 33 § 10 Thoffice called the Havenshippe and of Collectour of our Custumes . . in one Porte of Plymouth. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 79 a, Speciall officers, as . . Havener, Customer, Butler, Excheate, Feodary. 1885 *Law Times* 4 Apr. 403/4 Casual profits of the office of Havener (proceeds of sale of unclaimed wreck).

† **Havenet**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ET.] A small haven or harbour.

1538 *LELAND Itin.* I. 53 To Whiteby, wher is an havenet holp with a peere, and a great fisher Tounne. 1577-87 *HARRISON England* i. xiv. (R.), A portlet or havenet also for ships. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 441 Shoberie a village . . which sometime was a cite an Hauenet.

Havenless (hæv'nles), *a*. 1 [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without a haven; having no haven.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxxx. (1495) 520 Icaria . . is hauelesse in euery syde. 1600 *HOLLAND Lity* 352 (R.) The hauelesse and harbourlesse coasts of Italie. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* v. 145 The one great port of a havenless sea.

† **Havenless**, *a*. 2 *Obs.*: see **HAULESS**.

† **Havenlet**. *Obs.* [-LET.] A little haven.

1538 *LELAND Itin.* v. 29 A litle Havenlet, wither Alen that rennith thorough S. David Cose cummith.

† **Haven-town**. *Obs.* A town having a haven or harbour; a seaport town.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1789 At Mansua. . A haunyn town. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 175 b, To prohibite their landyng . . haven townes were watched. 1680 *MORDEN Geog. Rect.* (1685) 186 Porto, a Haven-Town at the Mouth of the Duera.

Havouir, var. of **HAVIOUR**.

Haver (hævər), *sh*. 1 [f. HAVE *v.* + -ER.] One who has or possesses; a possessor, owner. Now rare in general sense.

c. 1400 *Apot. Loll.* 9 To selle is þe hauer to 3eue his þing for price tane. c. 1440 *PECOCK Repr.* I. 153 Hauers and vsers of ymagis. 1542 *UDALL Erasmus. Apoph.* 32 b, He taught true . . vertue, which dooth specially aboue all other thynges commende and sette out y^e hauer. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* ii. ii. 89 It is held, That Valour is the chiefest Vertue, And most dignifies the hauer. 1728 in *Cramond Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 199 Havers thereof shall be liable in an pecuniary punishment.

b. *Sc. Law.* One who has possession of a deed or writing which is called for by a court of justice; the holder of a document.

c. 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 188 The haver of any manis evidents may be chargit to deliver the samyn within sax dayis to the awner. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 395 The apparent heir may . . sue havers, i.e. custodians or possessors, for exhibition of all writings pertaining to his ancestor. 1837 *Act 7 Will. IV & 1 Vict.* c. 41 § 3 The officer summoning parties, witnesses, or havers. 1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 100 § 19 Any witness or haver requiring to be cited to attend said Court.

Haver (hævər), *sh*. 2 *dial.* Also 5 *hafyr*, *havyr*. [ME. 14th c. *haver* (*hafyr*), corresp. to OS. *hāb*, *havoro* (Du., Efris. *haver*, LG. *haver*), OHG. *habaro* (MHG. *habere*, *haber*, G. *haber*, *hafer*), ON. *hafre*, pl. *hafrafr* (Sw. *hafre*, Da. *havre*) = OTeut. **habron*-wk. masc. In Eng. only northern, and presumably from Norse.] Oats.

1362 [see **HAVER-CAKE**]. 14. *Nom.* in Wt. Wülcker 726/19 *Hec avena*, *hafyr*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 178/2 *Havyr*, *avena*. 1566 *BULLEYN Bk. Simples* (1579) 29 In the Northe this grayne is called Hauer; the Southern people call them Otes. 1804 *R. ANDERSON Cumberland. Ball.* 99, I mun off to deetin haver. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* xii. x. (1872) IV. 218 The hay, straw, barley and haver, were eaten away.

b. = **HAVERGRASS**, oat-grass.

1806 *J. GALPINE Brit. Bot.* 40 Wild oat or haver.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *haver-bannock*, *-bread*, *-malt*, *-meal*, *-straw*. Also **HAVER-CAKE**, *-GRASS*.

a. 1804 Mrs. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 114 'Haver bannock, cald dumplin, and a potatoe pie. 1666-7 *MS. Hostill. Roll. Durham*, Super le 'Hauerbarne infra manerium. 1641 *BEST FARM Bks.* (Surtees) 52 The furthest roomstead in the haver barne next the East. c. 1425 *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 657/19 *Panis avenacius*, 'hafyrbred. 1839 *BARING-GOULD Penzance* 123 *quicks* x. 149 *note*, In Yorkshire cake is white bread, bread is oat-cake, Haver-bread. 1572 *Inu.* in T. D. WHITAKER *Craven* (1812) 332, lx quart of 'haver-malte,

at viii s. the quarter. 1624 *Neworth House. Bks.* (Surtees) 217, xli bushells of haver malt. 1785 *HUTTON Brann New Wark* ii. 33 A dabbler of 'haver-meal. 14. *MS. Lincoln A. I.* 17. ff. 282 (Halliwell) Take and make lee of 'haver-straw. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 154 To hurkle down on a heap o' haver straw.

Haver, *sh*. 3, usually in pl. **havers** (hæv'vɔɪz). *Sc. and north. dial.* Also *havers*. [Origin unknown.] Foolish or senseless talk; nonsense.

1787 *BURNS To Gudewife o' Wauchop House*, Wi clavers, an' havers, Wearing the day awa. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* Let. x, Dinna deave the gentleman wi' your havers. 1893 *CROCKETT Stickit Minister* 30 The havers the twa o' ye talk about auld Tam. 1896 *J. M. BARRIE Margaret Ogilvy* vii. 141 It's a haver of a book.

Haver (hæv'vɔɪ), *v.* *Sc. and north. dial.* Also *haver*. [Gloss with prec.] *intr.* To talk garrulously and foolishly; to talk nonsense.

1721 [see below]. 1816 *SCOTT Antiquary* xlv, He just havered on about it to make the maif of Sir Arthur. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.*, *Haver*, to talk foolishly, to speak without thought. 1881 *CHESNEY Private Secret.* II. xix. 148 Hilda shuddered as her father havered on.

Hence **Havering** *vbl. sh.* and *pp. a.*; **Haverer**.

1721 *RAMSAY Addr. Town Council Edin.* ii, Gleg-eyed friends. . Receiv'd it as a dainty prize, For a' it was sae hav'ren. 1809 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 15 Feb. (1804) I. v. 131 A little havering and fun upon the other side of the question. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 90 The dull, stupid, superannuated, having Edinburgh. 1826 *J. WILSON Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 II. 23 Unhappy haverers are they over tumbler or jug.

Haver, var. *HAGHER* *a.*, skilful; *obs.* f. **HAVIER**.

Haver-cake, *north. dial.* [f. *HAYER sh.*: see **CAKE sh.** 1 a and b.] Oatcake.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* vii. 269 (MS. U.) A fewe Cruddes and Craym and an hair cake (1377 B. vi. 284 hauer cake). 1542 *BOORDE Dyetary* xi. (1870) 250 Haver cakes in Scotlande is many a good . . lordes dysche. 1606 *PEACHAM Art of Drawing* 68 A blew stone, such as they make Haver or Oten cakes upon. 1829 *GLOVER Hist. Derby* i. 198 Oat bread, or Haver-cake is the food of a large portion of the Derbyshire peasantry. 1825 *E. WAUGH Lanc. Life* (1837) 104 Oatmeal porridge, and oat-cake, enter largely into the diet of country people in this part of Lancashire. They used to pride themselves in the name of 'the Havercake Lads'.

Haverel (hæv'rɛl). *Sc. and north. dial.* Also *-al*, *-il*, *haivrel*. [f. *HAYER v.*]

1. One who 'havers' or talks without sense.

a. 1818 *MACNELL Poems* (1844) 105 Gley'd Sawmie, the haivrel. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.* s.v., 'Paritly ridiculous is that haveril there.' 1871 *CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 103 Their only child 'Bett', a loud haverer of a lass.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Given to havering or foolish idle chattering.

a. 1774 *FERGUSON Drink Eclogue* 90 Ye haveril Scot! 1785 *BURNS Halloween* 32 Poor havrel Will fell aff the drift. 1842 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 176 A good-hearted, rattling, clever haveral sort of woman.

Havergrass, *Obs. exc. north. dial.* [f. *HAYER sh.* 2] 'Oat-grass'; a name for several wild grasses resembling oats; species of *Avena* and *Bromus*.

1578 *LYTE Dodona* iv. xlv. 505 Havergrasse is . . much like to Otes, in leaves, stemmes, and eares. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* i. xxii. (1633) 30 Haver-grasse hath small creeping roots. 1713 *J. PETIVER in Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 35 Single spiked Havergrass. 1879 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-m.*, *Haver* or *Havergrass*, the northern name for 'oat-grass'. *Bromus sterilis*; *Avena elatior*; *Bromus mollis*.

Haversack (hævəsæk). Also *havresack*, and as *F. havresac*. [a. F. *havresac* (1680 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. G. *habersack* lit. 'oat-sack' (cf. *HAYER sh.* 2), orig. the bag in which cavalry and horsemen carried the oats for their horses (Grimm), thence extended to a bag in which travellers and others carried personal property, and to that used by French and English soldiers.]

A bag of stout canvas, worn with a strap over the shoulder, in which a soldier carries his current day's rations. Also, any similar bag used for a like purpose by travellers, etc.

(In Cavendish's *Walsey* edd. Singer 1827, Morley 1885, and error for *half hawks*.)

1749 *SMOLLETT Gil Bl.* ii. viii. (1782) I. 198 A long sword lay by him on the grass, with an havresack, of which he had unloaded his shoulders. 1818 *BYRON Mazeppa* iv, The venerable man From out his havresack and can Prepared and spread his slender stock. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 257, I . . strapped on my havresack. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xi. 71 Converting my waterproof havresack into a cushion. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 7 1128 Both straps of the havresack are to be worn outside the waist belt. 1879 *M. PATTERSON Milton* xiii. 165 Every private in the French army carries in his haversack the bâton of a marshal.

† b. 'A gunner's case for ordnance, being a leather bag used to carry cartridges from the ammunition-chest to the piece in loading'. *Obs.*

1858 in *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*.

Haversian (hævər'siən), *a.* *Anat.* [f. the name of Clopton Havers, an English anatomist (c. 1690).] Applied to certain structures in bone discovered by Havers, as in

Haversian canal, one of the minute cylindrical passages in bone which form the channels for blood-vessels and medullary matter. *H. glands*, the fringed vascular folds of the synovial membranes, described by Havers as mucilaginous glands, and regarded by him as the source of the synovial secretion; also called *H. folds*, *H. fringes*. *H. lamellæ*, hollow cylinders of bone tissue surrounding and concentric with a Haversian canal. *H. space*, the name given to a Haversian canal when large and irregular, as in

growing bone and the cancellous tissue of adult bone. *H. system*, term applied to the H. canal, its concentric lamellae of bone, and the lacunae with their canaliculi' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 785/2 The fatty .. structure named Haversian gland. 1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 2 The cells represent the Haversian canals, and are each surrounded by concentric lamellae. 1845-6 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.*, Haversian system. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 15 Almost all the compact substance of bone is made up of a multitude of these 'Haversian systems'. 1862 Wood *Nat. Hist.* I. 9 The reptiles possess very few Haversian canals.

Haversine (hæ'vərsin). *Trigonometry*. [Abbreviation of *ha(lf) versine* (versed sine).] In nautical phraseology: Half the versed sine.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 381 Add together the log. secants of the two first terms .. and the half haversines of the two last.

Havie, -y, obs. forms of **HEAVY**.

Havier (hæ'vɪər). Also 7-9 **haver**, 8-9 **havior**, -our, 9 **heavier**. [Etymology uncertain: the earliest recorded form is *haver*, which Pegge took as = *halver*, from *half*, comparing Latin *semimas* 'castrated'. The forms in -ier, -iour, would in this case be corruptions: cf. *saviour*, *haviour*.] A gelded fallow deer. Also attrib.

1676 LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 33 The finest haver deer .. that ever I saw. *Ibid.*, Lady Stanhope .. to whom I sent the hanch of the haver. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* iv. xlii. (1809) 152 A *Halver* .. means a male Fallow-deer gelded .. Those that pronounce half, *håve*, say *håver*; and those that speak half with an open, say *haviour*: but many, through ignorance of the etymon, will call it *havior*, which is very absurd. 1803 *Ann. Agric.* XXXIX. 556. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 369 It has been known for a haver to be hunted three times a season for ten years. 1850 LD. BRAYBROOKE in *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. I. 230/1 The word *Havior*, by which all park-keepers denote an emasculated male deer .. Never having seen the word written or printed, I am guided, in attempting to spell it, by the usual pronunciation. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 332/1 A poll haver has no antlers, nor even the stumps, because he was added to the list in his infancy.

Havil. A small kind of crab.

1857 *Illustr. Lond. News* XXXI. 70/2 A small species (of crab) .. known by the French as *l'Etrille*, and called in some parts of our country grubbion, or crabbin. in London havill.

|| **Havildar** (hæ'vɪldər). Also 7 **havaldar**. *E. Ind.* [Pers. *حوالد دار* *hawāl-dār*, *hawāla-dār*, f. Arab. *حوالة* *hawālah* charge + Pers. *دار* *dār* holding, holder.] 'A sepoy non-commissioned officer, corresponding to a sergeant' (Yule).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 126, I sent to the Havaldar, to know when he would pass us up the Gaot. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. L 68/1 (Stanf.) A second flag, with a Sabahdaur and two Havildars, was sent in. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* vii. The .. havildars were absent. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Trls.* ii. I left the havildar, sepoy [etc.].

Having (hæ'vɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HAVE *v.* + -ING¹.] 1. The action or condition expressed by the verb HAVE; possession.

c 1375 *S. Leg. Saints*, *Johannes* 121 Of riches þe haffynge Is nochit ill, bot þe ill spendinge. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 679 He would not consent to the idolatrous having of images. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 65 The covetous desire of goods and the thirst of having. 1698 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. l. 743 Find all his having and his holding Reduc'd t'eternal noise and scolding. 1890 ESLER *Way Transgressors* II. 221 If a book is worth buying and having it is worth taking care of.

2. *concr.* (often in *pl.*) That which one has or possesses; possession, property, wealth, belongings.

c 1325 *Rel. Ant.* II. 110 Litel and povere is myn having. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 162 For nothyng Thieghbours goodys yerne wrongwysly; his house, his rent, ne his haffynge. 1652 BROME *Novella* i. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 114 Looke to my house and havings; keepe all safe. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. l. x. § 8 Neither imagination .. nor industry, nor sensibility, nor energy, nor any other good having. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* ii. ii. Your havings wasted by the scythe and spade.

3. (Often in *pl.*) Behaviour, manners, demeanour, deportment. Chiefly *Sc.* (cf. HAVE *v.* 12.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 135 The kyng. 'Persuait weill be thair hawynge That þai luft hym in na thing. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* ii. l. 41 þe wykkyd & wondyrfull haunyngs & beringes of men. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* ii. xliii. The merie speiche, fair haunyngs, he renouen Of thame. 1789 BURNS *Kirks Alarm* xiii. Ye may ha'e some pretence To havins and sense. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xii. By and attour her gentle havings.

Having, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That has or possesses; possessing property. Now rare or Obs. exc. as participle.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28043 Til him þat has bene hauand .. and fallis in-to state o nede plight-les. 1823 *Cath. Angl.* 178/2 *Havynge, habens, possidens.*

2. Desirous of having or possessing; greedy, covetous, grasping. Now only dial.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Cosnage* (1592) 3 To be of a having and covetous mind. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Cuzman d'Alf.* ii. 213 To a having mind, all is too little. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* i. vi. She's as jealous and having as can be. 1892 EMILY LAWLESS *Grania* II. ii. 91 A .. spending, having brother they are.

|| **Havingness**. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] a. The quality of having or possessing. b. Desire of having, covetousness.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 609 God .. by whome, in whome, and to whome all things are, being himself a perpetual and most absolute *εὐερέχεια*, or perfite having-

nes. 1646 J. BENBRIDGE *Vsura Accommod.* 17 Mens Havingness .. will be the onely Remora to this good work.

Haviour (hæ'vɪər), + **havour**. *Forms*: 5 **hauoyr**(e), -ore, 5-6 **havoire**, -oire, -ur(e), -eour, -your(e), 5-7 **havouir**, -oure, 6- **haviour** (6 **hauoir**); see also AVER *sb.* [Orig. a. F. *aveir*, *avoir* 'having, possession, property, estate, wealth, etc.', subst. use of *avoir*, OF. *aveir* to have. First used in Eng. in the Norman form *aveyr* (see AVER); the Central Fr. form *avoir* appeared about 1400, and displaced *aveyr*, exc. in the northern dialect, where that form survived in a specific sense. In 14-15th c., association with the Eng. *have*, *having*, introduced the variants *haver*, *havoire*, *havouir*, and the *h* was established before 1500. At the same time the parallel *behaviour* was formed on the Eng. *behave*; and in 16th c. *havouir*, beside its original sense of 'possession', took also that of *behaviour*. Subsequently the termination of both words passed through -eour to -iour (cf. *saviour*, and vulgar 'lover'); the original sense 'possession' became obs.; and, in the new sense, *haviour* came down alongside of *behaviour*, of which it may often have been viewed as a shortened-by-form.]

+1. The fact of having; possession; a possession, property; estate, substance, wealth. *Obs.*

[1330, etc., in form *aveyr*, *aveir*, etc.: see AVER.] c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4720 Love, it is .. Wit withoute discrecioun; Havoire withoute possesioun. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/1 *Havure*, or havynge of catel, or oþer goodys (K. *havour*, or werdly good ..), *averium*. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 94 He toke al his havoire and put hyt in a shippe. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 84 After her power and havyoure. 1478 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 814 III. 223 Every man off hys havoire. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 185 Prisoners of havoire takyn in the kynges armye. 1529 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1378/1 Persons of wealthie havoire. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiii. xlii. 502 Manlius had levied of them certayne money .. according to the havoire and abilitie .. of each of them. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. clxiv. 409 Food, Cloath, and havoire competent. 1616 J. BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Havoire*, possession.

2. The action of having or bearing oneself; deportment, bearing, behaviour, manner. Also *pl.* manners. *arch.* or *dial.*

1593 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vi. (Arb.) 22 Mylde in her havoire, dyscrete of chere. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 4 b. Of base havoire. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 66 Her heavenly havoire, her princely grace. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i. Nearer the havoire of a funeral, Than of a wedding. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* i. Wks. 1799 I. 13 Mind your havoires. Where's your best bow? a 1756 WEST *Abuse Trav.* (R.). 'A courteous havoire, gent and debonaire. a 1800 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (1814) 378 *Havoires*, manners. 'Do you think I have forgot my havoires?'

Hence **Havoured** a., in Comb., as *modest-havoured*, modestly behaved.

1878 C. & MRS. C. CLARKE *Recoll. Writers* 177 The modest-havoured woman simply sitting there.

Havok (hæ'vɒk), *sb.* *Forms*: 4-5 **havok**, 5 **hauoke**, **haue ok**, 6-7 **havooke**, 6-9 **havook**, 6-**havoo**. [a. Afr. *havok*, altered in some way from OF. *havot* (c 1150 in Du Cange, *havot*), used in same sense, esp. in phrase *crier havot*. Prob. of Teutonic origin.]

1. In the phrase *cry havok*, orig. to give to an army the order *havoc*!, as the signal for the seizure of spoil, and so of general spoliation or pillage. In later use (usually after Shaks.) *fig.*, and associated with sense 2.

1385 *Ord. War Rich.* II, in *Black Bk. Admiralty* (Rolls) I. 455 Item, qe nul soit si hardy de crier havok sur peine d'avoir la test coupe. 1405 AB. SCROPE in *Historians Ch. York* (Rolls) II. 296 Item dominus Henricus .. bona regia ubicunque fuerant inventa vastavit, et clamando havok, fideles homines, tam spirituales quam temporales, quosdam spoliavit. 1419 *Ord. War Hen. V.* in *Black Bk. Admiralty* (Rolls) I. 462 That noman be so hardy to crye havok upon peyn that he that is founde begynner to dye therefore. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 207 And for his euylle dedys his godys be cryed be þe kyng 'haue ok'. c 1525 in *Grose Hist. Eng. Army* (1801) I. 194 Likewise be all manner of beasts, when they be brought into the field and cried havoke, then every man to take his part. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. i. 273 Caesars Spirit .. Shall .. with a Monarkes voyce, Cry hauooke, and let slip the Dogges of Warre. 1608 — *Ham.* v. ii. 375 His quarry cries on hauooke. 1858 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) II. i. 76 That bold and sceptical spirit which cried havok to the prejudices and superstitions of men.

2. Devastation, destruction; esp. in phr. to *make havok*, *play havok*, in which the earlier sense of spoliation or plunder has gradually passed into that of destructive devastation.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxxix. 265 They .. slowe al alyens and despoiled al hir goodes and made hauoke. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 92 Whole Jewry came to havok, and finally both destruction and desolation. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 202 Make havok of them one with another. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* xxxvi. Comm. By discord al thinges goe to havooke. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1643) 66 That havock the foud had made. 1745 P. THOMAS *Trml. Anson's Voy.* 22 The Scurvy .. made a most dreadful Havock among us. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 23 The wicked broth Confused the chemic labour of the blood .. Made havock among those tender cells. 1871 FREEMAN

Norm. Cong. IV. xviii. 289 The work of William at this time was simple unmitigated havoc.

Havoc, *v.* Infl. -oeked, -oeking. [f. prec. *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To make havoc of; to devastate; to lay waste. Also *absol.*

1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 171 A great Prince .. entreth into the land of his enemie .. to surmount and hauck his enemy. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1649) 38 To havock and turn upside-down whole Kingdoms of men. 1667 — *P. L.* x. 617 See with what heat these Dogs of Hell advance, To waste and havoc yonder World. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* i. i. Those baron-brutes That havock'd all the land in Stephen's day.

2. *intr.* To make havoc, work devastation.

1796 MRS. INCHBALD *Nature & Art* xli, Remorse .. havocked on his firm inflexible mind as it would on a weak and pliant brain.

Hence **Havocking** *vbl. sb.*; also **Havocker**, one who havocs or makes havoc.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 148 This lords vast havocking of his patrimony. 1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* i. i. This Havocker. That .. hunts Our senate into holes. 1824 J. SYMMONS tr. *Æschylus' Agam.* 145 The havocker meets havock in his turn.

Havoir, **Havouir**, earlier forms of **HAVIOUR**.

Havy, *obs. Sc.* form of **HEAVY**.

+ **Haw** (hɔ), *sb.* 1. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* *Forms*: 1 **haza**, 3 **haje**, **hahe**, 5 **hawje**, 4-6 **hawe**, 7 *dial.* **haghe**, 5- **haw**. [OE. *hagha*, corresp. to MDu. *hage*, *haghe*, Du. *haag*, in same sense (whence 's *Groven hage*, the Count's Haw, the Hague), MLG. *hage*, ON. *hagi* (Sw. *hage* pasture-field, Da. *have* garden) :- OTeut. **hagon*;- co-radicate with OHG. *hag*, *hac*, enclosure, Ger. *hag* hedge, bush, coppice, fenced place; also OHG. *hagan*, MHG. *hagen* thorn, thornbush: cf. *HAY sb.* 2, and *HEDGE*.] A hedge or encompassing fence (OE.); hence, a piece of ground enclosed or fenced in; a messuage (OE.); generally, a yard, close, or enclosure, as in *timber-haw*. See also **CHURCH-HAW**.

Beowulf (Z.) 2893 Heht ȝa ȝæt heaðo-weorc to hagan biðdan. c 825 *Kent. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 70/15 *Sepis*, *haza*. 1044 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 86 Se *haza* binnan port be Ægebric himslyfan ȝetimbrod hæfde. a 1250 *Orul & Night*. 585 Wane þu comest to manne hage, þar hornes bop and ris i-draze. *Ibid.* 1612 Heo hongef me on heore hahe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T. 527 Ther was a polcat in his hawe. That .. his capons hadde ysylawe. 1442 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 387 For cariage of xxxij lodes of lome .. to the tembre haw. 1457 in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 72 Wharfes kranes tymbre hawes. 1594 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* Essex 10 Certaine ladinges .. wher they take in wood .. which places are called vpon the Thames, westward, haws or woodwarves. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 68 A *Haw*, (Kent.) a close. 1766 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Haw* .. a Close or small quantity of Land near a House; as Beanhaw, Hemp-haw. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 76. 614 St. Mary, called Wool-church, because in its haw or churchyard is the beam whereby wool is appointed to be weighed.

b. *transf.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 121 Then wolle the see wyt-drawe, And wend to hys owyn hawe.

c. *attrib.*, as *haw-yard*.

1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 58 A great Haw-yard, or garden, of old time called Coleman Haw.

Haw (hɔ), *sb.* 2. *Forms*: 1 **haza**, 3-7 **hawe**, (5 **hawghe**, 9 *dial.* **hag**, **hague**, **haghe**, **haigh**), 4-**haw**. [OE. *haga*, in *pl. hagan*.

App. the same word as prec.; perh. short for **hazberie*, i. e. hedge-berry; but this sense appears in none of the other langs., and the history of its development is not clear.]

1. The fruit of the hawthorn.

a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 204/20 *Cinnum*, *hagan*. 13 .. *K. Alis.* 4983 Other mete that ne habben Bot hawen, hepen, slon, and rabben. c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 7 They eten mast hawes and swyche pownage. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 179/1 An *Hawghe*, *cinnum*. 1555 *Eden Decades* 87 He eate none other meate but only berrys and hawes. 1662 *Bacon Sylva* § 737 Stores of Haws and Heps do commonly portend cold Winters. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 120, I fed on scarlet hips and stony haws. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* xxxii. The old thorns .. ruddy with a wealth of haws. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Hag*, a haw, or berry of the hawthorn. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*, *Haghe*, or *Haigh*, the haw.

+ 2. Used as a type of a thing of no value. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 138/39 *Signalia*, *hagan*. a 1100 *Voc.* *Ibid.* 269/5 *Quisquilia*, *hagan*. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 524 Al nas wurth an hawe. c 1340 HAMPOLE in *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. (1867) 81 No latyn ne lawe may helpe an hawe. c 1380 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 659, I sette noght an haw Of his proverbes. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 99 Of suche fresh lustes set not an hawe. 1593 *Jack Straw* ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 394 We'll not leave a man of law, Nor a paper worth a haw.

3. The hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*. (Also applied with qualifying words to other species of *Crataegus*, or other similar shrubs.)

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 260 *Testament Hawthorne*, I, Sely Haw, whose hope is past. 1821 COL. TRIMBLE in *Open Court* (U. S. A.) XI. 244 Clearing away the haw, dogwood, and pawpaws. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* c. Hony knoll of ash and haw. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* iv. 10 Sweet is the air with the budding haws. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Haw, .. Black, *Viburnum prunifolium*. May, or Apple, *Crataegus astralis*. Summer, *Crataegus flava*.

+ 4. A head or ear of grass. *Obs.* [Etymologically perh. a different word.]

1601 HOLLAND *Flinty* II. 145 Wild Otes .. beareth in the haw or head certain grains hanging down, which resemble small locusts. *Ibid.* 235 Then the haw or eare that it

beareth, ought to be taken away. *a 1825 FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Haw*, the ear of oats.

5. attrib., as *haw-berry*, -*blossom*; *haw-gros-beak*, the *HAWFINCH*.

1772-84 COOK Voy. (1790) V. 1787 We saw some currant, and hawberry bushes. *1838 PENNY Cycl. XII. 67/1 Hawfinch.* Haw Grosbeak, Grosbeak of the modern British.

Haw, *sb.* Also 6-7 *hawe*. [Etymology uncertain.] The nictitating membrane or 'third eyelid' of a horse, dog, etc., being a triangular cartilage lying just within the inner corner of the eye, which is capable of expansion, so as to sweep dust, etc. from the eye-ball.

The haw is liable to inflammation and temporary enlargement, and it was to this affected form, which the old farriers considered an 'excrecence,' that they usually applied the name.

1593 FITZHERB. Hush. § 89 The hawe is a sorance in a horse eye, and is lyke gristell, and maye well be cutte oute, or els it wyll haue oute his eye. *1597 MASCALL Gent. Cattle II. (1661) 131* The haw in the eye of the horse is a little white and hard gristle in the inner corner of the eye, and it will grow. *1737 BRACKEN Farriery Impr. (1763) 140*, I take what the Farriers call the Haws, to proceed from a long and continued Defluxion of Rheum upon the Eye. *1829 Nat. Philos., Prelim. Treat. 30* (U. K. S.) A third eyelid... in the horse... called the haw; it is moistened with a pulpy substance... to take hold of the dust on the eyeball, and wipe it clean off. *1865 YOUTT Horse VIII. (1872) 159* The old farriers strangely misunderstood the nature and design of the haw. *1880 Times 5 June 6/5* A chief point in bloodhounds was the appearance and quality of the 'haw'. *1893 H. DALZIEL Diseases of Dogs (ed. 3) 62* Enlargement of the haw. This membrane sometimes becomes inflamed and enlarged, interfering with the sight and preventing the eyelids from closing.

† *b. transf.* Applied to an excrescence in the human eye. *Obs.*

c 1550 LLOYD Treas. Health (1585) Fij. The joyce of the Lyly rote put into thy eye taketh awaye the hawe. *1684 Lond. Gaz. No. 1915/4* Joshua Bugge, Aged 15 years... having a Haw or Speck on his left Eye.

Haw, *sb.*: see *HAW int.*

Haw, *a. Obs. exc. Sc.* Forms: *heawi, hewi, hæwi, hawi, hæwen, 5 haa, 6-haw* (8 *Sc. haave*). [OE. *hæwi, hewi, hæwi*, whence *hæwen* blue, discoloured.] † *a.* Blue, azure; bluish, grayish- or greenish-blue; of a dull leaden blue. *Obs. b.* Discoloured, livid. *Sc.*

a 700 Epinal Gloss. 221 C(a)erula, haeuii [Erf. hawi]. c 725 Corpus Gloss. 444 C(a)erula, haeui. Ibid. 981 Glau-cum, haeuii, gree. c 1480 Anturs of Arth. II. Hur hud of a haa hew. c 1490 HENRYSON Test. Cres. 257 Hawe as the leed, of colour nothing clere. *1513 DOUGLAS Æneis III. l. 121* Crownit with garlands all of haw se hewis. *16.. Sir P. Spens in Child Ballads III. lviii. (1885) 28/2* He saw the green haw sea. *1768 Ross Helenore 23* (Jam.) Twa shepherds out of breath... and as haw as death. *1785 R. FORBES Poems in Buchan Dial. 8* (Jam.) He look'd sae haave as gin a dwam Had just o'ercast his heart.

Haw, *int. and sb.* [Echoic.] An utterance marking hesitation: cf. *HA int. 3*. Usually in collocation with *hum*. See also *HAW-HAW*.

1679 Hist. Somervilles in Ann. Lesmahagow (1864) 73 She had a little laugh in her speech. *a 1680 BUTLER Rem. (1759) I. 180* His frequent and pathetic hums and haws. *a 1729 CONGREVE Wks. (1761) III. 450* (Jod.) If thro' any hums or haws, There hangs an intervening pause. *1886 Pall Mall G. 27 Aug. 14/1* Pauses filled by a prolonged 'haw'.

Haw, *v.* [f. *HAW int.*] *intr.* To utter 'haw!' as an expression of hesitation. Usually in the collocation *hum (hem) and haw*: see *HUM v.*

1632 MASSINGER & FIELD Fatal Dowry IV. i. Nov. Ha? Bella. D'ee stand Humming and hawing now? *1739 Joe Miller's Jest's cxliii.* The Fellow was loath to speak, but humm'd and haw'd for a good Space. *1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa (1811) VII. 47* Such a humming and hawing cautiif. *1814 L. HUNT Feast of Poets II. A* whole court of Aldermen hawing and humming. *1884 W. C. SMITH Kid-distan 62* Public meetings where no heart is, And a chair-man haws and hums.

Haw, *obs. form of AWE*.

Haward, *obs. form of HAYWARD*.

Hawbart, *obs. form of HALBERD*.

Hawbe, *obs. form of ALB*.

c 1475 Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 755/23 *Hec alba*, a hawbe.

Hawberg, -*berke*, -*brek*, *obs. ff. HAUBERK*.

Hawbergeon, -*beriou*, -*byrschown*, etc., *obs. var. HABERGEON*.

Hawbitzer, *obs. form of HOWITZER*.

Hawbuck (hō-bōk). [perh. f. *HAW sb. 1* or 2 + *BUCK sb. 1*. 2.] An unmannerly lout; a country bumpkin.

1805 Times in Spirit Pub. Jynls. (1806) IX. 312, [I] Damned the hawbuck who quizzed us, and agreed to cross the fields towards Newington. *1851 Beck's Florist 32* Davy... called all the boys in our brig a set of haw-bucks. *1855 KINGSLEY Westw. Ho (1861) 97* 'Slife, Sir, sorrow is making a hawbuck of me. *1858 Leeds Express 14 Aug. 4/3* The veriest hawbuck that ever grew and flourished in the wilds of Kent.

Hawcubite (hō-kəbit). Also *Hawca-*, *Hawku-*. One of a band of dissolute young men who infested the streets of London in the beginning of the 18th century; a street-bully, a ruffian.

1712 SWIFT Wonderf. Proph. Wks. 1755 III. l. 174, I am the porter, that was barbarously slain in Fleet street: by the Mohocks and Hawcubites was I slain. *1880 BREWER Reader's Hand-bk., Hawcubite. 1882 Athenæum 25 Nov.*

693/1 Pounce in the 'Tender Husband'... having a whole-some distrust at his return of possible Mohocks and Hawcubites.

† **Hawdod**, *dial. Obs.* [app. f. *HAW a. blue* + *DOD sb. 2*] A name for the Blue Cornflower, *Centauria Cyanus* (Britten and Holland).

1593 FITZHERB. Hush. § 20 Divers maner of wedes, as thistyls, kedlockes, dockes, .i. gouldes, haudoddes, dogfennel. *Ibid.*, Hawdod hath a blewre floure, and a fewe lyttell leues... and groweth comonly in rye vpon leane grounde, and dothe lyttell hurte. *1730 in Yorks. Diaries (Surtees) 296* (Brit. & Hol.) A flower call'd hawdods.

Haw(e), *obs. var. HOE*.

Hawe, *obs. Sc. and north. form of HALL*.

† **Hawe-bake**, *Obs.* In the following, usually taken as 'haw(s) baken', baked haws, equivalent to 'plain fare'; but this is doubtful.

c 1386 CHAUCER Man of Law's Prol. 95 But natheles I recche nought a bene Though I come after hym with hawe-bake [Cantab. MS. aw bake, Lansdowne halve bake] I speke in prose and lat him rymes make.

Hawel, *obs. form of HAIL sb. 1 and v. 1*

Hawer, [f. *HAW v. + -ER 1*] One who 'haws'.

1880 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life (1870) II. 119 He is such a doubter,—such a hummer and hawer.

Hawes, *obs. f. hawse*: see *HALSE sb.*

Hawfinch (hō-fīn). [f. *HAW sb. 2* + *FINCH*.] The common grosbeak, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*, a bird about six inches in length, having a large strong beak adapted for breaking the hard seeds and kernels which form its food.

1674 RAY Collect. Words, Birds 88. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. tr. Biberger's Econ. Nat. in Misc. Tracts (1762) 66 The cross-bill that lives on the fir-cones, and the hawfinch that feeds on the pine-cones. *1881 Standard 2 Mar. 5* The hawfinch some years ago was as common in Epping Forest as are pigeons in the Guildhall-yard.

Hawgher, *obs. form of HEIFER*.

Haw-haw (hō-hō), *int., sb., and a.* [Echoic; cf. *HA HA*.]

A. int. An expression of hesitation uttered repeatedly in an affected tone. Also, the representation of loud or boisterous laughter.

1834 SEBA SMITH Maj. J. Downing's Lett. (1835) 160 'Major, call back Jany, and Barry, and Amos, and haw-haw-haw', says the General.

B. sb. The utterance of *haw haw*; a loud or boisterous laugh, a guffaw.

1834 JAMES ROBBER I. The first indication of his coming was a peal of laughter, a loud 'Haw, haw, haw'. *1889 A. R. HOPE in Boy's Own Paper 10 Aug. 715/3* There was another chorus of haw-haws, which made Ronald's temper boil over.

C. attrib. or adj. Characterized by the utterance of *haw haw* as an affected expression of hesitation.

1841 LYTTON NL & Morn. (1851) 314 (Hoppe) 'Hush!' said the stranger, perfectly unconcerned, and regaining the dignity of his haw haw enunciation. *1866 Cornh. Mag. Oct. 464* The affected, lisping, and haw-haw fool. *1867 F. HARRISON Choice Bks. (1891) 202* Lounging with that ineffable haw-haw air of your Rotten Row.

Hence **Haw-hawism**, the habit of affectedly uttering *haw haw*.

1867 E. YATES Forlorn Hope x. Forbes would assume a languid haw-hawism.

Haw-haw, *v.* [f. *prec.*] *intr.* To utter *haw haw*; to laugh loudly or boisterously. Hence **Haw-hawing** *vbl. sb.*

1834 SEBA SMITH Maj. J. Downing's Lett. (1835) 160 He step'd up to me... throw'd his head back, and haw-haw'd right out. *1889 A. R. HOPE in Boy's Own Paper 10 Aug. 715/3* The other rustics haw-hawed at their master's repartee.

Haw-haw, *var. HA-HA sb. 2*

Hawin, -*yn*, *obs. forms of HAVEN*.

Hawk (hōk), *sb. 1* Forms: *1 hafoe, haefoe, -uo, (haefuc, habuc, hæbuc), 2 hauek, heauk, 2-4 havek, 3 havec, 3-4 hauck, 3-7 hauek(e), 5-6 halk, 5-7 hawke, 7 haulk, 7-hawk*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *habuc, haefoc* = OS. *haboc* (in proper names) (MDu. *havic, havec, hawic*, Du. *haviik*, Efris. *hāfke*, Wfris. *hawik*), OHG. *habuh, hapuh*, MHG. *habeck, -ich*, G. *habicht*, ON. *hawk-r*, from **hafukr* (Sw. *hök*, Da. *høg*):—OTeut. **habuko*—; generally referred to root *hab-*, *haf-* to seize, as *L. accipiter* to *capere*.]

1. Any diurnal bird of prey used in falconry; any bird of the family *Falconidae*. In *Nat. Hist.*, restricted to a bird of the subfamily *Accipitrinae*, with rounded and comparatively short wings, which chases its prey near the ground; distinguished from a falcon or bird of the subfamily *Falconinae*, which has long pointed wings and lofty flight.

Hawk of the fist, the lure, the soar: see *quots.* *1841, 1879.*

a 700 Epinal Gl. 1023 Horodius, uualh[h]ebuc [Erfurt uualhhabuc]. c 725 Corpus Gl. 1890 Soricarius, muhabuc. a 800 Leiden Gloss. 51 in O. E. Texts 112 Accipitres [-iler], haefuc. a 1000 Wyrd 86 in Exeter Bk. ff. 88 b (Bosw.) Sum sceal wildne fuzol atemian haefoc. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 49 þe habbed feire huses. .i. heaukes and hundes. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 179 Hundes and hauekes and hors and wepnes. a 1250 Owl & Night. 307 þe havec folgeb gode rede He flit his wei. c 1325 Rel. Ant. I. 125 Y gladiet for no song. Of haveke ne of hounde. c 1440 Fromp. Parv. 230/2 Hawke, falco. 1538 STARKEY England II. II. 189

Theyr hawkys and theyr houndys. *1550 J. COKE Eng. & Fr. Herald's § 8 (1877) 60* We have hawkes of the towre, as leonardes, leonettes, fawcons, jefawcons, hobbess, & merlyons. *1612 DRAYTON Poly-ob. III. 42* His deep mouth'd Hound to hunt, his long-wing'd Hawk to flie. *1614 B. HALL Recoll. Treat. 167* The Soule, like unto some noble Hauke, lets passe the crows. *1674 N. Cox Gentl. Recreat. (1677) 162* The Age of a Hawk; The first year, a Soarge. The second year, an Interview. The third year, a White Hawk. The fourth year, a Hawk of the first Coat. *1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.* When... carefully looked after, she [the merlin] proves an excellent hawk. *1801 STRUTT Sports & Past. I. II. 33* The books of hawking assign to the different ranks of persons the sort of hawks proper to be used by them... The eagle, the vulture, and the merlour, for an emperor... The gos-hawk, for a yeoman... The sparrow-hawk for a priest. *1841 BELAMY Falconry 6, Hawk of the fist.* One that flies direct off the fist without mounting or waiting-on. *Ibid.*, *Hawk of the Soar.* One that mounts in the air, and waits-on until the game be put up. *1879 E. D. RADCLIFFE in Encycl. Brit. IX. 6* The first class comprises 'falcons', 'long-winged hawks', or 'hawks of the lure'; the second class is that of 'hawks', 'short-winged hawks', or 'hawks of the fist'. *1893 NEWTON Dict. Birds, Hawk*, a word of indefinite meaning, being often used to signify all diurnal Birds-of-Prey which are neither Vultures nor Eagles, and again more exclusively for those of the remainder which are not Buzzards, Falcons, Harriers or Kites.

b. With prefixed word indicating species, varieties, sorts used in hawking, etc.: as *brush*-, *field*-, *fishing*-, *game*-, *long*- or *short-winged*, etc. Also **Black hawk**, the American rough-legged buzzard; **Jack-hawk**, a male hawk; **Kitchen hawk** (see *quot.* 1686); **Musket**-, **Small-bird**-, or **Sparhawk**, the Sparrow-hawk; **Ringtail hawk** (*Falco Hudsonius*); **Sharp-shinned hawk** (*U. S.*), a small species (*Accipiter fuscus*) with extremely slender shanks, also called *Pigeon hawk*. (See under their first element *Duck*-, *Fish*-, *Lark*-, *Mouse*-, *Partridge*-, *Quail-hawk*; also *GOSHAWK*, *HOBBY*-, *PIGEON*-, *SPARROW-HAWK*, etc.).

1486 Bk. St. Albans Div. Ther is a Spare hawke, and he is an hawke for a prest. *1615 W. LAWSON Orch. & Gard. (1626) 45* If you have a... Spar-hawke in Winter to make the Black-bird stoop into a bush or hedge. *1674 N. Cox Gentl. Recreat. (1677) 172* This is a great fault, and more incident to and worse in Field-Hawks than such as are fitted for the River. *1686 BLOME Gentl. Recreat. II. 29* The Lanner... is a Hawk well known... being called a Kitchen Hawk. *a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Jack-hawk*, the Male. *1772 FORSTER in Phil. Trans. LXII. 382* This species [Pigeon Hawk] is called a small-bird hawk at Hudson's Bay. *1872 COOKS Key N. Amer. Birds (1884) 328* *Accipiter fuscus*, sharp-shinned Hawk, 'Pigeon' Hawk, so-called, but not to be confounded with *Falco columbarius*. *Ibid.* 549 American 'Rough-legged Buzzard' 'Black Hawk'. *1873 SIR W. BULLER Birds N. Zealand I. 222* The continuous screaming of the Bush-Hawk is understood by the natives to be a sure indication of change.

c. Proverbs and phrases. (See also *BUZZARD sb. 1* I b, *HANDSAW b*, *HERNSHAW*.)

c 1386 CHAUCER Reeve's T. 214 With empty hand, men may none haukes tulle [allure]. *c 1530 H. RHODES Bk. Nurture 740 in Babees Bk. 102* For empty fystes, men vese to say, cannot the Hawke retayne. *1832 J. P. KENNEDY Swallow B. (1860) 17*, I entered Richmond between hawk and buzzard [= at twilight]. *1846 G. S. FABER Lett. on Tractarian Secess. 17* As different from... modern Popery, as a hawk from a handspike.

2. With qualifying word as *night-hawk*, *dor-hawk*, *gnat-hawk*, *moth-hawk*, *screech-hawk*, applied to the gatsucker. (See these words.)

3. fig. Applied to a person, in various senses derived from the nature of the bird of prey: e.g. one who preys on others, a rapacious person, a sharper or cheat; one who is keen and grasping; an officer of the law who pounces on criminals (as in *vagabonds'* phrase, *ware the hawk*: see *WARE*).

1548 HALL Chron., Edw. IV. 159 b, If he might... allure the duke to his partie, that king Edward should be destitute of one of his best Hawkes. *a 1553 UDALL Royster D. III. iii. (Arb.) 48* Ye were take vp for haukes. *a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Hawk*, a Sharper. *1844 GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc. (1842) III. 328* Men are hawks when they view their interests singly, and beetles when they are to lose in crowds. *1834 H. AINSWORTH Rookwood I. iii. (Farmer)*, The game's spoiled this time... the hawks are upon us. *1843 LEVER J. Hinton ix. (1878) 56* He... ended by becoming a hawk, where he had begun as a pigeon.

4. attrib. and Comb. *a.* obvious combs., as *hawk-cage*, -*hood*, -*perch*; *hawk-headed* *adj.*

1483 Cath. Angl. 179/1 An Hawke bage, cassidile. *1743-51 G. EDWARDS Nat. Hist. Birds 165* The Hawk-Headed Parrot. *1812 Sporting Mag. XXXIX. 27* The hawk-cage. *1832 G. LONG Egypt. Antig. I. x. 222* The hawk-headed sphinx. *1859 TENNYSON Enid 280* O wretched set of sparrows... Who pipe of nothing but of sparrow-hawks! Speak, if you be not like the rest, hawk-mad. *1891 KIPLING Man & Beast in India 55* The hawk-hood of soft deerskin... jesses, lures, and hawk-bells, are still regularly made in the Punjab.

b. Special combs. **Hawk eagle**, an eagle of the genus *Nisaelus*; **hawk-eye** (*U. S.*), colloq. appellation of a native or inhabitant of Iowa, popularly called the 'Hawk-eye State'; **hawk-eyed a.**, having eyes like a hawk's; very keen-sighted; **hawk-fly**, a fly of the family *Asilidae*, also called hornet-flies, which prey on other insects; † **hawk's-foot**, -*feet*, an old name for the columbine; **hawk-kite**, a kite made of silk or cotton in form of a hawk, used in shooting to make the birds lie;

hawk's meat, food for a hawk; also *fig.* (cf. 3); **hawk-nut**, a name for the earth-nut or pig-nut; **hawk-parrot**, a parrot of the genus *Derophtus*; **hawk-swallow**, a local name for the swift; **hawkwise adv.**, in the manner of a hawk.

1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 284. Hawk Eagles (*Nisaetus*), remarkable for their long legs. 1818 Todd, *Hawk-eyed*. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. xiii. (1866) 227 The hawk-eyed deities of Egypt, implied omniscience. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 335 The hawk-eyed Piambook had desecrated the stranded coach... about a mile off. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 6 The Dragon, or more properly, large Hawk-fly. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 86 These insects (the *Asilidae*)... from their habits, might very well be called 'Hawk Flies'. a 1500 *Sloane MS.* 5, 11 6/1 *Columbina, pes aucipitis, idem Gallicae columbine, Anglice* 'hauekesfet'. *Ibid.* 10/2 *Pes aucipitis, Anglice* hauekesfet. 1888 L. PRYCE *Pheasant Rearing* 161 Who can make a really satisfactory 'hawk kite'? 1577 *HARRISON England* II. i. (1877) 1. 34 A minister taking a benefice... was enforced to paie to his patron twenty quarters of otes, ten quarters of wheate, and sixteen yerelie of barleie, which he called 'hawkes meat'. 1864 R. H. *School Recreat.* 82 Wash your Hawk-meat with the Juice thereof when you feed him. 1724 *Ray's Synops. Stirp.* 209 Earth-nut, or Kipper-nut... by the Vulgar Pignuts... in some Places 'Hawknut'. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 96 Swift... Hawk swallow. From its habit of hawking for flies. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 514 Her steed a little higher soard, and then Dropt 'hawkwise to the Earth.

† **Hawk**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* [cf. *HECK sb.* 1 2.] A kind of fish-trap: see *quots.*

1669 *WORLDIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 252 There is a sort of Engine, by some termed a Hawk, made almost like unto a Fish-pot, being a square frame of Timber fitted to the place... and wrought with Wire to a point almost, so that what Fish soever go through the same, cannot go back again. 1705 *Act 4 & 5 Anne c. 8* § 5 Nets, Pots, Racks, Hawks, Gins or other Devices to kill Salmon.

Hawk (*hōk*), *sb.* 3 [Origin uncertain.] A plasterer's tool: see *quots.* Hence **Hawk-boy**.

1700 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 12 Tools relating to Plastering... 3. A Hawke, made of Wood about the bigness of a square Trencher, with a handle... whereon the Lime and Hair being put, they take from it more or less as they please. 1813 *Builder's Perp. Price-Bk.* (Kelly) 142 Hawk-boy, per day 1s. 6d. 1842-76 *Gwilt Archit. Gloss.* Hawk, a small quadrangular tool with a handle, used by a plasterer, on which the stuff required by him is served... He has always a hawk attending on him, by whom he is supplied with the material. The boy in question is called a Hawk boy. 1892 *SIR G. DUFFY in Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 152 A plasterer called to the boy to bring him his hawk.

Hawk, *sb.* 4 [f. *HAWK v.* 3] An effort made to clear the throat; the noise made in such an effort.

1604 T. M. *Black Bk. in Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 18 After a rotten hawk and a hem, he began to spit. 1755 JOHNSON, *Hawk*, an effort to force phlegm up the throat.

Hawk, *dial. form of HACK sb.* 1 b.

1808-18 JAMIESON, *Hawk*, a dung fork. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* Hawk, an implement or hand-tool for filling manure.

Hawk (*hōk*), *v.* 1 [f. *HAWK sb.* 1]

1. *intr.* To chase or hunt game with a trained hawk; to engage in or practise falconry.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 299 For to hawke ne hunte haue we no leue. c 1345 *Orpheo* 294 Every on an hauke on boned bere, And went haukyng by the riuer. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 Thei hauke, thei hunt, thei card, thei dyce. 1697 R. PEIRCE *Bath Mem.* i. iv. 81 [He] went hence, to his own House, to Hawk (after the Harvest was in) for a Month. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 45 Where is the King? .. Gone hauking on the Nene.

b. *trans.* Cf. *to hunt a cover*.

1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) i. s.v., Let us first hawk this urch, for here lieth a covey.

2. *intr.* Of birds or insects: To hunt on the wing.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 389 Thus hawkyd this egle, and hoked aue. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Æneid* XII. 693 As the black swallow... Now hawks above, now skims along the flood To furnish her loquacious nest with Food. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxi. (1853) 89 The bird [a martin] was hawking briskly after the flies. 1854 THOMAS in *Zoologist* 3650 As daybreak advanced, I could see the fern-owls... hawking for moths. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 318 A dragon fly, hawking to and fro on the sunny side of the hedge.

b. *trans.* To pursue or attack on the wing, as a hawk does; to prey upon while flying.

1895 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* III. xvii. 316 The lark sings to the moment when she is hawked. 1868 KINGSLEY *Christmas Day* 15 Flitting bats Hawk the pale moths of winter.

3. *To hawk at*: to fly at or attack on the wing, as a hawk does. Of a person: To fly a hawk at.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iv. 13 A Faulcon towring in her pride of place, Was by a Mousing Owle hawk't at, and kill'd. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* xliii. Who does hawk at eagles with a dove? 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und. Ep.* to Rdr. 7 He that hawks at Larks and Sparrows has no less Sport... than he that flies at nobler Game. 1872 *RUSKIN Eagle's N.* § 36 Will you hawk at game or carrion? *fig.* 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lvii. (1739) 106 He hawked at all manner of game, France, Scotland, England, Laity, Clergy. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xx. To hawk at one brother with another, is less than fair play. 1886 H. SMART *Outsider* I. ii. 28 Accustomed to be welcomed with smiles, and even hawked at by young ladies on promotion.

b. *trans.* To let fly.

1709 STYVEY *Ann. Ref.* I. lii. 563 They straightway hawked at their adversaries the terrible name of the high commission.

† 4. *To hawk after (for)*: to hunt after, to endeavour to catch or gain. *Obs.*

c 1510 MORE *Pious Wks.* 15/1 All the aduantage that ye hawke after, and all the fauour of the court. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mait.* xxiii. 107 To hawke for a vayne opinion of holines. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1076 When we do any good deed... we should not hunt and hawke after the praise of men. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 98 It hawks after his Favour, with the Nets of Flattery. 1720 *Let. fr. Lond. Jral.* (1721) 9 A Bookseller... hawked at the Inn for Oxford Scholars.

Hawk (*hōk*), *v.* 2 Also 6 hawk (*e*). [app. a back formation from *HAWKER sb.* 2]

1. *intr.* To practise the trade of a hawker.

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 § 2 Euill disposed persons... vse daily the craft and subtilty of hauking abroad in the Country, to Villages and to mens houses, putting the same naughty ware to sale secretly. 1576 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 33 The little Emisaryes... hawke about from London to Westminster with their Britches stiffe with the Coppes, and will sell them to any one. 1722 ARBUTHNOT *Joku Bull* III. iv. To go hauking and peddling about the streets, selling knives, scissors, and shoe-buckles.

2. *trans.* To carry about from place to place and offer for sale; to cry in the street.

1713 SWIFT *Imit. Hor.* i. vii. 41 His works were hawk'd in ev'ry street, But seldom rose above a sheet. 1759 *Compl. Let. writer* (ed. 6) 215 They immediately hawked it about to every surgeon. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) I. vi. § 56, 51 Inflammatory addresses were hawked in every street. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xix. 457 Salt was hawked about by retail dealers.

b. *transf. and fig.*

a 1745 SWIFT *Friendly Apol.* (R.), All this with design... To hear his praises hawk'd about. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) I. ii. 28 Last winter, when I was at Bath... this Belinda Portman was hawked about everywhere. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. x. 237 She consented to be hawked about as a sort of nurse and overseer. 1869 LOWELL *Winter-Even. Hymn* ix. I come not of the race, That hawk their sorrows in the market-place.

3. *trans.* To traverse as a hawker with something to dispose of; to canvass.

1865 CARLYLE *Fraser* *Gl.* xlii. i. v. 3 That is all her Hungarian Majesty has yet got by hauking the world, Pragmatic Sanction in hand.

4. *intr. slang.* (See *quot.*)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 328 They have a man... sometimes at a fair, to hawk, or act as a button (a decoy) to purchase the first lot of goods put up.

Hence **Hawked ppl. a.**, **Hawking vbl. sb.** and *ppl. a.*

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 § 3 No... couerlet-makers... shall... vse the said craft of haukyng, or go as hawkers. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hawking*, going about Town and Country, with Scotch-Cloth, &c. or News-papers. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVE *Busy Body* v. i. Those little Hawking Females that traverse the Park, and the Play-House, to put off their damag'd Ware. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 346 Hawk'd-about Tryal-Pamphlets. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* vi. I call it hauking and peddling, that going round the country with your goods on your back. It ain't trade.

Hawk (*hōk*), *v.* 3 Also 6-7 hawk (*e*), 7 hawk. [Of uncertain origin; probably echoic.]

1. *intr.* To make an effort to clear the throat of phlegm; to clear the throat noisily.

1583 [see *hawking* below]. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 9 Then they will hamme and hawke, and saie they are not euery bodie, and so take their money. 1638 MEDE *Rever. God's House Wks.* (1672) II. 349 Nor is it lawful for us... to hawk or hem in the Church. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 272 A man... began to hawk and spit. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxx. 'I shall prove a wretched interpreter' said M'Intyre... coughing and hauking as if the translation stuck in his throat. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 299 There is a frequent tendency to cough and hawk.

2. *trans.* To bring up with a strong effort of clearing the throat.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xx. (1887) 84 For hauking vp of blood. 1676 WISEMAN (J.), A stinking touch phlegm which she hawked up in the mornings. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xiv. He hawked up, with incredible straining, the interjection ah! 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Phys.* xxviii. (1871) 593 He hawked up in the course of the day a considerable quantity of ropy mucus.

Hence **Hawking vbl. sb.** and *ppl. a.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 7 In such hauking wise, as if he were throated with the chincough. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iii. 12 Shal we clap into 't roundly, without hauking, or spitting, or saying we are hoarse? 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* II. 149 A gawky... bilious, hauking Frenchman. 1892 W. H. HUDSON *La Plata* xx. 307 The violent hauking of a man clearing his throat.

Hawk-bell: see *HAWK'S BELL*.

Hawkbill.

1. A species of turtle; = *HAWK'S-BILL* 1.

1782 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* xii. 424-5 Many sorts of tortoises, of which the hawk-bill is the most valuable for its fine shell. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 27, I found a hawk-bill turtle lying on the surface.

2. An instrument. (See *quots.*)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Hawk-bill, a pliers with curved nose, to hold pieces in blow-pipe soldering. *Ibid.* Hawk-bill-tooth-saw, a saw having a curving, hooked saw-tooth, somewhat resembling the upper mandible of the hawk.

So **Hawk-billed a.**, having a mouth like a hawk's beak, as the *hawk-billed turtle* (= *HAWK'S-BILL*).

Hawkbit (*hōkbit*). [f. *HAWK* (WEED) + (*DEVIL'S*) BIT. Called by Ray and others, '*Hieracium minus præmorsæ radice*, Hawkweed with bitten roots, Yellow Devil's bit' (after Devil's bit Scabious); the compressed form *Hawkbit* was introduced by Petiver in 1713.]

A book-name for the genus *Apargia* of composite plants, resembling hawkweeds.

1713 PETIVER *Herb. Brit. Raii Catal.*, Common Hawkbit, Jagged Hawkbit [etc.]. 1825 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* III. 351. 1843 W. GAZE in *Zoologist* I. 30 The autumnal hawk-bit and dandelion. 1881 G. ALLEN *Vignettes fr. Nature* xxii. Some golden heads of the autumnal hawkbit.

Hawked (*hōkt*), *a.* 1 [f. *HAWK sb.* 1 + *ED*: cf. *hooked*.] Curved like a hawk's beak; aquiline.

1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 72 Adrian had an high bodie... nose somewhat hawked. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xi. 333 Flat noses seem comly unto the Moore, an Aquiline or hawked one unto the Persian. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 439 He had a hawk'd Nose. 1845 JAMES *Stepmother* (1846) II. xxiii. 351 A stout, well-made, hawked-faced man.

Hawked (*hōkt*), *a.* 2 *Sc. and north. dial.* Also *hawkit*. [Derivation obscure.] Of cattle: 'Having white spots or streaks' (Jam.); spotted, streaked, as in *red-hawked*.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Fenzelt Freir* 103 He maid a hundreth noit all hawkit. 1612-3 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) II. 11 A cow... red hawked in colour. 1658 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Love's Victory in Pharonida* IV. (1850) 181 As much as the slit in our hawked bullock's ear. 1811 W. ANTON *Agric. Ayrshire* xiv. 425 A cow with much white on her neck was termed a hawked cow. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxix. I do still haud by the real hawkit Ayrshire breed.

Hawker (*hōkər*), *sb.* 1 [OE. *hafocere*, f. *hafoc* *HAWK sb.* 1: see *-ER* 1 (cf. *fowler*).] One who hawks, or engages in the sport of hawking; one who tends or trains hawks; a falconer.

a 975 *Canons Edgar* in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 258 We lerað þæt preost ne beo hunta, ne hafecere. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 225 Item, the same day my mastyr gaff to the hawkerys, xij. d. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. viii. (R.), The hawkers and foulers when they have caught the fowle, divide the bootie with the hawks. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 269 Hassan Beg... enlisted the services of a professional hawker... so off we went with our falcon.

Hawker (*hōkər*), *sb.* 2 [app. a. MLG. *hoker*, in LG. and Ger. *hōker*, Du. *heiker*, higgler, hawker, huckster, costermonger. The LG. word is usually referred to *hocken* to take upon the back, to carry pick-a-back, also, to squat, keep sitting in the same place; and has been variously explained as one that carries a pack or load on his back, and one that sits at a stall.]

A man who goes from place to place selling his goods, or who cries them in the street. In mod. use technically distinguished from *pedlar*: see *quot.* 1895.

1520 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 104 Pro correctione habenda de les Hawkers, iij. s. 1333 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 6 Sundry euill disposed persons, which commonly beene called hawkers... goe about from place to place within this Realme, vsing buying and selling of Brasse and Pewter. 1542-3 [see *hawking*: *HAWK v.* 1]. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1434/4 A sort of loose and idle persons, called Hawkers, who do daily publish and sell seditious Books... contrary to Law. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 150 P. 1, I heard the Hawkers with great Vehemence crying about a Paper. 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper Wks.* 1834 II. 118 The rattling hawker vends through gaping streets. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 7/7 He saw defendant acting as a hawker... He asked him if he had a licence, when he produced a pedlar's licence. A hawker is a man who travels about selling goods with a horse and cart or van. A pedlar carries his goods himself. The cost of a pedlar's licence is 5s., and is granted by the police. Hawkers' licences are granted by the Inland Revenue, and cost 2s.

fig. a 1683 *OLDHAM Wks. & Rem.* (1686) 26 The Churches Hawkers in Divinity, Who 'stead of Lace, and Ribbons, Doctrine cry. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. x. iii, This broad-brim'd hawker of holy things.

b. A horse used in hawking goods.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 13 On Pads, Hawkers, Hunters, on Higlars and Racers.

Hence **Hawker v. intr.**, to act as a hawker; whence **Hawking ppl. a.**

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 620 [He] was implacable and auker'd To all that Interlop'd, and Hawker'd. 1682 *OLDHAM Sat. to friend Wks.* (Bell) 221 They are forced to ply For jobs of hawking divinity.

Hawker, *obs. form of HOOKER*, a small vessel.

Hawkery (*hōkəri*). *nonce-ud.* [f. *HAWK sb.* 1; cf. *rookery*, and see *-ERY*.] A place where hawks are kept.

1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 35 Lord Berkeley had proposed to shew them a hawbery of his in the neighbourhood.

Hawkey, hawkie (*hō'ki*). *Sc. and north. dial.* [Of same origin as *HAWKED a.* 2, with denominative *-ie*, *-y*, as in *blacky, brownie*, etc.] 'A cow, properly one with a white face; often used as a general name for a cow or an affectionate name for a favourite cow' (Jam.).

1724 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. iii, Nae mair the hawkies shalt thou milk. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* xi, The soupe their only Hawkie does afford. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* Hawkie, a white-faced cow. Also a general pet-name for the cow.

Hawkey, hawkie, var. *HOCKEY*.

Hawking (*hō'kin*), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. *HAWK v.* 1]

1. The sport or practice of chasing birds or small animals by means of trained hawks.

c 1374 CHAUCEY *Troilus* III. 1779. c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy. bk.* I. 279 Quhar-throw of halkinge ande of huntinge Hawke banduly that hade be kyng. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of*

Aymon iv. 120 Theyr fader was a hawkyng vpon the ryver.
a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xii. 35 Desyring me to ryde with hym an hawkyng. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 45 Dost thou loue hawking? 1660 H. ADIS *Fannatticks Mite* 7 He runs not to Hawkings nor Huntings. 1841 LANE *Arab.* I. 126 Hunting and hawking were common and favourite diversions of the Arabs.

fig. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 166 What dost thou go a hawking after me?
2. *attrib. and Comb.* Relating to or used in hawking, as *hawking-bag*, *costume*, *gauntlet*, *glove*, *language*, *pole*, *pouch*, *spaniel*.

1598 FLORIO, *Falconiera*, a falkners bagge, a hawking pouch. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xx. The falconers take their hawking-poles in hand. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 185 His Tongue is not acquainted with the hawking Dialect. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 52, I can seclude Æolus and his Sons in a Hawking-bag. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1124/4 A large well made Hawking-Spaniel. 1833 SCOTT *Quentin D.* ii. A hawking gauntlet on his left hand, though he carried no bird. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 255 Behrám took advantage of Akber's absence on a hawking party. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* i. 1, The Chelsea lady was in hawking costume.

Hawking, *ppl.* a. 1 [f. HAWK v. 1 + -ING 2.] That hawks; addicted to the sport of hawking. In SHAKS. 1601, 'hawk-like, keen' (Schmidt).

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. 1. 105 His arched brows, his hawking eye. 1601 CORNWALLIES *Ess.* xxi. He thinks a drunken Coblér, and a meere hawking Gentleman ranks equally. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 770 His sarcastic remarks on the hunting, hawking bores.

Hawking, *vbl. sbs. and ppl. adjs.* 2 and 3: see under HAWK v. 2 and 3.

Hawkish (hō'kif), a. [f. HAWK sb. 1 + -ISH.] Somewhat of the nature or appearance of a hawk. 1841 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 245 Of temper most accipitral, hawkish, aquiline, not to say vulturish. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* I. vi. 64 She. was now too fierce and hawkish looking, though you would still call her handsome.

Hawkit, *Sc. var.* of HAWKED 2.

Hawk-like, a. Like a hawk, or like that of a hawk.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxii. 121 Who, hawk-like, ayres swiftest passenger That holds a timorous dove in chace [etc.]. 1775 G. WHITE *Selborne* xliii. 100 This species may be easily distinguished from the common buzzard by its hawk-like appearance. 1892 MRS. H. WARD *D. Grievé* I. 6 With a sudden hawk-like gesture..she tried to get hold of it.

Hawk-moth. A moth of the family *Sphinxidae* or *Sphingina*; a sphinx-moth; so called from their manner of flight, which resembles the hovering and darting of a hawk. There are many genera and species, as DEATH'S-HEAD h., ELEPHANT h., HUMMING-BIRD h., PRIVET h.: see these words.

1785 M. MARTIN (*title*). The Aurelian's Vade Mecum; containing. Catalogue of Plants affording Nourishment to Butterflies, Hawk-moths. and Moths in the state of Caterpillars. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 707 The larvæ of the Hawk-Moths have always sixteen feet. 1851 MEDLOCK tr. *Schoedler's Zool.* 565 Lepidopterous insects are..ranked as Butterflies, Moths, and Sphingæ or hawk-moths.

Hawk-nose. A nose curved like a hawk's beak; and an aquiline nose.

1533 UDALL *Flowers Lat. Speakyng* 192 (R.) Crokyng or bowyng inwarde, like as the bil. of an hauke, and such we call in scorne or derision hawke-noses. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Naz*, A high-raised, or hawkie, nose. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1544/4 A Dapple Grey Mare..seven years old, a Hawk Nose. 1889 BROWNING *Imperative Aug.* 122 Those sparkling eyes beneath their eyebrows' ridge (Each meets each, and the hawk-nose rules between).

Hawk-nosed, a. Having a nose curved like a hawk's beak.

1530 PALSGR. *Amys* 141 Hawk-nosed, bequ. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy.* 315/1 Hawk-nosed, 271 He was..somewhat Hawk-nosed, as most of the Persians are. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 120 A fierce, game-looking set of fellows; tall and hawk-nosed, and very much resembling the Crows.

Hawk-owl. A name given to: a. The Short-eared Owl, *Asio brachyotus*. b. The Day-owl, *Surnia ulula* or *funerea*. Both so called from their smaller heads, and habit of seeking their food during the day.

1743 51 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* 62 The Little Hawk Owl. This Bird is rather bigger than a Sparrow-Hawk. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 242 The Hawk Owl comes to us in October. 1812 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VI. 64 Hawk Owl. This is another inhabitant of both continents..a connecting link between the Hawk and Owl tribes. 1856 KNIGHT *Cycl. Nat. Hist.* IV. 926 *Surnia funerea*..it hunts frequently in the day-time. The smaller head..combined with these habits, have obtained for it the name of Hawk-Owl.

Hawk's-beard. A book-name for the genus *Crepis* of composite plants, allied to the hawk-weeds.

1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* § 347 *Crepis*, hawk's-beard. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 180.

Hawk's bell, hawk-bell. A small spherical bell, for fastening on the leg of a hawk.

[1468 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 557/2, a hawk's bells.] 1483 *Act i Rich. III.* c. 12 That no merchant Straunger..bringe into this Realme..bells except haukes belles [etc.]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Diii (heading), Of haukes Bellis..Off spare hawkie bellis there is chooce and lyttill of charge of thaim. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xx. The trembling fowl that hear the jiggling hawk-bells ring. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. ii. 93 They..received from them hawk-bells, glass beads or other baubles. 1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVI. 132 Beads and hawk-bells. 1835 W. IRVING

Crayon Misc. (1849) 298 Morris-dancers, gaily dressed up with ribands and hawk's-bells.

Hawk's-bill.

1. (Also *hawk's-bill turtle*.) A species of turtle, *Chelone imbricata*, having a mouth resembling the beak of a hawk, inhabiting the Indian Ocean and the warmer parts of the Atlantic, and furnishing the tortoiseshell of commerce. Also HAWKBILL.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 4 The Loggerhead Turtle, and the Hawks bill Turtle, of which sorts, the latter is the best. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 103 The Hawksbill Turtle is the least kind; they are so called because their mouths [resemble] the Bill of a Hawk: On the backs of these Hawksbill Turtle grows that Shell which is so much esteem'd for making Cabinets, Combs [etc.]. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 20 There is Plenty of Tortoises, or Turtle, but not very good to eat, being a sort of Hawksbill. 1892 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 14 May 318/2 The thirteen plates of tortoise-shell on the carapace of the hawk's-bill tortoise.

2. Part of the striking action of a clock.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Hawk's bill*, a catch-piece attached to a vibrating arm, which acts as a detent in the rack of the striking part of a clock, and assists in effecting the proper number of strokes.

3. (See quot.)

1708 Phil. Trans. XXVI. 78 Gryphites, the Hawk's Bill, or Ague-shell.

Hawk's eye. Also hawk-eye.

1. The eye of a hawk; hence, a sharp or keen eye like a hawk's.

1684 OTWAY *Altheist* iv. i, A plague of her Hawk's Eyes! 1687 CONGREVE *Old Back* i. 1, I have a Hawk's Eye at a Woman's Hand. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 119 Your hawk-eyes are keen and bright. 1884 SPURGEON in *Sword & Trowel* July 338 There are persons in the world who seem to have hawk's eyes where anything evil is concerned.

2. A name given to some species of plover, as the golden plover and the black-bellied plover.

1813 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VII. 42 It is said, that at Hudson's Bay it [the black-bellied plover] is called the Hawk's-eye on account of its brilliancy.

Hawkweed (hō'k-wid). [transl. of L. *hieracium* = Gr. *ἱεράκιον*, f. *ἱερά* hawk, falcon; but the ancient application of the name was different (see Liddell and Scott).] The common name for plants of the large genus *Hieracium* (N.O. *Compositæ*).

Also sometimes loosely applied to other yellow-flowered composites, as *Senecio hieracifolius*, *Picris hieracioides*, and the genus *Crepis* (*Bastard Hawkweed*).

[c 1000 Sax. *Leochd.* II. 56 Hæfocwyrnt on hluttrum ealoð.] 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 14 b. The nature of Hawke weede is to coule and partly to binde. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxxii. 232 Haukeweede is also a kinde of Succorie. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 381 Hieracium or Hawkweed is a numerous genus of this order. 1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 340 *Picris hieracioides*, hawkweed ox-tongue. 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc.*, N. Devon II. 281 Crumbling rocks, festooned with heath, and golden hawkweed.

Hawky (hō'ki), a. 1 [f. HAWK sb. 1 + -Y.] Of the nature of a hawk; greedy as a hawk.

1732 ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* 98 in *Britten Old Country Wds.* (E. D. S.), [Gravel] is of a hawkly voracious nature.

Hawky (hō'ki), a. 2 *nonce-wd.* [f. HAWK v. 3] Characterized by hawking.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 204 Speech of the most haggly, hawkly, pinched and meagre kind.

Hawle, obs. form of HAIL sb. 1

† **Hawler**, Obs. [f. *hawle*, HALL sb. + -ER; cf. HALLIER 2.] The keeper or steward of a hall.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 136 A kyng es porter, anoper hawler, anoper chumberlayne.

Hawling (e, var. HALLING Obs., tapestry.

Hawm (hōm), v. dial. [Etymol. unknown.] *intr.* To move about awkwardly; to lounge.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hawm*, to lounge about. *Leic. Ibid.*, *Hawming*, awkwardness. *Linc.* 1877 N. W. *Linc. Gloss.*, *Hawm*, to move about awkwardly. 1880 TENNYSON *North. Cobler* iv, Guzzlin' an' soakin' an' smooikin' an' hawmin' about 'e laänes.

Hawm (e, obs. forms of HAULM.

Hawmbel, -ble, etc., obs. ff. AMBLE, etc.

† **Hawmed**, a. Obs. [Derivation doubtful.]

It may possibly be f. *hawm*, *hawm*, HAME sb. 2. of the collar of a horse) as resembling them in their curvature. Another suggestion is f. *hawm*, HAULM + -ED? in allusion to the prominent joints or frequent crookedness of jointed stalks.] Of legs: Bandy, curved.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 530 The diuels of Crowland with their..crooked and hawm'd legs [*vncis cruribus*]. **Hawmed**, **haumed**, ? corrupt form of HUMET, HUMETTE.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 14 b, The Hawmed in this Cote armour, is a manifest demonstration of buriall, and is an aunciente token in Armorie. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 373 He..beareth, a, a cross haumed s.

† **Hawm-legged**, a. Obs. Also haume-. [See HAWMED a.] Bandy-legged, bow-legged.

1608 *Withals Dict.* 286 That is hawme legged [1634 haume-legged], legges turned outward (as some say) that hath a paire of lett legges, *vulgus*.

Hawse (hōz, sb. 1 *Naut.* Forms: 5-7 halse, 6 haulse, 7 hause (houlse, 8 harse), 6- hawse. [A phonetic spelling of 16th c. *halse*, *haulse*, app. a. ON. *hals* neck (cf. *HALSE* sb.), fig. part of the fore-castle or bow of a ship or boat, also, the front sheet or tack of a sail, the end of a rope, etc.]

1. That part of the bows of a ship in which the

hawse-holes are cut for the cables to pass through; hence, sometimes, in plural, the hawse-holes themselves.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hou.* VII (1896) 213, ij peces of tymbre for the halse of the seyd ship. 1567 G. FENNER in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 147 We cut our cable at the hawse. 1582 N. LICHELFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxiv. 130 To let slippe their Gabells by theyr Halsis. a 1668 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 28 After many attempts to wind up the anchor I was forced to cut cable in the haulse. 1687 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. 10 The Haulses are those great round holes before, vnder the Beak-head, where commonly is used the Cables when you come to an Anchor, the bold or high Haulse is the best. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 46 Our Cables froze in the hawse. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v., A *Bold Haulse*, is when the Hole is lofty above Water. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. iv. 330 We were in a leaky ship, with three cables in our haulses. 1842 F. COOPER *Jack o' Lantern* I. 140 Two men appeared near the Knight-heads..looking at the vessel's hawse.

† 2. A cable, a hawser. Obs.

1598 FLORIO, *Alzama*..a halse or cable to draw a bote or ship withall [1611 *Alzaniere*..a halse or halsier in a ship]. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. 1704/1 Cat-holes are over the Ports in the Gun-Room..to heave the Ship a stern by a Cable, or Haulse.

3. The space between the head of a vessel at anchor and the anchors, or a little beyond the anchors, esp. in phr. *athwart* († *thwart*) the hawse (cf. *athwart-hawse*, s. v. *ATHWART* C), to cross the hawse, etc. Also fig.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Brave Sea-fight* Wks. III. 39/1 In the darke night they might haue chained two or three Frigots together, and turning them vpon them, vpon the Ebbe, thwart their hawse, might much haue endangered them. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 332 Both fell foul one anothers houses, through which mischance her boltsprit gave our mizen shrouds a [etc.]. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 21/4 He fell thwart the Man of Wars Halse. 1667 *Ibid.* No. 160/4 The Vice Admiral..intended then to cross the Haulse. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 350 Then I lay a-thwart the Enemy's Harse. 1833 MARRIYAT *P. Simple* xxxv, Nothing would suit Nelson but this four-decked ship; so we crossed the hawse of about six of them, and..were abreast of her. 1859 READE *Love me little* (Ward) ix. 112 'There are mischief-makers behind'. 'Ay?..I'll teach them to come across my hawse'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., If a vessel drives at her anchors into the hawse of another she is said to 'foul the hawse' of the vessel riding there; hence the threat.. 'If you foul my hawse, I'll cut your cable'.

4. 'The situation of the cables before the ship's stem, when she is moored with two anchors out from forward, one on the starboard, and the other on the port bow' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

b. Phr. *Clear hawse*, when both cables lead directly (without crossing) to their respective anchors. *Foul, open hawse* (see quot.). † *Full hawse*, with all the cable run out (obs.). † *To clear the hawse, fresh* (freshen) the hawse (see quot.). *Cross, elbow, round turn in the hawse* (see quot. 1881, and ELBOW sb. 2 c).

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 33 The ship on hull, the helme on lee, full hawse in tumbling roades. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Burning in the Haulse*, is when the Cable endures an extraordinary Stress. *Clearing the Haulse*, is the untwisting of two Cables, which being let out at two several Haulses, are wound about one another. *Riding upon the Haulse*, is when any weighty Substance falls directly before the Haulse, or lies across it. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Fresh the Haulse* when there is reason to suspect the cable may be fretted in those holes, they veer out a little, to let another part endure the stress. *Freshing the hawse* is also used when new pieces are laid upon the cable in the hawse. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 116 These.. gusts make it difficult for ships..to keep a clear hawse when anchored. 1788 CHAMBERS' *Cycl.*, *Hawse, foul*, implies that the cables lie across the stern, or bear upon each other, so as to be rubbed or chafed by the motion of the vessel. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* II. 254 'When a ship at her moorings has her cables lead strait to her anchors, without crossing, she is said to ride with an open hawse. 1881 HAMERSLY *Naval Encycl.* s. v., If from an open hawse a ship swings 180° she brings a *cross* in the hawse, a second half swing in the same direction makes an *elbow*, a third, a *round turn*, a fourth, a *round turn* and an *elbow*, and so on.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *hawse-bag*, -*block*, -*bolster*, -*box*, -*boxing*, -*buckler*; *hawse-fallen* fa. *ppl.*, *hawse-full* a., *hawse-hook*, -*timber*: see quot.; *hawse-wood* = *hawse-timber*. Also HAWSE-HOLE, -PIECE, -PIPE, -PLUG.

1819 *Pantologia* s. v., **Hawse-bags*, are bags of canvas made tapering, and stuffed full of oakum..to prevent the sea from washing in at these [hawse] holes. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Hawse-blocks*, bucklers, or pieces of wood made to fit over the hawse-holes when at sea, to back the hawse-plugs. **Hawse-bolsters*, planks above and below the hawse-holes. Also, pieces of canvas stuffed with oakum and roped round, for plugging when the cables are bent. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 55 The 'hawse boxes, or deck pipe. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hawse-box*, or *Naval Hood*, pieces of plank bolted outside round each of the hawse-holes, to support the projecting part of the hawse-pipe. 1881 HAMERSLY *Naval Encycl.*, **Hawse-Boxing*..was formerly a projection left upon the hawse-timbers in the wake of the hawse-holes. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Hawse-bucklers*, plugs of wood to fit the hawse-holes, and hatches to bolt over, to keep the sea from spurring in. *Ibid.* 373 To ride 'hawse-fallen', is when the water breaks into the hawse in a rough sea, driving all before it. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 81 *To Ride 'Hawse-full*, is when in a rough Sea the Water breaks into the Haulses. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 373 *Riding hawse-full*, pitching bows under. c 1850

Rudin. Navig. (Weale) 123 *Hawse-hook, the breast-hook over the hawse-holes. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hawse-timbers, the upright timbers in the bow, bolted on each side of the stem, in which the hawse-holes are cut.

Hawse, sb.², var. of HAUSE.

† **Hawse**, v. *Obs.* Also 6 hause, 6-7 halse, 7 haulse. [a. F. *hausser*, in 16th c. *haulser*, OF. *halcier*, *haucier* (12th c.) = Pr. *alsar*, *ausar*, It. *alsare*, Sp. *alsar* = late L. type **altiare*, f. *altus* high. For the initial *h* in Fr. see HAUT; and cf. HANCE v.] *trans.* To raise, exalt, hoist.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 166 He made to be hauled a lytel galyote out of the grete galey with viii hores. 1513 *MORE Rich. III.* Wks. 62/1 Every thing was hawsed about the mesure: amercementes turned into fines, fines into raun-somes. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Rich. III.* 11 b, Hauled up their sailes. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxv. xiv. 568 Bomilcar .. having sea-roume, hauled up sailes.

Hence † **Hawse** sb.³ *Obs.*, exaltation, enhancement. c 1475 *Parlement* 498 Puttyng my hole bet. . . and thought ay to your honour, hawse, and encrease also.

Hawse, var. of HALSE sb. and v.²

Hawse-hole. *Naut.* A cylindrical hole, of which there are two in the bows of a vessel, for the cable to run through. *Phr.* To enter (come, creep, get in) by the hawse-holes: to enter the service at the lowest grade, to rise from before the mast.

1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 8 Provided that the Rails .. fall not fowl of the halshols. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. iv. 330 We made a great quantity of water through our hawse-holes. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 321 This .. accident was owing to the hawse-holes being extremely large and low, the hawse-plugs not being in, and the holes being pressed under water by a crowd of sail on the ship. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* xvii. Working my way up as regularly as one who gets in at the hawsehole and crawls aft to the cabin windows. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 341 Very few captains and flag-officers came in at the hawseholes.

Hawse-piece. *Naut.* One of the timbers of a ship through which a hawse-hole is cut; one of the timbers which compose the bow of a vessel and whose sides look fore and aft.

1680 *London Gas.* No. 1526/4 The Adventure Pink, Dogger built .. new Hawse pieces. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Ecubiers* .. also the hawse-pieces, through which those holes are cut. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Hawse-pieces*, the timbers which form the bow of the ship, whose sides stand fore and aft, or nearly so; that is, parallel to the middle line of the ship.

Hawse-pipe. *Naut.* A cast-iron pipe fitted into a hawse-hole to prevent the cable from abrading the wood.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 465 The chain attached to the anchor, and made fast through a hawse-pipe to the bow or forepart of the vessel, acts as a pivot on which it swings. 1888 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 2/7 Abbey Home .. left this morning for Dover Harbour, with hawse-pipe broken.

Hawse-plug. *Naut.* A plug made to fit into the hawse-pipe to prevent water from entering.

1637 *CART. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ii. 10 They [use] a Hawse-plug at Sea. 1803 [see HAWSE-HOLE]. 1896 J. M. CAULFIELD *Seamanship Notes* 8 When .. heavy weather [is] expected .. hawse-plugs [should be] put in.

Hawser (hō-zai). *Naut.* Forms: 4 hauceour, haucour, haucor, (5 *erron. answer*), 5-8 hauser, 6 halsor, 6-9 halsor, haulser, (7 *hauser*, *harser*, -or, *hasar*, 7-8 *hasser*), 5-7 hawser. [app. Anglo-Fr. *haucour*, f. OF. *haucior* to HAWSE, hoist; in reference to the original purpose of a hawser. Cf. obs. F. *hausserle*, *haulserle* 'the drawing, or hauling of Barges, or great Boats vp a river by the force of men ashore' (Cotgr.) from same source. Evidently from an early period associated in form and sense with HAWSE sb.¹: cf. sense 1 b, and HAWSE sb.¹ 2.]

1. A large rope or small cable, in size midway between a cable and a tow-line, between 5 and 10 inches in circumference; used in warping and mooring; in large ships now made of steel.

1338 *MS. Sacrist's Roll, Durham*, Item j cabillus magnus xl cubitorum. Item j haucour xxx cubitorum. 1355-6 *Ibid.*, Item j haucour et j alia corda. 1373 in *Riley Lond. Mem.* (1868) 369, 2 haucors pour boyropes, 2 tourpous, 3 werropes. 1465 *Mann & House. Exp.* 200 An answer weying iij stone, viij li. 1485-6 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 18 Cables of sundrie sortes vj, Cagging cable j, Hauser j. *Ibid.* 36 Hawsters for the botes take iij. 1592-3 *Act 35 Eliz.* c. 8 Preamb., Cables, Halsors, and Cordage. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odysse.* ii. 609 With well-wreath'd halsers hoise Their white sailes. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1729) I. 46 Ships .. have a Hasar or Rope ready to send one end ashore. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 178 We .. carry'd out two Hawsters and Anchors to heave the Ship off. 1831 *TRE-LAWNY Adv. Younger Son* I. 230 He desired me to make fast a halsor .. to the ring-bolts of her bob-stays. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* II. 393 Saturnia snaps the halsor. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragn. Sc.* (1879) I. vi. 205 With three huge hawsters the ship's stern was made fast.

b. Used by confusion for HAWSE sb.¹ 3. 1684 *OTWAY Atheist* II. i. Laying your self atwart my Harser. 1787 *SIR J. HAWKINS Johnson* 443 note, A barge .. in great danger of running, as they call it, atwart the hawser and of oversetting.

2. *Comb.*, as *hawser-fashion* adv., *hawser-like* adj.; *hawser-bend*, a kind of hitch or knot; *hawser-clamp*, a gripper for a hawser to prevent its veering out (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); † *hawser-hole* = HAWSE-HOLE; *hawser-laid* a., made

of three or four strands laid up into one; † *hawser-work*, towing.

1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* 197 A rope laid *hawser fashion is a rope consisting of any number of yarns according to the strength required, which divided into three strands, and each being twisted equally, are prepared to be laid into a rope. 1802 *MITCHELL in Naval Chron.* VII. 52 Daley was looking out at the *hawser-hole. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v. *Ropes*, Ropes are either cable-laid or *hawser-laid. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 52 When three cables are laid up together, it is called *hawser-laid rope. 1875 *BEEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 360 Running rigging is hawser-laid, right-handed. 1875 *tr. Camden's Hist. Brit.* III. (1688) 411 The seamen, whom he encouraged at their *Hawser-work.

Hawstock: see HALSE sb.⁶.

Hawthorn, obs. form of HAUSEN.

Hawt(e), obs. ff. HAUGHT; var. HAUT v. *Obs.*

Hawtane, -en, var. HAUTAIN a. *Obs.*

Hawtere, obs. form of ALTAR.

Hawthorn (hō-zān). Forms: 1 hazu-, haza-
dorn, 3 hawz-, 4 hāzborn, 4-6 hau-, haweporn,
-thorne, (7) hathorn, 5- hawthorn. β, 1 hæz-,
hæzuporn, 5 heiporne, 6 hai-, hathorne. [OE.
haga-, hægu-, hæzborn, f. haga HAW sb.¹ + born
THORN. Cf. MDu. *hagedorn*, Du. *haagdoorn*, MHG.
hage w'dorn, *hagidorn* (Ger. *hagedorn*), ON. *hag-
born* (Sw. *hagtorn*, Da. *hagetorn*).]

1. A thorny shrub or small tree, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, N.O. *Rosaceæ*, extensively used for forming hedges; the White-thorn. It bears white, and, in some varieties, red or pink blossom (called 'may'); its fruit, the haw, is a small round dark red berry. (Also sometimes for other species of *Crataegus*.)

a 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 10 *Alba spina*, *hazudorn*. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* vii. 16 Hæzboru sonnigaz. of haza-
dornum f. beams. 13.. *Guy Warw. (A.)* 452 Piderward
sir Gij him droug, And lokyd vnder an hawz-born boug.
13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 744 Pe hasel & þe hawz-borne. 1377
LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 173 A man .. As hore as an hawz-
thorne. c 1450 *Mertin* 681 A bush .. of white hawthorne full
of floures. 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 68 And every shepherd
tells his tale Under the hawthorn in the dale. 1657 R. LIGON
Barbadoes (1673) 2 Nor any tree bigger than a small Hawthorn.
1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 89 The hawthorn whitens. 1846 J.
BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 317 The Hawthorn
is justly considered the best plant for hedges.

β. a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 19 *Alba spina*, *hæzuthorn*. c 725
Corpus Gloss. 114 *Alba spina*, *hæzgozborn*. c 1000 *Sax.*
Leechd. II. 54 Hæzbornes blostman. 14.. *Voc.* in W.
Wülcker 572/45 *Cnus*, an haythorne & an hawe. 1793
TUSSER Husb. xxxiv. (1878) 76 The box and bay, Haithorne
and prim, for clothes trim. 1848 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.*
xii. xviii. (1886) 218 Haythorne, otherwise white(h)thorne
gathered on Maie daie. 1888 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 386/2
Before .. finding out of the Needle. .. our Fore-fathers are said
to make use of an Hay-thorn, or a Thorn Prick.

2. *Angling*. Short for hawthorn-fly.

1884 *SENIOR in Fisheries Exhib. Lit.* li. 399 The Gran-
nom, Yellow-dun, Hawthorn, and Sedge.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hawthorn bough*, *bud*,
bush, *hedge*, etc.; *hawthorn china*, a kind of
Oriental porcelain, in which the decoration re-
presents flowering branches of the Japanese plum-
tree in white on a dark blue ground; *hawthorn-fly*, a small black fly appearing on hawthorn-bushes
when the leaves first come out; an artificial imita-
tion of this fly used by anglers; *hawthorn-gros-
beak*, the hawfinch (? U.S.); *hawthorn pattern*,
a pattern in which the hawthorn is represented in
flower; the pattern used in hawthorn china. Also
HAWTHORN-TREE.

13.. [see 1]. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 650 Were it of
wodebynde or hawthorn (*Lansdowne heiporne*) leues. 1423
Jas. I. Kings Q. xxxi. And so with treis set Was all the
place, and hawthorn hegis knet. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* III.
1.4 This greene plot shall be our stage, this hawthorne brake
our trying house. 1653 *WALTON Angler* iv. 116 You may
also make the hawthorn-fly, which is all black and not big,
but very small, the smaller the better. *Ibid.* 118 The smal
black fly, or hawthorn fly is to be had on any Hawthorn
bush, after the leaves be come forth. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des.*
Vill. 13 The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade,
For talking age and whisp'ring lovers made. 1890 DOROTHEA
GERARD *Lady Baby* I. viii. 187 The hedges were strung with
pearls of hawthorn-buds. 1892 A. T. FISHER *Rod & River*
177 The Hawthorn-fly .. at times proves so good a killer that
I have placed it on the list. 1896 *Daily News* 5 May 7/3
The characteristic of the Sakura silks is the design of
Japanese plum blossom with a fine and delicate tracery of
stems, very similar to the 'hawthorn' pattern familiar upon
china.

Hence **Hawthorned** a., furnished or planted with
hawthorns. **Hawthorny** a., characterized by haw-
thorns, redolent of the scent of hawthorn blossom.

1831 *FR. A. KEMBLE Jrnl. in Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 42
Read one of Miss Mitford's hawthorny sketches out of 'Our
Village' .. they always carry one in fresh air and green
fields. 1885 W. P. BREED *Aboard & Abroad* 23 A narrow
path, with high hawthorned inclosures on each hand.

Hawthorn-tree. = HAWTHORN 1.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 350/185 Onder an hawzborn [v.r.
hazborn]-tree. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 73 b. Our hawthorn
tree leseth hys leues euerie year. 1786 *BOSWELL Tour*
Hebrides 27 Aug. There is a hawthorn-tree, which rises
like a wooden pillar through the rooms of the castle. 1876
MACKAY Poems, Secr. Hawthorn I, O thou snow-white
hawthorn tree!

Comb. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 99 The Thorn or Haw-
thorn Tree fly.

† **Haw-tree**. *Obs.* [f. HAW sb.¹ or 2 + TREE.]

1. The hawthorn.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 905 Up to the hawe-tre he steghth.
c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesu.* in Wright *I. oc.* 162 Awe-tre
[v.r. hawethen], *ceneler*. 1388 *WYCLIF Dan.* xiii. (*Susanna*) 54
Vndur an haw tree. 1530 *PALSGR.* 230/1 Haw tree, *espine*
blanche. 1570 *LEVINS Mani.* 46/37 An Haw tree, *senitis*.

2. Applied by Hudson to the Whitebeam (*Pyrus*
Aria) and the Service tree (*P. torminalis*).

1762 W. HUDSON *Flora Angl.* (1798) 214 *Crataegus foliis*
cordatis .. wild Haw-tree or Service. 1879 *BRITLEN &*
HOLLAND Plant-n.

Hawur, var. of HAGHER a. *Obs.*, skilful.

Hawvle, var. HAVEL sb.¹ *Obs.*

Hawves, rare obs. pl. of HALF sb.

Hax, obs. form of AX.

c 1475 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 807/17 *Hec securis*, a hax.

Haxter, variant of HACKSTER, *Obs.*

Haxyn = *ashen*, obs. plur. of ASH.

1515 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 68 For ye
ledde haxyn.

Hay (hē), sb.¹ Forms: 1 hies, hīs, hēz,
(hēz, hoes), 2-4 hei, 3-7 hey (e, 4 hai, 4-5 hey3 (e,
4-7 hays, 5 hei3 (e, heygh, heey, 6-7 hais, 6-
hays. [Com. Tent.: OE. *hiez*, *hīg*, *hēz*, = OS.
houwi, (MLG. *hoi*, *houwe*, MDu. *hōy*, *hooi*, *hoey*,
Du. *hooi*), OHG. *hewi*, *houwi* (properly, nom. *hewi*,
gen. *houwes*, MHG. *hōu*, *hou*, *houwe*, G. *heu*), ON.
hey (Sw., Da. *hø*), Goth. *hawi* (gen. *hawjis*):
O'Leut. **haujom*, app. an adj. used subst. = (that)
which can be mowed, f. stem of vb. **haww*, OE.
heaw = to HEW, cut down, mow.]

1. Grass cut or mown, and dried for use as fodder;
formerly (as still sometimes) including grass fit for
mowing, or preserved for mowing.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxvii. 2 Swe swe hez hredlice
adruziad. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 10 Ues. . gærs vel
heiz micil on ðam styd. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 30
Þæt londes hoesz þæt to dæge is and to mærgen wif mæne
bið in ofne sended. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 178 On .vi.
nihtne monan do þonne hig on þin beð. c 1205 *LAV.* 24441
Per com hey, per com gras. 1282 *WYCLIF Mark* vi. 39 He
comandide to hem, that thei schulden make alle men sitte
to mete aftr compenyen vpon greene hey. c 1400 *Three*
Kings Cologne 126 Seynt Elene. . founde þe same heise þat
crist was leyde in yn þe manger. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes*
of Aymon xx. 450 Ye be not worthe a botelle of heye. 1535
COVERDALE x Kings xviii. 5 Go throw the londe vnto all
the welles of water & ryuers, yf happily we maye find hay.
c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* I. 47 They leave it dry many dayes
like Hey. 1725 *SWIFT Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 575 I gave
over all hopes of my hay. . . for I reckoned the weather had
ruined it. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 1270 Amid the
fragrant hay. 1830 *TENNYSON Owl* i. 9 Rarely smells the
new-mown hay. 1897 *GRANT ALLEN in Strand Mag.* Oct.
404/1 Mice, shrews and lizards .. can conceal themselves less
easily than they were wont to do in the long hay before the
cutting.

2. *Burgundian* or *Burgundy* hay, Lucerne, or
Sainfoin: see BURGUNDY, BURGUNDIA A. *Camel's*
hay, an oriental grass or rush: see CAMEL 5.

3. Phrases and Proverbs. To carry hay in one's
horns: to be ill-tempered or dangerous (Lat.
fanum habet in cornu, Horace; from an ox apt
to gore, whose horns were bound about with hay).

To look for a needle in a bottle (bundle) of hay:
see NEEDLE. To make hay: (a) *lit.*, to mow grass
and dry it by spreading it about and exposing it to
the sun's heat; (b) *fig.*, to make confusion. To
make hay of: to throw into confusion, turn topsy-
turvy, upset. To make hay while the sun shines:
to lose no time, to seize or profit by opportunities.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1869) 6 When the sunne shynth
make hay. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.*, *Oberon's Pal.* (1869)
176 He's sharpe as thorn, And fretfull carries hay in 's
horne. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 138 She .. was
resolv'd .. to make Hay whilst the Sun shind. 1703 *MAUND*
DRELL Journ. *Jerus.* (1732) 144 No Hay being here made.
1817 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Rose, Thistle, etc.* I. ii. Oh! father,
how you are making hay of my things! 1886 *Fall Mall G.*
9 June 3/2 Sussex made hay of the Gloucestershire bowling.
1891 J. M. DIXON *Dict. Idiomatic Eng. Phr.* s.v. *Between*
hay and grass, in an unformed state; hobbie-de-hoy.
F[amiliar]. An Americanism, said of youths between boy-
hood and manhood.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attributive, as *hay-bottle*,
-bundle, *-farm*, *-green*, *-ground*, *-land*, *-market*,
-mead, *-meadow*, *-month*, *-season*, *-stalk*, *-wisp*; (used
in the cultivation, carriage, storage, etc. of hay)
hay-basket, *-boat*, *-cart*, *-chamber*, *-crook*, *-hook*,
-knife, *-press*, *-spade*, *-wagon*, *-wain*, *-yard*. b.
objective genitive (as name of a person, or of a
mechanical contrivance), as *hay-binder*, *-carter*,
-drier, *-farmer*, *-loader*, *-mower*, *-pitcher*, *-presser*,
-raker, *-stacker*, *-tender*, *-tier*, *-tossor*. c. objective,
as *hay-binding*, *-carting*, *-pitching*, *-tendering*. d.
instrumental, as *hay-fed* pa. pple., *hay-fed* v. e.
parasynthetic, as *hay-coloured*, *-scented* adjs.

1726 *LEONI tr. Alberti's Archit.* I. 96/1 Your Cart ..
Harrow, Yoke, *Hay-baskets and the like utensils. 1826-44
LOUDON Encycl. Agric. 384 The *hay-binding machine is
an invention by Beckway for weighing and binding straw
or hay. 18.. *WHITTIER Countess*, The heavy *hay-boats
crawl. 1855 *HULOT*, *Haye bottell, *foennaculum*. 1853
H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. vi. § 6 While he was making hay-

bottles in the barn. 1896-7 *Act 8-9 Will. III.* c. 17 Preamb., *Hay Cartes and Straw Cartes which are daily brought into and stand in a Street... called the Hay-Market. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* 159 We entered the meadows, where the men were at haycart. 1795 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4187/4 A... House, with... Barns, Stables, *Hay-Chambers. 1887 *Daily News* 20 July 6/1 *Hay colour is the fashionable tint for the straw of rustic hats. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 37 As for stacks, they... cutte them eaven downe to the bottoime with an hey-spade made for that purpose; but for pykes, they usually pull out the hey with *hey-crookes. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 41 Very good arable grounds and *Hay-ground. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 The *Hay Hook is... for the pulling out of Hay made either in a Rick, Stack, or Mow. 1838 WEBSTER, *Hay-knife, a sharp instrument used in cutting hay out of a stack or mow. 1690 *Act 2 Will. & M. Sess.* II. c. 8 § 15 Noe person... shall... suffer his... Waggon Cart or Carr to stand... in the place now called the *Hay Market neere Pickadilly... loaden with Hay or Straw... after two of the Clocke. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 14 The merry *hay-month gone, now August threw Her golden mantle over every plain. 1530 *Palser* 230/1 *Hey mower, *fanchey de joy.* 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* (1837) 145 *Hay-scented fields. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 182 The delicate hay-scented fern (*Lastraea emula*). 1508 FISHER *J. Penit.* f. s. cii. Wks. (1876) 146 It shall perysshe and weder awaye as a floure in the *hey season. 1641 *Hay-spade [see *hay-crook*]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Hay-knife*, The hay-spade has a sharp blade, a handle, and a tread. *Ibid.*, *Hay-stacker, a portable derrick for the suspension of tackle in the use of the horse hay-fork in stacking. 1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 214 As small as an *Hay-stalk. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hay-tedder, a machine to scatter hay to the sun and air. 1886-44 *Loudon Encycl. Agric.* 420 The *hay-tedding machine, invented about 1800, by Salmon of Woburn. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 3/3 A farm labourer, *hay tier, and thatcher. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 37 It is very behoovefull to see that an *haywaine bee well raked. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xv. (1859) 260 The hay-wains... pass and reposs to and from the hay-field. 1798 BERRISFORD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 403 Robbing, plundering, and burning houses, *hay-yards, corn, &c.

5. Special combs.: hay-barrack (U.S.) = BARRACK 1 b; hay-bearded a., having a beard of the colour or texture of hay; hay-cap, a piece of canvas or tarpaulin put on the top of a haystack or haystack to protect it from rain; hay-crome, an old kind of hay-rake (cf. CROME); see also quot. 1825; †hay-dust, hay-seed; hay-goaf (†golp, †gulf), a hay-mow; hay-grass, grass preserved for hay; hay-harvest, the season when hay is made, hay-making time; hay-man, a man who sells hay, a hay-salesman; hay-pack, a large bundle of hay packed in a sheet; hay-plant, an umbelliferous plant of Tibet, *Prangos pabularia*; hay-rig, rigging, a framework projecting from the sides of a wagon so as to increase its carrying capacity, a shelving (U.S.); hay-rope, a rope twisted of hay, a hay-band; hay-tallat, a HAY-LOFT; hay-tea, a decoction of hay used for cattle; hay-time, the season at which hay is made and carried; hay-worm, a worm or caterpillar bred in hay.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 129 This contrivance is called a *hay-barrack, in Pennsylvania, where they are equally used for the protection of hay as well as of corn. 186-. O. W. HOLMES *Hunt after 'the Captain'* in *Pages fr. Old Vol. Life* (1891) 29 A grave, hard, honest, *hay-bearded face. 1858 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 116 The white *hay-caps, drawn over small stacks of beans or corn in the fields on account of the rain. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* 40 They fell downe on their mary-bones and lift vp their *hay-cromes vnto him. a 1835 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Hay-crome*. No rustic implement is now literally called by this name, but a metaphorical use of the word is very common. The characters scrawled by an awkward penman are likened to *hay-cromes and pitchforks. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 1715 The seed of grasse, commonly called *Hay-dust, is prescribed against the biting of Dragons. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 744 The poor man and woman were compelled to step into an *Hay-golp to hide themselves from their cruelty. 1604 PARSONS 3 *Convers.* III. xv. 254 They two being taken together in a hay gulfe... were carried to the assizes at Berry. 1895 *East Anglian Gloss.*, *Hay-goaf, hay mow. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 286 Among the kinds of *hey-grasse. 1883 *Sunday Mag.* July 446/4 What a leap from the grass of an English meadow... to the hay-grass in Bengal! 1552 HULOET, *Hay harvest, *Joenisericum*. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 178 His master... had begun the hay-harvest that very morning. 1800 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 285 The *haymen... who sell the Kentish wheat. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* cii, Already some *hay-packs were thrown in. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 3/1 We came in sight of some men, with hay-packs ready for the downward leap. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 490/1 The Prangos *Hay-plant is herbaceous and perennial... The crop consists of the leaves, which... have a highly fragrant smell, extremely similar to that of very good new clover hay. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 19 Mar. 414/1 Two great farm wagons, provided with those wide projecting frames, technically known as *hay-rigs. 1865 THOREAU *Cape Cod* i. (1894) 4 We met several *hay-riggings and farm-wagons... each loaded with three large, rough deal boxes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 38 Bynde her heed with a *heye rope... to the syde of the penne. 1507 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* ii. (1661) 123 If your horse be sprained... then bind him round in a hay rope. 1686 N. Cox *Grntl. Recreat.* iv. (ed. 2) 29 To tuck it out of the Rick by little and little, as you have occasion to use it, makes it spend much better than it would otherwise do out of the *Hay-tallet. 1866 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xix, Being forced to dress in the hay-tallet. 1886 *Loudon Encycl. Agric.* (1844) 905 To make *hay-tea. 1830 *Palser* 230/1 *Heytyme, *temps de fener*. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.*

I. x. 1. (1869) I. 121 The demand for country labour is greater at hay-time. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., It [hay] is a proper nidus of itself, sometimes, for a much larger species of insect called the *hay-worm, whose origin and changes have not, as yet, been properly observed.

Hay, sb.² Now arch. or dial. Forms: 1 hege, (heize, heaze), 3 heie, 4-7 haie, hey, 5 hey3, hege, 6-7 heye, 4 haye, 5- hay. [OE. *haga* (:-*hagi-2) a deriv. of the same root as *haga* HAW sb.¹, HAG sb.², and HEDGE. In its ME. form the word became more or less identified with Fr. *haie*:-OLG. *haga* (cf. MDu. *häge*) hedge, a word of cognate origin.]

1. A hedge, a fence. (In some 17th c. writers distinguished as a 'dead hedge'.)

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 606 *Crales*, hegas. 845 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 437 *Et jacit* be norban hege. c 1000 *ELFRIC Hom.* II. 448 Widutan minum hegum. a 1250 *Orul & Night* 817 The vox kan crope bi the heie. a 1300 *E. E. Fæstler* lxxxviii[1]. 41 [40] Pou for-dide his haies. 1412-20 *Lyng. Chron.* *Troy* III. xiv, Both on hayes and in freshe greues. 1650 *Act 5 Eliz. c. 13* § 7 The Heyes, Fences, Dikes or Hedges next adjoining... any high or common fairing Way. 1598 MANWOOD *Laues Forest* xx. § 5 (1615) 173/2 The hail beasts... must have their free passage... without any forestalling or foresteing of them... either with dogges, gunne, crosbow, longbow, dead hey, quick hey, or any manner of engin or let whatsoever. 1607 *Norden Suppl. Dial.* in *Harrison's England* II. Suppl. 156 A hedge implieth quickest and trees: but a hay a dead fence, that may be made one yeere, and pulled downe another. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* i. 1. 17 The game was usually enclosed with a haye or fence-work of netting. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Hay*, a hedge; more particularly a clipped quickest hedge. 1867 *JEAN INGELWORTH Story* *Doom* II. 235 The golden bilhook, wherewithal He went to cut his way, when tangled in The matted hayes. 1880 HARTING *Brit. Anim. Extinct* II. 224 Great tracts of forest were... inclosed within a pale, haye, or wall.

2. An enclosed space; an enclosure; a park.

c 1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* § 107 (1810) 108 (Exeter) Another [religious house] was for... Nuns, which is now the kalender-hay. 1679 *BLOUNT Auc. Tenures* 57 This Hay of Hereford was a great Woodland ground near the City, and heretofore reputed a forest. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 38 The Plains or Hays below in great part being covered only with... Ling. 1837 *HOWITT Rur. Life* v. iii. (1862) 381 Five hays, or royal parks, each fenced in, and furnished with its lodge. 1881 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 2/1 The sale of 1,270 acres to one of the Dukes of Kingston out of the hays of Bilhagh and White Lodge... [in] Sherwood Forest.

†3. *Mil.* An extended line of men. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *haie*.]

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 55 Then draw up in Hay to the Rear. 1753 *Execution Dr. A. Cameron* (Tower Rec.), The Yeoman Warders were formed into a Hay. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Hay, a straight rank of men drawn up exactly in a line.

4. Comb. †Hay-brier (*heybreere*), hedge-brier; haymaids, ground-ivy; †hay-saule, a hedge-stake. Also HAYBOTE, HAYWARD.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cliii. (1495) 704 Sudes... is an heysaule other a stake sharpened at eyther ende. 14-. *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 568/25 *Badarius*, heybreere. 1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* v. xciii. 677 Wee in English [call it]... Gill creepe by the ground, Catsfoote, Haymaides, and Alehoofe.

†Hay, sb.³ *Obs.* Forms: 4-7 haie, 5-8 haye, 6-7 hey(e, 5- hay. [AFr. *haie*: origin uncertain. A conjecture is that it may have been an extension of HAY sb.² (cf. sense 1 there, quot. 1598), or of the equivalent F. *haie*; but evidence is wanting.]

A net used for catching wild animals, esp. rabbits, being stretched in front of their holes, or round their haunts.

1389 *Act 13 Rich. II.* Stat. i. c. 13 § 1 Nene use furettes haies ree hare pipes ne cordes. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 220/2 Haye net to catche conys wythe (1499 *Pynson* hay net, *W. hanet*). 1531 *ELYOT Gov. II.* xiv, He which entendeth to take the fierse and mighty lyon pytheth his haye or nette in the woode, amonge great trees and thornes. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 139 A Rabbet, who having escap'd a Weasel, fell into the Hayes. 1710 *Act 9 Anne c. 27* § 5 The pernicious Practice of driving and taking them with Hayes, Tunnells and other Nets, in the Fens, Lakes, and broad Waters. 1774 *MRS. Redsham Manor, Suff.*, Game-keeper to destroy hays, nets, and snares. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 11 Hays, nets, low-bells, hare-pipes.

Fig. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* VIII. iv. § 4. 389 Harold... tooke counsel how he might traine into his Hays the sonnes of Queene Emma. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* v. i, How I you then subdue them? By policy; set Hays, and Traps, and Springs, And pitfalls for 'em.

b. Comb. Hay-net, in same sense.

1499 [see above]. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 214 In his pocket were found several bag nets and a hay net. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Hay-net*, a hedge-net. A long low net, to prevent hares or rabbits from escaping to covert, in or through hedges.

Hay, hey, sb.⁴ Forms: 6 heye, 6-8 haye, 7 haie, 6- hay, 7- hey. [Of uncertain origin: *haye d'allemaigne* is used in 15th c. Fr. by Marot.]

1. A country dance having a winding or serpentine movement, or being of the nature of a reel.

a 1529 *SKELTON Agst. Garnesche* 170, I cannot let thè the knave to play To dauns the hay and run the ray. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 Thai dancit al cristyn mennis dance, the north of scotland... ihonne ernistrangis dance, the alman haye, the bace of voragon, [etc.]. 1596 *DAVIES Orchestra* lxiiv. in *Arb. Garner* V. 39 He taught them Rounds and winding Heyes to tread. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) Lij, They doe most nimbly bestir themselves, sporting and playing in and out as if they were

dancing the Hey. 1656 *DAVENANT Siege Rhodes* iv. *Dram.* Wks. 1873 IV. 418 Scourge him As boys do tops; or make him dance The Irish hey over a field of thistles Naked. 1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* xvii. 237 One of the most pleasing movements in country-dancing... is what they call 'the hay': the figure of it, altogether, is a cypher of S's, or a number of serpentine lines interlacing or intervolving each other. ?1810 MAR. EDGEWORTH *M. Lewis* (1849) 151 He... danced the Hays round two elbow chairs. 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapl. Fleet* II. iv, The hymns they sang might have been a hey or a jig in a country dance.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To dance the hay or hays: to perform winding or sinuous movements (around or among numerous objects); to go through varied evolutions like those of a dance.

1597 C. LEIGH in *Hakluyt Voy.* III. 200 Through variety of iudgements and euill marinership we were faine to dance the hay four dayes together. 1607 *CHAPMAN Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 14 The King and subiect, Lord and euerie slau Dance a continual Haie. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 28 ¶ 12 To make him thus dance the Hay of Scepticism and Latitude. 1813 *HANSARD Parl. Debates* XXVI. 614 Lord Ellenborough considered the Bill as a most arbitrary measure; it tended to make property dance the hays, and to alter every description of tenure. 1887 *BROWNING Parleyings, Daniel Bartoli* xv, To be duchess was to dance the hays Up, down, across the heaven amid its host.

c. Comb. hay-fashion adv.

1777 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* (1889) II. 196 He... made his horse dance in and out by every other tree, Hay fashion.

†2. Hay-de-guy, -guise. Forms: 6 hay the gy, haydeguyes, -guyes, hey-day guise, heideguyes, 6-7 heydeguyes, 7 haydeguyes, -digyies, hey-de-gay, -gey, -guize, heydeguy, hy-day-gies, *erron. hadeguyes*. [lit. *Hay of Guy* or ? *Guise*.] A particular kind of hay or dance, in vogue in 16th and early 17th c. *Obs.*

a 1599 *SKELTON Agst. Venom. Tongues* 13 Enforce me Nothing to write but hay the gy of thre. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* June 27 With Heydeguyes, and trimly trodden traces. c 1580 *Robin Goodfellow* 101 in *Percy Rel.* (1765) III. 205 By wells and rills in meadows greene, We nightly dance our hey-day guise. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* v. Arg't, Whilst the nimble Cambrian rills Dance hy-day-gies amongst the hills. a 1618 J. DAVIES *Eglogues* Wks. (1712) 112 With an heydeguyes, pipy by Tom-piper, or a lorum-lad. 1632 J. FISHER *Fuimus Procs* III. ix. in *Hazl. Dodsley XII.* 507 Be bonny, buxom, jolly, try haydeguyes belive. 1638 *FORD Fancies* iv. 1, Not in a hey-degay of scurvy galantry. 1694 *Ladies Dict.* 217 *Hadeguyes*, a Country dance. **Hay**, v.¹ [f. HAY sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To furnish or supply with hay; to put (land) under hay.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4400/4 An Estate to be sold... well Hay'd and Wooded. 1857 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* (1858) 143 The postillion stopped... to hay his horses. 1861 *Times* 27 Sept., Part of the land is hayed, the hay put in large cocks of about four tons each.

2. *intr.* To make hay. (Chiefly in *gerund* or *pr. pple.*)

1556-1677 [see *HAYING vbl. sb.*]. 1828 WEBSTER, Hay, to dry or cure grass for preservation. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 1/2 A great many of the Irish voters in towns go regularly haying, harvesting, hopping.

3. *trans.* To make into hay.

1884 W. BARROWS *Oregon* 332 The bunch grass... is hayed by the sun uncut. 1893 *Times* 11 July 4/1 In making hop bins into hay the bins must be got together directly they are 'hayed'.

†Hay, v.² *Obs.* [OE. *hagian*, f. *haga* HAW, *hege* HAY sb.²] *trans.* To enclose or fence in by a hedge; to hedge.

a 1050 *Liber Scutillarum* xvi. (1889) 80 Hege [sepi] earan pine mid bormum. c 1425 *M.S. Bibl. Reg.* 12 B 1 ff. 78 *Septio*... to heghyn. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Act of Survey* II. ii. 49 Collateralage Actiue, as siding, furrowing, balking... haying, hedging or shawing. *Ibid.*, Compounding Contiguall Boundage is more significant, as side-haying, head-shawing, etc.

†Hay, v.³ *Obs.* [f. HAY sb.³] *intr.* To set 'hays' or nets for rabbits, etc.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 221/1 Hayyn for conys, cassio. 1552 HULOET, Hayen for conyes, cassio. 1572 *Lease Manor Nawsted, Suffol.* in *Prompt. Parv.* 221 note, Hawking, haying [=rabbit-netting]. 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Coxcomb* I. iii, We shall scout here, as though we went a-haying.

†Hay, v.⁴ *Obs.* [f. HAY sb.⁴] *intr.* To dance the hay. Hence *Haying vbl. sb.*

1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 492 What pretty country-dancings, and hayings, your five million of million of corpuscles make! 1777 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* (1889) II. 199 We danced round the room, Hayed in and out with the chairs, and all that.

†Hay, *int.* and sb.⁵ *Obs.* [a. It. *hai* (pron. ai thou hast (it)). Cf. L. *habet*, exclaimed when a gladiator was wounded.]

A. *int.* An exclamation on hitting an opponent. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. vii, O, it must be done like lightning, hay!

B. sb. A home-thrust.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 27 Ah the immortal Passado, the Punto reuerso, the Hay. **Hay**, obs. or dial. form of HAVE.

Hay, obs. var. HEIGH, HEY; see also HAYE.

Hay-a-sthma. [In F. *asthme de foin*, Ger. *heuasthma*.] = HAY-FEVER.

1827 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (ed. Warter) IV. 61, I escaped from the hay-asthma with a visit of one month. 1840 *Tweedie's Syst. Pract. Med.* III. 86 In cases of hay-asthma, Dr. Ellison recommends the diffusion of chlorine in the air of the

patient's apartment. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 760/1 The name 'summer catarrh' is perhaps preferable to the more commonly used 'hay fever' and 'hay asthma'.

Hay-band. [*BAND sb.* 2.] A rope of twisted hay used to bind up a truss or bundle of hay.

1611 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 37 They twine two long he-bands and cast over the toppe of it. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Streets* (1850) 30 Decayed cabbage-leaves, broken haybands, and all the indescribable litter of a vegetable market.

Hay-barn. A barn in which hay is stored.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* 1. (1586) 13 My Hey-barn, which hath in the upper roomes my Hey, and beneath, Waynes, Cartes. 1774 JOHNSON *Tour Wales* 1 Aug. in Boswell (1848) 418/2 The hay-barn, built with brick pillars from space to space, and covered with a roof. 1842-4 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm.* (1891) III. 22 The hay-barns are now, as a rule, constructed entirely of iron.

Hay-bird.

1. A name given locally to various small birds that build their nests with hay, *esp.* of the genera *Sylvia* and *Phylloscopus*, as the Blackcap, Garden Warbler, and Willow-Wren.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) s. v., A much more compact structure than the Hay-bird usually makes. *Ibid.* s. v. *Pettychaps, Lesser*, Dr. Latham says [the lesser Pettychaps] is called in Dorsetshire the Hay-bird. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 24 Blackcap. Hay-bird (Northants). 1889 H. SAUNDERS *Man. Brit. Birds* 64 In many places the Willow-Wren is also known as the Hay-bird.

2. The Pectoral Sandpiper or Grass-snipe, *Tringa maculata*. (New Jersey, U.S.)

Haybote. Also 5 heybote. [*f. HAY sb.* 2 + *BOLE, BOOT sb.* 1] Wood or thorns for the repair of fences; the right of the tenant or commoner to take such material from the landlord's estate, or the common. By legal writers also called HEDGE-BOTE.

1170 *Charter in Mon. Angl.* (1830) VI. i. 263-4 [H]usbotam et heybotam ad sufficientiam in bosco meo de Dicton. 1235-52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 83 Haybote similiter sine vasto. 1484 *Lease of Scotter Manor* (N.W. Linc. Gloss.), 12 caret subbosc pro le heybote. 1594 WEST and PT. *Symbol.* § 55 Housebote, haybote, and plowbote, may be demanded by the name of estovers. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Haye bote*.. is used in our common lawe for a permission to take thorns and freeth to make or repair hedges. 1776 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2), *Mansfield*, Nottingham. . has . the privilege of having housebote and haybote out of his majesty's forest of Sherwood. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* 1. iv. (1895) 1. 251 When this allowance [of wood] is for . repairing hedges and fences, it is termed haybote or hedge-bote.

Haycock (*hē'kpk*). [*f. HAY sb.* 1 + *COCK sb.* 2] A conical heap of hay in the field.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXIII. ii. Walter Wareyn among the hay kokes bushed. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 25 Toward nyght make it in wyndrowes and than in smal heycockes. 1628 MILTON *L'Allegro* 90 To the tanned haycock in the mead. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 98 Of an oval form, resembling the construction of an haycock. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles xxx.* 306 Perched upon a Kent haycock.

Hay-day, obs. form of HEY-DAY.

Hay-de-guy, haydigyes: see under *HAY sb.* 4

Haydenite (*hē'dēnīt*). *Min.* [Named 1822 after H. H. Hayden.] A yellowish variety of chabazite.

1822 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 478 Haydenite. . occurs in reddish or garnet colored crystals. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 435 *Haydenite* is a yellowish variety in small crystals . . from Jones's Falls, near Baltimore, Md.

† **Haye.** *Obs.* Also 7 hayen, hay. [*a. Du. haai*, pl. -en, *WFlem. haai*, in Kilian 1599 *haeye*, whence also *Sw. hay*, mod. Ger. *hai* (in 1711 *haie*), all = shark; cf. ON. *hár, hárr* 'dog-fish', and *há* in comb. marking fish of the shark kind, as *hákarl* shark, etc.] A shark, or a particular species of shark. (Also *hay-fish*.)

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 504 They have of Hayens or Tuberos which devour men, especially such as fish for Pearles. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1679) 6 The greedy Hayen called Tuberon or Shark. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 139 They do not fling away the Hays in Spain, but sell them. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 282 When the Haye seizes his Prey he is obliged to turn himself on his Back. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 103 There are in the Cape sea two sorts of Sharks. The Cape-Europeans call 'em Hays. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* III. 105 The Frozen Ocean . . teems with . . the sea-dog. . sea-hog, hay-fish. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Haye*, a peculiar ground-shark on the coast of Guinea.

Hayl, obs. form of HAIL.

Hayel, -yr, var. HAIRE, *Obs.*

Hayesine (*hē'zain*). *Min.* [Named 1844 after A. A. Hayes.] A hydrous borate of calcium found in globular fibrous masses.

1844 F. ALGER *Min.* 318 Hayesine . . occurs in globular masses of a fibrous structure. 1873 *Fournes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 341 Much borax is now manufactured . . from . . hayesine, which occurs in southern Peru.

Hayey, *a. nonce-wch* [*f. HAY sb.* 1 + *-y*; cf. *clayey*]. Of the nature of or resembling hay.

1611 COTGR., *Renoux*, hayie, full of hay.

Hayfar(r)e, -fer, -fre, obs. forms of HEIFER.

Hay-fever. [*f. HAY sb.* 1] A disorder of the early summer, characterized by a catarrhal condition of the ocular, nasal, and respiratory mucous membranes, accompanied generally by asthmatic symptoms; usually caused by the pollen of grasses

and some flowers, sometimes also by the dust of other substances or the odorous emanations of some fruits and animals.

First described under the name of *Summer Catarrh* by Bostock in *Trans. Medico-Chirurg. Soc.* 1819, X. 161, and 1828, XIV. 437. Gordon in 1829 used the names *Hay-asthma*, *Hay-fever*.

1829 GORDON in *Med. Gaz.* IV. 266. 1835 SVD. SMITH *Lett.* No. 354, I am suffering from my old complaint hay-fever (as it is called). 1840 *Tweedie's Syst. Pract. Med.* III. 84 The Summer Catarrh, hay-fever, or hay-asthma as it is termed from its supposed connexion with the effluvia of new hay. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. ix. 379 The King enjoyed an exemption from his annual attack of hay-fever.

Hay-field. [*f. HAY sb.* 1] A field in which haymaking is going on, or in which grass is standing to be cut for hay.

1784 COWPER *Task* 1. 295 From the sun-burnt hay-field homeward creeps The loaded wain. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* 1. iv. They were now in the hayfield.

Hay-fork. [*f. HAY sb.* 1] A long-handled fork used for turning over hay to dry, or in pitching and loading it.

1552 HULOET, *Hay forcke, furca, furcula.* 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 37 Sharp sikle and weeding hooke, haie fork and rake. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. (Race) Wks. Bohn II. 26 If a farmer has so much as a hayfork, he sticks it into a King Dag.

b. A large fork elevated by a horse and pulley in unloading hay from a wagon to a mow, or *vice versa* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

c. *attrib.*, as *hay-fork frame*, a frame (of a tricycle) made in the shape of a hay-fork.

1885 *Basaar* 30 Mar. 330/2 (Tricycle) A hayfork frame carries the wheels on short independent axles.

Hay-house. [*f. HAY sb.* 1] A building in which hay is stored, a *hay-barn*; *spec.* a structure having a roof supported on pillars, and without side or end walls.

a 1000 *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 237/36 *Fenile*, hexhus. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 169/2 An Hay howse, fenerium. 1588 *Bursar's Roll* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 26 [There were . . a] haye house [and a hen-house]. 1611 COTGR., *Foinil*, a Hay-stacke. Hay-loft, Hay-house.

† **Hayhove.** *Obs.* In 4 heyhowe, hayhof, 5 heyhowe, -offe, -oue, haihoue. See also ALE-HOOF.

[*f. HAY sb.* 2 + *HOVE sb.* 1] The herb Ground Ivy.

1125 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 162 *Eyre terestre*, heyhowe. a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* 18 *Edera nigra*, *Edera terrestris*, idem sunt i. hayhof. 14. . Roy. MS. 18 A. VI. ff. 74 b, *Edera terrestris* ys an herbe bat me clepyth erth yuye, or heyowe. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 993 Hey hove, heyfiff, herbe benet, bresewort, and smallache. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal App.*, Heihow is *Hedera terrestris*.

Haying (*hē'ing*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. HAY v.* 1 + *-ING* 1.] The process of making and storing hay.

1677 *Dade's Prognost.* Avij. In this Moneth [July] ply your Haying. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 108 The haying being over, fires blazed or smouldered against the stumps in the fields. 1882 *Times* 30 Nov. 11 The object of ensilage is to maintain the sap as nearly as possible in its original state, without . . transformation into grain or straw, or the fermentation of haying.

b. *attrib.*, as *haying season, time*.

1565 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 2 a/1 Haying time, *fenificacium*. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 154/2 Till harvest or haient time. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 206 One Sunday in the haying season. 1883 *Mrs. KOLLINS New Eng. Bygonies* 83 In haying-time, thrice a day, a score or more of stout-limbed laborers gathered around my grandfather's board.

Hay-jack. [*cf. HAY-BIRD*.] A name given to several small birds which build their nests of hay.

a 1845 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hay-jack*, the lesser reed-sparrow, or sedge-bird of Penn. 1888 A. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 553/1 The nests of each of these species [of *Sylvia*] are very pretty works of art, firmly built of bents or other plant stalks. This style of nest-building . . has obtained for the builders the name of 'Hay-Jack', quite without reference to the kind of bird which puts the nests together.

Hayl(e, haylle, obs. forms of HAIL, HALE.

Haylice, -se, var. of HAULSE v. *Obs.*

Haylemote, haylife, obs. ff. HALLMOTE, HAIRIF.

Hayllyer, obs. form of HALYARD.

Hayloft (*hē'lōft*). [*f. HAY sb.* 1] A loft or storing place for hay over a stable or barn.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lxxxix. (1878) 179 Feare candle in halloft, in barn, and in shed. 1789 P. SMYTH *tr. Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 128 The stables with the hay-lofts placed over them. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 148 The ruined house, used as a stable and hay-loft, which stands near the Tiber at the foot of the Aventine.

Haym, obs. Sc. form of HOME.

Haymaker. [*f. HAY sb.* 1]

1. A man or woman engaged in making hay; *esp.* one engaged in lifting, tossing, and spreading the hay after it is mown.

14. . *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 582/36 *Fenissa*, a heymakere. 1528 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For mete & drynk for the hay makers. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 103 A womans smile is as good to a Louer, as a sunshine day to a haymaker. 1770 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 28 July. A shower brought all the haymakers home. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* 1. iii. For the refreshment of the thirsty haymakers.

2. An apparatus for shaking up and drying hay.

1853 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show Gloucester* 67 Patent Improved Double Action Haymaker. 1862 J. WILSON *Farm-ing* 149 Haymakers are valuable implements.

3. *pl.* The name of a country-dance. Also called *haymakers' jig*.

Haymaking, *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec.*] The process of cutting and drying grass for hay.

1588 *Marpref. Epist.* (Arb.) 45 Tooke his seruants and went a heymaking. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 290 How that at York the Monkes of Saint Mary Abbey and the Nunnes of Clement Thorpe met together at heymaking. 1749 BERKELEY *Word to Wise Wks.* III. 447 The lightest labour, that of hay-making. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv. Where there was merry hay-making in the summer time.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *haymaking season, time*, etc.; *haymaking furnace*, an apparatus in which the heat of a coke furnace is driven by a fan through new-mown hay in order to dry it; *haymaking machine*, an apparatus for drying grass for hay.

1752 TRYER *Note on Milton's L'Allegro* 92 The hay-making scene in the lower lands. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I.* II. 39 To catch Woodcocks in haymaking time. 1826 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1844) 420 Horse Rakes and Haymaking Machines. 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lassies Langley* ii. 60 There was hay-making-machine-work going on at the farm.

Hay-mow (*hē'mou*). Also 5 -moghite, 7 -mough. [*f. HAY sb.* 1] A rick or stack of hay; in some places applied to the pile of hay stored in a hay-house or barn, or to the compartment of a barn in which hay is stored.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 170/1 An Hay moghte, arcomius. 1530 PALSGR. 230/1 Heymowe, tas de foyen. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* (1746) III. iv. 26 The poor Fellow thinks belike that we sleep here in a Hay-mow. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 77 Which I have tried . . in a Barn, from one end to the other, on an Hay-mow. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philoz.* 1. 13 A little white short-leg'd Spider (which you shall find . . in a sweat Hey-mough). 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 198 Fields of grass beyond, where stand the hay-mows of last year. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 303 Our inability to find a needle in a hay-mow is no proof that the needle is not there. 1888 E. EGLESTON *Graysons* 182 The Hay-mow at the other end of the floor was full of men and boys.

† **Hayne** 1. *Obs.* Also 4-5 heyne, 6 haine, hayn. [Origin obscure. Connexion with HAIN v. 1 3 has been suggested. (The phonology shows connexion with OE. *hēan* to be impossible.)] A term of reproach: A mean wretch, a niggard.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 766 He . . in his sleue . . hadde a siluer teyne He slyly tooke it out, this cursed heyne [*v.rr.* hayne (e, haine, Lansd. hyne). a 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 328 It is great scorn to see such an hayne As thou arte. . . With us olde seruantes such maysters to playe. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 1. 512 a, Haines and niggardes of their purse. *Ibid.* 1. 215 a, That sparing, pinching, and playing the nygards or haynes, belonged to cookes, and not to kinges. 1570 LEVINS *Manit.* 200/6 Hayne, *vernus*.

† **Hayne** 2. *Astrol. Obs.* [*f. HAIN v.* 2 to raise, elevate.] = EXALTATION 3.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* lxx. 416 The Significator of the Man hath no manner of affliction, viz. 9 she being in her Hayne, and free from the least manner of misfortune.

Haynous, obs. form of HEINOUS.

Hayr, obs. form of HAIR, HOAR; var. HAIRE.

Hay-rack. [*f. HAY sb.* 1]

1. A rack for holding hay for cattle.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1601 A crow cawing on the hay-rack. 1888 E. EGLESTON *Graysons* 191 [They] had to climb over a hayrack and thence down to the ground.

2. A light framework projecting from the sides of a wagon to increase its carrying capacity for hay or other bulky material; a shelving. *U.S.*

Hay-rake.

1. A hand-rake used in haymaking.

1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 552 A Boy . . with a Hay-rake upon his Shoulder. 1826 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1844) 370 The hay-rake is usually made of willow, that it may be light and easy to work.

2. An implement drawn by a horse for raking hay into windrows ready for pitching.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Hayrick (*hē'rik*). Also 5 heyrek, 6-8 hay-reck. [*f. HAY sb.* 1 + *RIEK*.] A haystack.

14. . *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 582/39 *Fenile*, heyrek. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 24 A bocher had a sonne that fel out of a hyghe haye-rycke. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Almair*, a Hay reeke. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1451/4 Many Hay-Reeks are spoiled. 1721 CIBBER *Rival Fools* II, I'm mute as . . a goose in a Hay-Reck. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii. In the meadow or at the hay-rick. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii. The rich, sweet smell of the hayricks.

Hayrif, var. HAIRIF, cleavers.

Hayron, Hayse, obs. forms of HERON, HAZE.

Hay-seed, hayseed. [*f. HAY sb.* 1]

1. The grass seed shaken out of hay.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* 1. 1586/1 44 b, Some doo cast Hey seede, gathered from the Heyloft or the racks, over the ground. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) 1. 350 With rye grass and clovers . . and what are termed hay seeds, a permanent pasture of the best quality . . cannot be made. *Note.* Hay seeds consist of the sweepings of hay-lofts, or the seeds and chaff obtained from hay. *fig.* (cf. sense 3). 1894 W. C. RUSSELL *Good Ship Mohock* 1. 43 They were fresh from a rural parish; the hayseed smelt strongly in their hair, as the sailor says.

2. The redseed, brit, etc., on which mackerel and other fish largely feed. *U.S.* (*Cent. Dict.*)

3. Humorous name for a rustic. *U.S.*

1889 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 29 Apr. 2/2 To send a glimmer of returning reason through the mind of the frontier hayseed. 1891 *Harper's Weekly* 19 Sept. 705/3 Dickey thought it a base presumption for an 'old hayseed' to try to enter

the town's society. 1806 *Daily News* 9 July 4/2 His 'hay seed' following sent him to the U. S. Senate.

Hayseel (hæi'sel). [*f.* HAY sb.¹ + ME. SELE season.] The hay season. (Proper to East Anglia.) 1674-5 *Waterford* (Mass.) *Rec.* 9 Mar. (1894). The town agreed to allow him for his salary 30 pounds and a fortnite time in hay-sill [*printed* hay fill]. - 1825 in *Forby Voc. E. Anglia*. 1865 *Times* 14 Feb. [Lett. f. Suffolk] Only at certain times—as in haysel and harvest. 1869 *Ed. Words Mar. Suppl.* 5 It was glorious weather for haysel. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. (1884) 240 In the period between 'haysel' (hay-harvest) and November.

Haystack (hæi'stek). [*f.* HAY sb.¹] A stack or large pile of hay built in the open air, of regular form and finished off with a pointed or ridged top. 14... *Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 725/32 *Hic arconius*, a haystack. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 351 The myddelmeste is lyke a heyse stacke. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 73/1 A Hay Stack is... shaped broad at the bottom and narrow at the top. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* vi. (1872) 205 If these rats meet a haystack, they eat their way through it.

b. attrib. and Comb., as haystack roof; haystack boiler, an old tall form of steam-boiler somewhat like a haystack in shape.

1855 CHAMIER *My Travels* i. iii. 42 A large white house, with a kind of haystack red roof.

Haysugge. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 heze-sugge, 3 heisugge, 4-5 heysogge, -soke, -sugge, 5 eysogge, haysugge, 9 dial. haysuck, -sick, [OE. *hegesugge*, *f.* hege HAY sb.² + fem. form of *sugga*, *sugga* sucker, *f.* *sugan* to suck.] The hedge-sparrow. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 131/34 *Cicada, nicetula*, hegesugge. a. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 505 Thu singst worse than the heisugge, bat flithþ bi grunde among the stubbe. c. 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 612 Thow motherere of the heysogge *f.* *forre* heysoke, heysugge, haysugge. 14... *Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 577/66 *Cu[r]ruca*, an heysugge. c. 1450 *Bk. Hawking in Rel. Ant.* i. 295 Eysogges... and other male briddes. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.* *Heysugge*, a bird which hatcheth the Cuckoos eggs. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.* *Haysuck* or *Haysick*, the hedge sparrow. Generally pronounced 'Isaac'.

Hayt, *obs. form of HOT*; var. **HEIT int.**

Hayte, *obs. form of AIT sb.¹*, an islet. 1532 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 108 A certain parcel of meadow called a hayte, lying between the said meadow... on the east, and the Thames on the west.

Haythe, Haythen, Haythorn, *obs. forms of HEIGHT v., HEATHEN, HAWTHORN.*

Haytorite (hæi'torait). *Min.* [Named 1827, from Hay Tor, in Devonshire.] A pseudomorphic chalcodolite, having the form of datolite.

1827 *Philos. Mag.* Ser. II. i. 39 We contemplate calling it Haytorite in honor of its birthplace. 1868 DANA *Min.* 382 Haytorite is datolite altered to chalcodolite.

Hayuie, *obs. Sc. form of HEAVY.*

Hayward (hæi'wɔrd). Also 3 **heiward**, 4 **haiward**, 5-7 **heyward**, 7 **haward**. [*f.* HAY sb.² + WARD, OE. *weard* guardian.] An officer of a manor, township, or parish, having charge of the fences and enclosures, esp. to keep cattle from breaking through from the common into enclosed fields; sometimes, the herdsman of the cattle feeding on the common.

a. 1225 *Anscr.* R. 418 Peonne mot heo þenchen of þe kues foddre... oðlunhen þene heiward. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 436 þe emperor... made his biſhopis haywardis of þe world. 1393 *LANGLE. P. Pl.* C. vi. 16 Canstow... haue an home and be hayward, and liggen oute a nyghtes, And kepe my corn in my croft fro pykers and beuees? c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 234/1 Heyward, agellarius. 1512-12 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 23 § 9 The said accountantes... that is to saye, Feodaries Bailliffes Reves Heywardes and Bedelles. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Hauward*... signifith with us one that kepeth the common heard of the towne. 1638 in *Coffin Hist. Newberry, Mass.* (1845) 28 Thomas Hale and John Baker are appointed haywards till the town shall appoint new. 1654 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 191 The Heyward... shall take and impound the said swyne. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 399 Are not 5000 Oaks worth the fencing and inspection of a Hayward? 1880 *Daily News* 18 Feb. The hayward at Corfe Castle has charge of the beautiful common which lies on the Swanage side of the village, on which the inhabitants are allowed to turn their cattle. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan. 443/2 In some parts of Massachusetts a 'hayward' was employed to attend the cattle of a whole township. 1892 *Oxford Chron.* 23 Apr. 8 From 1810 to 1852, the time of the Cowley Inclosure, he had frequently tended the cattle as hay-ward in these grazings.

Hazard hæz'ard, sb. (a). Forms: 4-6 **hasard**, 5-6 **arde**, 6 **hasarde**, (**hasard**), **hasered**, **Sc. hasart**, 6-7 **hazzard**, 5- **hazard**. [*a.* OF. *hasard*, -art (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*): cf. *Pr.*, *Sp.*, *Pg.* *azar*, *It.* *la zara*, *azzardo* (from *Fr.*), *med.L.* *azarum*, *azarum* (Du Cange).]

The origin of the French word is uncertain, but its source was prob. Arabic. According to William of Tyre, the game took its name from a castle called *Hasart* or *Asart* in Palestine, during the siege of which it was invented: see *Littre* s.v. The true Arab name of this castle appears to have been 'Ain Zarba (Prof. Margoliouth). *Mahn* proposes vulgar Arab. *الزهر* *az-zahr* or *الزار* *az-zār* 'die' (Boethius); but early evidence for this sense is wanting.]

1. A game at dice in which the chances are complicated by a number of arbitrary rules.

c. 1300 *Havelok* 2326 Leyk of mine, of hasard ok, Romanz reding on þe bok. c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 152 Þei fallen to nyse pleies, at tables, chess & hasard. c. 1440 *Prompt.*

Parv. 228/2 Hasarde, play, aleatura. 1530 *PALSGR.* 229/2 Hasarde a dyce playe, *hasart*, *azart*. 1590 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iii. vii. 93 Who will goe to Hazard with me for twentie Prisoners? 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 340 They can play at chesse, irish, passage, in and in, hazard. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 209 The Game of Hazard... may be played by any Number of Persons. He who takes the Box and Dice throws a Main, that is to say, a Chance for the Company, which must be above four, and not exceed nine [etc.]. 1882 SERJ. BALLANTINE *Exper.* iv. 52 The principal game played was hazard, of which there were two kinds: French hazard, in which the players staked against the bank, and English, or chicken hazard, in which they played against each other.

2. Chance, venture; a chance.

1583 *STANYHURST Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 71, I viewd with wundraing a grisly monstrous hazard. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iv. 10 Slausie, I haue set my life vpon a cast, And I will stand the hazard of the Dye. 1597 *DANIEL Ciu. Wars* ii. (R). These mighty actors... on the hazard of a bad exchange, *Bruen* venturd all the stock of life beside. 1641 *HINDS J. Bruen* xxxix. 121 All games depending vpon hazard or chance are to be eschewed. 1697 *Conf. at Lambeth* in *W. S. Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* i. 44 They very unfairly threw out the Bill without so much as giving it a hazard. 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* i. ii. On what hazards turns our fate!

3. Risk of loss or harm; peril, jeopardy.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 219 In so many hasardes and ieperdies of his life. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 164 To enlarge your dominion: yea, and that without hassard and detriment. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 46 By preservation of himselfe from Hazards of Travell. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 33 Love... in case of distance and long absence would be in hazard to languish. 1701 *PEPYS Corr.* 4 Dec. I should not fear the hazard of sending him abroad. 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 284 Profits proportionable to their expence and hazard. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 723 A service of some hazard was to be rendered to the good cause.

4. That which is risked or staked. *Obs. rare.*

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V. l. i.* 151, I do not doubt... Or to finde both, Or bring your latter hazard backe againe.

5. In various phrases belonging to prec. senses.

1340 *Ayemb.* 171 He hise hef folliche y-spended... and al ylayd to an hazard. 1530 *PALSGR.* 582/5, I play at the hasarde, or put a thyng in daunger, *je hasarde*. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 197 b, To abyde the hasarde of hys dishonour. *Ibid.* 222 To put the estate of y^e realme on [GRAFTON] in an yll hazard. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. iv. ii. (1651) 628, I had rather marry a fair one, and put it to the hazard. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 91 Allured... to runne a bold hazard with him to the gates of Death. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. viii. 21 What a sad hazard a poor maiden... stands against the temptations of this world. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 2 ¶ 15 Lett they should put their reputation in hazard. 1789 *MRS. PIOZZI Journ. France* II. 368 They would have run such hazards getting home! 1834 *MACAULAY Ess., Pitt* (1854) 304 To put both his power and his popularity to hazard.

b. At hazard (†*hazard*): (a) by chance, fortuitously, without design or plan; (b) at stake, in danger. *At (to, with) the hazard of*, at the risk of. *At all hazards*, at every hazard, at all risks, in spite of every peril. *By hazard* (*f. par hazard*) = at hazard. *In hazard*, in peril. *On the hazard*, at stake. *Out of hazard*, out of peril.

a. 1547 *SURREY in Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 19 In hazarde of his health. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 181 Selling al at hazard. *Ibid.* 260 My reputation, and my worship had bene in hazard. 1640 O. SEDGWICK *Christis Counsell* 24 He did let and suffer his spirituall estate to run on at hazards. 1641 *TRAPP Theologia Theol.* 267 S. Hierome learnt Hebrew with the hazard of his life. a. 1700 *DRYDEN tr. Ovid's Art Love Wks.* 1760 IV. 118 Some choose, and some at hazard seize their mate. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 304 It was resolved, at all hazards, to go. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 93 ¶ 10 No man can justly aspire to honour, but at the hazard of disgrace. 1801 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Solitary Wand.* II. 337 The life of Montgomerie appeared to be out of hazard. 1804 *Something Odd* i. 126 He once saved me... to the imminent hazard of his own life. 1837 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 2 The two following examples, taken at hazard. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. v. 235 He determined to relieve it at every hazard. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* xxi. (1862) 334 Where their worldly interests were at hazard. 1876 *DARWIN Cross-Fertil.* ix. 339 Two plants taken by hazard were protected under separate nets. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* v. xii, Messala's whole fortune was on the hazard.

c. † *To fall into* (a person's) hazard, i.e. his power to hurt or harm: cf. *DANGER sb. 1*. (*Obs.*) *To make a hazard*, to make a guess or venture.

1615 T. ADAMS *Two Sonnes* 75 At last they fall into the usurers hazard. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xi. (1862) 107 Making a hazard at the direction in which the trail ran.

6. **Tennis**. Each of the winning openings in a tennis-court. *Hazard side*, the side of the court into which the ball is served.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* i. ii. 263 We will in France... play a set, Shall strike his fathers Crowne into the hazard. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Pelouse*... also the lower hazard in a Tennis-court. 1624 *HOWELL For Trav.* iii. (Arb.) 20 When at the racket court he had a ball struck into his hazard. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. v. 265 They that serve upon the Pent-house, are to serve before the Blew on the Hazard side, else it is a loss. 1702 *BOYER Dict. Royal, Tron.* *Le petit trou* (au jeu de Pame), the hazard at Tennis. 1878 J. MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* iv. 148 The positions of these various hazards, on a system which can only be excused by their name, seem to have been left very much to chance, or to the individual fancy of the builders of Courts. *Ibid.* 149 That writer says 'The players on the hazard-side have two openings to defend, the last gallery and the grille'. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* LXXII. 690 The hazards, or winning openings, of modern tennis courts are three in number—the Pedans, the Grille,

and the Winning-Gallery. To strike the ball into any one of these, at any point of the game, is to score a point.

fig. a. 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Custom Country* v. iv, Our adverse fortune Bandying us from one hazard to another.

7. **Billiards**. One of the holes or pockets in the sides of a billiard table. *Obs.*

1598 *FLORIO, Scaduta*, a hole or hazard at billiard board. 1679 *EVELYN Diary* 4 Dec. A billiard-table, with as many more hazards as ours commonly have. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 262/2 The Hazards, the Holes in the four corners and sides of the... Billiard Table. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Billiards*, Hazards, or holes, on the edges and corners.

b. Hence, A stroke at billiards by which one of the balls is driven into a pocket.

Losing hazard, winning hazard (see quot. 1856).

1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 197 Common Odds of the Hazards. 1836 T. HOOK G. Gurney III. 153 Why, you cannot make a hazard, Gilbert; what is the matter? 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 532 The full (or straight) winning hazard should first be practised. 1856 *CRAWLEY Billiards* (1859) 14 The Winning Hazard is one in which the object ball is struck with your own ball and sent into a pocket; the *Losing Hazard* is a stroke in which the striker's ball is pocketed from off, or after contact with another. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 713 A white winning hazard is made when you play at the white ball and pocket it... A red winning hazard is when you pocket the red.

8. **Golf**. A general term for bunkers, furze, water, sand, loose earth, or any kind of 'bad ground'.

1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 693 He possibly drives his ball into some hazard—such as sand or whin-bushes—from which he is only extricated after expending several strokes in the operation. *Ibid.*, Driving it over hazards, such as bunkers, whins, etc. 1879 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 5/2 At Wimbledon certainly there are some very good 'hazards', or perilous places. 1889 *LINSKILL Golf* ii. (1895) 8 The ground should be of an undulating character, and... should abound in hazards of every description.

9. A cab-stand (in Ireland).

1882 *Times* 9 May, Being on a car 'hazard' (stand) at Park-gate-street on Saturday evening. 1884 *Freeman's Jnl.* 5 Dec. 5/2 What about providing a hazard at each arrival platform?... the public would then know that it was beyond the power of a cab or cabman to refuse the first call.

10. **attrib. and Comb.**, as (from sense 1) *hazard-bet*, -board, -table, etc.; **hazard side**: see sense 6.

1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 30/26 Hazard play, *aleamum ludus*. c. 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 301 There are two hazard boards. a. 1737 *POPE Wks.* (1886) A. 263 Moralizing sat I by the hazard-table. 1829 *Bengallee* 109 Salary, wasted at keen Hazard-bets. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 65 His ill luck at the hazard table was such that his estates were daily becoming more and more encumbered.

† **B. adj.** = HAZARDOUS. *Obs. rare.*

1601 *WEEVER Mirr. Mart.* D. ij. But one of more experience... Such hazard rash proceedings did not like.

Hazard, v. Forms as in sb.; also *Sc.* 6 **hasard**, **hasert**, **hasaird**, 7 **haisard**. [*a.* F. *hasarder* (1407 in *Hatz.-Darm.*, in sense 'play at hazard'), *f.* *hasard*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To put (anything) to the risk of being lost in a game of chance or other doubtful issue; to stake; to expose to hazard or risk.

1530 *PALSGR.* 582/5 It is a great folye for a man to hazarde his lyfe for the mucke of this world. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* G. J. For thindordinate gain wherof we do alwaies hazard our honoures, lifes, and cuntry. 1614 Sir R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* 11 Nor hazard the reputation of my owne works under the discretion or skill of an other. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 206 At Passage, or In and In, they [Chinese] will hazard all their worth, themselves, wives, children and other substance. 1700 T. BROWN *tr. Frasn's Annus. Ser. & Com.* 89 When a Sick Man leaves all for Nature to do, he hazards much. When he leaves all for the Doctor to do, he hazards more. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* I. iv. 263 He would not hazard the prize by clutching at it too soon.

absol. 1736 *LEDIARD Life Marlborough* II. 31 Unfortunate Gamblers... hazard on, thinking to recover their Loss.

b. refl. To expose oneself to risk; to run or incur risks. Also *intr.* in same sense (*obs.*).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 176 3e maye hasard and fecht quhen that 3e think your comodius tyme. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 88 Nobillis, quha durst couragiously Hazard thame self to saif vs. 1639 S. DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 135 He shunneth blows, and will not hazard himself, yet requires as much as wee who hazard our lives. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius* iv. 151 Thinke not that the Hunnes, Herulians, and Lombards will hazard to the death. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* p. 157 Not willing to hazard himself on a Voyage undertaken only for Pleasure.

2. *trans.* To run or take the risk of (a penalty or misfortune). Also with *inf. obj.*

1577 *LD. BUCKHURST in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 272 To hazard... your dishonor and her Ma. dislike. 1628 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* iii. 1451 What Censures thou shouldst hazard, in thy stay. 1675 *tr. Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtdg. 1883) 282 He will hazard to be furnished. 1686 N. Cox *Genil. Recreat.* iv. (ed. 2) 93 That your Adversaries being forced to follow you, may hazard stumbling. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 181 Hazards the breaking off the String. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 179 Your son would... perish in the dust before he would hazard to offend her. 1824 *LANDOR Wks.* (1846) I. 223 They hazard to... break their shins by stemming the current. 1827 C. BRIDGES *Exp. Ps. cxix.* (1830) 78 We shall be ready to hazard all consequences.

b. With object and infinitive.

1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 8 Hazarde... ourselves to be... drowned in the waters of schisme. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1292/5 Forced to... hazard himself to fall into the hands of naughty people. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 480 It hides it self, and will not hazard its tender flower to be shaken.

†3. To endanger (any person or thing). *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *State Tril.* Wks. (Globe) 651/2 There will heylein wayte, and... will dangerously hazarde the troubled souldiour. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 172 The king of Biarna in our times greatly hazarded the states of Pagu and Siam. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 868 Lillies limn'd on cheeks, and roses, With painted perfumes, hazard noses. 1716 S. SEWALL *Diary* 22 Oct. (1882) III. 109 Mr. Lynde comes up from Nantasket, having... been much wearied and hazarded with the Storm. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 558 His death, with that of the king of Prussia, would hazard the tranquillity of Europe.

†4. To get by chance or luck; to chance upon.

1575 R. B. APPINS & VIRG. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 132 Be you not afraid, And so you may happen to hazard the maid: It is but in hazard and may come by hap: Win her or lose her, try you the trap. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 155 Might not such Microscopes hazard the discovery of the Aerial Genii, and present even Spiritualists themselves to our view?

5. To take the chance or risk of; to venture upon; to adventure, venture (to do something).

1581 PETTIE *Guanzo's Civ. Comp.* I. (1586) 18 Who that otherwise hazardeth to enter into it, exposeth himself to a great danger. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 103 Not daring to hazard the fight, or by stratagem break out to hazard their deliverance. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* xxviii. That what both loves, both hazard to destroy. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 175 ¶ It is not believed... that the Enemy will hazard a Battle for the Relief of Douay. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gauger. Sore Throat* 84 Scarification was hazarded without being looked on as an approved Method. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 337 The Koles... rarely hazard an action.

b. To venture to offer (a statement, conjecture, or the like).

1758 *Monthly Rev.* 188 If one may be allowed to hazard a conjecture. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 174. I have hazarded the few preceding pages. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lyr. Ser.* 314 [This] justifies me... in hazarding the bold assertion. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 379 He did not hazard an explanation of the phenomenon.

†6. Billiards. To 'pocket' (a ball). *Obs.*

1679 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Dec. The game being only to prosecute the ball till hazarded, without passing the port... It is more difficult to hazard a ball... than in our table.

Hence *Hazardable* *ppl. a.*, risked, ventured.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 12 How to save hole her hazarded estate. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 26 These disagreeing dates are all hazardous conjectures.

Hazardable (hæ'zædäb'l), *a.* [See -ABLE.]

†1. Involving hazard; hazardous, risky. *Obs.*

1643 WINTHROP *Let. in New Eng.* (1825) I. 342 It is so difficult and hazardous... I cannot tell how to convey that, or anything else to thee. 1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 47 We made it hazardous and doubtful, by dallying with him. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* III. 16 [It] were an hazardous pece of art.

2. That can or may be hazarded or risked.

In mod. Dicts.

Hazarder (hæ'zædäz), *n.* Now rare. Also 4-6 *hasard-*, (5 *hass-*, 5-6 *-erd-*), 4-6 *-our*, 5 *-ar*, 5-6 *-or*. [ME. and Afr. *hasardour* = 14th c. F. *hasarder*, *f. hasarder* to HAZARD: see -ER 2 3.]

1. A player at hazard or dice; a dicer, a gamester.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26854 Theif, reuer, or hazardour, hore or okere, or logolour. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T. 268 It is reprof and contrair to honour for to balde a comun hazardour. 14... *Nom.* in Wr. Wülcker 694/23 *Hic aliator*, a haserder. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Procl. 56 The hasertouris haldis thaim heryit, hant thay nocht the dice. 1533 *Mor. Answ.* *Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1087/2 An honest man or els a false haserder. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 293 None hasardours at cards nor dyce. c 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 115 A common hazarder. 1896 J. H. WYLLIE *Hist. Eng. Hen. IV.* III. 397 No simoniac, adulterer, hazarder, drinker.

2. 'He who hazards' (Johnson).

† **Hazardful**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. HAZARD *sb.*

+FUL.] Risky, hazardous, perilous.

1646 *Crt. & Times Chas. I.* (1848) I. 86 How hazardful are the vents of the most parts of such conferences. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Elis.* (1641) 86 Her infirmity being hazardfull, but not mortal. 1679 J. CLUDE in *Naphtali* 504, I judge the loss of my Soul to be more hazardfull.

Hazarding, *vbl. sb.* [f. HAZARD *v.* + -ING 1.]

The action of the vb. HAZARD in various senses.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* Pref. B iij b. To the hazarding of their own lives. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 90 Without the hazarding of battell.

attrib. 1552 HULOET, *Hazarding house* [gaming-house], *alearium, aleatorium, forum aleatorium.*

† **Hazardize**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. HAZARD *sb.*

+IZE.] To put in hazard; to jeopardize, risk.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VI. 339 We will hazardize Our peace, our fame, and our posterities. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentilew.* (1641) 297 They make you idolize yourselves, and... hazardize the state of your soules.

† **Hazardize**, *sb.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [For *hazardize*, *f. HAZARD *sb.* + -ize* as in *merchandize*.] A hazardous position, a condition of peril or risk.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 19 A... ship Which... Her selfe had ronne into that hazardize [primes merchandize, mesprize].

† **Hazardly**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. HAZARD *sb.*

+LY 2.] Risky, dangerous.

1575 R. B. APPINS & VIRG. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 123 A hazardly chance may harbour a clap.

Hazardous (hæ'zædäs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS. Cf. F. *hasardeux*, 16th c. in Littré.]

1. Of the nature of the game of hazard; dependent on chance; casual, fortuitous.

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1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xii. 47 b, The adventure thereof on the one side and the other was very hazardous and variable. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ix. (1712) 66 In other Generations that are more hazardous. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 257 They may indeed stop short of some hazardous and ambiguous excellence. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* I. 9 Hazardous betting or playing for stakes. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) IV. 285 Hazardous contracts, in which the performance depends upon some uncertain future event.

†2. Addicted to risks; venturesome. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 323 Who was in the disposition of his nature hazardous. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 769 Hazardous Mariners. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 129 Too hazardous in engaging the publique stock into a long, or costly war.

3. Fraught with hazard or risk; perilous; risky.

Hazardous insurance, an insurance effected at a high premium, on a life, building, etc. exposed to more than average risks. *Hazardous occupation table*, an actuarial table showing the probability of life in trades or professions the members of which are exposed to more than average risks. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xvii. (1636) 51 A most hazardous War. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 228 The enterprise so hazardous and high. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 47 The most hazardous enterprise in which he had ever been engaged. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 479 To attempt to analyse the motives of a double-minded man is always a hazardous experiment.

Hazardously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a hazardous manner; venturesomely; perilously. 1611 COTGR., *Andacisement*, boldly, aduenturously.. hazardously, daringly. 1664 H. MORE *Myst.* 169. 447 Grotius his either judgment or conscience does very hazardously lie at the stake. 1822-56 DE QUINCY *Confess.* (1862) 252 Lord Bacon said once too boldly and hazardously [etc.]. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxxiii. Cottages... apparently clinging hazardously to the ascent.

Hazardousness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being hazardous; riskiness; perilousness.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 219 The hazardousness of these terms. 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Persecuted* 74 That no difficulties, or hazardousness of these assemblies, may make us indifferent about thy service. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vi. 141 The hazardousness of their employments.

† **Hazardrye**, *Obs.* Also 3 *hasarderye*, 4-6 *-drie*, -drye (6 *hasarttrie*). [f. OF. type **hasarderie*, *f. hasardeur* HAZARDEUR: see -ERY.]

1. The playing at hazard; dicing; gambling.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 195 Ydelnesse hem sall brynge to synne lechery, To tuerne, and to sleupe, and to hasarderye. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T. 262 Now wol I yow defendden hasardrye. a 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 306 Leif hasarttrie. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1612) 78 Hazardrye and going to common Taverns. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 57 Some fel to hazardry.

2. The incurring of risk; venturesomeness. *rare.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 13 Hasty wroth, and heedlesse hazardry, Doe breede repentance late, and lasting infamy.

Haze (hæ'z), *sb.* [Of obscure origin.

Not known till nearly a century after HAZE *a.*, so that it may be a back-formation from that word. For the derivation, connexion with OE. *hasu*, *hasue* 'grey', has been suggested; but there is a long gap in time between the words, and there are difficulties both of form and early sense: see HAZE *v.* 2.]

1. An obscuration of the atmosphere near the surface of the earth, caused by an infinite number of minute particles of vapour, etc. in the air. In 18th c. applied to a thick fog or hoar-frost; but now usually to a thin misty appearance, which makes distant objects indistinct, and often arises from heat (heat-haze).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Haze*, a Rime, a thick Fog. 1721 BAILEY, *A Haze*, a thick Fog or Rime. 1755 JOHNSON, *Haze*, fog; mist. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 4 To trust ourselves to the haze and mist and doubtful lights of that changeable week. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 A circle of thin haze... marked dimly the limits between heaven and earth. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* viii. 128 Tom he disappeared in the silvery night haze. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xix. (1859) 526 A hot haze hung over the whole. 1849 D. P. THOMSON *Introd. Meteorol.* 114 When... the temperature falls below the dew-point, the moisture becomes visible in the form of a haze, mist, or fog; haze when there is merely an obscuration near the surface of the earth; mist when it presents a defined outline, resting on, or hovering a few feet above the ground; fog when the humid vesicles are so numerous as to produce a general obscuration in the atmosphere. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xiv. There was a thin yellow haze from incense mingling with the breath of the multitude. 1891 MRS. OLIPHANT *Jerusalem* 435 The soft hills on the other side in a haze of sunshine.

b. *transf.* Something having a misty appearance, or obscuring the view.

1879 St. George's *Hosp. Repts.* IX. 526 Ulceration (in the eye)... sufficiently deep to leave a permanent haze. 1891 DOUGALL *Beggars All* 181 The corpse... showed nothing but a haze of gray and reddish twigs.

2. *fig.* A condition of intellectual vagueness and indistinctness; the obscurity of a distant time.

a 1797 BURKE (T.), In the fog and haze of confusion all is enlarged. 1843 MIALI in *Nonconf.* III. 489 A haze of false and wretched morality. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. 1. 44 The annalists... were peopling the haze with obscure persons. 1879 McCARTHY *Owen Times* II. xxix. 362 No shade or faint haze of a doubt appeared anywhere. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* III. lxxx. 55 Nor do their moral and religious impulses remain in the soft haze of self-complacent sentiment.

3. *Comb.*, as *haze-cradled*, *haze-hung* adjs.; *haze-fire*, brilliantly luminous mist.

1842 FABER *Styr. Lake*, etc. 328 The Carpathian chain, A fence of white haze-fire compassing the plain. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Summer Night* 21 The blue haze-cradled mountains spread away. 1894 *Rev. of Rev.* Feb. 170 The low and haze-hung country.

Hence *hazeless* *a.*, free from haze.

1874 TYNDALL in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 826 A calm and hazeless atmosphere.

Haze (hæ'z), *v.* 1 [Cf. OF. *haser* (1450 in Godef.) 'irriter, piquer, fâcher, insulter, aiguillonner'.]

1. *trans.* To affright, scare; to scold; also, to punish by blows. *dial.*

1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, To haze or hawze one, *perterrefacio, clamore obtundo*. 1721 BAILEY, *Haze*, to affright with a sudden Noise. *Ibid.*, *Hawze*, to confound or frighten, to stun one with Noise. [Country Word]. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Haze*, to scold; also, to beat. 1881 N. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Haze*, to thrash soundly; to upbraid.

2. *Naut.* To punish by keeping at disagreeable and unnecessary hard work; to harass with overwork.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* viii. 18 Every shifting of the studding-sails was only to 'haze' the crew. *Note.* Let an officer once say 'I'll haze you', and your fate is fixed. You will be 'worked up', if you are not a better man than he is. 1846 J. R. BROWN *Etch. Whaling Cruise* (1850) 187 The captain disliked him... and continually hazed him for his awkwardness. 1893 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 283 Now then, fore-top, there, shift your pins, or I'll haze you.

3. To subject to cruel horseplay (as practised by American students); to bully. *U.S.* See HAZING 3.

1850 *Poem bef. Iadna* 22 in B. H. Hall *College Wds.* (1856) 251 'Tis the Sophomores rushing the Freshmen to haze. 1868 in G. M. SLOAN *Life J. MacCosh* xiv. (1896) 216 Did you not hear that he had been hazed?... They gagged his mouth... shaved his head, then put him under the pump, and left him tied on the campus. *Ibid.*, I called the hazed student to my house. 1886 *Century Mag.* 905/1 Two of our roughs began to haze him. 1887 LIPPINCOTT'S *Mag.* Aug. 293 The man who assists in hazing you in Freshman year, and who compels you to stand on a street-corner and scan Greek verse for the edification of the by-standers. *Ibid.*, Hazing, in its offensive signification, is practically dead and buried at Yale.

4. *intr.* To frolic, 'lark'. *U.S.*

1848 N. Y. *Com. Adv.* 2 Dec. (Bartlett), W. had been drinking and was hazing about the street at night. 1855 H. A. WISE *Tales for Mariners* (ibid.), Hazin' round with Charity Bunker and the rest o' the gals.

5. *Haze about*, to roam about aimlessly; to loaf about. [? Associated with HAZY 2 b.]

1841 *Tail's Mag.* VIII. 592 It would be idle to follow [her]... in hazing about—a capital word that, and one worthy of instant adoption—among the usual sights of London. 1870 MRS. PRENTISS *Let. in Life* (1882) 335 The boys are hazing about.

Haze, *v.* 2 [In sense 1, related to HAZE *sb.*, HAZY *a.*; perh. a back-formation from the latter; in sense 2 from the *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To drizzle. *dial.*

1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 36 *It hazes*, it misles, or rains small rain. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 33 O'er Valladolid's regal turrets brook The drizzly fogs from dull Pisuegra raised. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Haze*, to drizzle, to be foggy.

2. *trans.* To make hazy, to involve in a haze.

Hence *Hazed* *ppl. a.*

1801 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1811) V. 353 The noble mountains... are here [i.e. in the picture] softened and hazed away into indistinctness. 1881 R. G. HILL *Voices in Solit.* 180 The hazed sun with lurid weakness stared.

Haze, *v.* 3 *dial. trans.* To dry.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Haze*, to dry linen, etc. by hanging it up in the fresh air... anything so exposed is said to be hazed, as rows of corn or hay, when a brisk breeze follows a shower. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Hazed*, surface-dried.

† **Haze** = *had*'s, syncope. form of *have* *us.* *Obs.*

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iv. (Arb.) 49 Nay and ye will haze, haze... And ye will not haze, then giue vs our geare againe.

Hazel 1 (hæ'z'l). Forms: 1 *hæsel*, *hæsil*, *hæsl*, *æsil*, 3 *hasle*, *asele*, 3-4 *hesel*, 4-6 *hasil*, 4-7 *-ell(e)*, 4-8 *hasel(e)*, 5 *hesil(e)*, -yl(e), -elle, 5 6 *hasill*, 6 *-ille*, -yll(e), *heasle*, (Sc. *hissill*), 6-7 *hazell*, 6-8 *hasle*, 7 *hassel*, *hassle*, 7- *hazel*, *hazle*, (mod.Sc. *heazle*, *heezle*). [OE. *hæsel* = MDu. *hazel*(are), Du. *hazel*(aar), LG. *hassel*, OHG. *hasal* masc., *hasala* fem. (MHG., mod.G. *hasel* f.), ON. *hasl* (Sw., Da. *hasel*):-OTeut. **hasalo-z*:-pre-Teut. **kōsolos* = L. *corulus*, *corylus*, OIr. *coll* (:-**cost*). ON. had also *hesil* neut. (:-**hasili*):-whence app. north. ME. *hesel*, *hesyl*, mod.Sc. *heezle*.]

1. A bush or small tree of the genus *Corylus*, having as its fruit a nut. The European species, *C. Avellana*, grows to a small tree; the North American species are *C. Americana*, a shrub forming dense thickets, and the Beaked or Cuckold Hazel, *C. rostrata*, found in Canada, etc.

There are other species, as the Constantinople or Turkey Hazel, *C. Colurna*, Japanese Hazel, *C. heterophylla*.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 236 *Corylus*, *hasil* [50 *æsil*]. a 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 536 *Corylus*, *hasel*. c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 96 *Hasles* ragu, & hollen rinde nipwearde. c 1205 LAV. 8697 *Hasles* [c 1275 *aseles*] per groewen. a 1307 *Thrusch & Night* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 50 *Somer* is comen with loue to tounes... The note of *hasel* springeth. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. vi. 5 If thou desire grapes thou goest not to the *Hasell*. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xviii. 83 It es lyke vnto be flour of be *hesill*, bat springes out before be lefes.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 238/1 Hesyl, tre, corulus. 1538 *Leland Itin.* v. 67 The Place where the Town was ys al over grown with Brambles, Hasylles, and lyke Shrubbes. 1578 *Lyte Dodoeus* vi. lviij. 733 There be two sortes of Hazel or wood Nut trees. 1607 *Dryden Virg. Past.* v. 4 Beneath the grateful Shade, Which Hazles, intermix'd with Elms, have made. 1769 *Home Fatal Disc.* v. A dell, whose sloping sides are rough With thick-grown hazel. 1861 *Delamer Kilch. Gard.* 153 The variegated and Purple Hazels are ornamental shrubs of some esteem.

b. The wood of this tree.

1480 *Caxton Descr. Brit.* 54 Ther is a lake that torneth hassell in to asshe and asshe in to hassell. 1634 *Peacham Gentl. Exerc.* xxi. 251, I leave it to their [Anglers] owne discretion, whether to use either Hassell, or Cane. 1665 *J. Webb Stone-Henge* (1725) 161 Hasle was the Material of which the Stakes were at first made.

c. A stick or rod of this wood.

1603 *Owen Pembroke.* (1891) 276 The horsemens cudgell to be a hassell. 1649 *G. Daniel Trinarch.* *Rich. II.* cxxxv. The Hassle soe will bend (A Rhabdomanie, was observ'd of old) Stretch'd on the Earth, vnto a Mine of Gold. 1686 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* iv. 71 Let the Angler fit himself with a Hazle of one piece or two set conveniently together. 1748 *Richardson Clarissa* xxi. (1749) I. 144 Mr. Solmes . . fell to gnawing the head of his hazel.

d. Short for hazel-nut.

1601 *Holland Pliny* xv. xxii. (R.). As for other nuts, their meat is solide and compact, as we may see in filberds and hazels.

e. *Oil of hazel*, a jocular name for an oil alleged to be contained in a green hazel rod, and to be the efficacious element in a sound drubbing; to *anoint with oil of hazel*, to drub with a hazel rod. So *sap of hazel* in the same sense; cf. *hazel-oil*, 4 c. *c* 1678 *Roxb. Ball.* (1882) IV. 359 Take you the Oyl of Hazel strong; With it anoint her Body round.

2. Applied with qualification to other plants, as *Evergreen Hazel*, *Guevina Avellana*; *Australian H.*, *Pomaderris lanigera* of N. S. Wales, *P. apetala* of Victoria; *Witch* or *Wych Hazel*, q.v.

3. The reddish brown colour of a ripe hazel-nut.

b. *adj.* Of this colour; used esp. of eyes.

1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 82 The different colours of the eye are the dark hazle, the light hazle, the green, the blue, the grey, the whitish grey. 1805 *T. HARRAL Scenes of Life* I. 52 An eye . . the index of an intelligent soul; it was a full, bright hazel. 1829 *Lyttton Disowned* 5 Of a light hazel in their colour.

b. 1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* iii. 1. 22 Thou wilt quarrell with a man for cracking Nuts, having no other reason, but because thou hast hassell eyes. *c* 1730 *Swift Dick, a Maggot* 4 You know him by his hazel snout. 1743-51 *G. Edwards Nat. Hist. Birds* 69 The Eye of a yellowish Hazel Colour. 1805 *Scott Last Minstr.* vi. xix. O'er her white bosom stray'd her hazel hair. 1813 — *Rokeby* iv. v. Her full dark eye of hazel hue. 1848 *Lyttton Harold* viii. ii. In the quick glance of his clear hazel eye.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *hazel bank*, *bavin*, *bough*, *bower*, *bush*, *copse*, *cover*, *leaf*, *rod*, *staff*, *stick*, *twig*, *wand*, etc.; *hazel-hooped*, *leaved* *adjs.*

a 1307 *Thrusk & Night.* 106 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 54 Fowl, thou sitest on hazel bou. 1473 *Warkw. Chron.* (Camden) 22 (Prompt.) It was lytelle as a hesylle styke. 1584 *R. Scot Discov. Witcher.* x. vii. (1886) 147 There must be made vpon a hazell wand three crosses. 1596 *Shaks. Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 255 Kate like the hazle twig is straight, and slender. 1678 *Butler Hud.* iii. li. 1547 He's mounted on a hazel bavin. 1727-46 *Thomson Summer* 1269 Close in the covert of a hazel copse. 1828 *J. M. Spearman Brit. Gunner* (ed. 4) 59 Budge barrels . . hazle hooped. 1855 *Tennyson Poems* 171, I slide by hazel covers. 1858 *Hogg's Kingd.* 693 Hazel rods have been supposed to have magical properties, as it was of them that the *divining-rod* was formed. 1864 *Sowerby's Eng. Bot.* III. 193 Hazel-leaved Bramble. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 549/1 The virtue of the hazel wand was supposed to be dependent on its having two forks.

b. From sense 3.

1769-74 *J. Granger Biogr. Hist. Eng.* (R.). Cherry cheeked, hazel-eyed, brown haired. 1787 *Winter Syst. Husb.* 24 Black and hazle colour soils. 1806 *Forsyth Beauties Scot.* IV. 228 A deep hazel-coloured lake. 1886 *Ruskin Præterita* I. v. 141 A dark hazel-eyed, slim-made, lively girl. 1891 *Mrs. Alexander Wom. Heart* I. 3 Large hazel-brown eyes.

c. *Special combs.*: *hazel carpet*, a geometer moth, *Cidaria corylata*; *hazel crottoles*, the lichen *Stictia pulmonaria*; *hazel-fly*, *Phyllopertha horticola*, also an artificial fly imitating it; *hazel hoe*, 'a grubbing hoe for working in brush and bushes' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); † *hazel-mouse* [Ger. *haselmaus*], the common dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*); *hazel-oil* (*humorous*): see 1 e; *hazel-rag*, *-raw* = *hazel crottoles*; † *hazel-rise* [cf. Ger. *haselreis*], a twig or bough of the hazel; *hazel-rough* (U.S.), a hazel copse; *hazel-worm* [Ger. *haselwurm*], the blind-worm (*Maunder's Treas. Nat. Hist.* 1854). Also *HAZEL-GROUSE*, etc.

1796 *Withering Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) IV. 55 Lungwort. *Hazel Rag*, or † *Hazel Crottoles*. On the trunks of old trees. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 117 The Welchman's Button, or † *Hazel-Fly*. 1883 *A. Ronalds Fly-Fisher's Entomol.* (ed. 9) 104 *Hazel Fly*, *Coch-A-Bondh*. 1807 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 423 Of the Nut-mouse, † *Hazel-mouse*, or *Filbird-mouse*. so called because they feed upon Hazel-nuts and Filbirds. 1825 *Jamieson*, † *Hazel-oil*, a cant term, used to denote a drubbing. 1894 *Crockett Raiders* 46 Ye shall suffer for this, if there's hazel oil in Dumfries. 1965-73 *Cooper Thesaurus, Pulmonaria*, after some lungworte: after other † *hazel ragge*. 1776 *Lightfoot Flora Scot.* (1789) 831 Lungwort Lichen. † *Hazleraw*, *Scotts*. 13. . K.

Alis. 3293 (Bodl. MS.) When notte brouneþ on *hesel rys. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xvi. Heich Huchon with a hissill ryss. 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 23 Nov., Among the † *hazel-roughs* are still a few chinkens.

Hazel², hazle. Also *hassell*, *hasel* (I. [Of uncertain origin; known first in attrib. use or comb., and in the adj. HAZELLY 1.]

Markham's *hassell ground*, *hassell earth*, correspond to Ger. *hasselboden* 'ground consisting of gravel, reddish clay, and somewhat black earth' (Grimm), said also to be called in Switzerland *haselerde*. The latter implies connexion or association with *hasel* HAZEL¹, and some would so explain the word in Eng., with reference to the colour of hazel ground, its suitability for hazel, or other reason.]

1. A kind of freestone: see *quots. local*.

1855 *Phillips Man. Geol. Gloss.*, *Hazle*, a hard, often cherty, gritstone. 1893 *Gresley Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Hazle*, a tough mixture of sandstone and shale.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Consisting of a mixture of sand or gravel, clay, and earth, as *hazel earth*, *ground*, *loam*, *mould*, *soil*, etc.

1613 *Markham Eng. Husbandman* i. l. vi. (1635) 36 If it be a rich hassell ground. *Ibid.* xiii. 83 Blacke Clay mixt with red Sand, which . . is called of Husbandmen an hassell earth. 1616 *Surrel. & Markh. Country Farme* 556 Any mixed earths or hassell-grounds which are clays and sands or clays and gravells mixed together. 1686 *Plot Staff. Jordsk.* 341 The manner of tillage that is also given light or hazel mould. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 165 A field of good hazel loam. 1796 *J. Boys Agric. Kent* (1813) 70 To make summer-fallows on light land, such as hazel loam, sand, gravel or chalk. 1846 *J. Baxter Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 26 On all soils, except those of a deep hazel mould or sandy loam.

Hazeled (hæ'z'ld), *a.* [See -ED².] *a.* Full of or clad with hazel bushes. *b.* Of a hazel colour.

1566 *Gascogne Yocasta* Wks. (1587) 115 Eyes . . whose hazeled light Shadows of dreadful death be come to close. 1651 *Wittie Primrose's Pop. Err.* 159 Hazled cocks, which are quick for motion, . . strong to fight. 18. . in *Miss Pratt Flower. Pl.* I. 148 Up you hazel'd slope. 1853 *G. Johnston Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 263 In our hazled deans.

† **Hazelen**, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hæselen*, 4 *hæselne*, *heslyn*. [f. HAZEL¹ + -EN⁴ (= Ger. *haseln*); cf. *HALSEN a.*] Of or pertaining to the hazel.

c 1000 *Sax. Leech.* II. 104 ænim. hæselne sticcan opþe ellenne. 1288 *Wyclif Pref. Ep.* 72 Of the haselne 3erd. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2504 Holtis and hare woddes with heslyne schawes.

Hazel grouse. = next.

1783 *Latham Hist. Birds* s.v. *Grouse*, *Hazel Grouse*. *Haselkuhn*. 1862 *Medlock tr. Schædler's Treas.* Sc. 538 Under the section of grouse . . we note . . the black grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*), and the hazel grouse (*T. bonasia*). 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 141 The Hazel Grouse . . does not come to England, but is found over Northern Europe and North Asia, and is a pretty bird with a fine crest.

Hazel-hen. [transl. mod.G. *haselhuhn*, f. *hasel* HAZEL + *huhn* hen.] The European ruffed grouse (*Bonasia sylvestris*).

1661 *Lovell Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. The . . heath-cock, hasle-hen, land duck. 1822 *T. Mitchell Aristoph.* II. 195 Floundering in the dirt like hazle-hens. 1893 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 5/3 Ptarmigan and hazel hens are now the only inexpensive game procurable.

Hazeline (hæ'z'elīn). [See -INE.] An alcoholic distillate from the Witch Hazel, *Hamamelis virginica*.

1881 *Netherclift in Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 18 June. The new product of *Hamamelis virginica* called 'Hazeline'. 1882 *W. Symes in Lancet* 4 Nov., Hazeline was highly recommended two years ago for cases of hæmoptysis.

Hazelly (hæ'z'li), *a.* 1 [cf. HAZEL².] Consisting of a mixture of sand, clay, and earth.

1587 *Fleming Contin. Holinshed* III. 1543/1 The stuffe carried . . for the erection of the walles at Dover, was earth, being of a hasellie mould, chalke and sleech. 1707 *Mortimer Husb.* iii. (1708) 53 All sorts of Land may be reduced to Sandy, Gravelly, Chalky, Stony, Rocky, Hazely, Blacke-earth, Marsh or Boggy, and Clay-land. 1725 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pine*, Any dry Soil, especially light hazelly Brick Earth will do. 1796 *C. Marshall Garden.* xix. (1813) 383 The soil proper for carnations is a hazelly or sandy loam, procured from a pasture.

Hazelly, *a.* 2 [f. HAZEL¹ + -Y.] Abounding in or clad with hazel bushes.

1790 *Burns Elegy Henderson* 20 Ye hazly shaws and briery dens 1. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 942 The Steep and hazelly banks of the Woodburn. 1835 *Clare Rural Mus.* 158 From the hazelly wood.

Hazel-nut (hæ'z'nl), *n.* Forms: see HAZEL and Nut. [OE. *haselnut* = Du. *haselnoot*, LG. *haselnut*, *haselnöt*, OHG. *hasalnus*, mod.G. *haselnuss*.] The nut of the hazel, a well-known fruit.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 33 *Abelena*, *haselnut*. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 345/15 *Abellana*, *haselnut*. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1811 *Hasel-nutes*, & ober fruit. jat in forest grown. *c* 1400 *MAUNDE*. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 *Dynamandes* . . of be myklines of hesil nuttes. 1577 *B. Googe Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 95 b, Among Nuttes, is also . . the Hasell Nuttes, a kinde whereof is the Filberte. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 202 The common hazel nut yields an oil most valuable for the delicate machinery of watches.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hazel-nut oil*, *tree*, etc. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 457/14 *Nuculens*, sine *nuculens*, *haselnut* cynel. 1762 *W. Hudson Flora Anglica*, *Corylus stipulis ovatis*, etc., common Hazel-nut-tree. 1884 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 310 *Hazel-nut Cakes*. 1886 *Syd. Soc. J. ex.*, *Hazel nut oil* . . is pale yellow. . and is not a drying oil.

Hazel-tree. The hazel, *Corylus Avellana*.

14. . *Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 575/45 *Cornulus*, an *haseltre*.

1573-80 *BARET Alu.* H 207 An hassell tree, or nut tree, a filbert tree. 1656 *Cowley Pindar. Odes, To Mr. Hobbs* Note, *Virgula Divina*, or a Divining Wand, is a two-forked Branch of a Hazel-Tree, which is used for the finding out either of Veins, or hidden Treasures of Gold and Silver. 1832 *Tennyson May Queen* 14 On the bridge beneath the hazel-tree.

Hazel-wood.

1. A wood or thicket of hazel bushes.

c 1374 *Chaucer Troylus* v. 1274 From hassel-woode, there Ioly Robin pleyde. 1864 *Tennyson Em. Ard.* 7 A hazel-wood By autumn nutters haunted.

2. The wood or timber of the hazel.

1573-80 *BARET Alu.* H 208 The magnificent and heroical vertues of the hazelwood. 1848 *Sir J. G. Wilkinson Dalmatia & Montenegro* I. 516 On the neighbouring mountains much hazelwood grows.

† 3. In phrase *hazelwoods shake*, or merely *hazel-wood*! (in Chaucer) app. = Of course. *Obs.*

c 1374 *Chaucer Troylus* iii. 841 (890) A ryng quod he, ye haselwodes shaken, Ye Nece myne þat ryng moode han a stone þat myhte a dede man a-lyue maken. *Ibid.* v. 505 Ye haselwode boughte þis Pandare, And to hym self ful sobrellich he seyde, God wot refreyden may þis hote fare.

Hazelwort. *Herb.* [An adaptation of 16th c. Ger. *haselwurtz*, OHG. *haselwurz* (also *haselwurzel*), f. *wurz* herb, *WORT*, *wurzel* root.] A book name in the herbalists for *Asarabacca*.

1551 *TURNER Herbal* 1. Eijb, *Asarum* is called . . in english folfoete . . and *asarabacca* in duche hasel wurt: because it groweth aboute hasell tree rootes. 1578 *LYTE Dodoeus* iii. v. 319 This herbe . . is called in English *Asarabacca*, and *folefoete*, it may also be called *Haselworte* . . in Germanie *Haselwurtz*: in Brabant *Haselworte*. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* n. ccvii. (1633) 837. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Cabarick*, an Herb otherwise call'd *Haselwort* [mispr. *Harlewort*]; so 1730-36 in *BAILEY* (folio). 1862 *MEDLOCK tr. Schædler's Treas.* Sc. 460 The Pipe tree . . and the *Haselwort*.

Hazen (hæ'z'n), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also -an, -on. [prob. from same source as HAZE v. 1; see -EN⁶.] *trans.* To scare, terrify; to scold, threaten.

1605 *Hist. Evordann.* Night . . sent . . fantasie for to hazan idle heads. 1630 *LENNARD tr. Charron's Wisd.* iii. xiv. § 12 That custome . . to beat, and to box, and with strange words and out-cries to hazen Children. 1647 *HAMMOND Power of Keys* vii. 141 To awake, and hazen, and drive those that will not be allured and drawn. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Hazon*, to scold or threaten. 'Now dwaon't 'ee hazon the child for t'.

Hazer (hæ'z'az), *U.S.* [f. HAZE v. 1.] One who hazes or practises cruel horseplay on another.

1887 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 5 Sept. (heading) A Hazer in Trouble. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 636/1 The hazers in college are the men . . to whom the training and instincts of the gentleman are unknown.

Hazily (hæ'z'ili), *adv.* [f. HAZY + -LY².] In a hazy manner; dimly, indistinctly. Also *fig.*

1833 *L. Ritchie Wand. by Loire* 31 The river . . glittered hazily in the last rays of sunset. 1889 *'RITA' Sheba* III. iii. 36 The light and the shadows seemed to swim hazily before her sight. 1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 31 May, One is so likely to think hazily of African territory.

Haziness (hæ'z'izēs), [f. HAZY + -NESS.] The quality of being hazy.

1. Mistiness, foggiess. 1709 *BERKELEY Th. Vision* § 71 Though there be no extraordinary fog or haziness. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. x. 106 The haziness of the weather. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 315 The sun . . being obscured by a general haziness in the atmosphere.

2. The quality of being intellectually indistinct; vagueness of mental perception; uncertainty.

1872 *Liddon Elem. Relig.* I. 25 In no department of human knowledge is haziness deemed a merit. 1882 *Masson in Macm. Mag.* XLV. 235 Carlyle himself seems to have become aware of the haziness of his dating of the transaction.

Hazing, *vbl. sb.* [f. HAZE v. 1 + -ING¹.]

1. A sound beating, a thrashing.

1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. 1. 396, I gave him a hazing.

2. *Naut.* See HAZE v. 1 a.

1893 *J. A. Barry S. Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 285 The process is called 'hazing'. The sufferer gets all the dirtiest and most disagreeable . . jobs to be found on shipboard.

3. A species of brutal horseplay practised on freshmen at some American Colleges.

a 1860 *Harvard Mag.* I. 413 (Bartlett) The absurd and barbarous custom of hazing, which has long prevailed in the college. 1892 *Daily News* 28 June 5/3 'Hazing' at Yale has unhappily led to the death of an unfortunate young student named Rustin, and to a general denunciation of this custom as 'stupid and brutal'. 1894 *Ibid.* 16 Oct. 5/4 The freshman class of Princeton is smaller this autumn than last . . due in part to the hazing outrages of recent years.

Hazle, hazzle (hæ'z'l), *v. dial.* [freq. of HAZE v. 3; see -LE. OF. *has* *hasler* as variant of *haler* to burn, to dry; but this was prob. not connected.] *a. trans.* To dry superficially. *b. intr.* To become dry on the surface.

1624 *ROGERS Naaman* 886 Who by that happy wind of thine . . didst hazle and drie up the forlorne dregges and slime of Noahs deluge. *a* 1825 *Forsyth Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hazle*, to grow dry at top. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Hazzle*, to dry slightly. 'If the clothes don't dry much, they'll hazzle'. 1893 *Sheffield Gloss. Suppl.*, *Hazle*, to dry slightly. It is better, if the ground is damp, to let the sun hazzle the surface of the land before the second harrowing.

Hazle, Hazly: see HAZEL¹ and ², HAZELLY *a.* 2

Hazy (hæ'zi), *a.* Forms: 7 *hawsey*, *heysey*, *hasie*, -ey, *haizy*, 8 *hazey*, 7- *hazy*. [In form,

as if from HAZE sb. + -y; but known nearly a century before the sb., so that their mutual relation is uncertain. The early forms also offer difficulty.]

1. Of the atmosphere, weather, etc.: Characterized by the presence of haze; misty. (orig. *Naut.*) In 17-18th c. use = foggy; but now usually applied to a kind of atmospheric indistinctness less determinate than mist or fog, and often caused by heat.

1625 *Impeachment. Dk. Buckim.* (Camden) 7 The weather being thicke and hawsey, the winde highe. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 27 Moistness of the Air... which the Seamen call a Heysey weather... as though the Sun shine out bright, yet we cannot see his body, till nine a clock. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 183 An basie Morning. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 241 The Air being light, though moist and a little hazy. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 2 The Air was hazy and full of fogs and snow, so that we could not see far. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hazy Weather*, when it is Thick, Misty, Foggy. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vii. 72 We had little wind, with thick hazy weather. 1799 *Vince Elem. Astron.* xxi. (1810) 231 A diffused light, which made the air seem hazy. 1856 *Stanley Sinai & Pal.* I. (1858) 64 It was too hazy to see anything in the distance.

2. fig. Lacking intellectual distinctness; vague, indistinct, uncertain.

1831 *Lamb Elia Ser.* II. *Newspapers* 35 Yrs. Ago, A hazy uncertain delicacy. 1862 *Burton Bk.-Hunter* (1863) 35 His communications about the material wants of life were hazy. 1865 *Dickens Mt. Fr.* III. iii. Some hazy idea. 1874 L. *Stephen Hours in Library* (1892) II. vii. 211 The chief article of Rousseau's rather hazy creed.

b. Somewhat confused with drink. *collog.* 1824 T. Hook *Sayings & Doings Ser.* I. *Friend of Family* II. 10 Hazy, Sir—You understand? smoking and drinking. 1842 *Barham Ingol. Leg. Ser.* II. St. Cuthbert, Staggering about just as if he were 'hazy'.

He (hē, hī), *pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc. nom.* Forms: see below. [The simplest form of the (orig. demonstr.) base *hi-*, which supplies not only the pronoun forms *him, his, her, (h)it, (h)em*, but also the adverbs *here, hence, hither*. OE. *he, hē* was cogn. with OFris. *hi, he* (fem. *hiu*, neut. *hit*), OS. *hi, hē, hie*. The other old Teutonic langs. (with OS. in the oblique cases) have parallel forms from stem *i-*: OHG. *ir, er, Goth. is*. Fragments of a *hi-* stem, in sense 'this', are found, however, in Gothic, in dat. *himma*, acc. m. and n. *hina, hita*; they differ only in the initial *h* from the corresponding inflexions of 'is' *he*. In OHG. the East Franconian had also *her* in place of the usual OHG. *er, 'he'*. In English, the typical form in all ages has been *he*, from which emphasis probably produced *heo, hye, hee*, and tonelessness *hē, ē*, which last long prevailed in representations of familiar speech, as in the dramatists, and is still a prevalent dialect form. In OE. the base *he* supplied all parts of the third personal pronoun, singular and plural; it was thus inflected:

SING.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	PLURAL
Nom. <i>he, he</i>	<i>hēo, hēo, hē, hī</i>	<i>hīe, hīe, hēo, hīe</i>	<i>hīe, hīe, hēo, hīe</i>	<i>hīe, hīe, hēo, hīe</i>
Acc. <i>hiene, hine</i> (hyme)	<i>hie, hī (hēo)</i>	<i>hīe, hīe (hyre)</i>	<i>hīe, hīe (hym)</i>	<i>hīe, hīe (hys)</i>
Dat. <i>hiu</i> (hym)	<i>hiere, hire</i> (hyre)	<i>hiere, hire</i> (hyre)	<i>hiere, hire</i> (hyre)	<i>hiere, hire</i> (hyre)
Gen. <i>his</i> (hys)	<i>his, hys</i>	<i>his, hys</i>	<i>his, hys</i>	<i>his, hys</i>

1. In all the cognate languages, even in the early period, certain parts of the *hi-* or *i-* stem were lost, and supplied by the corresponding parts of the demonstrative base *syā*, a derivative of *sā*, *Sr.* This extended to English also in the 11th or 12th c. when the fem. *hio, heo*, became supplanted by the fem. demonstrative *sio, syo*, which appears as *sco, scho*=*sho* in northern, and *sca*=*sha* in midl., now *she*, q.v. In the south and west *heo (ho, hoo)* survived in literature till the 15th c. and is still native in the dialects in various forms; but *she* has been the only literary Eng. form since the introduction of printing. In the oblique cases *HER* remains.

2. The original plural has been supplanted by a plural of the demonstrative *that*. In the northern dial. c. 950, the O.E. *Ad.* plural of *þæt*, was often used instead of *hīa, hī*; within the next two centuries the equivalent ON. *þeir* must have been adopted, as it appears c. 1200 in full use in *Orm*, as *þey*, whence the later *they, thei, thay*, which gradually spread south, and before 1500 superseded *hi, hy*, first in the nominative, and then also in the other cases, so that the plural forms are now *they, them, their*. But a relic of the earlier pronoun survives, in southern dialect and colloquial use, in the dat.-accus. *hem*, commonly written *em*.

3. The original accusative forms have everywhere, except in the neuter, been replaced by an extended use of the dative: this began in the midl. dial. before 1000, and was completed in the southern by 1350. In this change, the analogy of the 1st and 2nd persons was followed (see *ME*). Traces of the original acc. sing. masc. *hine* remain as *en, 'n* (*un*), in southern dialects: see *HIN*.

4. In the neuter the acc. *hit* remained, and also displaced the dative *him*; in all constructions *hit* lost its initial *h* between 12th and 15th c. in Standard English; and in 16-17th c. the original neuter genitive *his* was displaced first by *it*, and then by *its*, *its*.

5. The genitive cases *his, hire, hire, (their)*, were treated after 1100, on the earlier analogy of *mine, thine, our, your*, as adjectives, and inflected to agree with substantives; the plurals *hise, hire* were still used by Wyclif. Like the other possessives, they also developed two forms, an adjective and an absolute, the latter being *hers, theirs* (the *-s* of which was originally the possessive *'s*); *hise* was used by Wyclif, but in mod. Eng. *his* and *its* take no additional *s* in the absolute form. *Hise, hern, theirn* (perhaps by false analogy with *my, mine*) appear in 16th c. in midl. counties, but are now only dialectal. The changes which these, originally genitives of the Personal Pronoun, have undergone, make it more convenient in modern grammar to treat them separately as Possessive Pronouns.

The present inflexion of this pronoun (with its derived possessives) is therefore:

SING.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	PLURAL
Nom. <i>he</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>they</i>
Acc. <i>him</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>them</i>
Dat. <i>his</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>its</i>	<i>their</i>
Possess. adj. <i>absol.</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>hers</i>	<i>its</i>	<i>theirs</i>

The following explanations and illustrations refer only to the nominative singular masculine *HE*; the other inflexional parts are treated separately, each in its alphabetical place. So also the now colloq. 'EM, formerly *HEM* 'them', the obs. or dial. *HEO (hoo)* 'she', *HI* 'they', *HIN* (dial. *en, un*) 'him', the *ME*, *HEMEN* (dial. *min, mun*) 'them', the early *ME*, *HISE* 'her', and *HISE* 'them', and the dial. *HISN, HERN, THEIRN*.

A. Forms.

a. 1-*he* (6-7 h); B. 2-3 *hi*; γ. 2 *heo*, 3-4 *ghē*; δ. 3 *hæ*; ε. 3-4 *ha*, 4 *ho*; ζ. 3 *e*, 3-9 *(dial.) a*; η. 4-5 *hye*, 6 *hie*; θ. 4-7 *hee*.

α. c 893 K. *Ælfred Oros.* I. i. § 13 *He cwæð þæt he bude on þem lande.* c 1386 *Chaucer Prolog* 636 *Thanne wolde he speke and crie as he were wood.* 1598 *Marston Sco. Villanie* x. H iij b, H hath made a common-place booke out of plaies. 1647 *Ward Simp. Coler* 85 And when h' hath done, 'tis good to lay t' aside.

β. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 And cweðen in his þonke þar hi bið. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 221 *Neure in helle hi com.*

γ. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 217 *Heo [God] is heforen liht.* *Ibid.* 225 *Heo and his wif þa bearn jesteriende.* a 1250 *Owl & Night* 874 *Mid mine songe ich hine pulte that ghe groni for his gulte.* c 1315 *Shoreham* 123 *Tho 3c [Jesus] was bote twelf wynter ald.*

δ. c 1205 *LAV.* 23113 *Hæ hæfæd al his kineriche bi-queðe her Lodde.*

ε. c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 37 *Gop, ha seide, into beðleem.* *Ibid.* 30 *Ha maket of þo watere wyn.* c 1320 R. *Brune Medit.* 573 *Pey hie hym, and ho goþ withoutyn any stryfe.* 1340 *Ayeb.* 30 *Ha beat and smit and wyf and children, . . . as he were out of his wytte.*

ζ. c 1205 *LAV.* 15636 *E [c 1275 he] wende þæt he ilad weore limen for to loosene.* c 1250 *Meid. Margrete* lixv. *E cleped forð malcus is monquellere.* 1250-1610 [see A. *proa.*]. c 1356 A. *Murphy Apprentices* i. i. *I got as far as the jesuit before a went out of town.* 1864 *Tennyson North. Farmer* (Passim).

η. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6376 And for he him so miseise y-seye Of prisoun aschaped, biþe was hie. c 1560 A. *Scott Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 40 *Maist wit hee his that moniest owrylyis.* 1596 *Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 50 *The hie Salmonte haueng castne the melis, and the sche salmonte the Rounis.*

θ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+165 *His name neuend hee.* c 1386 *Chaucer Cook's T.* 2 Of a craft of vittalliers was hee. c 1440 [see B.]. 1577 [see B.]. 1575 *Laneham Let.* (1871) 124 *Hee was so loth to cum forward.* 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* i *Hee was no babe, but a great cleare.* 1644 *Milton Arcop.* (Arb.) 37 *That whereof before hee was so scrupulous.*

B. Senses and constructions.

I. As proper masculine pronoun of the third person, nominative case.

1. The male being in question, or last mentioned: Used of persons and animals of the male sex.

c 893 K. *Ælfred Oros.* I. i. § 13 *Othiere sæde . . . þæt he ealra Norðmonna norðmest wip.* *He cwæð þæt he bude on þem lande norþweardum wiþ þa Westas.* c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) ix. [x.] 8 *Drihten þurhwunað on ecnesse.* And he gearwað his dom-stel, and he demð ealre eorhan swyðe emne. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 *Þis witegeðe dauid . . . þis he witegeðe bi drihtne þurh þene halie gast.* c 1220 *Bestiary* 146 *De neddre . . . If he naked man se, ne wile he him noȝt neggen, oc he fleð for him als he fro fir sulde.* 1388 *Wyclif Gen.* iii. 6 *And sche . . . eet, and ȝaf to bir hosebonde, and he eet.* a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1141 *Þan drafte he sa to Damac with dukis and princes.* c 1620 A. *Hume Brit. Tongue* (1865) 28 *He is the noat of the male; as, he is a gud judge; he is a wyse man; he is a speedie horse.* 1667 *Milton P. L.* iv. 297 *For contemplation hee and valour form'd, For softness shee and sweet attractive Grace; Hee for God only, shee for God in him.* 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 40. 49 *He will go about to prove that there is something besides He-knows-not-what.* 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 700 *He first, and close behind him follow'd she.* 1825 J. H. *Newman Par. Serm.* (1837) I. viii. 122 *Our Saviour spake of man as he is.*

b. In some northern dialects (Westmorland, Cumberland, etc.), *he* is used instead of *thou* or *you*, in addressing a boy or inferior (cf. *Ger. Er* so used): e.g. 'Well, Joe! where has he been? what is this he has brought me?'

2. Of things not sexually distinguished: + a. Things grammatically masculine. *Obs.* b. Things personified as masculine, as mountains, rivers, oak-trees, etc.

It is not easy to say when grammatical gender ceased to be used, this differing according to dialect. In dialect speech, *he* is still used for most things of definite shape, without any feeling of personification.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 144 *Swines brede is swiðe swete.* swa is of wilde dore. also dore he is abuh(t). c 1320 *Cast. Love* 40 *Ichulle tellen him Wherefore þe world was i-wrought.* And after how he was bi-taunt. c 1386 *Chaucer Cant. Yeom.* *Prolog* & T. 314 *The Philosophres toun Elixer clep . . . With al oure sleighte he wol nat come vs to.* c 1440 *Capgrave Life St. Kath.* v. 1379 *Yet was this fyre soo horryble that hee . . . Brent men eke.* c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* A. This present booke . . . he schal have v. principal parties. *Ibid.* 8 *An argument if he be ful and foormal . . . is mad of twey proposicions.* 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 126 *The better the stake wyl be drygen that he is well bounden.* 1551 *Turner Herbal* I. C vja. *Dyll. . . hath . . . a spokye top as fenell hath, whome he doth represent wondrous nere.* 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* III. iii. 65 *The blushing discontented Sunne . . . When he perceiues the enuious Clouds are bent To dimme his glory.* 1598 *Grenewey Tacitus Descr. Germanie* iv. 265 *That, euerie nation as he was strong, should not set himself in possession.*

1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* II. 409 *Jove's own Tree . . . Full in the midst of his own Strength he stands.* His Shade protects the Plains, his Head the Hills commands. 1823 *Byron Island* III. i. *The flashing . . . Which robes the cannon as he wings a tomb.* 1832 *Tennyson New Year's Eve* II. *To-night I saw the sun set: he set and left behind The good old year.*

3. Peculiar constructions: a. Used pleonastically along with its noun. Common in ballad style, and now in illiterate speech.

c 1000 *Prose Life St. Guthlac* v. (1848) 32 *Moyses ærest and Helias hi fæston, and swylce eac se Helend.* he fæste. 1297 R. *Gloc.* (1724) 120 *þe kyng he sende after hem.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4055 *Ioseph he sagh a night in sueuen.* c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 744 *The kyngys sone of Armony . . . To Tryamowre he ranne.* 15. *Cheney Chase* 74 *The first man that did answer make, Was noble Percy.* 1782 *Cowper Gilpin* 85 *'Fair and softly,' John he cried, But John he cried in vain.* 1839 *Longf. Wreck of Hesperus* III. *The skipper he stood beside the helm.*

¶ b. Erroneously for objective *him*.

1560-2 *Whitehorne Arte Warre* (1573-4) II. 36a, *These instrumentes helpeth much more him that besiegeth a towne then he that is besieged.* 1594 *Marlowe & Nashe Dido* v. ii. *Yet he, whose heart [s] of adamant or flint, My tears nor plaints could mollify a whit.* 1642 *tr. Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. § 770. 338 *It behoveth not he to be ready upon the land to make the foeftment.*

c. In s.w. dialects *he* is the emphatic objective, beside the unemphatic 'en, 'un. 'I zeed un drow it to hee', I saw him throw it to him.

1863 *Barnes Dorset Dial.* 23 *G'e the money to I, not he.* 1878 *Elworthy Grammar of W. Somerset* 34 *Our objective him is always un, n, unless it is emphatic, when it is ee. unur ded'n zai nou'ert tū ee, 'she did not say anything to he'.*

d. *He self*: earlier form of *himself* nom., *he himself*: see *SELF*.

II. As Antecedent pronoun, followed by relative, etc.: = OE. *se, þe*; Fr. *celui*; Ger. *derjenige, der*. (The neuter is that, the plural *they* or *those*.)

4. The *or that* man, or person of the male sex (*that* or *who* . . .). Hence *Indefinitely*, Any man, any one, one, a person (*that* or *who*).

a 1240 *Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom.* 259 *He sit on heh þæt is ow on helpe.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3693 *If þou be he i luee sa wele.* c 1380 *Sir Perum.* 2186 *Þis is he þat fader myn ordeyneþ my lord to be.* 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* xciiij. 9 *He that plauntede the ere, shal he not heren?* c 1400 *Maunde. Prolog* (1839) 2 *He that wil pupplische any thing.* 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ix. 8 *As he that was yong and lusty desyring all honour.* 1526 *Tindale Matt.* xl. 15 *He that hath eares to here, let him here.* 1581 *Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 77 *There is not he, who is not glad with all his heart to be honoured.* 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* I. i. 43 *He that the stubborne Sprites can wisely tame.* 1590 *Shaks. Mids. N.* II. ii. 34 *Are you not hee, That frights the maidens of the Villagere?* 1712 *Addison Spect.* No. 441 ¶ 4 *He who considers himself abstractedly.* 1842 *Tennyson Vision of Sin* 127 *He that roars for liberty.* 1859 — *Elaine* 1083 *He makes no friend who never made a foe.*

b. Followed by a prepositional phrase; as 'he of Modena', 'he of the sevenfold shield', 'he with the scar on his face'.

1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* I. i. 173 *He in the red face had it.* 1644 *Milton Arcop.* (Arb.) 39 *If he of the bottomlesse pit had not long since broke prison.* a 1821 *Keats 2nd Sonn. to Haydon*, *Great spirits now on earth are sojourning; He of the cloud, the cataract, the lake.*

III. As demonstrative pronoun.

5. *He and he*: this and that, the one and the other, both. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16161 *For he and he had samen ben, forwit selcuth wrath.* c 1381 *Chaucer Parl. Foules* 166 *It likly hym at wastreling for to be, And demyn ȝit wher he do bet or he.* 1513 *Douglas Æneis* vi. xl. 68 *And gan begyn desyre, baith he and he, In bodis ȝit for to returne agane.* 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* I. 371 *Talkand thai raid togidder to the toun, Hand for hand richt hamelie he and he.* c 1620 A. *Hume Brit. Tongue* vii. (1865) 18 *He snapped me on this hand and he on that.* 1848 *Clough Bothie* III. 20 *Arthur . . . Leapt from the ledges with Hope, he twenty feet, he thirty.* 1876 *Tennyson Harold Introd.* *Sonn.*, *But he and he, if soul be soul, are where Each stands full face with all he did below.*

IV. As *sb.* (not changing in the objective).

6. Man, person, personage. *Any he*: any person whatever. *arch. and poet.*

c 1384 *Chaucer Ho. Fame* III. 979 *And nat so sone departed nas That he fro him, thoo he ne mette With the thrid.* 1472 *Sir John Paston in Lett.* No. 703 III. 59. *I mente weell by my trowthe to hyr . . . as any he that owythe heer best wyll in Ingelond.* 1538 *Bale Thre Lawes* 1439. *I am no other but even the very he.* 1574 *tr. Marlowe's Apocalyps* 25 *The way, truth, and lyfe, and to be short, the only he that can saue vs for euer.* 1652-62 *Heylin Cosmog.* III. (1673) 1501 *Who . . . challenged the proudest He of the Macedonians, to a single combat.* 1682 *Bunyan Holy War* (Cassell) 275 *He has shewed as much honesty and bravery of spirit as any he in Mansoul.* 1742 *Fielding F. Andrews* (L.), *The best he in the kingdom.* 1880 G. *Meredith Trag. Com.* (1881) 230 *He—that great he—covers all.*

7. Opposed to *she*: Male. (Also as adj.: see 8.) c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark x. 6 *From fruma . . . scaftes woepen mon vel hee and hiu vel wifmon worhte his god.* — *Luke* II. 23 *Ezhucl he vel woepen-mon to-untynes brif . . . haliz drihtne ge-ceiçed.* c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* vii. (c. 12) 18 *Elc nyten byð oððe he oððe heo.* *Ibid.* 19 *Heo cūðes ðes hremn, swa hwaðer swa hit byð, swa he, swa heo.* 1567 *Marlet Gr. Forest* 105 *It is also cawfull in laying vp store for Winter, both the Hee and Shee.* 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 20. Oct. 467/1 *Any one not a poet, whether he or she, might toil, [etc.].*

b. A male. (With pl. *hes*, *he's*, + *hees*.)

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 53 The hees to sum laughing, but the shees to more sport. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. x. Wks. (1851) 415 The dissolute rabble of all his Courtiers. both Hees and Shees, if there were any Males among them. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth*. iv. i. 1725 The greatest he. Must have confest Woman's superior Wit. 1776 S. J. PRATT *Pupil of Pleasure* I. 225 Unprotected by some ostensible he or she. 1801 C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* 12 Jan. I. 102 Good spouses to the shees, and none at all to the hes! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 331 Do we divide dogs into hes and shees, and take the masculine gender out to hunt?

V. attrib. (Now generally hyphenated to following noun; sometimes written separately like an adjective.)

8. Male. (Now confined to the lower animals, as *he-goat*; in 16-18th c. with nouns denoting persons; this is now contemptuous.) † *He-she*: see *quots.* 1661, 1754.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6667 A clene he lambe, wit-vten sake. 14... *Voc.* in Wr. Willeker 571/24 *Catta*, a hecatte. 1509 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 10 On he swan. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* viii. 5 Then came there an hegoate from the west. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastell* 759 Be there hee Angels and she Angels also? 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Vn. Amoureux*, a hee louter. *Amoureuxse*, a shee louter. *Ibid.*, *Barbier*, a hee barber. 1596 [see A. 7] 1605 *Jeronimo* in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 357 I'll be the he-one then, and rid thee soon of this dull, leaden, and tormenting elf. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxi. 171 Thou and thy Wife, with two of thy he-friends, and two of her she-friends. a 1661 FULKE *Worthies* (1840) I. iv. 15 Pope Joan. this He-she. is generally believed born at Metz. 1665 *Perks Diary* 11 June, My aunt James and he-cosen Harman. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. (1851) 93 You now make He-Saints, and She-Saints, at your pleasure, as if you were a true genuine Pope. 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* I. Wks. 1882 X. 44 A woman... may speak to one of her husband's he-friends there. 1754 J. SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) II. 88 A He-she Thing! a Disgrace to his Sex. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag* iii. 8 A He-cook, of course! or we'll keep a She-cook. 1809 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xxi. Great he-fellows of footmen. 1836 HANSARD'S *Parl. Deb.* Ser. III. XXXII. 1307 The appropriate language of a noble Lord... who... said, 'I have not risen to defend these he-pensioners, and she-pensioners, whom I find in this list'. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 46 Safe is thy he-goat.

b. Sometimes with names of plants. **He-oak**, an Australian tree, *Casuarina stricta*; also *C. suberosa*. Cf. **She-oak**, applied to other species.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 608 For the difference of Sexes in Plants, they are oftentimes by name distinguished; as *Male-Piony*, *Female-Piony*. *He-Holly*, *She-Holly*. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 375/3 'Wattle' in large variety, he-oak, she-oak, and very many others. 1880 FISON & HOWITT *Kamilaroi* 252 They chose a tall He-oak, lopped it to a point.

c. Of things. Cf. **male** and **female screw**.

1816 *Specif. J. Welch's Patent* No. 4052 The claws or prongs of the he part received or inserted in the she part.

Hence **He**, *v. trans.*, to speak to or of (a person) as 'he'.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 17, I must he and him him now; for he has lost his Dignity with me.

† **He**, *int.* Obs. [Cf. *F. hé*, and *HEH.*] An exclamation used to draw attention or express emotion.

13... *K. Alis*. 880 He! fyle asteynete horsone! To misdo was ay thy wone.

He (*hē*), *int.* 2 [A natural exclamation: cf. *L. he*, *hē*, *Ger. he*, etc.; also *HA*, *Ho*.] Repeated, as *he, he*, or in combination with *ha*, *ha*, etc.: A representation of laughter expressing a closer utterance than *ha*, *ha*, or *ho*, *ho*, usually affected or derisive.

a 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xlviii. (Z.) 279 *Ha ha* and *he he* getacniad hlechter on leden on englisc. 1567 *Triall Treas.* E.iiij. We, he, he, he! were the horse heles, I saye. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 23 How now! interjections? why then, some be of laughing, as *ha, ha, he*. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* II. He! he! he! he's my wife's gallant; he! he! he! 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* II. Pray, sir, what do you mean by Ha! ha! ha! Precisely, sir, what you mean by He! he! he! You need not dispute about terms; they are two modes of expressing merriment. 1854 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* vii. 'O, ho, ho! ha, ha, ha! he, he, he!' And he nearly choked himself with laughing.

Hence **He-he** *v.*, to utter *he he* in laughter.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxii. This was said with much archness and he-he-ing.

He, obs. form of **EYE**, **HIGH**.

Heach, var. **HETCH**.

Head (*hed*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *héafod*, -ud, -ut, 1-2 *heofod*, 2 *hefed*, -et, heavet, 2-3 *heafd*, *heofed*, 2-4 *hefd*, *heaved*, 2-5 *hevəd*, 3 *hæfd*, *heifd*, *hafed*, *hafd*, *hafved*, *hæfved*, *hefved*, *hæved*, (*hæhvəd*), *hevəd*, *hevđ*, 3-5 *hevid*, -yde, 3-6 *heed*, 3-8 *hed*, 4 *hewid*, -yde, 4-7 *hede*, 6- *head*; (5-6 *heede*, *hedde*, 6 *heade*, 5- (*Sc.*) *heid*, 6 *heide*, *heyd*). [Com. Teut.: OE. *héafod* = OFris. *hæved*, *háf*, *hævd*, *hād*, OS. *hōbid* LG. *hōved*, *hōfd*, MDu. *hōvet* (d), Du. *hoofd*), OHG. *houbit*, *haubit* (MHG. *haubet*, G. *haupf*), ON. *haufuð*, later *hefuð* (Sw. *hufvud*, Da. *hoved*), Goth. *haubip* : OTeut. **haubud*-, -ido (with suffix ablaut). Notwithstanding a close consonant correspondence with *L. caput*, *capit*-, the difference of the root vowel makes it very difficult to identify the

words, or to refer them to a common root. Some refer the Teutonic word to an ablaut stem *heud-*, *haub-*, whence OHG. *hūba*, Ger. *haube*, OE. *hūfe*, head-covering, cap. The phonetic development of the word in Eng. has been *héafod*, *hæved*, *hævd*, *hæd*, *hæd*, *hævd*, *hævd*, *hæd*, *hæd*; in *Sc.* (*hēd*, *hād*, *hīd*, *hīd*). In some dialects a diphthongal (*hæəd*) has developed as (*hiəd*, *hie'd*, *hyed*, *yed*).

I. The literal sense, and directly connected uses.

1. The anterior part of the body of an animal, when separated by a neck, or otherwise distinguished, from the rest of the body; it contains the mouth and special sense-organs, and the brain.

a. In man, the upper division of the body, joined to the trunk by the neck.

c 845 *Vesp. Psalter* iii. 4 Uphebbende heafud min. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xii. 9 Honda and heofod. c 1000 *Ag.* *Gosp. Matt.* v. 36 Ne ðu ne swere þurh ðin heafod. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 3if þin hefet were offe. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 205 Uppen his holi hafde. c 1205 LAY. 1596 He gurde Suard on þat hefd. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Lustne me wið earen of þin heafed. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 17 And smot hym vpon þe hed. c 1300 K. Horn 641 Þat heued i þe bringe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 528 (Cott.) Mans hefd has thirls seven. c 1340 *Ibid.* 5314 (Trin.) On his heede his hatt he bare. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* v. 36 Neither thou shalt swere by thin heued. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* a From þe head to þe foot. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 924 His fete vpwarde, his heued doune. 1450 *Paston Lett.* No. 93 I. 125 Oon of the lewdeste of the shippe badde him ley down his hedde. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* viii. 20 The sonne of the man hath not wheron to lye his heede (1557 *Geneva* head). 1530 *Palsgr.* 230/1 Head of a man or best, *teste*. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* vi. 24 Ihon baptistes heade. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 60 God sende that hed (said she) a better nurs. For whan the head aketh, all the bodie is the wurs. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 40 Keepe a good tongue in your head. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. (1865) 130, I had like to have gotten one or two broken heads for my impertinence. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vii. As if I had brought the Gorgon's head in my hand. 1850 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xxvii. 233 He'd leave his head behind him, if it was loose.

b. In lower animals.

a 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* iii. 15 Heo tobyrt þin [the serpent's] heafod. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3151 Heued and fet... lesen fro ðe bones and eten. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 93 He his hors heved aside Tho torned. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 9 Take fayre garbages of chykonys, as þe hed, þe fete, þe luyers. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1808) VI. 412 The great and venomous hydra was thus shortened of one of his heds. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 407 He [a stag]... tosses high his beamy head. 1870 ROLLSTON *Anim. Life* 246 The assexual 'head' or 'nurse' [of the tapeworm] is armed with a double circle of spines. 1888 ROLLSTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 333 *Colomata*. A shorter anterior region or head which is preoral, and a longer postoral region, the body. fig. 1865 *Gosse Land & Sea* (1874) 5 An envious sea curled up its green head right over the quarter.

c. As a measure in comparing persons' heights, as *taller by a head*; to *cut shorter by the head*, i.e. to behead. So in *Racing*, as *to win by a head*, i.e. by the length of the horse's head. (See also *head and shoulders*, 47 b.)

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 166 b. Beyng taken... was made shorter by the hedde. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L. v.* i. 44 Tho art not so long by the head as honorificabilitudinitatibus. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiii. § 69 Near the head higher than most tall Men. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 163 She stood Among her maidens, higher by the head. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 480 A is taller by a head than B. 1886 *World* 17 Nov. 21 To be beaten by a head or a neck.

2. a. As the seat of mind, thought, intellect, memory, or imagination; cf. **BRAIN** *sb.* 3. Often contrasted with *heart*, as the seat of the emotions: see **HEART** 9. Formerly (rarely) in reference to disposition (quot. a 1450). (See also in phrases, 33-62.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 845 (894) Discreioun out of 3oure heuid is gon. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 134 Monnis hond helpis his heved. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 22 Thei that haue an euille hede and wold chide. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glass* 159 There is now an other dout entred into my hed. 1573-80 *Baret Al.* H 271 They remembered, or it came into their heads. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 46 To set their Heads to work at it. 1708 SWIFT *Death Partridge* Wks. 1755 II. i. 258 He had often had it in his head. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 153 Accounts... which he kept in his head. c 1820 *Houlston Juvenile Tracts* No. 17 *Forethought* 3 We ought not to expect old heads to grow on young shoulders. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* (1877) 282 Tell him, Sylvie... for my head's clean gone. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 696 The story... was running in the heads of those who devised it. 1886 MRS. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobson's Chance* I. xvi. 312 That young man hasn't got a head on his shoulders. 1887 EDNA LYALL *Knight Errant* xvi. (1889) 144 Your head will be turned with all this triumph. 1892 *Daily Tel.* 29 Mar. 573 Whether he bowls with his head, as it is called, or turns himself into a catapult.

b. As a part essential to life; hence, in phrases, = life.

a 1000 *Laws Edgar* IV. c. 2 § 11 (Schmid) Sy he þeof and þolige heafdes. c 1205 LAY. 28148 Min hafued þe to wedde þat isæid ich þe habbe soð buten lese. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* I. 10 3e shuln condempne myn hed to the kyng. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* Dk. Clarence xv. The peril of my hed. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. iv, Many's the man would have given his head to have had my lady told. 1887 P'CESS CHRISTIAN *Mem. Margrav. Baireuth* 42 Profound enough against this scoundrel, Fritz, to cost him his head.

3. A representation, figure, or image of a head.

c 1430 *LYDG.* in *Turner Dom. Archit.* III. 39 Gargoyle, & many hydous heede. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. iii. 33 The statue of a woman... certaine yeeres before the head had been taken away. a 1719 ADDISON *Paria* Wks. 1871 II. 13 A head of Titian by his own hand. 1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Vert, a chevron gules, between three Turks heads, couped, side-faced, proper. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. ii. 296 Any other coin with a head impressed upon it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 650 William and Mary must be king and queen. The heads of both must appear together on the coin.

b. The obverse side of a coin, when bearing the figure of a head; the reverse being called the *tail*; in phr. *head(s) or tail(s)*, used in tossing a coin to decide a chance. *collog.*

1684 ORWAY *Atheist* II. i, As Boys do with their Farthings... go to Heads or Tails for 'em. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* (1810) 296 One person tosses the halfpenny up and the other calls at pleasure head or tail. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 82 In 100,000 tosses, between what limits is it 99 to 1 that the heads shall be contained? 1846 DR. RUTLAND in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxiv. 59 A game which a sharper once played with a dupe, intitled, 'Heads I win, and tails you lose'. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog.* St. Wks. I. 189 'We tossed up', to settle the question... 'Heads' came up.

4. In reference to, and hence denoting, the hair on the head. (See also *head of hair*, 42.)

13... *K. Alis*. 1999 His hed was crolle, and yelow the hede. 1530 *Palsgr.* 662/1, I holde best to polle my heed. *Ibid.* 694/2 You muste nedes rounde your heed for shame or you go home. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Crines emissi*,... heare cast abroad as a woman loosing hir heade. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. i, He'll never forsake his bob, though all the college should appear with their own heads! 1832 TENNYSON *Sisters* vi, I curl'd and comb'd his comely head. † 5. The hair as dressed in some particular manner; applied esp. in the 18th c. to the heads of powdered and pomaded hair drawn up over a cushion or stuffing, and dressed with gauze, ribbon, etc., then worn; hence, a head-dress. *Obs.*

1494 *Fabyan Chron.* VII. ccxxv. 251 For that tyme clerkes vved busshed and brayded hedys. 1696 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3199/4 A striped Muslin Head, laced with a fine small edging. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. viii, To buy... some high-heads of the newest cut, for my daughters. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 323 7, At my toilette, try'd a new head. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 191 9 Ladies... asked me the price of my best head. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment*. I. ii. 70 note, Blushing is full as much out of date as high-heads. 1792 *Northampton Merc.* 20 Dec., The ladies now wear the lappets to their gauze heads worked with aces of spades, hearts, diamonds, and clubs, and call them quadrille heads. 18... MRS. MARKHAM *Hist. France* xxxix. (1855) 539.

b. A horse's headstall.

1897 *Price List*, Best Billeted Weymouth Heads and Reins, with Noseband. Double-Rein Snaffle Head and Reins.

6. **Venery**. The 'attire' or antlers of a deer, roebuck, etc.

c 1420 *Venery de Twety in Rel. Ant.* I. 151 He [a hart] goth wexyng tyl he come to .xxxij. yere... his hed after that tyme wexyth no further. a 1547 *Surrey Descr.* Spring 6 The hart hath hung his old head on the pale. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. iv. (1668) 24 The Red Deer is said the first year to have no head. *Ibid.*, Stags yearly cast their Heads in March, April, May or June. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 87 The Rain-deer... intrapped with Nets... by reason of his great, and spreading head. 1892 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 14 May 318/2 The state of a deer's antlers, by which his age is known, is spoken of as his 'head'.

b. Phr. *Of the first head*: said of a deer, etc. at the age when the antlers are first developed; hence *fig.* of a man newly ennobled or raised in rank.

c 1420 *Venery de Twety in Rel. Ant.* I. 151 The .v. yere a hart at the fyrst hed... for alloway we calle of the fyrst hed tyl that he be of .x. of the lasse. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iv b, Robucke of the first hede he is at the iiij. yere. 1509 BARCLAY *Skyf of Polys* (1874) I. 36 A fox furred Jentelman: of the fyrst yere or hede. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 439 Reproaching him... that he was a new upstart, and a gentleman of the first head. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. v. (1862) I. 329 The buck is called... the fifth year, a buck of the first head. 1844 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxxi, But here is my lord, just upon us, like a stag of the first head.

7. Put for the person himself: a. in reference to his mind or disposition (cf. 2 a), or to some quality or attribute.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 88 b, Some heddes are verie bolde to enter farther than witte can reach. 1573-80 *Baret Al.* P 476 A pleasant companion, a merrie head. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Gen. Arg't, Saving the leaue of such learned heddes. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 21 Pestered with the admission of too many young heads. 1794 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 424 Montesquieu... is certainly one of their best heads. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xv, The swaggering Smith, and one or two other hot heads. 1840-1 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks. 1862 X. 57 Different crowned heads... bidding against each other. 1887 P'CESS CHRISTIAN *Mem. Margrav. Baireuth* 281 Those wise heads came to the conclusion that there was hope.

b. in enumeration: An individual person. *Per head*: for each person.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Chron.* xiii. [xii.] 23 This is the nombre of the heades harnessed vnto the warre which came to David vnto Hebron. *Ibid.* xxiv. [xxiii.] 24 Counted after the nombre of y^e names headed by heade. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* viii. (1691) 105 Forty Millions, that is 41. per Head. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Montagu* xxx, A play at Kingston, where the places are two-pence a head. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Life* xxi. 355 An anna a head for each boy. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xl. 57 Except by taking the votes not by heads, but by tribes, cities, or cantons.

c. As a unit in numbering cattle, game, etc. (Plural, after a numeral, *head*.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. i. 96 Wyth thretty heyd . . of grayx syne. 1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 105, x bed of shepe and lams. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 186 Thirteen Head of Neat Cattell were also killed by them. 1779 *Ann. Reg.* 160/2 The low grounds were laid under water, and many head of cattle drowned. 1856 OLIMSTED *Slave States* 219 Next year, twenty head of black men, direct from Africa, were landed from a Dutch ship, in James River, and were immediately bought by the gentlemen of the Colony. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xvi. 183 Every head of cattle about the place had died.

d. An indefinite number or collection of animals, esp. of game.

1801 *Death Earl of Huntington* iv. ii. in Hazl. *Dodley* VIII. 202 This howling like a head of hungry wolves. 1852 C. W. HOSKINS *Talpa* 5 Adapted for the . . accommodation of a better and larger head of stock. 1862 *Land. Rev.* 26 July 69 Everything has been lost sight of except the possible head of pheasants to be bagged next Christmas. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 7/3 Shooting tenants ought to be obliged to wire-in their woods where they kept a large head of rabbits.

II. A thing or part of a thing resembling a head in form or position.

8. The upper or principal extremity of various things, esp. when rounded, projecting, or of some special shape.

a. The striking or cutting part of certain weapons and instruments (as distinct from the shaft or handle) : as of an ax, spear, arrow, hammer, club, etc. b. The rounded or knobbed extremity of a pin, nail, screw, etc., opposite to the point. c. The extremity of a bone, at which it articulates with another bone; esp. when rounded. d. The relatively fixed end of a muscle (usually consisting of a tendon) by which it is attached to a bone; the origin of a muscle. (A muscle may have more than one head; e.g. the Biceps.) e. The bulb at the end of a tube as in a thermometer. (Cf. *BOLthead*.) f. The rounded part of a comet, comprising the nucleus and coma, as distinct from the tail. g. *Music*. That part of a note (in modern notation round or oval) which determines its position on the staff, as distinct from the stem or tail. h. That part of a lute, violin, etc. above the neck, in which the tuning-pins are inserted; usually of a rounded form, and often artistically carved. i. The upper end or point of a violin-bow; also, the projecting part at the handle end in which the hairs are inserted. j. The upright timber of a gate at the opposite end from the hinges (opposite to the *heel*); each of the two upright pieces at the ends of a hurdle. k. The flat end of a barrel, cask, or similar vessel; the membrane stretched across the top or end of a drum. l. The capital of a column. *Obs.* m. The cover of an alembic or crucible. n. A cover or hood for a carriage. o. A collective trade-name for the larger plates of tortoiseshell (usually thirteen) on the carapace of the hawk-bill turtle. (Cf. *Foot sb.* 17.) p. The upper member or part of various other things : see *quots.*

9. a. Any rounded or compact part of a plant, usually at the top of the stem :
e.g. a compact mass of leaves (as in the cabbage and lettuce), of leaf-stalks (as in the celery), of flower-buds (as in the cauliflower), or of flowers, esp. of sessile florets upon a common receptacle, as in the *Compositæ* (= *CAPITULUM*); one of the young shoots of asparagus; an ear of corn; the 'cap' or pileus of a mushroom, etc.; the capsule of the poppy. Also applied to the compound bulb of garlic, and formerly to a simple bulb, as in the onion.
b. The rounded leafy top of a tree or shrub.

10. A collection of foam or froth on the top of liquor, esp. ale or beer.

11. Various technical uses.
a. A bundle of flax or silk : see *quots.* b. A tile of half the usual length, used at the eaves of a roof. c. Local name for certain geological formations : see *quots.* d. *Gold-mining*. A rammer for crushing quartz. e. (*pl.*) *Tin Manuf.* (See *quots.*)
f. 1704 *Dict. Rust.*, *Head of Flax* . . signifies twelve Sticks of Flax tied up to make a bunch. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Head* . . a bundle of flax measuring probably two feet in length, and weighing a few pounds; in the North of Europe 18 head of hemp or flax are about 1 cwt. 1876 TOLHAUSEN *Techn. Dict.*, *Head of silk*.
g. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 165 *Heads* . . a Term used by Bricklayers, by which they mean a Tile in length, but to the full breadth of a Tile; these they use to lay at the Eaves of a Roof.
h. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 452 'Heads' or prominent parts of the substratum of sand rising up through the substratum of brick earth in the manner that 'heads of marl' shoot up towards the surface. 1876 H. B. WOODWARD *Geol. Eng.* (1887) 485 During later Tertiary times, a great part of the country was dry land, and then no doubt much 'head' or subaerial detritus was formed. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-Bk. Geol.* III. ii. 340 'Brick-earth', 'head' and 'rain-wash' . . earthy deposits, sometimes full of angular stones, derived from the subaerial waste of the rocks of the neighbourhood.
i. 1890 *Goldf. Victoria* 7 Forty additional heads will be shortly added to the crushing power, bringing the battery up to sixty heads. 1896 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 11/5 The new ten heads are running well, but the old 10-head mill has been giving trouble.
j. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 98 (*Tin-washing*) The rack or frame . . consists of a long table on a slight incline down which the slimes are carried by a gentle stream of water . . The purest ore called 'heads' collects at the upper part of the table.

12. The top, summit, upper end (of an eminence, or erection, as a pole, pile, mast, sail (cf. *Foot sb.* 18 d), staircase, ladder, etc.).

1300 *Cursor M.* 16577 Apon þe hefd o þis rode, ouerthwart was don a brede. c. 1425 *Craft Nonbrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 7 þen write þe articulle þat is ten ouer þe figuris hefd of twene as þus . . 1541 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* 135 b, 30 is represented by the loynynge together of y^e headdes of the foremost fynger and the thombe. 1548 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 51 Ane man beand on the hede of a ne hil. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 276 The skyish head Of blew Olympus. 1657 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 19 The head of the fore top-Mast. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 114 The upper Part is called the Head of the Sail. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 17 From the Head of these Steps you have a general View of the Garden. 1797 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett. Dec.* I then accompanied her to the head of the stairs. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. 1 But when the sun his beacon red Had kindled on Benvoirich's head. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 9 *Head* . . The upper end of a spar.

14. The top of a page or writing; hence, Something, as a title, written at the top of a page, section, etc.; a heading.

1856 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary To Rdr.* (1625) A iv, Peruse but the head of every page, and there you shall finde what in the same page is contained. 1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 58 Being stated (as in the head of the table). *Ibid.*, *Archit.* 9 Connected to heads in necessary particulars. 1685 LOCKE *Comm.-Pl. Bk. Wks.* 1812 III. 311 The heads of the class appear all at once, without the trouble of turning over a leaf. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 273 ¶ 2 Without seeing his name at the head of it. c. 1854 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* vii. (1855) 189 The heads of chapters are ornamented with artistic woodcuts. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc. etc.* II. 101 In Printing . . The divisions and subdivisions of a work, when they are set in lines and chapters are also called heads.

15. The upper end of something on a slope or so regarded; e.g. that end of a lake at which a river enters it; the higher end of a valley, the inner extremity of a cave, gulf, etc.; that end of a bed, grave, etc. towards which a person's head lies; that end of a table at which the chief seat is (cf. 26).

847 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 434 Fram smalan cumbes healde to græwanstane. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 6/179 þe heued of þis valeie. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 & 219 Pat one at þe fote of þe graf, þat other at the hede. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 49 Vndir here beddis hed. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 At þe heued of þis see of Galilee . . es a castell. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 32 b, He caused his crowne to be set on the pillowe at his beddes heade. 1676 WALTON & COTTON *Angler* xx. (Chandos) 341 The head of the pond. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 17 July, I was offered the seat . . at the head of the table. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 286 A point which must . . be considered the head of its delta. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xiv. 98 A crevasse that extended quite round the head of the valley. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. viii. 159 At the head of the Gulf.

16. *Spec.* The source of a river or stream. Now chiefly in FOUNTAIN-HEAD, q.v.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 589 Till þai come to þe hed off tay. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 9 The riuers Seuar and dee Almed to the heedes. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) II. 51 The Hed of Isis in Coteswalde risith about a Mile a side Tetbyri. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 35 Cleane running water, issuing out of the heades of freshe springes. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ix. (1635) 142 Nilus in Africke is thought to haue his valley head in the mountains of the

regulated as to cause the nearest approach made by the stick to the hair to be exactly in the middle, between the head and the nut. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 264 The bow now [13th c.] gradually loses more and more the actual bow-shape; the head is distinct from the stick.

j. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 13 To a barre [=hurdle] belongeth two heads . . into which the 4 spelles are to be putte. 1846 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1831) 500 When gates are hung to open one way only, their heels and heads generally rest against the hanging and falling post. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. ii. 251 The head, heel, and top rail of a gate should be of oak.

k. 1390-x in *Exped. Earl Derby* (Camden) 41 Hans Couter pro barelhedes et pro impositione corundem in dictos barellos, v. scot. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 2 He opend ye heued of yeother barell. 1667 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* XII. 155 As a man should pat Small stones vpon a dromslets head. 1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 159 The diameter at the bung 30, and at the head or either end 21 inches. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1702) 271 A membrane . . stretched like the head of a drum. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 22 A paper cylinder with two small heads or bases. 1835 MARRYAT *Pacha* II, I was directed to take the head out of the cask.

l. 1552 HULOET, *Heade* or chapter of a pyller. 1660 BLOOME *Archit. A.*, The Corinthian head.

m. 1504 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* II. 3 Let the bucket, or cooler in the head containe as much more colde water, as our ordinarie Limbeckes doe. 1737-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Alembic* . . consisting of a mattress or body, fitted with a roundish head, terminating in a sloping tube. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 230 Fill therewith a crucible . . heat it till it melts : then set it on fire, and when its whole surface is lighted place it under a large glass head. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 91 An alembic of pure silver, furnished with a glass head.

n. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 202 Heads to phaetons, &c. are found great conveniences for sheltering from the sun, wind, or rain. 1851 *Voy. to Mauritius* v. 174 A 'bogy'—a gig with a head but no back. 1868 RUMPF *Techn. Dict.* s.v., *Head* of a carriage (covering which may be taken down).

o. 1802 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 14 May 318/2.

p. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* x. 19 Y^e heade of the seate was rounde behynde. 1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.*, *Archit.* 30 A post with a turn'd or carv'd head. 1663 GERDIER *Counsel* 22 Cover the top of Chimneyes . . the smoake holes can be . . made on the sides of the heads of them. *Ibid.* 29 The middle part of the head of the Windowes. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Head of an Anchor*, the Shank or longest part of it. 1848-52 *Dict. Archit.* IV. 34 *Head of a Down Pipe*, a sort of small cistern . . which receives the water directly from the gutter and conveys it into the . . down pipes. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Capstan*, Capsterns . . agree in having a horizontal circular head, which has square holes around its edge, and in these long bars are shipped. 1868 RUMPF *Techn. Dict.*, *Head*, cap of a wind-mill. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* 252 The rudder generally tapers considerably from the head to the heel. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Court Royal* II. xxxii. 181 Captain Otley . . put the silver head of his cane to his mouth. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. viii. 271, I offered to design the entire window head.

9. a. Any rounded or compact part of a plant, usually at the top of the stem :

e.g. a compact mass of leaves (as in the cabbage and lettuce), of leaf-stalks (as in the celery), of flower-buds (as in the cauliflower), or of flowers, esp. of sessile florets upon a common receptacle, as in the *Compositæ* (= *CAPITULUM*); one of the young shoots of asparagus; an ear of corn; the 'cap' or pileus of a mushroom, etc.; the capsule of the poppy. Also applied to the compound bulb of garlic, and formerly to a simple bulb, as in the onion.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 376 Nim þes leaces heafda and dryz swiðe. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/1 Head of a garlek, lely, or oþerlyke (*Harl.* or of a leke), *bulbus*. 1505 J. SPARKE in *Hawkins's Voy.* (1878) 57 The head of mayis. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 56 The great Cabbedge with broad leaves and a great head. *Ibid.* 61 Garliche groweth both of the head and the seede, as the Onyon and other of this kind dooth. 1620 *VENERIA Via Recta* vii. 135 The great, hard, and compacted heads of Cole, commonly called Cabbage. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 128 Resembling the head of a mushroom. a. 1697 AUBREY *Wills* (1862) 108 The mowers . . have always a pound of beefe and a head of garlick every man. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 425 Bearded Grain : While yet the Head is Green. a. 1734 GAY (J.), How turneps hide their swelling heads below, And how the closing cole-worts upwards grow. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 67 An aggregate or capitulate flower, or a head of flowers. 1806 *Treas. Bot.* 842/2 A decoction of poppy-heads. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. 147 A Head or Capitulum is a globular cluster of sessile flowers, like those of Red Clover.

b. The rounded leafy top of a tree or shrub.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 133 And euery boughe wyll haue a newe hede. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vii. 8 Most dainty trees, that . . seeme to bow their blossoming heads full lowe. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 157 Your Trees . . should be cut . . by taking off their Heads. 1794 COWPER *Needless Alarm* II Oaks . . that had once a head. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 80 A large tree . . with a bushy head.

10. A collection of foam or froth on the top of liquor, esp. ale or beer.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 117 Newe ale . . wil sone lease his pith, and his head, afore he be longe drawn on. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* I. (1708) 574 Stirring of it twice a day, and beating down the Head or Yeast into it. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 50 Palm-wine . . bears a greater head than beer, and is of a very inebriating quality. 1810-20 B. SILLIMAN *Jrnl. Trav.* (ed. 3) III. 89 The porter drinkers of London reject the liquor unless it foams, or has a head, as they call it.

b. A collection of cream on the surface of milk.

1589 COGAN *Haven Health* cxv. (1636) 179 Creame . . is indeed the very head or heart of Milke.] 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 480 The extent of surface in the large milk-pans produces a large 'head' of cream. 1888 EL-WORTHY W. *Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., 'I ont break my head vor nobody'—meaning, now that the head or cream has begun to rise, I will not disturb it. *Mod.* (Devonshire Farmer's Wife) Would you prefer raw head or scald head?

Moone. 1718 WATTS *Ps.* cxiv. ii, Jordan beheld their March and fled With backward Current to his Head. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. ii. 426 Where the spring head has been boggy. 1871 PHILLIPS *Geol. Oxf.* iii. 25 The refreshing rivulet which has been honoured by the name of 'Thames Head' or 'the very head of Isis'.

b. *fig.* Source, origin: usually FOUNTAIN-HEAD.

1548 CROMMER *Catech.* 206 b, The wel and heade, out of the which all these euylle do spring is original synne. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 96, I will go to the head of the matter. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 112 By referring all Things to one Head and Fountain. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 80 Acquiring facts at the fountain head.

17. A body of water kept at a height for supplying a mill, etc.; the height of such a body of water, or the force of its fall (estimated in terms of the pressure on a unit of area). Sometimes, the bank or dam by which such water is kept up.

1280 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxxvii. 261 Brekyng hir ffishponde hedes and lete the water of hir ponde, stewes and riuers renne out. 1530 PALSGR. 506/2, I damme or make the head of a water. 1563 *Act & Eliz.* c. 21 § 1 Any Hedd or Hedges, Dammeor Dammes, of any Ponde, Pooles, Motes, Stanges, Steues, or severall Pites. 1723 *Royal Proclam. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 6135/2 Heads of Fish-Ponds. 1769 *De Foë's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 274 Here is a very large Pond, or Lake of Water, kept up to an Head by a strong Battre d'Eau, or Dam. 1791 R. MYLNE *2nd Rep. Thames* 15 Millers, working their Heads of Water in a spendthrift way. 1814 *Gen. Rep. Agric. State Scotl.* xiii. § 4 II. 671 Heads, or banks of earth, for the confinement of water in artificial lakes or ponds. 1822 *Examiner* 289/1 He has dammed the stream to give it head. 1861 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills* I. 178 The head of water is 132 feet. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 181 At certain seasons the head of water attains to as great a height as forty feet.

b. *transf.* The difference of pressure (per unit of area) of two columns of fluid (liquid or gaseous) of different densities communicating at the base; the pressure (per unit of area) of a confined body of gas or vapour.

1862a *Times* 27 Mar., The 'Merrimac'...made direct for the 'Cumberland' under a full head of steam. 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* (Tauchnitz) I. 141 By the time I had got a good head of reserved steam on.

c. A high tidal wave, usually in an estuary; = BORE sb. 3, 2, EAGRE.

1570 *Tarlton's Feats* App. 127 At twelve a clock at night, It (the rushing river) flowed with such a head. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espeirial's Lett.* III. 380 The tide [in the Parrot] instead of rising gradually, flows in a head. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 1.5 [The river] came down with a 'head' similar to the tidal phenomenon on the Severn.

d. *Founding.* (See *quots.*)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Feeder*,...a large head or supply of fluid iron to a runner or mould in heavy castings. 1867 GUILT *Archit.* § 2265 b, Cannon, pipes, columns, &c., are stronger when cast in a vertical than in a horizontal position, and stronger still when provided with a head or additional length, whose weight serves to compress the mass of iron in the mould below it. 1869 [See *DEAD-HEAD* 2]. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, Head, over the thickest part of heavy castings, a large flow-gate or riser for the metal is placed. Through this the contracting mass below is fed from time to time with hot metal, while a boy keeps the head open with a feeding or working rod.

18. The foremost part or end; the front. (See also *AHEAD*.)

a. The front of a procession, army, or the like.

1205 LAY. 8671 Per com Julius teen forn axien heore haue. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* ix. 610 And syne schir Eudardis cumpany... Set stoutly in the hedis agane. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iv. ii. (1636) 282 Caesar... ranne like a mad-man into the head of the battell. 1796 *Instr. & Regt. Cavalry* (1813) 116 If gradual and inconsiderable changes of direction are to be made during the march of the column, the head will, on a moveable pivot, effect such change. 1863 KING-LAKE *Crimea* I. xiv, The head of the vast column of troops.

b. The front, outer or projecting end of a fortification, a pier, etc.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Head of a Work* (in *Fortif.*), the front of it next the Enemy, and farthest from the Body of the Place. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Head of the Camp* is the front, or foremost part, of the ground an army is encamped on; or that which advances most towards the field, or enemy. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* iv. 53 The Seyn-boats, riding at the head of the pier. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Head (Gunn.)*, the fore part of the cheeks of a gun or howitz carriage.

c. The front part of a plough which bears the share. (Cf. *plough-tail*.)

1824-4 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (1871) I. 76 The attachment of the sock is with the lower end of the head of the plough. *Ibid.* 488, I caused to be fitted to the plough... a shifting head with unequal sides. 1844 *Landon's Encycl. Agric.* 391 The materials with which ploughs are constructed is, generally, wood for the beam and handles, cast iron for the head.

† 19. The beginning (of a word, writing, etc.).

b. *Astrol.* The commencement of a zodiacal sign, i.e. the point where the sun enters it. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 286 E. es be first letter and be hede Of be name of Eve. 1282 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxix. 8 [xl. 7] In the hed of the boc it is write of me, that I do this wil. c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 17 In this heued of cancer is the greatest declinacioun northward of the sonne. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi, 'When she [the moon] is in her fifteenth mansion, which mansion is in head of Libra.'

20. The thick end of a chisel or wedge, opposite to the edge.

1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 238 [see 46]. 1824 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 24 Here the wedge is seen to taper from a thick end or head... to a thin edge or point.

21. The fore part of a ship, boat, etc.; the bows.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* 1896) 50 Shelves of Iren in the bote Hede. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheia's Cong. E. Ind.* xxx. 73 b, The Shippes laye with their beake heads close to the same [land]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Aeneid* vi. 4 They turn their heads to sea, their stems to land. 1795 NELSON in *Nichols Disp.* (1846) VII. p. xxx, We are getting on very fast with our caulking; our head is secured. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* vi. (1867) 108 We were riding with our head up the river. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxxviii. 374 They were moored by anchors head and stern. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Head*,... the whole fore-part of a ship, including the bows on each side.

b. *Phrases.* By (down by) the head, with the head lower in the water than the stern; hence *fig.* (slang), slightly intoxicated. *Head on*, with the head pointed directly towards something: see *ON adv.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* U u i, The vessel is too much by the head. *Ibid.* (1789), *Orser*, to row against the wind, or row head-to-wind. 1860 *Times* 17 Dec. 10/5 He said he was a little by the head, but not drunk. 1894 HALL *Caine Manxman* v. iii, The boat was brought head to the wind.

c. *spec.* The work fitted in front of the stem in some (mostly obsolete) types of ships, including the knee of the head, the figure-head, rails, etc. Also used simply for FIGURE-HEAD.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1130/4 A square stern'd Sloop with a Deck, a small Head, and the Figure of a Cat thereon. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3668/1 The Privater... carried away her Head and Boltspirit. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 161 *Head of a Ship*, that part which is fasten'd to the Bow or foremost part of the Ship without-board. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* Pref. 19 A Head is an ornamental figure erected on the continuation of a ship's stem. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Head*... particularly applied to all the work fitted above the stem, as the figure, the knee, rails, etc. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Head*,... in a confined sense that part on each side of the stem outside the bows proper which is appropriated to the use of the sailors for wringing swabs, or any wet jobs.

22. A projecting point of the coast, esp. when of considerable height; a cape, headland, promontory. Now usually in place-names.

c. 1155 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 45 Usque ad Gladeneheide. 1461 *Liber Pridicandensis* ix. xxxiii, Apud locum qui Sancti Abbis Heid vocatur. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 5/1 The name of an head of land in Britaine called *Promontorium Herculis*. 1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. vii. 52 Our ouer-plus of shipping will be burne, And with the rest full mann'd, from th' head of Action Beate th' approaching Caesar. 1843 MACAULAY *Armada* 38 High on St. Michael's Mount it shone: it shone on Beachy Head. 1893 W. T. WAWN *S. Sea Islanders* 162 Hardly were we within the 'Heads', when the wind dropped.

b. A projecting point of a rock or sandbank.

1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* App. 34, 11 miles E. from the land are a parcel of dangerous sunken heads called the Hen and Chickens. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 61 The Bunt Head, on the west side [of the Goodwin Sands] is very dangerous.

23. *Coal-mining.* An underground passage or level for working the coal: = *HEADING* 11.

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* 177 If a Pistol be shot off in a head remote from the eye of a pit, it will give but a little report. 1804 *Times* 15 Aug. 13/3 He knew that gas existed in one of the heads, and fences were placed there to indicate that it was dangerous.

24. An end, extremity (of anything of greater length than breadth). *Obs.* exc. in certain special uses, as of a stone or brick in a building (cf. *HEADER* 5), or of a bridge.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1672 At the tother hede of be halle was... A wonderfull werke. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 242 His Lond... durethe so ferre, that a man may not gon from on Hed to another, nouthre be See ne Lond, the space of 7 year. 1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 336 [A message] abbuttyng at the one heved upon the high strete and at the other heved vpon the said College. 1622 *Ibid.* II. 74 The east hed abbutting upon the strete and the west hed upon the buildings belonging to Katherine Hall. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 29 If a Barn consist of a Floor, and 2 Heads, where they lay Corn, they say a Barn of 2 Bays. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br.* *Thames* 4 A House on each Head of the Bridge... to receive the Toll. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 82 Two Headers or bond pieces; whose heads being cut dovetail-wise, adapted themselves to and confined in the stretchers. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome*, *Horatius* xxv, As that great host, with measured tread... Rolled slowly towards the bridge's head.

III. Various figurative uses arising from preceding senses.

25. A person to whom others are subordinate; a chief, captain, commander, ruler, leader, principal person, head man.

1897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 112 Da ic ðe zesette eallum Israelum to heafde. c. 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1087 Hine be was arur heafod to þam unraðe. c. 1200 ORMIN 362 He was Preost Hæfðed of alle preostas. a. 1240 *Sauvies Warde in Cott. Hom.* 247 Þat heafod þe is þe feont [fiend]. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288-172 He ordend him hede of heli kirk. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 2, I rede we chese a hede, þat vs to werre kan dight... For werre withouten hede is not wele, we fynde. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sal. Wks.* III. 339 Head of þis Chirche is Crist, þoþe God and man. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Abb. & Lim. Mon.* xv, Thai all haue an hed, or a cheef to rule þe counsell. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 314 The head of the vnyuersall chirche is the pope. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Preamb., This Realme of Englonde is an Empire... governed by oon Supreme heede and King. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 83 The soueraigne head Of shepherds all. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1555 Why didst not thou the Head, Command me absolutely not to go? 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 166 Madam Breik

is a Gentlewoman whose Head [i. e. Husband] has been cut off, and yet she lives and walks. 1725-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A dean is the head of his chapter. 1793 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 71 The President and heads of departments ought to be near Congress. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1843) I. iv. 198 The head of the house of Mendoza. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. v. 47 That a single head is not necessary to a republic might have been suggested to the Americans by... ancient examples.

b. *spec.* The master or principal of a college or 'house' in a university; also short for HEAD-MASTER.

1565 in *Strype Parker* (1821) III. 127 All Hedges, and all other Scholers... shall weare in their charches or chappels... surplices and hodes. 1576 in *Nichols Progr. Q. Elis.* (1823) II. 111 The said Vice-chancellor and heds of Colleges. 1583 *Ibid.* 406 Reverend Doctors and heads of houses all on horse-backe. 1631 T. ADAMS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 247 From the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of your famous University. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 42 He never knew any Fellow turn'd out in the Heads Absence. 1780 V. KNOX *Lib. Educ.* (R.), In the presence of heads of houses, public officers, doctors, and proctors. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 360 Delivering seal'd dispatches which the Head Took half-amazed. 1889 A. R. HOPE in *Boy's Own Paper* 3 Aug. 697/3 Who could... mix on equal terms with those ineffable beings the head's daughters.

c. A collection of persons holding a position of command or leadership; in quot. 1665, translation of CAPUT 3, q. v.

1665 J. BUCK in *Peacock Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. B 66 The V. C. readeth all the graces, some one of the Head holding the Posers Bill to stay those whose names are not in the said Bill.

d. Applied to things or places: The chief city, capital; the chief or most excellent part.

c. 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* II. i. § 3 Samaramis... getimbreda þa burg Babylonie, to þon þæt heo wearde heafod ealra Asiria. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4081 Bygyn at Rome; For it es heved of all cristendome. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 18 This Cite was hede and chief Cyte of alle Venedocia. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* xciv. (1636) 179 Creame... is indeed the very head or heart of Milke. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* vii. 8 The head of Syria is Damascus.

26. Position of leadership, chief command, or greatest importance; chiefly in phr. at (+ in) the head of. (Sometimes with mixture of sense 18 a.)

a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xviii[i]. 44 (Mätz.) Pou sal in heved of genge me set with al. a. 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 5 Oure gastely fladire þat has heuede of vs. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1841) I. 341 Thus Rome first began to take a head above all other churches. 1599 Broughton's *Let. ix.* 32 To keepe their wiuies from soueraintie, and not suffer them... to take head and ouerrule. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* 1. ii, Tho' you charged me I' the head of your troops. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 23 Certain opinions of his... in the head of which he names this of the Prae-existence of the Soul. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 51 Having such a Prince as the Duke of York at the head of our Armies. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 22 Some leading Men... who thought it better to be at the Head of a Sect, than at the Tail of an Establishment. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 7 At the head of the class of the pictorial historians stands Augustin Thierry. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 166 At twenty-one... he was placed at the head of the administration. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 143 Anatomy places Man at the head of all other animals that were ever made.

b. *Head of the river* (in Bumping races): the position of being first boat; also said of the boat, crew, or college, which gains this position in a race or series of races, such as the Oxford 'Eights'.

1853 C. BEDE *Verdant Green* x, The placing of the Brazen-face boat at the head of the river. 1897 WHITAKER's *Alm.* 632/x On the first night New College bumped Magdalen and went head of the river.

27. One of the chief points of a discourse; the section of it pertaining to any such point; hence, a point, topic; a main division, section, chapter of a writing; a division of a subject, class, category. (Partly arising from sense 13, and often associated with it, as in the phr. *under this head*.)

c. 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 185 This gentylman thanne reheryed to them fro hed to hed... all thauntere of their vyage. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H 271 Set this on my head in your booke, or write that you haue lent it, or deliuered it to me. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. v. 28 As if they labour'd To bring Man-slaughter into forme, and set Quarrelling Vpon the head of Valour. 1623 J. LEE *Short Surv.* A iii, The Contents or principall heads handled in this whole Discourse. 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 5 We are acknowledged to agree in those two heds. 1755 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 209 He made me many compliments upon that make. 1773 GOLDISM. *Stoops to Cong.* II. (Globe) 653/2 Make yourself easy on that head. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxii. 241 The accusation comprised several heads. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 306 The expenditure under this head must have been small indeed. 1868 HELPS *Realism* xv. (1876) 411, I have very little to say upon this head. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 603 The heads of our yesterday's discussion.

28. Turning of the head, backward change of the course: = *FOURING vbl. sb.* 4. ? *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Houfng. Beasts* (1658) 208 The wandring hares... making heads upon the plain ground, to the confusion of the dogs. *Ibid.* 211 In her course she taketh not one way, but maketh heads like labyrinths to circumvent and trouble the Dogs. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 3 After much manœuvring, heads and doubles, as well as equally good racing in view, she [the hare] was killed in the rickyard of the Sun Inn.

29. Advance against opposing force; resistance; insurrection: in certain phrases, as to make or gain head (see 52); to bear or keep head against, to resist successfully, hold one's own against.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* ii. xi. If any harder than the rest offer head that idle fear to stay. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 101 Young Laertes, in a Riotous head, Ore-bears your Officers. 1612 HAYWARD *Ann. Eliz.* (Camden) 43 Unable... to bear head against this storme. 1806-7 J. BERRSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) i. Introduct. This 'gypsy-jargon'... Which is gaining head upon us every hour. 1818 KRATS *Isabella* xviii. The bream Keeps head against the freshets. +30. A body of people gathered; a force raised, esp. in insurrection. (See also to make a head, 52 b.) *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iv. 63 The Gothes have gather'd head. 1596 — *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 284 To save our heads, by raising of a Head. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* i. § 69. 115 Korah... impudently gathered an head against Moses and Aaron. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Jan. Some talk to-day of a head of Fanatics that do appear about Barquet.

31. Issue, result; conclusion, summing up; culmination, crisis; maturity; pitch, height; strength, force, power (gradually attained): in various phrases, as to come, grow, gather to a head; to bring, draw to a head; to gather head.

App. a blending of various senses: often, in reference to evils, consciously *fig.* from 14. Cf. also *F. venir à chef, mettre à chef*, and the derivative, *achever*, *ACHIEVE*.

1340 AENB. 183 He yett red huerby me comþ to guode heuende and to guode ende of þet me nimp an hand. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 31 Sith these abuses are growne too head and sinne so rype. 1596 SPENSER *State Irell. Wks.* (Globe) 673/a To keepe them from growing to such a head. 1598 HAKLUTT *Voy. I.* 56 To take away the head or force from the fire. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 166 There (which is the head of all thy felicity), thine eyes shall see him whom now thine heart longeth for. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Oct. Some plots there hath been, though not brought to a head. 1676 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* s. v., To draw to a head, or to sum up, recapitulate, in summam colligo. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 156 Vice is risen to such a head, that it is impossible to suppress it. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iii. ix. Where valiant Lennox gathers head. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. ii. vi. 207 Religious troubles in France had been fast gathering to a head. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 281 The revolt of Sardinia was stamped out before it came to a head. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* i. ix. 168 It might bring things to a head, one way or the other. 1888 R. F. HORTON *Inspir. & Bible* vi. (1889) 170 But it is time to draw to a head this somewhat lengthened discussion.

IV. Phrases.

* With a preposition.

32. At or in the head of: see sense 26.

+33. Of one's own head. Out of one's own thought, device, or will; of one's own accord, spontaneously. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ii. 121 Tak him as off thine awyne heid, As I had gevyn thar-to na reid. 1440 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. l. 69. I of myn owne heuede have wryte vn to hym a lettre. 1548 HALL *Kron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 27 The master carpenter would worke all of his awne hedde without counsayll. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 181 He that entereth into land of his owne head, and receiue the profits of it. 1687 WOOD *Life* 30 May, The Bishop sent it of his owne head. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. iii. [It the pistol] may go off of its own head. 1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 313, I do not propose to give you all this trouble merely of my own head, that would be arrogance. 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Newsp.* 35 Yrs. Ago. He never went in of his own head.

34. Off one's head. Out of one's mind or wits, crazy. *colloq.*

1845 HOOD *Turtles* iii. He 'was off his head'. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xiii. 177 He is off his head: he does not know what he says. 1883 M. PATTISON *Mem.* (1885) 156 One poor girl went off her head in the midst of all.

35. On or upon... head.

a. On one's head: said of evil, vengeance, etc., or of blessing, etc. figured as falling or descending upon a person; also of guilt, 'blood' (see BLOOD sb. 3 c), or responsibility of any kind, figured as resting upon him.

[1835 *Vesp. Psalter* vii. 17 Sie gecerred sar his in heafde his.] 13... Coer de L. 1732 On his head falleth the fother. 1388 WYCLIF *Josh.* ii. 19 The blood of hym schal be on his head, that goith out at the dore of thin bows. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. l. 191 What hee gets more of her then sharpe words, let it lye on my head. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 123 You Gods looke downe, And from your sacred Viols poure your graces Vpon my daughters head. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 348 The distant threats of vengeance on his head. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 253 If Harold sinned, his guilt was on his own head.

+b. On one's own head = of one's own head, 33. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8874 Yhit wille I ymagyn, on myne awen hede, Ffor to gyf it a description. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Sermon* Tim. x/a That he [S. Paul] thrust not in himselfe, vpon his owne head, but that he was appointed of God. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie* iii. 133 If the persons so banished will return on their own heads. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Sermon*, Titus ii. 7-8 Wks. 1831 IV. 179 Let no man, on his own head, reprove the religion that is established by law. 1707 FREIND *Peterborough's Cond.* Sp. 123 He had quitted the army in discontent and upon his own head.

+c. On head: Straight forward; towards the front, or in front; AHEAD. *Obs.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 44 It runnes on head. 1590 SPENSER *Muiop.* 420 Some vngacious blast... perforce him [the butterfly] droue on hed. 1674 H. SAVILE *Engagem.* w. *Dutch Fleet* 4 Sir F. Holles in the Cambridge, came... on Head of us. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lxiii. (1737) 256 We were becalm'd, and could hardly get o' head. 1741 COMPT. *Fam.-Piece* ii. i. 288 To make forth on Head.

+d. On (upon) head (a, the head): Headlong, precipitately, hastily, rashly, inconsiderately. *Obs.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Parle Facions* i. iii. 36 Rollyng and rowmyng vpon heade, heather and thether. 1565-73 COOPER

Thesaurus, Abruptum ingenium, a rashe braine that doth all things on heade. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 129 So went Lucius upon a head to present battle to the Enemy. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. 1825 III. 306 Rebels contrariwise run upon an head together in confusion. 1674 N. COX *Genil. Recreat.* (1677) 207 The Faulcon... is apt presently to fly on head at the check.

36. Out of one's own head. From one's own mind, imagination, or invention. (Somewhat *colloq.*)

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. xii. It came from you, and not out of my own head. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 288 Were not all these answers given out of his own head?

37. Over... head.

a. Over one's head, up aloft; cf. OVERHEAD. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ix. 46 The rooffe hereof was arched over head. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 278 Bridge... coped over Head. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Palagonia* (ed. 2) 188 It was dry over head. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* viii. (1867) 134 A faint distant strain of solemn music seemed now to float over head.

b. To such a depth that the head is submerged. 1633 BAXTER *Worc. Petit. Def.* 35 That silly women shall be dipt over head in a Gumble-stool for scolding?

c. Over (one's) head: *lit.* above one, e.g. in the sky or air, or affording shelter; also of something (e.g. waves) rising and overwhelming one; hence *fig.* of danger or evil impending, or of some overwhelming or oppressive force.

1530 PALSGR. 595/2 They have jombled so over my heed to nyght I coude nat slepe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 2 The daungers hanging over their heads. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xli. Dinna be cast down—there's a heaven over your head. 1885 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Rossmoyne* III. v. 156 You will have the roof burned over your head one of these dark nights. 1886 Cassell's *Mag.* Dec. 12 That the father and child might have a roof over their heads.

d. Over (some one's) head: passing over (a person) who has a prior right, claim, etc.; said esp. in reference to the promotion of a person into some position above another who is considered to have a better right to it.

1845 *Vesp. Ps.* lxviii. 12 Du onsetsen men ofer heafud ur. 1550 LEVER *Sermon* (Arb.) 142 They take one another ferme over their heads. 1635 R. N. CAMDEN's *Hist. Eliz.* an. 7. i. 59 [He] divorcing his first wife, married over her head in her life time. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. vi. 25 The younger being often brought over the head of the elder to be principal. 1887 *Times* 31 Oct. 9/3 It is no compliment... that an ex-diplomatist should be chosen for promotion over their heads.

e. Over (one's) head: (of time) past, over.

1576 FLEMING *Panopt. Epist.* 24 Persuade your self... that her uttermost houre passed over her head. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 141 When all these strokes are over your head, what will ye say to see your wellbeloved. 1708 BURNET *Lett.* (ed. 3) 118, I have now another Month over my head. 1755 RAMSAY *Ep. to J. Clerk* 69 Now seventy years are o'er my head. 1886 H. SMART *Outsider* I. ii. 26 Ere many more days were over her head!

f. Over (one's) head: beyond one's comprehension or intellectual capacity (cf. sense 2 a).

1622 BACON *Holy War* Ep. Ded. Misc. Wks. (1626) 86 It flies too high over Mens Heads. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* (1886) 111 Talking over the heads of the company. 1886 H. SMART *Outsider* II. ii. 20 Welsted quickly became cognizant that his wife was over his head.

38. To (one's) head. To one's face; directly to the person himself. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for M. iv. iii. 147 And to the head of Angelo Accuse him home and home. 1607 T. ROGERS 39 *Art. Pref.* § 31 (1625) The 22. Brethren tell K. James to his head, how the Subscription... is more then the Law requireth. a 1845 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., We say, 'I told him so to his head', not to his face, which is the usual phrase.

** With another substantive.

39. Head and ears.

a. By the head and ears: roughly, violently, as one drags a beast; see EAR sb.¹ i c. (Cf. 47 a.)

1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* i. C b. They have all vowed to hale thee out of thy trenches by the head and eares. 1873 *Punch* 17 May 200 An... utterly irrelevant story, lugged in by head and ears.

b. Over head and ears: completely immersed; also *fig.* deeply immersed or involved (e.g. in love, in debt). Rarely *head and ears*.

1530 PALSGR. 725/2 He souced him in the water over heed and eares. 1576 FLEMING *Panopt. Epist.* 353 That Man... should lye... and shrowde himselfe, head and eares, in slouthfulness. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxvii. (1887) 104 To dippe their new borne children into extreme cold water over head and eares. 1663, 1768 [see EAR sb.¹ i c]. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 875 The Commonwealth... would run over head and ears in debt. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 233 He is over head and ears in love. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iv. iii. The poor lad plumped over head and ears into the water. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsel* II. liii. 203 You are over head and ears in debt.

+Also corruptly head over ears (cf. 'head over heels', 44 b).

1887 CAROLINE FOTHERGILL *Enthusiast* II. 95 He was head over ears in debt when he married her.

40. Head... foot.

a. From head to foot: all over the person; *fig.* completely, thoroughly, 'all over'. (Also *head to foot, head and foot*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16435 Fra the hefd vnto þe fote, Ouer þe blod vte-wrang. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 12 If... the rennyng lepre... couer al the flesh, fro the heed vnto the feet. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 228 *Ham.* From top to toe? Both. My Lord, from head to fote. *Ibid.* ii. ii. 478 Head to fote. 1768-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786)

II. 188 He... leaves... to Lord Rothes the King's picture from head to foot. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 269 He overthrew it head and foot. 1886 TENNYSON *Promise of May* iii. A gentleman? That he is, from head to foot.

+b. Neither head nor foot: = 'neither head nor tail', 48. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1837-41) V. 479 When the bishop... looked on the writing, he said that it from him, saying, 'What shall this do? It hath neither head nor foot'. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* ii. i. (D.), I find neither head nor foot in it.

41. Head and front. A Shaksperian phrase, orig. app. denoting 'summit, height, highest extent or pitch' (cf. 12, 31); sometimes used by modern writers in other senses.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 80 It is most true: true I have married her; The verie head, and front of my offending, Hath this extent; no more. 1813 SCOTT *Lett. to J. Ballantyne* 25 July in *Lockhart*, The head and front of your offending is precisely your not writing explicitly. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 Gd. Men II. xii. 375 He was the head and front of every movement for good in his neighbourhood.

42. Head of hair. The covering or growth of hair on the head, esp. when long or copious. (See 4.)

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI. 328 This head of haire they call a glibe. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 36, I have a good head of haire. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cless Mar* 1 Apr., I never saw in my life so many fine heads of haire. 1859 JEFFISON *Brittany* viii. 131 It was a head of haire more than a yard long... which he had bought.

+43. Head to head. Face to face; in private conversation. (*F. tête-à-tête*.) *Obs.* rare.

c 1728 EARL OF AILESBUURY *Mem.* (1890) 595 An account of a long discourse... I had head to head with the Baron of Renswode. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 453 Head to head, as the French have it, he was by no means silent.

44. Head... heel(s).

a. From head to heel: = from head to foot, 40 a.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7790 Fro þe hede to þe hele herit as a capull! 1781 COWER *Anti-Thelyphthora* 184 So polished and compact from head to heel. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Regillus* xxiii. And many a curdling pool of blood Splashed him from heel to head. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 29 Disprinc'd from head to heel. 1886 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Lady Branksome* i. iv. 96 A tall figure... clothed from head to heel in sombre garments.

b. Head over heels: a corruption of heels over head, frequent in modern use: see HEEL sb.¹

1771 *Contemplative Man* I. 133 He gave [him] such a violent involuntary kick in the Face, as drove him Head over Heels. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 32 Why did you... hurl royalty... head-over-heels out of yonder Tuileries' windows? 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* i. 4 Away he went head-over-heels like a shot rabbit.

45. Head of horns. The horns of a deer, etc. as forming the adornment of the head. (See 6.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 757 To make an Oxe or a Deere haue a Greater Head of Hornes. 1786 BURNS *Calf*, That you may wear A noble head of horns.

46. Heads and points. Said of nails, wedges, etc. placed alternately in opposite directions, so that the head of one lies against the point or edge of the next; hence *transf.* of persons lying; also of whales (see quot. 1889).

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Bechevet*, *Teste a teste Bechevet*, the play with pins, cald, heads and points. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 21 On these round about the house, they lie heads and points one by thother against the fire. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone* L. § 238 The two wedges in each groove would then lie Heads and Points. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., To blow heads and points, to run... hither and thither, spouting and blowing... said of whales when attacked.

47. Head and shoulders.

a. By head and shoulders (sometimes with ellipsis of *by*): by force, violently; with *thrust*, *push*, *drag*, *bring* (*in*), etc.; *fig.* of something violently and irrelevantly introduced into a speech or writing.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 All they Playes... thrust in Clownes by head and shoulders. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 24 Any, whom necessity... thrusts out by head and shoulders. 1679 *Hist. Jetter* 20 The Lecturer brought in this whole affair by the head and shoulders into his Sermon. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 116 He... hunts perpetually for texts... introduces them by head and shoulders upon the most trifling occasions. 1887-9 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. iii. 44, I must drag the mention of the fact in head and shoulders here, or else I shall forget it.

b. (with *taller*, *higher*, etc.) By the measure of the head and shoulders (cf. 1 c); hence *fig.* (in reference to intellectual or moral stature), considerably, by far.

1864 WEBSTER s. v., He is head and shoulders above them. 1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* II. iv. v. 124 Job walked leisurely among them, head and shoulders higher than his neighbours.

48. Head or tail.

a. Either one thing or another; anything definite or intelligible. (With negative expressed or implied.) Now always to make head or tail of.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 213 On a loose sheet or two that had neither head nor taile. 1679 MARG. MASON *Tickler* *Tickl.* 7 Their Tale... had neither head nor Taile. 1739 FIELDING *Author's Farce* iii. i, Pray what is the design or plot? for I could make neither head nor tail on 't. 1890 J. H. MCCARTHY *Rev. Rev.* II. 88 It is difficult to make head or tail of the whole business.

b. Head(s) or tail(s): see sense 3 b.

*** With a verb. To come to a head; see senses 14, 31. To BEAT one's head. BREAK *Priscian's h.*,

EAT one's h. off, HIDE one's h., KNOCK on the h., TURN h., etc.: see the verbs.)

49. Get head. To gain force, ascendancy, or power; to attain to vigour. (Cf. 26, 31.)

1645 SANDERSON *12a Sermon*. (1637) 226 The times were such, as wherein sin had gotten head. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 84. 341 Whereas . . . Haman . . . got some head, the Lord had warre with him. **1722** DR FOSTER *Plague* (1884) 252 A great Fire . . . gets a Head. **1812** *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 92 Hydrophobia . . . will occur and get head even in the coldest weather.

50. Keep one's head. To keep one's wits about one, retain self-control, keep calm: the opposite of *to lose one's head*, 51 b. (Cf. 2 a.)

1717 PRIOR *Alma* iii. 186 Richard, keep thy head, And hold thy peace. **1876** TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. i. 22 If only the man in the post of responsibility . . . can contrive to keep his head.

b. *To keep one's head above ground*: to keep oneself in life; so *to keep one's head above water*; also *fig.* = out of debt or insolvency.

1647 DRAYTON *Moon-Calf* Wks. (1753) 513 Scarce their heads above ground they could keep. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. i. I have almost drowned myself, to keep his head above water. **1886** TENNYSON *Promise of May* iii. Farmer Dobson, were I to marry him, has promised to keep our heads above water.

51. Lose one's head. a. *lit.* To have one's head cut off, be beheaded (as a form of capital punishment).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 849 Namore vp on payne of lesynge of youre head. **1842** CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* ii. iii. Which have been cause of theyr dethe and to lese theyre heedes. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 242 Vp to some Scaffold, there to lose their heads. **1888** BARING-GOULD *Eve* I. iii. 31 Coppelstone . . . escaped losing his head for the murder by the surrender of thirteen manors.

b. *fig.* To lose self-possession or presence of mind, to become confused.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 59 The gravest citizen seems to lose his head. **a 1849** POE *Marginalia* lxxiv. (D.). It has now and then an odd Gallicism—such as 'she lost her head', meaning she grew crazy. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 121 He lost his head, almost fainted away on the floor of the House.

52. Make head.

a. (in sense 29): To advance, press forward, esp. in opposition to some person or thing; also formerly to *make a head*. Usually, *To make head against*: to advance against; to resist; to rise in insurrection or revolt against; to resist successfully, advance in spite of.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1808) VI. 82 That . . . they might the better make head against both Romans and Britons. **1640** tr. *Verdere's Roman of Romants* I. 50 That done, he made head to the Giants, who battered him. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* ii. 992 That mighty leading Angel, who of late Made head against Heav'n's King. **1821** BYRON *Sardan.* iii. i. 89 [They] make strong head against The rebels. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxiv. They made head against the wind.

† b. *To make a head* (sense 30): to raise a body of troops. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* ii. i. 141 In the Marches heere we heard you were, Making another Head, to fight againe. **1627** DRAYTON *Miseries* O. *Marg.* 153 That Warwick . . . Had met the Duke of York, and made a head Of many fresh and yet unfought-with bands. **1648** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 8 To make a handsome head, and protect such as shall recruit.

53. Put (a thing) in or into (a person's) head: to suggest it to his mind, make him think of it; formerly also, to remind him of it. So *to put out of one's head*, to cause one to forget.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 158 b. Putting into mens heades secretly his right to y^e crown. **1682** CLAYHOUSE in *Napier Life* (1859) I. i. 135 What those rebellious villains they call ministers put in the heads of the people. **1735** POPE *Ep. Lady* 178 She bids her footman put it in her head. **1816** SCOTT *Antig.* xliii. You said something just now that put every thing out of my head. **1844** HARVEY *Stone* ix. (1846) 127 If you had not put it into my head, I should never have done it!

† b. Hence, by corruption, to *put* (a person) *in the head* of (a thing): to suggest the idea of it to him; to remind or put in mind of. *Obs.*

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 60 (D.) Putting the king in head that all these great castles . . . were onely to entertaine the partie of Maude. **1668** PEYVS *Diary* 31 Jan. Griffin did . . . put me in the head of the little house by our garden . . . to make me a stable of. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* ix. vi. And now you put me in the head of it, I verily and sincerely believe it was the devil.

54. Show one's head. To show oneself publicly; to appear abroad. Cf. *to show one's face* (see FACE sb. 2 b).

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 49 This manne . . . durst not once for his life shewe his hedde, for feare. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. vi. 44 With Caine go wander through the shade of night, And neuer shew thy head by day, nor light. **1610** CRT. & *Times* *Jas. I.* (1849) I. 122 He hath scarce shewed his head ever since. **1775** J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 50 The Tories there durst not show their heads.

55. Take . . . head.

† a. *To take (a) head:* to make a rush forward, to start running. *Obs.*

1674 N. COX *Genil. Recreat.* (1677) 129 Having broken out of a Forest and taken head end-ways, he [a boar] will not be put out of his way either by Man, Dog . . . or any thing. **1760-72** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* xvii. (1792) IV. 5 So I took a head, and ran into the country as fast as my feet would carry me.

† b. *To take a head:* to make insurrection; to raise a tumult. (Cf. 29.) *Obs.*

1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* s.v. To take a head, tumultuor.

† c. *To take (one) in the head:* to come into one's mind, occur to one. *Obs.*

1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* 1. (1586) 12 b. Moved either by some sodaine toie which taketh them in the head. **1591** F. SPARRY tr. *Catlan's Geomancie* 38 He . . . will not do any thing but that which taketh him in the head. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* (Farmer), Now, it took him in the head . . . to set first upon Constantino. **a 1632** T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. i. xx. (1642) 70 It took him in the head to . . . visit Rome.

d. *To take into (in) one's head:* to conceive the idea or notion of; to have (something) occur to one's mind: usually, *to take it into one's head* (that . . ., or to do something).

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 7 When every Body takes it in his Head to make as many Fools as he can. **1837** DISRAELI *Venetia* (Tauchn.) I. x. 66, I took it into my head to walk up and down the gallery. **1876** E. JENKINS *Blot on Queen's Head* 17 Little Ben had taken it into his head . . . that the sign-board . . . could be improved.

**** With adverb.

56. Head first, head foremost: with the head first or foremost; hence *fig.* precipitately, headlong, hastily. (Also with hyphen, or as one word.)

1645 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. i. 8 [She] thrust him . . . his head foremost, into an oven. **1697** [see FOREMOST a. 3 d]. **a 1813** A. WILSON *Loss of the Pack* in *Chambers Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 86 Frae that day forth I never mair did weel, But drank, and ran headforemost to the deil! **1828** WEBSTER, *Headfirst*, adv. with the head foremost. **a 1845** HOOD *Sub-marine* iv. Down he went, headforemost. **1877** [see FIRST 3 b]. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 3/4 The . . . Dean . . . plunged headforemost into the controversy.

**** Various figurative and proverbial phrases.

57. To give (a horse) the head, also to let him have his head: not to check or hold him in with the bridle; to give him freedom, let him go freely. So *to take the head*, to throw off control or restraint. Hence *fig.* in reference to persons.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 24 You are no sooner entred, but libertie looseth the reins, and genes you head. **1597** J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 29 Thrusting theme to rashness, vnrulines, and to take ouermooche heade and bridle. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* i. i. 43 With that he gaue his able Horse the head. **1703** STEELE *Tend. Husb.* i. i. What a Fool have I been to give him his Head so long. **1886** MRS. LYNN LINTON *Pastor Carver* xxiv. He had yielded so far to the necessities of the case as to give Lady Jane her head. **1886** BESANT *Childr.* *Gibeon* III. 148 She let him have his head for a bit.

† **58. To give one's head for the polling or washing:** to yield tamely without resistance. *Obs.*

c 1523 J. HOOKER *Descr. Excester* (1765) 82 Such a one as would not give his Head for the polling, nor his Beard for the washing. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 256 For my Part it shall ne'er be sed, I for the washing gaue my Head.

59. To lay († run, put, † cast, † draw) their heads together: to consult or take counsel together.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 554 The watyr foulis han here hedis led Togedere . . . They seydyn sothly al be on assent How that [etc.]. **1543** LD. BERNERS *Frois.* I. cxv. 137 Whenne they sawe hym, they began to murmure, and began to ron togyder thre heedes in one hood, and sayde, beholde yonder great maister. **1546** SKELTON *Magnyf.* 572 Nay, let vs or heddes togyder cast. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *Mor's Utop.* i. (1895) 70 They will laye theyr heddes togither and conspire agaynst the weale publyque. **1682** BUNYAN *Holy War* 122 And there lay their heads together and consult of matters. **1886** BARING-GOULD *Court Royal* I. i. 17 We'll put heads together and consider what is to be done.

† **60. In spite of or maugre his head:** in spite of himself; notwithstanding all he can do. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 31 Of which mayde anon, maugre hir heed By verray force birafte hire maydenhed. **c 1449** PROCK *Repr.* i. x. 52 He schal consente in his witt . . . amagrey his heed. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 114 He gaue them all to the French men in spight of their heades. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* xxx. xxx. 760 You pulled me maugre my head out of Italie.

61. To talk (etc.) a person's head off (humorous): i.e. until he is too weary to reply, or thoroughly sick and tired of it, *ad nauseam*. So *to beat his head off*, i.e. to beat him out and out; etc.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomer* vi. He pretends to teach me billiards, and I'll give him fifteen in twenty and beat his old head off. **1872** MRS. OLIPHANT *Mem. Montalembert* I. 29 In society in the evenings yawns his weary head off. **1897** D. GERALD *Spotless Reput.* vii. (ed. 2) 88 If it were not for the standing danger of having one's head talked off one's shoulders.

62. Prov. Two heads are better than one (cf. sense 2 a, and Eccl. iv. 9).

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 18 Two heddis are better than one. **1591** SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 82 Two is better than one head. **1772** FOOTE *Nabob* l. Wks. 1799 II. 289 Here comes brother Thomas; two heads are better than one; let us take his opinion. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* viii. O certainly; but two heads are better than one, you know.

V. Attributive uses and Combinations.

* *Simple attrib. or as adj.* (Often hyphenated.)

63. At the head (sense 26); in the position of command or superiority; chief, principal, capital.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 420 Abiathar, ðæra Iudeiscra heafod biscop. **c 1200** ORMIN 299 Aaron was hæfæd preost. *Ibid.* 846 Jersusalem was hæfæd burh Off Israeles riche. **a 1225** *Anscr.* R. 392 Uour heafed luen me iunt iðisse

worlede. **a 1300** *Cursor M.* 22229 Þe kingrikes o grece and pers war hefd kingrikes. **c 1400** *Destr. Troy* 1002 Thurgh helpe of þat hynd, and hir hede maidons. **1548** HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 58 b, London . . . the hed cite of hys realme. *Ibid.* Hen. VIII. 20 The lord Stuard nor the hys officers could not cause them to abstaine. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. i. 43 Which is the head Lady? **1598** A. FOX *Werte's Surg.* i. vi. 22 Having cleared the two head points . . . I will touch also other abuses. **1711** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 318 How the inferiori jms appear, when the head-goblin is securely laid. **1752** J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 82 At the Market Cross of the Head-burgh of the Shire, Stewardry, or other Jurisdiction. **1822** BYRON *Vis. Judgem.* lxxxix. He . . . scribbles as if head clerk to the Fates. **1842** TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* i. O plump head-waiter at The Cock.

† b. Applied *spec.* to the 'cardinal virtues' and the 'deadly sins'; see CARDINAL a. 2. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 592 Þa heafod leahtras sind mansliht, cyrc-brace [etc.]. **c 1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Nu beoð .viii. heofod sunnan. *Ibid.* 105 Nu beoð .viii. heafod mihtan þe masen ouercomen alle þas sunnan purh drihtnes fulum. **c 1200** ORMIN 10213 Gredignesse is hæfæd plihht. **a 1300** *Cursor M.* 10010 Four vertus principals, þe quilk man clepes cardinals; All oþer vertus o þam has hald, For-þi er þai hede vertus tald. **1357** *Lay Folks Catech.* 448 The seven heued synnes or dedely synnes. **c 1440** HYLTON *Scala Perfi.* (1494) II. xi. Of pryde or enuye, of couetyse or lechery, or of any other hede synne. **1654** GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 67 His Popish reckoning of the seven Hed-sins.

† c. as adj. in superl., *headest* = chiefest. *Obs. rare.*

1577 B. GOUGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 181 b. To kill the heddest of the dissention, and to appease the fury of the fighters. **1598** J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 101 Content is a lesson too hard for the headest Of the highest forme a King.

64. Situated at the head, top, or front (see senses 12-24); † initial (quot. 1387); coming from the front, meeting one directly in front, as a *head wind*.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 299 Þe heed letres of þe vers speleb þis menyng. **1607** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 If your course be right against it, you shall meet it right a head, so we call it a head Sea. **1659** WILLS-FORD *Scales Comm.* *Archit.* 8 Part of . . . [the] head wall . . . is brick. **1796** *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 153 The head division of each . . . regiment. **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 107 This fence . . . because it ran across the head of every farm . . . was called . . . the head-dyke. **1844** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 53 I was kept by storms and head winds for three long days. **1893** W. T. WAINW. *Sea Islanders* 226 The vessel paid off under the weight of her head canvas.

** Combinations.

65. General Comb. a. attrib., 'of or for the head', as *head-affection, attire, brush, covering, end, fillet, hair, knot, motion, nest, room, shake, top, vein, wing, wrapping, etc.*

1862 J. B. HARRISON *Lett. Dis. Children* iii. 47 In relation to 'head affections. **1601** HOLLAND *Phibny* II. 533 With their hoods and other 'head attire of sundry colours. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. v. Duel and 'head-breakage. **1596** NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 135 His case of 'head-brushes and beard-brushes. **1860** FAIRHOLT *Costume Eng.* (ed. 2) 482 The Anglo-Saxon 'head-coverings were very simple. **1545** ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 127 The 'head ende would euer be downwards, and neuer flye straight. **1676** COTTON *Walton's Angler* (Chandos ed.) 155 It must not be at the head-end of the worm. **c 1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wt.-Wülker 156/30 *Capilli*, 'headfodhar. **1398** TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxxvi. (Add. MS. 27,944). If a man is withoute hed-ber. **1717** PRIOR *Alma* II. 332 Her scarf pale pink, her 'head-knot cherry. **c 1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 þe 'haued line [linen] swerd, and hire winpel wit. **1642** ROGERS *Nauman* 23 Absolon is snatcht up, by his long 'head locks. **1884** H. N. HUDSON *Stud. Wordsw.* 243 The 'head-logic grows so . . . as to stifle and crush the heart-logic. **1886** H. P. WELLS *Amer. Salmon Fisherman* 84 'Head-nets, to go over the hat and tuck in under the shirt-collar. **1801** W. HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* Ded. 22 Fillet with 'head notions from commentators rather than the grace of God in their hearts. **1853** *Handbk. Photogr.* App. § 37. 72 Instruments have been constructed called 'head-rests, to assist the sitter. **1884** *Health Exhib. Catal.* 102/2 Invalids' Bedstead and Mattress, with adjustable headrest. **1851** J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 190 The frames . . . should be set . . . perpendicular to the slope; more 'head-room is thus obtained. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 174 With Armes encombred thus, or this [i.e. thus] 'head shake; Or by pronouncing of some doubtful Phrase. **1666** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3188/4 Two laced 'Head-Suits. **1583** STANHYURST *Æneis* II. Arb.) 65 A certeyn lightning on his 'headtop glistered harmelesse. **1838** ELWIN *Bk. Fam. Crests* II. 17 The 'head-trappings of their horses. **1600** ROWLANDS (title) The Letting of Humours Blood in the 'Head-Vaine. **1610** HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 273 [Mercury] had 'head-wings also behind each of his eares. **1887** RIDER HAGGARD *She* xvii. 198, I looked up at Ayesha, whose 'head-wrapping had slipped back.

b. *objective and obj. genitive*, as *head-breaking, -combing, -hanging, -purging, -shaking*, sbs. and adjs.; *head-breaker, -maker*.

c 1515 Cocke *Lorell's B.* (Percy) 11 Dyssymulynge beggers, 'hede breakers. **1843** BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 8 To use your utmost endeavours to promote 'head-breaking. **1845** HOOD *Cranioi.* i. By simple dint of 'Head-combing. **1545** ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 137, I woulde wyshe that the 'head makers of Englande should make their sheafe arrowe heades more harder poynted. **1591** SPENSER *Muiopt.* 127 Veyne-healing Verven, and 'hed-purging Dill. **1847** L. HUNT *Men Women & B.* II. ix. 189 In very solemn, 'head-shaking style. **1883** BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxvii. There is to be a tremendous 'head-smashing when he and Murthog meet. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 57 Importable 'head-tearings and neart-searchings

c. *locative*, as *head-felt, -wise, -wrong* adjs.; *instrumental*, as *head-fined, -lugged* adjs.; *similitative*, etc., as *head-high, -like* adjs.

1880 T. W. ALLIES *Life's Decis.* 137 Heart-felt and *head-felt difficulties. 1842 WILSON *Ess.*, *Streams* (1856) 32 The ancient Moss with its heather *head-high... is now drained. 1874 *Pop. Encycl.* s.v. The so-called head of... tape-worms is only the end of attachment, the globular hook-bearing mass being *headlike on a long neck. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Trophies* 514 *Head-lined helmets, heav'n from their trunks. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. ii. 42 (1st Qo.) A gracious aged man Whose reverence even the *head-lug beare would lick. 1673 PENN *Life* Wks. 1782 I. 43 Carnal *head-wise opposers... skilled in science falsely so called. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 415 The headlong and *headwrong Richard II.

66. Special Comb.: †head-angles, vertical or opposite angles; head-ax (*Whaling*), an ax used in cutting off the head of the whale; head-bay, the water-space just above a lock in a canal; head betony: see BETONY b; also a name for *Pedicularis Canadensis* (Cent. Dict.); †head-bone (OE. *heafod bân*), the skull; head-boom (*Naut.*), a boom at the ship's head, a jib-boom or flying-jib-boom; head-bound *ppl.* a., wearing a turban, turbaned; head boy, the senior pupil in a school, the captain of the school; †head-brand (ME. *hed-bronde*), a brand or log placed at the back of the fireplace to keep the fire in during the night; head-cap (*Bookbinding*), the leather cap over the head-band; head-case (*Entomol.*), that part of a chrysalis which covers the head of the insect; head-cell (*Bot.*), a cell at the end of the manubrium in the *Characeæ*; head centre: see CENTRE sb. 8; head-chair, a chair with a high back forming a rest for the head; head-cheese (*U.S.*), pork-cheese, brawn; head-chute (*Naut.*), a tube leading from the ship's head down to the water, for conveying refuse overboard; head-coal, the upper portion of a thick seam of coal which is worked in two or more lifts (Gresley *Coal-mining Terms*); head-collar, the leather headstall of a horse; head-cone (*Zool.*), one of two or three conical appendages surrounding the mouth of certain pteropods; head-cowl (*Zool.*), one of the two coverings on the head of certain pteropods; head-cracker (*Whaling*) = head-spade; head-crinkle (*Naut.*), a crinkle at the upper corner of a sail (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); head-earing (*Naut.*), an earing attached to a head-crinkle (*ibid.*); †head-edging, †an ornamental edging to a head-dress; head-fish (*U.S.*), †a sun-fish of the family *Molidae* (Cent. Dict.); head-footed a. (tr. CEPHALOPODA), having the organs of locomotion attached to the head; †head-fountain = FOUNTAIN-HEAD; head-frame, the frame of a head-block in a saw-mill; also, a structure at the head of a shaft in a mine, a gallows-frame; head-gate, (see quot.); †head-height (*Arch.*) = HEADWAY 3; head-hid a., having the head or source hidden; head-house (*Mining*), the 'house' or structure forming a shelter for the head-frame; †head-hung a., hanging the head, despondent; head-hunter, one who practises head-hunting; head-hunting, the practice, among certain savage tribes, of making incursions for the purpose of procuring human heads as trophies, etc.; so head-hunting adj.; head-kidney (*Embryol.*), the foremost of the three parts of the rudimentary kidney in a vertebrate embryo, the pronephros; head-knee (*Naut.*): see quot.; head-knife (*Whaling*), a knife used in cutting off the head of the whale (Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Supp.*); head-lease (*Law*), a lease granted directly by the freeholder; head-ledge (*Ship-building*), one of the thwart-ship pieces which frame the hatchways and ladderways; head-lessee (*Law*), a person to whom a head-lease is granted; head-light, a light carried on the front of a locomotive, or on the mast-head of a steamer; head-lining (*U.S.*): see quot.; head-lobe, an appendage on the head of the embryo in certain molluscs; head-louse, the common louse (*Pediculus capitis*), which infests the hair of the head; †head mass penny: see quot.; head-matter (*Whaling*), the substance obtained from the head of the sperm whale, consisting of oil and spermaceti, also called shortly *head*; head-netting (*Naut.*), †an ornamental netting used in merchant ships instead of the fayed planking to the head-rails' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); head-page (*Printing*), a page on which the beginning of a book, chapter, etc. is printed; †head-polles sb. pl., a name for the swan, crane, and bustard, †as the chief or largest of fowl used for the table (F. *poule*); head-post, (a) one of the posts at the head of a four-post bedstead; (b) the post nearest to the manger in a stable; head-pump (*Naut.*), a small pump at the head of a ship, communicating with the sea, and used for washing the decks; VOL. V.

head-reach v. intr. (*Naut.*), to shoot ahead, as a sailing vessel while tacking; head-rent (*Law*), rent payable to the freeholder; head-ridge (Sc. head-rig) = HEADLAND 1; head-ring, (a) see quot. 1794; (b) a decoration consisting of a leaflet of palm fixed to the hair, worn by Kafir men after marriage; head-shield (*Zool.*), a horny plate on the head of a snake, lizard, tortoise, or armadillo; head-sill, (a) the upper part of the frame of a door or window; (b) a piece at each end of a saw-pit, on which the end of the log rests; †head-silver = HEAD-MONEY 1 (*obs.*); head-skin (see quot.); head-spade (*Whaling*), an instrument with a long handle and steel blade, used in cutting the bone which joins the whale's head to the body; head-station (*Australia*): see quot.; head-stool, a kind of small pillow, formerly used to rest the neck or cheek upon without disturbing the hair or head-dress; †head-strain = HEAD-STALL sb. 1 2; head-territ = head-ring (a); head-timber (*Ship-building*), one of the upright pieces of timber, which support the frame of the head-rails; head-tin: see quot.; head-tone = HEAD-NOTE 2; head-tree (*Coal-mining*), †a piece of wood about a foot long set across the head of an upright prop to support the roof in a pit: cf. *crown-tree* (*Northumb. Gloss.*); head-turner, †a machine for rounding and beveling barrel-heads' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Supp.*); head-valve, in a steam-engine, †the delivering valve, the upper air-pump valve' (*ibid.*); head-veil, a veil worn over the head and falling behind it, not over the face; †head-well = HEAD-SPRING, FOUNTAIN-HEAD; head-word, a word written or printed at the top or beginning of a chapter, paragraph, etc.; a word forming a heading; head-yard (*Naut.*), one of the yards on the foremast.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xv. 24 If two right lines cut the one the other: the *head angles shal be equal the one to the other. 1874 SCAMMON *Mar. Mammals* 232 The rest of the cutting gear... which consists of toggles, spades... *head-axes, etc. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 126 Monnes *heafod ban barn to ahsan. 1205 LAV. 1467 He smot Numbert. bat his heafd-bon to-brec. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1190 He... Made the Sarazenes hede bones Hoppe, als dose hayle stones, Abowite one the gres. 1616 BAUM & FL. *Knt. of Malta* I. iii. *Head-bound infidels. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.*, *Steele* (1853) 120 The person to whom he has looked up with the greatest wonder and reverence, was the *head boy at his school... Addison was always his (Steele's) head boy. 14... *Voc.* in W. Wülker 607/33 *Reposcilium*, an *head-bronde. 1888 *Arts & Crafts Catal.* 87 The head-band and *head-cap, the fillet of silk worked in buttonhole stitch at the head and tail, and the cap or cover of leather over it. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 249 The *Head-case covers and protects the head of the inclosed imago. 1887 K. GOEBEL *Morphol. Plants* 58 Each *head-cell is surmounted by six smaller cells (secondary head-cells). 1850 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Head-Cheese, the ears and feet (ed. 1877) scraps of the head and feet of swine cut up fine, and after being boiled, pressed into the form of a cheese. 1852 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 174/2 The *head-cowls are shown partially folded back, so as to display the conical appendages (*head-cones) which the cowls enclose and protect. 1731 Chron. in Thackeray *Four Georges* II. (1861) 96 Her Majesty... wore a flowered muslin *head-edging. 1843 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 11 A fish found upon Squam Beach N. J. called by the fishermen the *Head-fish. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 248 [The head] is surrounded by a circle of fleshy processes, or feet, from whence the name of the class, *head-footed, is derived. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* I. iii. 24 The Heart is... the *Head-fountain of Life. 1878 *Sci. Amer.* XXXVIII. 291 The *head frame... is supported by track wheels secured to axles. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Head-gate (Hydraulic Engineering), (a) one of the upper pair of gates of a canal-lock. (b) a crown-gate, flood-gate, water-gate, by which water is admitted to a race, run, sluice, etc. 1620-25 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 40 There could not possibly be a convenient *Head-height remaining a Passage underneath. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xii. 33 A land where *head-hid Nile his streames divides. 1671 SHIRLEY *Love in Maze* IV. ii. You must not be so *head-hung. 1632 — *Bird in Cage* III. ii. Gentlemen, be not head-hung, droop not. 1853 H. KEPPEL *Ind. Archip.* I. 141 A chief named Dungdong... had... adopted the Dyak costume, and become a notorious *head-hunter. *Ibid.* 129 Some... Dyaks have... stated that they would give up *head-hunting, were it not for the taunts and gibes of their wives and sweethearts. 1884 RAJAH BROOKE in *Pall Mall G.* 1 Mar. 4/1 The *head-hunting Dyaks. 1880 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 644 The hypothesis of Gegenbauer and Fürbringer as to the relation of the *head-kidney to the hinder part of the excretory system. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Head-knees, pieces of moulded compass timber fayed edgewise to the cutwater and stem, to steady the former. 1882 *Law Rep.* 8 Queen's Bench Div. 329 The contract of a sub-tenant to perform the covenants of the *head-lease. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v., *Head-LEDGES, are the thwart-ship pieces which frame the openings in the decks. 1869 *Sir E. REED Shipbuild.* xv. 275 Half round iron is riveted to the upper edges of the plate coamings and head-LEDGES. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 132 There are no land-lords, head-lessees, main-masters, or butties in Wodgate. 1864 WEBSTER, *Head-light, a light... placed at the head of a locomotive, or in front of it, to throw light on the track at night. *Ibid.*, *Head-lining, the lining of the head or hood of a carriage; the oil-cloth or other textile lining of the roof of a railway car (U.S.). 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 99 The eggs of the fresh-water limnæids... are not hatched until the young have passed the larval condition, and their

ciliated *head-lobes... are perspired by the creeping disk, or foot. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 273 *Head lyce, body lyce, crabbe lyce. 1861 HUMLE tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. vi. l. 292 The Head (or Common) Louse... is found on the head, in people who are neglectful of their person. c1450 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 104 To gyf alle in my cofer, To morne at next to offer Her *hed mas penny. 1514 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 144 For a hedmesse penny, a penny. 1791 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 44 A cargo of 76 tons of spermaceti oil and *head-matter. 1874 C. M. SCAMMON *Marine Mammals* III. 239 The oil taken from the case of the Sperm Whale is... when put into casks... known as head, or head-matter. 1838 TIMPERLEY *Printer's Man.* 114 *Head page, the beginning of a subject. 1553-4 *Act Comm. Council Lond.* (Journal 16, fol. 334-5) That there be no Swanne, Crane, nor bustarde, which are wonte to be called *hed polles. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Head-post, a stanchion by the manger in a stable. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odys.* 382 Beginning from this head-post, I wrought at the bedstead till I had finished it. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. 33 The crew rig the *head-pump, and wash down the decks. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 310 Lying *head reaching, under close-reefed storm-sails. 1850 *Rules* 15 July (*Landed Estates Act Ireland* 1858) § 31 What sums are due for arrears of rates, cess, taxes, *head rents, quit rents. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 452 The earth of a *head-ridge. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 42 A path along the head-rigs of some fields. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss. 189 *Head Ring, or Head Terrih, a ring, placed on the top of the bridle of the wheel harness, through which the leading reins pass, when four horses are drove in hand. 1893 H. N. HUTCHINSON *Extinct Monsters* 31 The eyes are placed on the margin of the *head-shield. 1694 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 144 The Window Frames are so framed, That the Tennants of the *Head-sell, Ground-sell, and Transum, run through the outer Jaums about four Inches. 1467 *Rolls Parli.* V. 58a Hidge, Beaupleder, Frithsilver, *Hedysilver. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Capitatio*... headsilver: subsidit. 1874 C. M. SCAMMON *Marine Mammals* I. viii. 75 This [whale's nostril], with the 'case', is protected by a thick, tough, elastic substance called the *head-skin, which is proof against the harpoon. 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush-Life Queensland* I. 42 A *headstation, as the homestead and main buildings of a station are invariably called. 1598 FLORIO, *Testiera*... the headstall of a bridle, a *headstraine. 1658 *Hist. Christina O. Swedenland* 371 With Furniture of Velvet... twisted with Silver, with buckles, bridles, and head-strains of the same metall. c1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 124 *Head-timbers, the pieces that cross the rails of the head vertically. They are bolted through their heels to the cutting-down of the knee, and unite the whole together. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. When the [tin] ore has been pounded and twice washed, that part of it which lies uppermost or makes the surface of the mass in the tub, is called the *Head-tin. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Gij b, If the Wholes be too soft... we put a Sill under them... and drive them fast up against the *Head-tree. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 30 Head-tree, a piece of a crowthtree, a foot long, placed upon a prop to support the roof; the head-tree being to extend the bearing of the prop. 1866 L. ECKENSTEIN *Woman under Monast.* 115 The dark *head-veil is given up for white and coloured head-dresses. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 868 On *heued-welle of flum jordan. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Head word. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwre.* II. Arg't, The *head yards braced aback.

Head (hed), v. Forms: 4-5 hefd(en), heued, (5 hefed), 4-6 hedde, hede, hed, 5-6 heed, 6 heade, Sc. heid, 6- head. [f. HEAD sb.; in many senses having no connexion with each other, but formed independently on the sb. and its phrases, at various times. Not in OE., which had, however, in sense 1, *beheafðian* to BEHEAD.]

I. To take off the head.

1. *trans.* To cut off or remove the head of; to decapitate, behead. †a. a person. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 7587 Dauí... hedded him wit his aun brand. *Ibid.* 20990 Heffid he was wit dint o suord. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 30 The king... gert draw hym, & hede, & hing. c1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) xiv. 62 Pare es a kirk of sayne George, where he was heuedid. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 160 Hym... caused... to be hedded, and his head to be fixed on a pole. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 251 If you head and hang all that offend that way. 1608-33 *BP. Hall Medit. & Vows* (1676) 397 Are weheaded? so was John Baptist.

b. an animal.

c1470 in *Hors, Shepe & G.*, etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 33 A pigge heded & syded. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 284 They head and gut the fish.

2. To lop off the branches forming the head of (a tree or plant); to top, poll. Also, to head down. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 132 Excepte thou hede thy trees & cut of the toppes. 1640 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 172 [The Lime-tree] being headed and set in walks in roses, makes a very gallant shady walk. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 145 The Willow... is headed every three or four Years. 1769 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 120/1 Your fruit-tree is planted and headed down. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 111, I was obliged to head them [Ash trees] the first year. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 169/3 Stocks intended for grafting are headed down in readiness for that operation.

II. To put a head on; to form a head.

3. *trans.* To put a head on; to furnish or fit with a head; to fit with an arrow-head.

(The first quot. is, from its date, very doubtful: Chaucer may have written *hedid*: see HEADED *ppl.* a.)

[c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. (993) 1042 Yf a peyntour wolde peynte a pyk With asses feet and hede it [MS. G. 4. 27 hedit] as an ape.] 1530 PALSGR. 582/2 Heed your arowes with Strande heedes. 1859 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 31 Like two drums which are headed, the one with a sheeps skin the other with a woulfes hide. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 357 Let him... whet the shining Share... Or sharpen Stakes, or head the Forks. 1766 POSTLETHWAYT *Dict. Trade* (ed. 3) s.v. *Fisheries*, The Coopers put the

finishing hand to all, by heading the casks. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 300 Engines, to cut and head nails. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 570 Acquiring the ability... of heading a pin with the necessary adroitness. 1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. II. 363 The fence... is... then headed or finished with 2 feet of grass sods.

b. To close up (a barrel or cask) by fitting the head on; to enclose (something) in a barrel or cask by these means.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Fencer*, to head a peece of Caske. 1641 S. SMITH *Herring-Busse Trade* to [He] then fills them up, and Heads up the Barrels. 1737 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Herrings*, In a fresh Barrel... close packed and headed up by a sworn Cooper. 1800 *COLQUHOUN Comm.* Thames II. 59 To open and again head-up the casks. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 57, I was going to pack my most valuable seeds, and head them up in flour-barrels.

c. To form or constitute the head or top of.
1637 *DAVENANT Brit. Triumph.* Dram. Wks. 1872 II. 279 His hook was such as heads the end of pole. 1686 *Piot Staffordsh.* 389 The Mangers were... so placed that the range of them headed the end of the barn. 1870 *Mrs. GATTY Parables fr. Nat. Ser.* v. (1871) 67 Carved oaken finials headed the divisions of the open sittings.

4. a. To furnish with a heading or head-line; to place a title, name, etc. at the head of. b. To stand at the head or form the heading of (a page, list, etc.). See also HEADED 6.

1832 *TENNISON Dream Fair W.* 201 Heaven heads the count of crimes With that wild oath. 1844 *Hawthorne* (1846) I. iii. 34 Mr. Lomax very liberally headed it [a subscription-list] with two pounds. 1877 'H. A. PAGE' *De Quincey* II. xviii. 80 We have so headed this chapter. 1895 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 5/2 At the last general election Mr. L. headed the poll with 4,159 votes.

5. To head a trick (at cards): to play a card of a higher value.

1863 *PARDON Hayle's Games* 130 (All Fours) It is not incumbent on the player to head the trick with one of the same suit or a trump.

6. *intr.* To form a head; to come or grow to a head. Also with *out*, *up*.

1420 *PALLAD. on Husb.* xl. 156 Now leek, ysome in veer, transplanted be That hit may hede. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 60 b. If you will not have it [onion] seede but head, plucke off the blade still close by the ground. 1606 *MARSTON Fawne* II. i. I charge you check Your appetite and passions to our daughter, Before it head. 1768 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 242 All my early wheat... was headed and heading. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 289 The crop of early muscle that heads out under the forcing-glass of the gymnasium. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* I. i. (1885) 23 Cabbages would not head.

7. Of a stream: To have its head or source, to take its rise, to rise. Chiefly U.S.

1762 J. BARTRAM in *Darlington Mem.* (1849) 423, I believe Haw River... heads in the high hills on the south side of the bottom. 1814 *BRACKENRIDGE Jrnl.* in *Views Louisiana* 220 The Kansas, a very large river... heads between the Platte and the Arkansas. 1881 *Academy* 21 May 366/1 The upper waters of the Cubango, the great artery which heads... in the highlands of Bihé... and dies of drought in the Ngami Lake. 1887 R. MURRAY *Geol. Victoria* 9 [These rivers] head from a range which forms the divide between their waters and those of the Morwell.

8. *trans.* (with *up*): To collect (water) so as to form a head. Also *fig.*

1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 281 The means of diffusing religious knowledge long... accumulated and headed up above the level of the plains of China. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Heading up the land water*, when the flood-tide is backed by a wind, so that the ebb is retarded, causing an overflow.

III. To be at the head, to lead.

9. *trans.* To be the head, chief, captain, or ruler of; to be or put oneself at the head of.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) liii. 188 Hir herte holliche on him pat he heuene hede. 1669 *DRYDEN Tyrannic Love* II. i. They head those holy factions which they hate. 1696 *PRIOR To the King* 73 Heading his troops, and foremost in the fight. 1727 *POPE*, etc. *Art of Sinking* 96, I in person will my people head. 1864 *BYRCE Holy Rom. Emp.* xvii. (1875) 303 The reforming party in the church, headed by Gerson.

10. To go in front or at the head of; to lead; to go before, precede; *fig.* to surpass, outdo, excel.

1721 *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 116 ¶ 7 The old Dogs, which had hitherto lain behind, now headed the Pack. a 1763 *SHENSTONE Ess.* (1765) 14 Some find their account in heading a cry of hounds. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Apr. 4/7 The Cambridge crew... took the lead from the first, were never headed, and won by upwards of three lengths. *Ibid.* 11 June 5/2 [He] has headed all the records of mountaineering by a long stretch.

IV. To direct the head, advance, face, etc.

11. *intr.* To direct the head or front in a specified direction; to face, front.

1650 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 49 Confrontage Active may enter the Plot with these or the like Epithetons, Abutting, Heading, facing, fronting... etc. Or Passive headed, faced, etc. 1850 *SCORESBY Whalerman's Adv.* iii. (1859) 34 Sing out when we head right! 1880 C. C. ADLEY *Rep. Pioneer Mining Co., Lim.* 2 Oct. 1 Two strong veins... heading on in the direction of the main lode. 1897 *tr. Nansen's Farthest North* II. 566 The Fram lay moored... with her bow heading west.

b. To have an upward inclination or slope: opp. to *dip*.

1802 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 409 The secondary strata... are not horizontal, but rise or head towards the west, dipping towards the east.

c. *trans.* To cause to take a specified direction. 1610 [see 11].

d. To point towards with the head, to face.

1887 FLORENCE MARRYAT *Driven to Bay* III. viii. 126 The ship... drifted along idly, with her nose heading every point except the one she was wanted to follow.

12. *intr.* To move forward or advance towards (a particular point); to shape one's course in a specified direction; to make for. (Especially of a ship.)

1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. xxiv. 167 We head for Venice. 1840 R. H. DAMA *Bef. Mast* iv. 7 We saw a small, clipper-built brig... heading directly after us. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* II. 23 Out [the fox]... comes, heading down the field for the main road. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 96/2 Wagons were coming into view, heading for the court-house.

† b. To head it: to make head, advance; cf. 13.

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 137 That which heads it against the greatest opposition, gives best Demonstration that it is strongest.

c. *trans.* To direct the course of.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Feb. 4/7 The vessel was then headed for Brodick. 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of a Star* III. xl. 200 Joshua heads his troops towards Caesarea Philippi.

13. *trans.* To move forward so as to meet; to advance directly against, or in opposition to the course of; to face, front, oppose; to attack in front.

1681 TATE in *Dryden's Abs. & Achil.* II. 597 At once contending with the waves and fire, And heading danger in the wars of Tyre. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Franchir la lame*, to head the sea; to sail against the setting of the sea. *Ibid.* E. e. ij b. The wind heads us, or takes us a-head. 1877 *CLERY Min. Tact.* v. 63 Headed and attacked in flank. 1881 *MISS BRADDON Asph.* III. 34 In a district where he has to cover his face with a muffler, and head the driving snow.

b. To get ahead of so as to turn back or aside; now often with *back*, *off*; also *fig.*

1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 133 Concluding that if they headed him and beat him back, that he would take back in his own track. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 322 The fox being repeatedly headed, the hounds ran into him. 1822 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 6 Mar. (1894) II. xviii. 136 The Bavarian General... tried to head back Bony in his retreat from Leipzig. 1891 R. H. SAVAGE *My Off.* *Wife* III. 35 To head my rival off I indulged in a tremendous flirtation. 1893 *SELOUS Trav. S. E. Africa* 75, I saw that I must head my eland before she crossed the valley.

14. To go round the head of (a stream or lake).

a 1657 *BRADFORD Plymouth Plant.* x. 81 They... headed a great creak. 1765 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 12 Jan. in *Stork Acc. E. Florida* 33 Soon came to a little lake which we headed. 1866 *HUXLEY Lay Sermon* (1870) i. 14 It is shorter to cross a stream than to head it.

V. 15. *trans.* To strike or drive with the head.

1784 *Laura & Aug.* II. 99 Old Crabtree... headed and handled the door so dexterously, that he sprained his collarbone. 1887 [see *HEADING* vol. 5]. 1897 *ROSEBURY in Westminster Gas.* 12 Apr. 4/1 The way in which the [football] players headed the ball.

-head (hed), suffix, later form of ME. hēde, hēd, found already in 14th c., but not known in OE., though pointing etymologically to an OE. *hēdu-, -o (obl. cases -hēde) fem., beside OE. -hād masc., corresp. to OHG. -heit masc. and fem.

This suffix was orig. an independent subst. (OTeut. *haidu- masc. in Goth. *haidus* m., manner, way (see *HAD* sb., HEDE), which, after coming to be used only in comb., was practically only a suffix of condition or quality. In its primary use, -hede appears to have been appropriate to adjs. as *boldhede, biterhede, drunkenhede, fairhede, falshe, etc.*, but it was soon extended to sb., as in *knighthede, manhede, maydenhede, womanhede* (all in Chaucer), being thus used indiscriminately with -hōd (-hode, -hood) from OE. -hād. In Cursor M., *fadirhede, faderhede, preistes hede, pristis hede*, occur as MS. variants. This led the way finally to the obsolescence of -hede, -hend, and the substitution, even in adjs., of -hood, as in mod. *falsehood, likelihood, etc.* One or two special forms in -head, e.g. *godhead, maidenhead* (distinguished from *godhood, maidenhood*), only remain. In Scotch, on the contrary, -hede, -heid, remained the current form, but is now more or less obsolescent. See also *HAD* sb., HEDE sb., and HOOD.

Headache (he'deik). Forms: see HEAD sb. and ACHES sb. Also 5-8 -ake, 7-9 -ach.

1. An ache or continuous pain, more or less deep-seated, in the cranial region of the head.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 20 Wip heafod ece hundes heafod gebærn to ahsan . . . 1295 *Anscr. R.* 370 Ase pauh hit were betere to bolien golnesse brune þen heafed eche. 1398 *TRAVISIA Barth De P. R.* v. ii. (1495) 104 Also heed ache cometh of grete fastinge and abstinences. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 44 How many head-aches a passionate life bringeth vs to. 1653 *BAXTER Chr. Concord* 119, I like not him that will cure the Headach by cutting the Throat.

1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 154 Having a severe head-ache. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Pope Wks.* IV. 90 His most frequent assailant was the headach. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* vii. (1879) 128, I was confined... to my bed by a headach. a 1861 *Mrs. BROWNING Ld. Walter's Wife* vii. Will you vow to be safe from the headache on Tuesday? 1884 *OUDE P'cess Napraxine* i. (1886) 5 No doubt, it is utterly wrong, and would give [him] a sick headache.

2. A rustic name for the wild poppy (*Papaver Rhæas*), from the effect of its odour.

a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Head-ache*, the wild field-poppy. Any one, by smelling it for a very short time, may convince himself of the propriety of the name. 1827 *CLARE Sheph. Cal.* 47 Corn-poppies... Call'd 'Head-achs', from their sickly smell. *Mod. (Northampton)*, The barley field is red with head-aches.

3. Comb. Headache-tree, a verbenaceous shrub, *Premna integrifolia*, found in the East Indies and Madagascar, the leaves of which are used to cure

headache (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); headache-weed, a shrub, *Hedyosmum nutans* (N.O. *Chloranthaceae*), found in the West Indies (*Miller Plant-n.*, 1884).

So Head-aching sb., aching of the head, = HEAD-ACHE I; *adj.*, causing headache.

1679-80 MARLBOROUGH in *Wolsey Life* (1894) I. 228, I never had so long a fit of headaching. 1824 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* (1894) I. 259 She, an excellent, head-aching woman. 1860 *Geo. ELIOT in Life* (1885) II. 155 Written in six weeks, even with headaching interruptions.

Headachy (he'de'ki). a. [*f. prec. + -y.*]

1. Suffering from or subject to headache.

1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Briery Creek* vi. 136 Mrs. Temple arose, head-achy and feverish. a 1834 *LAMB Final Mem.* i. To Coleridge, From your afflicted, headachy, sore-throaty, humble servant. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 224, I go, dead tired and still head-achy... with my host.

2. Accompanied with or producing headache.

1828 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* (1894) II. 26 The consequence... is the heavy headachy accablement. 1862 *RAWLINSON Anc. Mon.* I. 44 The wine, 'sweet but headachy'.

Hence Headachiness.

1872 *Geo. ELIOT in Life* (1885) III. 149 Dragged back into headachiness by a little too much fatigue.

Headband (he'dbænd).

1. A band worn round the head, a fillet.

1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* iii. 20 Headbandes, rynges and garlandes. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 120 Coyfe of white Linnen. Like the Headband which the Conservators of their Laws wore at Athens during their Office. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sleeping*, To promote Sleep, take common Roses with the white of an Egg well beaten... and make an Headband or Fillet of it. 1853 *HICKE Tr. Aristoph.* (1872) II. 547 Let me wear the head-band as conqueror.

b. tr. L. *capistrum* a halter. (Cf. FILLET I c.)

1782 *ELPHINSTON tr. Martial* i. civ. 77 A beast, like Calydon's of yore, Boasts headbands never bristler wore.

2. A band round the top of trousers or drawers.

1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxviii, Giving the head-band of his breeches a... hoist with one hand. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* x. (1863) 180 The iron-hook was... passed through the head-band of his nether garment.

3. Bookbinding. An ornamental band or fillet (usually of silk or cotton) fastened to the inner back of a bound book at the head and tail; also, the material of which this is made.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Trenchefile*, the head-band of a booke. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Book-binding*, The headband... is an ornament of silk of several colours... placed at each extreme of the back, across the leaves. 1817 *DIBDIN Bibl. Decameron* II. 526 His great error lay in double headbands, and brown-paper linings. 1892 *ZAEHNSDORF Binding of Bk.* 11 In cheap work this headband, bought by the yard, is fastened on by glue... In early times this headband was twisted as the book was sewn, and... laced into the wooden boards.

4. Arch. The band of mouldings on the inner contour of an arch; = ARCHIVOLT.

1723 *CHAMBERS tr. Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 57 The Archivolt or Head-Band.

5. Printing. a. A thin slip of iron forming the top of the tympan of a printing-press. b. A printed or engraved band of decoration at the head of a page or chapter. (U.S.)

1841 *SAVAGE Dict. Print.* 310. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 774/2 These tympanes are light square frames covered with parchment. They consist of three slips of thin wood with a headband or top slip of thin iron.

Hence Headbander, the person who fastens on the headbands of books; Headbanding, the process of fastening these; also *concr.* the headband.

1707 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2401 Bookbinding shall be handled in all its Parts. Folding, Sewing, Headbanding. 1873 *SPON Workshop Rec.* (1875) 366 Headbanding, there are two kinds, stuck on and worked. 1892 *ZAEHNSDORF Binding of Bk.* 11 Headbanding next follows, and is the work of women, it is the silk or cotton finish at the edges, head and tail. *Ibid.* 18 Headbander, the person who works the fine silk or cotton ornament at head or tail of the book.

Head-block (he'dblɒk).

† 1. A log put at the back of the chimney to keep the fire in by night: cf. *head-brand* in HEAD 66.

1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* v. xix. 439 These Netherlands being like the head-block in the chimney, where the fire of warre is always kept in (though out every where else).

2. In a saw-mill: The device for holding the log upon the carriage, while it is sawn.

1864 *WEBSTER, Head-block (Saw-mill)*, the movable cross-piece of a carriage on which the log rests. 1878 *Sci. Amer.* XXXVIII. 291 An improved head block... for saw mills.

3. The piece which connects the wheel-plate or 'fifth wheel' of a carriage with the fore-body.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Head Block Plate (Carriage)*, an iron resting on the fore-axle and supporting the head block.

Head-board (he'dbɔ:rd).

1. A board at the head or upper end of anything, as a bedstead, a grave, etc.

1730 *SOUTHALL Bugs* 34 Deal Head-Boards. avoid. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria Gloss.*, *Head-board*, a wedge of wood, or part of a slab, placed against the hanging-board.

1895 *HOFFMAN Beginn. Writing* v. 65 The head-board, erected to the memory of a woman, has displayed upon it various articles used by her in life. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 412 A big wooden bedstead of the native type—a wooden bench without sides, but with a head- and foot-board.

2. *Naut. (pl.)* 'The berthing or close-boarding between the head-rails' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*).

Headborough (he'dbɔːrɒ). Forms: 5 -borwe, 5-7 -borow, 6-7 -borowe, -borouge, 7 -burrowe, -burrough, 8 -bourg, 6- -borough.

Originally, the head of a *frithborh*, tithing, or frankpledge (see *BORROW* sb. 3); afterwards a parish officer identical in functions with the petty constable; = *BORROWHEAD*, *BORSHOLDER*, *TITHINGMAN*.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 231/2 Heed borow (K., H. hed-borwe), *plegius capitalis*. c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) to Constables, hede borowes, and katers. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 Eueri..counstable, hedborowe, thyrd-borouge, borsolder, and eueri other lay officer. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr. Induct.* i. 11, I must go fetch the Headborough. *Beg.* Third, or fourth, or fift Borough, He answers him by Law. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 228 Oh! yee Headburrows, and Officers of Townes, let this truth of God convince yee. 1722 *De Fox Plague* (1884) 301 There died six and forty Constables and Headboroughs. 1766 *ENTICK London IV.* 389 The officers stand thus; 6 church-wardens .. 3 headboroughs. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xi. 111. 11 The Whig theory is .. that the right of a king is divine in no other sense than that in which the right of a .. judge, of a jurymen, of a mayor, of a headborough, is divine.

b. *transf.* An official holding a similar position in foreign countries.

1555 *W. WATREMAN Fardle Facions* i. iv. 47 The headborough of the Citie (whom we call the Mayour). 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy. I.* 152 Two other headboroughs, one of Dantzick, and the other of Elburg. 1843 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xlix. (1872) 283, I was visited by various alguazils, accompanied by a kind of headborough who made a small seizure of Testaments and Gypsy Gospels.

Head-cloth (he'd'klɒθ). [See *CLOTH* sb. 1.]

1. A cloth or covering for the head; in *pl.* the pieces composing a head-dress.

a 1000 *Voc.* in *Wr.*-Wülcker 199/13 *Capitale*, heafodclap, uel wangere. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 424 Hore heued cloð sitte lowe. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey* 46 Item iiii or hed-clothes. 1653 *H. MORE Antid. Ath.* iii. vii. (1712) 106 The Spirit .. stuck two pins in the Maid's head cloaths, and bid her keep them. 1707 *Mrs. CENTLIVRE Platon. Lady* iii. Wks. 1760 II. 214 Head-cloaths to shorten the Face, Favourites to raise the Forehead. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1811) I. 12 (D.) Two suits of fine Flanders laced head-clothes. 1886 *W. J. TUCKER E. Europe* 426 A .. bodice of coloured prints with a cotton head-cloth to match.

2. A piece of cloth at the head of a bed.

1730 *SOUTHALL Bugs* 34 Head-Cloths lined with Deal, or Ralls of that Wood.

3. 'A canvas screen for the head of a ship' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Head-court. *Hist.* A chief court (of justice); *spec.* in Scotland, a court or meeting of the freeholders of a county, anciently held thrice a year, in later times once a year; now obsolete.

This court was for some time, under an act of 1681 and Act 16 Geo. II. c. 11, used as a court for the registration of county voters, a function which it ceased to have after the Reform Act of 1832.

1545 *BRINKLOW Compl.* 22 Gret and waygthy matters, which may be brought to one head court of the reame. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 55 Advocat to the kings heid court. 1748 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 50 § 18 Whereas the ancient usage of the vassals of the king and other subject superiors, being obliged to give suit and presence, or to appear at head courts at certain times of the year, has of a long time been useless. 1773 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scotl.* i. iv. § 5 All freeholders were bound to attend the three head-courts which were held by the Sheriff yearly. 1830 *SCOTT Monast. Introd. Ep.*, The laird .. had to attend trustee meetings, and lieutenant meetings, and head-courts.

Head-dress (he'd'dres). Any dress or covering for the head; *esp.* an ornamental attire for the head worn by women.

1703 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3743/4 Lost .. a Deal Box .. having in it .. three Head-Dresses. 1773 *Mrs. CHAPONE Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 111 As ridiculous as an old woman with a head-dress of flowers. 1877 *M. M. GRANT Sun-Maid* vii. It is the old national head-dress of the women of Russia.

transf. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 265 ¶ 3 Among Birds .. the Male .. very often appears in a most beautiful Head-dress; whether it be a Crest, a Comb, a Tuft of Feathers, or a natural little Plume.

† **Head-dressing.** *Obs.* The dressing or attiring of the head; *concr.* a head-dress.

1568 *Antiq. Rep.* (1808) II. 394 She hath a new Devoye of Heade dressing. 1678 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1325/4 A laced Apron, a laced Head-dressing.

Headed (he'ded), *a.* and *pa. pple.* [f. *HEAD* sb. and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having a head (of a specified kind). b. *Of* a stag: Having a 'head' of horns.

c 1374 [See *HEAD* v. 3.] 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* II. 11 He seon was paste For hertis y-headid so hy and so noble. 1599-80 *NORTH Plutarch* 133 (R.) Schinocephalos, as much as to say, headed like an onion. 1607 *TOWSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 249 Setting their horses in a double front, so as they appeared headed both ways. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Jnl.* in *Acc. Sev. late Voy.* 1. (1694) 59 They are .. headed and beaked like a Crow. 1876 *JAS. GRANT One of the 600 ix.* 75 Headed like a snake.

c. Frequent in parasynthetic combinations, as *bare-headed*, *clear-headed*, *light-headed*, *many-headed*, etc., *q.v.* under the first element.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Prol.* 645 He .. hire forsok for terme of al his lyf Noght but for open-headed he hir say Lokynge out at his dore vpon a day. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 15 They are all naked .. and go bare-headed. 1863 *E. V. NEALE Anal. Th. & Nat.* 16 Clearest headed thinkers.

2. *Of* things: Furnished with a head; tipped, as an arrow, etc. (Often as *ppl.*, *const. with.*)

c 1450 *HENRYSON Test. Cress.* 168 Flanis fedderit with yse, and heidit with hail-stanis. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 853 With speris hedyt weill. 1624 *T. SCOTT Vox Dei* To Rdr. 5 All the arrowes they shoote .. are both headed and feathered. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Jnl.* in *Acc. Sev. late Voy.* 1. (1711) 98 A Cane .. headed with Silver. 1830 *TENNISON Poet. iii.* The viewless arrows of his thoughts were headed And wing'd with flame.

3. *Of* a plant: Having a head, grown to a head.

1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1886) 60 The headed, or sette Leeke. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 51 Good chinnell-oates, that are large and well headed. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Brassica*, The headed cabbage. 1822 *J. FLINT Lett. Amer.* 227 Oats, at that time, were headed out and luxuriant.

4. That has come to a head or matured, as a boil.

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* II. vii. 67 All th' imbossed sores, and headed eulls.

† 5. *Of* flints: = *Faced*: see *FACE* v. 14.

1671 *EVELYN Diary* 17 Oct., Buildings of flints so exquisitely headed and squared. 1777 *TABOR in Phil. Trans.* XXX. 554 A very firm .. Wall, made of Roman Brick, squared Stone and headed Flint. *Ibid.*, Pitch'd with small Flint and Stones, Pointed at their lower ends, and Headed at their upper ends.

6. Furnished with a heading, written or printed. (Usually as *ppl.*, followed by *with*, or simply by the word or words which constitute the heading.)

1838 *GLADSTONE State in Rel. Ch.* vii. § 30 (L.) Prayers .. headed with the promise that such and such religious advantages shall be given to all who devoutly recite them. 1838 *DE MORGAN Ess. Probab.* 69 A column headed t. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 18 Feb. 5/6 The following five-lined whip, headed 'Most important', has been issued to members of the Opposition. 1894 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 2/7 A letter on the headed notepaper of a firm in New Bond-street.

Header (he'də). Forms: 5 *hevedere*, *hefdare*, *heder(e, -are)*, 6 *heeder*, 7 (9) *header*, 6- *header*. [f. *HEAD* v. and *sb.* + -ER.]

1. One who or that which removes the head.

† a. One who beheads; a headsman, executioner. 1432-30 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) V. 113 Alban .. converted his heder in to the feithe of Christ. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 231/2 Hedare, or hefdare .. decapitator. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 136 An hangeman or an header is odiose to loke vpon.

b. One who removes the heads of fish; also, a machine used for this purpose.

1623 *WHITBOURNE Newfoundland* 82 Skillfull headders, and splitters of fish. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXXI. 21 The header cuts open the fish, tears up its entrails, and .. breaks off its head.

c. A kind of reaping-machine which cuts off only the heads of the grain; also, a machine for gathering the heads of clover for the seed.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Clover-seed Harvester*, .. it is known as a header. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 389/1 Here are .. no 'headers' devouring fields and delivering sacks of clean grain. 1884 *Ibid.* Sept. 503/1 The use of 'headers' rather than the ordinary mowers and reapers.

2. One who puts a head on something, e.g. casks, nails, pins, etc. b. An apparatus for shaping the mouth end of a cigar.

1755 *JOHNSON, Header*, one that heads nails or pins, or the like. 1828 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Header*, a cooper who closes casks. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Mar. 599/1 A 'header' .. shapes the head or mouth end of the cigar.

3. One who makes head against or resists something; an opponent. *Obs. rare.*

1537 *HILSEY in Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxxxviii. 232 The headers of that truth that God techyth cannot escape just judgment.

4. One who heads or leads a party, etc.; a leader. *rare.*

1818 *TODD, Header* .. 2, one who heads a mob or party. 1822 *B. W. WEEDEN Soc. Law Labor* 94 The header, captain, intertaker .. must conduct the operation.

b. 'A ship's mate or other officer in charge of a whale-boat; a boat-header' (*Cent. Dict.*).

5. *Building.* A brick, or stone, laid with its head or end in the face of the wall; opp. to *stretcher*, which is laid lengthwise. Also applied to sods, etc., similarly placed in fortification.

1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* 261 *Header*, is the laying the end of a Brick in the outside of a wall. 1700 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 36 The Header half the length of the Stretcher. 1725 *W. HALFPENNY Sound Building* 51 The Course .. consists of two Stretchers and one Header. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 82 The tail of the header was made to .. bond with the interior parts. 1851 *J. S. MACAULAY Field Fortif.* 63 The third kind of revetment .. made with sods of unequal sizes, called headers and stretchers. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. ii. 73 Making good the interval between parapet and gabions with filled sandbags, header, and stretcher.

6. *Pugilism.* A blow on the head.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 279 The latter almost instantly surprised Johnson with another header.

7. A plunge or dive head foremost. *collog.*

1849 *ALB. SMITH Pottleton Leg.* 298 A 'header' from the bank through a thin coat of ice. 1859 *W. H. GREGORY Egypt I.* 276 Four blacks one after the other took a header into the boiling current. 1873 *G. C. DAVIES Mount. & Mere* xiv. 113 The delights of a header off a rock ten feet high, and an unknown depth of clear, cold water below.

transf. and *fig.* 1860 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* (1870) II. iv. 59 Till we .. take our final header out of this riddle of a world. 1870 *H. MEADE N. Zealand* 286 The mast .. took a clear header overboard. 1891 *Spectator* 25 July, The world in general goes a header for the new system.

8. One who dives head foremost. *rare.*

1848 *CLOUGH Bothie* III. 20 There they bathed, of course, and Arthur, the glory of headers, leapt from the ledges with Hope, he twenty feet, he thirty.

9. *Mining.* A collier or coal-cutter who drives a head (see *HEAD* sb. 23).

1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining.*

10. *Needle Manuf.* A person who turns the needles all one way for drilling (*Cent. Dict.*).

Headfast (he'dfast), *sb.* *Naut.* Also *7-fest*. [f. *HEAD* sb. + *FAST* sb. 2.] A rope or chain at the head of a vessel, to make her fast to a wharf, buoy, or other point.

c 1569 *HAWKINS 3rd Voy.* (1878) 77 So leeing her hedfasts, and hayling away by the stearne fastes shee was gotten out. 1635 *Voy. Foxe & James to N. W.* (Hakluyt Soc.) I. 146 They cut the head-fest from the sterne of their ship. 1724 *De Fox Tour Gh. Brit.* I. 98 The Ships ride here .. with their Head-fasts on Shore. 1837 *COLQUHOUN Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 31 The painter is the rope attached to the stem to make fast by, and is otherwise called the headfast. *attrib.* 1876 *T. HARDY Ethelberta* (1890) 349 A strong pull from a headfast rope might drag the erection completely over.

Hence *Headfast v. trans.*, to make fast with a headfast.

1889 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 6/4 The point in the river at which the barge may be headfasted.

Headforemost, headforemost, *adv. phr.* and *a.* *s.* *adv. phr.* See *headforemost*, *s.v.* *HEAD* sb. 56. b. *adj.* Headlong, precipitate. *rare.*

1871 *Member for Paris I.* 180 That headforemost kind of rhetoric which capsize a jury.

Headful (he'dful), *sb.* [f. *HEAD* sb. + *FUL* 2.] As much as the head contains or will hold.

1589 *COGAN Haven Health* (1636) 234 A headfull of vapours. 1633 *FORD 'Tis Pity* 1. ii. I'll undertake, with a handfull of silver, to buy a headful of wit at any time. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 54 For all his headful of knowledge.

Head-gear (he'd'gɪə). 1.

1. That which is worn on the head; a hat, cap, bonnet, or head-dress of any kind.

1539 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 53 (Jam.) Item, ten heid geirs of fedderis for hors. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iii. iii. Glittering attires, counterfeit colours, headgears, curled hairs. 1799 *SOMERVILLE Ep. to Ramsay* 65 In her tartan plaid And all her richest headgear trimly clad. 1875 *J. H. BENNET Winter Medit.* 1. iii. (ed. 5) 76 The peculiar headgear used in India as a protection against the sun. 1888 *J. PAYN Myst. Mirbridge* I. iii. 47 His headgear—a billy-cock-hat.

2. The parts of the harness about a horse's head.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Head-gear*, the bridle of a horse. The head-stall and bit.

3. *Mining.* Apparatus at the head of a shaft. (See also *quot.* 1881.)

1841 *Collieries & Coal Trade* (ed. 2) 200 The erection of head-gear will depend much .. upon the description of machinery to be employed. 1875 *R. F. MARTIN tr. Havres Winding Mach.* 97 An iron head gear consisting of two vertical lattice girder legs and two struts. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Head-gear*, that part of deep-boring apparatus which remains at the surface.

4. The rigging on the fore part of a vessel.

Headgrow, *dial. form* of *EDGROW*.

† **Headhood.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 headhode. [f. *HEAD* sb. + *-HOOD*.] = *HEADSHIP*.

c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* 439 If Crist wolde Petir or hise Successoris to stonde in Heedhode at the churche in Erthe.

Headily (he'dili), *adv.* [f. *HEADY* + *-LY* 2.]

In a heady manner; headlong, precipitately, hastily, rashly; violently, impetuously; † eagerly.

c 1450 *Merlin* 119 Antor .. met hym so hedylyche with a grete spere, that bothe the tymbir and stelen heede shewed thorough his shuldre. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* Epist. (1593) 10 A person sage and wise .. who headily will nothing enterprise. 1683 *R. GROVE Persuas. Communio* 17 Why should we run so headily into opposite parties? 1736 *L. WELSTED Scheme Provid.* iv. Wks. (1787) II. 454 The multitude .. ran headily into mischief.

Headiness (he'dinēs). [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being heady.

1. Rashness, hastiness, precipitancy; unruliness, self-will, obstinacy, headstrongness.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 79 Usid after his owne wilfulness and hedinesse and without counceile. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Ded.*, Of witlesse headinesse in iudging, or of heedlesse hardnesse in condemning. 1768-74 *TUCKER L.A. Nat.* (1852) II. 414 The rationalist, who complains so loudly of the headiness and hastiness of zeal. 1865 *W. G. PALGRAVE Arabia* I. 85 Famous for headiness and the spirit of contradiction.

2. The quality of going to the head; intoxicating quality.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 65 b, He was not able to beare his drinke nor resist the least headinesse and strength thereof. 1655 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* 1. x. § 2 (1669) 56/1 Water to dash this strong wine of joy, and take away its headiness.

Heading (he'din), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of *Heading v.*, in various senses.

1. The cutting off or removal of the head: a. of persons: beheading, decapitation. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2286 Men .. wit hefding draught, or hanging spilt. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* II. xxxvii. 27 Ry heddyng, fleyng, brennyng, & other cruel executions. 1555 *W. WATREMAN Fardle Facions* I. v. 66 To be perjured was headyng. 1692 *WAGSTAFFE Vind. Carol.* xv. 102 Their frequent Headings and Gibbettings. 1893 *Athenæum* 9 Sept. 346/1 Plots and rumours of plots, with their consequences of headings and hangings.

b. of trees, etc.

1552 *HULOET*, Headynge, or choppyng, or clippyng of

any thynge, *truncatio*. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 1. (1708) 335 As 'tis a large tree you must avoid heading of them if you can. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. 11. 396 Heading-down, that is, removing all the branches to within a foot or two of the main forks or the stem of the tree. 1886 G. NICHOLSON *Dict. Gard. s.v.*, Heading-down will be requisite with fruit-trees which it is intended to graft.

2. The action of furnishing or fitting with a head. 1390-1 in *Exped. Earl Derby* (Camden) 22 Pro hedynghe iij dolorum pro flour impendendo. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 193 For hopyng and hedyng and setting in of heds of pypys and barells. 1599 MINSHEU, *Enastadura*, heading with iron.

3. The process of forming a head or coming to a head; fig. culmination. Also *heading-up*. (See *HEAD sb.* 9 a, 17, 31; *HEAD v.* 6, 8.)

1819 REES *Cycl. s. v. Brassica*, The true purple kind is superior both in size and perfectness of heading. 1837 P. FREEMAN *Princ. Div. Ser.* II. 98 It was . . the heading-up and the final effort of a form of thought, which . . had for near a century past been gathering momentum. 1873 F. ROBERTSON *Engin. Notes* 12 The heading up of the water.

4. A facing or advancing in a particular direction; the doubling of a hare, etc. (= *HEAD sb.* 28).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 107 Remembring and preventing . . the subtle turnings and headings of the hart. *Ibid.* 120 The nature of this hare is sometimes to lead and make headings, sometimes to tread softly. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 98 With your present heading you will run aground.

5. Football. The action of striking or driving the ball with the head.

1887 *Sporting Life* 28 Mar. 4/5 Their kicking and heading being perfection. 1887 M. SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football* (Badm. Libr.) 347 Heading is often quicker than 'footing' when the ball is high in the air.

II. Concrete senses.

6. A distinct or separable part forming the head, top, or front of a thing; b. in *Needlework*; c. in *Mining*: see *quots.*

1676 Moxon *Print Lett.* 40 The Heading is made like the Heading of k. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 81 The east window has [a] low four-centred arched heading. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Heading*, (*Fireworks*), the device of a signal-rocket, such as a *star-heading*, a *bounce-heading*.

b. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Heading*, (*Sewing*), the extension of a line of ruffling above the line of stitch. 1888 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Heading*, a term used sometimes instead of Footing, to distinguish the edge of the lace that is upon the side of the lace sewn to the dress from the edge that is left free. 1886 *Queen* 22 Jan. 114 Two curtains . . with headings made in soft silk.

c. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Headings*, in ore-dressing, the heavier portions collecting at the upper end of a buddle or sluice, as opposed to the tailings, which escape at the other end, and the middlings, which receive further treatment.

d. The highest part; that which is at the top.

1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 1. 56 The middle or heading of the stetch would grow little. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Heading*, . . the top portion above the tub sides of the load carried.

7. Material for the heads of casks.

1774 *Ann. Reg.* 230/2 Bounties . . to be allowed upon the importation of white oak staves and heading. 1774 J. Q. ADAMS *Diary* 17 Aug. Wks. 1850 II. 344 They had vast forests, and could make their own heading, staves, and hoops. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Heading*, pieces of wood suited for closing sugar hogheads, and other casks.

8. The title or inscription at the head of a page, chapter, or other division of a book, manuscript, etc.; cf. *HEAD sb.* 13.

Dead heading (*Printing*), the numbers indicating the pagination; *live heading*, the running title at the top of the page (Tolhausen *Technol. Dict.* 1874).

1849 FREES *Comm. Class-bk.* 53 The Heading . . should be written the whole width of the paper on which the account is to be made out. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1870) I. App. 667 This is the date given in the heading of one of the manuscripts. 1885 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 672/1 A group of sections, the heading of which is 'Official Receivers and Staff of Board of Trade'.

b. fig. A division, section of a subject of discourse, etc.; cf. *HEAD sb.* 27.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 122 The principle discussed under the last heading may be applied to our present subject. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xxxii, The woman Bolster is in the next room, And I . . will take down the headings of what evidence she can give.

9. A fancy striped border at the end of a piece of calico, or the like.

† 10. A bank or dam: cf. *HEAD sb.* 17. *Obs.*

1662 DUGDALE *Hist. Imbanking* xiv. 234/1 The Hevedings of Spalding, on Westone Side, had used and ought to be whole, but then were cut through in divers places. 1793 *Southburn Inclos. Act* 14 Cuts, drains . . headings, trays. 1832 *Holderness Drainage Act* 13 Dams, mounds, headings, cloughs.

11. A horizontal passage driven through in preparation for a tunnel, for working a mine, or for draining, ventilating, or other purpose; a drift or drift-way; also, the end of a drift or gallery.

1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Headings* are small soughs or tunnels driven underground to collect and draw off the springs of water from any tunnel, deep-cutting, or other large work. 1838 F. W. SIMMS *Pub. Wks. Gt. Brit.* 32 The heading must be carried through before any part of the main tunnel is commenced. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midd. Railw.* 422 The bottom of the landslip . . was drained by underground headings of great depth.

12. A top layer or covering: in various technical applications.

1777 MACBRIDE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 115 Ooze is then poured on, to fill up interstices; and the whole crowned with a sprinkling of bark, which the tanners call a heading. 1846 WORCESTER, *Heading* . . foam on liquor. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria Gloss.*, *Headings*, coarse gravel or drift overlying the washdirt. 1873 *Q. Rev.* CCXXXV. 143 The lignite is covered by a thick heading of sand [etc.].

13. A mixture for producing a 'head' on beer, etc. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 85 The heading . . is a mixture of half alum and half copperas ground to a fine powder.

14. Homespun cloth. Southern U.S.

1878 N. H. BISHOP *Voy. Paper Canoe* 236 A roll of homespun for a pillow, which the women called 'heading'.

III. 15. *attrib. and Comb.* a. From sense 1 a: used for beheading, as *heading axe*, *block*, *hill*, *man*, *† stead*, *sword*. b. from sense 8, as *heading-line*.

c. In the names of tools used in various trades for making or manipulating the 'head' of an article, as *heading chipper*, *chisel*, *circle*, *hammer*, *jointer*, *planer*, *saw*, *tool*, etc. d. heading-course, a course of bricks lying transversely or consisting of headers; *heading-joint* (see *quot.*); *† heading-stone*, a faced or pitched stone: cf. *HEADED* 5. Also *HEADING-KNIFE*, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. xiv. 46 So bryme and felloun with the 'heading axe'. 1679 in *Daily News* 1 Jan. (1894) 5/6 [A] 'heading axe' [does not appear in the Tower Inventories before the year 1679.] a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D iij, There should be no nede of . . 'headding' blockes for traitours. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Heading-chisel*, a chisel for cutting down the head of a mortise, a mortise-chisel. *Ibid.*, *Heading-circle* (*Coopering*), a machine for cutting down and dressing the pieces to form the head of a cask. 1659 WILSFORD *Scales Comm.*, *Arch.* 2 The length of a bricks or 18 inches for the 'heading' course. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 116 The Parapets . . must rest on a heading Course of cut Stone.

1874 TOLHAUSEN *Technol. Dict.*, *Heading-hammer* (*needle-making*), a 1800 Young *Waters* xiv, They have taen to the 'heading-hill' His lady fair to see. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Heading Joint* (*Carpent.*), the joint of two or more boards at right angles to the fibres. 1874 TOLHAUSEN *Technol. Dict.* s.v., *Heading-line*, head-margin, running title.

1890 CHILD *Ballads* lv. cviii. 125/2 He orders the 'heading-man' to make haste. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Cristofore* 594 Cristofore forth þan haf þai lede, Furth one to be 'heading' stade. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 424 St. James's-square . . is neatly paved with 'heading-stone' all over. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. xiv. 30 'Heding sword, baith felloun, scherp and gair. 1564-5 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (Rec. Soc.) 3 Feb. (Jam. Suppl.), His tua handit sword to be vsit for ane heiding-sword. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* 1. 120 Make sharp thy fearful heading sword. 1852 APPLETON *Dict. Mech.* I. 695 The 'heading' tools . . are made of all sizes and varieties of forms. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Heading-tool* (*Forging*), a tool used in swaging heads on stems of bolts.

Heading, *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That heads or forms a head.

1819 REES *Cycl. s. v. Brassica*, Of the . . common heading cabbage, the varieties are numerous. 1886 LONDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1831) 515 The sheaves are set on end in pairs . . and covered . . by what are called heading sheaves.

Heading-knife. A knife used for heading. Applied a. to various kinds of knives used by coopers, saddlers, curriers, etc.; b. to a knife for removing the heads of fishes.

1574 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 580/2 (*Carpenter's tools*) 23 heading knives. 1880 TURNER *Catal. Tool Wks.* (Sheffield) 10 Cowpers Heading Knives.

Heading-machine. a. A kind of harvester; = *HEADER* 1 c. b. A machine for forming heads, as for casks, pins, bolts, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Heading-machine* (*Agriculture*), a machine for cutting off the heads of grain in the field. 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 2/4 Heading-machine, for bicycle spokes.

† *Head-dish*, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. *HEAD sb.* + -ISH.]

Headly, headstrong. 1530 PALSGR. 315/1 Heedysshe or heedstronge, *testu.*

Headkerchief (he'dkɛrʃɪf). *rare*. Also *headkercher*. A kerchief for the head.

1540 COVERDALE *Prutif. Less.* iii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 327 The clothes wherein the Lord was wrapped, the headkerchief, every thing folded together in his several place. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* (1580) 3 They doe perfume therewith their head kerchers, when they doe goe to sleepe. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discon. Nineveh* 78 Over his Kiffiah or headkerchief was folded a Turban. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 14 Dec. 2/1 The costumes and headkerchiefs are infinitely picturesque and varied in colour.

Headland (he'dlænd). [f. *HEAD sb.* + *LAND sb.*] 1. A strip of land in a ploughed field, left for convenience in turning the plough at the end of the furrows, or near the border; in old times used as a boundary. Called in Scotland, *headrig*, *† head-room*.

In some districts the headland is left only at the two ends of the ridges or 'lands', but in others it runs parallel to the fence, round the whole field; it is ploughed last, with furrows parallel to the fence, which at the head and foot of the regular furrows of the field cross these at right angles.

956 *Charter of Eadwig* in *Earle Land Charters* 291 On þæt heafod lond þe heafodon and lang fura. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in *Wt.-Wilcker* 147/18 *Limetes*, hafudland. 14. *Voc.* *ibid.* 584/8 *Forarium*, an hedelesne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/1 An Hede lande, *auisegres, arisfinium*. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xxi. (1878) 58 Now plough vp thy heddon, or delue it with spade. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Lett* (1675) 209 Custom to turn his Plough upon the Head-land of another is a good Custom. 1637 *Waterlown (Mass.) Rec.* 26 Feb. (1894) 3 There shalbe two Rod of hadland lying next to every mans

particular meadow. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 327 Head-land, that which is ploughed overthwart at the ends of the other Lands. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* 1. vi. 81 After the centre of the field has been ploughed, the head-lands will remain to be ploughed separately.

2. A point of land projecting into the sea or other expanse of water; a cape or promontory: now usually, a bold or lofty promontory.

1527 R. THORNE in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1580) 253 An head lond called Capo verde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 350 A rounde hyll ouer the hedde lande. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 283 An high headland thrust far into the sea. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 179 In all the coast from head-land to head-land. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 312 The Cape of Head-land of St. Bees . . still preserves its Name. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. ix. 102 Lofty headlands walled it in. *attrib.* 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* iii. 699 The towering bluffs of Pachynum's headland brow.

Headle, variant of *HEDDLE*. *Headless* (he'dlɛs), a. [See -LESS.]

1. Without a head; having no head; deprived of the head, beheaded.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in *Wt.-Wilcker* 159/1 *Truncus*, headless bodiz. 13. *Seign Sag.* (W.) 1333 The headless bodi. Was i-drawe thorough eueri strete. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 331 Hym that never shall come agayn, but he be headles. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 86 Cuddie, I wote thou kenst little good, So vainly taduance thy headlesse hood. 1596 — *P. Q.* iv. iii. 20 The headlesse tronke, as headlesse of that stower, Stood still awhile. 1773-91 HOOLE *Orfl. Fur.* xlii. (R.), The headless trunk of Agramant. 1862 D. WILSON *Prch. Man* II. xix. 126 Headless figures are the symbols of the dead.

(*Headless hood*, in *quot.* 1579, is explained in the *Globe ed.*, followed by recent *Dicts.*, as = *headless hood*; but Spenser elsewhere always distinguishes *headless* and *headless*.)

† b. In grimly jocular phr. to *hop headless* = to have the head struck off, to be beheaded. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1082 Hedles schal þou hop. c 1330 *King of Tars* 1039 Hou the Sarazins that day Hopped hedles for heore pray. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 9 Many one of the cheif nobilitie . . the Bruse gart hap headles. 1635 R. N. T. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* 1. 111 Lest she saw ere long those on whom she most leaned, hop headlesse.

c. Having no head, or having lost the head (in various senses, see *HEAD sb.* II); without the top.

Headless cross (*spec.*) = *tau cross*; see *CROSS sb.* 18.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* 1. 881 Brenne heer and ther the headles garlek stelis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. xiii. 12 That lenys him upon his headless speire. 1563 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 163 There shalbe CC blew hedles Crosses made with all convenient sped. 1693 C. MATHER *Wond. Invis. World* (1862) 137 Several Poppets . . with headless Pins in them, the Points being outward. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* 1. ii. 86 Each cylinder is made of gabions or headless casks, placed end to end, and lashed together.

d. Having no part distinctly organized as a head; = *ACEPHALOUS* 3.

1880 BASTIAN *Brain* vii. 107 Sedentary animals, though they may possess a Nervous System, are often headless. 1883 *American VI.* 46 It [the oyster] is a headless creature.

2. Having no chief or leader. b. Subject to no ecclesiastical head. (Cf. *ACEPHALI* 2.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6617 A lond hedles in tyme of nede. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1260/1 Now to this great glory can ther no man come headlesse. Our head is Christ. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 93 b, Headles heretikes because they were vnder no bishops. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. 1. 28 Not to send them out like headlesse men. a 1647 SIR R. FILMER *Patriarcha* ii. § 17 (Rildg.) 41 It will lie in the hands of the headless multitude. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiii. ix. (L.), He . . would . . appeal to Christendom against the decrees of a headless council.

3. Wanting in brains or intellect; brainless.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 225 That the kynge of heuen wolde marry his onely entell sone to a hedles woman. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedib.* (1641) 22 Neither . . touched of headlesse Captaines, nor holden of brainlesse Rebels. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 4/2 A landowner, perfectly heartless and headless.

b. Of things, actions, etc.: Senseless, stupid.

1586 J. HOOKER *Giralid. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 86/1 Their bare words or headlesse saienys. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* 1. ix. § 2 (1622) 62 Headlesse Old-wives Tales. 1701 J. LAW *Comm. Trade* Introd. (1751) 12 The main hazard . . will be, of a rash, raw, giddy and headless direction.

Hence *Headlessness*, headless condition.

1876 L. TOLLEMACH *in Fortn.* Rev. Jan. 112 This singular example of sanitary headlessness.

Headlet. *Obs. or dial.* [f. *HEAD sb.* + -LET.] A little or miniature head.

1577 HARRISON *England* iii. viii. (1878) II. 55 The heads [of the crocus] are said to child, that is, to yeeld out of some parts of them diuerse other headlets. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Headlets*, buds of plants. *West.*

Head-line. 1. *Naut.* a. One of the ropes that make a sail fast to the yard. b. See *quot.* 1794.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 Diuerse other small cordage, as head lines. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 Head lines, are the ropes that make all the sailes fast to the yard. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I. 169 *Head-line*, is the line sewed along the upper edge of flags to strengthen them.

2. *Printing*. † a. See *quot.* 1676. † b. See *quot.* 1823. c. The line at the top of a page in which the running title, pagination, etc., are given; a title or sub-title in a book, newspaper, etc.

1676 Moxon *Print Lett.* 6 The Head-line is the upper line that bounds the Short Letter. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s. v. *Head*, *Head-line*, the line which is drawn across the

top or head of a page. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. vi. 133 Head-lines are generally set in small capitals of the same font, or in Italics. 1825 HANSARD *Typogr.* 411 Having placed the head-line at the top, and signature or direction line at bottom. 1890 DILKE *Probl. Greater Brit.* I. 78 The amazing headlines which are so conspicuous a feature in the leading journals of New York.

3. A line or rope attached to the head of an animal, as a bullock (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hence **Head-line** *v. trans.*, to furnish with a head-line; **Head-liner**, one who writes head-lines. 1891 *Punch* 25 Apr. 196/2 A daily newspaper gave a head-lined account of the speech. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 2/2 The Times is becoming quite smart as a 'head-liner'. 1892 *Columbus (Ohio) Disp.* 2 Aug., The headliner of the Journal. 1897 *Literary Guide* 1 July 199/1 The book is head-lined with the announcement that [etc.].

† **Headling**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *heafod-*, *-ud-*, 3 *heuedling*. [*f.* *HEAD sb.* + *-LING*: cf. *DARLING*.] In OE., Equal, fellow, mate; in quot. 1275, Chieftain: cf. Ger. *hauptling*.

c 950 *Liutdis. Gosp. Matt.* xxiv. 49 Gif. yfe ðrael. on gann slae heafodlings. c 1275 *LAY.* 9986 Hadden hii anne heuedling [c 1205 to here-tose].

† **Headling**, *adv.* (*a.*) *Obs.* [*f.* *HEAD sb.* + *-LING*: cf. OE. *heuling*.]

A. *adv.* 1. With the head foremost; headlong. 13.. K. *Alis.* 2261 Heore hors hedlyng mette. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* viii. 32 Al the droue went heedlynges [1526 *TINDALE* hedlinge] in to the see. c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 354, J. schall. put the out hedlyng. 1540 *CRANMER Bible Pref.*, To tumble a man heedlinge downe the hyl.

2. Without thought or regard; precipitately.

1421-2 *Hoccleve Dialog* 647 Thou wilt nat haaste, I trowe, vn-to thy penne and ther-with wilke heedlyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 51 To renne heedlyng. vpon all iopardyes. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 170 The rest of his discomfited armie flying heading back againe to Constantinople.

B. *adj.* Precipitate. c 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Bv, In sentence remise is lessur injury, Then in heading sentence pronounced hastily.

† **Headlings**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 4-6 -es, -is. [*f.* *prec.* with adverbial genitive -es: see -LINGS.]

1. = **HEADLING** 1.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7485 [He] hurlit hym doun hedlynges. 1535 *COVERDALE Kings* ix. 33 Cast her dounne headinges. 1550 - *Spir. Perle* vi. (1588) 66 In a slippery and sliding place he might fall headinges ouer & ouer.

2. = **HEADLING** 2.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 150 Ipei gon headingis to helle. 1528 *Bp. Watson Ser. Sacram.* xx. 127 Whether so euer the fleshe and the deuyl leadeh hym, thither he runneth headinges. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 118 Mony walde be drawne headingis into the deip swalle of al abhominable vice.

Headlong (*he'dlɒŋ*), *adv.* and *a.* Also 5-6 *hed-long*. [Alteration of the earlier **HEADLING**, by erroneous assimilation to -LONG: cf. *sidelong*.]

A. *adv.* 1. Head foremost, in falling or plunging; head downmost.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* xlii. (Erm.) 85 Oftyn times he fyllt doun hedlong. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iv. 32 To cast a man hedlong into the ryver. 1594 *BLUNDEVIL Exerc.* iii. l. xxiv. (ed. 7) 330 Capricornus. riseth right up, and goeth dounne heading. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 36 Achæus whom his subjects took And hang'd him heading in the golden brook. 1725 *POPE Odys.* viii. 556 To plunge it heading in the whelming wave. 1877 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* v. 176 Headlong into the waters the laggard helmsman he threw.

fig. 1602 T. FITZGERBERT *Apol.* 28 a. He casts him selfe head-long to hel. 1652 *COTTERELL Cassandra* iii. (1676) 34 He plunged himself heading into his grief.

2. Head foremost, as in rushing forward; with ungoverned speed; with blind impetuosity.

1576 *GAUCOIGNE Philomene* (Arb.) 117 The harbrainde colte Which heading runnes and for no bridle bydes. 1607 *DYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 140 He bears his Rider heading on the Foe. 1719 *YOUNG Revenge* i. 1, Daring heading to thy arms, I left The promis'd fight. 1884 *Chr. World* 11 Sept. 678/4 A train ran off the line, and went heading into a morass.

b. *fig.* With unrestrained course; without regard to where one is going; precipitately.

1530 *TINDALE Answ. More* l. xxix, They. runne heading vnto al mischief. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Lou C. Warres* 129 This cast the Duke head-long upon Counsels, dangerous, and full of desperation. 1721 *BERKELEY Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. 1871 III. 205 To see their country run heading into all those luxurious follies. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 362 He among us who would be divine. should not rush heading into pleasures.

B. *adj.* 1. Of heights, etc.: Such as one might fall heading from; precipitous. Now rare.

c 1550 *CHEKE Matt.* viii. 32 Bi an hedlong place in to y^e see. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus* (R. 1737) lx, You tumble down a heading Precipice. 1826 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iii. xli, Like a tower upon a heading rock. 1854 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 890 Such a heading hill.

2. Plunging downwards head foremost, as when one falls or dives: a. of actions.

c 1286 *CTESS PEMBROKE Ps. LXXIII.* v, They fell with heading fall. 1608-11 *Br. Hall Medit.* c l'ous l. 8 60 The descent. [is] easie and heading. 1856 *Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh* i. 617 Heading leaps of waters. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 612 Taking a heading dive into the deep Atlantic.

b. *poet.* of a person, etc.

1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. ii. 870 The Friendly Rug preserv'd the ground, And heading Knight from bruise or wound.

1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* viii. 124 Down .. Plunged the headlong Hiawatha.

c. Hanging head downmost. rare.

1710 *POPE Windsor Fer.* 210 Oft in her glass the musing shepherd spies The headlong mountains and the downward skies.

3. Rushing forward impetuously; wildly impetuous. Of actions or agents.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. xl. 18 Nor bounds nor banks his heading ruine may sustayne. 1613 J. DENNIS *Secr. Angl.* i. in Arb. *Garner* i. 158 The rivers making way .. With heading course into the sea profound. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* xii. 120 The moving legions speed their heading way. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 88 ¶ 4 At her Call, he plunged into the heading Stream. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 122 They saw a brigade of their countrymen .. drive before it in heading rout the finest infantry of Spain. *Ibid.* 540 Wild mountain passes. .. torn by heading torrents.

4. *fig.* Characterized by unrestrainable or ungoverned haste; precipitate, madly impetuous; rash, reckless. Of persons, their actions, etc.

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* iv. 58 Of most high wickednes or of hedlonge arrogancie. 1596 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 89/2 The lord Thomas being youthful, rash, and heading. 1640 *YORKE Union Hom.* 29 The heading crew of London favour the rebelles. 1791 *COWPER Odys.* ii. 322 Injurious Mentor! heading orator! 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. xxi, The sparkling glance .. Of hasty love, or heading ire. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/1 Rash and heading leaders.

Hence † **Headlongwise** *adv.*, in a heading way, precipitately. *Obs.*

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* 29 Should still run on end, and headlongwise fall unto such base varlets.

† **Headlong**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To cast headlong; to precipitate.

c 1586 *CTESS PEMBROKE Ps. LXII.* ii, To heading him their thoughts devise. 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Oct.* ii. (1637) 170 That place from which he was heading. 1653 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861-2) III. 93 (D.) Our own sinful ignorance that headlongs us to confusion.

2. *intr.* To proceed in a heading fashion.

1654 *TRAPP Comm. Esther* vi. 14 [They] hurried and heading in a turbulent manner.

† **Headlongly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f.* *HEADLONG a.* + *-LY*.] In heading manner; = **HEADLONG** *adv.*

1610 R. ABBOT *Old Way* 29 Warning vs. .. to doe nothing headingly and rashly. a 1612 *DONNE Balaam* (1644) 94 In France the Lawes about Duells, to which they are headingly apt. 1653 *Consid. Dissolv. Crit. Chancery* 16 They were not hurried, or headingly driven on.

Headlongness, *rare.* [*see* -NESS.] Headlong quality or speed; precipitateness, rashness.

1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange in Phenix* (1721) I. 517 By the Headlongness or Hastiness of some. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Dec., It .. saves him from any dangerous headlongness of impulse.

Headlongs, *adv.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [An alteration of the earlier **HEADLINGS**.] = **HEADLONG** *adv.*

[c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10980 [MS. 16th c.; cf. *HEADLINGS*] He hurlt doun headinges to the hard erthe.] 1546 *BALE Eng. Votaries* i. (1560) 21 She should have bene brought into a high mountaine & there throne doun headinges. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* i. (1895) 101 To rome headinges the contrary way. 1558 *Bp. Watson Ser. Sacram.* xxvi. 166 To runne headinges without bridle, from one crime to another. 1859 *GEO. ELIOT A. Bede* vi. 135 That's the road you'd all like to go, headinges to ruin.

† **Headly**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 1 *heafodlic*, 4 *hauedliche*, *hedly*. [*f.* *HEAD sb.* + *-LY*.] Chief, principal; capital; (of sins) deadly.

971 *Blück. Hom.* 37 Pæt we use headlan. wip þa heafodlican leahtras. 1340 *Ayenb.* 15 Þe zeuen hauedliche zennes. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 162 Þis weddyng is broken by iche hedly synne. [1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iii. iii. 32 The filthy and contagious Clouds Of headly Murther, Spoyle, and Villany. *Fols.* 2, 3, 4 heady.]

† **Headly**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 4 *heedli*. [*f.* *HEAD sb.* + *-LY*.] In a heady manner; impetuously; precipitately; headily.

1388 *Wyclif Judg.* v. 22 The strongeste of enemyes fledden with bire, and felden heedli. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 45 Headly they proceed as men well nigh madd.

Head-man, headman, head man. Forms: see **HEAD sb.** [OE. *heafodman*: cf. MHG. *houhetman*, *houptman*, Ger. *hauptmann*, ON. *höfuðsmaðr*, Sw. *hufvudman*. See **HEAD sb.** 63.]

1. Chief man, chief, leader. In various contextual applications.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in Wr. *Wülcker* 155/20 *Primas*, headfodman, bel. begn. a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1101 þa wurdon þa headfodmen widerræden togeanes þam cnyge. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 3if þa hefdmen of pissere worlde heften icnawen crist. c 1300 *ORMIN* 297 Moyses was hafdod mann Off Israæle þeode. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 441 To be halden heudman of all þe hale werde. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* vii. 50 An headman, & a doctor of the lawe. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 164 All Lords, and heidmen of all parts of this Realme. 1791 W. BARTHAM *Carolina* 489 The head men, or chiefs of the whole nation, were convened. a 1835 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, Head-man, the chief hind on a farm. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 407 The landholders and head-men of the villages. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 88 § 2 The term 'foreign state' includes any foreign nation, sovereign, prince, chief, or headman.

† 2. = **HEADSMAN** 2. *Obs.* rare.

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 69 Probationer for the headmans office. 1816 *BYRON Parisina* xv, The headman [some odd. headman]. .. Feels if the axe be sharp and true.

Head-mark, *sc.* [*f.* *HEAD sb.* + *MARK sb.*]

1. The peculiarity of head, face, and features, which distinguishes each individual of a species:

said primarily of sheep, and opposed to any artificial mark as of a brand or 'baist'. Hence to *know by head-mark*: to know by personal appearance, recognize by face.

1727 P. WALKER *Remark. Passages* 169 (Jam.) K. James VI. knowing them all by head-mark. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scot.* II. 180 An intelligent shepherd knows all his sheep from personal acquaintance, called head-mark, and can swear to the identity of a sheep as he could to that of a fellow-servant. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xl. note, He knew every book, as a shepherd does the individuals of his flock, by what is called head-mark. 1888 *BVCS Amer. Commv.* II. ix. 426 In cities where people do not know their neighbours by headmark.

2. A headland marking the limits of fields.

1820 D. TURNER *Normandy* II. 101 Not a fence to be seen; nor do there even appear to be any balks or head-marks.

Head Master, head-ma'ster. The principal master of a school, having assistant masters under him.

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 357 The head maister of the schole lysteneth. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Gymnasiarch*, the head Master of the place where Champions did exercise, also the head Master of a School. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* 29 Apr. an. 1778, We were all as quiet as a school upon the entrance of the head-master. 1849 *LYTTON Devereux* i. iii, The head-master publicly complimented him.

Hence **Head-ma'sterdom** (*nonce-wd.*), the world or sphere of Head Masters. **Head-ma'stership**, the position or office of Head Master.

1827 *ARNOLD Let.* 21 Oct. in *Stanley Life & Corr.* ii. (1890) 48 Wishing to procure for me the head-mastership at Rugby. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 2/2 The successful removal of Uppingham to Borth by Mr. Thring was always regarded as one of the greatest triumphs in the annals of headmasterdom.

Head Mistress, head-mi'stress. The principal mistress of a school, having assistant mistresses under her.

1872 (May) *Prospectus School Women's Educ. Union*, The School will be under the general superintendence of a qualified Head Mistress, who will have the same powers and duties as the Head Master of a Public School. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 483 The attendant soon brought the head-mistress.

Hence **Head-mistress-ship**, the position or office of Head Mistress.

Head-money. Money paid for or by each person or head.

1. A fee, tax, etc. paid per head; a poll tax; a capitation fee.

1530 *PALSGR.* 330/1 Heed money, *truaige*. a 1618 *RALPH Rem.* (1644) 101 He used David's Law of Capitation or Head-money, and had of every Duke ten marks. a 1716 *Politia United Prov.* in *Somers Tracts* (1810) III. 632 All the people of the land. pay yearly for head money. x⁴. 1794 J. GIFFORD *Louis XVI.* 119 An ancient custom. by which a kind of poll-tax was levied upon the subjects of either nation in the other, called, in England, head-money, in France, *argent dit chef*. 1819 *RES Cycl.* s.v. *Head*, Capitation. .. called also *poll* and *head-money*.

2. A sum paid for each prisoner taken at sea, for each slave recovered, or for each person brought in certain circumstances.

1713 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5099/3 Her Majesty's Bounty for the Head-Money of the Prisoners taken in the .. St. Francis. 1868 *Every Boy's Ann.* (Rtldg.) 219 The freed Africans were made over to the civil authorities, and the ship's company. received the head money allowed by government. 1893 W. T. WAWN *S. Sea Islanders* 67 A small sum per head for all recruits [Polynesian labourers] brought to Queensland. The practice of paying 'head-money' was stopped 10th March, 1884.

† 3. Payment for redemption from death. *Obs.* a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* xlii. 142 To pay me for a knowlege euery yere. .iiii. drams of gold for thy hed money.

Headmost, *a.* [*f.* *HEAD sb.* + *-MOST*.]

1. Most forward or advanced in order or progression. a. Said *esp.* of the foremost ship of a line.

1628 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* 36 My sattia (that was headmost by much) kept sight of her all night. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. l. 226, I kept in the headmost Jonk, and a good Officer in the sternmost. 1797 *NELSON* in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 40 The Excellent was engaged with the headmost, and .. leewardmost of the Spanish division. 1850 *SCORESBY Whalerman's Adv.* v. (1859) 72 Each striving to be headmost in the chase.

b. Foremost of any advancing series.

1676 *MARVELL Mr. Smirke* 62 [65] They. would joyn, and at least be the Headmost in the Persecution of their own former Party. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* ii. 11, Then, as the headmost foe appeared. 1856 *Mrs. Stowe Dred* II. xxi. 216 They saw the headmost squirrel walk into Dred's hand.

2. Topmost. Chiefly *dial.*

1798 H. TOOKER *Purley* (1820) I. i. ix. 423 Where you may use indifferently. .. Topmost, Upmost or Headmost. *Mod. Sc.* Gang up the glen to the headmost house.

† **Head-mould** ¹. *Obs.* [*f.* *MOULD skul.*] The skull. Only in **Head-mould-shot**: see quot. 1719. So **Head-mould-shottenness**: see quot. 1684.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* ix. 321 Seiriasis, or, An Inflammation of the Brain, and of its Membranes, attended with a Hollowness of the Mold of the Head. .. It may be called Head-mold-shottenness most properly. 1719 *QUINCY Phys. Dict.*, *Head-Mould-shot*, is when the Sutures of the Skull, generally the Coronal, ride; that is, have their Edges shoot over one another. 1781 *Gentl. Mag.* LI. 633 (*Lond. Bills of Mortality*) Headmouldshot, Horseshoehead, and Water in the Head. .. 20.

Head-mould ², -moulding. *Arch.* A variant of **HOOD-MOULD**, -ING, given in some mod. Dicts.

1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Head-molding. 1889 Cent. Dict., Head-mold, -molding.

Head-note.

1. *Law.* A summary prefixed to the report of a decided case, stating the principle of the decision, with, latterly, an outline of the facts.

1855 SIR R. B. CROWDER *Comm. Bench Rep.* XVI. 491 The head note or the side or marginal note of a report, is a thing upon which much skill and exercise of thought is required. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 812 The facts... may be gathered from the above head-note.

2. *Mus.* A note produced in the second or third register of the voice; cf. HEAD-VOICE.

1859 in *Eng. Mech.* IX. No. 220. 259 The result will be the emission of a firm, clear, sharp head note. 1889 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* IV. 322 The peculiarity of the female voice is the possession of a large range of fine head-notes in the place of the male falsetto.

† **Head-pan.** *Obs.* [OE. *heafodpanne*, f. *heafod* HEAD + *panne* PAN.] Skull, brain-pan.

c 1000 *Ang. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 33 On þa stowe þe ys genemmed golgotha, þæt is, heafod-pannan stow [*Indisf. G. heafodpannes stowa*]. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 370 Hundes heafodpanne gecucad. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2876 A karf ato his heued pan.

Head-penny. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1. A poll tax or capitation fee. Cf. HEAD-MONEY. c 1200 *ORMIN* 3293 He sholde þæt fort himm Hiss hæfdeþ-pennig recennn. 1444 *Act* 23 *Hen. VI.* c. 7 La somme de ix li. et plus, appellee hede peniez. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 70 Byd ych man com to you holly, And bryng to you a hede penny. 1644 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* iv. 167 A Penny vpon euery Poll, called a head-penny.

2. A personal or individual ecclesiastical payment or offering.

1550 *CROWLEY Inform. & Petit.* 11 b. .i. d. to the curate, which he called an hede peny, and .vi. d. to .ii. clarks. 1635 *PAGITT Christianogr.* 182 First-fruits, Redemption of the first-borne, head-penny, and such like, were by his Laws reserved to the use and benefit of the priests.

Head-piece. The piece that covers or forms the head.

1. A piece of armour for the head, a helmet.

1535 *LATIMER Serm., Insurrect. North* (1844) 31 Take also the helmet or head-piece of health. a 1637 *HAYWARD Edu.* VI (1630) 37 He finding the Earle... without his helmet... took of his owne head-piece and put it on the Earles head. 1697 *DRYDEN Eneid* vii. (1886) 176 The shining head-piece and the shield. 1843 *MACAULAY Lays Anc. Rome, Lake Regillus* xxviii, Mamilius smote Herminius Through head-piece and through head. 1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* 106 The head-pieces of these warriors.

2. Any covering for the head; a cap.

1552 *Inu. Ch. Goods Surrey* (1869) 90 Vj amyses or hed peases. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. ii. 26 He that has a house to put's head in, has a good head-piece. 1824 *MISS FERRIER Inher.* xvii. His ordinary head-piece, a striped woollen nightcap. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 213 A fine plain clear-starched caul... was plaited on a Scotch gauze head-piece.

3. The head, skull, cranium. *arch.*

1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 241 In his headpiece he felt a sore payne. 1677 *F. E. Hist. Edu.* II (1680) 89 One and the self-same Hood doth hit the head-piece of divers Actors. 1836-8 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Acharnians* ii. ii, I will speak, sir, with my head-piece On a butcher's chopping-block.

b. The figure-head of a ship.

1807-8 *SYD. SMITH Plymouth's Lett. Wks.* 1859 II. 136/1 A wooden image of Lord Mulgrave, going down to Chatham, as a head-piece for the Spanker gun-vessel.

4. The head, as seat of the intellect; brain.

1588 *FRAUNCE Lawiers Log.* i. 1. 2 Not lurking in the obscure head-pieces of one or two luytering Fryers. 1613 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 262 The hurt... which was feared had somewhat crazed his headpiece. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 79 You have an excellent head-piece for your years. c 1817 *HOGG Tales & Sk.* V. 231 An easy, good-natured, and gentlemanly being... with no great head-piece. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 402 With a real good headpiece too, though there's not much book-learning in it.

b. A man possessed of brains; a man of intellect.

1656 *BURTON's Diary* (1828) I. 309 Of all the head-pieces that were there, he was thought to give the strongest reasons. 1720 *GAY Poems* (1745) I. 226 Is not this Steward of mine a pure ingenious fellow now... a rare head-piece? 1803 *CHALMERS Let. in Life* (1851) I. 475 Exhibiting yourself... as a great philosopher, a wonderful head-piece.

5. † a. The protective covering of the forehead of a barded horse (*obs.*). b. A halter, a headstall.

1530 *PALSGR.* 230/1 Head pece of harnesse, armet, chafraim. 1611 *COTGR., Chafraim de Cheval d'armes*, the front-stall, head-piece, or forehead-piece, of a barded horse. 1632 *SHERWOOD.* The head-piece of a bridle. 1678 *LITTLETON Lat. Dict.* s.v., The head-piece of a bridle, capistrum. 1844 *ALB. SMITH Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1856) I. iii. 20 Horses [with] head-pieces and bearing-reins.

6. The top piece or part of various things.

a. The lintel of a door or window. b. The head-board of a bed. c. The upper part of a section of a made mast. d. The top part of a yoke for attaching cattle.

1611 *COTGR., Lintean*, the lintel or headpiece over a doore. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* II. 46/1 The Windows... Their head-piece may be upon a line with the top of the Columns. 1794 *RIGGING & Seamanship* I. 27 The heel-piece... coaks on to the heel of the lower tree, and the head-piece to the upper tree. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 473 A button or knob at each end... put into the circular holes of the flat head-piece [of a yoke].

7. *Printing.* A decorative engraving placed at the top of the first page of a volume and at the beginning of books, chapters, etc.

1718 *Freethinker* No. 70 p. 1, I am at a Loss for a Head-Piece to my Paper; to speak in the Printer's Language. 1768-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 156 This and several head-pieces in the same book were designed by Holbein. 1866 *BRANDE & COX Dict. Sc., Lit. etc.* II. 101 Headpieces have been revived of late years; they are mostly copied from old works.

† **Head-place.** *Obs.*

1. The residence occupied by the owner of a property containing several messuages; the capital messuage.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20, I will y^e my newe hous... be deserverd and partyd froom the hefd place. *Ibid.* 21 The said hefd place or whoo that occupeth it, to paye the hool rente.

2. A head or chief division of a subject.

1559 *Bp. Scot in Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. vii. 15 For the better understandinge of the same (reasons), I will brynge them unto three head-places.

Head-plate.

† 1. *Coach-building:* see quot. 1794. *Obs.*

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 171 Head Plates... are ornaments made to fix on the upper quarters of a coach or chariot, and on the flats of a chaise head. *Ibid.* 172 Fig. 21, a fashionable head-rim head-plate for a crest to go in. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 276 The crests, in raised silver, will be placed in a garter in the head-plates.

2. *Artillery.* 'The plate which covers the breast of the cheeks of a gun-carriage' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

3. *Saddlery.* 'The plate strengthening the point or cantle of a saddle-tree' (*Ibid.*).

1874 in *TOLHAUSEN Technol. Dict.*

4. *Entom.* The chitinous upper surface of the head of a caterpillar or other larva.

1836 *SHUCKARD Man. Entomol.* § 53. 37 Larvæ with a distinct corneous head-plate.

Head-quarters, sb. pl. (Rarely *sing.* head-quarter.) [f. HEAD sb. 63.]

1. *Milit.* The residence, permanent or temporary, of the commander-in-chief of an army; the place whence a commander's orders are issued.

1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* vi. § 80 Edge-hill... where the head-quarters of the earl was. 1660 *Trial Regis.* 158 The head-quarters of the Army were at Windsor. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. iii. 279 To repair to the head-quarters on the... western frontiers. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 12 He... was on his way to report himself at head-quarters, in the hope of being reinstated in the service.

2. In the offices belonging to head-quarters.

1812 A. H. CROFT *Craufurd & Light Div.* (1891) 218 Lord Wellington and the whole of head-quarters moved in the mournful procession. 1893 *FORBES-MITCHELL Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 5 It turned out to be the Mauritius with head-quarters on board.

c. 'The man of war, or transport, which carries the staff of an expedition' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

2. A chief or central place of residence, meeting, or business; a centre of operations.

1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xix. 202 Whereupon the canvassing party returned to their head-quarters. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xxiii. 161 The Mattmark hotel, which was to be my head-quarters for a few days. 1888 *BURGON Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. ii. 178 Sound guidance... and a strong continuous impulse from head-quarters.

3. *attrib.*, usually in form head-quarter.

1879 *LUBBOCK Addr. Pol. & Educ.* I. 5 For recruiting expenses, headquarter expenses, or non-effective charges. 1887 *RIDER HAGGARD Jests* 194, I must drive round by the headquarter camp to explain about my going.

Head-race. The race or flume which brings water to a mill-wheel. Cf. tail-race.

1846 *KANE tr. Rühlman's Turbines* 12 Head race and tail race. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 71 § 17 No person shall catch... any salmon... in the head race or tail race of any mill.

Head-rail.

1. One of the rails at the head of a ship.

1823 in *CRABB Technol. Dict.* c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Head-rails*, those rails in the head which extend from the back of the figure to the cat-head and bow, and which are not only ornamental to the frame, but useful to that part of the ship.

2. The upper horizontal piece of a door-frame.

1874 *TOLHAUSEN Technol. Dict.*, Head-rail, *linteau en cloison*. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

Head-rail 2. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [OE. *heafod-hrægl* (Sweet), f. *heafod* head + *hrægl* garment, dress.] The kerchief or head-dress of women in Old English times.

1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 35 The head-dress of all classes is a veil or long piece of linen or silk wrapped round the head and neck... The Saxon name for it appears to have been hæfodes rægel (head-rail) or wæfles. 1860 *FAIRHOLT Costume Eng.* (ed. 2) 43 The hood, coverchief, or head-rail (the latter being the genuine Saxon name).

Head-roll. † 1. A phylactery. *Obs.*

1583 *GOLDING Calvyn on Deut.* xlv. 275 Men must have Gods lawe continually in their sight and make as it were a headroll thereof.

2. A roll or list of names of individuals.

1864 *BURTON Scot Abr.* I. iii. 114 Froissart gives a head-roll of those whose names he remembered. 1877 W. BRUCE *Comm. Rev.* 306 Names which hold an honorable place in the annals and headrolls of the Church.

† **Head-room.** *Sc. Obs.* = HEADLAND 1.

1572 in *Peebles Burgh Rec.* (1872) 337 It is statute... that the haill inhabitantis... euerye are to big their awne heid-roome betuix the Tolbuth to Peeblis brig. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* 439 All landis... In Scotland's partis, has merchis

thre; Heid-roome, water, and monthis bord... Heid-roome is to the hill direct, Fra the haugh callit in effect.

Head-rope.

† 1. One of the stays of a mast. *Obs.*

1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3668 Thane was hede-rapys hewene þat helde vpe þe mastes. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr.* Wulcker 805/5 *Hec antennis*, a head-rope.

2. 'That part of the bolt-rope which terminates any sail on the upper edge, and to which it is accordingly sewed. Also, the small rope to which a flag is fastened, to hoist it to the mast-head, or head of the ensign staff' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 The Robbins are little lines reeved into the eyelet holes of the saile vnder the head ropes. 1768-9 *FALCONER Shipw.* II. 207 To each yard-arm the head-rope they extend. 1861 *Chambers' Encycl.* II. 205 A head-rope along the top edge.

3. A rope along the top of a fishing-net.

1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 94 The floating barrel fixed to the head-rope of a pilchard-net.

4. A rope for leading a horse, or for tying him up. 1854 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* II. 115 The halter and the heel-ropes of the fleet courser, and the head-ropes.

† **Head-roping.** *Obs.* = HEAD-ROPE 3.

1615 E. S. *Britains Buss* in *Arb. Garner* III. 630 Round about the head and two sides of each net, but not at the bottom, must be set a small cord, about the bigness of a bow-string, which is called [the] Head-roping or Nostelling.

Head-sail. *Naut.* A general name for any of the sails belonging to the foremast and bowsprit.

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* vii. 32 All head Sailes, which are those belonging to the fore Mast and Boltspreet, doe keepe the Ship from the wind, or to fall off. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Jnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 21, I braced the Head-sails to the Mast. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 123 The enemy appeared in great confusion, being reduced to his head-sails. 1875 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket-bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 221 Her sails should be much reduced, a half-lowered foresail or other small head-sail being sufficient.

Head-sheet.

† 1. (?) A sheet put at the head of a bed. *Obs.*

1423 in *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 228 Item, 1 Hedeshete de Reynys veix, de 11 toelx. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 925 Boþe hedshete & pillow also. 1c 1475 *Sgr. lowe Degre* 843 Your hedshete shall be of pery pygnt, With diamondes set and rubyes bryght.

2. *Naut.* A sheet belonging to the head-sails.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 6 The men... to... stand firmly on the head sheets.

Headship (hed'ship). [f. HEAD sb. + -SHIP.] The position or office of head, chief, principal, or supreme governor; chiefship, leadership; the first place or position; supremacy, primacy.

1522 *BENTLEY Mon. Matrones* III. 272 Knocke Sisera of Roome in the temples of his usurped headship. 1654 *GATAKER Disc. Apol.* 54 Headship of one of the principal Colledges. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 73 Henry the Eighth, (who being of all mortal men the most unfit for a Churchman, ascribed to himself the Headship of the Church). 1736 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* III. 342 As to the Supremacy, he thinks such an Headship as the Kings of England claim... is not to be justified. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiv. The prize is the headship of the river. 1870 *ROGERS Hist. Gleannings* Ser. II. 113 The headship of a college is the best prize which the fellows of the society have to bestow. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. vii. 209 Keeping... the headship of her class [in school].

Head'sman. [f. head's, genitive of HEAD + MAN: cf. draughtsman.]

1. A chief leader, head man. *Now rare.*

1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 281 Thei... Hynge de þeire heddys-mene by hundrethes at ones. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 478 Many other nobilis and heidsmen. 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parmass.* iv. iii. 1864 The worshipfull headsmen of the towne. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Miner's Right* xix. 183 One boss or headsmen.

2. One who beheads; an executioner.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iv. iii. 342 Come headesman, off with his head. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. vi. 14 Brought upon the scaffold to offer her tender necke to the Headsmans axe. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* v. xxvi, The griesly headsmen by his side.

3. The man in command of a whaling boat, who steers till the whale is struck, and then moves to the head of the boat.

1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* xiii. 157 The crew of the boat... consists of the headsmen, boatsteerer and four hands... The headsmen... has the command of the boat. *Ibid.* 164 The line is running through the groove at the head of the boat... the headsmen, cool and collected, pours water upon it as it passes. 1854 *Chamb. Jnl.* I. 53 We gain on one fine fellow, which our headsmen is steering for.

4. *Mining.* A labourer in a colliery who pushes coal from the workings to the tramway; a 'putter'.

1841 *Collieries & Coal Trade* (ed. 2) 227 These (who push a tram singly) are called hewing putters or headsmen: the others are two to a tram, and are called headsmen and foals. 1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 30 This little boy is called a foal. He sometimes assists the headsmen by pushing the tub beside him.

Head'spring.

1. The fountain-head or main source of a stream.

1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* I. xii. (1544) 23, From one hed-spring There ran out riuers and stremes of al cunning. 1586 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1808) VI. iv. 40 The riuier of the Banne flowed from this head spring. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxii, The great winding of the River... and the low-lying of the Head-springs of it. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* III. iii. 54 The land was not less fertile to the very head-springs of the river.

2. *fig.* The chief source of anything; the quarter whence anything originates.

c 1450 in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1866) 47 Hede-spryng and welle of perfitte continence! *1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 630 As the Sunne is the headspring of the light and the heat: so is the Father the headspring of the Son. *1698 NORRIS Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 30 Faith being... the Head-Spring of all that is good in us. *1859 MILL Liberty* ii. 46 The two headsprings of ethical as of all other philosophy.

Head-stall, headstall (hēd'stāl, sb.¹ [f. HEAD sb. + STALL, OE. *steall* position, standing position, standing place, place, stall for horses, etc.]

Possibly applied first, as in *finger-stall*, to a closed place or case made to contain a part, and thence extended to the open casing of a head-stall.]

† 1. (?) See quot. *Obs.*

1404 Mann. & Househ. Exp. (Roxb.) 264 Item, for a head-stall for the taberet, iiij. d.

2. The part of a bridle or halter that fits round the head.

1480 Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV (1830) 153, x bedstalles and x broderays for x hobyas and palfreys. *1592 GREENE Art Conny Catch* II. 5 A little white leather head-stal and rains. *1684 EVELYN Diary* 17 Dec. The reins and headstalls were of crimson silk. *1715-20 POPE Head* VIII. 676 And fix'd their headstalls to his chariot-side. *1852 R. S. SOUTER'S Sponges Sp. Tour* vi. 25 The collar-shanks were neatly coiled under the headstalls.

3. A bandage worn by ancient flute-players to prevent undue distension of the cheeks in blowing.

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl., Head-Stall, among ancient musicians. *1888 in STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. T.*

Hence **Head-stall** *v. nonce-wd. trans.*, to put a headstall on (a horse).

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme 92 You must first beat him from these faults, before you goe about to head-stall him.

† **Head-stall**, sb.² *Obs.* A choir-stall for a chief official, having its back against the screen, i.e. facing east.

c 1515 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) I. 483 Karving and ioyning for x headstalles with their tabernacles of them.

Head-stick.

† 1. An ancient piece of artillery. *Obs.*

1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 41 Slangis, and half slangis, quartar slangis, hede stikkis, muresariss.

2. *Naut.* 'A short round stick with a hole at each end, through which the head-rope of some triangular sails is thrust, before it is sewed on. Its use is to prevent the head of the sail from twisting' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1794 Rigging & Seamanship I. 228 The hoist-rope is put through the holes in the head-stick.

3. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1841 SAVAGE Dict. Print. 310 *Head stick*, pieces of furniture put at the head of pages when a form is imposed, to make the margin at the head of the page.

Headstock. [f. HEAD sb. + STOCK sb.]

1. Name applied to the bearings or supports of revolving parts in various machines.

a. The framing which supports the gudgeons of a wheel or axle. b. That part of a lathe which carries the mandrel or live stock. c. The framework in which the carriage of a spinning-mule runs. d. The head which supports the cutters in a planing machine. e. (*pl.*) *Mining.* A frame over a shaft, carrying the pulleys for the hoisting cables; a gallows-frame. f. The stock of a bell.

a. *1731 BRIGHTON in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 6 A quadruple Crank... the Center... is fixed in Brasses at each End in two Head-stocks.

b. *1812-16 J. SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 55 An accommodation of a few inches is obtained by screwing H further through or out of the headstock. *1863 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN Mills* II. 9 A large headstock, carrying a hollow spindle through which is inserted a mandril.

c. *1851 L. D. B. GORDON in Art Jnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. vi*/i In some Mules the headstock is placed in advance of the roller-beam, towards the middle of its length. *1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 395/2 Seven... to nine hundred spindles... arranged... upon the 'carriage'... in one long row, which is interrupted at the middle... by the 'headstock'.

d. *1863 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN Mills* II. 21 A headstock carrying two cutters, one for roughing, and the other for finishing.

e. *1869 Eng. Mech.* 19 Nov. 238/1 It... was taking the chair and men... over the headstocks. *1882 Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 8/2 The engineman... failed to pull up in time to prevent the ascending empty cage from being wound over the headstocks.

f. *1881 Standard* 20 Dec. 2/1 In ordinary peals the bells are swung well upwards, and... every headstock is provided with a stop, to prevent the bell accidentally turning over. *1882 Ibid.* 20 Mar. 2/4 The bell is secured to the headstock by iron straps passing through its canons and bolted above the stock.

2. *Sc.* (See quot.)

1834 H. MILLER Scenes & Leg. (1858) 420 The schoolmaster would call on the boys to divide and choose for themselves 'Head-stocks', i.e. leaders, for the yearly cock-fight. *1854 — Sch. & Schm.* iii. (1857) 50, I contributed in no degree to the success of the head-stock or leader.

Headstone, head stone.

1. (*head stone*) The chief stone in a foundation; the cornerstone of a building. Also *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE Ps. cxviii 1. 22 The same stone which the builders refused, is become the head stone in the corner [Wyclif the head of the corner]. *1649 MILTON Eikon*, 1 His first foundation and as it were the head stone of his whole Structure. *1870 ROSSETTI Poems* (1872) 37 Thou headstone of humanity, Groundstone of the great Mystery.

2. (*headstone*) An upright stone at the head of a grave; a gravestone.

1775 ASH, Headstone. a gravestone set up at the head with an inscription. *1787 Sederunt Managers Kirk Canongate*

22 Feb. in *Burns' Wks.* (1866) II. 35 The said managers... grant power and liberty to the said Robert Burns to erect a headstone at the grave of the said Robert Fergusson. *1833 TENNYSON Poems* 3 Come only, when the days are still, And at my headstone whisper low, And tell me if the woodbines blow. *1866 GEO. ELIOT F. Holt* i. 5 The churchyards, with their grassy mounds and venerable headstones.

† **Headstoups, adv.** *Obs.* In 5 headstoupis. [f. HEAD sb. + *stoupes* an adv. genitive, from root of ME. *stoupen*, OE. *stūpian*, to stoop: lit. 'with the head falling'.] Head downmost; headlong.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 6638 Mony hurlit doun headstoupis to be hard vrthe. *Ibid.* 7434 Headstoupis of his horse he hurlit to ground.

Headstrong (hēd'strɒŋ), a. [f. HEAD sb. + STRONG a.; lit. strong of or in head.]

1. Of persons: Determined to have one's own way or to pursue one's own course; wilful, obstinate; violently self-willed.

1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. vi. xvi. (1495) 200 An euyl seruante and headstronge settith more by hymself than of his lorde. *1530 PALSGR.* 315/1 Headstrong, selfe wylled, *effronté, estourdi.* *1590 GREENE Never too late* (1600) 15 To tie a headstronge girle from loue, is to tie the Furies again in fetters. *1602 BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* ix. 335 They were too stiff-necked and headstrong. *1730 GAY Poems* (1745) I. 172 The headstrong couriers tore the silver reins. *1856 EMERSON Eng. Traits, Char. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 61 They are testy and headstrong through an excess of will and bias.

2. Of things, actions, etc.: Characterized by or proceeding from wilfulness or obstinacy.

1866 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. i. To Rdr., That none through any headstrong conceit should be wedded to private opinions. *1676 HALE Contempl.* i. 317 Commonly our own choice is headstrong and foolish. *1796 H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 25 Dangerous and headstrong passions. *1871 R. ELLIS Catullus* xv. 14 Should... humour headstrong Drive thee wilfully... to such profaning.

Hence **Headstrongly** *adv.*

a 1639 W. WHATELY Prototypes i. xix. (1640) 224 He will head strongly like a maddened beast runne on in his owne race.

Headstrongness. [f. HEADSTRONG + -NESS.]

The quality or condition of being headstrong; wilfulness, obstinacy.

1645 K. LONG tr. Barclay's Argenis v. iii. 339 The headstrongness of any bad men. *1741 RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. xcviij. 483 A little sort of perverseness and headstrongness. *1867 R. PALMER Life P. Howard* 131 He followed out his views with a headstrongness that wrought great troubles.

Headswoman, dial. [f. *head's* genitive case: cf. HEADSMAN sense 1.] A midwife.

a 1845 in FORBY Voc. E. Anglia. *1857 in DUNGLISON.*

Head-tire (hēd'tɔɪə). Now *arch.* or *dial.* Attire for the head; a head-dress.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) i. *Esdras* iii. 6 An head tyre of fine linnen. *1653 HOLCROFT Procopius* i. xiii. 20 The King... took from him his Head-tire of gold and pearl, which tied up his hair. *1847 MRS. SHERWOOD Life* xxiii. 378, I see this tyrant now, in her smart head-tire, seated in her elbow chair. *1855 ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, *Head-gear* or *Head-tyre*, the head dress and its adornments. *1885 BIBLE* (R. V.) *Isa.* iii. 20 The headtires, and the ankle chains.

Head-voice. One of the higher registers of the voice in singing or speaking; applied both to the second register (that immediately above the chest-voice), and to the third register or falsetto.

1849 DICKENS Dav. Copp. xxxvi. He has a remarkable head-voice. *1880 B. HARTE J. Briggs's Love Story* ii. Come here! she cried in a small head voice not unlike a bird's twitter. *1896 R. J. LLOYD Gen. of Vowels in Jrl. Anat. & Physiol.* XXXI. 239 Here... in singing up the scale, the 'chest' voice changes into the 'head' voice.

Head-ward, sb. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [OE. *heafod-weard*: cf. ON. *hǫfuðvarðr* body-guard.] The guarding or protection of the lord's head or life; attendance as a guard upon the lord or king.

c 1000 Rect. Sing. Pers. in Thorpe *Ant. Luvus* (1840) I. 432 *Head-ward*-wealde healdan and hors-wealde. *1861 PEARSON Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 206 note, He must... do head-ward and horse-ward, go post far and near, as he is told. *1883 GREEN CONG. Eng.* 331 To keep 'head-ward' over the manor at nightfall, or horse-ward over its common field... were tenures by which the villagers held their land.

Headward (hēd'wɔɪd), *adv.* and *a.* Also *9* -wards. [f. HEAD sb. + -WARD.]

† *A. orig.* in phrase *To the headward*, toward the head, in the direction of the head. b. Of a ship: In advance, ahead. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISIA Higden (Rolls) III. 323 A brist sword... and be poynt downward even to his hevedward. *1662 HOBBS 7 Problems* vi. Wks. 1845 VII. 44 The ship will gain the space DF to the headward. *1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 130 Why earthworms are limed so much to the headward.

B. *adv.* Towards or in the direction of the head.

1798 H. TOOKER Purley (1829) I. ix. 423 Where you may use indifferently either *Upward*, *Toward*, or *Headward*. *1862 M. B. EDWARDS John & J.* xxix. (1876) 221, I was thrown headwards from my seat. *1883 A. MACLEAN in Memorial Vol.* 295 They are robust enough headward.

C. *adj.* Being in the region or direction of the head.

1667 T. COXE in Phil. Trans. II. 452 The heart-ward part of the Vein... and the head-ward part of it. *1894 Nation* (N. Y.) 13 Sept. 195/1 Headward growth of branches.

† **Head-wark, -werk.** Now *dial.* Also *6* rarely -work. [OE. *heafodwerc* masc., ON. *hǫfuð-verkr* headache, f. *hǫfuð* head + *verk* work; cf. *verkja*

to ache, pain, 'virkir mik i hǫfuðit', it aches me in the head. OE. *werc* neut., besides 'work', had the senses 'hardship, pain, grief'.]

1. Pain in the head, headache. Cf. *dial. belly-wark*. *c 1000 Sax. Leechd.* II. 18 Wið heafod wærcen zenim rudan. *c 1350 in Archæol. XXX.* 350 All hys hedwerk away xal synke. *c 1450 St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2580 Alle hir hedewerk went away. *1483 Cath. Angl.* 180/1 Pe Hedewarke. *a 1510 DOUGLAS King Hart* II. lvij, Heidwerk, Hoist, and Parlasay. *1549 Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 Catterris, hede verkis, ande indegestionne. *1609 Z. BOYD Balm Gilead* 59 (Jam.) A toothache, or an head-worke, as we say.

attrib. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 232/2 Headwarke sufferere.

2. The Common Corn Poppy; = HEADACHE 2.

1863 PRIOR Plant-n., Headache, or Head-warke, from the effect of its odour, the red field-poppy, *Papaver Rhæas*.

Head water, head-water.

1. *pl.* *Head waters:* The streams from the sources of a river.

[1535 COVERDALE Gen. ii. 10 A ryuer... there denydyd it selfe in to foure heade waters.] 1802 R. BROOKES Gazetteer (ed. 12) s.v. *Lexington, Lexington*... on the head waters of the Elkhorn river. *1862 D. WILSON Fræh.* Man I. viii. 271 The head-waters of the Mississippi. *1878 HUXLEY Physiogr.* 4 The main stream splits up into a number of smaller streams, forming the 'head-waters' of the river.

attrib. 1895 Educ. Rev. Nov. 356 The whole river-system, its dismembered headwater streams excepted.

2. *Head-water-mark*, a mark showing the 'head' (cf. HEAD sb. 17) to be allowed above a weir, etc. *1894 Act 57-8 Vict.* c. clxxxvii. § 75 [They] shall... prevent the waters of the Thames being at any place above the level of any head-water-mark for the time being fixed.

Headway. [In I. short for *ahead-way*; in II. f. HEAD sb. + WAY sb.]

I. 1. Of a ship: Motion ahead or forward; rate of progress.

1748 Anson's Voy. II. i. 112 By means of the head-way we had got, we loofed close in. *1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) Rrij, The head-way... is... feeble. *1809 W. IRVING Knickerb.* (1849) 88 She made as much leeway as headway. *1865 DICKENS Mut. Fr.* I. i, The boat made slight headway against it [the tide].

2. *transf. and fig.* Advance, progress (in general).

1775 ASH, Headway, the act of moving forward, the motion of advancing. *1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. iv. i, There is rearing, rocking, vociferation; not the smallest headway. *1887 JESSOP Arcady* v. 159 Rarely, except in the open parishes, do the demagogues make headway.

II. 3. *Arch.* Room over head; the clear height of a doorway, arch, tunnel, or the like.

1775 ASH, Headway,... room for the head to pass. *1842-76 GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, *Headway of Stairs*, the clear distance, measured perpendicularly, from a given landing place or stair to the ceiling above. *1861 SMILES Engineers* II. 355 The strength as well as lightness of a bridge of this material... is of great moment where headway is of importance. *1892 Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 3/3 The bridge has a clear headway of 20 ft. 6 in. above high water.

4. *Mining.* (Also *headways*.) A narrow passage or 'gallery' connecting the broad parallel passages or 'boards' in a coal mine.

1708 J. C. COMPT Collier (1845) 41 This Headways... or first working... is carried on, according to the Grain of the Coal, as it lies along the Grain, and not cross the Grain. *Ibid.* 42 A Yard and a Quarter broad or wide for a Headways. *1839 Penny Cycl.* XV. 247 A series of broad parallel passages or bords... communicating with each other by narrower passages or 'headways'. *1881 RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* s.v., The headways are the second set of excavations in post-and-stall work.

5. *Comb.* *Headways course*: see quot.

1851 GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh. 30 *Headways Course*, a line of walls or holings, extending from side to side of a panel of boards. *1883 GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining, Headways Course*, when a set of headings or walls extend from side to side of a set of boards, they are said to be driven headways course.

Head-work. [f. HEAD sb. + WORK sb.]

1. Mental work; brain-work.

1843 MAURY in Mrs. Corbin Life (1888) 46 Destroying myself with over-much head-work. *1850 GEO. ELIOT A. Bede* III. xxxiii, His headwork was so much more important to Burge than his skill in handicraft. *1869 J. MARTINRAU Ess.* II. 49 The art... is not hand-work, but head-work.

2. *Arch.* 'An ornament for the keystone of an arch' (1864 in Webster citing Gwilt).

Hence **Head-work-er**, one who works with his head or brain.

1873 B. STEWART Conserv. Force (U. S. ed.) viii. 224 The head-worker is not equally fitted to be a hand-worker.

Heady (hē'di), a. Forms: 4-5 *hevedi*, -y, *hedi*, 4-6 *hedy*, 6 *heedy*, *heddie*, -y, 6-7 *headie*, -ye, *headdy*, 6- *heady*. [f. HEAD sb. + -Y. Allied in orig. sense to *headling* adv.]

1. Headlong, precipitate, impetuous, violent; passionate; headstrong; 'hurried on with passion' (J.). a. Of motion, action, personal qualities.

1382 WYCLIF Jude. v. 15 Into hevedi fallynge [quasi in præceps] and helle, he 3af hym self to peryl. *1460 Paston Lett.* No. 349 I. 514 With here hevedy and fumows langage. *1545 RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* Prol. (1634) 8 They that giue so precipitate and heady judgements. *1561 T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* II. ii. (1634) 118 Raging with headie lust. *1579 LVLV Enphues* (Arb.) 145 That hot and heady humor which he is by nature subiect vnto. *a 1656 BR. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 149 Carried with an heady and furious impetuoussnesse. *1749 JOHNSON Van. Hum. Wishes* 281 His heady rage. *1871 R. ELLIS Catullus* xv. 11 Let luxury run her heady riot. *1886 STEVENSON Dr. Jekyll* 112.

b. Of a person. (In early use, also, domineering, overbearing (quots. 1494, 1526); passionately desirous of something, 'keen' upon (quot. 1540).)

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 342 No wonder thouge y^r kyng were thus hedy or greuous to y^r cytie. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 70 The fyfthe condycion that becometh a pryde, is, that he be not hedy to his subgettes. 1526 *INDALE 2 Tim.* iii. 4 Traytors, hedy, lyie mynyded, gredy apone voluptuousnes more then the lovers of god. 1540 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cxv. 324, I wold have men not be hedy upon flesh at such times as yt is forbydden them. 1545 *ASCHAM Toccoth.* (Arb.) 85 Wales heade hedye, and rebelling manye years agaynst vs. 1690 *LOCKE Govt.* II. xviii. § 205 Mischiefs that may happen . . . when a hedy Prince comes to the Throne. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 184 ¶ 6 Passions by which the hedy and vehement are seduced and betrayed. 1888 *RIDER HAGGARD Col. Quaritch* xii, He was too hedy a man to reason overmuch.

c. Of a stream or current: Impetuous, violent. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* I. i. 34 Neuer came Reformation in a Flood, With such a hedy currence scowring faults. 1636 *FEATLY Clavis Myst.* xxxii. 428 Like as a headie streame glides by the banks. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* xli. 602 Swept . . . by the currents of the hedy ocean.

2. Apt to affect or 'go to' the head; having an intoxicating or stupefying quality.

1577 *HARRISON England* II. xviii. (1877) i. 295 There is such headie ale. 1652-62 *HEVELIN Cosmog.* II. (1682) 128 All heady and intoxicating Drinks are by Law prohibited. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* II. vii. (1812) II. 161 They are driven from their haunts, for a time, by garlic, and other heady smells. 1774 *W. HARTZ Charit. Mason* (R.), Both ways deceitful is the wine of Power, When new, 'tis heady, and, when old, 'tis sour. 1848 *H. ROGERS Ess.* I. vi. 278 Just the man to be easily intoxicated with this heady liquor. 1893 *Q. [COUCH] Delectable Duck* 39 The yellow was out on the gorse, with a heady scent like a pineapple's.

fig. 1669 *PENN No Cross* viii. § 1 His [Nebuchadnezzar] Successes and Empire were too heady for him.

† b. Affected in the head; giddy. *Obs. rare.*

1608 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* viii. 820 Some sheep are heady; Some get the staggers; some the scab.

† 3. Having a large head. *Obs. rare.*

1552 *HULOET, Headye*, or hauynge a great heade, *capito.*

† 4. Of a tenure: In chief (in *capite*); held direct of the crown. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1599 *MARSTON Soc. Villanie* i. ii. 179 Tenure . . . All to be heady, or free-hold at least.

5. Comb., as *heady-rash*, *heady-minded* adjs.

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. i. 216 Nor headie-rash pro-uoc'd with raging ire. 1598 *R. BERNARD Tr. Terence, Heclra* iv. i. What are you so headie-minded that you wish the death of the child?

Heaf, *north. dial.* [Modification of *heft*, *HAFT*, *sh. 2*, v. 3.] Accustomed pasture-ground (of sheep).

c. 1525 *Survey St. Bees Priory* in *Monast. Angl.* (1821) III. 579/1 A pasture for shepe upon the morez or hefe called Sand-with Marshes. 1854 *Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. II. 265 (Cumberland) Some shepherds are at the daily pains of taking a few stones of hay . . . five or six miles to their sheep-heaf, and thus induce the sheep to keep their heaf in all weathers. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 4/1 Some of the largest farms have most extensive 'heafs' and graze from two to four thousand sheep. 1894 *R. S. FERGUSON Hist. Westmid.* xviii. 290 A Herdwick sheep is very much attached to its own 'heaf', or that part of the fell where it generally goes.

Heaft, *rare obs. form of HAFT sh. 1*

Heake, *erron. form of HECK sh.*

† **Heaking-time**, *Obs. rare - 1*. ? Time to draw in the HAKING, or the fish caught in it.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 20 Now it is high heaking-time, and bee the windes neuer so easterly aduerse, and the tyde fled from vs, wee must violently towe and hale in our redoubtable Sophy of the floating Kingdom of Pisces, etc.

† **Heal, hele, sh.** *Obs. exc. Sc.* **Forms:** 1 *hælu*, *hælo*, *hæl*, 2-3 *hæle*, 2-6 *hele*, 2-7 *heale*, 4-5 *heel(e)*, 6-7 *heal*; also 4 *hel*, *Sc. heile*, *heile*, 5 *helle*, 6 *hele*, 5 *north.*, 5-7 *Sc. heill*, 6 *Sc. heil*, 7-8 *Sc. heal* (1), 9 *Sc. hale*. [OE. *hælu*, *hælo*, *hæl*, corresp. to OS. *helli* (MDu. *heile*), OHG. *heili*, *heili*, *heli* (MHG. *heile*), Goth. **hailai*, -ein, from *hail-s*, OE. *hæl* adj. HALE, WHOLE; one of the abstr. fems. in WGer. -i, from earlier -in, which in OE. changed this ending to -u. Cf. the doublets *HAIL sh. 2*, *HALE sh. 1*]

1. Sound bodily condition; freedom from sickness; health.

a. 1000 *Crist* 1654 þær is . . . hælu butan sare. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 342 Him cymð god hæl. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 þær scal beon . . . hele wið-utun unlehe. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23465 Hele [Edin. hel] wit-viten seke or sare. c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 66 Kepingyng of hele ys mor bettir and mor precious þan any medicyne. 1431 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 87 Beyng yn gode heale and yn my full wittes. c. 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 351 To preserue your lord in heele [rime eueri deele]. 1508 *DUNBAR Poems* iv. 1, I that in heill weis and glaidnes, Am trublit now with gret seiknes. a. 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 46 He was your right good maister while he was in heale. 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xvi. ciii. 405 That thou beest, Peggie, in better heale than I my selfe am now I wish. 1721 *RAMSAY Answ. Burchet's Epist.* 31 I'll wish ye weel, And aft in sparkling claret drink your heale. 1795 *BURNS To Mr. Mitchell* v, My heale and weal I'll tak a care o't.

b. Recovery from sickness, healing, cure. (In quots. 1470-85, 1687, A cure, remedy.)

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Ane wunde . . . oðer hwile hit is on wane of his hele. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 16/314 Heore hele huyhadden rist þere. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 19754 Crist 3yue þe hele of þi wo. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvii. xi, And she myght haue a dyssehe ful of blood of a mayde . . . that blood shold be

her hele. 1687 *P. MADAN Tunbridge Waters in Harl. Misc.* (1808) I. 586 A common heal, A free-cost heale.

2. Well-being, welfare, safety; prosperity.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* v. 47 Gif ȝie hælo beadas broðero. 13. . . E. E. *Altit. P. A.* 16 þat wele þat wont watz . . . heuen my happe & al my hele. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 359 Arueragus with heele and greet honour . . . Is comen boom. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* I. v, Where thrugh thin honor worship & thin hele was lost. 1522 *SKELTON Why nat to Court* 768 To cause the commune weale Longe to endure in heale. a. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Sonn.* lviii. 14 Revenge, reuert, revive, reuest, reuall, My hurt, my hairt, my hope, my hap, my heall.

b. Good heal, welfare, fortune; whence ME. (to) *godere hele*, to good fortune, to welfare; fortunately.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Godere hele þu hit scalt iseon. c. 1205 *LAY.* 3597 3ef þu heo þus dalest, to godere þire hæle. 1297 *R. GLOUC. (1724)* 368 þat godere hele al Engeland was heo eueri ybore.

c. Evil heal: disaster, harm. (To) *evil hele*, wrother heal, unfortunately, disastrously. Cf. *HAIL sh. 2*, *HALE sh. 1* b.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Hwet seið þe dusie? to ufele hele wes ic iborea. c. 1205 *LAY.* 490 To wroper heore hele habbeð heo such wec idon. a. 1330 *Otuel* 211 Sarazin, nere thou messenger Wrother hele come thou her. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 6583 (Trin.) Ful euelehe brake 3e day.

3. Spiritual health, well-being, or healing; salvation. Cf. *SOUL-HEAL.*

901-9 *Charter of Eadward* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* V. 163 Ic ðær mynster on ȝestaðole for mine saele hælo. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xix. 9 To-ðæȝ þisse hiw-reddeðe ys hælg geworden. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 41 He . . . bihat us to mede eche hele. a. 1225 *Ancl. R.* 430 To alle uolkes heale. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11341 Do me to rest nu seruan þin, For nu min ic has sen þin hel. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* x. 39 God . . . has wrogt hele in myddes of þe erthe. 1578 *Ps. Levit.* in *Scot. Poems* 1616 C. II. 128 Thy sauing heill and rightnesses.

Heal (*hæl*), *v. 1* **Forms:** 1 *hælan*, 2-3 *hælen*, 2-6 *hele(n)*, 3 (*helien*), *healen*, 4 *hæle*, 4-5 *heel(e)*, (*Sc. heile*, *heyle*, *hel*), 5 *zele*, 6-7 *heale*, (*Sc. heil*), 7- *heal*. [A Com. Teut. vb.: OE. *hælan* = OFris. *hēla*, OS. *hēlian* (MDu. *hēlen*, *heilen*, Du. *heelen*, LG. *helen*), OHG. *heilan* (Ger. *heilen*), ON. *heil* (Sw. *hela*, Da. *hele*), Goth. *hailjan*, deriv. of *hail-s*, OTeut. **hailo-s*, OS. *hāl*, HALE, WHOLE.]

1. *trans.* To make whole or sound in bodily condition; to free from disease or ailment, restore to health or soundness; to cure (of a disease or wound).

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* x. 8 Hælað untrumme. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Heo weren ihæled from alle untrummesse. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13261 He . . . heild mani þat war seke. c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 130 The prophet Heleusius Of leper heled an hethen man. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Symon & Judas* 32 Of fawire and parlesy, With word þu heilis. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xi. 124 þe Oyle . . . helep of many sykenneses. c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* II. iv. 132 þe heuently leche of soules, þat smytist & helist. 1611 *BIBLE Dent.* xxxii. 39, I wound, and I heale. 1732 *POPE Ep. Bathurst* 234 As Poison heals, in just proportion us'd. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. Y. Visit.* Sick iii, As if one prayer could heal.

b. *absol.* To perform or effect a cure.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xii. 10 Ys hyt alyfed to hælenne [c. 1160 *Haltton G.* to hælæn] on reste-dagum? c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 342 Wið eazena dymmysse genim foxes geallan . . . hyt hælep. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Symon & Judas* 32 Of fawire and parlesy, With word þu heilis. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xi. 124 þe Oyle . . . helep of many sykenneses. c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* II. iv. 132 þe heuently leche of soules, þat smytist & helist. 1611 *BIBLE Dent.* xxxii. 39, I wound, and I heale. 1732 *POPE Ep. Bathurst* 234 As Poison heals, in just proportion us'd. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. Y. Visit.* Sick iii, As if one prayer could heal.

c. *spec.* To touch for the 'king's evil'.

1503-4 in *Pegge Curialia Misc.* (1816) 127 For heling 3 seke folks 20 o . . . for heling 2 seke folks 13. 4. 1661 *PEPYS Diary* 13 Apr., I went to the Banquet-house, and there saw the King heale.

2. To cure (a disease); to restore to soundness (a wound); also to heal up, over. Also *absol.*

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* x. 1 ðæt hig . . . hældun [c. 1160 *Haltton G.* halden] adle, and seice untrummysse. c. 1205 *LAY.* 23072 For heo sculde mid hælwele helen [c. 1275 *heale*] his wunden. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P. R.* vi. xli. (1495) 209 To kepe heilthe and to heele sykennesse. c. 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 882 Thai hynf of his harnesse, to helyn his wound. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. v. 42 O foolish physick, That heales up one, and makes another wound! 1676 *WISEMAN Surg.* (J.), A fontanel had been made in the same leg, which he was forced to heal up. 1781 *COWPER Expostulation* 153 They saw distemper healed, and life restored. 1863 *WHYTE MELVILLE Gladiators* ix. (1864) 62 Mere scratches, skin deep, and healed over now.

3. *fig.* To restore (a person, etc.) from some evil condition or affection (as sin, grief, disrepair, unwholesomeness, danger, destruction); to save, purify, cleanse, repair, mend.

c. 825 *Ps. Psalter* cxlviii. 3 Se hæleð ȝeðreste on heortan. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps. (Spl.)* xliii. 4 (xliv. 3) (Bosw.) Earm beora ne healp hig. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He ne com na to demane moncun . . . ac to helenne. c. 1205 *LAY.* 15871 3if ich þi wærc [a ruined wall] heale. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Chron.* vii. 14, I schal . . . ben mercyable to the synnes of hem, and helyn their lond. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Kings* ii. 22 So the water was healed. 1650 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Living* (1834) 190 Let it alone, and the thing will heal itself. 1719 *DE FOX Crusoe* II. xii, Our ship was . . . healed of all her leaks. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* III. 49 Heal me with your pardon.

b. To cure, repair, amend (any evil condition compared to a disease or wound).

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Elch sinne . . . bute hit be here forgiene oðer mid bote ihæled. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1724 þe gastly woundes of syn Thurogh penaunce may be heled. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) G b, Sacramentes of the chirche: the whiche cureth, releueth & helet all defaults. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* II. iv. 117 Faster then his tongue Did make offence, his eye did heale it vp. 1720 *OZELL Vertol's Rom. Rep.* II. xiv. 248 Octavia, Antony's Wife and Caesar's Sister . . . at various Times, heald up their Breaches. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 135 Something might have been done to heal the lacerated feelings . . . of the Irish gentry. 1887 *TREVELYAN in Times* 7 Mar. 10/6 The breach in our ranks might be healed tomorrow.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become whole or sound; to recover from sickness or a wound; to get well. (Said of the person, of the part affected, or of a wound or sore.)

a. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 681 þe arm helede a-ȝeyn hol to þe stompe. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2617, I sall hele all in hast. 1530 *FALSGR.* 595/1 Whan thy wounde begynneth to heale, it wyll ythe. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 259 Those wounds heale ill, that men doe giue themselves. 1803 *Med. Jyrl.* IX. 432 He suffered the issues to heal. 1888 *Gardening* 11 Feb. 685/1 The incisions in the crowns soon heal over.

Heal, *v. 2*, to cover: see *HELE v. 2*

Heal(e), *dial. forms of HALE a.*

Heal'able, *a. rare - 0*. [f. *HEAL v. 1* + *-ABLE*.] That may be healed; curable, remediable.

1570 *LEVINGS Manip.* 2/56 Healeable, sanabilis. 1611 *COTGR.*, Guarissable, healeable, curable, recoverable.

Heal-all (*hælf-āl*). [f. *HEAL v. 1* + *ALL*. Cf. *ALL-HEAL*.]

1. Something that heals or is reputed to heal all diseases; a universal remedy; a panacea. Also *fig.* 1577 *B. GOSCE Heresbach's Hush.* iv. (1586) 191 It was called in the olde time Panacea or Healeall. a. 1878 *Lewes Study Psychol.* (1879) 150 Forgiveness is contemplated as a heal-all. 1891 *Lit. World* 4 Sept. 159 Unlike many other popular economic heal-alls, co-operation does not involve any fundamental economic fallacy.

2. *Herb.* A popular name of various plants, including *Rhodiola rosea*, *Valeriana officinalis*, *Prunella vulgaris*, and *Collinsonia canadensis*. 1853 *G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 82 (Britt. & Holl.) *Rhodiola rosea*. Often to be met with in gardens, where it is sometimes called *Heal-all*, for the leaves are applied to recent cuts of a slight nature. 1884 *MILLER Plant-m.*, *Heal-all*, *Collinsonia canadensis* and *Rhodiola rosea*.

† **Heal-bite**. *Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + *BITE sh.*] = *HEAL-DOG*, *q. v.*

Heald (*hæld*). *Weaving*. [app. the same word as OE. *hæld*, *hæfeld*, *hæfel*, ON. *hafald*, a deriv. of **hafjan*, *hebban*, *hef-* to raise, with instrumental suffix; cf. OE. *næd*, ME. *nedel*, and *nelde*, needle. But the OE. word appears to be applied to the threads of the warp or woof themselves.] = *HEDDLE*.

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 602 *Licitorium*, hebild [*Corpus* hebelzyrd]. c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 1232 *Licium*, hebild. *Licia*, hebelðred. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 320 Gewrið to anum hefel-þædde. c. 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in *Wr. Wülker* 187/13 *Licium*, hefeld. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 181/1 An Healde, trama. 1760 *Specif. Patent* 7. *Stell* No. 753 The lasses, harness or heads which contain the warp. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 270* An improved method of making heads to be made in the weaving of cotton, silk, woollen, and other cloths. 1851 *Art Jyrl. Illustr. Catal.* p. vii*/1 Placed in the heads or 'heddles' of the loom. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 189 In the case of plain weaving the threads of the warp are divided alternately by the loops of each heald.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *heald-cord*, *knitter*, -ing, -machine, -maker, -shaft, -thread, -yarn.

1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 118 [Occupations of the people] heald maker, heald knitter. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 276 The manufacture of heald yarns . . . employs the chief attention of several manufacturers. 1864 *Ibid.* VI. 189 Six heald-threads and six warp-threads are shown. 1874 *TOLHAUSEN Technol. Dict.*, Heald-cord, cross string . . . *embarbe*.

Heald, *var. HIELD v.* to lean, incline to one side.

Heald(e), *obs. forms of HOLD v.*

† **Heal-dog**. *Obs.* [f. *HEAL v. 1* + *DOG*.] A name formerly given to species of *Alyssum*, called also *heal-bite*.

1551 *TURNER Herbal* I. Cj a, Alysson of Dioscorides and Pliny may be named in English healebyte or heledog, of the property that it hath in helyng of the bityng of maddedogges. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cxviii. § 2. 380 Madwoort or Moonewoort is called . . . of some Heale dog. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Alysson*, the hearbe Madwort . . . heale dog.

Healed (*hæld*), *ppl. a.* [f. *HEAL v. 1* + *-ED*.] Restored to health, cured. Also *fig.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13863 Iesus . . . þar spak he wit þis heald man. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* I. ii. 167, I am loth to gall a new-heal'd wound. a. 1831 *A. KNOX Rem.* II. 150 To give evidence of a healed mind.

† **Heal'end**. *Obs.* **Forms:** 1-3 *hælend*, 2 *helend(e)*, *halende*, 3 *helind(e)*, *halind*, *healend*, -ent. [OE. *hælend*, *hælend* = OS. *hēljand*, *hēlend*, *hēland*, OHG. *heilant*, *heilant*, *heiland*: substantial form of pres. pple. of OE. *hælan* = OTeut. **hailjan* to heal, save.] One that 'heals' or saves; the Saviour. In OE. regularly used instead of the proper name Jesus.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* I. 1 Her is on cneorisse-boc hælendes cristes dauides suna. *Ibid.* 16 Se hælend þe is genemend crist. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 214 Iesus is

Ebreisc nama, þæt is on Leden 'Saluator', and on Englice 'Hælend'. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 þe helend nehlechede to-ward iherusalem. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 3355 þu wiss borenn nu to daz; Hælendne offe sureness. c. 1205 *Lay.* 9144 A child . . . þæt scolde beon iħaten Hælend [c. 1275 *Helare*]. c. 1225 *Anscr. R.* 112 þe luuewurde Louerd and helinde, of heouene.

Healer ¹ (hælær). [f. *HEAL* v. 1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who heals (wounds, diseases, the sick, etc.); a leech, doctor; also, one who heals spiritual infirmities; in early use, Saviour = prec.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 3ef he hefde on his moder ibroken hire meidenhad, ne mihte nawiht brekere bon icloped helere. c. 1275 *Passion Lord* 115 in *Old Eng. Misc.* 40 He com to þe Gywes. . . And chepte heom to sullen, vre helare. c. 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) l. xlv. This name Jhesu is noust elles for to saye upon englishe but heler. 1611 *Bible Isa.* iii. 7, I will not be a healer. 1680 *OTWAY Complaint* (R.), In vain you strive to act a healer's part. 1859 *C. BARKER Assoc. Princ. Middle Ages* i. 9 Healers of the sick in their hospitals.

2. A healing substance; a remedy.

1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 43 Terre of hym-selfe is to kene, and is a fetter, and no healer. 1628 *A. Fox Wurts' Surg.* ii. xxv. 151 The said Healer . . . is an extraordinary healer. 1674 *R. GODFREY Inj. & Ab. Physick* 5 This can no waies be better, and safer done than by Spirituous, Valiant, and Innocent Healers, seconded by a regular Diet.

Healer ²: see *HELER*, coverer.

Healewel, -wl, var. of *HALEWEL*, Obs.

Healfang: see *HALSFANG*, Obs.

† **Healful**, a. Obs. Forms: see *HEAL* sb. [f. *HEAL* sb. + -FUL.] Fraught with health, well-being, safety, salvation; wholesome, salutary.

c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* i. Ihesu es als mekyll to be mene als saeoure or hefulful. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Pelagia* 206 (He) Inniungit hyr heileful pennance. 1387 *TREVISSA Hogen* (Rolls) i. 305 þis lond hab hoot welles and hefulful. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xv. 67 þe Ewangelis, in þe whilk es heileful teching and sotheftaines. c. 1563 *BALE Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 132 Healful remedies to know and to withstand the privy suggestions and the apert temptations of the fiend.

Healing, vbl. sb. 1 [f. *HEAL* v. 1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. *HEAL*; restoration to health; recovery from sickness; curing, cure.

c. 1000 *Gosp. Nicod.* x. Ne þe healinge, ne þe reste daga gewemminge. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 13871 (Trin.) Of sekene hastou helyng. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 68 Of his healyng . . . hise neigeboris hadden greet wondir. 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 71 It is yll helyng of an olde sore. 1611 *Bible Nahum* iii. 19 There is no healing of thy bruise: thy wound is grievous. 1860 *ELLICOTT Life Our Lord* v. 213 Numerous healings . . . performed in the plain of Gennesareth. 1880 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 5/4 The wound is already showing signs of healing.

b. *spec.* The touching by English sovereigns for the king's evil.

(An Office for the Healing was formerly often printed with the Prayer-book. A MS. copy, said to be of 1559, is in the Bodleian Library.)

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1082/4 Lost in the Banketing-house at Whitehall . . . presently after the Healing, a Ring, with an Onyx-Stone. 1707 *Bk. Com. Prayer* v. vi (title), At the Healing. 1876 *BLUNT Annot. P. B.* 580 The Office used at the Healing. *Ibid.*, Two silver touch-pieces for distribution at the healing.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Mending, reparation; restoration of wholeness, well-being, safety, or prosperity; spiritual restoration, salvation.

a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Fulht of forstan healunge. 1611 *Bible Mal.* iv. v. Vnto you that feare my Name, shall the Sunne of righteousness arise with healing in his wings. 1704 *F. FULLER Med. Gymn.* (1711) 100 It seems to promise enough, and carry more Healing with it. 1861 *MAY CONST. Hist.* i. (1882) l. 9 A new reign . . . was favourable to the healing of political differences.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *healing action*, *art*; *healing-box*, the box containing the chrism for unction (Ogilvie, 1885); † *healing-coin*, -gold, the money given to those that were touched for the king's evil; *healing-pyx* = *healing-box*.

1683 *Treasury Warrant* 17 Nov. (Halliwell), Privy purse healing-gold £ 500. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* vii. It covered more of the healing science than the gowns of a whole modern university. 1837 *Chambers' Inform.* i. 777 If the healing action is languid, some stimulating ingredient may be added. 1857 *MAYNE REID War Trail* xxvii. 124 Ample practice in the healing art.

Healing, vbl. sb. 2, covering: see *HELING*.

Healing, ppl. a. [f. *HEAL* v. 1 + -ING 2.]

1. That heals or cures; curative; salutary.

1398 *TREVISSA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxiv. (1495) 618 The apples of the cypresse tree . . . ben soure and healyng. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 156 To the succeeding Royalty he leaves The healing benediction. 1611 *Bible Jer.* xxx. 13 Thou hast no healing medicines. 1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* iv. 56 A branch of healing Spleenwort in his hand. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* i. An analysis of the healing waters.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 331, I should be glad that this question might be a healing question among us. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 290 To whom with healing words Adam reply'd. 1701 *ROWE Amb. Step-Moth.* ii. l. 535 By his Concurrence, Help, and healing Counsels To stop those wounds. 1767 *T. HUTCHINSON Hist. Mass.* II. iii. 228 He made the following mild and healing speech to them. c. 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. 281 Some Lords . . . came down to give a healing vote.

3. Of a wound: That cicatrizes or closes.

1857 *Chambers' Inform.* i. 777 The best dressing for a healing wound. 1888 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 6/2, I saw six . . . healing sores on the left forehead.

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4. *Comb.*: *healing blade*, leaf, (a) the Common House-leek, *Senperovium tectorum*; (b) the Greater Plantain, *Plantago major*; *healing-herb*, the Common Comfrey, *Symphylum officinale*; † *healing-horn*, † hartshorn; *healing-oil*, the chrism used in the rite of extreme unction (Lee *Gloss. Eccl. & Liturg. Terms*).

1657 *REEVE God's Plea* 317 Ivory, Furs, Musks, Sables, healing-horns, Bezarstones, etc., come not there from Beasts? 1799 *Ess. Highland Soc.* III. 389 (Jam.) The uniformly successful treatment of sheep affected with this disorder . . . by giving them a decoction of the Dewcup and Healing leaf boiled in buttermilk. 1877 *A. W. BENNETT Tr. Thom's Struct. Bot.* (1882) 43 In direct contrast to the generating tissues are the healing-tissues, tuberculous tissues, or cork-tissues.

Hence **Healingly** adv.

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1886 *MISS BROUGHTON Dr. Cupid* III. ii. 39 The lovely common sights of early morning touch healingly upon his bruised brain.

† **Healless**, a. Obs. In 4-5 heeles. [f. *HEAL* sb. + -LESS.] Deprived of health or well-being.

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* v. 1593 How myght a wyght in torment and in drede, And heeles [ed. 1561 healelesse] yow sende as yet gladnesse.

Healm, -et, obs. forms of *HELM*, *HELMET*.

† **Healme**. Obs. [a. obs. *F. heulme*, *heume* helmet, 'the Helmet cherrie, Heart-cherrie, French cherrie' (Cotgr.): see *HELM*.] A kind of cherry.

1574 *HYLL Planting* 86 Ye may well begin to graffe . . . at Christmas . . . and principally the healme or great Cherrie. 1575 *Art of Planting* 15 The great healme cherry.

† **Healmier**. Obs. [a. obs. *F. healmier*, *heulmier* 'the Heart-cherrie tree' (Cotgr.), f. prec.] 1575 *Art of Planting* 15 The great Cherry (called Healmier).

† **Healness**. Obs. In 3 heellesse. [OE. *hælnes*, f. *hæle*, by-form of *hæl* whole + -NESS.] Welfare; salvation.

c. 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past* xxxvi. 246 Nu is hier-sunnesse tima & nu sint heellesse dazas. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2068 Heellesse and blisse is ðer-in.

Healp, obs. form of *HELP*.

Healsfang: see *HALSFANG*.

Healsome, a. Obs. exc. Sc. [ME. *helsum*, f. *hele*, *HEAL* sb. health + -SOME. Cf. *HALESOME*; Ger. *heilsam*, ON. *heilsamr*.] Wholesome, salutary; healthful.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Cecile* 150 Sene þæt þu Has trewit heilesum counsel now. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 6 It is helsum to be pope . . . þæt þe peple be ritly enformid, how þei owe to accept þe pope as þe vicar of Crist. c. 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 3 Helsume and good to mans sustenance. c. 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) xv. 1 Vp, helsum hairt! thy rutis rais, and lowp! 1785 *BURNS Cotter's Sat. Nt.* 92 The heal-some parritch, chief o' Scotia's food.

Hence **Healsomeness**, wholesomeness.

1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* ix. The healsomeness of the food.

Health (help), sb. Forms: 1 *hælp*, 3-5 *helpe*, 4-5 *healthe* (elth(e)), 4-6 *helth(e)*, 6 *healthe* (helthe), 6- health. [OE. *hælp* = OHG. *heilida*, -itha, -idha; -WGer. type **heilip*, f. *heil*-s WHOLE, *HALE*: see -TH.]

1. Soundness of body; that condition in which its functions are duly and efficiently discharged.

c. 1000 *ALFRIC Hom.* II. 540 Ure lichamauna hælede we awendað to leahtrum. c. 1205 *LAY.* 2092 þa weoren Æluriches wunden . . . alle ibeled, ha þe helde was needered for lurre of his monnen. 1377 *LAMPL. P. PL.* B. xiv. 298 þe fyfte [pouerte] is moder of helthe. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 190 b/1 A preest . . . had lost the helthe of one of his handes that he myght syngre no masse. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Satirbury* xxxvi. Whan helth and welth is byest. 1593 *SHAKS. a Hen. VI.* III. l. 82 All health vnto my gracious Soueraigne. 1666 *MASSINGER Rom. Actor* v. ii. l. 1, that feel myself in health and strength. 1709 *ADDISON Taiter* No. 75 p. 3 With a . . . Flush of Health in his Aspect. 1815 *JANE AUSTEN Emma* v. One hears sometimes of a child being 'the picture of health'; now Emma always gives me the idea of being the complete picture of grown-up health. 1851 *CARPENTER Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 253 The accumulation of nutritive matter in the blood is so far from being a condition of health, that it powerfully tends to produce disease.

2. By extension, The general condition of the body with respect to the efficient or inefficient discharge of functions: usually qualified as *good*, *bad*, *weak*, *delicate*, etc.

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. iv. Your lady . . . is in perfect health. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. ix. 26 Her crased helth. 1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Church Porch* xxiii. Amidst their sickly healths. 1638 *BAKER Tr. Balsac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 34 Ignorant of the state of your health. 1782 *MISS BURNES Cecilia* iii. 32 The ill health of her uncle had hitherto prevented her. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 210 She enjoyed very tolerable health. 1827 *G. BEAUCLEER Journ. Marocco* xvi. 190 Our healths slightly improved.

b. *Bill of health*: see *BILL* sb. 3 10; formerly in Scotch Law, an application by an imprisoned debtor to be allowed to live out of prison, on the ground of bad health (Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.*). **Board of Health**, (a) in the United Kingdom: a Government Board which existed 1848-58 for the control of matters affecting the public health: its duties are now discharged by the Local Government Board; (b) in the United States: the name of boards of commissioners for controlling sanitary matters, esp. in reference to contagious and infectious

diseases. *Office, Officer of Health*: see *health-office*, *officer* in 8.

1617 *MORVSON Itin.* l. 74 Hee must bring to the Confines a certificate of his health. . . Neither will the Officers of health in any case dispence with him. *Ibid.* 252 Appoint chiefe men to the office of providing for the publike health, calling the place where they meete, the Office of Health.

† 3. *Healing, cure*. Obs.

c. 1000 *ALFRIC Hom.* II. 28 Gif we wyllað ealle ða wundra and hælaða awritan . . . gefremode þurh ðone wuldrfullan cyðere Stephanum. 1382 *WYCLIF Acts* iv. 22 The man . . . in the which this sygne of heilthe was maad. — 1 *Cor.* xii. 9 To another, grace of heilthis. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 88 b/2 Holy oyle . . . moche vailtable to thelthe of sykenneses of many men. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 74 The diseased woman obteyned healtbe of the fluxe of her bludde.

4. *Spiritual, moral, or mental soundness or well-being; salvation*. arch.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 236 þam arist rihtwisnysse sunne, and hælp is on hyre fiderum. c. 1250 *Old Kent. Sermon*, i. *Old Eng. Misc.* 32 Greded gode . . . þæt he us yene gostliche helpe in ure saule. 1382 *WYCLIF Ps.* xxviii. 1 The Lord my listing and myn belthe. — *Luke* ii. 30 Myn ȝehen han seyn thin belthe. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* xix. 9 Iesus sayd vnto hym: This daye is heilthe come vnto this house. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Gen. Confess., There is no health in vs. 1616 *R. C. Times' Whistle* iv. 1620 He hath made sale of his soules dearest health. 1744 *HARRIS Three Treat.* III. xi. (1765) 185 That Health, that Perfection of a Social State. 1887 *EDNA LYALL Knt.-Errant* xxiii. 224 As you value the health of your own souls.

† 5. *Well-being, welfare, safety; deliverance*.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2344 Ic am isosep, dredeð 3u noȝt, for ȝure helde or hider broȝt. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Sam.* xxiii. 12 He smoot the Philistees, and the Lord made a greet heilth. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* xiv. 45 Ionathas . . . that hath done so greete health in Israel this night. 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. iv. 40 Be thou a Spirit of health, or Goblin damn'd. c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xv. 683 There is no mercy in the wars, your healths lie in your hands.

† b. *Evil health*: bad luck, hurt, disaster. Obs.

c. 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 30 Thenne cam agaynst him the king of Poulaene, but that was to his euill helthe. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 287 To there euyl helthe they haue recoutred geffray.

6. A salutation or wish expressed for a person's welfare or prosperity; a toast drunk in a person's honour. See also *DRINK* v. 14.

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* ii. 171 Hee calls for wine, a health quoth he. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1856 l. 46 Your drunken healths, your houts and shouts, Your smooth God save's. 1675 *COCKER Morals* 9 By drinking others healths, to lose their own. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* II. ii. Caesar sends health to Cato. 1795 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Convention Bill* Wks. 1812 III. 378, I like not healths; too oft they carry treason. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 7 As often as any of the . . . princes proposed a health, the kettle drums and trumpets sounded.

† 7. *Healthiness, wholesomeness, salubrity*. Obs.

1387 *TREVISSA Hiden* (Rolls) II. 13 Bretaine passep Irland in faire weder and nobilit but noȝt in helpe.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *health-culture*, -drop, -recuperation, -token; b. obj. and obj. gen., as *health-building*, -drinker, -ing, -giver, -seeker, -wishing; *health-bearing*, -boding, -giving, -hunting, -promising, -restoring, -saving adjs.; c. instrumental, as *health-flushed*, -proud adjs. d. Special Comb.: *health-board* = Board of Health; *health exhibition*, a public exhibition of sanitary appliances and the like; *health-guard*, an officer appointed to enforce quarantine regulations (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); *health laws*, the statutes regulating general sanitary conditions by the appointment of Boards of Health (Bouvier *Law Dict.* 1856); † *health-offering*, peace offering; *health-office*, the department having the administration of the health laws; *health-officer*, an officer charged with the administration of the health laws and sanitary inspection; *health-resort*, a place to which people resort for the benefit of their health; *health-roll*, a list showing the state of health of a company of people, as of a ship's crew.

1888 *MISS A. K. GREEN Behind Closed Doors* iii. He is on the *Health Board. 1508 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. ii. l. Ark 383 O sacred Olive! . . . *Health-boarding branch. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Aug. 6/3 The time that you can devote to *health-building. 1552 *HULOET*, *Health causynge . . . hospitalis. 1606 *MARSTON Favanne* iv. Wks. 1856 II. 72 Favour-wearers, sonnet-mongers, *health-drinkers. 1633 *PRYNNE Histrio-Mastix* Title-p., Sundry particulars concerning Dancing, Dicing, *Healthdrinking. 1813 *SHELLEY O. Mab* vi. 52 Until pure *health-drops, from the cup of joy, Fall like a dew of balm upon the world. 1884 *Nature* 388/2 Preparations for . . . the International *Health Exhibition. 1382 *WYCLIF Ps.* lxxv. [lxxv.] 6 God, oure *helthe ȝiere. 1822 *EDNA LYALL Donovan* xxi. (1887) 257 It drew him away from the thought of weakness and soul-disease to the Health-giver. 1888 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* i. 236 The moste wholesome Physicke of thy *health-giving ayre. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U.S.* VI. lv. 433 Health-giving truth. 1535 *COVERDALE Esch.* xliii. 27 The prestes shall offre their burntofferings and *healthofferings vpon y^e altar. *Ibid.* xlv. 15, xlvii. 12. 1856 *BOUVIER Law Dict.* i. 581 *Health Officer*, the name of an officer invested with power to enforce the *health laws. 1804 *tr. Volney's View Soil U. S.* 252 The establishment of lazarettes and *health-offices. 1860 *MILL Repr. Govt.* xv. (1865) 116/1 It is ridiculous that a surveyor, or a *health officer . . . should be appointed by popular suffrage. 1753 *MISS COLLIER Art Torment*. 164 People may be *health-proud as well as purse-proud. 1865 *R. B. GRINDROD Malvern* 29 No other *health resort in England which presents such a

combination of hygienic advantages. 1891 FREEMAN *Sa. Fr. French Trav.* 181 Royat, a village which has become a health-resort. 1755 ROWE *Lady Jane Gray* i. i. [He] Try'd ev'ry health-restoring herb and gum. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xx. 256 His "health-roll makes a sorry parade. 1888 M. B. EDWARDS *Parting of Ways* III. xi. 179 A. . "health-saving invention. 1883 W. H. BISHOP *House Merch. Prince* iii. (1885) 40 They went . . to the "health springs of Colorado and Florida. 1886 ANNIE EDWARDS *Playwright's Daw.* ii. 21 The companion of her father's Italian "health-wanderings. 1813 SELDEN *On Drayton* Wks. III. 838 (Jod.) An usual ceremony among the Saxons . . as a note of "health-wishing.

† **Health**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To drink a health or healths. Also to health it.

1611-1696 [see HEALTHING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* iv. Wks. 1874 IV. 72 Goe, health it freely for my good success. 1636 W. SAMSON *Vow Breaker* ii. i. They now are healthing, and carousing deep.

Healtheries, *sb. pl. colloq.* [f. HEALTH *sb.* + -ERY.] A name familiarly given to the Health Exhibition held in London in 1884; suggested by the Fisheries of the preceding year.

1884 *Daily News* 30 May, The Shakespeare show . . will be more attractive to poetic souls than the Healtheries. 1884 *Fall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 2/1 If the Fisheries spoiled the early Promenades last year, it is probable that the Healtheries will do so with these . . this year.

Healthful (he'lpfŭl), *a.* [f. HEALTH *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Promoting or conducive to bodily health; health-giving, wholesome, salubrious.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xli. (1495) 473 Mount Effraym was most healthful in ayre. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Eng. Trav.* iv. Wks. 1874 IV. 72 Goe, health it freely for my good success. 1636 W. SAMSON *Vow Breaker* ii. i. They now are healthing, and carousing deep. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 212 The Country seems much subject to Earthquakes, else very healthful. 1709-10 STEELE *Tatler* No. 128 ¶ 4 Cleanliness and healthful Industry wait on all your Motions. 1877 THOROLD in *Gd. Words* XVIII. 161/ The cheapest and healthfullest route . . is by steamer.

b. Bestowing, promoting, or conducive to moral or spiritual welfare or prosperity; salutary, saving.

1384 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iii. 32 He offrede for helthe of the man an helthful sacrifice [hostiam salutarem]. c. 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* (Gibbs MS.) li. 121 In bat first makynge of his helthfulle sacramente. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 201 His glorious passion and healthful death. 1596 DADRUMPLE *Life, Leslie's Hist. Scot. v.* 281 King Gregorie . . setis out helthful and gud lawis. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com.* 23 Nov. 2 Healthful for the present State of this Kingdom. 1864 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* II. xxiii. 369 Healthful elements of European civilization.

2. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Full of or characterized by health; enjoying good health; healthy. Now rare.

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xv. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 138 When a man hath been a long season healthful and without any manner of sickness. 1667 D'CHESSE *Newcastle Life Dk. N.* (1886) III. 208 By this temperance he finds himself very healthful. 1754-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Cave*, He was generally healthful, and capable of much labour. 1862 MISS YONGE *C'tess Kate* i. (1880) 2 Kate was tall, skinny, and brown, though perfectly healthful.

b. Marked by intellectual or moral soundness.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 319 Such an exploit have I in hand Ligarius, Had you a healthful care to heare of it. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* i. (R.), In healthful body how a healthful mind the longest to maintain. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess., Ld. Nugent's Hampden* (1887) 205 A mind so great . . so healthful and so well proportioned. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Nov. 5/7 The Chinese will continue to be a clog upon the healthful progress of the world.

Healthfully, *adv.* [f. HEALTHFUL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a healthful manner: see the adj.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxiv. (1495) 829 A wessell brent to ashes is healthfully done in medecyn. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 74 They thereby are stirred to hate themselves, and so are healthfully killed. a. 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 304/ The Island [is] Healthfully seated. a. 1689 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* vi. (1691) 97 New England . . where People live long, and healthfully. a. 1791 WESLEY *Husb. & Wives* v. Wks. 1811 IX. 81 An admonition . . healthfully sharp. a. 1864 HAWTHORNE *S. Felton* (1879) 14 Living healthfully in the open air.

Healthfulness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being healthful; wholesome-ness, salubrity, healthiness.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xiii. 86 They refreshe their body, so much as suffiseth for life and healthfulness. a. 1568 COVERDALE *Ghostly Ps.* l. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 575 Thou God of all my healthfulness. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro'd., According to the healthfulness of the place, in which they live. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* i. (1864) 20 The healthfulness of the climate. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* iv. 110 Solid ability and moral healthfulness.

Healthily, *adv.* [f. HEALTHY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a healthy manner.

1632 SHERWOOD, Healthfully, or healthlie, sainement, salubrement, salutairement. 1786 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 3/2 Where they might live the most healthily. 1847 EMERSON *Regr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 333 Behmen is healthily and beautifully wise, notwithstanding the mystical narrowness. 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* cxlvii. ii. His wind, that bloweth healthily, Thy sicknesses to heal.

Healthiness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Healthy quality or condition, salubrity: see the adj.

1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 96 A good Testimony of the healthiness of the Country. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* 313 All these advantages were greatly enhanced by the healthiness of its climate. 1884 SEELEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 503 'Werther' . . has certainly no advantage in healthiness of tone.

† **Hea'ltthing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. HEALTH *sb.* or *v.*]

1. The furthering or imparting of health. *rare.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xiv. (1887) 298 The helping, and healthing of all students.

2. The drinking of healths; toasting.

1611 Bp. HALL *Serm.* xxiv. Wks. 1837 V. 324 What bouzing, and quaffing, and whiffing, and healthing is there. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Esther* i. 8 This detestable healthing and carousing too too common in all parts of Christendom. 1696 O. HEYWOOD *Let. in Thoresby's Corr.* (Hunter) I. 229, I prefer this exercise to ranting, railing, healthing.

† **Hea'ltlist**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. HEALTH *sb.* + -IST.] One who is addicted to drinking healths.

1640 Bp. HALL *Chr. Moder.* l. i. § 3 The Greeks drink in small cruets at the beginning of their feasts, and in large bowls at the latter end: an order ill imitated by the lavish Healthists of our time.

Healthless (he'lples), *a.* Now rare. [see -LESS.]

1. Without health, out of health; destitute of bodily, mental, or spiritual health; unhealthy.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1897) 97 Why doe I seeke to heate my helthlesse hart? 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. iii. (1718) 139 Restore health to my healthless soul. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. xiii. 165 It may be for the lust of thy youth thou hast a healthlesse old age. 1857 Mrs. MATTHEWS *Tea-t.* Talk I. 48 [Her] healthless condition had kept her many years in painful retirement.

2. Not conducive to health; unwholesome, insalubrious.

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* i. i. § 16 Like him whose . . meat [is] nothing but sauces; they are healthless, chargeable, and useless. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 354 Who dwell In . . ancient Fyrgi, and Gravicæ healthless.

Hence **Hea'ltlessness**, unhealthiness; unwholesomeness.

1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* vi. § 7 (R.) There is such a certain healthlessness in many things to all . . that to supply a need is to bring a danger. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. -viii. § 7 Fasting . . is the best . . unless it be altered by the inconveniences or healthlessness of the person.

Healthsome (he'lpśm), *a.* Now rare. [f. HEALTH *sb.* + -SOME.]

† 1. Full of health; possessing good health; healthy. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Sacrament* l. (1859) 444 A stomach . . which is healthsome and sound. 1635 R. CAREW in *Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 225 Some say he is y^e healthsomer for [his] sickness.

2. Bestowing health (bodily, mental, or spiritual); wholesome; salutary.

1538 BALE *Comedy Johan Baptiste in Harl. Misc.* I. 105 Thys helthsome counsell maketh my hart joyfull and glad. 1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* xi. (1878) 27 And healthsome aire inuest thee. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 63 That healthsome light of Jesus Christ shine . . upon the Britans. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* i. 45 A stream of hot water, which . . becomes cool and healthsome. 1891 H. C. HALLDAY *Someone must suffer* II. xiii. 240 The healthsome joys of the covered-cart.

Hence **Hea'ltshomely** *adv.*; **Hea'ltshomeness**.

1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 271 He . . made so many journeyes . . for change of the places for healthsomenesse. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 498 He delthshomely or profitably consecrate his bodie and bloud. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* li. 16 Wellspring of all healthsomenes.

Healthward, *a.* [f. HEALTH *sb.* + -WARD.] Tending in the direction of health.

1884 *Pennsylv. Sch. Jrnl.* XXXII. 382 There is a strong healthward tendency in the constitution. 1886 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Sept. 585/2 If we can do nothing to help nature on her healthward course.

Healthy (he'lpī), *a.* [f. HEALTH *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Possessing or enjoying good health; hale or sound (in body), so as to be able to discharge all functions efficiently.

1552 HULOET, Healthye or healthfull, incolumis, saluber, salutifer, salutaris, sanus. 1581 PETTIE *Guzzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 23 Healthie men . . are properly those, who have y^e foure humours so equally tempered in them . . that one thing excede not another. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 96 The Spaniards are well-complexioned People . . and seem to be mighty healthy. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 535 He is of a very vigorous and healthy constitution. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 15 My abstinence keeps me quite healthy. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v. 57 Healthy eyes, if given anything like a fair chance, will take care of themselves.

2. Conducive to or promoting health; wholesome, salubrious; salutary. Also fig.

1552 [see sense 1]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 8 b. Best is it . . in good and healthy places, to set the house toward the East. a. 1704 LOCKE (J.), Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood, are fit and healthy recreations for a man of study or business. 1748 WESLEY *Let. conc. Tea* in *Besant London* (1892) 372 A Mixture of Herbs . . healthier as well as cheaper than Tea. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. v. 135 Healthy dwelling-houses. fig. 1884 *Chr. World* 11 Sept. 682/4 The deep, wide, and healthy influence which he exerted upon society.

3. Denoting or characteristic of health or sound condition (*lit.* and *fig.*); opp. to morbid.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 4 He said . . the water it selfe was a good healthy water. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 ¶ 1 With a fresh, sanguine, and healthy Look. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 34 The healthy habit of the British constitution. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. vii. 199 An interchange of small gifts served as a healthy augury for the future. 1897 *Daily News* 7 June 9/4 The cutlery trade is in a very healthy state.

b. *spec. in Med.*: see *quots.*

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surgery* 2 By healthy inflammation, is meant that which is not characterized and modified by any particular disease in the part or constitution. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Healthy Pus*,

term applied to pus discharged from abscesses which are the result of phlegmonous inflammation; or from wounds and ulcers in the healing state; formerly termed laudable pus.

4. *Comb.* as *healthy-looking*, *-minded* adjs.

1800 SIR M. HUNTER *Jrnl.* (1804) 176 The farmers are healthy-looking. 1851 MAYNE *Reid Scalp Hunt.* ii. 17 Displaying healthy-looking, sun-tanned throats. 1885 Mrs. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobsen's Chance* i. ii. 33 She was as thoroughly discontented with her own lot as any fairly healthy-minded girl can be.

Healve, *obs. form of HELVE.*

† **Heam**, *Obs. or dial.* [A dial. variant of HAME *sb.* 1.] The amnion of an animal (= CAUL *sb.* 1 5 b); the secundine.

1681 WALLER *Advice to Painter* II. 2 (Brand) Then draw a Haw-thorn Bush, and let him place The Heam upon't. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), Heam (in Beasts) is the same thing with the after-birth in women.

Heam, var. HAME 2, EME, uncle.

† **Hean**, *hene*, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 hean, 3 hane, heane, 3-4 hene, 4 heyne. [Com. Teut. adj.: OE. hean = OHG. hōni, Goth. hauns contemptible, base, humble: cf. Lettish kauns shame, disgrace, dishonour.] Mean, abject, poor; humble, lowly.

Beowulf (Z.) 1275 Ða he hean ge-wat, dreame be-dæled. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 39 [x. 18] Doem ðæm freondleasan and ðæm heanan. c. 1205 LAV. 3172 Heo hold me for hane [c. 1275 wrecche]. *Ibid.* 12136 Hermes heo worhten and hene lond makeden. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Who maked out . . of heane hine, of fa freond. c. 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 Me halt hem ful hene. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 26 To sterve men to be heuy of þer mysse and to desire to be heyne.

† **Hean**, *hene*, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 hēnan, hūnan, hēnan, 2-4 hene(n), 3 heanen, hēnen. [Com. Teut.: OE. hēnan = OFris. hēna (MDu. hōnen, Du. hoonen), OHG. hōnen (MHG. hānen, Ger. hōhnen), Goth. haunjan, f. haun-s adj.: see prec. (From the OHG. came OF. honir to dishonour, pa. pple. hōni, in 'honi soit qui mal y pense').] *trans.* To treat with contempt; to insult, humiliate, debase, lower.

Beowulf (Z.) 2320 Geata leode hatode ond hynde. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke x. 16 Seðe iuh teled vel xehened mec henes. c. 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Stala and steara swide eow scal hene. c. 1305 LAV. 6874 Al his folc he hatead and al he hit hænde. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Vre flesch is ure fa & heaned us & barmeð. c. 1410 *Chron. Eng.* 1030 (Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 313) Heo heveden him in henyng, Ant seiden he wes traitour.

† **Hean'ling**, *Obs.* In 3 heanlung. [f. HEAN *a.* + -LING.] A base, abject, or humble person.

a. 1225 *St. Mark.* 14 Heanlunges maked ham wið heouenlich hīrð.

Heap (hēp), *sb.* Forms: 1 heap, 2-heap, (2 hap, 3 hæp, 3-5 hepe, 4 (Aenb.) hēyap, hēap, 4-7 heep, hepe, 5 heppe, heppe, 6 Sc. heip, 6-7 heape). [OE. heap = OFris. hāp, OS. hōp (MDu., MLG., LG. hōp, Du. hoop), OHG. houf (MHG. houw), ON. hōpr (Sw. hōp, Da. hōb) adopted from LG.; wanting in Gothic; -O-Teut. *haupo-s. In ablaut relation to OHG. hāfo, MHG. hūfe, Ger. haufe: - *hāpon-; from stem *hup-, pre-Teut. *kub-: cf. L. cumbere, cubare.]

1. A collection of things lying one upon another so as to form an elevated mass often roughly conical in form. (A heap of things placed regularly one above another is more distinctively called a pile.)

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1912 (O. E. T.) Strues, heap. c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlviii. (Sw.) 367 Galad on Ebreisc, ðæt is on Englisc gewitnesse heap. a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 314 Heo gedereð al þet greste on one heape. 1340 *Aenb.* 139 Zuo hit is of þe hēyape of hūete y-borsse. 1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* vii. 2 An hep [1388 heep] of whete. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xli. (1495) 442 Hēpes of grauell and erthe. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1470 Of . . twelve stones fro the bank . . Thai made a hepe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxviii(i). 1 They haue . . made Ierusalem an heape of stones. 1574 J. DRE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 39 An heap of old papers and parchments. 1611 *Bible Josh.* iii. 13 The waters of Jordan . . shall stand upon the heap. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 252 The waters will . . be attracted by the moon, and rise in an heap. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 111 Coking in Heaps or Ridges. — The oldest and still very common method of preparing coke is in meiler or heaps. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. viii. 266 At first sight, these sand-covered cones appear huge heaps of dirt. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Heap* (Newc.), the refuse at the pit's mouth.

b. *fig.* of things immaterial.

c. 1200 ÖRMIN 4330 All þiss þrinne taleð hæp. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26021 Scalland a hepe es samen o sin. 1340 *Aenb.* 130 He yziþ þane greate heap of his zennes.

† c. Mass, main body. *Obs.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* i. i. 33 Her countless glory . . which, without desert, because thine eye Presumes to reach, all thy whole heap must die. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 87 ¶ 8 If we consider the Heap of an Army, utterly out of all Prospect of Rising and Preferment.

d. *Fallacy of the heap*: see *quot.* 1768-74.

1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 140 Their sophism of the sorites, or argument of the heap; because, say they, if you drop a number of things upon one another you can never tell precisely when they begin to make a heap. 1893 *Oxford Mag.* 1 Nov. 39/1 Mr. A.'s contention . . seems to us based on a petitio principii, or on the fallacy of the heap.

2. a. A heaped measure of capacity. b. A pile or mass of definite size, varying with the commodity.

1674 JRAKE *Arith.* (1696) 70 Usage in some places hath continued Measure by heap, although some Statutes order it by Strike. 1813 R. KERR *Agric. Surv. Berw.* 448 (Jam.) In Berwickshire, four fills [of a firlet with potatoes], heaped by hand as high as they can go, called heaps, are counted as one boll. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Heap* (Print.), any number of reams or quires as is set out by the warehouse keeper for the pressmen to wet is called a heap. 'The heap holds out,' i.e. it has the full intended number of sheets. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Heap* or *Heap*, a quarter of a peck measure. 1864 MIAL *Title Deeds Ch. Eng.* 39 note, Barley and oats were titheable by the heap or cock.

3. A great company (esp. of persons); a multitude, a host. An early sense in the Teutonic langs.; now only as in 4.

Beowulf (Z.) 400 *Þryðlic beþna heap*. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 81 *Se halga heap hefhædera and witzena*. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 *He þescop tyen engle werod ofer hapas...* Her beoð nigen angien hapas. c 1175 *LAY.* 10300 *þo wes Seauras heap mochel ibolded*. c 1200 *S. Eng. Lex.* I. 63/331 *An hep of foules grete i-novr*. 1340 *Ayenb.* 267 *Ich yzec þe to byssede heape of confessours*. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. x. 309 *An hep (C. hepe) of houndes at his ers*, as he a lorde were. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 105 *A great heap of sheep*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxviii. 22 *Fyre and byrmstone, wil I cause to rayne vpon him and all his heape*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 16 *The heapes of people, thronging in the hall, Doe ride each other, upon her to gaze*. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* II. i. 53 *Among this Princely heape, if any here... Hold me a Fo*.

4. Hence, in later colloquial use: A large number or quantity; a (great) deal, 'a lot'.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 53 *No county in England hath such a heap of castles together*. a 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 116 *This heap of artificial terms first entering with the French Artists*. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 389 *The Principal of a heap of Islands*. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 64 *What a heap of hard names does the poor fellow call himself!* 1818 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 166 *A man on the coach said the horses took a 'hellish heap o' drivin'*. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xiv. 12 *She lives in a big house, and has a heap of servants*. 1884 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* II. xxiii. *He got into trouble a heap of times*.

b. *pl.* in same sense. Cf. the like use of 'lots'.

a 1547 SURREY *Poems, Compl. Lover*, *What pleasant life, what heapes of ioy these little birds recue*. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Comm. Prayer* (1602) 170 *For the antiquity of this Feast, heaps of Testimonies might be brought*. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cost.* I. We're in heaps of time. 1872 BLACK ADL. *Phaeton* III. 25 *He has...knocked heaps of things to smithereens*.

c. *absol.* and as *adv.* A great deal, much; a 'lot'. (*sing.* and *pl.*) *colloq.*

a 1834 DOW *Serm.* (Bartlett), *To go to church in New York in any kind of tolerable style costs a heap a-year*. 1848 RUXTON *Life in Far West* 223 (Farmer) *He pronounced himself a heap better*. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* x. 80 *It's nature I should think a heap of him*. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* viii. (1873) 46 *'Aw wudna care a great heap, gin we can 'gree about the waages'*. 1887 MRS. H. MARTIN *Amor Vincit* I. 5 *You will find some one somewhere you think heaps better than me*.

5. Phrases. †a. *By, in heaps*: in crowds, in large quantities, in great numbers. b. *In (of) a heap*: (of a body falling or lying) in a mass, in a state of collapse, having the appearance of a shapeless inert mass. c. †*On heap* (4-5 an *hepe*): in a heap or mass, together; = AHEAP. †*On a heap, on heaps*: in a prostrate mass, prostrate. †d. *To heap*: together, into one mass. e. *All of (†on) a heap*: all in a mass falling or fallen; so †*all on (upon) heaps*. *To strike all of (†on) a heap* (colloq.): to paralyze, prostrate mentally, cause to collapse.

a. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. clxxxiii. (R), *They...slewe and hanged them vpon trees by heapes*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 259 *They...walked in the streetes in heapes*. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. (1847) 141 *The inhabitants...are enforced by heaps to forsake their native country*. a 1700 DRYDEN *Ceyx & Alcione* 174 *The sailors run in heaps, a helpless crowd*. 1799-1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. i. 157 (Hengist) is affirmed...to have butchered in heaps the people who fled to the mountains and deserts.

b. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1844 I. 23 *What is this, Eve? thou droppest heavily in a heap earthward*.

c. a 1000 *Wonders of Creation in Codex Exon.* (Thorpe) 350 *Gewiteð þon...forð mære tungol, faran on heape*. c 1205 LAY. 28292 *þa heo weoren þer on hepe an hundred þusende heþene and cristene*. c 1225 *Gloss. W. de Biblies* in Wright *Voc.* 158 *En monceus*, on hepe. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 15 *Gar bit on hepe to renne*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 16 *He tumbled on an heape, and wallowd in his gore*. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 101 *When I haue laid proud Athens on a heape*. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxix. 1 *They haue layd Ierusalem on heapes*.

d. a 1300 *Sarnun* xxxiv. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 5 *Sei, sinful man, whi neltou leue þat al þing sal come to hepe*. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 105 (Camb. MS.) *Puruyance embraceth alle things to hepe*. c 1391 *Astrol.* I. § 14 *A litel wegge...þat streyneth alle this parties to hepe*. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xi. 189 *And þut were best to bee aboute and brynghe hit to hepe, That alle londes loueden, and in on lawe by-leouede*. 14. *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 590/6 *Inuicem*, to geder, to hepe. c 1475 *Rauf Coitzear* 83 *Bot, nicht we bring this harberie this nicht weill to heip*. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 12 *Gadriith to hepe grete hepes of grauel*.

e. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 223 *Lord Bassianus lies embrewed here, All on a heape*. 1653 H. MORE *Antid.* Ath. I. xi. (1712) 34 *That lies like a Net all on heaps in the Water*. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 133. 2/1 *A Young Woman...struck me all on a heap*. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 205 *This alarm'd us both; and he seem'd quite struck of a Heap*. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xxi. *The story...is long and interesting...it would be running my history all upon heaps to give it you here*. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiv, *The*

interrogatory seemed to strike the honest magistrate, to use the vulgar phrase, all of a heap. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 120 *Some one who...will not be struck all of a heap like a child by the vain pomp of tyranny*. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* 3 It. *...struck her horse upon the spine...so that it fell all of a heap on to the veldt*.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: heap-cloud = CUMULUS 2; heap-flood, a heavy sea; heap-measure = heaped measure; heap-keeper, heap-stead (see quots.).

1561 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (Spalding Club) I. 335 *To be mesourit with ane strait mett corresponden to the hep messour*. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 *One ship...was swasht wyth a roysterus heapefuld*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Heap-keeper*, a miner who overlooks the cleaning of coal on the surface. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Heap-stead*, the entire surface works about a colliery shaft. 1889 *Nature* XXXIX. 26 *The common cumulus or heap-cloud, which is the commonest cloud of the day-time in fine weather*.

Heap (hēp), *v.* Forms: see the sb. [OE. *heapan*, corresp. to OHG. *houfōn*, MHG. *houfen*, mod.G. *haufen, häufen*; deriv. of the corresp. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make, form, gather, or cast into a heap; to pile up, amass, accumulate; to pile one thing upon another so as to form a heap. Often with *up*, *together*, *on*.

c 1000 *Ang. Gosp.* Luke vi. 38 *God gemet...geheapod and ofer-flowende*. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 314 *Heo...heaped...togetheres al þet was er bileaud*. c 1375 *S. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 207 *He þat many heppis ay, is seruand þare-to nyct and day*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 183/1 *To Heppe, accumulate*. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 6 *Lyke vnto ryches hepyd in cornerys*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 47 *The Titans which did make Warre against heuen, and heaped hills on high to scale the skyes*. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxvii. 16 *Though he heape vp siluer as the dust*. 1611 *Ezek.* xxiv. 10 *Heape on wood, kindle the fire*. 1660 TYNDAL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 198 *The snow had been heaped in oblique ridges across my path*.

b. *intr.* for *pass.* (Chiefly U.S.)

1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 273 *A stripe of phosphorescence heaping before you in a star-sown snow*. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 865/1 *Fallen avalanches heap whitely at intervals below*.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To amass, accumulate; to add many things together or one thing to another. Often with *up*, *together*. Also *absol.*

c 900 [see *HEAPING* *vb.* sb.]. c 1200 ORMIN 433/1 *All þiss þrinne taleth heþ Iss hepped 233 wiþþ ehtte*. c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 865 *Þey wounded here, and heped harm vp on harmes*. 1382 WYCLIF *Hab.* ii. 5 *He shal hepe togidre to hym alle pepils*. 1520 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* (E. E. T. S.) 13 (They) haue heped to him benefice vpon benefice. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Tim.* iv. 3 *According to their owne desires they will heape to themselves maisters, hauing itching eares*. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxxiv. 5 *More heynes within my hairt I heep*. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 260 P. 1 *The Circumstances which are heaped up in my Memory*. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 3 *Generations of antiquaries haue heaped together vast piles of facts*.

†c. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* (or *pass.*) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3548 *This harmes so hetely hepit in his mynde*. 1508 DUNBAR *Tab. Mariit Wemen* 334 *And þit hatrent I hid within my hert all; Bot quhillis it hepit so huge [etc.]*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxix. 17 *Heape you together and come*. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 53 b, *The preasse of people which heapeþ together at the iudgement place*.

3. *trans.* To furnish with a heap or heaps; to fill, load, cumber, with a heap or heaps. Also with *up*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 54 *Your measure...heped & fylled vnto it flowe our*. 1530 PALSGR. 583/1 *Heape this bussell as hye as you can*. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 1 *The mouth & hole channell of the saide hausen is so heaped and quattered with stones*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 391 *With these various fruits the Trees of God Haue heaped this Table*. 1790 A. WILSON *Death* Poet. Wks. 63 *Frowning dread Stalked o'er the world, and heapt his way with dead*. 1824 MACAULAY *Tory* v. The field is heaped with bleeding steeds, and flags, and cloven mail.

†b. *intr.* for *refl.* and *pass.* *Obs.*

1308 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. ii. (1495) 465 *The erthe hyght Tellus, for we take fruyte therof, and night ops, for he hepyth wyth fruyte*. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3688 *The heyn in hast hepit with cloudis*.

4. *trans.* To deal or bestow in heaps or large quantities. Const. *upon*.

1573-80 BARET *Alv. H.* 303 *To heape euill vpon him, conglomerare mala in aliquem*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 33 *Yet he perforce him held, and strokes upon him hept*. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 175 *Your great Graces Heaped vpon me (poore Vnderseuer)*. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 276 *To heape ingratitude on worstiest deeds*. 1861 BRIGHT *Sp. on India* 19 Mar., *To heap insults on his memory*.

5. To load, charge, or overwhelm (a person) with (something in large quantities).

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 *Hee...sees thee Troians wyth seas and rayne water heaped*. *Ibid.* II. 58 *Pat fals the turrett, thee Greeks with crash swash yt heapeþ*. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 91 P. 14 *Some were...heaped by Patronage with the gifts of Fortune*. 1874 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 427 *We are received with open arms, and heaped with hospitality*.

Heaped (hēpt), *pp.* a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Gathered or thrown into a heap; piled up.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 *Heepyd, cumulat.*. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 95 *As lurking sparke in hept straw inclosed*. 1632 MILTON *L. Allegro* 147 *A bed of heaped Elysian flowers*. 1820 SHELLEY *Vision* Sea 128 *The heaped waves behold The deep calm*. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapt. Fleet* I. xii, *Heaped-up piles of fruit and vegetables*.

2. Having its contents piled up above the brim instead of being levelled. *Heaped measure*, a dry

measure used for certain commodities which are heaped up in a cone above the brim of the measure.

1530 PALSGR. 315/1 *Heaped*, as thynges that be measured, *comble*. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1588) 455 *If any person haue bought...corne by heaped measure*. 1659 WILFORD *Scales Comm.*, *Archit.* 5 *The common allowance for lime is one quarter, or 8 bushels (heap'd measure) to every 1000 of bricks*. 1740 BERKELEY *Lett.* to T. Prior 8 Feb. Wks. 1871 IV. 263 *A heaped spoonful of rosin*. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Pr.* I. x. 168 *When the bushel is described as heaped, nine struck bushels are reckoned as equal to eight heaped*. 1896 WHITAKER'S *Alm.* 424 *Coke, apples, potatoes...are still sold by heaped measures and the sack of three bushels*.

3. *fig.* Accumulated; stored up.

1402 HOCCELEVE *Lett. of Cupid* 407 *Hir heped vertu hath swich excellence*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 228 *In mair hepit malice*. 1847 DISRAELI *Tauried* IV. iv. (1871) 264 *All the heaped-up lore of ages*. 1865 NEALE *Glor. Parad.* 66 *O how dear, how heaped, the rapture!*

Heaper. [f. *HEAP* *v.* + -ER 1.] One who heaps up or accumulates.

c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 (MS. K.) *Hepar, cumulator*. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiii. (1551) 377 b, *An heaper of sinnes vpon sinnes*. 1755 RAMSAY *Ep.* to J. Clerk 9 May, *Tho' I ne'er was a rich heaper, To make that up I live the cheaper*. 1861 DASENT *Burnt Njal* I. 90 *Heaper up of piles of dead*.

†**Heap-full**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *HEAP* *sb.* (in advb. relation) + FULL a.] Full and heaped up.

1530 PALSGR. 549/2 *Fyll your bussell heape full*. *Ibid.* 849/2 *Heape full, or heaped full, a comble*. 1769 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 115/2 *A corn-bushel heap-full*.

Heaping, *vb.* sb. [f. *HEAP* *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb *HEAP*; making into a heap; accumulation. Also *concr.*

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist. v.* xiv. [xiii.] (890) 440 *In heapinge cowerre niðerunge*. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 *Heapinge, cumulat.*. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxv. 7 *In that unmeasurable heaping of the earth*. a 1621 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 30 *This better resurrection is a heaping even of that fullness*. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 549 P. 1 *Grown old in the heaping up of riches*. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xx. 156 *Circular mounds or heapings-up of the crumbled limestone*.

2. *Comb.* †*heaping figure*, a rhetorical figure in which epithets, etc. are heaped up. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xix. (Arb.) 243 *The Latines called it Congeries and we the heaping figure*.

†**Heaply**, *adv.* *Obs.* rare -°. [f. *HEAP* *sb.* + -LY 2.] In heaps.

1552 HULOET, *Heape upon heape, and heapelepe*.

†**Heap-meal**, *adv.* [OE. *heap-mælum*, f. *HEAP* *sb.*: see -MEAL.] In heaps; in large quantities or numbers. (Also by *heap-meal*.)

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvi. 348 *Hu hie hie gadriæð heap-mælum*. c 1000 ALFRED *Numb.* I. 3 *Telle þu and Aaron heap-mælum*. c 1000 - *Saints' Lives* (E. E. T. S.) II. 282 *þa hæþenan...feollon heap-mælum ealle to þæs halþan weres cneowum*. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 71 *And thereon powre the same forth by heap-meale*.

Heapy (hē'pi), *a.* [f. *HEAP* *sb.* + -Y. Cf. Ger. *häufig* frequent.] Full or consisting of heaps.

1552 HULOET, *Heape or full of heapes, acceruous*. 1557 Tottell's *Misc.* (Arb.) 245 *My heapy doubtis and trembling feares are fled*. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XIX. 515 *With witherd foliage strew'd, a heapy store*. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 128 *Lava lying in heapy ridges*.

Hear (hēr), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. heard (hārd). Forms: *Inf.* 1 *hieran*, *hýran*, *hýran*, *hýran*, 2-5 *heren*, 4-5 *heore(n)*, 3-6 *here*, 6-7 *heare*, 6-*hear*; also 3 (*Lay.*) *hæren*, (*Orm.*) *herenn*, 3-4 *heoren*, 3-5 *s.w.* *hure(n)*, 4 *hyere(n)*, *hiere(n)*, 4-5 *hir(e)*, *s.w.* *huyre*, *Se. heyre*, 4-6 *her*, *hyre*, 5 *and sing.* *harst*; *Sc.* 5-6 *heire*, 5-*heir*. *Pa. t.* 1 *hierde*, *hýrde*, *hérde*, 2-6 *herde*, 4-6 *herd*, *hearde*, 4-*heard*; also 3 *heorde*, (*Orm.*) *heorrede*, 3-4 *herede*, 3-5 *hirde*, *hurde*, 3-6 *harde*, 4-7 (*Sc.*) *hard*.

Pa. pple. 1 *zehiered*, *-hýred*, *-héred*, 2 *hered*, 2-6 *herd*, 6-*heard*; also 3 (*Orm.*) *heorrd*, *heorrd*, 3-5 *hurd*, 4 *y-hyerd*, 5 *y-herd*, 4-6 *harde*, 4-7 (*Sc.*) *-g hard*. [Com. Teut. vb.: OE., early WS. *hieran*, late WS. *hýran*, Anglian *hýran* (:-**hæranjan*) = OFris. *héra*, *hóra* (:-**hōrja*) (WFrís. *hearren*, *Satl.* *héra*), OS. *hōrjan*, *hōrean* (MLG., MDu. *hōren*, Du. *hooren*), OHG. *hōrren* (MHG. *hæren*, Ger. *hören*), ON. *heyra* (Norw. *höyra*, Sw. *höra*, Da. *høre*), all: -**haurjan* = Goth. *hausjan* :- OTeut. **hausjan*. Beside the simple vb., OE. had the other old Teutonic langs., the compound *gehleran* (Goth. *gahausjan*) in the same sense, but perhaps with greater implication of completeness of action. In some uses *gehleran* was more frequent in OE. than the simple vb., so that the latter is rare or not evidenced; it occurs more frequently in Old Northumbrian, and becomes commoner after 1200, perhaps under Norse influence. The pa. pple. in *ge-*, in early ME. southern dialect, may belong to either verb. See YHERE.

Cognates of *hausjan* outside Teutonic are unknown. Conjectures of its relationship to the root *aus*-EAR, to L. *audire*, and Gr. *akouō*, are all extremely doubtful.]

1. *intr.* To perceive, or have the sensation of, sound; to possess or exercise the faculty of audition, of which the specific organ is the ear. The proper verb to express this faculty or function.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. xiii. 15* Ðy læs exum hia zeseað and earam herað [Ags. G. gehyrn]. — 16 Eadgo biðon. . . earo iuere forðon heras hia [Ags. G. bið gehyrn]. c 1000 ORMIN 1501 And dumble menn and dælc he 3a1 To speken wel and herend. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathou 62* Als þai tuk fram þe sycht, And for to here to haf na mycht. 1382 *Wyclif Matt. xi. 15* He that hath eiris of hearyng, here he. 14. . . *For. in Wt. Wileker 566 44* Audio, to huyre. 1506 *TINDALE Matt. xi. 15* He that bath eares to here, let him here. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado iv. i. 89* Leonato, I am sorry you must here. c 1600 — *Sonn. xxiii. 2* To here with eies belongs to loves fine wit. 1611 *BIBLE Deut. iv. 28* Ye shall serue gods. . . which neither see, nor here. 1785 *REID Int. Powers ii. i. 1* We cannot see without eyes, nor hear without ears. *Ibid.*, The ear is not that which hears; but the organ by which we hear. 1875 *JOWETT Plato I. 34* [He] whispered. . . so that Menexenus should not hear. *Mod.* He does not hear readily; he is dull of hearing.

b. *To hear of both ears. Not to hear of that ear* (see *EAR* sb. 1, 3 d), on that side (see *quot.* 1617).

1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. IV. 16b*, The king was required to purchase his deliverance, but he could not hear on that side. a 1617 *BAYNE On Eph. i. 1*, If he have no mind to perform it, we say, he cannot hear on that side. 1624 *BP. MOUNTAGU Gagg Pref. 9* We should have heard thereof on both eares to a purpose.

2. *trans.* To perceive (sound, or something that emits or causes sound); to have cognizance of by means of the ear or auditory sense.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. xiii. 17* gewillnadon. . . zehera ða ilco ze heres and ne herdon [Ags. G. gehyrn þa þing þe ze gehyrð, and hīz ne gehyrðon]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom. 47* Peos ilke weord. . . god ha beoð to heren [cf. 49 for to iheren godes weordes]. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues II. 11* He it ne herde. c 1200 ORMIN 10850 Þær was þe Fader heorð anan Of heoffne þurh an stefne. a 1300 *Cursor M. 2849* Sir loth wiþ þis cri scoo hard. 1382 *Wyclif Luke x. 24* Many prophetis and kyngis wolden. . . heere tho things, that ze here, and thei herden not. c 1440 *Gesta Rom. lix. 243* [Harl.] He harde a voyse seing to him, 'Whi erit thou so hevy?' 1538 *STARKEY England i. l. 20* Thyngys wyche we se, fele, or her. 1563 *W. FULKE Meteors (1640)* 27 Although the lightning appeare unto us, a good pretty while before the thunderclap be heard. 1596 *SHAKS. i Hen. IV. ii. 35* Lay thine eare close to the ground, and list if thou canst here the tread of Trauellers. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy. ii. (1711)* 44 So great a noise, that one hardly hear his own words. 1715 *DE FOE Fam. Instruct. l. i. (1841)* l. 15 How can he hear what I say? 1860 *TYNDALL Glac. l. xxvii. 215* The men shouted. . . and I distinctly heard them through the falling snow.

b. *predicated of the ear.*

[845 *Vesp. Psalter ix. 38 l. 17*] Lustus heortan heora zeherde eare ðin. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egiptiana 428* Na þine eris to her it sa lange ma nocht thole. 1382 *Wyclif i Cor. ii. 9* Ye 3ye syt not, ne eare here. . . what thingis God made reddy to hem that louen him. 1586 *B. YOUNG Guineas's Cif. Conv. iv. (1586)* 191 Ladie Lelias eares are to daintie to here anie reasons. a 1835 *Mrs. HEMANS Better Land iv. 4* Ear hath not heard its deep songs of joy.

c. *Not to hear day nor door*: not to hear anything distinctly. *Sc.*

1768 *ROSS Helenore 86* [Jam.] That day nor door a body cudna hear. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort. viii.* 'She's as deaf as Corralinn—we canna mak her hear day nor door.'

3. *As with other verbs of perception, the subst. or pronominal obj. may be followed by an inf., pres. vbl. sb. with a-*, or *pa. pple.*, expressing an action performed or suffered by it.

The infin. now takes to after the passive, but not after the active vb.: *We heard him groan; he was heard to groan.* But exceptions to both rules are to be met with: see b.

a 1000 *Beowulf (Z.)* 1346 Ic þæt lond-buend leode mine . . . secean hyrde. c 1200 *ORMIN 901* Godd. . . wolde himm self þa belless herenn ringenn. 1297 *R. GLOUC. (1724)* 279 He hurde ainges syng an hey. c 1340 *Cursor M. 550* [Trin.] Of þese þingis I haue herde seide Was adames body to gider leide. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus 58* As he mycht heyre þe cok craw. c 144 *Gesta Rom. ii. 6* [Harl. MS.] Whenne þe seruauntis hirde hire lord crye. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Marrit Wemen 117* Quhen I heir nemmyt his name. 1551 *T. WILSON Logike (1580)* 33 As I heard once a doctor of Divinitie. . . earnestly defendyng his cause with examples. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. v. v. 113*, I heare a Bird so sing. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath. ii. xxvi. 141* To assemble the people. . . to here it read. 1716 *ADDISON Freholder No. 11* (Seager), Mr. Motteux has been heard to say it more than once. 1737 *POPE Hor. Epist. ii. ii. 93* A Poet begs me, I will hear him read. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin 206* Whereat his horse did snort, as he had heard a lion roar. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem. x. 2*, I hear the bell striking in the night. *Mod.* I heard a clock striking; I heard the clock strike three.

b. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures 8b*, Yf that childe. . . bee harde crye. 1647 *W. BROWNE tr. Gomberville's Polixander I. 180*, I heare the magnanimous Benzaida to accuse the ingratfull Nephezus.

c. Hence, by ellipsis of such objects as *people, persons, some one*, before the infinitives *say, speak, talk, tell*, the phrases *to hear say, hear tell*, etc., of which some are still in dialectal or colloquial, and occasionally literary, use. Formerly also with *pa. pple.*, as *to hear told* (obs.).

a 1000 *Beowulf (Z.)* 582 No ic wif fram þe swylcra searona secean hyrde. a 1123 *O. E. Chron. an. 1114* Ða þe munecas of Burch hit herdon segen. c 1200 *Bestiary 584* He haue herd told of ðis mere. . . half man and half fis. 1297 *R. GLOUC. (1724)* 391 Kyng Macolon hurde telle her-of in Scotlande. 1465 *SIR J. PASTON in Paston Lett. No. 531 II. 244* When Debnam herd sey how that I began to gadyr sylvyr. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace iv. 379*, I her spek of that man. a 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Huon lxx. 225* Ye neuer herd speke of a trewere nor more noble man. 1586 *COGAN Herd Health (1636)* 139, I have heard tell of a bishop of this land, that would have eaten fryed frogs. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turkes (1638)* 322 He was. . . neuer afterwards seene or heard

tell of. 1640 *tr. Verdere's Rom. Romants ii. 71* The burning Knight, of whom it may be you have heard talk. *Ibid.* iii. 59 Hee would by no means hear speak of sleeping till Florissell had related [etc.]. 1861 *Geo. Elliot Silas M. vi.* We heard tell as he'd sold his own land. 1892 *G. F. X. GRIFFITH tr. Fouard's St. Peter 131* Even those who had heard tell of his conversion did not know [etc.].

d. Hence the gerundial phrase *(by) hearing say, (by) hearing it said (by) hearsay. Obs. or dial.*

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810)* 304 Edward vnderstode, borgh oft herebyng say, How [etc.]. 1491 *CANTON Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495)* l. xxxvii. 49a/2 He sayde soo by herebyng saye. 1525 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss. II. cxxvii. (cxxxiii.)* 361, I knowe nothing of the mater but by herebyng saye. a 1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546)* B v b, Thei wrote by herebyng saie. *Mod. Sc.* They knew by hearing tell of it.

4. *To exercise the auditory function intentionally; to give ear, hearken, listen. a. intr.*

[c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt. xv. 10* gehyrð and ongytaþ.] c 1340 *Cursor M. 271* heading [Trin.] Hereþ now of be trinite der And of þe making of þis worlde here. 1382 *Wyclif i Sam. iii. 9* Spek, Lord, for thei seruauit herith. c 1460 *Towneley Myst. (Surtees)* 17 Harstow, boy? ther is a podyng in the pot. 1482 *WARKW. Chron. (Camden)* 27 A castelle that spekeþe, and a womane that wille here, thai wille be gotene bothe. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Sam. xx. 16* Then cried a wise woman out of the Citie, Heare, heare. 1702 *Rowe Tamerl. l. i. 443* When first thy moving Accents Wou me to hear.

b. *trans.* To listen to (a person or thing) with more or less attention or understanding; to give ear to, hearken to; to give audience to. *Orig. with dative of the person or thing. To hear out, to listen to to the end*: see *OUT*.

a 1000 *Juliana 371* [Gr.] He minum hraðe leahtum gelenge larum hyrð. c 1160 *Hattou Gosp. John viii. 47* Se þe is of gode he herð [Ags. G. gehyrð] godes word. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom. 127* And biðan þat folc. . . to here his wise lore. c 1205 *LAY. 1329* Ne bigo na man weri heora songes to heren. c 1230 *Hali Meid. 3* Her me, dohter. a 1300 *Cursor M. 20510* Sittes stell now. . . And hers [Fairf. heris] now þis mirines. c 1440 *Gesta Rom. lvi. 239* [Harl. MS.] He that hirith the doctrine of the ioyes of paradys. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse 79* He. . . disseynded to hire theym. 1611 *BIBLE i Sam. xxiv. 9* Wherefore hearest thou mens words? 1617 *MORVYN Itin. l. 137* There is a Chamber [in the Vatican]. . . wherein Ambassadors are heard. *Ibid.* iii. 32 The Pharises . . . were to be heard, as sitting in the chaire of mores. 1637 *SHIRLEY Gamester iii. (Dodsley O. Pl. 1870 IX. 63)* It will be inconvenient to hear out your curranto. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones xiv. iii.* I desire only to be heard out. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nis. l. 81* Hear my story, O fisherman. 1875 *JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) l. i. 363* There was an agreement between us that you should hear me out.

c. *With two objects, as To hear (one) his lessons*: to listen to the recitation of his lessons.

1804 *LADY HUNTER in Sir M. Hunter's Jynl. (1894)* 202, I. have heard George and James their lessons. 1811 *L. M. HAWKINS Cress & Gertr. (1812)* II. 256 He hears some of the younger ones their lessons. 1894 *BLACKMORE Perycross 111* Three pupils, and not a lesson have I heard them.

5. *trans.* To attend and listen to (a lecture, sermon, play, musical performance, etc.); to form one of the audience at.

a 1300 *Cursor M. 9764* [Gött.] He mote þaim giue his benison, þat wil gladly here þis sarmoun. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk. App. iv. 2* Hou mon scholde here hys masse. 1470–85 *MALORY Arthur xvii. ix.* Vpon the morowe when they had herde masse. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII. 9* He and the Quene heard evenson. 1596 *SHAKS. Tim. x. 38* Induct. ii. 136 They thought it good you here a play. 1847 *HALLAM Const. Hist. (1876)* l. ii. 95 Many persons were sent to prison for hearing mass.

b. 'To be a hearer of; to sit under the preaching of; as, what minister do you hear? (A colloquial use of the word.)' Webster, 1828. Also *absol.*

1783 *COWPER Let. 8 Sept.*, There are, however, many who have left the Church, and hear among the Dissenters.

6. *trans.* To listen to judicially in a court of law; to give (one) a hearing; to try (a person or a case).

c 1160 *Hattou Gosp. John vii. 51* Demð ure eæ anigene man bute hyne man ær hyre [Ags. G. gehyre]. 1382 *Wyclif Deut. i. 17* The litil 3e shulen here as the more. 1484 *Letf. etc. Rich. III (Rolls) l. 79* If any persone wolde come and complayn of any of the said bailliffes that they shalbe herd. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj. Table 62* He quha first accuses, is first hard. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII. v. iii.* 120 His Royall selfe in Iudgement comes to heare The cause. 1709 *ADDISON Tatler No. 121* ¶ I They are so in haste, that they never hear out the Case. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India I. 115* Three Judges were appointed to the special duty of hearing appeals from the courts below. 1891 *LAW Reports Weekly Notes 202/1* The plaintiff ought to have had an opportunity of being heard before he was dismissed.

7. *To listen to with compliance or assent; to accede to, grant (a request or prayer). Chiefly in scriptural use.*

971 *Blickl. Hom. 49* Gif him mon þonne hyran nelle, þonne mot se masse-preost hit wrecan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom. 63* Ah lauerd god her ure bone. a 1300 *Cursor M. 10499* 'Anna', he said, 'herd es þi bone, þou salt haf child and þat wel none.' 1382 *Wyclif Matt. xxiii. 15* 3if he shal here thee, thou hast wonnen thi brother. — *Luke i. 13* Thi preier is herd. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye 188* Though ye deserue not to be harde for youre selfe, yet that he wylle graunte you youre askynges. 1562 *WINGET Four Scoir Thre Quest. Wks. 1888* l. 91 That altar, vpon the quihik the prayaris of all acceptit and hard be our heuinly Father are offerit. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron. II. 73* The king. . . sent to Rome with his excuse, which the Pope woulde in no wise here. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg. iv. 656* Orpheus' dying Prays't at length are heard. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. Y. St. Peter's Day ii. i* The prayer is heard.

b. *To hear of, with will (would) and negative*: to refuse to listen to, entertain the notion of, consent to, or permit.

1584 *POWELL Lloyd's Cambria 274* He would in no case here of reconciliation. 1658 *W. BURTON Itin. Anton. 150* The learned Antiquary will not hear of it. 1785 *MRS. S. BOYS Coalition I. 143* She would not hear of it. 1796 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Marchmont IV. 347* He would by no means hear of her going. 1879 *MRS. OLIPHANT Within Precincts (Tauchn.) II. xxix. 237* Mother would not hear of her staying.

† 8. *To obey. Obs. (Only OE., ME., and arch.)*

Orig. with dative.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Mark iv. 41* Hua. . . is ðes þæte ec wind and sæ herað hit. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod. xiv. 31* Þæt Israelisse folc. . . hyrdon Gode and Moise his þeowe. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm. Sel. Wks. l. 214* [Crist] ordeynede many folk to here aweiþe þis newe lawe. 1700 *PRIOR Carmen Seculare 215* The fiery Pegasus disdainis To mind the Rider's Voice, or hear the Reins. a 1729 *CONGREVE Ode to Godolphin (T.)*, The beast. . . Whom soon he tam'd to use, and taught to hear the reins.

† 9. *intr.* To be subject (to); to belong. *Obs.*

[So *MIIG. haven*, beside *geharen*.]

c 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros. l. i. § 22* Þas land eall hyrð to Denemearcan. 940 *Chart. Eadmund in Cod. Dipl. III. 415* Se hazaæt Wilune ðe hyrð into Wilig. c 1205 *LAY. 24062* Þa hafuene alle, be herden to þan lodes. 1213 *Shires of Eng. in O. E. Misc. 146* Her-to herde viii stole schire.

10. *trans.* To learn or get to know by hearing; to receive or obtain as information; to be told; to be informed of.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Luke xvi. 2* Huzet ðis ic hero ðe? [Ags. G. Hwi gehyre ic þis þe þe]. c 1160 *Hattou Gosp. ibid.* Hwi herich þis þe þe? c 1250 *Gen. & Ex. 1370* Sum good tidng here or sen. c 1290 *Behet 814* in *S. Eng. Leg. l. 130* To court eft-soone he wende, For-to here [v. r. here] be kingus wille. a 1300 *Cursor M. 4192* His fader of him hirs na tipand. c 1450 *Merlin 32* I shal often. . . bryng soche tidnges as thou shalt put in thi boke, And wite it well, þeple shulbe glad euer to hereen it. 1529 *MORE Dialogue 1* Wks. 159/1 The Jewes that were vnworthy to hyre it, were offended. 1568 *HALL Chron. II. 377* The next newes that was heard of him, was that, he was slaine in Lorraine. 1667 *MILTON P. L. ix. 888* Adam, soon as he heard The fatal Trespass done by Eve. 1781 *COWPER Conversation 804* Great changes and new manners have occurred, And best reforms, that I have never heard. 1893 *W. T. WAWN S. Sea Islanders 53* The inquiry over, I heard nothing more about the matter.

b. *with obj. clause.*

a 1000 *Beowulf (Z.)* 2173 Hyrde ic þæt he ðone heals-beah Hyrde zeseað. c 1050 *Eyrhferth's Handbock in Anglia (1885)* VIII. 321 We habbað on gastlicum gewritum oft gehyreð þæt us ys beboden. c 1260 *Hattou Gosp. John ix. 32* Ne herde [Ags. G. gehyrde] we næfre. þæt anyz un-tynde þas eagen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom. 63* Nu 3e haue herd þat ure drihten biþ turnen to him, hered nu o hu uele wise. 1382 *Wyclif Gen. xlii. 2* I haue herd that wheet is sold in Egipte. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog. Glasse 5* Let me here what you call Cosmographie. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent. iv. ii. 113*, I likewise here that Valentine is dead. 1670 *LADY M. BERTIE in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 21*, I am very sorry to hear that the small pox increases so as to fright you from Exton. 1674 *N. Cox Gent. Recreat. (1677)* 193 Garlick I have heard will do the like. 1746 *TOM THUMB'S Trav. 32* The courteous Behaviour of the Inhabitants, which, I hear, is habitual to them. 1808 *Sketches of Character (1813)* l. 198, I hear there are no lodgings to be had.

11. *absol. or intr.* To be informed, learn; to receive information or tidings of, or obtain news concerning; to receive a message or letter from.

c 1320 *Cast. Love 1371* 3e habbeþ i-herd nou riht Of his strengþe and of his miht. c 1400 *Destr. Troy 1866* Ne I hardly herde of hym hade in my lyue. a 1400–50 *Alexander 2667* As sone as Darye be derfe of þis dede heris. a 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Huon cxxvii. 466* They neuer had hard of suche a myracle. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. V. 78* Therle of Suffolk. . . hearing of their doynge. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb. iv. iii. 36–8*, I heard no Letter from my Master. . . Nor here I from my Mistris, who did promise To yeld me often tydings. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar 23/1* Would you not have heard if he had been so ill as not to be able to come out? 1830 *SOUTHEY Lett. (1856)* IV. 168, I too had been looking to hear from you. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw. ii.* You shall hear from me in the morning, sir. *Mod.* When did you hear from your son in South Africa? We hear from him regularly every mail. He has never been heard of since.

b. *To hear of it*: to be spoken to about it; to be called to account for it. *collog.*

1596 *SHAKS. i Hen. IV. l. iii. 124* Send vs your Prisoners, or you'll hear of it. 1658 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm. Verse 15. xiv. § 3 (1669)* 161/2 We. . . look to find them at hand on the shelf, clean and fit for use, or our servants shall hear of it. *Mod.* You'd better not do it again, or you'll hear of it.

† 12. *To be reported or spoken (well or ill) of.*

[After *Gr. εὖ, κακῶς ἀκούειν*, *L. bene, male audire*.] 1583 *BABINGTON Commandm. ix. (1637)* 85 Desire ever. . . rather to hear well, than to be rich: yea. . . to leave unto thy posterity an honest report and name, before heaps of any riches. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. i. v. 23* O! what of gods then boots it to be borne, If old Auegles sonnes so evilly here? 1652 *BP. HALL Invis. World ii. i.* Aristotle himself is wont to hear ill for his opinion of the soul's mortality. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary (1828)* IV. 147 You have been three days upon it. It hears ill abroad. 1706 *STANHOPE Paraphr. III. 502* If such Indulgences hear ill in the World, and naturally expose a Man to Censure and Disrepute.

b. *To hear rather*: to prefer to hear, to prefer to be addressed or called. (A Latinism.)

1667 *MILTON P. L. iii. 7* Or hear'st thou rather pure Ethereal stream Whose Fountain who shall tell? 1829 *LAMB Lett. to V. Novello Oct.* Dear Fugueist—or hear'st thou rather Contrapuntist?

13. The imperative *Hear!*, now usually repeated, *Hear! hear!* (formerly *Hear him! hear him!*)

is used as an exclamation to call attention to a speaker's words, and hence has become a general expression of approbation or 'cheering'.

It is now the regular form of cheering [CHER *sb.* 8] in the House of Commons, and expresses, according to intonation, admiration, acquiescence, indignation, derision, etc.

1689 SIR E. SEYMOUR 19 Feb. in *Cobbett Parl. Hist. V.* 122. I see gentlemen speak here under great disadvantages. When gentlemen speak with reflections, and cry 'hear him, hear him', they [the former] cannot speak with freedom. 1689 SIR H. CAPEL *ibid.*, When Seymour was in the Chair, I have heard 'Hear him, hear him', often said in the house. 1764 *FOOTE Orators II.* Wks. 1836 II. 176 *Ter. Dermot*, be easy—Scam. Hear him—Tire. Hear him—Ter. Ay, hear him, hear him. 1768 LD. J. CAVENTISH *Spl. Ho. Com.* 8 Dec. in SIR H. CAVENTISH *Deb.* (1841) I. 96 Let us... give a dispassionate attention to everything that passes. [Hear!] That very word 'hear!' I read of all others. 1769 SIR F. NORTON *Spl. ibid.* 432 The common law is as much the law as the statute law. [Mr. Grenville called out hear! hear!] If the hon. gentleman will hear, by and by he will hear. 1770 G. GRENVILLE *Spl. 16 Feb. ibid.* 461 The House will be obliged to you [the Speaker] for your information. [Hear, Hear!] Mr. Speaker, I beg the House will be silent. I am sure that is disorderly. 1783 *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. 1. 822 As to himself, he was free to acknowledge... the hand which he had in it (A cry of *Hear him! Hear him!*) By the cry of *Hear him!* said his Lordship, gentlemen seem to think I am going to make a confession. 1803 in *Stanhope Life Pitt (1862) IV.* 49 When he [Pitt] sat down there followed three of the... most enthusiastic bursts of applause I ever heard... as far as I observed, however, it was confined to the parliamentary 'Hear him! Hear him!' 1812 *Parl. Deb.* 5 May in *Examiner* 11 May 292/3 Orders were sent off to Mr. Henry to withdraw from the United States.—[Hear, hear!] 1865 *LOWELL Scotch the Snake* *Prose Wks.* 1890 V. 251 One Noble Lord or Honorable Member asking a question, and another Noble Lord or Honorable Member endeavoring to dodge it, amid cries of *Hear! Hear!*

b. Hence as *sb.* *Hear, hear!* (formerly *hear-him*), a cheer. Also *Hear-hear v. intr.*, to shout 'hear! hear!'; *trans.*, to acclaim with shouts of 'hear! hear!'; to cheer. Hence *Hear-hearer*.

1797 *POPE*, etc. *Art of Sinking* 115 The *hear him* of the house of commons. 1736 *BOLINGBROKE Patriot* (1749) 48 With repeated hear-him ringing in his ears. 1836 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 233 The *hear him* are more fervent than on almost any other occasion. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* vii. I thank my honourable friend, if he will allow me to call him so—four *hears*, and one certainly from Mr. Jingle—for the suggestion. 1855—*Dorrit* I. xxvix, Hearing, and obing, and cheering. 1868 *DISRAELI Spl. in Ho. Com.* 3 Apr., If the hear-hearers have their way. 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 374 The members seemed generally very quiet; there was little 'Hear, hearing!' 1883 *Standard* 3 Apr. 5/4 He... 'hear, hears' the member for Northampton. 1895 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 3/1 Mr. Morley's explanation of his position... was received with sympathetic *hear, hears*.

Hear(e), obs. ff. HAIR, -E, HEIR, HERE, HIGHER.

Hearable (hī'arəb'l), a. [f. HEAR *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be heard, audible.

c. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* i. xiv. 74 That he haue sure knowing of hereable truethis and that bi hearing of eris. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 184/1 Hereabyll, audibilis. 1851 *RUSKIN Let. to F. D. Maurice* (1889) 9 He is to me Visible and Hearable. 1885 W. C. RUSSELL *Strange Voy.* I. viii. 106 It was necessary to scream to make one's words hearable.

Hearb, Hearce, Heard, obs. ff. HERB, HEARSE, HEED.

Hear (hārd), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of HEAR *v.*] Perceived by the ear.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 183/2 Herde, auditus. 1819 *KEATS Grecian Urn* 11 Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter.

Heard-say, obs. var. of HEARSAY.

Hearer (hī'arə), [f. HEAR *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who hears; an auditor, listener.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter v.* 11 Pai shew stynkand wordes þat corrupis þe herers. 1384 *WYCLIF Jas. i.* 23 An here of the word, and not a doere. 1599 *MORE Dialogue I.* Wks. 150/2 The fruit of stryfe among the hyers. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* I. i. 309 Thou wilt be like a louer presently, And tire the hearer with a booke of words. a. 1734 *NORTH Exam.* III. vii. § 19 (1740) 517 As in the proverbial Court at Dover, all Speakers and no Hearers. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 49 ¶ 1 He knows me to be a very patient hearer. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 151 Those who are present... ought to be impartial hearers of both the speakers.

† b. One who hears causes; a judge. *Obs.*

1533 *COVERDALE Judg.* xi. 10 The Lorde be hearer betwene vs.

2. One who receives oral instruction, or attends lectures or sermons; a disciple. Cf. AUDIENT.

1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 50 Mr. Burroughs... formerly a hearer, and still a great lover, of my Reverend Father in Law, Dr. Samuel Annersly. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece V.* 251 He was for a time one of Plato's hearers. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 14/1 The non-matriculated students, or 'hearers', at the four [Swiss] universities are about four hundred in number.

3. *Ecl. Hist.* [tr. L. *audient.*] One admitted to hear the Scriptures read and receive instruction, but not to the common worship of the church: applied to catechumens and penitents of the second order.

1597 tr. *Dupin's Ecl. Hist.* II. 109 This sort of Catechumens were called Hearers, because they heard the Instructions which were given in the Church. a. 1711 *KEN Hymnotheo* III. Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 76 Within the hallow'd Door on either Hand, The Penitents advanc'd to Hearers stand. 1722 J. BINGHAM *Chr. Antiq.* VI. 534 St. Basil says expressly, they were hearers only, and not allowed to be present at any prayers whatsoever.

Hear-hear, v., etc.: see HEAR *v.* 13 b.

Hearing, *vbl. sb.* [f. HEAR *v.* + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb HEAR; perception by the ear or auditory sense; the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; audition.

c. 1330 *Hali Meid.* 13 Fif wittes, shibe & heringe [etc.]. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13107 þe def has hering, blind has sight. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 10 Suth thyngis... Tyll mannys hering ar plesand. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* III. xviii. (1495) 64 Alway the hering is gendred by ayre smyte. 1509 *FISHER Fun. Serm. Ctesa Richmond Wks.* (1876) 305 Her heryng sholde haue dulled more and more. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 232 b, Fayning that he was thycke of heryng. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* II. i. 75 Aged eares play treuant at his tales, And yonger hearings are quite raushed. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* (1633) 856 Ground-luy is commended... for them that are hard of hearing. 1772 *PRIESTLEY Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 154 Captivating... at the first hearing. 1848 *STARKE Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 224 The organ of hearing is not manifest in insects.

b. In one's hearing, in such a position or way as to be heard by one. *Within hearing, out of hearing*, at such a distance as to be heard, or not heard; within, or out of, hearing distance.

1388 *WYCLIF Ezech.* ix. 5 He seide to hem in myn heryng, Go 3e thorow the citee... and smyte 3e. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace x.* 455 Quhen that the Bruce out of thair heryng wer. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 200 [He] cursed his sonne in the hering of those that had the guyding of them. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. II.* ii. 152 What, out of hearing, gone? No sound, no word? 1596—*Merch. V.* v. i. 241 In the hearing of these manie friends I sweare to thee. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 9 Where stood that renowned Citie of Corinth, in hearing of both Seas. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxx, As soon as we came within hearing, I called out to him by name. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* (1831) III. 79 It was not said in his hearing. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* II. xiii. 361 Within the hearing of Niagara's voice.

2. The action of actively giving ear, listening (e.g. to a lecture, sermon, play, etc.); *spec. attend-*ance at preaching (*dial.*); audience. Also *fig.*

a. 1225 *St. Mark.* 2 Hecnið alle þe mahen, ant herunge habbeð. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 13708 (Trin.) Þei 3af hering to him vchone. 1529 *MORE Dialogue I.* Wks. 168/2 To gyue diligent hyryng... and faithful obedience to the church. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 390 At that tyme the Archebishop had no further heryng. 1604 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. i. 161 We begge your hearing Patientie. 1604 *HIERON Preacher's Plea* Wks. 1624 I. 539 To draw the people to hearing upon the weeke-dayes. 1791 *COWPER Let.* 26 June, He... has a mother between seventy and eighty, who walks every Sunday eight miles to hearing, as they call it, and back again. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 170 New doctrines ever gain readiest hearing among the common people.

3. The listening to evidence and pleadings in a court of law; the trial of a cause; *spec.* a trial before a judge without a jury. b. (*Sc. Law.*) *Hearing in presence*, 'a formal hearing of counsel before the whole thirteen Judges' (*Bell Dict. Law Sc.* 1861).

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 357 The Usher... is willing to give us the hearing, and to determine the controversy. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* II. i. 141 I'll take my leave, And leave you to the hearing of the cause. 1690 *WOOD Life* 15 Jan. (O. H. S.) III. 322 There was to be a hearing between the University and City of Oxon on the 15 January [note, at the bart of the house]. 1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 17 Nov., On ye 14th Instant... came on the Hearing of y^e Election of St. Albans. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* (1800) III. 453 The cause is again brought to hearing on the matters of equity reserved, and a final decree is made. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 554 The cause was twice heard in Ireland, on the last of which hearings, before Lord Middleton... he decreed a perpetual injunction against Lord Forbes. 1894 *Law Reports Weekly Notes* 80/1 [They] attended the hearing before the registrar.

4. Knowledge by hearing or being informed; esp. in plur. to come to one's hearing.

c. 1450 *LONELICH Grail* lvi. 322 So long they spoken of this thing... that it cam to hire lordis hering. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxviii. 281 The brute therof came to the heryng of duke Raoull. 1617 *MORISON Itin.* II. 111 Upon the hearing of his Lordships returne.

5. Something heard; report, rumour, news. *dial.*

a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxij. 7 Of luf hering noght drede sal he. 1384 *WYCLIF Ezech.* vii. 26 Trublyngne togidre shal come vpon trublyngne togidre, and heryng vpon heryng. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxvii. (E. E. T. S.) 220 Þin erys, þat first spak dyshonest herynges of bachtyng, flatteryng, lesynges, & rybaudrye. 1500 *Sir Beues* 3680 (Pynson) The pope [of] that heryng was ful glad. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 182 Tis a good hearing, when children are toward, But a harsh hearing, when women are froward. 1611—*Cymb.* III. i. 4 Whose remembrance... will to Eares and Tongues Be Theame, and hearing euer. 1666 *PEPYS Diary* 4 Aug., De Ruyter dares not come on shore... Which is a very good hearing. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xlviii. (1892) 348 This is a pleasant hearing. I thank Heaven for it.

6. A 'lecture', a scolding. *dial.*

1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xiv, 'After she had gien us a hearing on our duties.' 1824 *MISS FERRIER Inker.* xli. [She] left the room for the purpose... of giving her a good hearing.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *hearing-day*, *distance*, *-organ*, *-tube*; *hearing-fee*, the fee paid by a suitor to an official of the court before the case is heard; *hearing-trumpet* = EAR-TRUMPET.

1860 *FITZROY in Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 343 What is called 'a good 'hearing-day', may be mentioned among the signs of wet. 1887 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 141/2 You must pay 2s. for every pound you sue for, for 'hearing-fee.' 1895 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 6/2 So poor that she actually could not pay the hearing-fee. 1725 *WATTS Logic* II. v. § 1 Mediums which assist the Hearing, such as Speaking-Trumpets, 'Hearing-Trumpets.' 1856 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* I. (1874) 41 A small hearing trumpet fastened by a black ribbon to a button-hole of his coat.

8. *Hearing say*, *gerundial phr.*: see HEAR *v.* 3 d.

Hearing, *ppl. a.* [f. HEAR *v.* + -ING.] That hears: see the verb.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27989 þe eres o þe herand. 1384 *WYCLIF Prov.* xx. 12 The herende ere, and the seende eye. 1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* III. i, If it had not been for me, thou hadst been yet but a hearing counsel at the bar. 1884 A. J. ELLIS in *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 55/1 A school... for teaching deaf-mute infants in... association with hearing infants.

Hearing, obs. form of HERRING.

† *Hearingless*, a. *Obs.* [f. HEARING *vbl. sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of the faculty of hearing; deaf.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* III. xviii. (Tollem. MS.) Ambrose sayeþ þat men of þe contray here þe ryuer Nilus ariseþ ben heringes [1582 void of hearing].

Heark, obs. form of HARK.

Hearken, harken (hā'k'n), *v.* Forms: 1 *herenian*, *heorcnian*, 2-3 *herenen*, (*Orm.* *herrenenn*), 3 *hæronien*, 3-4 *heorknien*, *herkn-*nen, *herkin*, 3-6 *herken*, 4 *herkon*, 4-5 *herkyn*, 5 *harkyn*, 6 *haroken*; 4- *harken*, 6- *hearken*. [OE. *herenian*, *heorcnian*, *hyrcnian*, formed with suffix -n- from **heorci-an*, the OE. type of HARK *v.*

The spelling *harken*, which agrees with that of HARK, and is at once more regular and of earlier standing, is the accepted one in modern American Dictionaries, and is preferred by some good English writers; but in current English use it is much less frequent than *hearken*. The preference for the latter spelling is probably due to association with HEAR, supported by the analogy of *heart* and *hearth*.]

1. *intr.* To apply the ears to hear; to listen, give ear. *Const.* to (þ of), in OE. and ME. with dative.

a. 1000 *Life St. Guthlac* (1848) 42 Guðlac... eode þa sona ut and hawode and hercnode. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 422 Ypolitus... heora wordum heorcnode. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 Hecnið alle to þis writ. c. 1205 *LAY.* 19668 Heo... hærcneden 3eorne of þas kinges hærne. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 966 He said, 'adam, now wel sais þou I sal þe tell, and herken [Gott. harkin] now'. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1708 þe fox... Haulounnez, & herkenez, þi heggez ful ofte. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 668 His felawe That was so neith to herken of his sawe. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* II. xxvii. 155 They ought often to herken yf they can here any noyse or smytynge of hamets. 1530 *PALSGR.* 579/1 Harken here at this hole. 1550 *CROWLEY Inform. & Petit.* 555 Harken you possessioners. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 868 She hearkens for his bounds and for his horn. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 564 But aged Nereus harkens to his Lore. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Lady Rich* 10 Oct., It is full employment enough to hearken, whether one answers or not. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 50 Whenever it is whistled to, it stops to hearken. 1832 *TENNYSON Enone* 23 Dear mother Ida, harken ere I die.

† 2. *intr.* To listen privily; to play the eaves-dropper; to eavesdrop. *Obs.*

1384 *WYCLIF Ezech.* xxi. 27 [24] The folie of a man to herkenen thurg the dores. 1535 *COVERDALE ibid.*, A foolish man standeth herkenyng at the dore. 1588 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 219 By harkenenge of our howses with drawn weapens.

3. *intr.* To apply the mind to what is said; to attend, have regard; to listen with sympathy or docility. *Const.* to.

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Hercne his read. 1535 *COVERDALE Exod.* vi. 9 But they herkened not vnto him, for very anguysh of sprete, and for sore labour. 1549 *LATIMER Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 No man wyll herken to it. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* III. xxvii. 224 Josiah not hearkening to them, was slain. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IX. 1134 Would thou hadst hearknd to my words, and sta'd. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. vl. 205 Instead of hearkening to some of his officers. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* I. l. 12 To him Who hearkens to the gods, the gods give ear. 1896 A. AUSTIN *Eng. Darl.* II. iv, They would not harken.

† b. with on. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxiii. 414 The people... had great desyre to harken on the promysse that the duke of Amiens made vnto them. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1627) 434 Harkening on euery rumour.

4. *trans.* To hear with attention, give ear to (a thing); to listen to; to have regard to, heed; to understand, learn by hearing; to hear, perceive by the ear. Now only *poet.*

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 440 Heo 7æset æt Godes fotum, his word heorcnende. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 11723 Fort 3uþ birþ hercnenn Godes word. a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 82 Nout one þeo bet hit spekeð, aþ þeo þet hit hercned. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* III. pr. l. 5 (Camb. MS.) For thou seyst þat thou art so desirous to herke hem. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2304 In-to þe temple he turned tythandis to herken. 1529 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1232/2 When they heare it, harken it but as they would an idle tale. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* I. ii. 122 This King of Naples being an Enemy To me inueterate, hearkens my Brothers suit. 1832 *TENNYSON New-Year's Eve* 39 Tho' I cannot speak a word, I shall harken what you say.

b. With personal obj. (orig. dative as in 1; but this afterwards levelled with the accusative or objective). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 308 Kyng Edmond... lende vp hys seeld, & herked hym ynou. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9238 Sho herket hym full hyndly. *Ibid.* 9264 Long he stode... Doun hegend his hed, herkynong the qwe. c. 1500 *Melusine* lvi. 334 Raymondyn herked hym gladly. 1583 *STANVURST Æneis* III. (Arb.) 76 Who would Cassandra then harken? 1890 *Yorksh. Clergyman*, What do you come to church for? Boy. To harken yo.

† 5. *intr.* *Hearken to*: Listen, give ear. [As if from a compound vb. *to-hearken*; cf. Ger. *zu-horchen*, imper. *horch zu!* Cf. *Go to*, from vb. *To-go.*] *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Mark* iv. 3 He...saye unto them in his doctrine: Herken to. Beholde. The sower went forth to sow. — *Acts* vii. 2 Brethren, and fathers, herken to. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xviii. 27 Herken to, all ye people.

† 6. *intr.* To seek to hear tidings; to make inquiries, to inquire after, ask for. *Obs.*

1523 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cciii. 450 There abode styll the Englyssymen to harken after other newes. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 36 A this day also was there such earnest talk and appointment of remouing, that I gaue ouer my noting, and harkened after my hors. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 216 *Clau.* Harken after their offence my Lord. *Prince.* Officers, what offence haue these men done? a 1670 HACKETT *Abb. Williams* i. (1692) 19, I harkened no more after it: for I reckon'd it was done. 1783 JOHNSON *Let.* to *Miss S. A. Thrale* 18 Nov., I harken every day after a letter from her. 1830 DR QUINCEY *Bentley Wks.* VII. 41 To abstain from harkening after libels upon himself.

† 7. *intr.* To lie in wait; to wait. *Obs.*

[*Cf.* 1523 in 6.] 1580 R. HITCHCOCK *Politik Plat* in *Arb. Garner* II. 159 People who daily do harken when the world should amend with them. 1584 STAFFORD in *Motley Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 70 The king harkeneth to see the end, and then to believe as he seeth cause. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 260 The youngest daughter whom you harken for, Her father keeps from all access of suitors. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xv. (1810) 167 Whether it were, the harkening after a Ship, to arrive in those parts...that occasioned his delatory excuses.

† 8. *trans.* To get to hear of; to search out or find by inquiry. *Obs.*

1590 SIR T. COCKAINE *Hunting Bij.*, Your Hounds...harken them forth of such a kinde as bee durable. 1606 Wily *Beguiled* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IX. 226 If I can harken out some wealthy marriage for her. 1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 57 It is some ease to Syr Timothy...to harken out the worst that others haue endured. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. ii. He has imploied a fellow...to harken him out a dumbe woman. 1637 R. HUMPHREY *tr. St. Ambrose* I. 118 Hunting and harkening out places of mart where hee may best vent them.

† 9. *intr.* To have regard or relation. *Obs. rare.*

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 40 There's not a blessing Individuals find, But some way leans and hearkens to the kind.

10. To talk in one's ear, to whisper. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 200 This harkneth with his friend, as though with him to breake Of some intended act. *Mod. Sc.* What are ye herk'ning thegither about? He herk'nt to me to gang and fetch them.

Hearkener, harkener (hā'uk'nai). Also 4-5 herkener (e, harkner). [*f.* HEARKEN + -ER¹.] One who listens or gives ear; a listener.

1340 *Aenb.* 58 þe herkneres do wel he3e3e. c 1422 HOCLEVE *Learns to Die* 547 Thyn herkners and thyn Auditours. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q. clvi.* There sawe I... The very tigre... The herkner bore. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dicles* 101 The predication is not to be lawded that endureth ouer the power of the herkners. 1550 CROWLEY *Egiptr.* 1421 An herkener of fables and lyes. 1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXV. 486 The starkers...or harkeners are satirized.

† b. An eavesdropper; a scout. *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tim.* v. (R.). Babbling tale-tellers & curious herkeners. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Escouteur*...a harkner, a scout, an eavesdropper.

Hearkening, harkening (hā'uk'ning), *vbl. sb.*

[In OE. *heorcnung*, *f. heorcnian* to HEARKEN + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. HEARKEN; giving ear, hearing with attention; listening; giving attention.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 26 Deafum (the forȝef) heorcunge. *Ibid.* 96 We sceolon...awendan [ure] earan from yfelre heorcunge. a 1225 *Ans.* R. 104 Auh hold wiðinnen þin hercning, þi speche, & tine shiðe. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 28 To him þou gyue gode herknyng. 1583 STANHYURST *Eneis*, etc. (Arb.) 131 Toe graunt mee Gratius harkening. a 1715 BURNETT *Own Time* (1766) II. 29 The ill effects of his not harkening to their address. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 185 The sound was gone, nor could his closest hearkening recapture it.

† b. Searching out; inquiry; discovery. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 53 The Steward...specially owith to have herkenyng upon this clerkes demeanyng in the countries for oppressions. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 66 His cares to be open for the harkening out of their offences.

Hearn (e, hearon, obs. ff. HERN, HERON.

Hearsay (hī'si:z). Forms: see HEAR v. and SAY v. Also 6 heard say. [*subst. use of phr. to hear say*: see HEAR 3 c.]

1. That which one hears or has heard some one say; information received by word of mouth, usually with implication that it is not trustworthy; oral tidings; report, tradition, rumour, common talk, gossip.

c 1533 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1075, I knowe nothing of it but by here say. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (c 1600) 14 b, I have heard nothing but by heard say. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 315 Thou speakest by hearsay, rather then by any experience. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 199 So much as I have gathered by report and common heare-say. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 11 Heresay is too slender an evidence to spit a mans credit vpon. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxix. vi. 1026 Things...which by bare heeresay were reported to haue bene done. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrow* v. vii. 417 The whole world was made to tremble at the heare-say of them. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 117 The hearsay of Christ wrought all these things in them. c 1708 BEVERIDGE *Theol.* (1710) II. 298 Not merely upon hearsay or tradition. 1761 Gilbert's *Law Evidence* 112 Hearsay is good evidence to prove, who is my grandfather, when he married, what children he had, etc. of which it is not reasonable to presume that I have better evidence. 1769 SIR W. DRAFER in *Junius Lett.* xxvi. 121 Is it hearsay, or the evidence of letters, or ocular? 1847

JAMES J. MARSTON *Hall ix*, I gave him stronger proof than mere hearsay.

b. With a and pl. A report received; a rumour, a piece of gossip.

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* IV. (1704) 428/1 This Report seems to be a Hearsay of a second Person. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal. Introd.* 7, I am ashamed to see a Person tell such little Hearsays. 1730 BERKELEY *Let. to T. Prior* 7 May Wks. 1871 IV. 183 A hearsay, at second or third hand. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i, Wrappage of traditions, hearsays, mere words. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. i. 33 Sometimes a rumour, a hearsay...came.

2. *attrib.*, passing on one side into an *adj.*, on the other giving rise to combinations: (a) Of the nature of hearsay; (b) founded or depending upon what one has heard said, but not within one's direct knowledge, as *hearsay account, censure, declaration, knowledge, report, rumour, tale*; (c) of hearsay, speaking from hearsay, as *hearsay author, babblers, witness, & hearsay-man*.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. x. 139 Poet. Wks. 1873 II. 33 [Those] whose metall stiff he knew he could not bend With hear-say pictures. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 59, I can in these tin cases plead but a hearsay experience. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 171 An hearsay account by Bellonius. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 361 These Hearsay-men or Book-Philosophers, called, The Learned, are as ignorant as any...of the true knowledge of God in themselves. 1738 BIRCH *Life Milton* App. M's Wks. I. 94 All the Evidence was two hear-say Depositions taken in 1642, from Persons who were told so by the common Soldiers of the Irish. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, etc.* (1888) I. 254 We had both of us an hearsay knowledge of each other. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* i. 44 The report of hearsay witnesses. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 149 To promulgate hearsay reports. 1826 in *Sheridaniana* 315 The crude opinions of the hearsay babblers. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 800 She blamed herself for telling hearsay tales.

b. *Hearsay evidence*: evidence consisting in what the witness has heard others say, or what is commonly said, as to facts of which he has himself no original or personal knowledge.

1753 W. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* Mar. 135/1 Hearsay-evidence is...rejected in law. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiii. (1800) 368 Yet in some cases (as in proof of any general customs, or matters of common tradition or repute) the courts admit of hearsay evidence. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v. *Hearsay Evidence*, The exceptions to the general rule of the inadmissibility of hearsay evidence are: (1) dying declarations; (2) hearsay in questions of pedigree; (3) hearsay on questions of public right, customs, boundaries, [etc.]. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vi. 148 Hearsay evidence of the loosest kind was freely admitted.

Hence *Hearsay v. intr.* (*nonce-wd.*), to tell what one has heard; to repeat rumours. † *Hear-saying* (in 4 hyere zigginge), hearsay, report = *hearing say*: see HEAR 3 d.

1340 *Aenb.* 117 He ne may noþing wel conne bote ase me kan þe batayle of troye be hyere-zigginge. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vi. vii, Men riding and running, reporting and hearsaying.

Hearse (hōis), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *heers* (e, 5 *heerce*, 5-6 *hers*, 5-6 (g) *herce*, 6 *hearoo*, *herst*, 7 *hierce*, 4-9 *herse*, 6-*herse*. [Formerly *herse*, a. F. *herse* (12th c. in Littré) = It. *erpic*:—L. *hirpex-em* (*hirpex*) large rake used as a harrow; cf. Gr. *ἀρῶπ* grappling-iron. See HERSE, under which the sense 'harrow' and its immediately derived senses are treated.]

† 1. a. A triangular frame somewhat similar in form to the ancient harrow, designed to carry candles, and used at the service of *Tenebræ* in Holy Week. b. A candlestick used at the *Benedictio ignis* on Easter Eve. *Obs.*

1287 *Synod of Exeter* xii. in *Wilkins Conc.* (1737) II. 139 Vas ad aquam benedictam. Hercia ad tenebras. 1563 *Inu. Chr. Ch.*, *Canterb.* (Chapter Libr. Canterb.), Item a heade for the hearse of coper and gylte to carrye the iij. lyghts to the fier vpon Estereuen.

2. a. An elaborate framework originally intended to carry a large number of lighted tapers and other decorations over the bier or coffin while placed in the church at the funerals of distinguished persons; also called *castrum doloris*, *chappelle ardente*, or *catafalco*.

1291 *Acc. Executors O. Eleanor* in *Gloss. Archit.* (1845) I. 199 Pro meremio ad hercias Domine Regine, apud Westmonasterium. c 1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Pite* 15 Adown I fell when I sawe the herse, Dede as stone. 1399 *Test. Rich.* II in *Rymer Fodera* VIII. 75 Ita...quod, pro predictis Exequiis, iv. Hercie...per Executors nostros congrue preparatur. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8753. a 1450 *Le Mortre Arth.* 3532 By-for a tombe, that new was dyghte...There-on an herse, sothly to saye, Wyth an C tappers lyghte. 1485 *Will in Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 277 That there be byrnyng on herse v. verges, ilkoone of a pownde of waxe. 1526 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Payd for strykynge of iijj tapers for the herst j. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 1 b, The body was taken out, and caried into the Quire, and set under a goodly Herce of waxe, garnished with Baneros, Pencelles, and Cushions. a 1678 MARVELL *Wks.* III. 50 And starts, like tapers, burn'd upon his herse. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isler Concl.*, That one poor garland, twined to deck thy hair, Is hung upon thy herse, to droop and wither there. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vii. 495 There used to be put up in the church a 'hearse', which was a lofty framework of wood...with four or eight posts...and ceiled. 1896 PEACOCK in *Andrews Church Gleanings* 218 It was the custom in the case of rich families to erect one of these hearses in every church where it [the body] rested for the night.

b. A permanent framework of iron or other metal, fixed over a tomb to support rich coverings or palls, often adapted to carry lighted tapers.

1552 *Berksh. Ch. Goods* 10 A herse of Iron. 1846 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* 129 There is a brass frame...over the effigy of Richard, earl of Warwick, in the Beauchamp chapel at Warwick, which is called a herse in the contract for the tomb. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. v. 242 The Sheriff of Southampton is commanded to repair the herces in the king's chapel. 1866 PEACOCK *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 128 A very graceful iron herse of this kind...in Tanfield Church.

c. A temple-shaped structure of wood used in royal and noble funerals, after the earlier kind (2 a) went out of use. It was decorated with banners, heraldic devices, and lighted candles; and it was customary for friends to pin short poems or epitaphs upon it.

c 1575 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* in *Archæol.* XXVIII. 145 The nexte daye his herse was sett vpe, beinge made after the forme of a felde bedd, covered with blacke...garnished with sceogones and with yelowie pynions full of blacke lyons. 1598 *Remembrance of Eng. Poets in Barnfield's Poems* (Arb.) 119 Whose Fame is grav'd on Rosamond's blacke Herse. c 1621 ? B. JONSON *Epit. Cless Pembroke*, Underneath this sable herse Lyes the subject of all verse. 1639 HORN & ROS. *Gate Lang. Unt.* xcvi. § 962 Gravestones (tombs) and herces are read' up, and epitaphs...written on them. 1659 PECKE *Parnassus Puerb.* 119 Shall I to pin upon thy Herse, devise Eternal Praises; or weep Elegies? a 1667 COWLEY *Voy. W. Harvey* Wks. 1710 I. 27 Be this my latest Verse With which I now adorn his Herse. 1898 ANDREWS *Church Treasury* 280 The last herse used in this country was the one under which her effigy [that of Mary II] was placed.

3. A light framework of wood used to support the pall over the body at funerals. It fitted on to the parish bier, and was probably adapted to carry lighted tapers.

1566 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 36 Item a herse—sold to John Banton...who hath put it to prophane use. 1896 PEACOCK in *Andrews Church Gleanings* 216 Of these hearses, not a single example is known to have come down to our time.

† 4. A herse-cloth, a funeral pall. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 230/a Herce for a deede corse of silke, *poille*. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* I. (1876) 16 All other Marchaundize that wee buy from beyond the Sea...and all Hearses, and Tapestry. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1200 This coffin of the great Sultan...covered with a rich herse of cloth of gold downe to the ground.

5. A bier; a coffin; vaguely, a tomb, grave. *Obs. or arch.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 169 Stand from the Hearse, stand from the Body. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xlv. One touch would rouze me from my sluggish herse. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Hearse*, a buriall coffin covered with blacke. 1623 LITTLE *Elyric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. xxix, But, wheth'r I live, or be first laid on herse. 1625 — *Du Bartas*, *Noe* 132 As thou my cradle wert, so wilt thou be my herse. 1651 DAVENANT *Goldibert* I. v. (R.). When she with flowers lord Arnold's grave shall strew. She on that rival's herse will drop a few. a 1700 DRYDEN *Melagor* 325 Ah! hadst thou died, my son, in infant years, Thy little herse had been bedewed with tears. 1849 LONGF. *Blind Girl* iii, Decked with flowers a simple herse To the churchyard forth they bear.

† 6. The solemn obsequy in a funeral. *Obs.* (*Perh.* only an error.)

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 60 O heauie herse [gloss. Herse, is the solemn obsequie in funerals]. *Ibid.* 70 The earth now lacks her wonted light, And all we dwell in deadly night, O heauie herse.

† 7. A dead body, a corpse. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 230/a Herce, a deed body, *corps*. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* III. lxxxvi. 72 Bold Archas pierces Thru the mid-hoast and strews the way with herces. 1633 MAY *Hen. II.* v. 775 Her herse at Godstow Abbey they enterre.

8. A carriage or car constructed for carrying the coffin at a funeral. (*The current use.*)

1650 B. DISCOLLIMINIUM a It is hung about with as many...trappings, as Coll. Rainsboroughs Herse and horse were at his fine Funerals. 1672 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 245 Thomas Moor bath a herse...for the carrying of dead corps to any part of England. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Dec., He was very decently inter'd, being carried in a Hearse, and the Company in Mourning Coaches. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Rldg.) 35 They saw Horses and Coffins. 1850 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 128 A herse too, with plenty of plumes, and many black coaches. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. 294 A herse stopped before our door.

b. *transf.* A vehicle for carrying pianofortes.

1812 COLERIDGE *Let.* II. 584 Musical Instrument Manufacturers, whose grand pianoforte hearses he [a horse] now draws in the streets of London.

9. *Comb.*, as *hearse-light* (see 1, 2); *hearse-man*, *-plume* (sense 8); *hearse-cover*, a pall; *hearse-house*, a dead-house; a building in which a herse is kept; *hearse-like a.*, like a herse; *mournful*. Also *HEARSE-CLOTH*.

1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 451 Three 'hearse-covers'...eight stall-cloths. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 101 A vestry, with a 'hearse-house' beyond it...has been built in modern times. 1895 PRYCE *Burden of Woman* 91 The herse-house or dead-house of the church (the lowest room of a tower where in old days the bodies of strangers who had lost their way and perished were placed for possible identification pending burial). 1555 *Churchw. Acc. St. Helens, Abingdon* (Nichols 1797) 141 For making the 'herse' lyghtes. 1566 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 127 The sepulchre and herse lightes wth all the bookes of papistris rent and burned. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Adversitie* (Arb.) 505 If you Listen to Davids Harpe, you shall heare as many

*Herselike Ayres, as Carols. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxiii. (1848) 289 It steals Herselike and thieflike round the universe. 1893 J. W. BARRY *Stud. in Corvica* 170 It [the corpse] is abandoned to the *hearseman. 1848 ELIZA COOK *Lines among Leaves* viii. 3 Like *hearse-plume waved about.

Hearse, var. of HEARSE sb.

Hearse, v. [f. HEARSE sb.]

1. trans. To lay (a corpse) on a bier or in a coffin; to bury with funeral rites and ceremonies. b. (in recent use) To carry to the grave in a hearse.

1502 *Nobody & Somebody* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 319 We will forbear our spleen. till you have heard Your husbands bones. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V. iii. i.* 93 Would she were heard at my foot, and the ducks in her coffin. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xviii. 199 Then the Grecians spitefully drew from the darts the corpse, And heard 'd it, bearing it to fleet, his friends with all remorse Marching about it. 1827 POLLOCK *Courts* T. vii. 295 Richly hearsed With gloomy garniture of purchased woe. 1854 GILLILAN *Life Blair in Beattie's, Blair's, etc. Wks.* 126 He lashes the proud wicked man whom he sees pompously hearsed into Hell. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 81 In his own resting place consign him first, And hearse him in the grave.

c. To enclose or contain as in a bier or tomb; to entomb.

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* iii. iv. Please you survey the cell, go in and see, I'm hearse, and none but sorrow lies with me. 1764 CHURCHILL *Ep. to Hogarth* 452 Worth may be heard 'd But Envy cannot die. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 489 Shall marble hearse them all? 1819 WIFFEN *Amian Hours* (1820) 160 Murnurs deep, not loud, Swelled in the gale when earth thy relics hearse.

2. fig. To furnish with something hearse-like.

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* (R.), The house is hers'd about with a black wood, Which nods with many a heavy headed tree. 1864 LONGF. *Hawthorne* vi. The hill-top hearsed with pines.

Hence Hearsed ppl. a., placed on, in, or under a hearse.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham. i. iv.* 47 Tell Why thy Canoniz'd bones Hearsed in death, Haue burst their cernments.

Hearse-cloth. [f. HEARSE sb.] A black cloth to cover a bier or coffin; a funeral pall.

1522 *Churchw. Acc. St. Marg. Westm.* (Nichols 1797) 9 Sir Robert Danby Curett . . of him, for his herse-cloth 2s. 1530 PALSGR. 231/1 Herse cloth, poille. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. ix. 282 No more than a dead corps is affected with a velvet herse-cloth over it. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* x. 32 Four Mourners . . each of them holding in their hands a corner of the Herse-Cloth. 1849 HEATH *Grocers' Comp.* (1866) 14 note, The Fishmonger's Company have preserved their herse-cloth or pall . . at their Hall.

Hear-so, sb. nonce-wd. [f. HEAR v. + So adv.] One who has heard so; one who knows by hearsay.

1639 J. CLARKE *Paramologia* 309 One eye-witnesse is better than two hearse-so's.

Hearst, Hunting. Also 7-8 hearse. A hind of the second or third year.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 7 A Hinde . . is called the first year, a Calf. The second year, a Hearse; and sometimes we say Brockets Sister. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* ii. v. (1862) 1. 324 The female is called a hind . . the second year she is a hearse. 1877 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* (1886) 134 According to the Devonshire Hunt—Deer under one year are called Calves; till three, the male a Brocket, and the female a Hearst.

†Hearsum, hersum, a. Obs. Forms: 1 hier-, hér-, hýrsum, héarsum, 2 hersam, 2-4 hersum, 3 harsum, (horsom). [OE. *harsum* = OFris. *harsum*, OHG. *harsam*, f. stem of *hieran*, Goth. *harsjan* to HEAR; see -SOME. *Harsum* was a later OE by-form.] Ready to hear; obedient, compliant; dutiful, devout.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. xiv. [xxv.] (1890) 58 Se þe him hýrsum beon wolde. a 1000 *Guthlac* 677 þæt ze . . him hearsum . . sibpan wæron. *Ibid.* 697 Gearwe stodon hæftas hearsume. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 þæt israelisse folc . . was hersum godes hese. c 1205 LAY. 12395 He hæbte his cnihtes leoue beon hearsum [1275 horsom] lode. 13. *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 932 To be hersum euen song of þe hyze tyde.

Hence †Hersumlecc (mod. type *hearsomledge), †Hersumnesse, obedience.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xxii[i]. (1891) 478 Ealle þas mæcþe . . Æþelbolde Mercna cýninge in hýrsumnesse under þeodde seodon. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Mid edmodnissse and mid hersamnisce. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 3if þe zunge bið butan hersumnesse. c 1200 ORMIN 2521 All full of haliz mahhtess, Off hersumleccg, off rihtwisleccg. c 1205 LAY. 29731 Austín . . behite heom comen . . & don him hersumnesse.

†Hearsum, hersum, v. Obs. Forms: 1 hear-, hýr-, héarsuman, 2-3 hersumian, -sumen. [OE. *hier-*, *harsumanian* = OHG. *harsamān*; f. *harsum* adj.: see prec.] trans. To obey, be obedient to; to revere. (In OE. with dative.)

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* ii. vi. (1890) 116 Hwæðre he . . þæm godcundan bebodum peowode ond hearsemede. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 27 Windas and see him hýrsumiāð [Haton G. her-]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Hine 3e scule wurpan and hersumen. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 249 [He] hered and hersumed seheliche schafte.

Heart (hārt), sb. Forms: 1-3 heorte, 3-6 herte, 4-6 harte, 4-7 hert, hart, 6- heart. (Also 1 north. hearta, 2-3 horte, hierte, 3 Orm. heortte, hertrte, 3-4 s.w. hurte, 4 huerte, ert, 4-6 hertte, hartt, herth, 6 herte, 6-7 Sc. hait). [Com. Teut.: OE. *heorte* (Northumb. *hearta*) = OFris. *herte*, *herte*, OS. *herta* (MLG. *herte*, MDu. *hert'e*, *hart(e)*, Du. *hart*), OHG. *herza* (MHG.

herze, Ger. *herz*), ON. *harta* (Sw. *hjerla*, Da. *hjerle*), Goth. *hairþ*—O Teut. **herlon*]; orig. a weak neuter, which became in OE. and OFris. a weak fem., in MLG. and MDu. fem. or neuter. Radically related to L. *cor*, *cord*, Gr. *καρδία*, *καρδία* (also *κῆρ* from *καρδ*); OIr. *críde*, Lith. *szird-is*, Oslav. *srъrdъ* *srъrdъ*, *srъrdъ* *srъrdъ* (Russ. *serd-tse*, Boh. *srđ-ce*) heart; root *kerd*, *kyd*].

General arrangement. I. The simple word. *The bodily organ, its function, etc., 1-4. **As the seat of feeling, etc., 5-13. ***Put for the person, 14-16. ****Something having a central position, 17-19. *****The vital part or principle, 20-22. *****Something of the shape of a heart, 23-30. II. Phrases. *With governing preposition, 31-39. **With verb and preposition, 40-44. ***With governing verb, 45-49. ****With another noun, 50-52. *****In exclamations, 53. *****Proverbial phrases, 54. III. Attributive uses and combinations, 55-56.

I. The simple word. *The bodily organ, its function, region, etc.

1. The hollow muscular or otherwise contractile organ which, by its dilatation and contraction, keeps up the circulation of the blood in the vascular system of an animal.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 42 Gif þin heorte ace. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 He wes . . mid speres orde to þere heorte istungen. a 1300 K. Horn 872 He smot him þure þe herte. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* ix. 24 The arewe is sent out thoruh his herte. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 237/2 Hert, ywarde parte of a beste. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 177/1 A Harte, cor, cordialis, corculum. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VI. 183 [He] stakke the erle to y^e hart with his dagger. 1548-77 *Vicary Anat.* vii. (1888) 56 The Hart . . is the principal of al other members, and the beginning of life. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. i. l.* 40, I send it through the Riuers of your blood Euen to the Court, the Heart. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 357 The vse of this Mediastinum or bound-hedge is first to hold the hart vp suspended. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* 58 Perfect Animals have an incessant motion of their Heart, and Circulation of their Blood. 1812 *Morn. Chron.* in *Examiner* 25 May 336/2 After the body of Bellingham was opened, it was noticed that his heart continued to perform its functions . . for four hours. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 556 A heart is present in all the Brachiopoda. 1872 *Mivart Elem. Anat.* i. 4 The Heart . . is rhythmically contractile and propulsive. 1887 H. S. CUNNINGHAM *Caruleans* i. 145 Camilla's heart went pit-a-pat. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 297, I saw a sight that made my heart stand still. fig. a 1822 *Shelley Ode to Heaven* 44 Drops which Nature's mighty heart Drives through thinnest veins. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 140 Tho' the deep heart of existence beat for ever like a boy's. 1866 LONGF. *Killed at Ford* i. The heart of honor, the tongue of truth.

b. Right (left) heart, the right (or left) side of the heart. *Smoker's heart*, a disordered condition of the heart due to excessive tobacco-smoking.

1886 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Nov. 722 Those who suffer from chronic rheumatism have often weak right hearts. 1888 *Science* (N. Y.) 9 Nov. 223/2 The frequent existence of what is known as 'smoker's heart' in men whose health is in no other respect disturbed.

2. Considered as the centre of vital functions: the seat of life; the vital part or principle; hence in some phrases = life. Obs. or arch.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxi[i]. 27 Hergað dryhten ða soecað hine leofað heorte heara in weoruld weorulde. a 1225 *Prose Psalter* ciii[i]. 15 And wyn glad mannes hert. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps. cii[i]*. 5, I am smyten as heig, and myn herte driede. 1382 — *Gen.* xviii. 5, I shal sett a morsel of breed, and zoure herte be comforted. 1535 COVERDALE *Ibid.* A morsel of bred, to comforte youre hertes withall. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Edw. IV. 213 Commaundynge, upon paine of the harte, that no man should once passe the sea with hym. c 1601 SIR C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 2 Because here hath nothinge deerer then his harte. 1611 *Bible Ps.* civ. 15 Bread which strengtheneth man's heart. a 1618 *Raleigh Lett.* (1651) 109 That the King (though I were not pardoned) had granted my heart under the Great Seal. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 97 Desiring no more than to go off Heart in Hand from this Place to the Southward. [1871 *Speaker's Comment.* Gen. xviii. 5 The heart considered as the centre of vital functions, is put by the Hebrews for the life itself. To support the heart therefore is to refresh the whole vital powers and functions.]

3. transf. The region of the heart; breast, bosom.

c 1450 *Holland Howlat* 477 He . . ityng About his hals full hende, and on his awne hart. 1535 COVERD. *Exod.* xxviii. 29 Thus shall Aaron beare the names in y^e brestplate of iudgment vpon his hert. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vi. 26 He . . ever held his hand vpon his hart. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 102 Lay hand on heart, aduise. 1611 *Bible Eccl.* xxviii. 30 The Urin and the Thummim . . shall be vpon Aarons heart, when he goeth in before the Lord. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 123 Let me . . Pant on thy lip, and to thy heart be press'd. 1887 H. S. CUNNINGHAM *Caruleans* II. 226 He pressed her to his heart.

b. Hence in fig. expressions.

1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* i. vi. 280 Godwin . . had indeed taken the young disciple to his heart. 1887 EDNA LYALL *Knt. Errant* xviii. 162 He hugged his old conuiction to his heart.

4. The stomach. Obs. or dial. Chiefly in phr. next the heart: on an empty stomach, fasting (obs. or dial.). Cf. Fr. *avoir mal au cœur*: to be sick (bilious).

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 359 (D.) A newe founde diete, to drinke wine in the morning nexte the harte. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 189, I have knowne some maidens to drinke vinger next their heart to abate their colour. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Jurnal* vi. 637 (D.) The Romans held it ominous to see a Blackamore next their hearts in a morning. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 116 So much is it the mode still to call the Stomach the Heart, that people frequently say their Hearts were at

their Mouths, when on a sudden fright or surprisal their Stomach's have been mov'd. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Heart*, the stomach. 'A pain at the heart' means the stomach-ache.

**As the seat of feeling, understanding, and thought.

5. = MIND, in the widest sense, including the functions of feeling, volition, and intellect.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxx. 13 [lxxxii. 12] Ne forleost hie efter lustum heortan heara. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke ii. 51 His modor geheold ealle þas word, on hyre heortan smeazende. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 125 He seið mið þa muðe þet nis naut in his heorte. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2142 Do nu þenne hiendliche þat tu hauest on heorte. 1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 225 His hert and tunge must accorde. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 36 A principle . . depelie printed in the hart of man. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. iii. i.* 257 His Heart's his Mouth; What his Brest forges, that his Tongue must vent. 1611 *Bible i Kings* viii. 18 Thou diddest well that it was in thine heart. 1625 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 306 The heart . . is . . very often in Scripture . . taken more largely, so as to comprehend the whole soul, in all its faculties, as well the apprehensive as the appetitive; and consequently taken in the thoughts, as well as the desires, of the soul. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Love Neighbour Wks.* 1874 II. 159 The whole system, as I may speak, of affections (including rationality), which constitute the heart, as this word is used in Scripture and on moral subjects. 1886 H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* II. ix. 180 Capable of any villainy that the heart of man could devise.

b. In this relation spoken of as having ears, eyes, etc., meaning those faculties of the mind, understanding, or emotional nature, that have some analogy to these bodily organs. Cf. *heart of heart* (s. c 1025 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 1 Ahyld eare heortan þine. c 1200 ORMIN 3899 Wipþ inwarð heortess tunge. c 1230 *Halt Meid.* 3 Opene to vnderstode þe ehne of þin heorte. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 36 Wip þe eris and een of his hert, he schuld vnderstond him. 1604 *Act 1 Jas. i. c. i* Vpon the knees of our hearts to agnize our most constant faith, obedience and loyalty to your Maestie. 1680 SIR T. MATTHEWS *tr. St. Augustine's Confess.* i. v. Behould the eares of my hart, are set before thee; open thou them, O Lord. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 13 The Parliament acknowledged, on the Knees of their Hearts (such was the Cant of the Age) the indubitable Right, by which . . the Crown descended to Him.

6. The seat of one's inmost thoughts and secret feelings; one's inmost being; the depths of the soul; the soul, the spirit.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 34 Soplíce of þære heortan willan se muþ spicþ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 43 Vr dedis fro vr bert tas rote. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xii. 34 Sothely the mouth spekiþ of the grete plente of the herte. 1508 DUNBAR *Tha Mariit Wemen* 162, I sall a ragment reveil fra [the] rute of my hert. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, Vnto whom all hartes bee open. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Contre son cuer*, dissemblingly, or against his heart. 1611 *Bible Jude.* v. 16 For the diuisions of Reuben there were great searchings of heart. 1627-8 FELTHAM *Resolves* (1636) 366 Rather than have poured out his heart with such indiscretion. 1794 MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 440 Excuse my laying my heart open to you and exposing my feelings as they are. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Crit. Royal* xviii. i. 283, I like you to speak out of your heart freshly what you think.

b. Double heart, two hearts: phrases indicating duplicity or insincerity; see DOUBLE a. 5, and cf. 51 b.

1382 WYCLIF i *Chron.* xii. 33 Fyfty thousand camen in to help, not in double hert. 1504 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* II. Ep. to Rdr. 4 Men of two harts, or of a double heart. 1611 [see 51 b].

7. Intent, will, purpose, inclination, desire. Obs. exc. in phr. after one's own heart.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xix. (xx.) 4 Sella ðe dryhten efter heortan ðinre. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo urnen on-gein him . . mid godere heorte and summe mid usele þeonke. c 1200 S. *Eng. Leg.* i. 10/330 Muche azein heore heorte it was. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 437 He hadde þe money agest herte. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 386 Waith suld be delt, in all place, with fire hart. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 47 Now have I told you my hart. 1535 COVERDALE i *Sam.* xiii. 14 The Lord hath soughtt him out a man after his owne hert. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 200 Mawgre the heart and minde of all his Barons. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xv. v. (1886) 330 They . . may be forced to yield in spite of their harts. 1883 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Rossmoyne* i. vi. 120, I am going to give you a mission after your own heart.

†8. Disposition, temperament, character. Obs.

a 1225 *Anor. R.* 384 Auh swote and schir heorte is god to alle þinges. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I.* i. Alle that beoth of huerte trewe. 1402 HOCCELEVE *Let. of Cupid* 36 Ful herd yt is to know a manys hert. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 205 They had the herte so fell that they wolde take none amendes. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VII. 40 To whom at the fyrst he shewed his good hart. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. i. 324 In faith Lady you have a merry heart. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 386 Not changing heart with habit. 1611 *Bible Eccl.* iii. 27 An obstinate heart shall be laden with sorowes.

9. The seat of the emotions generally; the emotional nature, as distinguished from the intellectual nature placed in the head.

In earlier use often referring to the physical organ; in later mostly fig.

Beonulf (Z.) 2463 Heortan sorze. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboe in Anglia* VIII. 317 Him mæg beon þe glædre his heorte. c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 6 in O. E. *Misc.* 37 Heore heorten weren so colde. c 1350 *Leg. Road* (1871) 88 Vp þe rase with hert ful light. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. iii. (1859) 4 The syght . . gladlyd moche my harte. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 20 Breakynge their stonie hertes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 64 Tell me where is fancie bred, Or in the heart, or in the head. c 1600 — *Sonn.* xlv. i Mine eye and heart are at a mortal war How to divide

the conquest of thy sight. *a 1700* DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Art Love* 1. Wks. 1808 XII. 259 Tears will pierce a heart of adamant. *1735* POPE *Ep. Lady* 250 To raise the Thought, and touch the Heart be thine! *1784* COWPER *Tiroc*. 897 One comfort yet shall cheer thee aged heart. *1824* SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xvi. With zeal honourable to his heart and head. *1867* TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. 1. 71 Her heart was too full to speak. *1884* OUIDA *Pless Napraxine* vi. (1886) 67 In her it was a thirst of the mind, in him it was a hunger of the heart. *1886* H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* II. ix. 193 If the man had a soft place in his heart I felt sure I was finding it.

† b. The feeling or sentiment which one has in regard to a thing. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V. i. ii.* 141 If I could bid the fift welcome with so good heart as I can bid the other four farewells, I should be glad of his approach. *1603* KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 356 Above others, his heart was greatest against the Hungarians.

10. More particularly. The seat of love or affection, as in many fig. phrases: *to give, lose one's heart (to), to have, obtain, gain a person's heart.* Hence = Affection, love, devotion. *Near, nearest, one's heart, close or closest to one's affection.*

c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 5 We sulen hebben ure heorte and hebben godne ileafe to ure drihten. *1297* R. GLOUC. (1724) 24 Kyng Loocryne's herte was al clevn y hire y went. (He) thoyhte hire to spouse, so ys herte to hire drog. *c 1330* R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 253 Sir Edward. His herte gaf tille dame Blanche, if hir wille wer to. *1382* WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiii. 26 Gif, some myn, thin herte to me. *c 1450* Merlin 24 So hadde Vortiger the hertys of the peple. *1500* SPENSER *F. Q. i. xii.* 40 Thirise happy man. Possessed of his Ladies hart and hand. *1610* SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. i. 65 The verie instant that I saw you, did my heart file to your service. *1676* WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. i. (1735) 43, I have an Ambition. of losing my Heart before such a fair Enemy. *1711* ADDISON *Spect.* No. 18 ¶ 4 The Lover. gained the Heart of his Princess. *1884* EDNA LYALL *We Two* xxv, Lady Caroline will quite lose her heart to you. *1886* BARING-GOULD *Crt. Royal* xxiii. II. 195 In matters of the heart. I am confused. *1887* EDNA LYALL *Knt.-Errant* ix. 69 She. won all hearts. *1888* BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. Pref. 28 Important for the cause which was nearest to his heart.

b. Kindly feeling; cordiality, heartiness. *rare.* *a 1656* BP. HALL *Life in Sat.* (1824) p. lv, His welcome to Waltham could not but want much of his heart without me. *1827* SCOTT *Yrnl.* 7 Mar, I must say, too, there was a heart,—a kindly feeling prevailed over the party.

c. Susceptibility to the higher emotions; sensibility or tenderness for others; feeling. (Often qualified by indef. article or no.)

1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 150 With ev'ry pleasing, ev'ry prudent part, Say, what can Chloe want?—She wants a Heart. *1839* C. L. H. PEPENDIER *Crt. Time* Q. Charlotte (1887) II. 55 A total want of heart or filial affection. *a 1845* HOOD *Lady's Dream* xvi, But evil is wrought by want of Thought, As well as want of Heart! *1847* TENNYSON *Princ.* vi. 218 Our Ida has a heart. *1886* MRS. ALEXANDER *By Woman's Wit* II. viii. 266 Which would have been pain and humiliation to a woman of real heart and delicacy.

11. The seat of courage; hence, Courage, spirit. Especially in *to pluck up, gather, keep (up), lose heart.* See also 48, 49, *to have the heart, take h.*

c 825 Vesp. *Psalter* cxlii. 8 Getrymed is heorte his. *a 1000* Caedmon's *Gen.* 2348 (Gr.) Heortan strange. *c 1250* Gen. & Ex. 3253 On and on kin, als herte hem cam, ðat folc ilc in his weize nam. *1375* BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 28 King Robert. That hardy weis of hart and hand. *1390* GOWER *Conf.* II. 12 He bath the sore, which no man helet, The whiche is cleped lacke of herte. *a 1400–50* Alexander 470 'Nay', quod he comly kyng 'cache vp pine hert'. *1450* W. SOMMER in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 4 Thanne his herte fayld him. *1481* CAXTON *Godefroy* cxlix. 221 They ran on them with grete herte, and slewe them som of them. *1530* PALSGR. 661/2 Plucke up thy herte, man. thou shalt be set at large to morowe. *1596* SPENSER *State Relt.* (Globe) 650 To give heart and encouragement to all such bold rebells. *1607* SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 212 Why, had your Bodies No heart among you? *a 1700* DRYDEN *Hector & Androm.* 48 Thy dauntless heart, will urge thee to thy fate. *1776* BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 107 You have, however, heart to the last. *1850* MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. x. 435 The Germans lost heart. *1863* MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* (1877) 247 Now, good-by, and keep a good heart. *1867* FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 376 Æthelred seems to have plucked up a little heart. *1885* Sat. *Rev.* 24 Jan. 103/2 Its younger members, if brainless, are not without heart and pluck. *1886* F. L. SHAW *Col. Cheswick's Camp* II. i. 14 You put heart into me again.

b. The source of ardour, enthusiasm, or energy. *So to have one's heart in, put one's h. into* (a thing).

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 22 Jan., I have so little heart in the affair, that I have now again quite dropped it. *1853* LYTTON *My Novel* i. xii, His whole heart was in the game. *1886* MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* I. x. 181 A man who puts his heart into all he does.

12. The seat of the mental or intellectual faculties. Often = understanding, intellect, mind, and (less commonly) memory. *arch. exc. in phrase by heart: see 32.*

c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* John xii. 40 Ofblindade ego hiora & onstidade hiora hearta þæte ne geseað mid æmum & ongeatad mid hearta. *c 1175* Lamb. *Hom.* 121 Þe deofol ablene heore heortan þæt heo ne cunnan icnawen ure helend. *a 1200* Moral *Ode* 285 Ne mai no heorte ic þenche, ne no tunge ne can telle. *c 1300* Becket 190 His herte him 3af that hit was he. *1415* Rolls of *Parlv.* IV. 85/1 As free mak I the, as hert may think, or eygh may see. *1576* GABRIGONE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 50 And me they found. Whose harmesless hart, perceive not their deceit. *1602* SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 121 Would heart of man once think it? *1611* BIBLE *Hosea* vii. 11 Ephraim is like a silly dove without heart *[1885 R.V. understanding]*. — *Luke* xxiv. 25 O foolcs, and slow of heart to beleue all that the Prophets have spoken.

13. The moral sense, conscience. Now only in phrase *my (his, etc.) heart smote me* (him, etc.).

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 20 Forsothe the herte of David smoot hym, aftir that the puple is nombred. *1382* — *1 John* iii. 20 For if our herte shal reprove us, God is more than our herte. *a 1699* LADY HALLKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 3 That my owne Hart cannott challenge mee.

*** Put for the person.

14. Used as a term of endearment, often qualified by *dear, sweet* (see SWEETHEART), etc.; chiefly in addressing a person.

c 1305 St. Kenelm 142 in E. E. P. (1862) 51 Allas, heo seide. . . þat mie child, mie swete hurte, scholde such þing bitide. *c 1350* Will. *Palmerne* 1649 Whi so, mi dere hert? *Ibid.* 1655 Mi hony, mi hert, al hol þou me makest. *c 1374* CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 138 Alas whan shall I mete yow, herte dere? *c 1440* Partonope 792 As ye byn hir hert swete. *1494* Will. of Combe (Somerset Ho.), My last derest hart & lady. *c 1500* Melusine xlv. 318 Adieu, myn herte, & al my joye. *a 1553* UDALL *Reyster* D. i. iii. (Arb.) 25 Howe dothe sweete Custance, my heart of gold, tell me how? *1676* BEALE *Pocket-bk.* in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) III. 129 My dear heart and self and son Charles saw at Mr. Walton's the lady Camarvon's picture. *1677* Epist. to Yng. Maidens, Sweet Hearts. I have. . . composed this little Book, as a Rich Storehouse for you. *1719* HAMILTON *Ep. to Ramsay* 24 July x, Do not mistake me, dearest heart. *1855* TENNYSON *Maud* I. xviii. viii, Dear heart, I feel with thee the drowsy spell.

† b. Dear heart: a boon companion. *Obs.*

1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* i. i, He's one of your Dear Hearts, a debauchee. *Ibid.* ii. i, That you were one of the errantest Cowards in Christendom, though you went for one of the dear Hearts.

15. As a term of appreciation or commendation: Man of courage or spirit. Often in nautical language: cf HEARTY C. 2.

c 1500 Melusine xxi. 141 Whan the noble hertes herde hym saye thoo wordes they held it to grete wysedome of hym. *1600* NASHE *Summer's Last Will* Wks. (1883–4) VI. 104 What cheere, what cheere, my hearts? *1610* SHAKS. *Temp.* i. i. 6 Heigh my hearts, cheere, cheere, my hearts. *1627* CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 61 Courage my hearts for a fresh charge. *1684* MERITON *Praise Yorksh. Ale* (1697) 14 Come here my Hearts, Said he. *1780* COWPER *Table T.* 23 History. . . Tells of a few stout hearts that fought and died. *a 1845* Hood *Storm* iv, Come, my hearts, be stout and bold. *1863* KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* vii, They were all true English hearts; and they came to their end like good knights-errant.

b. Hearts of Steel: the name of an agrarian organization formed by the Protestant tenants in Ulster in 1770.

1772 Petition in Froude *Irel.* 18th C. v. ii. (1881) II. 133 It is not wantonly that prompts us to be Hearts of Steel, but the weight of oppression. *1780* A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 217 The hearts of steel lasted 3 years; began in 1770 against rents and tythes. *1807* VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 468 The insurgent banditti of Tories, Hearts of Steel, Peep-o'-day Boys, White Boys, etc. *1882* LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* IV. 393 In the North the disturbances of the Hearts of Steel had just broken out.

† 16. As a term of compassion: *Poor heart!* (cf. *poor soul, poor body*). *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hem. V.* ii. i. 123 A poore heart, hee is so shak'd of a burning quotidian Tertian. *1668* Pepys *Diary* 27 Dec., My wife and I fell out a little. . . she cried, poor heart! which I was troubled for. *1682* MANSFORD *Holy War* (Cassell) 91 Wherefore the town of Mansoul (poor hearts!) understood him not. *1749* FIELDING *Tom Jones* xi. ii, The poor little heart looked so piteous, when she said down.

**** Something having a central position.

17. The innermost or central part of anything; the centre, middle.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* viii. 31 That ys in heuvene hert in hyde. *a 1325* Prose *Psalter* xlvi. 2 Þe mounteins shul be born in-to þe hert of þe see. *1530* PALSGR. 34 The herte of France. *1581* MULCASTER *Positions* xl. (1887) 228 In the hart of a great towne. *1658* COKANE *To W. Dugdale* Poems 112 Our Warwickshire the Heart of England is. *1674* N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 71 A bore through the heart or centre of the earth. *1722* DE FOR PLAGE (1884) 30 The Heart of the City. *1855* C. BRONTE *Villette* vi. 44, I got into the heart of city life. *1871* L. STEPHEN *Player* *Europe* v, We soon found ourselves in the very heart of the glacier.

b. The part of any time or season when its character becomes most intense (usually the middle part); the height, depth.

1764 Mem. G. Psalmanazar 168 To send me away in the heart of a severe winter. *1844* DISRAELI *Coningsby* viii. i, It was the heart of the London season.

18. esp. A central part of distinct conformation or character, as a. The pith of wood, the white tender part of a cabbage or the like, the core of an apple, etc., the receptacle or other central part of a flower; b. The central strand of a hawser-laid rope, round which the other strands are twisted; c. The central solid portion or core of a twisted column (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. lxi. 402 The Roote. hauing in the middle a little white, the whiche men call the Harte of Os-munde. *1596* SHAKS. *Merch. V. i.* iii. 102 A goodly apple rotten at the heart. *1681* W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* (1693) 715 The heart or pith of a tree, medulla. *1707* Curious. in *Husb. & Gard.* 45 A Flower is compos'd of. . . the Cup. . . the Leaves, and the Heart. *1841* Penny *Cycl.* XXX. 155/2 Ropes formed in the most common manner, with three strands, do not require a heart, or central strand. *1866* Treas. *Bot.* 166/1 Cabbage. . . eaten in a young state. . . before the heart has become firm and hard. *Ibid.* 166/2 The heart, or middle part of the plant (Large-ribbed Cabbage) has. . . been found very delicate. *1875* BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* n. ed. 2) 360 Shroud-laid rope, 4 strands and a heart.

19. spec. The solid central part of a tree without sap or albumen. Cf. HEARTWOOD.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 35 Treese. . . failed in paire hertes and become holle within. *1523* FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 126 Get the stakes of the hert of oke. *1577* B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 103 The Elme. . . (as it is all hart) it maketh good tymbre. *1659* WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.*, *Archit.* 16, 3 kinds, vis. heart of Oak, sap and Deal lath. *1760* New Song in *Universal Mag.* Mar. 152 Heart of oak are our ships, heart of oak are our men.

b. Hence fig. Heart of oak: a stout, courageous spirit; a man of courage or valour; a man of sterling quality, capable of resistance or endurance. (Cf. *F. cœur d'or*; also sense 15.) Also attrib.

1609 Old *Mog of Herefordsh.* (N.), Yonkers that have hearts of oake at fourescore years. *1691* Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 221 He was. . . a heart of oke, and a pillar of the Land. *1760* [see 19]. *1822* TENNYSON *Buonaparte* x He thought to quell the stubborn hearts of oak. *1870* DICKENS *E. Drood* xii, A nation of hearts of oak. *1895* Q. *Rev.* Oct. 320 Thrashers, Whiteboys, Heart-of-Oak-boys. . . and other offspring of agrarian and political discontent.

**** The vital part or principle.

20. The vital, essential, or efficacious part; essence. (Often combined with other notions.)

c 1533 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 237 God looketh not to the work of praying, but to the heart of the prayer. *1598* SHAKS. *Merry W. i.* ii. 233 Now (Sir John) here is the heart of my purpose. *1653* BAXTER *Meth. Peace Consc.* 44 The Heart of saving faith is this Acceptance of Christ. *1840* MRS. BROWNING *Drama Exile* Poems 1844 I. 52 And from the top of sense, looked over sense, To the significance and heart of things. *1871* DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 147 Mr. Huxley's unrivalled power in fariars the heart out of a book. *1889* JESSOP *Coming of Friars* iii. 122 The church of a monastery was the heart of the place.

21. Of land, etc.: Strength, fertility; capacity to produce or effect what is required of it; 'proof' (of grass, etc.). *In (good, strong, etc.) heart: in prime condition. Out of heart: in poor condition, unproductive.*

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xix. (1878) 49 Land out of hart, Makes thistles a number forthwith to vpart. *1594* PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 1. 59 A fruitful molde, and such as giueh hart unto the earth. *1600* MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* ii. xi. (1668) 49 This. . . shall maintain and keep the earth in good heart. *1649* BUTHE *Eng. Improv.* *Impr.* (1653) 139 To Till it forth of heart is just as if you work an Ox off his legs. *1697* DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 108 That the spent Earth may gather heart again. *1704* SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 231 Their Horses large, but extremely out of Case and Heart. *1727–51* CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hops*, If the hops be in good heart, manuring and pruning is most adviseable. *1805* FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* i. 263 The soil being kept in heart, or rich. . . by superior agriculture. *1807* VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 212 The produce of upland hay varies according to the season, the heart, and condition, the land may be in. *1856* *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. ii. 528 Such grass affords, as the farmers say, 'no heart'—'no proof' in it. *1895* W. RYE *Ibid.* Mar. 5 In 1877 the heart of the land was so improved that Coke began to sow wheat.

b. Hence, generally, *In heart: in good or sound condition.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 305 The Lees. . . keepe the Drinke in Heart, and make it lasting. *1703* Art & Myst. *Vintners* 11 The Lee, tho' it makes the liquor turbid, doth yet keep the Wine in heart.

22. The best, choicest, or most important part.

1589 COGAN *Haven Health* cxv. (1636) 179 Creame. . . is indeed the very head or heart of Milke. *1693* KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 528 To deliver into his power the castle with the heart of the citizens.

**** Something of the shape of a heart.

23. A figure or representation of the human heart; esp. a conventionalized symmetrical figure formed of two similar curves meeting in a point at one end and a cusp at the other. Also, an object, as a jewel or ornament, in the shape of a heart.

1463 Bury *Wills* (Camden) 35 The seid broche herte of gold to be hange, nayld, and festnyd vpon the shyne. *1593* SHAKS. 2 *Hem. V.* iii. ii. 107, I tooke a costly Jewell from my necke, A Hart it was bound in with Diamonds. *1720* MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* i. (1741) 20 The Justs ended with his receiving a Heart of Diamonds from the Dutchess. *1766* PORY *Heraldry* (1787) 150 A Man's Heart Gules, within two equilateral triangles braced Sable. *1828–40* BERRY *Encycl. Her.*, Hearts are. . . met with in coat-armour, borne in several ways. *1834* L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 104 At the foot of the tomb was another heart in white marble.

24. A playing card bearing one or more conventionalized figures of a heart; one of the suit marked with such figures; pl. the suit of such cards.

1529 LATIMER *1st Serm. on Card* (1886) 27 Now turn up your trump, your heart (hearts is trump, as I said before), and cast your trump, your heart, on this card. *1599* Hist. *Pope Joan* Ajb in Singer *Hist. Cards* 259 Like the ace of hearts at Mawe. *1648* HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Overton's Palace* (1869) 177 With peeps of hearts, of club and spade. *1712–14* POPE *Rape Lock* iii. 79 Clubs, diamonds, hearts, in wild disorder seen. *Mod.* I couldn't follow suit; I hadn't got a heart.

† 25. The sole of a horse's foot. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 100 Morfounde. . . appereth vnder the houe in the hert of the fote. *1737* BRACKEN *Fariery Impr.* (1757) II. 210 He has got a Frick thro' the Sole or Heart of the Foot (as it is called).

26. Naut. A triangular wooden block pierced with one large hole through which a lanyard is reeved, used for extending the stays; a kind of dead-eye.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Heart*, a peculiar sort of dead-eye, somewhat resembling the shape of a heart. . . only furnished with one large hole in the middle, whereas the

common dead-eyes have always three holes. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* Pref. 17. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 37 Lanyards, rove through iron-bound hearts.

27. *Mach.* A heart-shaped wheel or cam used for converting a rotary into a reciprocating motion.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

28. Short for *heart-shell* (see 56).

1750 R. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1888) 153. I found in the Quarries several of those bivalve petrified shells, call'd hearts.

29. Short for *heart-net* (see 56).

30. In names of trees and plants.

Black-heart, White-heart, varieties of cultivated Cherry (see BLACK a. 19, WHITE a.). *Bleeding-heart* (see BLEEDING ppl. a. 5). *Floating heart*, an American name for *Limnæanthemum* (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 219 Black Cherry, Morellos, Black Heart, all good. 1803 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gardener* (ed. 17) 674/1 Cherries.. White heart, Black heart, Bleeding heart.

II. Phrases.

* *With governing preposition.*

31. *At heart.* In one's inmost thoughts or feelings; in one's actual character or disposition; inwardly, secretly; at bottom; in reality.

1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 216 But every Woman is at heart a Rake. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 191 Patriots, who love good places at their hearts. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 222 It was certain that the King at heart preferred the Churchmen to the Puritans. 1855 *Ibid.* xii. III. 153 Rice was charged to tell James that Mountjoy was a traitor at heart. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* II. viii. (1857) 296 One cannot doubt that Philip was at heart an inquisitor.

32. *By heart.* In the memory; from memory; by rote; so as to be able to repeat or write out correctly what has been learnt. Cf. F. *par cœur*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1494 She told ek al be prophecies by herte. 1528 GARDINER in Pococke *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 103 [We] rehearsed by heart the chapter *Veniens*. 1573-80 BARET *Adv. H.* 202 To learne by harte, or without booke.. To say by harte. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 15. I had said them [prayers] rather by heart than with my heart. 1688 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* v. 367 The Tragedians gat their Plays by heart. 1709 PRIOR *Hans Carvel* 13 Whole Tragedies she had by Heart. 1739 CHRISTOPHER *Lett.* (1792) I. xliii. 138 Pray get these verses by heart against the time I see you. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 339/2 Few lawyers know by heart the complicated statutes relating to Church matters.

† 33. *For one's heart.* For one's life; to save one's life. See FOR *prep.* A. 9 c. Obs.

34. *From one's heart.* Out of the depths of one's soul; with the sincerest or deepest feeling.

1594 T. B. *La Primadonna*, Fr. Acad. II. 93 And wee know.. that he speaks from his heart. 1651 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 249. I wish from my hart Mr. Attorney had come away. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Ref.* III. vi. (1845) 159 In such kind of Sermons, there is little spoken, either from the Heart, or to the Heart. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* II. (1838) 234 If a book come from the heart, it will contrive to reach other hearts.

35. *In... heart.*

a. *In (one's) heart:* in one's inmost thoughts or feelings; inwardly; secretly; at heart.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxiv. 48 xyl se yfela beowa ðenþ on hys heortan and cwyþ, min hlaford uterað hys cyme. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 [He] cweð an his herto, þat he wolde and eade mihte þen his sceoppende zelic. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2959 (Gott.) Abraham syðh in his hert ful sare. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* liiij. 1 þe vnwyss seid in his hert, God nis nouȝt. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 64 Many one Which speketh of Peter and of John And thenketh Judas in his herte. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 127 b. Welche thyng in his harte, he moste coveted and desired. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 They.. wish in their heart the Temple had neuer bene built. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 105 Julian had.. pretended to abhor idolatry, while in heart an idolater.

† b. *In all one's heart* (transl. L. in toto corde): with all one's heart (39 a). Obs.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 1 Ic ondote ðe dryhten in alre heortan minre. 1382a WYCLIF *Ibid.* I shal knouelechen to thee, Lord, in al myn herte. 1382a — *Jer.* xxiv. 7 Thei shal turne aȝen to me in al ther herte.

c. *In heart:* in good spirits. So in phr. to put in (or into) heart: to restore to good spirits.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 78 Well, Petruchio, this has put me in heart. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 15. 442 His Armie must have somewhat to keep it in heart. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. v. Whether they were still in heart to fight. 1832a HT. MARTINEAU *Ells of Gar.* VIII. 100 To put you in heart again.

d. In good condition: see 21.

36. *Near, next one's heart:* see 10, 4.

† 37. *Of (all one's) heart.* With all one's heart; sincerely, earnestly. Obs. (Cf. F. *de tout mon cœur*.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 431 To holde religioun of Crist and love hym of hert slþ. Cristis religioun stondiþ in love of God of al our herte. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 47. I knowleche of mowþ & hert, me to hold þe same feiþ of þe sacrament of þe Lordis bord.

38. *Out of heart.*

a. In low spirits; discouraged, disheartened.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* viii. in *Holinshed* II. 9/2 Perceiving them to be somewhat dismayed and out of heart. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 234 After he had lost his boy, he grew quite out of heart. 1711 tr. *Werensfels's Disc. Logomachys* 143 Pray, dear Good Sir, don't be out of Patience, or out of Heart. 1882 TENNYSON *Promise of May* III. Wks. (1894) 300/1 What is has put you out of heart? 1891 *Spectator* 11 Apr. 497 The Regent is evidently out of heart.

b. In poor condition: see 21.

VOL. V.

39. *With... heart.*

a. *With (OE. mid) all one's heart, With one's whole heart, + With heart:* with great sincerity, earnestness, or devotion; now chiefly in weakened sense, with the utmost goodwill or pleasure.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 Herede heo hine.. mid ealre heortan. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 420 zelyst ðu mid ealre heortan? c 1220 *Bestiary* 171 To helden wit herte ðe bodes of holi k[ir]ke. c 1470 HENRY Wallace IV. 20 He luffyt him with hart and all hys mycht. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. xxxix. With all my herte I wyll, quod he, accepte Hym to my serveyce. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxiv. 7 They shal returne vnto me with their whole herte. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 86. I thank you alwaies with my heart, la: with my heart. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 204 God buy you with all my heart. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II. 44 Take one with all my heart. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* vii. 60 That I will promise you, with all my heart.

b. *With a heart and a half:* with great pleasure, willingly. *With half a heart:* half-heartedly, with divided affection or enthusiasm.

1636 MASSINGER *Gl. Dh. Florence* IV. ii. Such junkets come not every day. Once more to you With a heart and a half, i faith. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 587 Some naval officers.. though they served the new government, served it sullenly and with half a heart. 1885 TENNYSON *Let. to S. Cox* 5 Aug. I thank you, as the Irishman says, 'with a heart and a half', for your volume of Expositions.

** *With verb and preposition.*

40. *Find in one's heart.* To feel inclined or willing; to prevail upon oneself (to do something): now chiefly in negative and interrogative sentences.

c 1440 [see FIND v. 10 c]. 1530 PALSGR. 687/1 Though you can nat fynde in your herte to honour hym for his owne sake. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 316 Yet can these men fynde in their hearts to boast. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Ref.* IV. viii. [One] that can fynde in his heart to destroy Armies, and ruine Provinces. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* vii. 122 Neither of us could fynde in our hearts to speak. 1883 E. BLACKWELL *Booth* IV. 45 They could hardly fynde in their heart to disturb its peaceful surface.

41. *Have at heart.* To have as an object in which one is deeply interested.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 20 P I The Correction of Impudence is what I have very much at Heart. 1715 ADDISON *Italy* Wks. 1721 II. 138 The Pope has this design extremely at his heart. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. v. 199 The Romans had no object more at heart than to obtain possession of this key to Gaul. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 206 A matter which we have very much at heart.

b. So, conversely, to be at the heart of.

1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* III. The interests of the establishment being very much at the heart of this honourable council.

42. *Lay to heart.* To take into one's serious consideration, as a thing to be kept carefully in mind; to think seriously about; to be deeply affected by or concerned about (a thing); rarely, to impress it seriously upon another.

1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 234 Captaine, I'm sorry that you lay this wrong so close unto your heart. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. v. 15 Lay it to thy heart, and farewell. 1611 BIBLE *Mal.* II. 2 If ye will not lay it to heart, to give glory unto my name. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygeia* II. v. 21 Many writers.. have laid it to the heart of mothers not to commit to hirelings the task of nurse. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 141 It contains.. a lesson which I should do wisely and well at this present time to lay to heart. 1884 *Century Mag.* Oct. 924/2 Do not lay it to heart, my child.

† 43. *Put or set to or on the heart:* earlier equivalents of prec. Obs.

1382a WYCLIF *Mal.* II. 2 3if 3e woln not putte on the herte, that 3e 3eve glorie to my name. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 24 If 3e wil not sett to þe hert to 3ef glorie to my name. *Ibid.* 34 Son of man, putt to hert, and see wiþ þin een.. alle þings þat I speke to þe.

44. *Take to heart.* To take seriously; to be much affected by; to grieve over; † to be zealous, solicitous, or ardent about (obs.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24010 Pat mast i tok til hert. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecl.* VII. 2 There is the ende of all men, and he that is lyuenge taketh it to herte. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI. 299 Whose death he is said to haue taken greate to hart. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. vii. (1651) 352 But why shouldst thou take thy neglect, thy canvass so to heart? a 1626 BACON (J.). If he would take the business to heart, and deal in it effectually, it would succeed well. a 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 257 It was very vehemently pressed by many persons.. and amongst those who took it most to heart, sir John Stawell was the chief. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Dream Children*, Though I did not cry and take it to heart as some do.. yet I missed him all day long. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* VI. 60 She had no idea when she was refusing him that he would have taken it to heart as he had done.

*** *With governing verb.*

45. *Break the heart of.*

a. To kill, crush, or overwhelm with sorrow.

See BREAK v. 7 c.

b. To accomplish the hardest part of (a task), to 'break the back of'.

1684 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (ed. 3) 383 You must by this time have broken the Heart of the Difficulty of your Warfare. 1828 CRAMER *Dial.* s. v. 'To break the heart of a business', to have almost finished it.

46. *Cry (eat, fight, plague, slave, tease, tire, weary, weep, etc.) one's heart out:* to cry (etc.) violently or exhaustingly; see the verbs.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 54 Nay, you shall fight your hearts out ere I part you. 1712 SWIFT *Lett. to Mrs. Dingley* 25 Jan. (Seager). They have never paid him a groat, though

I have teased their hearts out. 1885 EDNA LYALL *In Golden Days* III. vii. 142. I could weep my heart out. 1886 MISS YONGE *Mod. Telemachus* I. i. 15 Making him weary his very heart out.

47. *Eat one's heart:* to suffer or pine away from vexation or longing. See EAT v. 8 c.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 47 b. If you thinke to stoppe euerie ones mouth: Which were to eate up your heart, as they say. 1591 SPENSER *M. Huberd* 904 To eate thy heart through comfortlesse dispaire. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 15 'Eat not thy heart', that is to say, offend not thine owne soule, nor hurt and consume it with pensive cares. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister!* xviii. 155 Why, there's poor Aikone.. eating his heart out and getting no further.

48. *Have... heart.* To have the heart: to be courageous or spirited enough, to prevail upon oneself (to do something); also (in mod. use and chiefly in negative sentences), to find it in one's heart, to be hard-hearted enough.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11805 Hu had he hert to secd þair blod? 1413 *Pilgr. Savile* (Caxton) IV. xxxviii. (1859) 63. I am soo full of sorow, and of heuyness, that I haue no herte to speke to yow. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. vi. 12 All thoost shold haue the better herte to fyghte. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. I. ii. 15 Cursed the Heart, that had the heart to do it. 1657 *North's Plutarch* Add. Lives (1676) 44 The Turks being discouraged.. had not the heart to defend themselves. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 30 (Seager) One cannot have the heart to be angry at this judicious observer. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 6 Dec. I had no heart to leave.. Mr. Thrale in a state so precarious. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlviii. Have you the heart to say this of your own son, unnatural mother! 1882 TENNYSON *Promise of May* III. Wks. (1894) 798/2. I hadn't the heart or face to do it.

b. *Have, put (one's) heart in, into:* see 11 b.

49. *Take heart.* To pluck up courage. (Also with qualifying adj.) To take heart of grace, etc.: see HEART OF GRACE.

13.. *Coer de L.* 5757 They wer bolde, her herte they tooke. 1530 PALSGR. 748/1. I take herte, je prens couraige. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 26 Take good hart, And tell thy griefe. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y.* IV. iii. 174 Take a good heart, and counterfeit to be a man. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 35 Took heart again and fac'd about, As if they meant to stand it out. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (Libr. ed.) II. ix. 76 Take heart, take heart. We'll find them.

**** *With another noun.*

50. *Heart and hand.* (Also with h. and hand.) With will and execution; readily, willingly.

a 1547 SURREY *Poems, Lover describeth* (Aldine) 79 And all the planets as they stand, I thank them too too with heart and hand. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *s.v.* To be heart and hand, to be fully bent. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Sept. 5/3 The woman said she would have admitted me 'heart and hand', only that her orders were peremptory.

51. *Heart... heart.*

a. *Heart of hearts* (orig. more correctly, *heart of heart, heart's heart*): the heart's core; the centre or depth of one's heart; one's inmost heart or feelings. Usually in one's *heart of hearts*.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 78. I will wear him in my hearts Core: I, in my Heart of heart. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iii. Law 1287 O Israel.. in thy heart's heart (not in Marble) beare His ever-lasting Law. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 171 From heart of very heart, great Hector welcome. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 39/1 Him deep engrave In your heart's heart, from whom all good ye have. 1806 WORDSW. *Intim. Immort.* 190 Yet in my heart of hearts I feel your might. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lxxiii. 293 That she should be admitted to his heart of hearts. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 298 In his heart of heart Froude would have admitted that.

b. *A heart and a heart, a Hebraism* = duplicity, insincerity. (Cf. 6 b.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xi. 3 [xii. 2] Welure faecne in heortan and heortan spreoende. 1382a WYCLIF *Ps.* xiiij. 2 Ther trecherous lippis in herte and herte speeken. 1583 HARNET *Serm. Esch.* (1658) 137 God doth abhor a Heart and a Heart, and his soule detesteth a double minded Man. 1611 BIBLE I *Chron.* xii. 33 They were not of double heart [Heb. without a heart and a heart]. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 86 A heart and a heart God cannot abide.

[Heart and part: error for art and part: ART 16.]

52. *Heart and soul.*

a. The whole of one's affections and energies; one's whole being.

1883 RITA *After Long Grief* xxvi. 160. I saw that you were mine, heart and soul, as ever. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 6/2 The earnest actor who has heart and soul in his work.

b. *adverb.* With all one's energy and devotion.

1798 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 261 Read it heart and soul. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 4 Entering heart and soul into the dust and heat of the Church's war with the world. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gal. Men* II. xi. 329 He threw himself, heart and soul, into every requirement of the time.

c. *attrib.* Devoted and enthusiastic.

1836 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 275 The heart-and-soul manner in which he put himself in my place.

***** *In ejaculations of surprise and exclamatory invocations.*

53. † *God's heart!*, † *Ods heart!*, † *'s heart*, or simply † *Heart!* (obs.). Also, *For God's heart, Heart of God!*, *Ads my heart!*, † *My heart!* (obs.). *Dear heart!* The commonest expressions now are: *Lord (God) bless my (your, etc.) heart!* elliptically, *Bless my (etc.) heart!* See BLESS v. 1 g and cf. LIFE, SOUL.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 629 Help, water! water, help!

for goddess herte. 1573 *New Custom* ii. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 37 Heart of God, man, be the means better or worse, I pass not. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. i. 252 Heart! you swear like a comfit-maker's wife. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* iii. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 306 'Heart, what a name's that! 1681 *Dryden Sp. Friar* ii. i. Heart! you were not hot enough, too hot, but now. 1701 *Cibber Love makes Man* ii. i. 27, I can't bear this! 'Heart, I could cry for Madness! 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* ii. i. 42 Odsheart! this was so kindly done of you now. 1732 *Fielding Miser* v. i. Bless her heart! good lady! 1741 *Richardson Pamela* I. 84 Ad's my Heart! I think it would be the best Thing. 1844 *Dickens Christmas Carol* 161 Dear heart alive, how his niece by marriage started! 1862 Mrs. SEWELL *Patience Hart* xxv. 166 Bless your heart, child; you are a good girl. 1886 Miss BROUGHTON *Dr. Cupid* II. vii. 164 She can no longer look upon me as a child, bless her old heart!

***** Proverbial phrases and locutions.

54. a. One's heart \dagger is in (a) one's heel(s) or hose, \dagger is at the bottom of, or turns into, one's hose, sinks in one's shoes, etc.; ludicrous intensifications of 'the heart sinks', connoting extreme fear or dejection. (See *BOOT* sb.³ 1 b.) b. To have one's heart in one's mouth, one's heart leaps into one's mouth (throat), referring to the violent beating and apparent leaping of the heart under the influence of a sudden start. So, to bring one's h. into one's mouth, make one's h. leap out of one's mouth. c. \dagger To wear one's h. in one's mouth, \dagger to have one's h. at one's tongue's end: to be always ready to speak what is in one's mind. \dagger To carry one's mouth in one's h.: to do the opposite of this, to conceal one's thoughts, keep silence. d. One's h. is in its right place: one's sympathies are rightly engaged, one means well. \dagger e. To have one's h. upon one's pouch: to be set upon one's private profit. f. To wear one's h. upon one's sleeve: to expose one's feelings, wishes, intentions, etc. to every one. g. To do one's heart good: to make one feel better, gladdened, strengthened, etc. (see also *GOOD*).

a. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 91 Myn herte fil doun vnto my too. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 30 Your hert is in your hose all in dispaire. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Luke xxii. 174 b. Petur beeyng feared with this sayng of a woman.. as if his herte had been in his hele clene gon. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 253/2 When the Bishop heard this, by and by his heart was in his heeles, and.. he with the rest of the Court betooke them to their legges. c1600 *Timon* i. v. My hart is at the bottome of my hose. 1642 [see *BOOT* sb.³ 1 b.] 1682 N. O. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 174 Cheer up, and pluck thy Heart out of thy Hose! 1888 Mrs. H. WARD R. *Elsmere* II. 153 An expression which sent the sister's heart into her shoes.

b. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Luke xxiii. 199 Hauyng their herte at their verai mouth for feare, they did not believe that it was Iesus. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 16 It had been an easie matter to have found a company of poore hearts neere their maisters mouthe. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* i. i. (D.). I fell across a beam that lay in the way, and faith my heart was in my mouth; I thought I had stumbled over a spirit. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 154 Antony.. sounded a charge with such a tremendous outset.. that it was enough to make one's heart leap out of one's mouth only to be within a mile of it. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate* Cov. xiii. A ring at the door-bell brings everybody's heart into everybody's mouth. 1887 EDNA LYALL *Knt.-Errant* xviii. 158 Francesca's heart leapt into her mouth.

c. c1590 NASH *Pasquil's Apol.* i. Cijb, I will carrie my mouth in my hart.. there is a time for speech, and a time for silence. 1592 — P. *Penitence* Wks. 1883-4 II. 5 A bare brad little Dwarf.. that hath his hart at his tongues end.

d. 1809 MALKIN tr. *Gil Blas* (K. O.). Heart lies in the right place. 1886 SCHMITZ tr. *Stinde's Buchholts Fam.* 51 Your heart is in its right place; if only you had the right words on your tongue.

e. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxxviii. 1171 Hee was such a one as had his tongue to sale, and his heart vpon his pouche.

f. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. i. 64 'Tis not longer after But I will weare my heart vpon my sleeue For Dawes to pecke at. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* II. xi. 282 A.. ready-tongued man, wearing.. his heart vpon his sleeue. 1891 SMILES *J. Murray* II. xxxiv. 449 He did not wear his heart upon his sleeue.

g. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. 73, I will roare that I will doe any mans heart good to heare me. 1844 SCOTT *St. Roman's* vii. It's done me muckle heart's good.

III. Attributive uses and Combinations.

55. a. attrib. Of, for, or pertaining to (a) the physical heart, as heart-action, -beating, -disease, -failure, -murmur, -pulse, -shape, -shock, -stroke, -throb, -valve, -wall; (b) the heart as the seat of emotion, etc., as heart-agony, -anguish, \dagger -burst (=burst), -corruption, -grief, -grudge, -hardness, -hate, -heaviness, -ill, -religion, -service, -sorrow, -worship, etc., etc.; also, with vbl. sbs.: heart-bleeding, -heaving, -longing, -pining, -rising, -sinking, etc.

1889 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* July 467/2 A belladonna plaister.. to quieten pain and 'heart-action. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe Rylston* II. 102 That dimness of 'heart-agony. 1710 PHILLIPS *Pastorals* iv. 162 Who can relieve 'Heart-anguish sore. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* Wks. 1883-4 IV. 248 This holy Father (with no little commiserate 'heart-bleeding) be-holding [etc.]. c1340 *Cursor M.* 4283 (Trin.) What is more 'herte brest Pen want of ping bat men loue best. a1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 211 To temper all the Sisters 'Heart-complaints. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz*

116 From the 'heart-deeps where it slept. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xi. 275 Elizabeth had no.. comprehension of the 'heart-depth of that Puritanism which thus opposed or slighted her mandates. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 264 He suddenly dropt dead of 'heart-disease. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Tristesse et douleur de cuer*, sorowe, or 'hartgriefe. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1339 In my midst of sorrow and heart-grief To show them feasts, and play before their god. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 53/2 Which.. was to them an occasion of 'hartgriue. c1550 CHEKE *Math.* xix. 8 Moosees did suffer iou to loos iourselves from yo^r wives for iour 'harthardnes. 1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* ed. 2: 50 note, The gushing lip-kindness with heart-hardness of many. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* iii. iv. A fierce resolve and fixt 'heart-hate. a1806 *Fox Hist. Jas.* II. iii. 210 (Jod.) With a 'heart-hatred of popery, prelacy, and all superstition. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* v. ii. 51 The more shall I to mortow be at the height of 'heart-heauesse. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. viii. 65 Frequent palpitations, 'heart-heavings, and alterations of countenance. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* 115 A life of holiness, 'heart-holiness. 1892 G. E. WOODBERRY *Introd. Lam's Elia* p. xiii, That mournful fancy, that affection for things unrealized, which betray 'heart-hunger. a1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying w. Polwart* 302 The hunger, the 'hart-ill, and the hoist still thee hold. 1884 HUDSON *Stud. Wordsw.* 243 The head-logic grows so out of proportion as to stifle and crush the 'heart-logic. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 263 'Heart-merit wanting, mount we ne'er so high, Our Height is but the Gibbet of our Name. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 21, i. who in every 'heart-pulse feel her glow. 1778 S. T. HAYWARD *Serm.* p. viii, How truly his mind was bent in pursuit of 'heart-religion. 1823 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxxvii. 222 Ye must looke whether ye have not some 'hartisings and eagernes in you. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 859 The Interception of the 'Heart-sap may have an effect analogous to the boring at the Heart. 1863 G. SEXTON *Law Her. Scott.* v. 192 This form.. tending to the pear-shape and 'heart-shape. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. vi. (1864) 95 The man who has received the 'heart-shock from which.. he will not recover. 1660 BAXTER *Call Unconverted* 158 They charge them with 'heart-sins, which none can see but God. 1642 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 38 A heart-sin, indulged in secret, which eats into their whole spiritual life. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 312 Moments of keenest fear and utmost 'heart-sinking. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. xxi, They could read each other's 'heart-symptoms like books. 1846 WHITTIER *Lines* 2 He.. felt the 'heart-throb of the free. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xxii, To devyde my joye and my 'hert torment. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 21 'Heart-weariness, the languishing longing for repose. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 10979 Pantasilia.. Hit hym so heturly with a 'hert wille, Pat he hurilt down hedlonges to the hard erthe. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 262 The lip-worship they may have.. but the 'heart-worship they shall never have.

b. objective and objective genitive, as heart-biting, -conner, -disposer, -searcher, -wringing sbs.; heart-affecting, -cheering, -dulling, -easing, -freezing, -fretting, -hardening, -melting, -moving, -purifying, -stirring, -wounding, etc., etc., adjs. 1563 MAN *Muculus's Commonpl.* 45a, He that made man.. is aptly called Cardiognostes, that is, He that conner. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xii. 166 Consider.. the hart-bitings, which he endureth. 1654 TRAFF *Comm. Esther* v. 2 God the great Heart-disposer so ordered it. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxiii. 327 What bitterness and grievous heart-wringing.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1724) II. 431 What a heart-tickling joy it is. 1581 — *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 23 This hart-raushing knowledge. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. li. 5 With hart-thrilling throbs and bitter stowre. 1593 DRAYTON *Essex* Wks. 1753 II. 590 Heart-moving music. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1782 Heart-easing words. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xxxix, A melting pleasure.. me revived with hart-robbing gladnesse. 1596 — *F. Q.* IV. v. 45 Disquiet and hart-fretting payne. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. i. 25 Thou hast oft beheld Heart-hardning spectacles. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. v, Sequestered from all company, but heart-eating melancholy. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 13 In Heav'n ycleapt of Euphrosyne, And by men, heart-easing Mirth. 1644 VICARS *Jehovah's Fire* 5 The Suns.. heart-cheering bright beams. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* v. 67 The heart-corroding Fangs of griping Care. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 304 One of the dreadfullest, and heart-bleedingest conditions that can be seen. a1711 KEN *Hymnothee* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 112 Heart-melting Zeal. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 40 A gayly-checkerd heart-expanding view. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lxi. (1804) 439 Heart-gnawing cares corrode my pensive breast. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 714 In darkness and heart-chilling fears. 1784 BURNS *Commonpl. Bk.* Sept., There is.. a heart-melting tenderness, in some of our ancient ballads. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvii, The long and heart-sickening griefs which attend a rash and ill-assorted marriage. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* v. (1867) 101 The heart-affecting elements of piety and virtue. 1848 BLAKEY *Free-w* 91 These heart-stirring and delightful emotions.

c. locative and instrumental. In, at, from, with the heart; as to the heart: as heart-blow; heart-angry, -burdened, -chilled, -deadened, -dear, -deep, -drawn, -free, -full, -happy, -hardened, -heavy, -hungry, -sorrowing, -true, -weary, -wounded, -wring, etc. adjs.; heart-eat vb.

1622 MABBE tr. *Alaman's Guzman D'Alf.* II. 160, I was 'heart-angry with my selfe, that I had told him so much. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 362 The coup-de-grace, or 'heart-blow, as it is called, not being given them, they were taken alive from the wheel. 1646 CRASHAW *Delights Muses* (1652) 102 The 'heart-bred lustre of his worth. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* ii. iii. 12 My 'heart-deere Harry. 1609 ARMIN *Minds of More-Cl.* (1880) 100 It is my loue.. that makes me step 'Heart-deepe in disobedience to my mother. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songz bef. Sunrise*, Blessed among Women 106 Heavens own heart-deep blue. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xi. 111 A deep, 'heart-drawn sigh broke from him. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 197 They.. cannot see.. anything which likes them, but with

a greedy eye they 'heart-eat it. 1830 I. TAYLOR *Unitar.* 111 'Heart-fallen and sick of the profitless usages of devotion. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 167 If indeed she be hitherto innocent and 'heart-free. 1886 W. S. GILBERT *Ruddigore* (1887) 4 Rose is still heart-free. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 168 She was 'heartfull of many emotions. 1623 PENKETHMAN *Handf. Hon.* iv. i. If thou would'st be 'heart-happy, wealth despise. 1661 R. DAVENPORT *City Night-cap* i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 107 She that is lip-holy is many times 'heart-hollow. 1501 GREENE *Maiden's Dreame* xlii, 'Heart-holy men he still kept at his table. 1880 W. S. GILBERT *Patience* 15 Do you know what it is to be 'heart-hungry? 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 892 The 'heart-shed tear, th' ineffable delight Of sweet humanity. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. ii. ii. 112 You cloudy Princes, and 'hart-sorrowing-Peeres. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, K. *Arth.* xcvi, 'Heart swolne heauinesse. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xi. lxxviii, And there did him the 'heart-trew King most kindly intertaine. 1840 MRS. NORTON *Dream* 12 Sinking 'heart-weary, far away from home. 1820 ELLEN FITZPATRICK 93 Floods of 'heart-wrung tears.

d. similitive, as heart-fashioned, -leaved adjs. Also HEART-SHAPED.

1756 SIR J. HILL *Brit. Herbal* 359 The lower lip.. is short, broad, and heart-fashioned. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 630 The three species of cinchona.. the lance-leaved.. heart-leaved.. and oblong leaved.

56. Special Combs.: \dagger heart-bag, the pericardium; heart-bearer, \dagger (a) a name of the Franciscan friars; (b) a name of the moth *Anarta cordigera*; heart-bird, the Turnstone, *Streptilas interpres* (U.S.); heart-cake, a heart-shaped cake; heart-cam (see quot.); heart-clot, a clot of blood or fibrin formed in the heart, usually after death; heart-cockle, a bivalve mollusc, *Isocardia cor*, so called from its shape; \dagger heart-lath, a lath made from the heartwood of the oak; heart-moth, the moth *Dicycla Oo*; heart-motion, the motion generated by a heart-cam; heart-net, -piece (see quot.); \dagger heart-pit, the hollow in the middle of the breast at the bottom of the breast-bone; \dagger heart-purse, heart-sac, the pericardium; heart-seine, -shake (see quot.); heart-shell = heart-cockle; \dagger heart-side, the left side; heart-sound (see quot.); heart-strand, the central strand of a rope; cf. 18 b; \dagger heart-strength, the central strength or fortress; heart-stroke, (a) the impulse of the contraction of the heart, apex-beat; (b) = Angina pectoris; heart-thimble (*Naut.*), a heart-shaped thimble; heart-trace, 'the record on smoked paper made by the needle of a cardiograph' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); heart-urchin, a sea-urchin of the genus *Spatangus*, being heart-shaped; a spatangoid; heart-warm a., warm-hearted, genuinely affectionate; heart-wheel = heart-cam; \dagger heart-white, the white spot on a butt or target; heart-yarn, the soft yarn in the centre of a rope.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 100 The Watry Vapors of both the Ventricles, are congealed into the water of the 'Heart-bag. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 116 b, The secte of the Fryers Minors (otherwise called 'heartbearers). 1844 DE KAY *Zool. N. York* II. 216 Known under the name of Brand-bird, 'Heart-bird, Horse-foot Snipe, and Beach-bird. 1756 MRS. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 36 (1764) 294 Delicate 'heart-cakes, a penny a-piece. 1885 *Old Lond. Cries* 29 'Spanish Chestnuts'; 'Ripe Turkey Figs'; 'Heart Cakes'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Heart-cam, a form of cam which serves for the conversion of uniform rotary motion into uniform rectilinear reciprocating motion. 1874 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Polypus*, Fibrous concretions found in the heart, 'Heart clots. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 300 The 'heart-cockle burrows in sand by means of its foot. 1779 Churchw. *Acc. St. Mary Hill, Lond.* (Nichols 1797) 94 For 4 cwts. of 'Hertlaths. 1617 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 205 The studies to bee lathed with hart lath. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Building*, Heart Laths of Oak are one shilling and ten pence a bundle or hundred. 1865 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 381 The 'Heart Moth.. appears on the wing in July, and has occurred in the New Forest. 1829 E. IRVING *Tales Times Mart.* in *Anniversary* 283 Her spinning wheel was of the upright construction, having no heck, but a moveable eye which was carried along the pirn by a 'heart-motion. 1884 KNIGHT, *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., 'Heart-Net, a [fishing] net with a leader and a bowl or pound, between which is a heart-shaped funnel. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* (ed. 4) 121 'Heart Piece, a heart-shaped cam used in chronographs to cause the chronograph hand to fly back to zero. 13.. K. *Alis.* 2250 He hit him thorough thio 'heorte put. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 426 Hee thinketh that the water which is found in the 'heart purse is a portion of our drinke. 1806 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 3/2 The heart had been slowly bleeding into the pericardium or 'heart-sac', and no help would have availed to save her life. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., 'Heart Seine (Fishing), a species of seine, with a leader, heart, and pound secured by stakes so that the upper edge is floated at the surface and the lower touches the bottom. 1875 LASLETT *Timber* 25 Timber having much 'heart-shake. 1884 SPON'S *Mech. Ovm Bk.* (1886) 167 'Heartshakes': splits or clefts in the centre of the tree; common in nearly every kind of timber. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, 'Heart-shells, always expressing what we call the figure of a Heart. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1724) II. 664 Closing her eyes, and turning upon her 'heart-side. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 111 'Heart-sounds were clean and free from murmur. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, [Heart] sounds.. are two in number, one dull and prolonged, the other shorter, sharper, and terminating more abruptly. They have been likened to the syllables tüb, düp. c1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 52 The standing rigging is often made with four strands and a 'heart strand. 1618 BOLTON

Florus iii. x. (1636) 205 Then assaulting the *heart-strengths of the Warre, he destroyed Avicularium. 1860 *Chambers' Encycl.* I. 254 Subject to fits of the *heart-stroke. 1874 *DUNGLISON Med. Dict.* s.v. *Heart*, The Beating or Impulse of the heart, Heart-stroke, Apex beat, against the parietes of the chest is mainly caused by the systole of the heart, which tends to project forwards. 1882 *NARES Seaman'ship* (ed. 6) 37 The shroud is turned in round a *heart thimble. 1843 EMBLETON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 51 *Amphidotus cordatus*. Common *Heart Urchin. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glascus* (1878) 167 The great purple heart-urchin (*Spatangus purpuraceus*), clothed in pale lilac hornyspines. 1877 *BURNS Farew. Brethren St. James's Lodge*, Adieu! a *heart-warm, fond adieu! 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 200 A shout of heartwarm and heart-felt gratitude. 1866 O. GREGORY *Wach* (1807) II. 203 *Heart wheel is the name given in England to a well-known method of converting a circular motion into an alternating rectilinear one... contrived we believe by Sir Samuel Morland about the year 1685. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 997 The periphery of the heart-wheel... is seen to beat upon friction wheels. 1800 *Look about You* xiv. in Hazl. *Doddsley* VII. 426 Ay, there's the But, whose *heart-white if we hit, The game is ours. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., The *heart-yarn or centre, on which four-stranded rope is formed.

b. In names of trees and plants: heart-cherry, a heart-shaped variety of the cultivated cherry; heart-clover, *Medicago maculata*; heart-leaf, (*a*) = prec.; (*b*) an American species of *Limnanthemum*, also called *floating heart*; heart-liver = heart-clover; †heart-nut, a name for the Cashew-nut, *Anacardium*; heart of the earth, a popular name of Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*; heart-pea, heart-seed, a name for plants of the genus *Cardiospermum*, especially of *C. Helicacabum*, from the heart-shaped scar which marks the attachment of the seed; †heart-trefoil = heart-clover.

1566 GERARDE *Catal. Arborum* (1876) 20 (*Cerasus*) *cordata* *maior*. Great *hart cherrie. 1655 MOUFET & BENNETT *Health's Improv.* (1746) 94 Hart-Cherries, because they are made like a Heart... are the firmest of all other. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 16 *Herba chamedris* bet is *heortcleofre. 1794 *Heart-clover* [see *Clover* sb. 2]. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* ix. (1886) 178 A few small *heart-leaves and potamogetons. 1794 MARTYN *Flora Rustica* III. lxxvi. *Heart Medick*... others call it Heart Claver or Clover, which has been corrupted into *Heart Liver. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 51 Anacardium may be called in English *Hartnut of the likenes that it hath with an hart. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lii. § 2. 271 The blacke winter Cherrie is called in English the Indian hart, or *hart Pease. 1731-68 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* *Cardiospermum*, Hart Pea; by the inhabitants of America called Wild Parsley. *Ibid.*, *Heart-seed with smooth leaves. 1866 *Treas.* Bot. 222 The common Heartseed... sometimes called also Winter Cherry, or Heart Pea. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 1189 The *Hart Trefoile hath... leaves joined together by three on little slender foot-stalks, every little leaf of the fashion of a heart, whereof it took his name. 1656 W. COLES *Art of Simpling* 89 *Heart Trefoyle* is so called... also because each Leaf contains the perfect Icon of an Heart, and that in its proper colour, viz. a flesh colour.

Heart (hārt), *v.* Forms: 1 *hyrtan*, *hiertan*, 3 *herten*, 3-5 *hert(e-n)*, 5-6 *hart*, 6-*heart*. [*OE. hiertan*, *hyrtan*: **hertjan*, **heortjan*, *f. hert*, *heart*, *HEART sb.* (Cf. *MHG. herzen*, *MDu. herten* in same sense).]

1. *trans.* To give heart to, put heart into (a person, etc.); to inspire with confidence, embolden, encourage, inspirit, animate; = HEARTEN *v.* *arch.* c. 807 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* viii. 53 Mid oðrum worde he herte. c. 1205 *LAV.* 25041 Beduer heo gon herten mid hendeliche woorden. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1980 His sunes comen... And hertedin him. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27296 Pat be preist... hert þe sinful wel. c. 1400 *Yvain & Gau.* 1889 He herted so his company, The mooste coward was ful hardy. c. 1420 *Love Bonavent.* *Mirr.* lixii. 115 (Gibbs MS.) þis one thyng schulde stire & herte þin intenciuon. 1540 *HYRDE tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Cj. Those that bee apt, should bee harted and encouraged. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. Wks. 372 Growing now so hearted in his resolution. 1681 *COLVIL Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 189 To sing and pray... hearts them more when danger comes, Than others trumpets and their drums. 1830 *TENNISON Poems* 33 A grief not uninformed and dull, Hearted with hope.

b. *Const. to and inf., or subord. cl.* 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (1495) 737 All beestys of the erthe ben... hertyd to gendre. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* II. v. 165 That he mai herbi be hertid... for to serue God. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* *our Lady* 262 Martys she harted to suffer ioyfully trybulacions. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* ix. liii. 169 Harting the Pagans that they shrinked not. 1848 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXXVIII. 315 It was long before I was harted to herd again in the woods by myself.

†2. To supply with physical strength or stimulus; to put (land) into good heart. Cf. HEARTEN *v.* 3 b. *HEART sb.* 21. *Obs.*

1573 *TUSSER Husb.* xlviii. (1878) 106 The land is well harted with helpe of the fold, for one or two crops.

3. To take to heart, establish or fix in the heart. (See also HEARTED 5.)

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. iii. 373, I hate the Moore. My cause is hearted; thine hath no lesse reason. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 6 There is one thing, if we hear it, and heart it, enough to fright us all.

b. To establish as central or essential. *rare.* 1884 *BROWNING Ferishtah, Two Camels* 84 The richness hearted in such joy Is in the knowing what are gifts we give.

†c. To utter with the heart or sincerely. *Obs.* 1642 S. ASKE *Best Refuge for Oppressed* 48 It will not be sufficient to say a Prayer... or to word it before the Lord; but we should rather heart it before God in ho'y prayer.

4. *Building.* To fill up the central space within (a piece of masonry) with rubble or similar material. Also with *in.*

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 49 We... laid a Course of large flat Stones, and filled and hearted them in close about the Pile. *Ibid.* 79 They hearted their Walls with their Spawls and smallest Stones. 1824 *Ed. Words* Feb. 103/1 It was enough to 'heart' the embankment with clay, and protect it outside with heavy stonework.

5. *intr.* Of a plant, esp. cabbage, lettuce, etc.: To form a 'heart' or close compact head; to have the leaves growing into a firm dense globe.

1866 *Treas.* Bot. 166/1 Cabbages are preferred when... thoroughly hearted and blanched. *Ibid.* Heading or hearting cabbages. 1887 *Gardening* 17 Dec. 569/1 The cabbages heart sooner by two or three weeks.

Heart-ache (hārt'æk). [*f.* *HEART sb.* + *ACHE.*]

1. Pain in the heart; formerly = HEARTBURN 2.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 192 Wið heort ece, genim byswe ylcæn wyrt. 1685 *COOKE'S Marrow Chirurg.*, *Physic* II. v. 526 Heart-ach Fever is caused by the Pancreatick Juice getting a corroding quality.

2. Pain or anguish of mind, esp. that arising from disappointed hope or affection.

1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. i. 62 The Heart-ake, and the thousand Natrall shokes That Flesh is heyre too. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* v. vi. Many bitter heart-achs, that Fortune seems to have in store for me. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* II. xi. (ed. 5) 373 The anxieties and heartaches that are inseparable from our arduous career.

So *Heart-aching* *vbl. sb.* = *HEART-ACHE*; *Heart-aching ppl. a.*, causing heart-ache, distressing.

1650 *HUBBERT Pill Formality* 227 Many a groan, many a sigh, and heart-aking. 1703 *ROWE Ulyss.* IV. i. 1751 If ever maid was yet below'd... With such Heart-aking, eager, anxious Fondness. 1882 *SERJT. BALLANTINE Exper.* xxiii. 229 The heart-aching that is concealed within the glare and tinsel exposed to the audience.

Heart-bag, -bird, etc.: see *HEART sb.* 56.

Heart-beat. [*See* *BEAT sb.* 1.6.] A beat or pulsation of the heart; *fig.* an emotion; *transf.* an extremely brief space of time.

1850 *MARG. FULLER Wom.* 19th C. (1862) 211 Those who do not know one native heart-beat of my life. 1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* xxi. 218 Speaking many tongues, yet feeling But one heart-beat in their bosoms. 1883 *HARPER'S Mag.* Mar. 584/1 In another heart-beat the whole... valley was afloat.

Heart-blood, heart's-blood. Blood from the heart; blood shed in death, life-blood; hence, vital energy, life.

a. 1240 *Ureusim in Cott. Hom.* 191 Al min heorte blod to ðe ich offrie. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17136 For þe i gaf mi hert blode. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 243 My hartblood is welghin forme. 1688 *BUNYAN Heavenly Footman* (1886) 151 Thy sins are washed away with His heart-blood. a. 1793 *Ld. Thomas & Fair Ellinor* xvii. in *Allingham Ballad Bk.* (1864) 230 O dost thou not see my own heart's blood Run trickling down by my knee? 1815 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 250 The cement of this Union is the heart-blood of every American. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* III. v. 128 The gush of human heart's-blood comes to dim My crystal eyesight.

b. *fig.* 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 34 The mortal Venus, the heart blood of beauty. 1627 *CRESWELL Sp.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 506 Justice... is the Life and the Heart-blood of the Commonwealth. 1875 *LOWELL Wks.* (1890) IV. 397 Creations which throbbd with the very heart's-blood of genius.

Heart-bond. [*See* *BOND sb.* 1.7, 13.] a. A union of hearts, betrothal. b. (See quot. 1851.)

1823 in *CRABB Technol. Dict.* 1851 *Dict. Archit.*, *Heart-bond*, the construction of walling in which two stones side by side form the width of the wall, and a third stone of an equal breadth is put over the joint in the course above. 1887 W. S. GILBERT *Ruddigore* 32 Our plighted heart-bond gently bless.

Heart-bound, *ppl. a.* [*See* *BOUND ppl. a.* 2.] Bound in heart, having the heart bound; a. Having the heart enchained or entirely devoted (to an object). †b. Having the heart shut up or fast-closed (to a person); pitiless, hard-hearted (*obs.*).

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 92 Her, who both them did possess As heart-bound slaues. 1616 T. ADAMS *Serm.* Wks. 1861 I. 169 The most laxative prodigals, that are lavish... to their lusts, are yet heart-bound to the poor. 1618 T. GAINSFORD *Hist. P. Warbeck in Select. Hart. Misc.* (1793) 82 Because she should not think him barren of education, nor heart-bound to his ambitious designs.

Heart-break, *sb.* (a.) [*See* *BREAK sb.* 1.]

A breaking of the heart; great and overpowering sorrow, such as breaks the heart; overwhelming distress of mind.

1583 *BABINGTON Commandm.* vii. (1637) 64 Those griefes, cares, heart-breakes, and sorrowes, which are incident daily to married folks. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* v. iii. 11 Better a little chiding, then a great deale of heart-broke. 1624 *HEYWOOD Gonaik.* III. 130 [This] deformitie being a sorrow to the father, and almost a heart-broke to the daughter. 1828 *SCOTT Aunt Marg.* *Mirr.* i. The poor girl... died of heart-break.

†b. *adj.* Heart-breaking. *Obs.*

1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* IV. xxii. 105 Shunne Jealousie that heart-broke loue. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silk-wormes* 63 The heart-broke crush of melancholies wheele.

So *Heart-break v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to break the heart of. *Heart-breaker, a.* one who breaks hearts; b. a curl, a love-lock: by Butler used contemptuously of Samson's long hair. *Heart-breaking vbl. sb.* = *HEART-BREAK sb.* *Heart-*

breaking ppl. a., causing intense sorrow or crushing grief, extremely distressing; hence *Heart-breakingly adv.*

1792 *BURNS What can a young Lassie do* iv, I'll cross him, and wrack him, until I 'heart-break him. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* I. i. 253 Like Sampson's *Heart-breakers, it grew in time to make a Nation rue. a. 1687 *COTTON Poet. Wks.* (1765) 124 A red Heart-breaker next she mow'd off, A Wart that Dido was full proud of. 1863 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IV. 301 We don't refer to the ball-room butterfly... but to the regular professional heart-breaker. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 74 It is a 'heart-breaking to see a handsome man loose-Wiu'd. c. 1610 Sir J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 56 They took them to the fields to her Majesty's great dissatisfaction and heart-breaking. 1885-6 *SPURGEON Treas.* *Dav. Ps.* cxlii. 5 Head-breaking and heart-breaking attend the anointings of the riotous. 1591 *SPENSER Teares Muses* 6 Making your musick of 'hart-breaking mone. a. 1711 *KEN Hymns Evang.* *Poet.* Wks. 1721 I. 163 Nothing can more Heart-breaking Grief excite, Than utmost Love, favoured with utmost Spite. 1886 *ANNIE THOMAS Reigning Favourite* III. ix. 169 Dull, level tones that were 'heart-breakingly significant.

Heart-broke, a. Archaic variant of next.

1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrenia* (1877) 14 At last downe falls The heart-broke Hare. 1711 *SWIFT Lett. to Mrs. Johnson* 9 Feb. Wks. 1778 XIV. 104 They say the old King is almost heart-broke. 1850 *Mrs. BROWNING Seraphim Poems* I. 116 He seemeth dying... heart-broke by new joy too sudden and sweet.

Heart-broken, a. [*f.* *HEART sb.* + *BROKEN.*]

Having a broken heart, broken-hearted; overwhelmed with anguish, despair, or crushing grief.

c. 1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE P.* II. vii. The sacrifice that God will hold respected, Is the heart-broken soule. 1694 *WOOD Life* 14 Sept., Benjamin Wood... died of a fever, and heart-broken. 1753 *YOUNG Brothers* IV. i. He views, with horror, what mad dreams have done, And sinks, heart-broken, on a murder'd son. 1875 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* xviii. 319 They were heart-broken at the idea of losing their animal.

b. *transf.* Said of a person's feelings, acts, etc. 1832 J. M. REYNOLDS *Miserrimus* (1833), I stood before you in heart-broken penitence. 1834 *CAMPBELL Life Mrs. Siddons* II. vi. 139 To make us weep over the heart-broken death of Katharine. 1844 *MARG. FULLER Wom.* 19th C. (1862) 60 In low heart-broken tones [he] tells her of Heaven's will.

Hence *Heart-brokenly adv.*, -*bro'kenness*. 1881 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* xxviii, Quite heart-brokenly penitent. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 95 Who has felt heart-brokenness on account of sin?

Heartburn (hā'thūrn), *sb.* Also 3 *herte-bren.*

[*f.* *HEART sb.* + *BURN sb.* 3. Sense 2 translates Gr. καρδιαγία in Galen: cf. *HEART sb.* 4.]

†1. Burning of the heart; fire of passion. *rare.* c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4054 ðe zinge wimmen of ðin land... ðe cumen brewen herte-bren.

2. An uneasy burning sensation in the lower part of the chest, due to putrefactive fermentation of the food in the stomach; cardialgy.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cxxvii. 414 Small stonecrop... is good for the hart-burne. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* vii. 142 It is of singular force against the heart-burne. 1710-11 *SWIFT Lett.* (1767) III. 105 Congreve's nasty white wine has given me the heart-burn. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 419, I have frequently known the heart-burn cured... by chewing green tea. 1880 *BEALE Slight Ailms.* 93 chalk or magnesia is taken for the relief of the Heartburn.

3. Rankling jealousy, discontent, or enmity; = *HEART-BURNING sb.* 1.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 42 Faire Herse's happy state such heart-burne breeds In her black bosom. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) II. 78 Not without a little of the heart-burn. 1862 H. AIDE *Carr of Carryon* II. 253 Was so poor a triumph worth the exchange to an existence of struggle, and heartburn, and unrest?

†*Heart-burn, v.* *Obs.* [*f.* *HEART sb.* + *BURN v.*; cf. *HEART-BURNING sb.*]

1. *trans.* To affect with heartburning; to render jealous or grudging.

c. 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 86 Not being able to reconcile them... for the great hatred which harte-burned them. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* II. i. 4 How tartly that Gentleman looks, I neuer can see him, but I am heart-burn'd an howre after. 1669 *SHADWELL R. Sheph.* II. Wks. 1720 I. 241, I had been most abominably heart-burnt, if I had kept it in: this Love-passion [etc.].

2. To regard or treat with jealous enmity.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 4 To quippe, raile, heart-burne their betters. 1612-15 *Br. Hall Contempl.* N. T. IV. iv, He once revered him... whom now he heart-burns as an enemy.

Heart-burning (hā'thūrninj), *sb.* [*f.* *HEART sb.* + *BURNING vbl. sb.*]

1. A heated and embittered state of mind, which is felt but not openly expressed; jealousy or discontent rankling in the heart; grudge.

1513 *MORE Rich. III.* Wks. 38/1 A long continued grudge and hearte brennyng betweene the Queenes kinned and the kinges blood. 1661 *MARVELL Corr.* xxiii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 76 Lest there should be any new feud or hart-burning occasion thereby. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 107 Which outrages occasioned as much vexation and heart-burning as does the modern right of search on the high seas.

b. *pl.* Feelings of this description; grudges.

1605 2 *Vnnat. & Bloodie Murthers* (Collier) 31 Their seuerall seruants could not agree one with another, but would expresse their heart-burnings. 1768 *BOSWELL Corsica* II. (ed. 2) 120 There was nothing but heart-burnings, and miserable dissensions. 1874 *BURNAND My Time* III. 23, I was manager of a theatre where there were neither heart-burnings nor jealousies.

†2. = *HEARTBURN sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Azedia*, sharpnes, sownenes of

stomach, heartburning. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 4 (1643) 262 Lettice...cooleth a hot stomach called heart-burning. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1764) 74 The Heart Burning, a sharp gnawing Pain at the Orifice of the Stomach.

attrib. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 749 The hearts of them that die of the heart-burning disease.

Heart-burning, *pph. a.* [f. HEART *sb.* + BURNING *pph. a.*] That inflames, kindles, or consumes the heart; distressing the heart.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 280 Thine in all complements of devoted and heart-burning heat of dutie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vii. 22 Disloyall Treason, and hart-burning Hate. 1811 BYRON *Fuon* v. xxiv, Swallowing a heart-burning sigh.

Heart-cake, *-cam*, *-cherry*, *-clover*, *-cockle*, etc.: see HEART *sb.* 5f.

Hearted (hā'tēd), *pph. a.* [f. HEART *sb.* and *v.*: see -ED¹, 2.]

1. Having a heart; esp. in parasynthetic comb., as FAINT-HEARTED, HARD-HEARTED, etc., q.v.

c 1205 [see HARD-HEARTED]. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* i. 118 Mine leoue susteren...loked bet 3e beon...swete & swote ihearted. a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clovise* 169 They are good men Much hearted like an hen. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* iii. 1176/1 Which answer of so noble an hearted princess...moued a marvellous shout. c 1825 BEDDOES *Torrismund* i. iii, If this man should be vain, selfish, light, or hearted with a stone. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 56 In cutting a hearted cabbage.

†2. Sagacious, wise, prudent; = HEARTY *a.* 2.

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxxiv. 10 Thorfor 3e men hertid [glous. that is, vnderstanding] here 3e me.

†3. Full of heart, spirited, courageous. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* v. 26 Coltes...better fed then harted or apt for War. 1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* 7 O coward troops, far better arm'd then harted.

4. Having the shape of a heart; cordate.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 199 The steeple head-dress, which succeeded the horned or hearted shape. a 1864 LANDOR (Webster), With hearted spear-head.

5. Fixed or established in the heart.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 448 Yield vp (O Loue) thy Crowne, and hearted Throne To tyrannous Hate. 1850 TALFOURD *Lett. Lamb* vii. 67 A deep and hearted feeling of jealousy.

Hence **heartedly**, **heartedness** in comb.

1583 [see HARDHEARTEDNESS]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. xix. 23 So fainte heartedlie to surrender themselves. 1834 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* iii. 93, I ask for great-heartedness—all but infinite heartedness, that will listen to all kinds of people.

Hearten (hā'tēn), *v.* Also 6-7 **harten**. [Extended form of HEART *v.*: see -EN⁵ 2.]

1. *trans.* To put heart into, give heart to (a person, etc.); to inspire with confidence, embolden, encourage; to rouse to fresh energy or enthusiasm; to inspirit, animate, cheer.

1526 R. WHYTFORD *Martiloge* (1893) 182 Saynt Cicily herted them vnto martyrdom. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 115 b, Because I have halfe wried the reader with a tedious matter, I wil harten him agayne with a merie tale. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. 61 Where God...heartened his own people...by drying up the waters of Jordan. 1777 BURKE *Lett. Sheriffs Bristol Wks.* iii. 156 One of a noisy multitude to halloo and hearten them into doubtful and dangerous courses. 1855 BROWNING *Gram. Funeral* 76 Harten our chorus! 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* xi. (1860) 293 Encounter with difficulties will train his strength...heartening him for future effort.

b. *Const. inf.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 945 This [token] did hearten him...to follow his purpose. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iii. 9 [They] heartened him by their advice to pursue his Hellish Design of stabbing the King. 1881 ELIZ. R. CHAPMAN *Master of All I* 77 The slant rays...heartened the robins to chirp their merriest.

c. *refl.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* vii. i Too thentent he may harten himselfe unto boldnesse. 1708 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* (1709) IV. 303 Let us hearten our selves with their Assistance against Temptations. 1866-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xl Concl., How long a time you will require to hearten yourself for the next consultation.

2. With adv. *a.* To **harten on**: to encourage, inspirit, incite, stimulate.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* ii. x. 221 The princes and capitaines...crye vnto their men, and harten them on. a 1690 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 358 The Train-Band...kill'd a Ballad-Singer with one Arm, that was heartening on the Women [rioters]. 1878 BOWEN. SMITH *Carthage* 259 Heartening on his men, till he dropped exhausted from his saddle.

b. To **harten up**: to animate, cheer up.

1590 MARLOWE *Edm.* II. iii. ii, Harten up your men. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 76 The Doctor heartened him up, and admonisht him not to let in fears. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 185 They boasted of the victory to hearten up their friends. 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. ix. (1862) V. 292 Marshalling the troops, heartening up their dejection.

c. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To rouse oneself from despondency; to take fresh heart or courage, regain one's spirits, cheer up.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xxiv. (1737) 101 Who is fain to drink to hearten himself up. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* (1889) 308 Do hearten yourself up a little, ma'am. 1883 *Sunday Mag.* Dec. 751/2, I heartened up a good bit. 1891 ATKINSON *Last Giant Killers* 136 'Hearten up, my sweet,' he said.

†3. To give physical strength or stimulus to: *a.* To strengthen with food or nourishment. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 110 Good Ale, which inwardly must hearten him. 1616 SURFL. & MARKII. *Country Farme* 8a Peacocks are verie sicke when they

moult, and then they must be heartened with Honey, Wheat, Oates, and Horse-beanes. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 118 Messengers...take of it [opium] to hearten themselves. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. viii. 220 Of great service both in lengthning out our store of provision, and in heartening the whole crew with...palatable food. 1795 OSBALDISTON *Brit. Sportsman* 74/1 A composition given to hearten and strengthen them.

†b. To put (land) into good heart; to fertilize with manure. Cf. HEART *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* i. 49 These being returned vpon the grounds...do helpe in some measure to harten them again. 1601 CORNWALLIES *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 34 But rather hearten our soils and make us shoot up. 1622 MAY *Virg. Georg.* (J.), The ground one year at rest; forget not then With richest dung to hearten it again.

†c. To supply (liquor) with stimulant quality.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. 293 Makes most delicate Punch; but it must have a dash of Brandy to hearten it, because this Arack is not strong enough.

4. *transf.* in weaker sense: To strengthen, help on, further, promote. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navig.* 4 Somewhat to hearten the probability of this opinion. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Cons.* Addit. i. (1654) 384 His offensive marriage with his Niece is harted by a sophistical pleader.

Hence **heartened** *pph. a.* **Heartener**, one who heartens, encourages, or cheers. **Heartening** *pph. sb.*, encouragement, stimulus, renewal of strength or spirits. **Heartening** *pph. a.*, that heartens, stimulates, etc.: see senses of *vb.*

1649 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 223 The 'heartened old man quickly left me. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 514 He was a great 'harter of King John against the Pope. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 12 Nov. 662 What the world most greatly needs is hearteners, not dishearteners. 1881 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 151 Without any either great feare, or much 'heartening. 1616 SURFL. & MARKII. *Country Farme* 109 Which exceedeth all other kinds of dung in goodness, for the great substance, strength, and heartening which it giueth vnto the ground. 1816 J. BALLANTYNE in SMILES *J. Murray* (1891) i. xviii. 467, 'I am confident of the success of this work'. This is no bad heartening. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. ii, They turn'd them towrds the 'hart'ning sound. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 217 This is a pretty heartening dish for a sick or weak person. 1895 J. SMITH *Message Exod.* v. 67 A new, living and most heartening message from the Unseen.

†**Heart-er**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. HEART *v.* + -ER¹.] One who heartens or encourages; an abettor.

c 1550 *Vpcherung of Messe* 29 in Skelton's *Wks.* (1843) i. App. iii. p. cxlii, Plewmen, smythes, & carters, With such as be their hartars.

Heart-felt, *a.* [f. HEART *sb.* + felt, *pa. pple.* of FEEL *v.*] Felt in the heart; appealing to or proceeding from the innermost self; hence, thoroughly sincere, genuine, real.

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 168 The soul's calm sunshine, and the heartfelt joy. 1763 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 3 Oct., I have been repeating internally, all day long, these heart-felt lines. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Al.* iii. clxxviii. 215 Honest and heartfelt enemies of Slavery. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Ed. Men* i. Pref. 17 Of great religious earnestness, and consistent heartfelt piety.

Heartful (hā'tfūl), *sb.* [f. HEART *sb.* + -FUL 2]. As much as a heart can contain: chiefly *fig.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) L. 253 So that I may get my heartful of my Lord Jesus. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 264 It is a handful of eternal truth Make ye a heartful of it. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1861) 302 If she is of the real woman sort, and has a few heartfuls of wild blood in her.

Heartful (hā'tfūl), *a.* [f. HEART *sb.* + -FUL 1.] Full of heart; characterized by deep emotion or sincere affection; hearty.

1375, etc. (implied in next). 1525 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxvii. 32 They shall mourn for the with heartful sorrow. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iv. i. 206 Happy heart-full hours! 1881 PALGRAVE *Via. Eng.*, Sir Hugh Willoughby, The heartful prayers, the fireside blaze and bliss.

Heartfully, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] With the whole heart; with entire affection, enthusiasm, or devotion; cordially, heartily; earnestly.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 570 Thai welcummyt him mar hartfully. c 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 891, I rid that thow hartfully forsaik thy Mahoun. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* l. 1443, I pray you heartfully Take no dyspleasure. c 1595 LINDESEY *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 33 Douglas...was received heartfully by the King. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 292 To animate and inable us the more heartfully to serve him. 1890 MRS. LAFFAN *Louis Draycott* II. iii. iv. 85, I worked harder, and more heartfully.

Heartfulness. [f. *prec.* + -NESS.] Heartful quality; sincerity of affection, cordiality.

1611 COTGR., *Cordialité*, cordialnesse, heartinesse, heartfulness. 1823 *Examiner* 586/1 An additional tinge of acidity, and a consequent negation of what we hope we may be allowed to call heartfulness. 1845 G. MURRAY *Isleford* 157 Whose heartfulness has warmth enough To give the thing a soul.

Hearth¹ (hārp). Forms: 1 *heorð*, *herth*, (4 *erpe*), 4-6 *herth(e)*, 5-7 *harth(e)*, 6- *hearth*. [OE. *heorð* str. masc. = OFris. *herth*, *herd*, OS. *herth*, (MDu. *heert*, *haert*, d), MLG. *hert*, Du. *haerd*, I.G. *heert*, *heerd*); OHG., MHG. *her*, Ger. *herd* floor, ground, fireplace = WGer. **herpos*. (In Sc. and north. dial. still rimes with *earth*.)]

1. That part of the floor of a room on which the fire is made, or which is beneath the fire-basket or grate; the paved or tiled floor of a fireplace.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 5 *Arula*, fyrpannae vel herth. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 906 *Formacula*, cylind, heorðe. c 1000 *Azariah* 176 *Hweorfað* nu after heorðe. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxvi. 23 He kutte it...and threȝ it in to the fyr, that was vpon the herth. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 657/1 *Hoc focarium*, harthe. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 237/2 *Herthe*, where fyre ys made, *ignearium*. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 258 Baceford ston for to make be chymney harth with. 1573-80 BARET *Adv.* H 328 The Hearth wherein fyre is kept, *focus*. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 95 Thay bake it at the harth. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* App. 65 The stone for the harth in the Great Chamber. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* vi, For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 98 The sacred fire, which was kept constantly burning on the public hearth of the colony, was taken from the altar of Vesta. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN ii, A pile of blazing logs on the hearth.

fig. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. To Rdr. 7 The heart is the harth from whence proceedeth all that inset and natue heate. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Icarus Poems* 247 Hearths of air Whereon the Morning burns her hundred fires.

b. A portable receptacle for fire, or flat plate on which it may be made.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 321 Carrying, for as it were his crest, a chafing-dish or little hearth upon his helmet, and the coales thereof kindling with the motion of his body. 1665 SIR T. ROE'S *Voy. E. Ind.* 359 They...bake it upon small round iron hearths, which they carry with them.

c. 'Applied to the ship's fire-place, coppers, and galley generally' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

2. As typical of the household or home; the home, 'fireside'. Often in the alliterative phrase *hearth and home*.

c 1000 *Lavus Edgar* II. c. 2 (Schmid) Be ælcum frizan heorðe. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 262 He sceolde beoðeðan Israhela folce þæt hi namon æt ælcum heorðe anes gearas lamb. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. xii. 13 b, This towne doth not now containe above 300 hearthes. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. v. 85 Now this extremity, Hath brought me to thy Harth. 1817 BYRON *Mansfield* iii. iv, A grove which...twines its roots with the imperial hearths. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 35 To fight for their hearths and altars. 1857 MAYNE REID *War Trail* (Rtldg.) 141 Puissant defenders of the hearth and home.

3. Technical. a. The fireplace of a smith's forge. b. The floor in a reverberatory furnace on which the ore, or in a puddling furnace on which the iron, is exposed to the flame. c. The hollow at the bottom of a blast-furnace through which the molten metal descends to the crucible. d. A portable brazier or chafing-dish used in soldering. e. In cylinder glass manufacture: A spreading frame.

Open-hearth furnace, a form of regenerative furnace of the reverberatory type used in some processes of making steel; hence *open-hearth steel*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxix. (Tollem. MS.) þe eyer þat blowen in þe erpe [1535 forge] is hoot and dry; hit hetep and dryep smelis. 1645 G. BOATE in *Nat. Hist. Irel.* (1726) 76 The [meted] iron itself descendeth to the lowest part of the furnace called the hearth; the which being filled...they unstop the hearth, and open the mouth thereof. 1693 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 866 Those Bars which are wrought out of a Loop, taken up out of the Finery Harth, or second Forge, are much better Iron than those which are made in the Blomary or first Harth. *Ibid.* 867 Set in the Smiths Forge or Harth, a Crucible, or Dish of Crucible Metal. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 125 The furnaces must be differently constructed...the walls must come down straight to the hearth, or contract gradually. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 996 The puddling furnace...is divided inferiorly into three parts; the fireplace, the hearth, and the flue. 1883 CRANE *Smilky & Forge* 10 The smith's hearth, when of the largest description, is a kind of trough of brick-work about six feet square, elevated several inches from the floor of the smithy. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 412 It may be crucible, Bessemer, or open-hearth steel.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hearth-broom*, *-brush*, *-fire*, *-holder*, *-light*, *-place*, *-side*, *-staff*, *-tool*; *hearth-baken* *adj.* b. *hearth-book*, a book containing a list of hearths for the purpose of the HEARTH-TAX; *hearth-bottom*, the stone which forms the bed of a blast-furnace; *hearth-cake*, a cake baked on the hearth; *hearth-cinder*, the slag formed on the refinery-hearth; *hearth-cricknet*, the common house-cricknet; *hearth-ends*, particles of unrefined lead ore from a blast-furnace; *hearth-fellow*, a fireside companion; *hearth-fly*, a kind of artificial fly used in angling; *hearth-plate*, a cast-iron plate forming the hearth of a reverberatory furnace; †*hearth-stock*, = HEAD-BLOCK; *hearth-warming*, a merry-making to handel a new house; a house-warming; †*hearth-yeld* = HEARTH-PENNY. ALSO HEARTH-MONEY, -PENNY, -BUG, -STONE, -TAX.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 153/36 *Subcinericeus*, nel focarius, 'theorðacen hlaf. 1765 R. PRICE *Observ. R.vers. Payments* (1792) II. 276 According to the 'hearth-books of Lady-day 1690. 1781 BURNBY in Boswell *Johnson* July, He cut some bristles off his 'hearth broom. 1753 G. WHITE *Petty Cash Acc. in Selborne* (1878) II. 317 Cinder-sifter and 'hearth-brush. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* iii. 155 They vulgarly eate 'harth Cakes of Oates. a 1781 R. CHALLONER *Medit.* (1843) I. 379 That hearth-cake of the prophet Elias, with which he was fed. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xviii. (1853) II. 286 Cats catch 'hearth-crickets and...devour them. 1870 J. PERRY *Metallic Lead* 289 The 'hearth-ends...consist of particles of ore, projected from the hearth partly by the action of the blast, but chiefly by decrepitation of the ore, and of particles of fuel and lime. 1895 MORRIS *Beowulf* 110 For the full of their lord, e'en they his 'hearth-fellows.

1784 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childr.* (1799) I. 294 The warm ashes of a 'hearth-fire. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 106 The 'Hearty' Dubbed with the wool of an aged black ewe, mixed with some grey colt's hair. 1837 CARLYLE *Rev. Rev.* II. vi. ii. So many householders or 'hearthholders do severally fling down their crafts and industrial tools. 1783 *Pres. State Russia* II. 375 The 'Hearth-place is in the middle of the Tent. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts II.* 997 Cast-iron 'hearth-plates, resting upon cast-iron beams. 1803 MARY CARLTON *Life & Mistress* IV. 170 Let 'em all get to their own 'hearth-side. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* XIX. 443 Soldiers .. at their very hearth-sides. 1868 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 321/2 The 'Hearth-staff .. is to open and stir up the Fire, and cast out the Cinders that come from the Iron. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 10 With your Hearth-staff stir up the Fire. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 237/2 'Herthe stok or kynlyn .. *repositum*. 1830 W. CARLETON *Irish Peasantry* (1836) II. 198 Among the peasantry no new house is ever put up without a 'hearth-warming, and a dance. c 1300 *Battle Abbey Customs* (1887) 10 Pro Rome-scot et 'herteld iij d.

Hence **Heathering** (*nonce-wd.*): cf. FURNACING. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 109 By their new kind of furnacing and hearthing.

† **Hearth** ². *Obs. rare.* In 4 *Kent. hyperp.* [f. OE. *hier-an* to hear + -TH.] = HEARING.

1340 *Aenb.* 91 *pe vit wyttes of be bodye be zyzbe be hyperp be smellinge be zuelynge and be takynge.*

Hearth-heaviness: see HEART ⁵. 55 a.

Hearthless (*hā'th-lēss*), *a.* [f. HEARTH ¹ + -LESS.] Without a hearth.

1817 BYRON *Lament Tasso* ix, While thou, Ferrara! .. shalt .. view thy heartless halls. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. xlvii, A heap of heartless walls.

Hearth-money. *Hist.*

† 1. Used by Coke for the ancient CHURCH-SCOT. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 175 Let the Hearth-money be first paid to the Church by every Freeman. [Coke's *Laws* i. c. 11 § 1 (Schmid) And *ga ælc cyric-seat into þam ealdan mynstre be ælcan frigan heorðe* .. and let each church-scot go to the mother church for each free hearth.]

2. A tax upon hearths or fireplaces; *esp.* a tax of two shillings per annum on every fire-hearth in England and Wales, imposed by Act 13 & 14 Chas. II. repealed by 1 Wm. and M.; = CHIMNEY-MONEY.

1663 Act 15 Chas. II. c. 13 Title, An Additional Act for the better ordering and collecting the Revenue arising by Hearth Money. 1664 EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) I. 155 The payments of hearth and chimney money. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1837) I. 506 The king sent a message to the commons, signifying that the duty of hearth-money becoming a grievance to the people, he left it to their consideration. 1733 BERKELEY *Lett. to T. Prior* 19 Apr. Wks. 1871 IV. 206 The number .. had been lately and accurately taken by the collectors of hearth-money. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ireland* II. 66 The number of people at Cork mustered by the clergy, by hearth-money, and by the number of houses. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 36 Impoverished by the common people to relieve them from the intolerable burden of the hearth money.

Hearth-pace, *erron.* f. HALF-PAKE; cf. *Hath-pace*.

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* II. (1680) 146 A Pair of *Hearth-pace* Stairs.

Hearth-penny. *Hist.* Also 1 *heorðpenig*, -pening, 3 *hert*-, *hurt*-, *hurðpeny*, *hurpeny*. [So called because chargeable on every dwelling-house.]

1. The payment also called Peter's pence and Rome-scot, anciently made to the Pope.

c 1000 *Edgar's Laws* II. c. 4 (Schmid) *Sy ælc heorð-penig agifen be Petres mæsse-dæge.* 1235-52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (1891) 13 Et dat hurðpeny sijð *Jordanus*. *Ibid.* 76 Edit[h]a .. reddit xij d. de Gabulo et vij d. ad lardarium et hertpeni. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 159 Let the Hearth-penny be paid before the Feast of St. Peter. 1889 *Archæol. Rev.* Aug. 43 It was called Rome-scot, Rome-penny, *hearth-penny*.

† b. *perh.* = *sulh-æmesse*, or plough-alms, an ecclesiastical tax on unploughed land (Schmid). *Obs.*

c 1000 *Rectitud. Sing. Pers.* in Schmid *Gesetze* App. iii. 372 Sylle [foot-setla] his heorð-penig on halgan þunres-dæg, eal swa ælcan frigan men gebyred.

Hearth-rug. A rug laid before a fireplace to protect the carpet or floor.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* viii, A setter is .. fitter for his place on the hearth-rug than a pointer. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Box, Brokers & Mar.-Store*, A bright red, blue, and yellow hearth-rug. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew*, etc. i. (1878) 6 He would sometimes come in and eat his biscuit standing on the hearth-rug.

Hearthstead. [f. STEAD place.] The place of a hearth; fireside; hence, = homestead.

c 1475 in Horstmann *Allengl. Legendes* (1881) p. cxxi. note, *pe herthstede bat has bene all wynter browne & blake with be smok.* 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. x. 44 The village containeth about two or three hundred hearthsteads. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xxvii. II. 17 The most sacred spot upon earth to him was his father's hearthstead. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* I. 180 Northmen .. flocked thither across the sea to found hearthsteads on its fertile soil.

Hearthstone (*hā'th-stōn*), *sb.*

1. The flat stone forming the hearth; a variety of stone used for this purpose. Also put symbolically for the fireside or home.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bible* in Wright *Voc.* 170 *Hastre*, the heart-stone. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wülfker *Hoc vocarium*, a heartstone. a 1491 J. ROSS *Hist. Reg. Angl.* (1716) 130 *Locum antiquæ prophetiæ* .. The hare shall kendlly on the heartstone. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 22 Adorned with such stones a yard and dim. high, as are our best heartstones in England. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* i. ii. Song 5, A bleezing ingle and a clean heart-stane. 1821

BYRON *Yuan* III. cvii, Whate'er of peace about our hearthstone clings. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Good-Bye* 15, I am going to my own hearth-stone.

2. A soft kind of stone used to whiten hearths, door-steps, etc.; a composition of powdered stone and pipeclay used for this purpose.

1821 MAYHEW *London Labour* I. 271 The hearthstone-barrow, piled up with hearth-stone, Bath-brick, and lumps of whiting. 1896 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 7 Those who mined for what London housekeepers know as 'hearthstone'.

3. *Comb.*, as *hearthstone-maker*, -seller, -woman.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Hearthstone Maker.*

Hearthstone, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To whiten with hearthstone. Also *absol.*

1840 P. Parley's *Ann.* I. 151 Mosette .. with her wet feet left many black marks in the hearth-stoned kitchen. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* III. xiv. 255 He .. washed and hearth-stoned steps and window-sills.

Hearth-tax. = HEARTH-MONEY 2.

1689 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Mar., In the mean time to gratify the people, the Hearth Tax was remitted for ever. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 140/2 Ireland does not contain at this moment less than five millions of people. There were returned in the year 1791 to the hearth tax 701,000 houses. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 405 A hearth-tax, or duty proportioned to the number of fire-places in a house, was established in this country [England] at a very early period.

Hearthward (*hā'th-wōrd*), *adv.* and *a.* [see -WARD.] *a. adv.* Towards or in the direction of the hearth. *b. adj.* Directed towards the hearth. 1847 in J. Brown *Horae Subs.* (1882) 408 Folks look hearthward then. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 206 Hag of the hearthward cringe and tripod stool.

† **Hearthkins**. *Obs.* Also 6 *hartykyn*. [f. HEART sb.: see -KIN.] Little heart: a term of endearment. *Ods-heartkins!*, a minced oath (= God's heart); cf. HEART ⁵. 53, and BODIKIN 2.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus Hartykyn* (Halliwell). 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. xxviii. 45 *Ads-heartkins!* you young gentlemen are made of iron and steel, I think. 1751 SMOLETT *Per. Pic.* lxvii. (1779) II. 230 Odds heartlikins! had I known. *Ibid.* lxxviii. III. 43 Oddsheartlikins! this may be some London apprentice running away.

Heartily (*hā'tili*), *adv.* [f. HEARTY *a.* + -LY 2.] Cf. also HEARTILY *adv.* In a hearty manner.

1. With full or unrestrained exercise of real feeling; with genuine sincerity; earnestly, sincerely, really; with goodwill, cordially.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 20054 *Qua hertili hers or redis it.* c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1492 *Hypocrite*, Myn lady quod he thanke I hertily. 1506 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. 1. 243 Most heartily I do beseech the Court to give the judgement. 1621 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 142 To bid all his guests welcome right heartily. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Lady Rich* 17 June, I really could not forbear laughing heartily at your letter. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 174 ¶ 14 No man heartily hates him at whom he can laugh. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* ii. (1875) 47 To repent heartily is to be forgiven wholly.

2. With courage, zeal, or spirit; spiritedly, zealously.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15954 *pe hertiloker on þem he brak.* 1612 in *Crt. & Times* 7as. I. (1849) I. 168 Taking his cause, to seeming, very heartily. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. 1, The Men rowing very heartily. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 55 The people never fought heartily for their masters.

3. With good appetite; to the satisfaction of appetite, abundantly, amply.

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 210 He breaks his fast heartiest while hee is making a grave. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 275 We made no dinner this day, having fed heartily in the morning. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. ix. § 7 (1734) 215 Advice to Persons of weak Nerves .. to drink a Bottle heartily every Day. 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* III. 172 No man .. ever devoured his food more heartily.

4. Abundantly, plentifully; to the full, completely, thoroughly; exceedingly, very.

1686 N. COX *Gent. Recreat.* v. (ed. 3) 67 Follow the Dogs three quarters speed, that he may sweat heartily. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. v, They .. were .. heartily beaten. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. vi, Old Lewis Baboon was .. heartily sick in mind of his last Law-Suit. 1839 JAMES LOUIS *XIV.* II. 244 The citizens had .. become heartily tired of the war.

Heartiness (*hā'tinēs*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being hearty; genuine sincerity of feeling, earnestness; enthusiasm, zeal; cordiality and friendliness of manner; goodness of appetite; strength, healthiness, vigour, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 229/2 *Hartynesne, magnanimitt.* 1548 UDALL *Erasm.* Par. Luke vii. (R.), The lustie freashnes & hertiness of spirit in him. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* § 20 (R.) *Idolatory* .. which yet they hate and disavow, with much zeal and heartiness of persuasion. a 1715 BURNET *Oven Time* (1766) II. 13 The duke [of York] with a seeming heartiness gave his consent. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 30 Strahan .. rushed up to me with the heartiness of old college days. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* i. 14 Half achieving his task by the very heartiness with which he set about it.

Hearting (*hā'tin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. HEART *v.*]

1. The action of the verb HEART; the imparting of courage; encouragement, animation, cheer.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1982 'Nai! nai!' quat he, 'helped it noht, Mai non herting on me ben wroht. c 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 88 He .. was ful glad, For he so gode herting pan had. c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 115 3is certis, such hartyng

haue we hadde. 15.. *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 68 'Marye, that's ill hartinge', saies my Lord Charlis Howeward. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xxii, In harting .. of him to byd still langer.

2. **Building**. The filling up of a central space within masonry with rubble or similar material; *concr.*, the material so used.

1868 *Illustr. Times* 7 Aug., The small materials used for the hearting of the breakwater. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 405 Built of ashlar, with a hearting of rubble.

3. The growing to a heart; as 'the hearting of a lettuce'. Also *attrib.*

1858 R. HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 67 Cabbages .. assuming the headed or hearting character.

† **Heartist**, *nonce-wd.* A fencer who can pierce the heart.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Lov's Pilgr.* iv. ii, Where is there a man now living in the Town that hath a steady hand? .. is there Ever a good heartist, or a member percer, or a Small-gut man left?

Heart-leaf: see HEART ⁵. 56 b.

Heartless (*hā'tlēs*), *a.* [f. HEART ⁵ + -LESS.] 1. *lit.* Without a heart.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald.* *Irel.* (1808) VI. 319 None hartlesse liues. 1603 DRAVTON *Odes* iv. 19 It cannot two Brests fill, One must be heartlesse still. 1753 *Scots Mag.* July 315/1 A shapeless, helpless, heartless body.

2. Destitute of courage, enthusiasm, or energy; spiritless; out of heart, disheartened, dejected.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11564 *Porow ildelnesse of pes Are Bretons feble & hertles.* 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 1375 Hertles in eny gostly good. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 644, I hertles was ay thurgh me myne impressede drede. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 313 The kings capitane was sa hartles at the syght of sik a multitude. 1666 *London Gas.* No. 65/1 Their own Seamen being poor heartless fellows. a 1795 AIKIN *Evenings at Home* xvii. (1858) 227 Whence, cold and heartless, home he slunk, Involved in sore disgrace. 1799-1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* ix. 515 A hunger-bitten girl .. Was busy knitting in a heartless mood Of solitude.

b. Without warmth or zeal; not heartfelt, hearty, or zealous.

1658 *Whole Duty Man* v. § 22. 47 Slight and heartless petitions. 1706 E. GIBSON *Sermon* 28 These ill impressions make subjects cold and heartless in their service. a 1822 SHELLEY *Falsehood* 96 Heartless scraps of godly prayer.

† 3. Without understanding; foolish. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xii. 8 Who forsothe is veyn and hertles [Vulg. *excors*] shal ben open to despising. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 237/2 Hertles, or vnherly, *vecora*. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Follys* (1874) II. 211 O hertles folyes, hase here to our doctryne. 1611 [see HEARTLESSLY.]

4. Destitute of feeling; lacking in affection or friendliness; callous, unfeeling, unkind, cruel.

(The current sense, which, however, is not recognized in Johnson, Todd, Webster 1828; it is doubtful whether the Shaks. quotation belongs here.)

1599 SHAKS. *Pilgr.* 279 How sighs resound through heartless ground. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 690 Heartless things Are done and said if the world. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 368 Leonin cried out the more upon them—Insolent, brainless, heartless! 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. vi. 189 He made up his mind that I was heartless and selfish.

5. Of land: Without fertility, sterile.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* i. 38 In an hartlesse pece of ground. 1611 R. FENTON *Usury* II. xiii. 95 The land if it want a Iubile will in time grow hartlesse. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 37 Grounds that are mossy and heartless. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. xii. 154 Of so cold and heartless a quality as almost to defy improvement.

6. Of food or drink: Without stimulating or sustaining power.

1657 AUSTEN *Power Trees* I. 131 Wine that was [not] worth the drinking being so small, and heartless. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 90 Following Heartless Slops and Spiritless Small-beer. 1688 BURNET *Persec. Piedmont* 39 Bad Bread, black and heartless, without Substance. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* lvi, Their wretched heartless stuff, such as they call claret.

7. Of plants or trees: a. Without heartwood or core. b. Not forming a heart or compact mass of leaves.

1731 S. HALES *Stat. Ess.* I. 13 The motion of the sap .. in the heartless vegetable would otherwise be very slow. 1859 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 24 Mar. 9/4 Spongiose and heartless timbers are of no good. 1883 *Leisure Ho.* 149/1 Heartless .. cabbages.

Heartlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a heartless manner: † a. Foolishly. † b. Without spirit, dejectedly. c. Without feeling, callously, cruelly; insincerely.

1611 COTGER, *Restement* .. witlesly; dully; heartlessly. 1659 J. COLE *Of Death* 95 We must not heartlessly lye downe, but courageously beare [our cross]. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vii. 210, I was stupidly and heartlessly careless of the past history of my family.

Heartlessness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or fact of being heartless: † a. Lack of energy or spirit, dejection; b. Lack of feeling; insincerity; callous cruelty.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Descorazinamiento*, heartlessness, sluggishness. 1647 BR. HALL *Christ Myst.* I. § 10 (R.) A disconsolate heartlessness, and sad dejection of spirit. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* i. § 39. 8 Their negligence and heartlessness when they are at them. a 1836 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Nuniv.* 121 Our ceremonies; there is a sameness and heartlessness in them. 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 25 May 5/2 There .. cannot be the shadow of excuse for the heartlessness of the atrocity.

Heartlet (*hārtlēt*). [*cf.* HEART *sb.* + *-LET*.] A little heart or core; a nucleus.

1835 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 164 We find the seed to consist internally of a coraculum, or heartlet.

Heartlike, *a.* and *adv.*

A. *adj.* Like or having the appearance of a heart.

1616 SURL & MARK. *Country Farme* 343 Gaiden plummes and hartlike cherries. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 275 (Jod.) The two shells do not close, but leave a large oval or heart-like gap. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 309 Shaped Out of one ruby heartlike.

B. *adv.* Like or after the manner of a heart.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* lxiii, His brain beat heartlike.

Heartlikins: see HEARTKIN.

Heartliness. *Obs. rare.* [*cf.* HEARTLY *a.* + *-NESS*.] Cordiality, heartiness, sincerity.

1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* I. xv. 32 Both in excellence of work and hartlines in lufe. 1454 *Declaration* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 387, I... shall take they personnes in heartlines and friendship.

Heartling. *Obs.* [*cf.* HEART *sb.* + *-LING*.]

Little or dear heart: *cf.* HEARTKIN.

Ods heartlings! a minced oath (= God's heart!).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iv. 59 Odd's-hart-ling, that's a prettie iest indeede.

Heartly, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 *hertelyche*, 4-5 *hertli*, -ly, 4-6 *hertely*, 5 *hertlie*, (*hertelysche*), 5-6 *hertlie*, -ly, 6 *heartly*. [*cf.* HEART *sb.* + *-LY*!; *cf.* MHG. *herzlich*, Du. *hartelijk*, ON. *hjártaligr*.]

1. Proceeding from or seated in the heart; expressive of real feeling; earnest, genuine, sincere; = HEARTY 4.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 961 3e han hertely hate to oure hole peple. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* viii. 21 Til thi mouth be fillid with leytir, and thi lippis with hertli song. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* I j b, When the persone hath the herte fulle of hertelysche loue. c 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 429 He toke for it suche a hertly sorowe.

2. Showing genuine friendliness or warmth of affection; cordial, affectionate, kindly; = HEARTY 3.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2124 *Ariadne*, This lady smylith... at his hertely wordis. 1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 96 As... hertlie mother, halfand compassioun of hir tribulit sonnes. 1573 Let. in *Wodr. Soc.* Misc. 289 Efter maist hartlie commendatioun. 1600 GOUVERNEUR'S *Conspir.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 193 Without any welcomming of his maiestie, or anie other hartlie forme of entertainment.

3. Courageous, spirited.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 95 As þe heie heuene goodus wip hertli pouhtus So a-wechen my wit. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* 3634 With hertli corage and manful chere. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 598 To caus his men no forder for to fle, Bot turne agane with hartlie mynd and will.

4. Vigorous, severe, sore.

? 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1835 Of his hertly hurte helyde he neuer. *Ibid.* 2551 Hittes one hellmes fulle hertelychedyntyts.

Heartly, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 2-3 *heort(e)*, -liche, 3 *hertelike*, -li, 4 *hert(e)lich*, 4 6 *herte*-, *hert*-, *hartly*, etc., 5-7 *hartely*. [*cf.* HEART *sb.* + *-LY*!]. Perhaps in some instances merely a variant of HEARTLY.]

1. With the heart; earnestly, sincerely; cordially; = HEARTLY 1.

a 1225 *Tulliana* 75 Wel him þe... heorteliche siked ofte for his summen. a 1240 *Ureissun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Wend me heorteliche and turn me allunge to þe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20045 All þat... herteli it heres or redes. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xl. 84 He... helpeth herteliche alle men of þat he may aspare. c 1420 CUL. BEAUFORT in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. l. 8 Trusty & welle belouid, I grete þow hertely well. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Edw. IV. 198 He... hartly thanked the lady for her consent. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* 1. (Arb.) 17 A labor and a trauaile too plowshursts hertely welcom. 1664-5 LD. WINDSOR in *Hutton Corr.* (1878) 46 Which I am hartly glad are so much.

2. With courage or spirit; courageously; vigorously; with might and main; = HEARTLY 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16814-7 Ioseph of abaramathy, Vnto pilat hertly went. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 298 Azen errors þat þey sowen men shulden speke hertliche. c 1450 *Golagros & Gau.* 849 Thai... girdit out suerdis... And hewit on hard steill, hartlie but boune.

3. With good appetite; = HEARTLY 3.

1589 L. WRIGHT *Summons for Sleepers* Epistle to Rdr., The first friend... deuoured his apple hartely, sound and rotten together.

4. In heart: opp. to *in body*, *in spirit*.

a 1225 *Ansr.* R. 40 And stien nu heortliche, & hwon ich deie gostliche, a domesdeie al licomliche, into ðe blisse of heouene.

Heart of grace, *phrase*. Forms: 6 *herte a grasse*; 6 *hart a grasse*, *hart of grasse*, *grasse*, *grace*, 6-7 *hart at grasse*; 6-7 *heart of grasse*, *h. at grasse*, 7 *h. to grasse*, *a grasse*, 7-8 *h. a grasse*, 6- *heart of grace*. [Not known before 1530: origin and early form uncertain.]

The simple *take heart* (= *F. prendre cœur*) is as old or older. The words *heart*, *hart*, were both written *hert(e)*, *hart* in 16th c. Hence it has been surmised that *take herte a grasse*, or *hart of grasse*, was orig. a punning or sportive expansion of *take herte*, after the earlier *herte of grasse*, *hert of grasse*, *fat hart* (see *HART* *x* b); and that when the expression became proverbial, attempts were made to put sense into it by substituting *grasse* and *grace*. Of course, *heart of grace* might be the original, and all the other forms popular corruptions of it; but it is not easy to explain *grace* in such a connexion; there is no corresponding *F. cœur de*

grace. In any case, the number and variety of the forms show that the analysis was not clear even in the 16th c.]

a. in phrase to take h. of gr., h. a gr., to pluck up courage. *cf.* *take heart* (HEART 49).

1530 PALSGR. 748/1, I take herte a grasse, as one doth that taketh a sodayne courage upon hym, *je prens cœur en France*. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxii. 106 They taking hart of grace agayne. 1560 BECON *New Catech. Wks.* (1564) 516a, They [evil wives] shame not to answer... They haue bene made dolts and foles long inough: it is now high time to take hart of grasse unto them. There is no worne so vile, but if it be troden vpon it will tourne againe. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* 1867 140 Thou takest hart of the Grasse, wite not hart of grace. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 43 The Firre tree... being cut, eyther hundred or hurt... it by and by taketh hart a grasse, and groweth... a little beneath his top. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* civ. 971 When he seeth that we take heart of grasse against him. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 115 The Commons should take heart of grasse and hold up head agayne. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 141 His wife... took heart a-grace. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. iv, He was afraid to venture himself alone with him. At last he took heart of grace. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 10 (1740) 321 The Loyalists began to cheer up, and to take Heart-a-grace. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. vi*, The peasants, who at first shrunk from him in horror... took heart of grace as he got to a distance. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiv, In a day or two, however, Tom began to take heart of grace. 1890 *Times* 14 Oct. 6/2 The non-union labourers... took heart of grace and applied for work.

b. Hence to get, give, keep, gather h. of gr.

1587 HIGINS in *Mirr. Mag.*, Sir N. Burdet xv, By our losses they gate heart of grasse. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Firr.* xxi. xxxix, His absence gaue him so much heart of grace. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 213 But they kept heart of grace. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 297 She gathered heart of grace to meet the few words they might speak together.

c. Also 16-17th c. to take heart (*hart* at grass, to grass. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 80 Taking courage and hart at grasse. 1579 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 65 Rise therefore Euphuus, and take hart at grasse, younger thou shalt neuer be. 1604 CAREW *Cornwall* 134 b, Our Foyens took heart at grasse, and... stiffly refused to vaile their bonets. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 866 Animated by his manly prowess, they took heart to grasse, as the prouerbe is.

d. In other expressions.

(In 1609 perh. associated with *herb of grace*, *rue*.)

1609 W. M. Man in *Moore* (1849) 3 After I had eaten a little heart a grasse, which grew at my feete, I feared not. 1703 R. WILKINSON *iv. Vice Reclaimed* Gij b, I will hide my self in thy Bosom, and be not far from thy Heart of Grace.

Heart-pea, -piece, -pit, -purse: see HEART *sb.* 56.

Heart-piercing, *a.* [*See* PIERCE *v.*] That pierces, or is fitted to pierce, the heart; *fig.* that appeals keenly to the heart or emotions. Hence

Heart-piercingly *adv.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 30 The point of his hart-piercing dart. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xiii. 4 The Pharisees were not a button the better for all those heart-piercing sermons of our Saviour. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xiv. 569 Heart-piercing anguish struck the Graecian host. a 1797 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Posthum. Wks.* (1798) I. 50 So heart-piercingly pathetic in the little airs they would sing. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. ii. 460 That sweet heart-piercing melody.

Heart-quake. [*See* QUAKE, and *cf.* *earthquake*.] Palpitation of the heart; *fig.* sudden and violent emotion, as of terror, delight, etc.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 6b, Somytyme commeth it [palsy] of... swoynynge, hartquake, and superfluitey of bloode. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* vii. 188 Heartquakes shook the joints of all the Trojans. a 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 427 When I a Heart-quake feel within, And Pains, Mementos of my Sin. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cixxxvi, Each kiss a heart-quake. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Two Camels* 117 How a lip's mere tremble... cheek's just change of colour... effect a heartquake.

So **Heart-quaking** *vbl. sb.* = *prec.*; **Heart-quaking** *a.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxxii. (1495) 246 Herte quakinge other Cardiacle comyth of defawte of the herte. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 25 This great heart-quaking dolor wail and mourn.

Heart-qualm. [*See* QUALM.] An attack of palpitation or faintness of heart; also *fig.*; *cf.* *prec.*

c 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 33 Vsing it... for swones and heart qualmes only. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 205 Borage... doth greatly hinder swooning and heart-qualms. 1673 JANEWAY *Heaven on E.* (1847) 180 To be cured of these heart-qualms.

Heart-rending, *a.* [*See* REND *v.*] That rends the heart; terribly distressing. So **Heart-rending** *vbl. sb.*, terrible distress, pangs of anguish; **Heart-rendingly** *adv.*

a 1689 WALLER (J.), Heart-rending news... That death should licence haue to rage among The fair [etc.]. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 45 The heart-rending sensation of seeing his children starve. 1810 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 154, I had... heard of the heart-rending calamity. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxi. 343 As a... mother, I must feel the heart-rendings of those who will apply to me. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xx. 333 The trouble and heartrending of sleepless nights. 1890 Temple *Bar Mag.* 468 He... heard her heart-rendingly beg him not to go.

Heart-root. *Obs.* Rarely *heart's-root*. [*See* ROOT *sb.*]

1. (Also pl. *heart-roots*.) The depth or bottom of the heart; the seat of the deepest emotion or most genuine feelings.

c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 151 þe traies be man wepeð... walled of þe heort- rotes, swo water doð of welle. a 1300

Cursor M. 14892 He lured þaim in his hert rote. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 471 It tiketh me aboute myn herte rote. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxi. 80 He draweth a depe sighe fro the herte rote. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 39 Lamenting the same euen from our heart roots. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccles. Hist.* I. (1654) 41, I... am sorry from the heart-root. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii, Bash and Battie, blessings on the heart's-root of ye!

2. A sweetheart; a beloved one.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 664 He ys the kynges derlyng And his swete harte rote. 1555 BRADFORD in *Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 322 Praye for me myne own hart rote in the Lord. a 1765 *Old Robin of Portingale* xxvii, in *Child Ballads* III. lxxx. (1885) 241/2 Euer alacke, and woe is me, Here lyes my swete hart-roote!

3. The tap-root of a tree. *rare.*

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 86; The best [wood] is found in the midst of the Tree, nourish'd by the Heart-root, which goes straight down into the Ground.

4. ? = HEARTWORT.

1617 MINSHU *Doctor, Harts-roote, radix cordialis*: namque radix hujus herbae confortat et corroborat cor.

Heart-scald, -scad. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [*See* SCALD *sb.*] *a.* = HEARTBURN. *b. fig.* Disagreeable sensation, disgust, aversion.

1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 1266 (Jam.) What an heart-scald should this bee vnto us, that wee haue so long neglected this best part. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Cauler Water Poems* (1845) 25 Tho' cholic or the heart-scald tease us. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xiv, A look... that sild give her a heart-scald of walking on such errands. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss*, *Heart-scald*, any thing disagreeable or contrary to your expectation or wishes. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Heart-searching, *a.* [*See* SEARCH *v.*] That searches or rigorously examines the heart or feelings. So **Heart-searching** *sb.*; **Heart-searcher**.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 57 Into what importable... heart-searchings you will be ingulfed. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T. Matt.* x. 11 Ministers being not heart-searchers, must pronounce God's Blessing on Men, on uncertainties. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 6 To fear Him... as an heart-searching God. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Hymns*, 'Lord in this [etc.]', Fill me with heart-searching fears. 1885 *Athenæum* 28 Nov. 697/1 The somewhat superfluous heart-searchings he has undergone.

Heartsease, *heart's-ease* (*hāts'iz*). [*See* HEART *sb.* and *EASE*.]

1. (prop. as two distinct words.) Ease of heart; tranquillity or peace of mind; freedom from care and trouble; blitheness.

14... *Chaucer's Clerk's T.* 378 (MSS. Corp.; Lansd.) And wisely bringe hem alle in hertes ease [*v. r.* reste and ese]. 1444-60 *Paston Lett.* No. 330 I. 443 To his pleasure, and to your herts ease. a 1569 KINGESMILL *Conf. Satan* (1578) 50 He is at heartsease both in mind and bodie. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 84 Hap and heartsease braue Lordings be your lot. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* III. iii. 32 In mere wantonness and heartsease I was for buffetting the moon. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* x. 265 Songs of happiness and heart's-ease.

2. As name of a flower or plant. In 16th c. applied both to the Pansy and the Wallflower; at length restricted to the former.

The origin and occasion of the name are not clear. By the mediaeval herbalists the pansy and wallflower or wall-gilliflower (as well as the stock gilliflower and other plants) were included in their genus *Viola*. Of the 16th c. herbalists, Turner 1548-51 has 'heart's ease' only as a name of the wallflower; Lyte in 1578, both of the wallflower ('*viola lutea*') and 'pances' ('*viola tricolor*'). But Palsgrave 1530 applies it only to the pansy, and this appears to be the general usage from R. Greene onward.

a. The Pansy (*Viola tricolor*); more esp. the small wild form. Also extended to kindred species, as the Mountain Heart's-ease (*V. lutea*).

1530 PALSGR. 229/2 Hartysease, a floure. *Ibid.* 231/1 Hertesease, menue pensee. 1578 LYTE *Dodens* II. ii. 149 This floure is called... in English Pances, Loue in idleness, and Hertes ease. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 440 *Viola Flammea*, *Herba Trinitatis*. Heartsease, it is Emollient, helps Epilepsies. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 97 True-love-lies-bleeding, with the hearts-at-ease. 1828 MOORE *Ill Omens* iii, She stole through the garden, where heart's-ease was growing. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrgs.* Men 132 Heartsease and red clover... are fertilized by the visits of the bees.

allusively. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* Commend. Ep. in Wordsw. *Eccles. Biog.* (1853) II. 47 The golden marygold of obedience, heartsease of a settled conscience. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 100 This Boy... wears more of that Herb called Heartsease in his Bosom.

b. The Wallflower *Cheiranthus Cheiri*. *Obs.*

1548 TURNER *NAMES of Herbes* 80 *Viola*... There are diuerse sortes of Leucicon. One is called in english, Cheiry, Hertes ease or wal Gellefloure... it hath yelow floures. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 163 b, *Viola*... that hath the yelow floure... is called... in English Wal gelouer or hartis ease. 1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sicknes* 1579 46 This herbe [*Viola alba*]... is commonly called Sweete William or Harts ease. 1578 LYTE *Dodens* II. iii. 151 The yelow Gillofer is called... in English Wall floures and Hertes ease.

c. *locally* in U.S. The common Persicary or Peachwort *Polygonum Persicaria*).

d. An ornament resembling a pansy flower.

a 1541 Q. KATH. HOWARD in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* III. App. III. lxxii. (1715) III. 171 He gave me a Heart's-Ease of Silk for a New-Year's Gift.

3. *slang.* (*See* *quots.*)

a 1700 E. E. Dict. *Cant. Crew*, *Heartsease*, a Twenty shilling piece; also an ordinary sort of Strong Water.

Heart-shaped, *a.* Having the shape of a heart, especially the conventional form (HEART 23); cordate.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) Gloss. 408 *Cordatum folium*, the heart-shaped leaf. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 100 Heart-shaped and triply folded, and its root Creeping like beaded coral. 1866 MISS YONGE *Dove in Eagle's N.* i. (1880) 2 The heart-shaped shepherd's purse.

Heart-sick, a. [f. HEART *sb.* + SICK *a.*]

1. Sick at heart; *fig.* depressed and despondent, esp. through 'hope deferred' or continued trouble. 1236 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1640 Yet I am not harte seke. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (Vol. II.) 127 The League is dead, and Spaine heartsicke. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 244 Chatham, heart-sick of his country's shame. 1793 *Resid. France* (1797) I. 442 Faint and heart-sick with the unhealthy air. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III. xxiv. (1888) 444, I have concealed our troubles until I am heart-sick.

2. Pertaining to or characterized by heart-sickness.

1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dr. v.* So was this Hinde with Hart-sicke pains enthralled. 1644 VICARS *Jehovah-Jireh* 21 To recover the Kingdom of its heart-sick diseases. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 482 Qualmes Of heart-sick Agonie. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* VI. i. With a heart-sick consciousness of the slur that was cast on her birth.

3. (See quot.)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Heart-Sick*, a Distemper incident to Oxen, and may be known by the frequent panting of the Flanks.

Hence **Heart-sickness**, heart-sick condition.

1725 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v., Heart-sickness in Oxen. 1841 LYTTON *Ni. & Morn.* i. v. Catherine was...deadly pale with heart-sickness and dismay.

Heartsome (hā'tsūm), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. HEART *sb.* + -SOME.]

† 1. Courageous, spirited, bold. *Obs.*

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* III. 101 Now euerie Dowglas of an hartsum mynde, Think on dame Margaret.

2. That gives heart or cheer; that rejoices the heart; animating.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 49 The cite [Aberdeen] enioyes...a schip read, or hartsum haining place. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 110 Pray for well-cooked meat and an hartsome Saviour. 1726 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 I. 288 What a lightsome and heartsome dwelling place the believer has. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* (1895) 191 Overhead the heartsome stars were set in the face of the night. 1839 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 121/2 The wild thyme...filled all the air with heartsome fragrance.

3. Full of cheer or gladness; cheerful, merry, joyous, blithe.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.*, *Potwart on Green*, With sangs and dancing keen We'll pass the heartsome day. 1799-1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VII. 29 Ye heartsome Choristers, ye and I will be Associates. 1895 CROCKETT *Sweetheart Trav.* 129 He was a heartsome cleric, and gave us jovial greeting.

Heartsomely, adv. *Sc.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

With good heart or cheer; cheerily, blithely. 1724 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 150 How heart-somely doth faith lay claim to these treasures. 1831 CARLYLE in *Froude's Life* (1882) II. 184, I can sit down with a clear conscience and talk heartily and heartsomely.

Heart-sore, sb. [f. HEART *sb.* 55 + SORE *sb.*]

1. Pain or grief of heart; a cause of such pain.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 207 *Cordis contritio*...bat is herte sor for mannes oyle sinne. 1335 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 17 With sighing, sobbing, and with greit hart-sair. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 2 That godly knight...His onely hart-sore and his onely foe. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 114 As *Ægina* to Athens, *Αἴγινα*, the eiesore thereof; so is this to Rome, the hart-sore thereof. 1835 MISS MITFORD *Country Stories* (1850) 154 Chalcott mill...was to Mrs. Deborah not merely an eye-sore, but a heart-sore.

† 2. A disease of horses, etc. (*obs. F. encour*).

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 139 The Encour *marg.* The hart-sore or swelling of the kernels of the hart.

Heart-sore, a. [f. HEART *sb.* 55 + SORE *a.*]

Sore or grieved at heart; characterized by grief. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. i. 30 With hart-sore sighes. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro'M.* 412 Heart-sore with the cares of wealth. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* XIII. (1866) 98 Every word that the dear, good, heart-sore woman spoke, told the tale of her jealousy.

Heart-spoon, sb. or dial. [See SPOON *sb.*]

a. The depression at the end of the breast- or brisket-bone, called also *spoon of the brisket or stomach*. b. The pit of the stomach; the navel or midriff.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1748 He feeleth thurgh the herte spoon the prikke. a 1728 KENNETT *Etym. Angl.* Lansd. MS. 1033 ff. 174/2 Ha's varra seek, it works at his heart-spoon. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XX. I will whet my dagger on his heart-spoon, that refuses! a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Heart-spoon*, the pit of the stomach.

Heart-strike, v. rare. [See STRIKE *v.*]

trans. To strike to the heart, make a deep impression upon the feelings of. So **Heart-stricken**

ppl. a. (= HEART-STRUCK b); **Heart-strickenly**

adv. a 1637 B. JONSON tr. *Horace Art Poetry* 136 If they seeke to heart-strike us That are spectators, with their miserie. 1797 T. PARK *Sonn.* 6 Heart-stricken deeply by some barbed grief. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) I. III. 44 Cruel! cruel! groaned the heart-stricken bride. 1846 LAMBOR *Wks.* (1853) I. 571/2 *note*, So heart-strickenly and desperately was I ashamed.

Heart-strings (hā't-stringz), *sb. pl.* [f. HEART *sb.* + STRING in sense 'sinew, tendon']

1. In old notions of Anatomy, the tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 177/1 An Hartstringe, *precordia*. 1530 PALSGR. 229/2 Hartestrynges, *veines de cuer*. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xv. 238 The head...heart...Luer...the Sinewes, Heartstrings, and Vaines come from those parts.

1643 PRYNNE *Rome's Master-P.* (1644) 34 Stabbing [him] first in the mouth, next in the heart-strings. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.* (1882) 33 Once she sprang as the heifer springs With the wolf's teeth at its red heart-strings.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 30 To seek out gemmes...we plucke the very heart-strings out of her [the earth]. 1652 R. SAUNDERS *Balm to heal Let. Wounds* 72 The heart-strings of...his...arguments are cut. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 537 The Priviledges of this House...are the Heart-strings of the Commonwealth. 1896 *Daily News* 4 June 6/2 The engineer...holding in his firm grasp the heartstrings of the ship.

b. *esp.* The most intense feelings or emotions; the deepest affections; the heart.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 29 Her hart did leape and all her hart-strings tremble. a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* i. i. The falsest woman. That ever broke man's heart-strings. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* i. xiii. A young woman, whom he loved as tenderly as he did his heartstrings. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* *Introd.* 3 By his...winning ways he made the heartstrings of his children twine around him.

c. Often with allusion to stringed instruments of music.

1602 and Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* v. i. 1982 [A fiddler sings] How can he play whose heart strings broken are? 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxi. 2 Our heart-strings are evermore getting out of tune. 1897 LADY M. MAJENDIE *Precautions* III. ii. 47, I will play on your heart-strings as I used to do.

Heart-struck, ppl. a. Struck to the heart:

† a. Keenly affecting or distressing the heart (*obs.*).

b. Smitten with mental anguish or dismay.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. i. 17 His heart-strooke injuries. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 264 Adam at the newes Heart-strook with chilling gripe of sorrow stood. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. N.* 61 Wi heart-struck anxious care. 1818 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange's Life* (1870) II. 43 Were you not heart-struck at the awful catastrophe?

Heartward (hā'twōrd), *a.* and *adv.* [See -WARD.] Towards or in the direction of the heart; as concerns the heart.

1667 T. COXE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 452 The heart-ward part of the Vein to receive the Mainy Dog-blood. 1865 FROUDE in *Fraser's Mag.* May, Some sient heartward way. 1883 A. MACLEAN in *Memorial Vol.* 295 What a wasting disease we soon discover heartward.

Heart-whole, a. [See WHOLE.]

1. Uninjured at the heart; having the spirits or courage unimpaired; undismayed.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xxxiv. Neuer drede the, for I am herte hole, and of this wounde I shal soone be hole. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 201 He is as hart hole as ever he was. 1656 LD. HATTON in *Nicholas Pap.* (Camden) III. 280, I haue not heard from...the good Earle of N...I hope he is hart whole. 1721 NAISH in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 226 Dying daily by Piecemell; but Heart-whole, as he express'd it. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Phys.* (1871) I. xxviii. 600 The mental faculties are clear, and the patients serene, and what is called heart-whole, to the last.

2. Having the affections free; with the heart unengaged.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 49 Cupid hath clapt him oth' shoulder, but Ile warrant him hart hole. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 288 ¶ 1 Your (yet Heart-whole) Admirer, and devoted humble Servant, Melania. 1862 MRS. RIDDELL *World in Ch.* (1865) 314 Having passed heart-whole through a succession of London seasons.

3. Whole-hearted; free from hypocrisy or affectation; sincere, genuine.

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 141 Any Pilgrim...if he keeps Heart-whole towards his Master. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 353 The Philippinians were heart-whole in their Christian faith. 1886 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Lady Branksome* I. i. 18 Such a gay, pretty, heart-whole laugh!

b. Thorough, thorough-paced, unmitigated.

1811 LAMB *Guy Raux Misc.* Wks. (1871) 370 This arch-bigot, this heart-whole traitor.

Hence **Heartwholeness**.

1822 H. G. MERIVALE *Faust* of B. III. II. xiv. 69 That same heartwholeness...had been exposed to some dangerous siege-work. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* III. 4 Calmly certain of her own heart-wholeness.

Heart-wise, adv. [See -WISE.] After the manner or shape of a heart.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Horse Shoe*, Leaves...made Heartwise and divided by a crooked line. 1865 SWINBURNE *Ball. of Life* 12 Shaped heartwise.

Heart-wood. A name for the central part of the timber of exogenous trees, hardened and matured by age; duramen.

1801 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 351 Ossified within the heart-wood. 1876 *Oxford Bible-Helps* 113 Ebony...is the heart-wood of the date-tree. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III. § 3. 80 In all trees which have the distinction between the sap-wood and heart-wood well marked, the latter acquires a deeper colour.

Heartwort (hā'twɔrt). Also *hert-*, *hart-*.

[From form of leaves (or) seeds.]

1. The plant *Aristolochia Clematidis*, also called Birthwort.

c 1350 O. E. *Med. Gloss.* in *Archzol.* XXX. 409 Hert-wort, see Wodebron. Wodebron, bot. *Fraxinus* [f. *Fraxinus*]. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 15 *Aristolochia* or round hertwort. *Ibid.*, *Aristolochia longa*...bryngeth forth fruit lyke blacke pearres and seede lyke menses hertes. 1595-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Aristolochia*...Called astrologe or hartwort. 1758 LYTE *Dodones* III. i. 314 Called...of some Byrthwort and Hartwort. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 269 Take of Aristoloch, otherwise called round Hartwort, one ounce. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 483 *Aristolochia*, which we call birthwort, or hartwort.

† 2. = HARTWORT, q.v. *Obs.*

† 3. A species of Mint. *Obs.*

1597 GERARD *Herbal* (1633) 681 The fourth [species] is called...in English, Hart-wort, or Heart-mint.

† 4. A local name of Melilot. *Obs.*

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 120 In some places of Essex they call it *Hartwort*, because [it causes] heart burne or paines of the heart.

Hearty (hā'ti), *a.* (*adv.*) and *sb.* Forms: see HEART *sb.* [f. HEART *sb.* + -Y 1.] Full of heart.

1. Full of courage; courageous, bold (*obs.*). In later use coloured by senses 4 and 5: Zealous; energetic or thorough in one's support or action.

c 1280 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 286 Made hem herti to die for be love of be treupe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3813 The herist to helpe of all the high kynges. *Ibid.* 8203 Triet men...herty to stryke. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxviii. lix, Dame Minerve...Dyd me endue with hartie hardynes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 2192 Valiaunt Capteynes and hartie Souldiours. 1684 DRYDEN *Epil. to Constantine* 23 Such hearty rogues against the king and laws. 1704 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 166 Persons hearty to the English Interest and Government. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 119 Declaring himself hearty for the government. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. (1869) I. 10 When he first begins the new work he is seldom very keen and hearty. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 259 Two of the allied powers, and two only, were hearty in the common cause.

† b. As an epithet of compliment: ? Great-hearted, magnanimous, noble. *Obs.* (But perh. = prec. 'bold, courageous').

1552 LATIMER *Wks.* (1844) I. 356 Essay, that hearty prophet, confirmeth the same. *Ibid.* 515 Judas Machabeus, that hearty captain. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 312 They namet him a hartie horsman [L. *generosus equitis*] or a noble rydar.

† 2. Possessed of understanding; wise, prudent, sagacious. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* i. 13 3yue 3e of 3ow wise men and herti [Vulg. *gnaros*]. 3ob xxxiv. 10 Therefore, herty [Vulg. *cordatis*] men, hereth me.

3. Full of kindly sentiment or goodwill; exhibiting warmth of affection or friendly feeling; cordial, kind-hearted, genial, chery.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 238/1 Herty, *cordialis*. c 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* 83 In the most hartyste wyse I recommend me to you. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 757 No one thing...gat him...more hartie favor among the common people. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 5 Our Salutations were very hearty on both sides. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* v. ii. There was no hearty welcoming smile on his face. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. iii. 30 Madame Christiansen...was hearty and warm-hearted as ever.

b. Merry, blithe; = HEARTSOME 3. *Sc.*

1768 ROSS *Helmore* 117 (Jam.) Come, deary, gie's a sang,

And let's be hearty with the merry thrang.

4. Proceeding from the heart; heartfelt, genuine, sincere.

1479 *Office Mayor Bristol in Eng. Gilds* 415, I shal aske theym forgyves in as herty wyse as I can. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 245 b, With herty thankes. 1546 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 129 Att the hartye desyer of the hole court. 1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 36 His repentance was so hartye, that [etc.]. 1771 *Junius Lett.* IV. 292 He is a true and hearty christian. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* xxiv. 239 Jefferson had a very hearty faith in it.

b. Existing in the heart; belonging to the inner feelings. *rare.*

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald's* i. (1877) 55 Perceyvyng...the sayde boke to be compyled of hartie malycie. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 124 Tho they keep still their hearty thoughts, they do quite reform their Language; they are ashamed to say in England, what they are proud to do at Rome. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 60 His inmost hearty devil was glad of a combat.

5. Giving unrestrained expression to the feelings; vehement, vigorous.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cambridge* (1840) I. 318 Such hearty laughers and other passionate gestures. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii. After an hearty fit of laughter. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xx. The captain bestowed a hearty curse. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxviii. Mr. Dennis gave him a hearty slap on the back. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ii. 48 Who provoked Fielding to a coarse hearty burst of ridicule.

† 6. Of disease: Violent, severe. *Obs.*

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* VI. (1677) 411 The Chancellor...contracted a hearty sickness.

7. In sound health, having good appetite and spirits; vigorous, hale. Also *euphem.* tipsy (*Sc.*).

1554 HULOET, Hartye not beyng sycke, *sanius, valens in corpore*. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 22. 13 He was hearty and eat his meat. 1727 *Philip Quaril* (1816) 41 He awoke in the morning refreshed and hearty. 1818 *Edin. Even. Courier* 8 Oct. (Jam.), The pannel was hearty, but knew what he was about, and could walk very well. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s.v. *Hearty*, Shoe's feafu hearty to her meat. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xxxiii. (1855) 266 His honour was riding home hearty. 1858 LONGE *M. Standish* v. 73 Square built, hearty, and strong, with an odour of ocean about him.

8. Of food or drink: Yielding good nourishment; strengthening, invigorating.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. 17 This foode is verie hartie. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 171 Bread of oatmeal is a heartier food for labouring people than wheat bread. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xv. 265 It is a very hearty drink. 1871 NAPIEY *Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. ii. 58 Mutton and lamb have the reputation of being less hearty...than beef.

9. Of a meal or portion of food or drink: Satisfying to the appetite; abundant, ample, full.

1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 308 They applied themselves to the harty carouse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iii. 48 Ech drunk an harty draught. 1653 WALTON *Compl. Angler* 73 So here's to you a hearty draught. 1721 RAMSAY *To a friend at Florence*, Of all those dainties take a hearty meal. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 124 In a hearty and prolonged repast.

10. Of soil, land, etc.: In good heart, well fitted to bear crops.

1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* xix. (1878) 49 Thistles so growing.. signifieth land to be hartie and strong. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 314 Stronger and more hearty Lands. 1871 BEEVER *Daily Life Farm* Sept. 182 There was plenty of wet hearty muck put underneath.

11. Of timber: Consisting of heart-wood; strong, durable.

1644 WORTON *Archit.* i. Oake and the like true hartie timber. 1776 G. SHADLE *Building in Water* 115 Hearty and sound red Fir. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 30 Aug. 1/5 The oak is.. clean, and very hearty.

12. Comb., as hearty-hale, -mild.

1591 SPENSER *Musop.* 108 Sound Savorie, and Bazil hartie-hale. 1592 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* l. xv, Repentance, Hope, and hearty-milde Humility.

B. adv. or quasi-adv. = HEARTILY.

1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* Prol. At your tragedy sure they laugh'd hearty enough. 1863 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* viii, I don't think I ever.. ate more hearty.

C. sb. 1. The adj. used absol.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10053 Hard was the hurtelyng tho herty betwene.

2. A hearty fellow; a brave, vigorous man; esp. in phr. *My hearty! My hearties!* used in addressing sailors. Hence, a sailor, a jack-tar.

1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xii, You might.. have let me had a side-roppe, my hearties. 1841 LEVEN C. O'Malley xxvii, Monsoon, my hearty, how goes it? 1850 W. C. RUSSELL *My Shipmate Louise* II. xvi. 38 The lively hearty in the bows hooked-on.

† Heascen, v. Obs. Also i hyscan, hiscan. [OE. *hyscan*, f. *husc* insult, scorn, mockery.]

1. trans. To mock, deride, taunt.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelm.) ii. 4 (Bosw.) Seðe eardap on heofonum hyscþ hy. c 1000 *Lamb. Psalter* xxxviii. 10 (Bosw.) He hyscþ geþealtas ealdra. c 1225 *Juliana* 5 Hire fleschliche feader.. heasceðe mest men þe weren cristene.

2. intr. To rail, utter taunts.

c 1000 *Wulfstan* 235/25 Þonne hyscete he on ða godcundan lareowas. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Inker eider heasci wið oðer.

Hease, variant of HEEZE.

Heast, obs. form of HEST, HIGHEST a.

Heat (hāt), sb. Forms: 1 hēto, hētu, hēte, 2-3 hēte, 2-6 hēte, 3, 6-7 heate, 6-heat, (4-5 hette, heite, 4-6 heete, Sc. heit, 4-5 het, 5 heyte, 5-6 heet). [OE. *hātu*, *hēto*, str. fem., also *hēte* wul. fem.; the former = OFris. *hēte*, MDu. *hēte*, *heete*, *heite*, OHG. *heiz*:—OTeut. **haitn*, f. **haito* HOT: cf. *brede*, *heal* sbs.; *hēte* corresponds to a type **haitjōn*. Other words from same root (*hit*, *hit*, *hait*), differing in ablaut-grade and suffix, are Ger. *hitze*, OHG. *hizza*, OS. *hitia*, Du. *hitte*:—OTeut. **hitjō*, also ON. *hite* masc., and Goth. *heitō* fever.]

1. The quality of being hot; that quality or condition of matter which produces the sensation described in b; often regarded as a substance or thing contained in or issuing from bodies: esp. In ordinary use, A high or sensible degree of this quality; the condition of being hot; high temperature; warmth.

c 845 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 7 [ix. 6] Ne is se ðe hine ahyde from hæto his. 971 *Blück. Hom.* 51 Þære sunnan hæto þe þas eorþan hlywep. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Fir hæto on him þe mites, on to giuende hite, oðer to giuende liht [etc.] c 1200 ORMIN 1487 Þu.. grindest itt, and cneðest itt, and hardnest itt wiþ hæte. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2248 Þe bette [v.r. hēte] o þe sun. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalen* 116 Þe gret heit of þe sone. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 238/1 *Hete, calor, estus.* 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 6 vij a, If there should be two sonnes, it wer perill least their two heates should burne vp al the arth. 1553 GAU *Richt Vay* 108 As heit procedis fra y^e fyr. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* l. viii. 7 b, The.. stoves of Germanie in the wichie with a small heate they do breed and hatch their egges. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 39 A Thermometer, thus marked and prepared, will be the fittest Instrument to make a Standard of heat and cold. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 6 The Heat in Land Animals helps likewise to the Solution of the Aliment. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxxiii. 291 Heat means ordinarily the excess of temperature above the ordinary mean.

b. The sensation or perception of this quality or condition; one of the primary sensations, produced by contact with or nearness to fire or any body at a high temperature, and also by various other causes, e.g. by any agency that quickens the circulation of the blood.

(In early use not easily separable from that which causes the sensation, the external or internal quality (senses 1, 4); see esp. quotes. 1225, 1375 in 1 c.)

a 1704 [see 2]. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 19 When we approach the fire, our sense informs us in a particular manner; and this we name heat, which is then purely a sensation. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. l. § 6 We can neither feel nor know heat, except in the transition from cold. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 15 The word Heat is used in common language, both as the name of a particular kind of sensation, and to denote that condition of

matter in which it is capable of producing this sensation in us.

c. With adjectives of colour, used in reference to the appearance of metals and some other substances when at certain high temperatures, as BLUE heat, RED heat, WHITE heat; also with other defining words, as ANIMAL heat, BLOOD-HEAT, FEVER heat, etc.: see these words.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Ex.* 8 Several degrees of Heats Smiths take of their Iron.. As first, a Blood-red Heat. Secondly, a White Flame Heat. Thirdly, a Sparkling, or Welding Heat.

2. In Physics, formerly supposed to be an elastic material fluid (CALORIO), of extreme subtilty, attracted and absorbed by all bodies; now held to be a form of ENERGY, viz. the kinetic and potential energy of the invisible molecules of bodies, capable of being transmitted from one body to another, whether in contact (see CONDUCTION), or separated (see RADIATION); in the latter case, the energy during the transmission takes the form of (b). Radiant heat, which is not properly heat at all, but the energy of vibration of the intervening ether, being identical, within a certain range of wave-length, with light.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 99 It is certain, that of all Powers in Nature, Heat is the chiefest. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 37 Heat is a property of a body arising from the motion or agitation of its parts; and therefore whatever body is thereby toucht must necessarily receive some part of that motion, whereby its parts will be shaken. *Ibid.* Table 248 Experiments to shew, that bodies expand by heat. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. 121 note, Heat and Fire differ but in degree: and Heat is Fire, only in lesser quantity. Fire I shall shew to be a Fluid consisting of Parts extremely small and light and consequently very subtil, active, and susceptible of Motion. a 1704 LOCKE *Elem. Nat. Phil.* xi. (R.) Heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object; which produces in us that sensation, from whence we denominate the object hot: so what in our sensation is heat, in the object is nothing but motion. 1760 J. BLACK *Inq. Nat. Heat* 529 But heat is evidently not passive; it is an expansive fluid, which dilates in consequence of the repulsion subsisting among its own particles. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 10 Heat cannot be exhibited apart, nor proved to have weight or inertia. c 1860 FARADAY *Forces* Nat. iii. 79 Whenever we diminish the attraction of cohesion we absorb heat. 1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. viii. § 66 That mode of force which we distinguish as Heat, is now generally regarded by physicists as molecular motion. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. l. § 385 The Dynamical Theory of Heat.. is based upon the conclusion from experiment that heat is a form of energy.

b. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iv. App. 157 The nature and properties of what has been called radiant heat. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 291 If we call light, those rays which illuminate objects, and radiant heat, those which heat bodies, it may be inquired, whether light be essentially different from radiant heat? a 1832 SIR J. LESLIE *Dissert. in Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 646/2 Scheele pursued a similar path.. [That] which streams immediately from its source in rectilinear directions.. he designated [c 1775] by the phrase Radiant Heat, which has since become a favourite appellation. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxv. (1849) 240 Radiant heat passes through the gases with the same facility as light. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 309 Radiant heat from an open fire.

c. Latent heat (Physics): the heat required to convert a solid into liquid or vapour, or a liquid into vapour; which, as it does not raise the temperature and so become sensible to the touch as warmth, was regarded as being absorbed and remaining latent in the resulting liquid or vapour.

Now viewed as the energy absorbed during the change of state, partly in increasing the molecular potential energy of the body, and partly in compressing external bodies.

c 1757 J. BLACK *Doct.* (1803) I. 157 Considered as the cause of warmth, we do not perceive its presence; it is concealed or latent, and I gave it the name of latent heat. 1765 REID *Lat. Wks.* I. 42/2, I have attended Dr. Black's lectures hitherto. His doctrine of latent heat is the only thing I have yet heard that is altogether new. 1787 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 277 The heats absorbed and rendered latent, as some late philosophers express themselves. 1799 *Phil. Mag.* III. 419 A great quantity of vaporific, or, as it is called, latent heat, is carried off by the steam of water. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 406 A portion of the steam is at first condensed into water, and the temperature of the water is raised by the latent heat evolved.

d. Specific heat (Physics): the heat required to raise the temperature of a given substance to a given extent (usually one degree); it is calculated relatively to some standard substance, usually water (see quot. 1871), and forms a measure of the given substance's capacity for heat.

a 1832 SIR J. LESLIE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 645/2 The best series of experiments on the distribution of heat among different bodies was performed before the year 1784 by Professor Gadolin of Abo, who, rejecting the notion of Capacity, introduced the unexceptionable expression, Specific Heat. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., s.v. The term specific heat is applied to the quantity of thermometric heat required to raise different substances to the same temperature.. The specific heat of water being = 1, that of oil is 0.5. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* (1870) 139 As the specific heat increases, the atomic weight diminishes, and vice versa. 1871 MAXWELL *The Heat* iii. 66 The Specific Heat of a body is the ratio of the quantity of heat required to raise that body one degree to the quantity required to raise an equal weight of water one degree. 1881 *Nature* No. 627. 15 Platinum has a specific heat of only .032.

e. Atomic heat, molecular heat (Chem.): the product of the specific heat of a substance into its atomic or molecular weight: see quot.

1850 GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* I. 139 The atomic heat of bodies, as it is named by this chemist [M. Regnault, 1841], is obtained by multiplying the observed specific heat of each body by its equivalent. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 37 Within certain classes of allied compounds.. the molecular heats of the substances.. or the products of their specific heats into their molecular weights.. are approximately equal.. As a rule, the molecular heat of solid compound bodies increases with the number of atoms contained in their molecule.

3. spec. A hot condition of the atmosphere or physical environment; hot weather or climate: often spoken of as an agent perceptible by its effects (cf. COLD sb. 1 a).

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* viii. 8 Bledsāð cele and hætu dryhten. c 1000 *Ag. G. Matt.* xx. 12 Gelice us þe bæron byrþena on þises dæges hæton. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1438 Now es cald, now es hete, Now es dry, and now es wete. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* viii. 22 All the daies of the erthe, seed and ripe, coold and hete, somer and wynter, nyght and day, shulen not rest. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 41 If hit [water] be cole in hete an luke in cole. c 1470 HENRY Wallace *rv. 2* In September.. Quhen passyð by the hycht was off the hette [v.r. heit]. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1145 Some dark deep desert.. That knows not parching heat nor freezing cold. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 581 Weary with his Toil, and scorcht with Heat. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 78 Throughout a great part of September, the heat continued with little sign of abatement. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 4, I had not felt the heat before, save as a beautiful exaggeration of sunshine.

b. (with pl.) An instance of this condition; a hot period or season.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 106 The cheles bothe and eke the hetes. 1448 *Prose Chron.* in *R. Glouc.* (1724) 520 This yere [1252] was a gret hete and droughthe in Engeland. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 12 After a hete off cometh a stormy colde. 1573-80 BARET *Atv.* H 333 The gret heates are abated. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 267 The heats not being excessive, nor the colds severe. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. l. 19 The chief resorts of the Bedouin tribes during the summer heats.

c. A hot place; a fire.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xviii. 3 An eddre, whanne she cam forth from the hete, assaile his hond. a 1400 *Sir Pert.* 862 He keste the wiche in the hete. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xviii. 3 There came a Uiper out of the heat, and fastened on his hand.

d. High temperature produced by fermentation or putrefaction, as in a hotbed; hence applied concr. to a hotbed, esp. in phr. in heat.

c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) v. 49 Thei.. coveren hem [Eyre of Hennes, etc.] with Hete of Hors Dong, with outen Henne, Goos or Doke, or any other Foul. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 189 The Dung.. must have pass'd its first Heat, lest apply'd before, it burn the Plant. 1724 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. All Heat of Hot-Beds, Mr. Bradley says, proceeds from fermentation. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1815) 385 Some chuse to forward them on heat, in March and April. 1887 *Gardening* 3 Dec. 531/1 Those that are wanted to come in early may at once be put in heat. 1897 *Ibid.* 17 Dec. 567/3 Strike them.. in a moderate bottom-heat.

4. As a quality or condition of animal bodies.

a. The normal high temperature of the body in warm-blooded animals; the warmth characteristic of a living body (natural heat, vital heat).

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 328 When we holde waxen, When mihte lakken our limus & lesen our hete, We schulle foreleten oure lif. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 251 The life hath lost his kindly hete, And he lay dede as any stone. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 31 The vital heat is quite extinguished. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* iii. 397 Astonished at the sight, the vital heat Forsakes her limbs.

b. High temperature in the body arising from a disordered condition, as in inflammation or fever; inflamed or feverish state.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 82 Gif se lichoma hwær mid hefighe hæto sy geþrysgod. *Ibid.* 84 Wip wunda hatum genim þonne weþbrædan þa wyr. c 1205 LAY. 30550 Pa iwarð þe king.. hæfde þat uel hate. a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 572 (R.) No more then the heate of a feuer is a right natural heate. 1573-80 BARET *Atv.* H 333 It helpeth the head ach, the burning heat of the eies, and other inflammations. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 171 The iuyce [of onions] taketh away the heate of scalding with water or oyle. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. viii. 272 The burning heat of his skin. 1862 J. B. HARRISON *Let. Dis. Children* 192 There is room for more apprehension.. if there be no febrile heat.

c. A condition of the body in which the general surface temperature is higher than usual, producing the sensation described under 1 b; the state of feeling hot.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1701 Ne eileð þer na mon.. nowðer heate ne chele nowðer hunger ne þurst. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 912 He tholit.. bath gret hungir & het. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 452 For there nys noo man so oolde, but he sholde some gete hete here within a lityll while. 1573-80 BARET *Atv.* H 333 When they were in heate with drinking. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* ii. Where over-toil'd, her heat to cool, She bathes her in the pleasant Pool. 1887 PLESS CHRISTIAN *Mem. Margrav. Baireuth* 383 The soldiers.. having got into a fearful state of heat, threw themselves into cold water.

d. with a (rarely in pl.): An instance of this bodily condition. † To catch or get a heat: to become hot or warm (obs.).

a 1400-50 Alexander 3803 A littil drysynge of dewe.. [he] brings it to oure balde kyng to briggie with his hetis. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit Wemen* 222 Me think their haldin

now a hete, as se sum harme alyt. **1559** SKELTON *Dyners Balettyts* Poet. Wks. 1843 II. 22 After her cold she caught a hete. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 302 When she walketh apace for her pleasure, or to catch her a hete in the colde mornings. **1887** RITA *Lady Nanyce* i. ix. 37 To commence, he was in a profuse heat.

† **5.** In mediæval physiology, as a quality of 'elements', 'humours', and bodies in general: see *Hot a.* *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 100 The drie coler with his hete By wey of kinde his propre sete Hath in the galle. **1398** TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xiv. (1495) 58 Bi hete and wete the vertue immutua werkyth the softer substaunce. **1610** BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* i. ii. (1639) 2 By heat in this Chapter is meant a hot distemper without any kind of humour. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 758 Doues are the fullest of Heat and Moisture amongst Birds.

6. The quality of being 'hot' in taste; strength or pungency of flavour.

1586 B. YOUNG *Guasso's Civ. Conv.* IV. 190 b. She caused the hete of the wine to be delayed with water. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. vii. 21 The heat of the Ginger. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 863 The Root [orris root] seemeth to haue a Tender dainty Heat.

7. A redness or eruption on the skin, accompanied by a sensation of heat, or indicating inflammation.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 999 The ripe Straw-berries.. take away .. the rednesse and heat of the face. **1676** Lond. *Gas.* No. 1146/4 A black brown [Nag] having a little heat on his fore-feet. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 p. 5, I have seen a Woman's Face break out in Heats, as she has been talking against a great Lord. **1773** (title), The History of a Gentleman cured of Heats in the Face.

b. *Prickly heat*: a skin disease common in hot climates (*Lichen tropicus*), characterized by minute papule formed by the hyperæmia of the sweat follicles.

1736 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 37 She had only the prickly heat, a sort of rash, very common here in summer. **1874** DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, Prickly Heat, *Lichen Tropicus*. The pimples are bright red .. with heat, itching, and scratching.

† **8.** A heating (in phr. to give a heat to). *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 22 Sette it on be fyre, an 3if it an hete. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 77 Thy gail thame in the fyre a heit. **1545** ASCHAM *Taxoph.* II. (Arb.) 114, I woulde desyre all bowyers to season theyr staues well, to worke them and synke them well, to giue them heetes conuenient and tylierynges plentye.

b. A single operation of heating, as of iron in a furnace; hence *convr.* the quantity of metal heated at one operation.

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* Wks. (Rtldg.) 119, I have let my master striking of a heat and stole away. **1602** Life *T. Cromwell* i. ii. 79 You idle knaves .. What, not a heat among your work to-day? **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 9 But if it be not .. thoroughly welded at the first Heat, you must reiterate your Heats so oft. **1831** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* i. 84 If [the .. metal] is piled loosely in the middle of the furnace, and is called a heat. **1888** *Sci. Amer.* 21 Apr. 246/3 A field bakery of this kind can deliver 17,928 loaves of bread for nine 'heats', each loaf forming two rations. **1892** *Labour Commission Gloss.* s.v. *Heats*, The quantity of metal or steel placed in a puddling mill or Siemens furnace is called a heat.

† **c.** A run given to a race-horse by way of exercise in preparation for a race. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 123 b, Then walke him to chafe him, and put him in a heate. **1670** EVELYN *Diary* 22 July, The jockeys breathing their fine barbs and racers, and giving them their heats. **1683** *Markham's Masterp.* Reviv'd Title-p., Containing Methods for the Training of Horses up for Racing, with their Heats and Courses. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Two heats in a week are reckoned a just measure for any horse .. The jockeys lay it down as a rule, that one of the heats be given on the same day of the week whereon the horse is to run his match.

9. *fig.* A single intense effort or bout of action; one continuous operation; a stroke, a 'go'. Chiefly in phr. at a heat. (Sometimes associated with 8 b.)

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 276a Capouns y-bake al-so tok he foure in pilke hete. **c 1400** *Destr. Troy* 10288 Michz harme, in pat hete, happit to falle. **1676** DRYDEN *Aureng.* II. i, I'll strike my fortunes with him at a heat, And give him not the leisure to forget. **1681** — *Sp. Friar Ep.* Ded., Neither can a true just play, which is to beat the test of ages, be produced at a heat. **1796** LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* III. 262 One .. shewed him a piece of Painting, with a boast, that he had done it at a single heat. **1823** J. BADDOCK *Dom. Amusem.* p. iv, The new articles .. having been 'thrown off at a heat', stood particularly in want of re-revision. **1855** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VIII. (1858) II. 12 On one occasion he hanged twenty heretics, including a minister, at a single heat.

10. A single course in a race or other contest. (See also DEAD HEAT.)

a 1663 VISCT. FALKLAND *Marriage Nt.* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 129 And will ride his heats as cleanly as a dieted Gelding. **1673** DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* IV. i, I take heat after heat, like a well-breath'd Courser. **1675** Lond. *Gas.* No. 1026/4 The second Plate will be Run for on the same Moor, by three Heats. **1697** *Ibid.* No. 3315/4 The same day in the morning will be run for, by Women, a Smock of 5l. value, 3 Heats, half a mile each Heat. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* Ixxxviii. (Farmer), Seeing his antagonist distanced in the first and second heats. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 82 These contests are extended to two or three heats or trials. **1873** BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 12 He won three heats of 100 up, and in the second heat made 22 spot-hazards.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1683 DRYDEN *Epil.* to *Albion & Albanus* 4 Feigned Zeal, you saw, set out the speedier pace; But the last heat, Plain Dealing won the race. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 222 He

that gives out, at the last Heat, loses the Benefit of all his labours and successes in the former. **1817** BYRON *Let. to Murray* 5 Apr., As for 'Maifred', the first two acts are the best; the third so so; but I was blown with the first and second heats. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* IV, Pen had started in the first heat of the mad race.

† **c.** The ground on which a heat is run; a race-course. *Obs.*

1682 Lond. *Gas.* No. 1741/4 The Plates are run for 3 times round the Round-Heat. **1701** *Ibid.* No. 3751/8, 3 Plates will be run for on the new Heat upon Epsom Downs.

11. Intensity or great warmth of feeling; fervour, ardour, animation, vehemence, eagerness, excitement, passion, rage.

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* xi. 9 Se rehta zeleafa mid hætu walle. **c 1200** ORMIN 13855 Off all sop lufess hete. **c 1375** *S. Leg. Saints, Katherine* 386 In ire & in gret het. **c 1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 104 Dewe of grace.. wip be hete of charite. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 110 Foles that in hete hasten hem so moche. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 107, I wyll .. not departe for all this intertemperate hete. **1580** SIDNEY *Ps.* VI. i, While thou art in the hete of thy displeasure. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* L. ii. 40 It is a businesse of some hete. **1640** MILTON *Eikon.* (1770) 21 He was sorry to hear with what popular heat elections were carried in many places. **1694** F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* IV. 155 Many a man injures another in sudden heat and passion. **1834** L. RITCHIE *Wand.* by Seine 66 A lady, who spoke with some heat, and great volubility. **1862** Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III. iii. (1888) 393 It was done in the heat of passion.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of this: an access of feeling or intensity.

c 1200 Trin. *Coll. Hom.* 111 He is sendere of alle holie heten. **1340** Ayeib. 124 Temperance aye bet zoub aye be wykkede hetes. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii. (1883) 103 That he .. myght eschewe the hettes and occasions of lecherye. **1565** JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 238 Amplifications, or heats of speech, the better to stirre vp, and to enflame the minds of the Hearers. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 261 p. 6 When the first Heats of Desire are extinguished. **1856** W. ARTHUR *Tongue of Fire* II. (1885) 27 The very head whose heats of ambition and of vindictiveness He had rebuked.

c. (with *pl.*) A fit of passion or anger; † a quarrel, angry dispute (*obs.*).

1540 W. WRIGHTMAN in Tytler *Edw. VI & Mary* (1839) I. 170 He was in a great heat. **1570-6** LAMBARDE *Peramb.* Kent (1826) 329 Betweene whom and the predecessors of these Monks there had been great heats for the erection of the same. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 184 A vexatious dispute .. which .. signified no more than a Heat 'twixt two Oyster-wives in Billingsgate. **1733** POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. l. 136 Fond to spread friendships, but to cover heats. **1804** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* III. 107 To keep alive heats and animosities. **1887** EDNA LYALL *Knt. Errant* XII. 106 Vexed I was never in such a heat in my life.

† **d.** As a personal quality: Passionateness, excitability, ardour of temperament. *Obs.*

1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 44 One sees in them a heat, and bigotry beyond what appears either in France or Italy. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 440 p. 6 The Man of Heat replied to every Answer of his Antagonist with a louder Note than ordinary. **1718** HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III. cxix. 483 She should not choose People of Heat for her Companions.

12. The intense or violent stage of any action; greatest vehemence or intensity; height, stress (e.g. of conflict, debate, etc.).

1588 Q. ELIZ. in Nichols *Progr.* (1823) II. 536 Being resolved, in the midst and heat of the battle, to live or die amongst you all. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. iii. 10 To com upon them, in the heat of their division. **1695** Lond. *Gas.* No. 3098/2 The heat of the Action lasted about two hours. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 42 At the first Heat of the Distemper. **1838** PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1843) I. iii. 187 In the very heat of the war against the insurgent Catalans.

13. Sexual excitement in animals, especially in the female, during the breeding season; usually in phr. at or in heat.

1768 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 243 Music was also in heat and served promiscuously by all the Dogs. **1794** S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 102 The female is in heat in the winter, and bears her young in .. March. **1836-9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 441/2 This state of excitement, generally named 'the heat', lasts for a longer or shorter period.

14. *Comb. a. attrib.*, as heat-chart, flame, focus, force, lamp, ray, supply; (sense 4 b) heat-pimple, rash. Also heat-like adj. or adv.

1875 Wund. *Phys. World* II. iv. 311 The 'heat-action' of the sun. **1892** E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 42 Weather, wind and 'heat charts'. **1881** WATTS *Chem.* VIII. II. 1017 The axis of greatest 'heat-conduction' in uniaxial crystals is the parallel to the direction of easiest cleavage. *Ibid.*, The 'heat-conductivity of mercury. **1871** Tr. *Schellen's Spectr.* Anal. III. 11 No soot is deposited .. by the non-luminous 'heat-flame. **1884** *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 17 Wind .. with those unwieldy arms swaying around in the mills. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* xxiii. (1848) 292 As a spiritual quality .. hidden or open, 'heatlike doth inhere in all existence. **a 1665** in Walton *Life Hooker* H's Wks. 1888 I. 77 His face full of 'heat-pimples. **1887** SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab.* Lit. XII. (1890) 450 They were only harmless 'heat-rashes, not malignant distempers. **1866** BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci., etc.*, 'Heat Rays, applied to the red rays of the spectrum, and to other rays which fall outside the red end of the spectrum, and which are consequently invisible. **1887** WARD Tr. *Sacks' Phys. Plants* xxxix. 696 The least refrangible heat-rays.

b. *objective and obj. genitive*, as heat-absorbing, -forming, -giving, -making, -tempering adjs.; heat-economiser, -giver, -measurer, -regulator.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Posthumi* Sonn. xiii. Wks. 1880 II. 323 The timely sweet heat-tempering showers. **1800** HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 310 If the coloured rays themselves are not of a heat-making nature. **1857** Chambers' *Inform.*

People I. 739/1 The proportion of nutritive to the heat-forming principle in loaf-bread is 10 to 46. **1864** *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IX. 343 The heat-absorbing capacity of aqueous vapor. **1874** DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Aliment*, Liebig divides them [aliments] into two classes .. flesh formers and heat givers. **1877** ESTES *Half-hour Recreol.* Pop. Sc. Ser. II. 148 An accurate Heat-Measurer. **1879-81** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. II. 1018 The heat-conducting power of water. **1897** *Daily News* 8 Jan. 9/1 Infra-red waves or the invisible rays beyond the red end of the spectrum .. being calorific or heat-producing.

c. *instrumental*, as heat-clouded, -concreted, -cracked, -laden, -oppressed adjs.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 470 Heat-concreted sand-heaps. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 39 A false Creation Proceeding from the heat-oppressed Braine. **1859** LD. LYTTON *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 179 The glimmer Of day thro' the heat-clouded window. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der. liv.* IV. 102 Heat-cracked clay.

d. Special combs.: heat-apoplexy, asphyxia

= heat-stroke; heat-engine, an engine in which the motive power is produced by heat, a thermodynamic engine; heat-factor = ENTROPY; heat-fever, fever caused by exposure to heat; heat-lightning, summer lightning, occurring in hot weather; heat-potential, term used by Rankine for the rate of isometric variation with temperature of the external work done by a body per unit mass during its isothermal expansion to any volume from a standard volume; heat-spectrum, the spectrum of heat-rays, visible and invisible; heat-stroke, an affection of the nervous system, frequently fatal, caused by exposure to excessive heat; heat-unit, a unit quantity of heat; usually reckoned as the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a unit weight (pound, gramme, etc.) of water one degree. See also HEAT-DROP, -SPOT, -WAVE.

1874 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* *Coup de soleil*, .. an affection produced by the action of the sun on some region of the body .. has been called heat or solar asphyxia, heatstroke, 'heat apoplexy. **1891** *Daily News* 21 Sept. 6/1 Two men were seized with heat apoplexy. **1899** RANKINE *Steam Eng.* 310, *φ* is called the thermodynamic function of the substance for the kind of work in question; and in some papers, the 'heat-factor. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* xi. 24 The lord sal sende pestilens on the, the 'heyt feueir, droutht. **1800** JULIA P. BALLARD *Among the Moths* 122 Like the play of miniature 'heat-lightning. **1853** RANKINE in *Trans. R. S. E.* XX. 569, I shall call this function a 'heat-potential. **1874** 'Heat-stroke [see heat-apoplexy]. **1891** *Lancet* 11 July 82 Heat-stroke is not a frequent disease in the British Navy .. the cases .. generally arise in the Red Sea in the persons of cooks, stewards, bakers, and occasionally stokers.

Heat (*hīt*), *v.* Forms: 1 *hētan*, (*haten*, *hat-ten*), 2-5 *hete(n)*, 3 *heaten*, (3rd sing. pres. hat), 4-6 *Sc. het*, 5 *heete*, *hette*, 6-7 *heate*, 6- *heat*. Pa. t. and pple.: see below. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hētan* = MDu. *heeten*, *heten*, *heiten*, Du. *heten*, LG. *hēten*, OHG. *heigan*, Ger. *heizen*, ON. *heita* (Da. *hede*):—OTeut. **haitjan*, f. **hait-ōz* *Hot*. The pa. t. and pple. underwent in ME. various shortenings, some of which are still dialectal; the literary language now recognizes only *heated*.]

A. Illustration of Forms of Pa. t. and Pa. pple.

1. Pa. t. a. 1 *hētte*, *hætte*; β. 3-4 *hatte*; γ. 4 *hette*, 4-5 *hett*, 5-7 (*dial.* -9) *het*; δ. 6-7 *heat*; ε. 6- *heated*.

α. **c 1000** *Shrine* 16/15 Dæs swanes wif hætte hire ofen. β. **c 1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 15729 Þe fleuere agu ful sore hym hatte.

γ. **c 1381** CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 145 That on me hette, that other dede me colde. **c 1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 40 She het his bak. **c 1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3491 He hett water and wescht his fete. **1616** MARLOWE & CHAPMAN *Musurus* III. Wks. (Rtldg.) 291/2 Her blushing het her chambers.

δ. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 203 He first of all heat the goats dung. **1665** R. HOOKER *Microgr.* 35 Others .. I heat red hot .. and then suffered them to cool.

ε. **1583** STANFURTH *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 75 Thee fields .. thee dogstar Sirius heated.

2. Pa. pple. a. 1 *gehæt*, *ed*, *-hætt*; β. 3-4 *yhat*, *ihatte*, 5-6 *hatte*; γ. 4 *i-het*, 4-6 *hett*, -e, 5-6 (*dial.* -9) *het*; δ. 5 *heet*, 6-7 *heat*, -e, 7 *Sc. hete*; ε. 6- *heated*.

β. **1387** TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 61 The water .. is i-hatte kyndeliche. **c 1410** LOVE *Bonavent.* *Mirr.* vi. (Gibbs MS.), In pat colde tyme þe chylde .. hadde nede to be hatte [v.r. hette] in þat manere. **1528** PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* Gij b, Hit be .. hatte vpon the coles.

γ. **1387** TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 17 3if he is i-froted and i-het. **c 1400** Tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 71 Hit ys colde and nedith to be het. **1575** TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 310 When ye have well het it in the fire. **1583** BABINGTON *Commandm.* vii. (1590) 316 So shall the wrath of God .. cause hell to be hette 70 times 7 times hotter.

δ. **c 1449** PRECOCK *Repr.* III. viii. 330 The wil is heete and inflamyd into loue. **1560** BIBLE (Genev.) *Dan.* iii. 19 That they shulde heat the furnace at once seven times more then it was wonte to be heate [1611 *heat*]. **1595** SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 61 The Iron of it selfe, though heate red hot. **1662** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* Verse xviii. lv. 424/1 To make some sinful impression upon the Saint when he is heat.

ε. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 100 a, So sone as the Sunne had somewhat heated hym.

B. Signification. I. *trans.*

1. To communicate heat to; to make hot, to warm; to raise the temperature of.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* I. 370 Wið top wræce .. heat scene

fulne wines. c1000 *Larus Ordeal* in Schmid Gesetze 414 zif hit bonne weter sy, hate man hit. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 þe sunne..hat alle þing, þe on eorðe wecðeð. c1375 *Se. Leg. Saints, Thomas* 588 [He] in þe fyre gert het þem wel. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 12 Hete it hote, but let it nowt boyle. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. 33 When I am cold, he heates me with beating. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* 161 If you bore with a Wimble..till you heat it soundly. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1708) 141 As fast as you pick your Hops, dry them, for their lying undried heats them, and changes their Colour. 1834 *COLERIDGE Table-t.* 5 July, Like emerging from a sick room heated by stoves, into an open lawn.

† b. *fig.* To keep (a place) 'warm' by frequenting it. *Obs. rare.*

1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 71 Wee haunted I say and heat the dicing house.

† c. (?) To run swiftly over, as in a race. *Obs.*
1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* i. ii. 96 You may ride's With one soft Kisse a thousand Furlongs, ere With Spur we heat an Acre.

2. To produce the sensation of heat in, cause to feel hot or warm; to bring into a condition of bodily heat, to inflame. *Also absol.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 180 Ammoniac.. hath vertue to mollifie, to heat, discusse, and dissolve. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant.* 4 *Cl. L.* iii. 80 You'll heat my blood no more. 1738 *WABURTON Div. Legat.* ii. note Wks. 1811 II. 346 Men heated with wine. 1887 *H. Aids Passages in Life Lady* III. xii. 55 His blood was heated.

3. *fig.* To rouse to intense emotion; to excite in mind or feeling; to inspire with ardour or eagerness; to inflame with rage or passion.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 404 Sturied on euer cwicliche ine gode werkes, & þæt schal heate on. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xcii. 7 Hetand & strenghtand me withinen. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 205; His harme, as a hote low, het hym with in. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. i. 60 He hath .. cooled my friends, heated mine enemies. 1638 *F. JUNIUS Paint.* of Ancients 180 Nothing heateth their forward spirits so much as the... applauses of all sorts of men. 1719 *Dr Foe Cruise* ii. iii. This .. discourse had heated them. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 163 Officers who heated each other into fury by talking against the Dutch.

II. *intr.* 4. To contract heat, become hot or warm, rise in temperature.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 206 Calentes, haetendae. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 357 Calentes, hatende. 1398 *TERVISA Barth.* De P. R. xvi. viii. (1495) 557 Nou thyngue ouercometh the adamas..also it heetyth neer. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 238 2 Hetyn, or waxyn hote, caloe. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 432 They set a Kettle of water over the fire to heat. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* i. iv. (1708) 35 You must take care .. that it do not lie thick, because it will heat. 1828 *WEBSTER S.V.* Green hay heats in a mow, and green corn in a bin. 1884 *S. P. THOMPSON Dynamo-Electr. Mach.* (1888) 113 The first machines constructed heated too much.

b. To have or get the sensation of heat, to grow hot; to become inflamed physically.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 608 þe sarazins he smatte þæt his blod hatte. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* i. 81 Let my Luer rather heat with wine. 1826 *SCOTT Jrnl.* (1830) I. 185 In walking I am like a spavined horse, and heat as I go on.

5. *fig.* To become inflamed or excited in mind or feeling; to wax warm.

a 1225 *Juliana* 21 His heorte feng to heaten. 1648 *W. ASHBURST Reasons agst. Agreement* Pref., I thought it .. unsafe, to let so great dis-satisfactions lye privately heating together. 1859 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1860) I. 249 Heating into a sneerer. 1880 *G. MEREDITH Trag. Com.* (1881) 238 As I waned, she waned; as I heated, so did she.

Hence *Heat-table* a., capable of being heated.

1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 2/32 Heatable, calefactabilis.

Heat-drop. Usually in *pl.* A few drops of rain ushering in a hot day. *Also fig., e.g.* of tears. b. Drops of sweat.

1651 *C. CARTWRIGHT Cert. Relig.* i. 55 No more considerable in respect of the whole, then so many heat-drops of error, can stand in competition with a cloud of witnesses. 1663 *COWLEY Cutter Coleman* St. iv. i. Nothing at their Command beside their Tears, And we, vain Men, whom such Heat-drops deceive. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* viii. (1848) 92 Weep if you can, and call the tears heat-drops. 1887 *BARING-GOULD Red Spider* xxii. (1888) 166 Her brow was pearly with heat-drops.

Heated (hē'ted), *ppl. a.* [f. *HEAT* v. + -ED¹.]

1. Made hot; having the temperature raised.

1617 *MORYSON Itin.* iii. 97 A long Table furnished with these often heated meats. 1667 *DRYDEN Aeneid* ix. 799 The heated lead half melted as it flew. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 484/1 These tubes..increase considerably the heated surface in contact with the water. 1858 *LARDNER Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 182 A balloon .. containing 23000 cubic feet of heated air. 1881 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXXI. 38 Heated bearings in machinery may be relieved..by the use of graphite as a lubricator.

2. Inflamed, excited (physically or mentally); fevered, impassioned, angry.

1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* II. i. 124 But whether 'twas the coldness of the King .. That robbed my Soldiers of their heated Spleen. 1751 *JORTIN Serm.* (1771) I. i. 1 When the heated imagination is let loose. a 1839 *PRÆD Poems* (1864) II. 23 Morning cools my heated brain. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Sept. 5/3 These heated phrases .. are the outcome of a bitter disappointment.

Hence *Heatedly* *adv.*, in a heated manner, with warmth of temper.

1862 *H. Aids Carr of Carryon* II. 90 Mrs. Courteney, (said Carr, rather heatedly,) do you not place enough confidence in me to say candidly what this is..? 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Sept. 5/2 The decision..was heatedly discussed.

† *Heat-en*, *v. Obs.* Also 5 *hatne-n*. [f. *HEAT* v. or *sb.* + -EN².] - *HEAT* v. a. *intr.* b. *trans.*

a. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9153 All hatnet his hert, as a hote fyre. *Ibid.* 9304 Now hatnis his hert all in hote loue.

b. 1559 *MORWYN Evonym.* 363 Dry fomentacions do drye..and heaten more. *Ibid.* 366. 1788 *D. GILSON Serm.* 346 The malignant spirit that heated her veins.

Heater (hē'tar). [f. *HEAT* v. + -ER¹.]

1. A person or thing that heats; a heating agent.

a 1500 *Medulla Gram.*, Cinifo, a fyre blower, an yryn hater. 1638 *RAWLEY tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 64 Heaters from without, during the assimilation after sleep. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 228 Common Stoves, Pans of Charcoal, and other included Heaters. a 1691 *BOYLE Wks.* V. 104 (R.) Camphire..is..a great heater of the blood. 1803 *Naval Chron.* XV. 56 Cabin keepers, oakum boys, and pitch heaters. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 2/6 The electric current..in its various capacities of a chemist, a heater, an illuminator, a messenger, and a power.

2. *spec.* The name of various contrivances for imparting heat.

a. A piece of iron, which is made hot and placed in a cavity in a box-iron, smoothing-iron, tea-urn, etc. b. An instrument used in encaustic painting for burning in the wax. c. A stove used for heating a room, lobby, or office. d. A vessel or other contrivance in which something is placed to be heated. e. A pan in which cane or maple juice is heated as part of the process in sugar manufacture.

1755-73 *JOHNSON, Heater*, an iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linen. 1759 *COLEBROOKE in Phil. Trans.* LI. 44 An ironing box, charged with an hot heater. 1807-26 *S. COOPER First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 244 An apparatus, consisting of a stand, an iron heater on which the mercurial powder is thrown, and a tube for conducting the smoke to the part affected. 1848 *WORMUN in Lect. Paint.* 221 note, Burning in with a heater (*cauterium*) the ordinary wax colours. 1880 *Girl's Own Paper* 13 Nov. 108/1 A box-iron with three heaters. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 45/2 A great heater, with its ample rotundity and glowing heat..stood there.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *heater-shape*, -*shaped* *adj.*, etc.; *heater-piece*, a gore or triangular piece of land; *heater-shield*, a triangular shield with curved sides, like the shape of a flat iron heater.

1821 *SCOTT Let. to J. Ballantyne* 20 July in Lockhart, A three cornered, or heater shield. 1863 *G. SETON Law Her. Scott.* v. 192 About the middle of the thirteenth century, when the heater-shape was almost universally adopted. 1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* x. 193 The shield assumed the 'heater' form.

Heatful, *a. rare.* [f. *HEAT* + -FUL.] Full of heat or warmth; producing heat. *lit. and fig.*

1591 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* i. ii. 97 Bright-flaming, heat-full Fire. *Ibid.* i. v. 90 The baneful Hare, And heat-full Oyster. 1622 *MARBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 302 In his heatfull humour, set on fire with filthy Lust. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. iv. 271 Their Loves that by frequent Intercourses, were heatfull and alive between them.

Heath (hēp), *sb.* Forms: 1-3 *hæð*, 3-4 *hep*, 4-6 *heth*, -e, *heeth*, 6 *heyth*, 4- *heath*. [OE. *hæð* (-= *haiþi*-), corresponding, exc. in the formative suffix, with MLG. *hede*, MDu. *hede*, *heide*, Du. *heide*, *hei*, OHG. *heida* (only as in sense 2), MHG. & G. *heide*, ON. *heidr*, Goth. *haiþi* fem., gen. *haiþjōs* field, open untitled land, pasture, open country, from pre-Teut. root **hai-*. A cognate has been suggested in L. *bū-cētum* cow-pasture.]

1. Open uncultivated ground; an extensive tract of waste land; a wilderness; now chiefly applied to a bare, more or less flat, tract of land, naturally clothed with low herbage and dwarf shrubs, esp. with the shrubby plants known as heath, heather or ling.

In ME. often contrasted with *holt* or *wood*.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 118 Þy læs him westengryre, har hæð..ferð getwæð(e). c 1205 *LAY.* 12819, I wude i wilde-ne, inne hæðe & inne uerne. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8864 Fyde stede to stede þy fiedde to sculk, On hep & hilles to hiro in hulk. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 6 When Zephirus..Inspired hath in every holt and heeth The tendre croppes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1350 The Troiens..Fleddon..Ouer hilles & hethes into holte woddes. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. iii. On holte and hethe the merye somers daye. 1530 *PALSGR.* 231/1 Hethe a playne, lande. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* xii. 12 The destroyers come ouer the heeth every waye [1611 upon all high places through the wilderness]. 1568 *KNAPTON Chron.* II. 383 [They] met the King on the Hethe on this side Shene. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 834 Some Woods of Orenge, and Heathes of Rose Mary, will Smell a great way into the Sea. 1674 *N. COX Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 46 As for high Downs or Heathes, the best are about Marlborough, Salisbury, Cirencester, and Lincoln. 1784-92 *BELKNAP Hist. New Hampsh.* in Morse *Amer. Geog.* (1796) I. 366 A large area, called the plain. It is a dry heath, composed of rocks covered with moss. 1792 *A. YOUNG Trav. France* (1794) 20 An uninteresting flat, with many heaths of ling. 1815 *DUC DE LEVIS Eng.* 19th Cent. I. 12 A Common .. the English distinguish these uncultivated lands .. into heaths and pastures. 1872 *E. W. ROBERTSON Hist. Ess.* 246 At a comparatively recent period .. in many parts of England..the Common of modern days was known as 'the heath' or 'the waste'.

† b. *transf.* Part of a garden left more or less in the wild state. *Obs.*

1625 *BACON Ess., Gardens* (Arb.) 558 Gardens..to be diuided into..A Greene in the Entrance; A Heath or Desert in the Going forth; And the Garden in the middlest.

2. A name given to plants and shrubs found upon heaths or in open or waste places. † a. In early times vaguely applied or identified. *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1007 *Thymus*, haeth. a 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 266 *Calomacrus*, haeth. *Ibid.* 2012 *Thymus*, haedth.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 30 *Mirix*, *Mirica*, *idem*, bruer heath, *siue* genesta. *Ibid.* 33 *Palmirus*, heth.

b. The ordinary name for undershrubs of the Linnæan genus *Erica*, of which the common native species are *E. (now Calluna) vulgaris*, common heath, heather, or ling, *E. cinerea* fine-leaved heath (the 'common heath' of some parts), and *E. tetralix* cross-leaved heath. By botanical writers sometimes limited to the modern genus *Erica*, sometimes extended to other cognate genera of *Ericaceæ*.

The name *heath* seems native to the south and middle of England: see *HEATHER*. Since the 'common heath' is now separated from the genus *Erica*, botanical writers sometimes distinguish it from the 'true heaths' by its northern names *LING* and *HEATHER*; but locally all three names include all the native species. Of early botanical writers, Turner mentions only *E. vulgaris*, Lyte (transl. Dodoens), *E. vulgaris* and *tetralix*, distinguished as 'long heath' and 'small heath'.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 354 Wið lipa sare..smeoce mid hæpe, and þæt ylce on wine drince. c 1325 *Know Thyself* 30 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 131 What is al þat forþ is past Hit fareþ as fuir of heth. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 238 2 He the or lyng, fowaly, *brunarium*. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 35 *Erica* is called in greek *Ereice*, it is named in english *Heth*, *hather*, or *ling*..it groweth on frith and wyld mores; some vse to make brusshes of heath. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* vi. xvi. 677 There is in this Countrie two kindes of *Heath*, one..is called long *Heath*. The other..small *Heath*. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* I. i. 70 Now would I giue a thousand furlongs of Sea, for an Acre of barren ground: Long *heath*, *Browne firs*, anything. 1686 *PLOT Staffordsh.* 379 They frequently used the *Erica vulgaris*, *heath*, or *ling* instead of hops to preserve their beer. 1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 513 Off with bolder wing thy [bees] soaring dare The purple heath, or where the wild-thyme grows. 1794 *MARTYIN Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 258 Common *Heath*. is distinguished by the anthers being terminated with an awn, and lying within the flower. *Ibid.* Fine-leaved *Heath* has crested anthers lying within the corolla. 1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connect. Phys.* Sc. xxvii. (1849) 307 *Heaths* are exclusively confined to the Old World. 1858 *R. HOGG Veg. Kingd.* 482 *The Common Heath*, or *Ling*, of the hills of Britain, is *Calluna vulgaris*..With *Heath*, cottages are thatched, besoms are made, and fagots are composed to burn in ovens. *Ibid.* 483 *The Heaths* [of] our greenhouses are all natives of the Cape of Good Hope, and embrace upwards of six hundred species and varieties.

c. With distinctive additions, applied to other species of *Erica*, and allied genera; and popularly to some other plants.

The three less common British species are the *Ciliated*, *Cornish*, and *Mediterranean Heaths* (*E. ciliaris*, *vagans*, *Mediterranea*); other species are *Sicilian*, *Spanish*, *Tree*, and *Winter H.* *American False Heath*, *Audonian ericoides*. *Black-berried H.* the Crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*; *Irish* or *St. Daboc's H.*, *Menziesia polifolia*; *Australian H.*, *Epacris grandiflora*; *Otago H.*, *Leucopogon Fraseri*; *Sea Heath*, *Frankenia levis*; *Tasmanian H.*, *Epacris csertia*. *Heath of Jericho*, *Rose of Jericho*, *Anastatica Hierochuntina*.

1617 *MINSHU Ductor*, *Heath of Jericho*, *erica Hiericonica*, quod similitudinem aliquam habeat cum erica.

d. In two passages (*Jer.* xvii. 6, xviii. 6) in Coverdale's and later versions of the Bible, applied to some desert plant, identified variously with Tamarisk, or with Savin, *Juniperus Sabina*.

1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* xvii. 6 He shall be like the heeth, that groweth in the wilderness [1382a *WYCLIF* iencian trees, 1388 *bromes*, 1611 *heath*, 1885 (*R. V.*) *marg.* Or, a tamarisk]. *Ibid.* xviii. 6 Get you awaye..and be like unto the heeth in y^e wilderness [WYCLIF, 1611 and *R. V.* as before].

3. Short for *Heath butterfly*, moth: see 5 c.

1827 *Butterfly Collector's Vade Mecum* 68 *Hipparchia Typhon*, Scarce *Heath*. *H. Pamphilus*, Small *Heath*..*H. Tithonus*, Large *Heath*. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterflies & Moths* 101 The Brown *Heath* (*Pidonia*) *atomaria*, (Haworth)..Common. *Ibid.* 102 The Grey *Heath* (*P. ericetaria*, Stephens) appears in August. 1871 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Butterflies* (1874) 93 The Large *Heath*, *Epinephele Tithonus*. *Ibid.* 101 The Small *Heath*, *Canonympha Pamphilus*.

4. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple *attrib.*, as *heath-bank*, -*besom*, -*brook*, -*bush*, -*field* (a 1000), -*fire*, -*flower*, -*ground*, -*honey*, -*land*, -*man*, -*mould*, -*mutton*, -*pony*, -*snail*, -*soil*, -*tribe*. b. obj. and obj. gen., as *heath-cropping* *adj.*, -*keeper*, -*trampler*. c. locative and instrumental, as *heath-bred*, -*clad*, -*grown*, -*roofed*, -*thatched* *adjs.* d. *heath-like* *adj.*

1813 *COLERIDGE Remorse* III. i. Stretched on the broad top of a sunny 'heath-bank. 1610 J. *HEATH Epigr.* in *Brit. Bibl.* (1812) II. 250 That 'Heath-bred Muse. 1874 *P. O. Lond. Trades Directory*, 'Heath Brook Makers. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xxi. iv, Ryght soo came an adder oute of a lytel 'hethre busshie. 1766 J. CUNNINGHAM *Day vii*, On the 'heath-clad hill. c 909 *Charter of Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 177 Donan to higgeate; ðæt utt on ðone 'hæðfeld. 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* vi. 20 About March or April..vast 'heath-fires are lighted up. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. xviii. A foot more light..Ne'er from the 'heath-flower dashed the dew. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 101 The ruddy glow of the heath-flower. 1593 *FITZGERB. Husb.* § 2 Some sande..and in many places 'heeth grounde. 1653 *WALTON Angler* 222 Ploughing up heath-ground. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 184 'Heath Hony, a wilde kind of Hony..being gathered..while the Heath is in floure. 1895 *St. James's Gaz.* 10 Sept. 9/2 An auxiliary 'heathkeeper in the employment of the London County Council. 1819 *REES Cycl.*, *Heath-plough*, a plough for preparing 'heath-land for planting. 1864 *THOREAU Cape Cod* vii. (1894) 159 A barren, 'heath-like plain. 1861 *DELANER Fl. Gard.* 118 In pots, *Heaths* must have 'heath-mould. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humphr. Cl.* (1820) 166 As much superior in flavour..as my 'heath-mutton is to that of St. James's Market. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1808) 67

Yon 'heath-roofed shielin. 1832 CARLYLE *Remin.* i. 57 This little 'heath-thatched house. 1853 C. A. JOHNS *Flowers of Field* (1885) 392 *Ericaceae*, the 'Heath Tribe.

5. Special Combs.: **heath-ale**, -**beer**, a traditional beverage said to have been anciently brewed from the flowers of heather; **heath-blooms**, a name given by some to the plants of the Natural Order *Ericaceae*; † **heath-coal**: see **HEATHEN-COAL**; **heath-cropper**, *lit.* one that crops or feeds on heath; a sheep or pony, living on open heath or down; hence, a person who inhabits a heath; **heath-fowl** = **HEATH-BIRD**; **heath-game**, grouse or moorfowl; **heath-stone**, see *quots.*; **heath-tax**, a tax to defray the expenses of repairing the course at Newmarket; **heath-throstle**, -**thrush**, the Ring Blackbird or Ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*.

1801 J. LEYDEN *Elfin-King* xxi. The cup. With 'heath-ale' mantling o'er. 1803 SCOTT *Rev. Riton's Hist. Wks.* (1849) 356 The genuine heath-ale of the Picts. 1858 R. HOOG *Veg. Kingd.* 479 *Ericaceae*, 'Heath-blooms. 1859 REES *Cycl. s.v. Sheep*, 'Heath-cropper, a small ill-shaped breed. of sheep, found abundantly within the precincts of the forest of Windsor. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* ii. 62 You are a heath cropper bred and born. 1893 H. J. MOULE *Old Dorset* 109 They tramped, or rode their shaggy heath-croppers. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1839) 6/2 The 'heath-fowl's plumes. 1853 in *Joanna Baillie's Collect. Poems* 287 Conceal'd 'mong the mist, where the heath-fowl was crying. 1711 *Act 9 Anne c. 27 § 3* 'Heath-Game or Grouse. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 250 The claws of our common Grouse, or Heath-game. 1447-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) i. 399 Ragge 'hethstones and Flints to be purveyed for the said werkes. 1813 G. ROBERTSON *Agric. Surv. Kincard.* 3 (Jam.) There is a variety, known under the name of Heathens or heath-stone, and is I think what is otherwise called Gneiss. 1851 *Dict. Archit.* *Heath-stone*, a name given by builders to a description of sandstone that occurs in irregular masses in the Bagshot sands. 1856 in 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* (1886) 510 The payment of 'Heath Tax shall not be taken to confer on the person paying the same any legal rights which shall interfere. with the absolute control the Club now has over all persons using or going on to their grounds. 1876 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125 'Heath-throstle. the King-ouzel is so called with us in Craven. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations* II. 54 Bashful. The 'heath-thrush makes his domicile.

b. In names of trees and plants: applied to any species which grows on heaths, as *heath bedstraw*, *hair-grass*, *mouse-ear*, *rush*; † **heath-bramble**, the Dewberry, *Rubus cæsius*; **heath-corn** (*U.S.*), Buckwheat, *Polygonum Fagopyrum*; **heath-cup**, an erect herb, *Artanema fimbriatum* (*N.O. Scrophulariaceae*), native of the East Indies and Australia, cultivated for its large blue flowers; **heath-cypress**, a Club-moss, *Lycopodium alpinum*; **heath-fern**, the Sweet Mountain Fern, *Lastrea Oreopteris*; **heath-grass**, *Triodia decumbens*; **heath-honeysuckle**, Australian name for a flowering shrub, *Banksia serrata*; † **heath-rose**, the Rose of Jericho, *Anastatica Hierochuntina*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. iv. 661 The lesser berie is called. in English, a beare Bremble, or 'heath Bramble. The fruit is called a Dewberie, or blackberie. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. lii v. *Chamaecyparissus*. may be called in English 'heth cypres because it groweth amonge heth, or dwarf cypres. 1777 ROBSON *British Flora* 264 *Lycopodium alpinum*. cypress Wolfsclaw, Heath cypress. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* ii. (1889) 50 Heaps of fallen limestone. with holes between them full of sweet 'heath-fern. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. ix. 87 The small (Pilosella). may be called in English. 'Heath mouse-ear. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 1387 The Rose of Jerico. in English, the 'Heath Rose.

c. In names of butterflies and moths: see *quots.* and cf. sense 3.

1832 J. RENNIE *Butterflies & Moths* 137 The Heath Rivulet (*Eumeces*) *erictata*. appears in June. 1871 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Butterflies* (1874) 46 The Heath Frillary. is fond of basking on thistles. 1883 CASSELL'S *Nat. Hist.* VI. 67 The Heath Moths, or *Fidonia*, fly by day.

Hence **Heath v. trans.**, to cover with heath. 1862 MACM. *Mag. Sept.* 426 How was it lichen and mossed, ferned and heathed. and brought to such a show of verdure and softness?

Heath-bell.

1. The bell-shaped flower of the Heath: cf. **HEATHER-BELL**.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. Introd. ix. Let the wild heath-bell flourish still. 1810 — *Lady of L.* III. v. Heath-bell with her purple bloom. 1840 MISS COSTELLO *Summer amongst the Bocages* I. 128 Before the smell of steam has taken the place of the perfume of the heath-bell.

2. Applied to other bell-shaped flowers growing on heaths, esp. the Blue-bell (*Campanula rotundifolia*).

1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1808) 67 Thinly strewed with heath-bells up and down. 1811 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 135 Last lingering of the flowery kind, Blue heath-bells tremble 'neath the sheltering furze. 1824 L. HUNT *Mirr. Months* in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 184 Even the elegant and fragile heathbell, or harebell, has not yet quite disappeared.

Heath-berry. A name vaguely applied to various berries growing on heaths, esp. the Bilberry and Crowberry.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 344 zenim. hæþ berzian wisan. do þas wyrt in an fæt. 1670-xi NARBOROUGH *Fruit. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 124 A-shore there is great Store of Heath-berries. and small Black-berries. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1909 Berries of different species, such as cranberries, huckle-berries, bramble-berries, and heath-berries.

a 1792 S. HEARNE *Journ. North. Ocean* in *Southey Comm. pl. Bk.* IV. 167 Heathberries grow close to the ground.

Heath-bird. A bird which lives on heaths; spec. the Black Grouse, of which the male is the **HEATH-COCK** and the female the **HEATH-HEN**.

1683-4 W. PENN *Let. to Dr. Ormonde* 9 Jan. in *Academy* (1896) 11 Jan. 36/3 Pheasants, heath-birds, Pigeons and Partridges, innumerable. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xii. Like heath-bird, when the hawks pursue. 1842 FABER *Styrian L.* 151 A heath-bird that lies on the Cheviot moor.

Heath-cock. The male of the **HEATH-BIRD** or Black Grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*), the Blackcock; in N. America, the Canada grouse and other species.

1590 R. PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 7 Great store of wild Swannes, Cranes. Heathcocks, Plovers. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Birds* 85 The common Heath cock, Black game or Grouse. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* vi. (1853) 26 That was the heath-cock or black-game. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxxv. Until the heath-cock shrilly crew. 1893 [see **HEATH-HEN**].

Heathen (hæðen, -ð'n), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 hæðen, hæpen, heðen, 2-3 hæðen, heðen, 2-5 hepen, 2-6 hethen (3 heaðen, heapen, epen, 3-4 hapen, hethene, 4 heipen, -in, heypen, hejthen, haipen, -in, hepyen, -in, heden, -in, 4-5 haythen, 5 hepun, -on(e), -ynne, 6 Coverd. heithen), 6-heathen. [OE. hæðen = OFris. hēthin, -en, OS. hēthin (MDu. Du. heiden), OHG. heidan (MHG. heiden, Ger. heide), ON. heðinn (Sw. Da. heden); cf. Goth. haiþnō Gentile or heathen woman.]

As this word is used in all the Germanic langs. in the sense 'non-Christian, pagan', which could only have arisen after the introduction of Christianity, it is thought probable that, like some other terms of Christian origin (e.g. *church*), it was first used in Gothic, and thence passed to the other tribes. This is supported by the use by Ulfilas, in Mark vii. 26, of the fem. form *haiþnō* (Vulg. *mulier gentilis*, all OE. versions *hæðen*). The word has generally been assumed to be a direct derivative of Gothic *haiþi*, **HEATH**, as if 'dweller on the heath', taken as a kind of loose rendering of L. *paganus* (orig. 'villager, rustic', later, after Christianity became the religion of the towns, while the ancient deities were still retained in rural districts, 'pagan, heathen'). But in this there are difficulties chronological and etymological, esp. in reference to the form and use of the suffix; and Prof. S. Bugge (*Indog. Forsch.* V. 178) includes this among several words which point to Armenian influence on the language of Ulfilas; he takes *haiþnō* as indicating a masc. *haiþn*, which he refers to Armenian *het'anos* 'heathen', *ai. Gr.* ἑθνος 'nation', *pl.* 'nations, Gentiles, heathens'. This would explain the OHG. form *heidan*, while in OE., etc., the suffix was, as in *cristen*, levelled under the ordinary *-in, -em, from -im*. But even so, the stem-vowel has prob. to be explained by assimilation to *haiþi* heath.]

A. adj. 1. Applied to persons or races whose religion is neither Christian, Jewish, nor Mohammedan; pagan; Gentile. In earlier times applied also to Mohammedans; but in modern usage, for the most part, restricted to those holding polytheistic beliefs, esp. when uncivilized or uncultured.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 15 He bið geseald bæpnum mannun. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 206 Se getigeda assa and his folc getacniad twa folc, þæt is Iudeisc and hæðen. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 Næfre hethen men werse ne diden þan hi. 1200 *Moral Ode* 295 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 229 Þar beð þe hæðene men þe waren laze-leaze. c 1200 *ORMIN* 7286 Þatt hæpenn folc, Kallidiskenn folc, Wass warr oft Cristess come. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 397 Wyllam. an. eþene kyng com to. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 10740 (Edin.) Baþe to haipin [v.rr. hepen, hepin, heipen] folc and iues. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 5508 Haythen men. . . þat never baptem ne right trouthe tuke. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 450 A barne. 'Til it be crystened in cristes name and confermed of be bisshop. It is hethene as to heuenward. . . Hethene is to mene after heth and vntiled erthe. 14100 *Arthur* 435 Lat not be hepone Men Destroye þe puple crystien. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 13 Helena was of the Heathen men taken as a Goddess, the daughter of Jupiter and Leda. 1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 263 Abimelech, an heathen-man, who had not the knowledge of the true God of heaven to direct him. 1708 SWIFT *Remarks* Wks. 1883 VIII. 142 Made familiar to such practices by the heathen priests. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* vi. I did the heathen Soldan injustice. 1870 B. HARTE *Heathen Chime* 17 He went for that heathen Chinese.

2. Of things: Pertaining to such persons or races, or to their religion and customs.

826 *Charter of Egbert* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 83 Andlang dic to ðem heðenum birgelsum. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 98 On hæðenum dagum. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 53 Þe temple. of hise heaðene godes. 13. . . *Sir Beues* (A.) 547 Me she solde in to hepenlonde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5673 Out of haythen Spayn. 1485 CAXTON *Malory's Arthur* Pref. 2 In al places crysten and hethen. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* i. ii. § 1 Having already shewed a general defect in the ancient Heathen Histories. 1708 SWIFT *Remarks* Wks. 1883 VIII. 118 The same authority. . . may abolish Christianity, and set up the Jewish, Mahometan, and heathen religion. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 208 Even the Heathen world believed that the souls of men survived their bodies. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 3 The victorious enemy of heathen philosophy and heathen worship had passed his boyhood amid the heathen surroundings of a philosophic city.

3. *transf.* Religiously or otherwise on a level with heathens.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 22 A country of extremes — dukes and chartists, Bishops of Durham and naked heathen colliers.

B. sb. (or *adj.* used *subst.*)

1. One who holds a religious belief which is neither Christian, Jewish, nor Mohammedan; a pagan.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark vii. 26 Soðlice þæt wif was hæðen sirofenisces cynnes. 131. . . *Coer de l.* 6297 He. . . slowgh ther many a hethene. 1682 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Jan. The Russian Ambassador. . . behav'd himselfe like a clowne, compared to this civil heathen. 1720 WATTS *Div. Songs* vi. That I was born of Christian race, And not a Heathen or a Jew. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i. I was sorry to find more mercy in an heathen than in a brother Christian. 1873 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* III. § 1 Though himself a heathen, he [Æthelbert] had agreed to allow his wife, as being a Christian, free exercise of her religion.

b. The *adj.* plural, *the heathen* (cf. the *faithful*), is now collective; in O.T. = the Gentiles, or people who did not worship Jehovah, the God of the Jews.

c 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* (E. E. T. S.) II. 322 Þa hæþenan swa dydon. a 1131 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1128 Betweenen ða cristene and þa heðene. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 51 And beuall þo hæðene mid his leðre meninges. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 21254 (Fairf.) Þen come þe heipen wið mikel wrange þat cristen men to pine was prest. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxviii[f]. 1 O God, y^e Heithen are fallen in to thine heretage. — 2 *Esdras* ii. 7 Scattered abroad amonge the Heithen. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1430 And spread his name Great among the Heithen round. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxviii. It would certainly be a greater self-denial to receive heathen among us than to send missionaries to them.

c. The *sb.* plural, *heathens*, is mostly individual.

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 135 Heathens. want the true knowledge of God. 1736 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 25 My brother and I. . . went to pay our first visit in America to the poor Heathens. 1845 R. JESS in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 692/1 Among the speculations of the more enlightened heathens we find the love of mankind at large highly commended. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* iii. 38 Showing you how both Heathens and Jews were taught.

2. *transf.* One that has no more religion, enlightenment, or culture than a pagan.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xv. Puir frightened heathens that they are. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii. My ideas of civility were formed among Heathens.

3. Applied humorously to persons belonging to places bearing the name 'Heath', as Blackheath.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 1/2 Blackheath crossed over with a goal to love. . . The Oxonians. . . got two goals, while the Heathens were unable to score. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 15 Jan. 6/2 Blackheath v. London Scottish. . . a victory for the Heathens.

c. Comb., as *heathen-minded adj.*; *heathen-like adj.* and *adv.*

1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 21 Thus prophanelie and Heathen-like he writeth. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON *Tr. Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 104 Heathen-heroic songs. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 318 A society of heathen-minded Humanists.

Heathen, sb. 2 = **Heath-stone**: see **HEATH** 5.

† **Heathen-coal. Obs.** (See *quots.* 1697.)

c 1697 KENNETT *Etym. Angl.* Lansdowne MS. 1033 lf. 174/2 At Amblescot in Staffordsh. . . the second measure is called Heathen or tough-coal; and the 12th or lowest of all, is called Heathen-coal. 1712 BELLERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 542 The Heathen-Coal. 1719 F. HAUKSBEE *Phys. Mech. Exp. Suppl.* 319 The Heathen-Coal.

Heathendom (hæðendōm). [OE. *hæðendōm* — MLG. *heidendōm*, OHG. *heidentuom*, Ger. *heidentum*, Du. *heidendom*, ON. *heidindōmr* (Sw. *heidendom*); f. **HEATHEN** + **-DOM**. The old word appears to have died out before 1400; in modern use app. formed anew after *Christendom*. Not in Johnson, Todd 1818, Webster 1828.]

1. The belief and practice of the heathen; = **HEATHENISM** 1.

c 1000 *Laws of Edw. & Guth.* § 1 (Schmid) Hi gecwædon þæt hi ænne God lufian woldon, and ælene hæðendōm georne aweorpan. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1885 þiss pesternesse ics hæþennndōm And dwilðe in hæfedd sinness. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 31 ða unwraste ileste of hæðen-dome. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 35 And dreien cristene men. . . alle to heaðendōm. 1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 233 Improvement of human society, beyond what it could possibly attain to in Heathendom. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xx. The many precious souls he hath won from heathendom. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. p. 179 Whatever traces of heathendom may have cloven to Rolf himself.

b. *transf.* The condition of being unenlightened and untouched by Christian influences.

1850 KINGSLEY *Cheap Clothes & Nasty in Alt.* Locke (1879) p. lxiii. He trims his paletots, and adorns his legs, with the flesh of men and the skins of women, with degradation, pestilence, heathendom, and despair.

2. The domain or realm of the heathen; heathen people collectively; the heathen world.

1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm.* Abb. ix. 96 Thick darkness rested over the whole of heathendom. 1861 E. GASKELL *Boyle Lect.* 32 The mighty work of subjugating all heathendom to the faith of the crucified Nazarene.

Heatheness. rare. [f. **HEATHEN** + **-NESS**.] A female heathen, a heathen woman.

1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 962 The proud heatheness humbly submitted to baptism.

Heathenesse (hæðenes). *arch.* Forms: 1 hæðe(n)nes, -nys, 3 hæðenesse, hepinnesse, 3-5 hepen-, hethenesse, -es, -isse, -nes, etc., 6 heathenesse, heath-, heythnesse, 6-7, 9 heathenesse, -(n)ess. [OE. *hæðernes*, -nys, f. *hæþen* **HEATHEN** + **-NESS**. From an early date one of the two *n*'s was generally omitted, so that the word was sometimes treated as analogous to such words of French origin as *noblesse*, *Lyonesse*.]

1. The quality or condition of being heathen; the belief and practice of the heathen; heathenism.

c 900 tr. *Bede's Hist.* III. xxii. [xxx.] (1890) 250 He to heathenisse [v. r. hæðennysse] was gehwyrft. c 1205 LAY. 29388 And forsaken godes masse, and luigen hæðenisse. c 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* xxii. 2 Alle conuersis fro hethenesse to the lawe of Israel. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 35 Afur I had leyde be-side me þe erroure of hethenesse. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vices Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Bb v. When we couple. . . Paganisme and heathenisse, unto Christianitie; and the deuil to God. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 627 Then shall the vnfruitfull, rough and woodye heathenisse. . . bee tounred vnto the religion of Christes congregation or Church. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i. Merriments, savouring of heathenisse.

2. Heathendom, the heathen world; the lands outside Christendom, including, in Middle English, Mohammedan lands.

c 1205 LAY. 16631 þe was in hæðenisse king of muchele mæhte. 1397 R. GLOUC. (1724) 480 Saladin nom the holi croyes, & to heathenisse it ber. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2102 Asie . . es þe best, for þar in es Bath haly land and hethyennes. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2187 In al heþenis ys no Sarsyn wikked þan is he. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxxviii. 263 His fame. . . sprang so ferre that it come in to heþenes and barbarie. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 161 Divers provinces of Christendome and of Heathenisse. 1848 BLACKW. *Mag.* 399 The event was not such as could bear trumpeting in Heathenisse.

† **Heathenheðe.** *Obs.* [See HEDE, -HEAD.] = HEATHENDOM 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 724 (Cott.) Kinges four of haithen-hede. *Ibid.* 19864 (Gött.) þe mete þai etc in haithen-hede.

† **Heathenhood, -hode.** *Obs.* [See -HOOD.] = HEATHENDOM 1.

c 1275 *Serving Christ* 38 in O. E. *Misc.* 91 Al þes world is bi-leafed myð heþene-hode.

† **Heathenic, a. and sb.** *Obs.* In 6 heathnick, 7 heathnike. Var. of ETHNIC assimilated to heathen. So † **Heathenical, a.** = ETHNICAL.

1554 HOOVER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xxvii. 78 The sword of the heathenicks and gentils. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 177 Beare baiting and other exercises. . . These Hethenical exercises vpon the Saboth day. *Ibid.* 185 More then Hethenical impieties. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 397 Whose presence to me after so long a sight of Hethenike strangers was exceeding comfortable.

Heathenish (hæðenif), *a.* Also 6 heathnish, (etnyah). [OE. *hæðenisc* = OHG. *heidanisc*, -inisc (G. *heidanisch*), ON. *heidneskr* (Sw. *hednisk*, Da. *hedensk*). In modern use prob. a new formation: see -ISH.]

1. Of or pertaining to the heathen. Now rare. c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. iii. 1 Him man worhte anfeatra, þæt mon mehte þone hæðeniscan plegan bærringe don. 1550 BALZ *Image Both Ch. Blij.* All he hethenyshe ceremonies, superstitions, and sorceries. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. 3 2 The most eminent part both of Heathenish and Jewish seruice did consist in sacrifice. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. v. 167 The various Denominations of those Heathenish Deities. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 475 The heathenish temples.

† 2. = HEATHEN *a.* 1. [Cf. Jewish.] *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* Contents, Salomon displeaseth God with the loue of Heythenysch wemen. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 92 b. All nations and people, as well Heathenisse, as the Jewes also themselves. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 297 The heathenish philosopher Plutarch. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cless Bristol* (1887) I. 239 She was too good a christian to kill herself, as that heathenish Roman did. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1941 A heathenish slave bought of a heathen.]

3. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Heathen-like; unchristian, uncivilized, barbarous; unworthy of a Christian.

b. *collog.* Abominable, disgusting, offensive, 'beastly'. (Cf. CHRISTIAN sb. 3.)

1593 NASHE *Harvey-Greene Tractates* Wks. (Grosart) II. 206 O Heathenish and Pagan Hexameters. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 313 Most Heathenish, and most grosse. c 1700 T. BROWNE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 147 Tobaccas, though it be a heathenish weed. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 3 1, I may not appear a strange, heathenish Creature to the Ladies. 1859 MISS CARY *Country Life* (1876) 218 It was heathenish in the mowers to laugh. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 39 That's a heathenish, Brutus-like sort of thing. 1882a MRS. PITMAN *Mission L. Greece & Pal.* 251 The heathenish noises I now hear from a garden near by us.

Heathenishly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a heathen, unchristian, pagan, or barbarous manner.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 84 A thousand yeares after the incarnation of Christ, the Bishops began to defile the Lordes supper. . . too heathenishly. 1580 *Ord. of Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Elis.* (1847) 574 The Sabbath days and holy days. . . spent full heathenishly, in taverning, tipping [etc.]. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & no K.* I. i. 'Tis heathenishly done of 'em in my conscience. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xv. He was heathenishly inclined to believe in, or to worship the goddess Nemesis. 1836 CHAMB. *Jrnl.* 24 Dec. 383 The burial place of the royal family heathenishly styled the 'Pantheon'.

Heathenishness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Heathenish quality or condition; barbarity.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x. 16 Horrible was the heathenishness, when the land that was given for an heritage to God's people did foster ungodly and wicked inhabitants. 1633 PRYNNE and PI. *Histrio-M.* IV. i. (R.), The obscenity. . . heathenishness, and prophaneesse of most play-bookes. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 135 Singing. . . which sounds like the very essence of heathenishness.

Heathenism (hæðeniz'm). [See -ISM.]

1. The religious or moral system of heathens; heathen practice or belief; paganism.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. 8 9 The heresy of the Anthropomorphites. . . and the opinion of Epicurus, answer-

able to the same in heathenism, who supposed the gods to be in human shape. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 152 If we be not less zealous in our Christianity, then Plato was in his heathenism. 1707 CURRIE in *Hubb. & Gard.* Pref. 6 A Relick of Heathenism. a 1719 ADDISON *Chr. Relig.* § 5. 8 (Seager) He brought over multitudes both from heresy and heathenism. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 650 The whole. . . country relapsed into heathenism.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A heathen belief or characteristic.

1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 202 Cast out as a dead heathenism. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 397 Witness the heathenisms in Christianity.

2. *transf.* Unchristian state of things; heathenish condition; unchristian degradation or barbarism.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* (L.), Ay, there is nothing but heathenism to be learned from plays. 1805 MISS MONTRESOR *Into Highways & Hedges* III. ii. (ed. 4) 302 Fitting ornaments for the 'heathenism' of luxury. *Mod.* The practical heathenism of our great cities.

† **Heathenist.** *Obs.* [f. HEATHEN + -IST.] One holding or supporting heathenism.

1551 ABP. BROWNE *Serm.* in *Harl. Misc.* V. 567 These sorts will turn themselves into several Forms; with the Heathen a Heathenist; with Atheists, an Atheist; with the Jews, a Jew. 1570 DES MATH. *Pref.* 21 Could the Heathenists finde these vices, of these. . . Mighty Corporal Creatures.

Heathenize, v. [f. HEATHEN + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render heathen or heathenish.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dam.* iii. 74 Endeavouring to Heathenize the People of God again. 1807 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 84 Till very lately we sent out our colonists, not so much to christianize the Heathens, as to be heathenized by them.

2. *intr.* To practise heathenism; to become heathen or heathenish.

1769 [see below]. 1850 S. R. MAITLAND *Erwin* (ed. 2) 174 The Christians, instead of judaizing, began to heathenize. 1861 TRENCH *Ser. Ch. Asia* 74 These. . . do not judaize but heathenize, seeking to throw off every yoke.

Hence **Heathenized ppl. a.**; **Heathenizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.**

1769 W. JONES (of Nayland) *Wks.* (1810) I. 203 By the proud Arian or the heathenizing moralist. 1856 MISS WINKWORTH *Tauler's Life & Serm.* (1857) 75 To combat the heathenizing philosophers of Christendom. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* vii. 64 A heathenized Christianity. 1893 E. BELLAIS *Mem. Serj. Bellasis* 157 The result. . . must be the heathenizing of the rising generation.

† **Heathenly, a. Obs.** [f. HEATHEN + -LY 1. Cf. OHG. *heidantli*, MHG. *heidentlich*.] Heathen-like, heathenish, heathen.

1415 HOCCELEVE *To Sir v.* *Oldcastle* 21 Fro cristen folk to heathenly couyne. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 176 Which hath made me. . . of an heathenly Pagan a heavenly Protestant. 1591 HORSEY *Trap.* (Hakl. Soc.) 158 The manner. . . of this marriage was so streinge and heathenly.

Heathenly, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] After the manner of the heathen; barbarously.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xv. 2 Do thou not so feersly and heithenly. . . Gal. ii. 14 If thou, sithen thou ert a Jew, lyuest hethenli [1388 hethenlich] and not Jewly. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxxix. 87 Them that teach with the desperate and damnable Turkes, or that do beleue as his lenearies are instructed to too Heathenly. 1776 W. C. COMBE *Diaboliad* 6 note, Mercury. . . is (Heathenly speaking) the presiding Genius of rogues, sharpers, &c.

Heathenness: see HEATHENESSE.

† **Heathenous, a. Obs. rare-1.** Heathen.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 715 That huge Heathenous Tract of the unknowne South Continent.

Heathenry (hæðenri). [f. HEATHEN + -RY.]

1. Heathen belief, practice, or custom; heathen character or quality; heathenism.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 281 In conuerting the Iland from heathenrie to christianitie. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 144 It is all one, as if they had said, bawdrerie, hethenrie, paganerie. 1856 T. A. TROLLOPE *Girln. Cath. de Med.* iii. 46 Aghast on his arrival in Rome at the utter heathenry around him. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 166 Some of our brilliant imitators of Greek poetry seem to pursue it mainly for its heathenry.

2. Heathen people. (Cf. *Irishry*.)

a 1890 R. F. BURTON in *Lady Burton Life* (1893) I. 292 My Goanese boys, being 'Christians'. . . will not feed with the heathenry.

† **Heathenship.** *Obs.* or *arch.* [OE. *hæðen-scipe*; f. HEATHEN + -SHIP.]

1. Heathenism, heathendom.

a 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 634 For þan hæðenscipe þe hi drugon. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 504 Martinus. . . awende his moder of manfuldum hæðenscipe. c 1205 LAY. 12114 And summe heo godd wið-soken and to hæðenscipe token. *Ibid.* 14862 Hengestes lazen. . . and his hæðene-scipe þæ he hider brohte. [1832] THORPE tr. *Cædmon's Par.* 229 And would not swerve from the Lord of hosts. . . into heathenship.]

2. Gentilism; uncircumcision. *rare* *literalism.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Cor.* vii. 18 Yf eny man be called beyng Circumcised let him take no Heythenshippe vpon him. Yf eny man be called in the Heythenshippe let him not be circumcised.

† **Heatheny, a. Obs. rare.** [f. HEATHEN sb. + -Y.] Heathen, heathenish.

1850 SIDNEY *Ps.* x. ix, Who hast the heath'ney folk destroy'd From out Thy land.

Heather (heðə). *Forms:* 4, 6 hathir, 5 had(d)yr, 6 haddir, hedder, 6-7 hadder, 6-8 hather, 8 hether, 8- heather. [Of uncertain origin: commonly viewed as related to *heath*; but the form *heather* appears first in 18th c., and the

earlier *hadder* seems on several grounds to dis-coutenance such a derivation. The word appears to have been originally confined to Scotland (with the contiguous part of the English Border); the northern Engl. equivalent, as in Yorkshire, etc., being *ling*, from Norse. The word *heather*, on the other hand, seems to be native only in Southern and Mid-land counties, and never to have been applied to the Yorkshire or Scottish 'moors'; it is only in comparatively recent times that the southern English *heath* and the Sc. *hadder*, *hedder*, have been associated, and the spelling *heather* thence introduced. On the analogy of *adder*, *bladder*, *ladder*, now in Sc. *ether*, *blither*, *lether*, and of Eng. *feather*, *together*, *weather*, we should expect *heather* to go back through *hedder*, *hadder*, to a type *hædder* or *hæddre*.]

1. The Scotch name, now in general use, for the native species of the Linnæan genus *Erica*, called in the north of England, *LING*; especially *E.* (now *Calluna*) *vulgaris*, Common Heather, and *E. cinerea*, Fine-leaved Heath or Lesser Bell-heather.

Some recent botanical writers have essayed to limit the originally local names *heath*, *ling*, *heather*, to different species; but each of these names is, in its own locality, applied to all the species there found, and pre-eminently to that locally most abundant. On the Yorkshire and Scottish moors, the most abundant is *E. vulgaris*, which is therefore the 'Common Ling' of the one, the 'Common Heather' of the other. But in other localities, esp. in the south-west, *E. cinerea* is the prevalent species, and is there the 'Common Heath'. Scottish distinctions are *Dog-heather*, *Heather* (*E. vulgaris*), *Carlin h.*, *She-heather* (*E. cinerea*).

1335 *Comptus Procuratoris de Norham* (Durham Treasury MS.). In strauue et hathir emptis pro coopertura domus molendini. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 300 In heich haddyr Wallace and thai can twyn. *Ibid.* xi. 808 Hadyr and hay bond apon flakys fast. 1500-80 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvi. 86 Greit abbais grayth I nill to gather, Bot ane kirk scant covert with hadder. 1548 Hather [see HEATH 2 b]. 1574 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 10 With Peittis, with Turuis, and mony turse of Hedder. 1578 LVTZ *Dodoens* vi. xvi. 678 Heath, Hather, and Lyng is called in high and base Al-maigne, Heyden. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* (N.), Heath is the generall or common name, whereof there is one kind, called hather, the other ling. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi. i. (1651) 546 Those Indian Brachmanni. . . lay upon the ground covered with skins, as the Redshanks do on Hadder. 1633 HART *Diet Diseased* I. xxvii. 126 In the Northerne. . . places of this Island. . . They dry their malt with ling, or heath, called there hadder. 1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words* 135 Hadder, Heath or Ling. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Plague*, They are to give them Hather or Hadder to eat. c 1730 BURT *Let. N. Scott.* xiii. (1754) I. 597 The Surface of the Ground is all over Heath, or, as they call it, Heather. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 109/1 *Calluna*. The true 'Heather' of Scotland, called also Ling and Common Heath. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* 3 Set amid the browns and greens of the heather.

b. *phr.* To set the heather on fire: to make a disturbance. To take to the heather: to become an outlaw or bandit.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxv, It's partly that whilk has set the heather on fire. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 28 July 1/3 A woman. . . informed against the murderer, who at once 'took to the heather'.

2. Applied with distinctive additions to other plants.

Himalayan Heather, *Andromeda fastigiata* (Miller, 1884); **Monox Heather**, the Crowberry; **Silver or Sponge Heather**, the moss *Polytrichum commune*. (Britten & Holl. *Plant-n.*)

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or made from heather, as *heather-ale*, *-bed*, *-beer*, *-besom*, *-bloom*, *-blossom*, *-brae*, *-brake*, *-bush*, *-cow* (COW sb. 2), *-honey*, *-knoll*, *-land*, *-roof*, *-top*, *-tuft*, *-wine*. b. Of the colour or appearance of heather: applied to fabrics, etc., of a mixed or speckled hue thought to resemble that of heather, as *heather-mixture*, *-stockings*, *-suit*, *-tweed*, *-wool*. c. *heather-clad*, *-covered*, *-mixed*, *-sweet* adjs. d. *heather-cat*, a cat living wild and roaming among the heather; hence *fig.* applied to a person; *heather-grass* = *heath-grass*, *Triodia decumbens*; *heather-owl*, the Short-eared Owl, *Asio accipitrinus*.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxv, Halbert Glendinning. . . expressed himself unwilling to take any liquor stronger than the 'heather ale', which was at that time frequently used at meals. 1744 RAMSAY *Gentil. Sheph.* II. i. And skulk in hidings on the 'heather braes. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* I. 106 Beneath whose shade grew. . . purple 'heather-bushes. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xvi. 153 He's here and awa; here to-day and gone to-morrow; a fair 'heather-cat. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* xvi, That daft heather-cat of a cousin of mine. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* II. 12 To climb the 'heather-clad hill. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxix, What good can the poor bird do. . . except pine and die in the first 'heather-cow or whin-bush she can crawl into? 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* (1879) 146 He. . . smelt. . . the wafts of 'heather honey off the grouse moor. 1863 J. G. BAKER *N. Yorksh.* 181 A considerable extent of the surface yet remains as 'heatherland. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* xxvi, He changed his 'heather-mixture' for clothes more suitable to Piccadilly. 1819 REES *Cycl. s.v.*, 'Heather-roofs are frequently met with in the district of Cowal. 1876 MRS. ALEXANDER *Her Dearest Foe* I. 278 Tom entered, in a bright purple-tinted 'heather suit'. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* II, A head like a 'heather-tap.

Heather-bell. a. A name given to *Erica tetralix* (or spec. to its blossom), and sometimes

also to *E. cinerea*. (In quot. 1725 app. = HEATH-BELL 2.)

1795 RAMSAY *Gentl. Sheph.* n. iv. Blue heather-bells Bloom'd bonny on moorland. 1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* 56 Her moors red-brown w/ heather bells. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. Intro. 18 Away hath passed the heather-bell, That bloomed so rich on Needpath-fell.

Heather-bleat. *Sc.* [Perversion, after *heather*, of the OE. name *heaf-blæte*, goat-bleater, f. *heaf* goat + *blætan* to bleat: from the noise which it makes in flight, associated in many languages with the bleating of a goat (Newton, *Dict. Birds* 885; Swainson, *Prov. Name Birds* 192). So Ger. *himmelsziege*, Fr. *chèvre-volante*, Gaelic *meannan-adhair* air-kid, *gabhair-adhair* sky- or air-goat, etc. The Snipe.

[c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 116/41 *Bicoca*, *heasterblate*, vel pur. *Ibid.* 260/3. c. 1050 *Ag.* *Gloss.* *ibid.* 361/17 *Bugian*, *heasterblate*.] 1824 MACLAGART *Gallavid. Encycl.* *Heather-bleat*, the mire snipe. 1804 CROCKETT *Raiders* xxxvi. The snipe (which is called the heather-bleat). *Ibid.*, Farther off a heatherbleat whinnied.

Heather-bleater. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *-blut(t)er*, *-bluiter*, *-blooter*; corrupted *earn-bleater*, *hammer-bleat*, -er. [as prec., with second element conformed to agent-nouns in -ER.] = prec.

c. 1617 BUREL *Pilgrimage* in Watson *Collect.* (1706) II. 27 (Jam.) The Hobbie and the Hedderbluter. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.*, *Ayrsh.* II. 72 (Jam.) A bird, which the people here call a heather bluter. 1800 SCOTT *Monst.* iv. What saw she in the bog, then, forby moor-cocks and heather-bluters? 1893 Northumbld. *Gloss.*, *Heather-bleater*. It is also called *mire-bleater* and *gutter-snipe*.

Heathered (heðəd), *a.* [f. HEATHER + -ED².] Covered with heather.

1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 319 A treeless but high-heathered rock. 1840 AVOUTON *Lays*, *Island of Scots* xi. Scotland's high and heathered hills. 1884 O. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 133 A lovely drive with pink heathered hills to the right.

Heathery (hæpəri), *sb.* [f. HEATH + -ERY: cf. *pinery*, *fermery*.] A collection of heaths; a place in which heaths are grown.

1804 H. C. ANDREWS (*little*) The Heathery, or Monograph of the Genus Erica. 1840 Beck's *Florist* 10, I know from experience that Heaths will thrive as well in a greenhouse as they would do in a heathery. 1850 *Ibid.* Feb. 33 A skilful disposition of the plants in the Heathery.

Heathery (heðəri), *a.* Also 6 *hadrie*. [f. HEATHER + -Y.] Covered with or abounding in heather; of the nature or appearance of heather.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 349 In Craig and cleuche, and mony hadrie hill. 1710 EARL CROMERTIE in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 206 The Surface is covered with a heathy, and (as they call it) a heathery Scurf. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 152 Flowers that strangers seem Amid the heathery wild. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. ii. The antlered monarch of the waste Sprung from his heathery couch in haste.

Hence **Heatherness**.

1862 SHIRLEY *Nugw. Crit.* I. 67 The romance of the moor has been recently disturbed, and even the gor-cock has begun to lose the old racy heatherness.

Heath-hen. *a.* The female of the HEATH-COCK; the Grey-hen. *b.* Applied in N. America to species of grouse.

1591 Shuttleworth *Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 66 A lade of Alexander Bradshawes wth broughte hethe benes iijid. 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 5 Wild Fowl there is great store of, as Turkeys, Heath-Hens, Quails. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 699 O'er the trackless waste The heath-hen flutters. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Heath-cock* and *Heath-hen*, originally names by which the Black-cock and Grey-hen were called; but on the North American continent.. applied to one or more species of grouse.

Heathless, *a. rare*. [f. HEATH + -LESS.] Devoid of heath.

1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 247 There on the heathless moss outstretch'd he broods.

Heathnick, -ical: see HEATHENIC.

Heath-pea (hæppe). Also 8 -*pease*. A tuberous-rooted leguminous plant, *Lathyrus macrorrhizus* (*Orob. tuberosus*), called also CARMELE. Also **Heath-peaseling**.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Heath-pease*, or *Wood-pease*, a kind of wild Pease. 1755 JOHNSON, *Heath-peas*, a species of bitter Vetch. 1800 GARNETT *Tour Scotl.* I. 337 The *Orob. tuberosus*, or heath-peaseling. 1808 *Med. Fril.* XIX. 77 *Heath peaseling*. The roots, when boiled, are savoury and nutritious. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-m.*, *Heath-pea*.

Heath-poult. Also -*polt*, -*powt*. = HEATH-BIRD; more spec. the female or young.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.*, The Merlin.. They fly also Heath-pouts with it. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2263/4 It is His Majesties Will and Pleasure, That no Person do presume to Hawk at any Heath-Poult, in any year before the 20th day of July. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 422 (He) had the good fortune.. to get 16 shots at heath-poult, or black game. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* ii. 33 *Heath-poult*, the female of black game, fly like a great partridge. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 5/1 The young heath-poult are at first extremely tender creatures.

Heathwort (hæpwort). Lindley's name for a plant of the Nat. Ord. *Eriaceae*. Also *attrib.* 1847 in CRAIG. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 461/1 Shrubby plants belonging to the heathwort order.

Heathy (hæpi), *a.* Also 5 *hethy*. [f. HEATH + -Y.] Abounding in or covered with heath; of, pertaining to, or of the nature of heath; heathery. a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 11 The tawney colour

for those waters that ben hethy or morryshe. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* iv. Bvj. Such heathy, waddy and moory ground, as is vnfrutefull for come or pasture. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 325 It is Heathy, Ferny and Furzy. 1809 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* iv. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 18 The wild berries which grew amid the heathy shrubs. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ii. An illimitable prospect of heathy undulations.

Heating (hætiŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. HEAT *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb HEAT; imparting of heat, warming; becoming hot; *techn.* 'in the iron and steel industry, Getting the steel hot for rolling' (*Labour Comm. Gloss.* 1892).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xlix. (1495) 263 Bathynge and heetynges whyche dyssolve and departe and melte the matere. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 115 Well seasoned.. with hetynge and tillerynges. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 742 Sicknes, whose attaint Disorder breeds by heating of the blood. 1665 R. HOOKS *Microgr.* 37 A gradual heating and cooling does anneal or reduce the parts of Glass to a texture that is more loose. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 175 The loss of strength by heating or softening. 1884 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-Electr. Mach.* 105 There is another case of heating in field-magnet cores.

b. attrib. and *Comb.*, as heating apparatus, appliance, power, stove; heating furnace (see quot.); heating pan, a pan in which substances are warmed in various manufacturing processes.

1611 COTGR., *Chaufage*,.. heating stuffe, or stuffe to heat with. 1811 A. T. THOMPSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. xxxviii. Chemical effects.. independent of its heating power. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. 240 Beyond the red.. we have rays possessing a high heating power. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills* I. 270 Feed-water Heating Apparatus. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Heating-furnace*, the furnace in which bores or piles are heated before hammering or rolling.

Heating, *pp.* *a.* [f. HEAT *v.* + -ING¹.] That heats or makes hot, in various senses.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Caluroso*, hot, heating. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Table, Heating medicines. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 258 Truffles.. are heating. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 7 Dec. 771/1 To have.. his warmth in an argument traced to a heating diet.

b. Heating surface, the total surface of a steam boiler, exposed on one side to the fire, on the other to water; the fire-surface: see quot. *Heating-tube*, a water tube in a boiler surrounded by flame.

1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 259 The grate is large in proportion to the consumption of fuel, as well as the heating surface. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills* I. 261 The efficient heating surface is obtained by deducting from the total heating surface one-half the area of vertical portions, and one-half the area of horizontal cylindrical flues. 1894 *Times* 23 July 6/4 Boilers, which have an aggregate heating surface of 7,890 square feet, with a grate area of 189.

Hence **Heatingly** *adv.*, in a heating manner.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 303 Heatingly. Illuminatingly.

Heatless (hætləs), *a. rare*. [f. HEAT *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of heat.

1596 WILLOBIE *Avista* (1880) 154 This Lot-seene Nymph, this heatlesse fire. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* v. iii. The heatless Beams of a departing Sun. 1680 J. CHAMBERLAINE *Birth Christ* 3 My Wife is likewise known. Through heatless age, past hopes to have a Son. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. xii. 243 Bright but heatless sun.

Heat-spot. *a.* A red spot on the skin, a freckle.

b. Physiol. A spot or point of the skin at which the sensation of heat can be produced.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 479 The blushing halo by which they are surrounded, is popularly called a heat-spot. 1887 G. T. LADD *Physiol. Psychol.* xiii. 315 The sense of locality connected with the cold-spots is about twice as fine.. as that connected with the heat-spots.

Heat-wave. *a.* A wave of radiant heat; one of those vibrations of the ether that produce heating effects: see HEAT *sb.* 2 *b.* *b.* A 'wave' or access of excessive heat in the atmosphere, esp. when regarded as passing from one place to another.

1878 J. FISKE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 35 The sum-total of motion is ever the same, but its distribution into heat-waves, light-waves, nerve-waves, &c., varies. 1893 R. S. BALL *In the High Heavens* xii. (heading) The 'Heat Wave' of 1892. *Ibid.* The culmination of what had been somewhat absurdly designated 'the great heat-wave'. The so-called heat-wave then seems to have travelled eastward.

Heaume (hæum). *Obs.* or *ARCH.* [a. F. *heaume* (hōm): -OF. *helme*: see HELM *sb.*!] A massive helmet, reaching down to the shoulders, worn in the 12th and 13th centuries, sometimes over a smaller close-fitting one.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 122 Whiche of heraltes is properly called blazon, heaume, and timbre. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* vi. v. (1660) 394. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Heaume* or *Heaume*, a Term in Heraldry for an Helmet or Head-piece. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 186 The great crested helmet or heaume was now (temp. Hen. V) only worn for the tournament. 1858 MORRIS *Near Avalon* Poems 239 Their heaumes are on, whereby, half blind, They pass by many sights.

Heauto- (hæto), before a vowel heaut-, comb. form of Gr. *ἐαυτοῦ* of oneself, used occas. instead of the more common AUTO-: as in *Heauto-androns* *a.* [Gr. *ἀνδρ-, ἀνήρ* man] (see quot.). **Heauto-morphism** [Gr. *μορφή* form] = AUTOMORPHISM. **Heauto-phany** [Gr. *φάειν*, f. *φαίειν* to show], self-manifestation. **Heautophonics** [Gr. *φωνή* sound] = AUTOPHONY.

1837 J. F. PALMER in *J. Hunter's Wks.* IV. 35 note, Three kinds of hermaphrodites. First, the cryptandrous

..Second, the *heautandrous, in which the male organs are developed, but so disposed as to fecundate the ova of the same individual. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 248 The act of self impregnation observable in these heautandrous hermaphrodites. 1886 SULLY *Handbk. Psychol.*, *Heauto-morphism, in default of science, is ever the first resource of explanation; i. e. we judge of others by ourselves. a 1811 COLERIDGE *Notes Eng. Divines* (1853) I. 257 If there be one other subject graced by the same total 'heautophany', it is in the pouring forth of his [Jeremy Taylor's] profound common sense on the ways and weaknesses of men.

Heave (hæv), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pple.* heaved

(hævd), hove (hœv). Forms: 1 hebban, hæbban, 2-4 hebbe(n), 3-5 hefe(n), 3-6 heve(n), 6-heave; also 3 heoven, (3rd pres. sing. Ind. heffð, heffed), 4 heeve, 5 heff(e), 5-6 Sc. and north. heive, 6 Sc. heif. *Pa. t.* and *pple.*: see below. [A Com. Teutonic strong vb.: OE. *hebban* (heffþ), *hōf*, *hafen* *hafen*) = OFris. *heva*, *hōf*, *heven* (hevel), OS. *hebbian* (heffian), *hof* (huof), *haban* (MLG. *heven*, *hov*, *hafen*, LG. *hefen*, *heffen*, *hōf*, *hafen*, MDu. *heffen*, *hoef* (hief, huf), *gehaven*, *geheven*, Du. *heffen*, *hief*, *geheven*, OHG. *heffen* (hevit), *huob*, *haban* (hapan) (MHG. *heben* (heven, hefen), *huop*, *huoben*, *gehoben*, also *hebbe*, *gehebt*, mod.G. *heben*, *hob*, *gehoben*), ON. *hefja*, *hōf*, *hafenn* (Sw. *håfva*, *hof*, *håfven*, and *håfde*, *håfda*, Da. *heve*, *hælde*, *hævd*), Goth. *hafjan*, *hōf*, *hafjan* = OTent. **hafjan*, *hōf* (pl. *hōtun*), *habano-*, corresp. to L. *capere*, *capio*, to take. Originally belonging to the same ablaut-series as *shake*, *shave*, but subseq. affected by many changes. The present stem *haff-* had orig. a formative *f* (= L. *-i-* in *cap-i-o*), which caused umlaut of the stem vowel, giving OE. *e*, ME. *e*, lengthened by position to *ē*, *ea*. The WGer. gemination of *fj*, giving *bb* in OS. and OE., affected all parts of the present stem, exc. 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. Ind. and sing. Imp., giving *hebbe*, *hebbat*, *hebban*, *hebbende*, beside *hefest*, *hefep*, *hefe*. In ME. the *bb* forms were retained (in the south) till 14th c., but were at length everywhere reduced by levelling to *f* (later *v*). The *pa. t.* *hōf* came down as *hove*; but in ME. this was largely displaced by a type *hef*, *heaf*, *hef*, *heve*, and another *haf*, *have*, both of which survived till 15th c. The OE. *pa. pple.* *hafen* was by the 12th c. abandoned for *hofen* (later *hoven*, *hove*), with *o* from the *pa. t.*; there are also traces of *heven* (cf. OFris. and Du.). But, beside these strong inflexions, there appeared also in late OE. (as in some of the other langs.) weak inflexions *hefe*, *hefod*; these gained ground in ME., and esp. in mod. Eng., in which *heaved* is now the general form, though *hove* remains in certain uses. The original sense, as evidenced by various derivatives, as well as by L. *capere*, was 'take', whence, through 'take up', came that of 'lift, raise', already developed in Com. Teut.

The close correspondence to Latin is seen in comparing *capio*, *capis*, *capit*, *capium* with OTent. **hafjō*, *hafis*, *hafjō*, *hafjan*, OLG. *hebbiu*, *hebis*, *hebid*, *hebbat*, OE. *hebbe*, *hefest*, *hefep*, *hebban*. Since *heave* is thus certainly cognate with *capere*, it must be originally quite distinct from *have*, if the latter is = L. *habere*. The two verbs however come close together in various forms in most of the langs., and their derivatives have probably influenced each other, so that it is difficult in some instances to know whether these belong to *hafjan* 'heave' or *haben* 'have'.]

A. Inflexional Forms.
1. Present tense stem (with consonant-exchange). *a.* *Beowulf* (Z). 655 Ic bond and rond hebban mihte. a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 290 Uorte hebban up hire preo ungres. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 17 Pat an oþer hit schilde hebbe vn neþe. *Ibid.* 455 Our (= your) herten hebbep vp. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1248 Sche gan þo hebbe and pyngne. *b.* c 1000 *Agos Ps.* (Th.) lxxiii. 4 (lxviii. 3) Hefe þu þine handa. c 1200 ORMIN 11865 He wile hemm heffenn up. a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 32 Hwon þe preost heffð up Godes income. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Pat tu schuldest þin heorte heouen biderward. 13. *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 472 þy self in heuen ouer hy3 þou heale. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1346 And heuen hit vp al hole. a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 65 Hefeth up 3oure handes.

2. Past Tense. *a.* 1-5 *hōf*, 3- *hove*; (3 *pl.* *hofen*, *hoven*, *hufen*), 4 *hoif*, *hoef*, 6 *Sc.* *huif*, *huve*. *β.* 2-4 *hef*, 3 *heaf*, *heaf*, *heof*, 4 *heef*, 5 *heve*; *pl.* 3 *heven*, *hefven*, *heouen*, 4-5 *hevyn*. *γ.* 4-5 *haf*, 4 *have*. *δ.* 1 *hesde*, 2-5 *hevede*, 4-6 *heved*, (Sc. 4 *hewid*, -it, *heywit*, 5 *heyfyt*, 6 *huit*), 6- *heaved*. *ε.* 6 *heft(e)*. *a.* c 1000 *Agos Ps.* (Th.) cxxiiij. 1 To ðe ic mine eagan haf. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11114 Þis ilk was Ion.. þat after-ward hof [v.r. hōf] iesu crist. *Ibid.* 28240 Childir þat ic houe o funt. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5250 (He) hof vp his hond. 1786 *Tr. Beckford's Vathek* 93 The surface hove up into heaps. 1873 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 16 His prayerful hands he hove. [See also senses 20-22.] *β.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 He.. hef his honde. c 1205 LAY. 1914 He.. him grimliche heaf [c 1275 *heof*]. *Ibid.* 16509 Aldolf.. hæf [c 1275 *hefde*] hæzge his sword. *Ibid.* 23195 Heo.. heufen hine to kinge. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. 1. 2 (Camb. MS.) She hef hyr heued heyeze. 13. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* liii. 262 Pen Susan.. Heef hir hondus on hiz. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 640 Pey.. hevyn up be ston. *γ.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17913 (Gött.) Quen i haf [v.r. hove, heef] þat sacles. c 1340 *Ibid.* 10479 (Laud) She hafe [v.r.

heef, lift] hir hondes vp. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1370 And Arcita anon his hand vp haf. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Man-* hode III. l. (1869) 138 She haf it hie to hire tunge.

8. c 1000 ÆLFRED Gen. xlviii. 14 He hefe þa his swiþran hand ofer Ephraimes heafod. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 He dranc. and þarfore heuede sieden up þat heued. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Katherine* 350 Þane hewid scho wpe bath hir handis. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 544 Þai. Heyfyt wp þar handis. c 1489 CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 392 He .heved his handes.

9. 15. How marchande did his wyfe betray 42 in Hazl. E. P. P. l. 98 Tho. He heft hyt in hys purs. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* l. xi. 39 His raging blade he hefte. 1596 *Ibid.* iv. iii. 12 The other halfe. Cambell fiercely refit, And backe at him it heft (*rime* cleft).

3. Past Participle. a. 1 hafen, hæfen. β. 2-4 hofen, 2-9 hoven, 4-5 hovin, -yn, -un, 4 hove, 4-hove. γ. 3 heven. δ. 1 hefod, 2-5 heved, 3 heved, (efed), 4 Sc. heywyt, 5 hevyd, hewed, 6 heyved; 6-heaved, 7 heft.

a. c 1000 *Christ* 651 He was upp-hafen engla fæðmum. c 1000 *Andreas* 1157 Þa was wop hafæn.

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 167 Hie þis dai was hoven in to heuene. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1262 (Götl.) Hoven (*vrr.* hovyn, hofen) sal he be in flom iordane. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 55 (Mätz.) 3yf a man have hove a chylde. 138a WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiv. 63 When he had houn vp the eyen. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* ii. 8 You are so hoven and lifted vp. 1787 *WINTER Syst. Husb.* 162 To be hove out of the ground. 1853 *FELTON Fam. Let.* i. (1865) 3 The ship was hoven to.

γ. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xii. 3 [xiii. 2] When sal mi fa heven over me be?

δ. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 2 Siððon þu ofer þone bist ahefod. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 Ue helende þe was þis dai heued on begn. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalena* 926 And fand þe magdelane. He [high] heywit vpe with angel hand. 138a WYCLIF *Gen.* xiii. 10 His eyen heued vp.

B. Signification.

I. Transitive senses.

1. To lift, raise, bear up. (Often with *up*.) a. Formerly in general sense; now only *arch.* or *dial.*

971 *Blückl. Hom.* 149 Hie hofan þa bære. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* l. 516 Þæt hi ðe healdon, and on heora handum hebban. c 1200 *ORMIN* 16705 All swa se Moyses Hof upp þe neddre i weste. c 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 102 (Mätz.) Josep. of þat best þat heo sat on Sotfeliche haf hire adoun. 138a WYCLIF *Gen.* xiii. 14 Heue vp thin eyen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 550 Ther nas no dore þat he ne wolde heue of harre. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xxi. iv. He swouned ofte tymes, and syr Lucan. and syr Bedwere of tymes heue hym vp. 1493 *FESTIVAL (W. de W. 1515)* 6 b. Heue up thy heed, & be merry. 1506 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. viii. 10 His hand was heaved up on high. 1639 E. SPENSER in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 75 He heaved vp his stick with an intent. to haue strooken me. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 197 How could I once look up, or heave the head. 1708 *POPE Dryope* 45 Her trembling hand she heaves To rend her hair. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 174 Moles. do a great deal of mischief to the young Plants, in heaving the Earth. 1803 *BEDDOES Hygeia* c. 63 It pitched him between two walls, so close that he could not heave an arm. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.* To Heave the Hand, to bestow charity in mites, amounting to little more than. the mere motion of the hand in the act.

b. In modern use: To lift with exertion (something heavy); to raise with effort or force; to hoist. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* ii. 250 Murmuring they move, as when old Ocean roars, And heaves huge surges to the trembling shores. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 98 Our boat, which the seamen were heaving into the sloop, filled with water. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xv. (1878) 236 For a space they have been heaved nearly on end. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xix. Who heaved up a long twybill, or double axe.

c. absol.

1593 *SHAKS.* 3 *Hen. VI.* v. vii. 23 This shoulder was ordain'd so thicke, to heave. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 390 Of the Mole or Want. When they heave, they do it more for meat than for breath.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To raise. a. In various figurative senses directly related to 1.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 573 Hofon here preatas hlude stefne. c 1000 *AGS. Ps.* (Th.) xxiv. [xxv.] 1 To ðe ic hæbbe .min mod. c 1205 *LAY.* 11280 Scotties huenen up muchelne ræm. 13. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 314 Man to god wordeð schulde heue. a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 552 Hef up 390 hertes in to heuen. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3014 Ser Dary. Heuyd vp a huge ost. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 290 It is so violent, that it heueth and lyfeth vp the spiryt to god. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 12 The resolution. heaved a load from off my heart. 1851 W. PHILLIPS *Woman's Rights in Speeches* (1863) 28 Strong political excitement. heaves a whole nation on to a higher platform of intellect and morality.

† b. To raise, exalt, lift up, elevate (in feeling, dignity, station, etc.); to extol. *Obs.*

825 *Vesp. Psalter* xcviij[i]. 9 Hebbað up dryhten god urne. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 He hefed his lichame, and heneð his soule. c 1205 *LAY.* 23183 Wesculen. hebben hine to kinge. a 1225 *ANCR. R.* 156 Heo schal. holden hire stille, & so hebben hire salf buen hire suluen. a 1300 *K. Horn* 1267 Pu me to kniþt houe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3290 Oure lord. heues him to welthis. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 290 Lorde thou art. heuyed aboute all thynges withouten ende. 1581 *PETTIE Guazoo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 43 b. Ambition. heaveþ those that followe it to the high degree of dignitie and honour. 1596 *Br. W. BARLOW Three Serms.* i. 127 Rich men, who. haue bene hoven and lifted vp with their heapes of riches. 1641 *MILTON C. Govt.* i. vi. For the prevention of growing schisme the Bishop was heav'd above the Presbyter.

† c. To set up, erect, institute. *Obs.*

c 1200 *ORMIN* 16840 Þe33. hofenn þurh hemm selfenn upp ..Settiness.

† 3. *spec.* To lift (a child) from the font (formerly the duty of a sponsor at baptism); to stand sponsor to; hence *transf.* to baptize, christen. *Obs.* (Ger. *ein kind aus der taufe heben*, med.L. *levare de sacro fonte*.)

c 1200 *ORMIN* 16881 Whase shall i Cristenndom Beon hofenn upp. 1303 R. BAUNNE *Handl. Synne* 969 3e þat chylðryn heue, 3e shul nat forþete ne leue, To teche hyt pateroster and crede. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 168 (Fairf.) Of baptist seynt Ioan þat ihesus hof in flume Iordan. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 3126 When he was hoven at funtstane. 1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* cxii. 94 Edelwold. prayd hym to heue a sone of his at funtstone. 1535 *LYNDESAV Satyre* 781 Wee mon all thrie change our names. Hayif me, and I sall baptize thee. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 39 Ham-miltoun he me huif. Ane sorie Surname.

† b. *transf.* To present for confirmation. *Obs.*

c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 18 Hym selve no man hebbe schel To the bischoppynge. That hi ne hebbe hare o3e child.

† 4. To lift and take away, carry off, remove, convey. *Obs.*

a 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 205 Summe tide ich habbe heued of oðer monnes mid woh and mid unriht. 1387 *TREvisa Higden. Rolls* II. 153 Flemmynges. were ihoue penes and i-putte to Hauerforde. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 134 Heue me fro hyne. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* ii. xxviii. 31 Poems 1873 II. 72 Thy words. had almost heaved me Quite from my selfe. 1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* v. lii. His onely Daughter, whom (through false Pretext) Stephen, Earl of Bulloyn, from the kingdom heaves. 1648 *MILTON Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 568 Since their heaving out the Prelats to heave in themselves, they devise new ways [etc.]. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. IV.* cclxxvi. To arrogate all Ill, They heave the Peerage; for that Pale throwne downe In breaks the Herd, to the vnfenced Crowne.

† b. *Thieves' Cant.* To 'lift', to rob. *Obs.*

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* 84 To heue a bough, to robbe or rifle a boeweth. 1609 *DEKKER Lanthorne & Candle-l.* Cij b. If we heave a booth we cly the lérke. 1673 *R. HEAD Canting Acad.* 39 Heave a booth, to rob an house. *Ibid.* 78 They will not stick to heave a Booth; that is rob a Booth at a Fair. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*

(a. *Mining and Geol.* To move away or displace (a vein or stratum): said of another vein or stratum intersecting it.

1758 *NICHOLLS in Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 403 The Load is frequently intercepted by the crossing of a Vein of Earth, or Stone. one Part of the Load is moved a considerable Distance to one Side. the Part of the Load which is moved, is, in their Terms, said to be heaved. 1758 *BORLASE Nat. Hist. Cornwall* ix. 157 Guessing. that the lode is heaved, or more properly speaking, started. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 163 North and south veins. always divide tin or copper veins, and generally alter their course; or in the language of the miner, heave them out of their place. 1884 J. FRETWICH *Geol. I.* 318 The 'cross-veins'. are of later date than the veins which they frequently displace or heave.

† 5. *fig.* To 'move'; to rouse the feelings of, agitate; to urge, press. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8662 Hit heuet hym hogely of þat hard chaunce. 1593 *DRAYTON Essex Wks.* 1753 II. 616 The king to marry forward still I heave.

6. To cause to swell up or bulge out; to swell.

1573 *TUSSER Husb.* xlix. (1878) 108 Tom Piper hath hoven and puffed vp cheekes, if cheese be so hoven, make Cisse to seeke creekes. 1621 *AINSWORTH Annot. Pentat.* Lev. vi. 21 So fried that it may be hoven as with bubbles. 1730-46 *Thomson Autumns* 923 Glittering finny swarms, That heave our friths, and crowd upon our shores. 1808 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVI. p. vii. Cattle hoven or swollen by this disorder. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. *Hoven*, Cattle are hoven by eating too much green clover in a moist state. Turnips are hoven by rank and rapid growth in a strong wet soil.

7. To cause to rise in repeated efforts.

1612 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (1872) Intro. 12 The surges up and down did heave us. 1719 *YOUNG Revenge* i. 1, O what a doubtful torment heaves my heart! 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* II. xxxiii. The death-pangs of long-cherished hope. Convulsive heaved its chequered shroud. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 111 The water was observed. to be heaved up and agitated. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* iii. (1852) 83 When pity is heaving his bosom with emotion. 1851 *ELIZ. WETHERELL Old Helmet* li. 201 The swelling tide of thought and emotion which heaved the whole assembly.

8. To utter (a groan, sigh, or sob; rarely, words) with effort, or with a deep breath which causes the chest to heave; to 'fetch'.

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* II. i. 36 The wretched annimall heau'd forth such groanes. 1605 — *Lear* iv. iii. 27 Once or twice she heaved the name of father Pantingly forth. c 1718 *Prior Answ.* to *Cloe* 6 Heave thou no sigh, nor shed a tear. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 343 He heaved a deep sigh. 1824 *MISS FERRIER Inher.* liii. 'Miss Pratt!' heaved the Earl.

intr. for pass. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Ministr.* I. 166 Thy sigh soon heaves, thy tears soon start.

9. To throw, cast, fling, toss, hurl (esp. something heavy, that is lifted and thrown with effort). Now only *Naut.* and *colloq.*

a 1592 *GREENE Orphanion Wks.* (Grosart) XII. 68 The Pirats had heaved me ouer board. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 12 The other halfe [of the spear]. Out of his headpeece Cambell fiercely refit. And with such furie backe at him it heft. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ix. 44 He that doth heave this lead. doth sing fadome by the marke. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 57 There is. so much Stone heaved thereon. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 116 They heave over their grappling in five fathom water. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* Heave, at sea, signifies to throw away, or fling, any thing, over-board. 1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Adv.* xxvi. 248 The Captain. by heaving the Lead found us to be but three Fathom Water. 1828 *Craven Dial.*

Heave, to pour corn from the scuttle before the wind instead of cleansing it by the fan. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* xiv. The body. was hove overboard. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xiv. (1859) 329 With a swing he hove the leathern noose at the skipper and whipped it over his head. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water Bab.* i. (1889) 4 Tom was just hiding behind a wall, to heave half a brick at his horse's legs.

10. *Naut.* To haul up or raise by means of a rope; and, more generally, to haul, pull, draw with a rope or cable; to haul a cable; to weigh (anchor); to unfurl (a flag or sail; also, to heave out); to cause (a ship) to move in some direction, as by hauling at a rope (e.g. at the anchor-cable when she is aground, or at the sail-ropes so as to set the sails to the wind).

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 27 Heave out you! top-sayles, hawle your sheates. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 95 We heau'd home our Anker. 1692 *CAPT. SMITH's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 77 To heave out the Flag, is to wrap it about the Staff. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* v. (1886) 109 With iron poles they heave her off the shores. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild.* Assist. 161 To Heave, to hale or pull by turning round the Capstan. 1728 *ANSON's Voy.* II. i. 112 The capstan was so weakly manned, that it was nearly four hours before we hove the cable right up and down. 1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 365 On the 23d, got a hauser. and hove the vessel off the ground. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Heaving astern, causing a ship to recede or go backwards, by heaving on a cable or other rope fastened to some fixed point behind her. This more immediately applies to drawing a vessel off a shoal. 1893 W. T. WAWN *S. Sea Islanders* 5 The anchor was hove up for good.

absol. 1840 *MARRYAT Poor Jack* xxvii. We hove up [i.e. the anchor] and made sail. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 176 Poor fellows not yet accustomed to heave together. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Heave and rally, an encouraging order to the men at the capstan to heave with spirit, with a rush, and thereby force the anchor out of the ground. *Ibid.* Heaving in, shortening in the cable.

II. Intransitive senses.

† 11. To remove, shift to another place. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAY.* 27490 Þa hæf þat fiht of þan studen þer heo ær fuhten.

† 12. To be moved or agitated in mind; to feel vexation. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12815 Hir hade leuer haue lost all hir lond hole. Thus heuet þat hynd to hir hede lord. *Ibid.* 13426 Pirrus heivet in hert for his high chaunce, And myche dut hym for deth of his derf graunsen.

13. To rise, mount, come up, spring up. Now *Obs.* exc. in spec. uses: see following senses.

c 1325 *Body & Soul* 252 in *Map's Poems* (Camd.) 343/1 The hed haf up and the swire. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1196 *Dido*, And vp-on courseris. Hire 390 knyghtis houyn al a-boute. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* x. 75 Out of molde er colde eek must hit heuen. 1638 *SUCKLING Goblines* iv. (1646) 38 Fox on that noise, he's earth't, Prethee let's watch him and see Whether he'll heave agen. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xxiii. 104 The huge truce rose, and heav'd into the sky. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 238 And temples heave, magnificently great. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxxii. (1856) 279 This ice seems to heave up slowly against the sky.

b. *Heave and set*: to rise and fall, as a floating object upon the waves.

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxi. i. Quadrant it was, and did heve and sette At every storme when the wind was great. a 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* 232 Sometimes the one end. sometimes the other. is mounted-up by the waves; and this is called the heaving and setting of a ship. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. When a ship, being at anchor, rises and falls by the force of the waves, she is also said to heave and set. 1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*

14. To rise above the general surface, or expand beyond the ordinary size; to swell up, bulge out.

1629 *GAULE Holy Madn.* 94 Marke how he heaves, as though hee almost scorn'd to tread. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* i. *Rules & Lessons* (1858) 73 True hearts spread and heave Unto their God. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* x. 109 Alders, in the Spring, their Boles extend; And heave so fiercely, that their Bark they rend. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 2 Their Petticoats, which began to heave and swell before you left us, are now blown up into a most enormous Concave. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* iv. That yew-tree's shade, Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. i. 152 It [cheese] is too strong-tasted, and inclined to heave, or get hollow and full of eyes.

15. To rise with alternate falling, as waves, or an object floating on them, the breast in deep breathing, etc. Also *fig.*

1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships Wks.* (1872) 8 Ships do wallow and heave, and sit upon the sea. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* III. ii. My blood runs cold, my heart forgoes to heave. 1746 *WESLEY Princ. Meth.* 46 His Breast heaving at the same Time, as in the Pangs of Death. 1827-35 *WILLIS Confessional* 3 When heaved the long and sullen sea. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* xi. Dead calm in that noble breast Which heaves but with the heaving deep. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* II. (1858) 124 They actually heave and labour with the fiery convulsions that glow beneath their surface. 1884 *Expositor* Mar. 207 The dangerous forces in a community which heaved with discontent.

16. To draw in the breath with effort; to pant, gasp.

1678 *DRYDEN & LEE Ædipus* IV. i. While we fantastic dreamers heave and puff. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 756 He heaves for Breath; which, from his Lungs supply'd, And fetch'd from far, distends his lab'ring side. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 21 And horse and horseman heave for breath.

17. To make an effort to vomit, to retch; *fig.* to feel loathing. Also *trans.*, to heave the gorge.

1601 [see *HEAVING vbl. sb.*] 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* II. i. 236 Her delicate tenderness will find it selfe abus'd, begin to

heave the gorge, distress and abhor the Moore. 1755 JOHNSON. *Heave* . . 4. to keck; to feel a tendency to vomit. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Heave and throw*, to retch and end by vomiting. 1894 MRS. LYNN LINTON *One too Many* I. 120 It makes me heave to hear you.

† 18. To make an effort to lift or move something; to push or press with force; to put forth effort, endeavour, labour, strive. *Heave at*: to aim at, strive after. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1240 (1280) But per-on was to heuen and to done. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 1248 As sche wolde be dore-to-broke, sche gan bo hebbe and pyngne. c 1423 HOCLEVE *Jerusalem's Wife* 912 The wynd ful sore in the sail blew & haf. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 4. But they them selues wil not heave at them with one of their fyngers. 1674 N. FAIRPAX *Bulk & Selo*. 127 It asks some time to heave or pend in, before it actually starts. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 399 Souls immortal must for ever heave At something great.

† b. *Heave at* (fig.): to meditate or threaten an attack upon; to take up a position of hostility to; to oppose; to aim at with hostile intent. *Obs.* (Frequent in 17th c.)

1546 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 165 John Frith is a great mote in their eyes, for so turning over their purgatory, and heaving at their most monstrous mass or mammetrous mazzan, which signifieth bread or feeding. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 152, He was spite blasted, heaved at, and ill spoken of. 1655 FULLER *C. Hist.* iii. i. § 22 His adversaries heaved at him, to cast him out of his Bishoprick. 1674 P. WALSH *Quest. conc. Oath Alleg.* Pref., Then they shrewdly heaved at me again.

19. To pull or haul (at a rope, etc.); to push (at the capstan so as to urge it round and haul in the cable); to move the ship in some direction by such means; of the ship, to move or turn in some direction.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 27 Break ground or way Anchor, heave a head. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *To heave at the capstan* signifies to turn it about. 1749 *Naval Chron.* III. 88 Did you observe her heave up in the wind? 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 338 The chaser heaves about as soon as the vessel he is in pursuit of is on his beam. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 513 Heaving-lead between an iceberg and a heavy field of ice. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Heave about*, to go upon the other tack suddenly. *Ibid.*, *Heaving ahead*, is the act of advancing or drawing a ship forwards by heaving on a cable or rope made fast to some fixed point before her.

transf. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vi. Make the most of it; heave ahead, and pitch into me right and left. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Son.* (1882) 293 Then one great puff of wings, and the swarm heaves away with all its din.

III. Phrases.

20. From senses 10 and 19: *To heave a-peak*: see *quots.* and *A-PEAK*. *To heave (the ship) in stays*: to bring her head to the wind in tacking; also *intr.* of the ship. *To heave short*: 'to heave in on the cable until the vessel is nearly over her anchor' (Smyth). *To heave taut*: to heave at the capstan until the cable is taut.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 19 Which done, I have apeak on my anchor. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Peek*, The ship being about to weigh, comes over her anchor, so that the cable hangs perpendicularly between the hause and the anchor; the bringing of a ship into which position they call *heaving a-peak*. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Heaving-short*. *Ibid.*, *Heaving-taut*. 1795 NELSON 13 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 14 At one PM the Frigate hove in stays and got the Ca Ira round . . As soon as our after-guns ceased to bear, the Ship was hove in stays. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xi, The frigate [was] unmoored, and hove 'short stay a-peak'. 1839 — *Phant. Ship* xviii, They had laid an anchor out astern, and hove taut. 1893 W. T. WAWN *S. Sea Islanders* 88 Towards sundown, the chain was hove short.

b. *Heave down*: to turn (a ship) over on one side by means of purchases attached to the masts, for cleaning, repairing, etc.; to careen. (Also *intr.* of the ship.) The part thus raised above the water is said to be *hove out*.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 271 They could not . . use it as a Help for heaving down by. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. v. 55 The Commodore . . ordered the *Trial* to be hove down. *Ibid.* ii. iii. 140 There are two coves . . where ships may conveniently heave down. *Ibid.* iii. vii. 367 They . . hove out the first course of the *Centurion's* starboard side, and had the satisfaction to find, that her bottom appeared sound and good. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* Uuij, To heave down or careen a ship. 1798 NELSON 7 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp.* III. 116 The place where large ships heave down. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* liv, The ship had been hove down.

c. *Heave to*: to bring the ship to a standstill by setting the sails so as to counteract each other; to make her lie to. (a) *trans.* with the ship as obj. (b) *intr.* or *absol.*

a. 1775 DALRYMPLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 397 Hove the ship to. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv. (1859) 357 'Shorten sail . . and heave the ship to', said the Captain. 1884 LADY BRASSEY in *Gd. Words* Mar. 1631 We remained hove-to all the next day.

fig. 1887 STEVENSON *Misado*. J. Nicholson iv, [He] was at last hove-to, all standing, in a hospital.

b. 1781 BLADGEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 337 Soon afterwards we hove-to in order to sound. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* vi. 79 This obliged us to heave to. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xix. § 807 Took in fore and mizen top-sails; hove to under close-reefed main topsail and spencer. *transf.* 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* iii, We must 'heave-to' in our narrative awhile.

21. *intr.* (from sense 13.) *Heave in sight*: to rise into view, become visible, come in sight, as an

object at sea when approaching or approached; hence (*colloq.*) *transf.* in general sense.

1778 J. SULLIVAN in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 205 Those ships were out of sight yesterday morning, but I hear they afterwards hove in sight again. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* i. 24 The Table-mountain heaves in sight. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* III. ix. (1849) 115 A most tremendous heave hove in sight. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 223 The great Spanish ships heave in sight, and a furious struggle begins. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 103 They hove in sight of the enemy . . to the west of the promontory of Ecnomus.

Heave (hæv), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. An act of heaving, in various senses; a lift; an effort to lift or move something, a push, shove, pressure; a swelling or rising up; rhythmical rising (and falling), as of waves, the breast, etc.; the utterance of a sigh, etc. with a deep breath; an effort to vomit; a throw, cast. *Heave of the sea*: the force exerted by the swell of the sea in quickening, retarding, or altering a vessel's course.

a 1571 JEWELL *On Thess.* iv. 6 When his heaves renew, the heat increaseth, his heart panteth. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. i. 1 There's matters in these sighs. These profound heaves You must translate. 1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xx. viii. Judah was at a sore heave. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Romans* III. 188 The Gyant . . gave him such twitches, and terrible heaves, that he had . . like to have overthrown him. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 411 After many strains and heaves, He got up to his Saddle Leaves. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 186 Only to have given it an heave at one end, and set it a little to rights again. a 1774 *North Lives* II. 59 Divers heaves were made at the Duke of Lauderdale. 1755 JOHNSON, *Heave* . . 3. Effort to vomit. 1833 C. STURT *A Exped. S. Australia* II. 164 [A channel] so narrow that we passed over it between the heaves of the lead. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 18 The vessel rolled about on the heave of the sea. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 140 It took them a long pull and a great heave to haul the undcomely lump of marble into its place. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 296 There went through me so great a heave of surprise that I was all shook with it.

† b. *Heave and shove*: fig. great exertion or effort. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iv. xxv. 155 They obtained at length with much heave and shoue, that there should be militarie Tribunes chosen. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolbion* iv. 56 Mongst Forrests, Hills, and Floods, was ne're such heave and shoue Since Albion welded Armes against the sonne of Ioue.

2. *Mining and Geol.* A horizontal displacement or dislocation of a vein or stratum, at a 'fault'.

1801 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 436 The heave of the copper lode is about eighteen or twenty inches to the right, in the language of the Cornish miner. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 30 These heaves . . are sometimes of great extent, occasionally as much as 70 fathoms. 1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* (1885) 514 Sections to show the variation of horizontal displacement or Heave of Faults. 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 12 The reefs here have taken a north-west 'heave'.

3. pl. A disease of horses, in which the breathing is laborious; broken wind.

1828 WEBSTER, *Heaves*. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 86, I blow like a horse that's got the heaves. 1855 — *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* II. 122 It gave him the heaves . . it made his flanks heave like a blacksmith's bellows.

4. *concr.* A raised place; a swelling, an undulation. *nonce-use.*

1882 G. MACDONALD *Warlock o' Glenwarlock* (Cent.), Crossing a certain heave of grass.

Heaved (hævd), *pp. a.* [wk. pa. pple. of HEAVE v.]; see also *HOVE*.¹ Lifted, swollen, etc.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 35 Lyke a round heaved, or swelled thing. 1591 GREENE *Maidens Dreame* 49 With heaved hands she poureth forth these plaints. 1670 DRYDEN *Pl. Cong. Granada* III. ii, With heaved-up hands. 1676 — *Aureng.* iv. i, Heard you that sigh? from my heaved heart it past. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* i. 47 With heaved-out tapestry the windows glow. 1871 R. ELLIS *Caullus* lxiv. 368 Dankly that high-heav'd grave shall gory Polyxena crimson.

Heave ho, *int.* and *sb.* Formerly also *heave* and *how* (hoe, etc.); *heave-low* (-law, -logh).

[app. the imperative of HEAVE v., (?) with *Ho int.* Cf. also *HEY HO*.] A cry of sailors in heaving the anchor up, etc.; also used as the burden of a song. † *With heave and how* (ho), fig. with force, with might and main (*obs.*). Hence *Heave-ho v. intr.*, to cry 'heave ho'!

13. . *Coer de L.* 2522 They rowede hard, and sungge ther too: 'With heuelow and rumbeloo'. 1494 FABYAN VII. 420. a 1500 *Ortus Vocab.*, *Celeuma est clamor nauticus, vel cantus vel heuylaw romylawe* (ed. 1518 ut heue and howe, rombylow). a 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Courte* 252 Heue and how rombelow, row the bote, Norman, rowe! 1558 PHAER *Aeneid* vi. R iij, Heave and how for ioy they sing. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxxvii. lxxxix, Though they seeme in punishing but slow, Yet pay they home at last, with heave and how. 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* 243 Here enter . . 3. maids, singing this song, daunting: Trip and goe, heave and hoe, Vp and downe, to and fro. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Cor.* A cor & à cry, . . by might and maine, with heave and hoe; eagerly, vehemently, seriously. 1803 DIBDIN *Songs* II. 254 To the windlass let us go, With yo heave ho! 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 81 They were heave-hoing, stopping and unstopping, pawling, catting, and fishing, for three hours. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvells Anim. Life* 175 Vells, . . snatches of song, and heave-hoys rent the air.

Heaveless (hæv'less), *a.* [f. HEAVE *sb.* or *v.* + -LESS.] Free from heavings; that does not heave.

1784 JERNINGHAM *Matilda* in *Evans Old Ball.* II. xlii. 252 Yes, Yes I his little life is fled, His heaveless breast is cold. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 532 The tents that round and far like a heaveless ocean lay.

Heaven (he'vn), *sb.* Forms: 1 heben, hefen, -on, heofon, -un, -en, hiofon, -un, heafen; heofene, -one; 2 heofone, hefene, 2-3 heofene, heouene, houene, 3 heauene, heofne, heoffne, heffene, heoune, 3-5 heuene, 4 hefen, heyuen, heiuen, -in; 4-5 hevyn, hewyn(e, -in(e, 4-6 heven, heuin, 5 heuon, -un, 6 heavin, 6- heaven. [OE. *heben*, *hefen*, -on, *heofon*, -un, str. masc. = OS. *heban*, MLG. *heven* (Schiller-Liib.), LG. *hēben*, *hēwen*, *hewen*; in late OE. also *heofone* weak fem. (app. after *eorde*, in *heofonan* and *eorðan*). The OE. form in *eo* was caused by *u*-umlaut before the ending -un, -on. Southern ME. had usually *hevene*, even in nom., perh. from *heofone* fem.; the more northern form in 13-14th c. was *heven*, i.e. *hēven*, whence c 1525 *heaven* with (ē), now shortened as in *bread*. Ulterior etymology unknown: not connected with *haffan* to HEAVE, the *e* being radical.

The LG. **hebona*, **hebona*, was app. an entirely different word from Goth. *himin*, ON. *himinn* (:-*himina*), and OHG. *himil* (:-*himila*), whence Ger. *himmel*, Du. *hemel*; at least no connexion between them can, in the present state of our knowledge, be assumed. The alleged ON. *hifinn*, sometimes cited as a connecting form, has no existence (see Bugge *Archiv* II. 214). The existence of *himil* beside *heban* in OS. was possibly due to High German missionaries. The mod. Da., Sw., and Norw. *himmel* are also from German.]

1. The expanse in which the sun, moon, and stars, are seen, which has the appearance of a vast vault or canopy overarching the earth, on the 'face' or surface of which the clouds seem to lie or float; the sky, the firmament. Since 17th c. chiefly poetical in the sing., the plural being the ordinary form in prose: see c.

Beowulf (L.) 1571 Swa of hefene hadre scineð rodores candel. a 1000 Boeth. *Met.* xxi. 7 Hiofones leotes hlutre beorhto. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 8 And God het þa fæstnisse heofenan. a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1106 Wæron gesewen twegen monan on þære heofonan. c 1175 LAY. 27455 Ase heauene [c 1205 heouene] wolde falle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22604 Al that es vnder heu[n] (v.r. heuin). c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Petrus* 89 Pane lytyt he his Ene to heuin. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* iii. iv. (Skeat) l. 94 The heuens iye, which I clepe y^e sonne. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 84 Any hathill vnder heuen. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 89 A gounn Rich to behald. Off ewiry hew under the heuin. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecc.* iii. 1 All that is vnder the heauen. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* l. vi. 4 The ordinance . . made such a great noyse and thundering that it seemed the heauen would have fallen. 1566 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 187/2 Stars and Constellations; some fixed for the ornament of Heaven. a 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* l. Wks. 1808 XII. 63 Heaven's high canopy, that covers all. 1796-7 COLERIDGE *Poems* (1862) 35 Still burns wide Heaven with his distended blaze. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xv. 101 A serene heaven stretched overhead.

b. Things of great height are said by hyperbole to reach to heaven; opposite points of the sky are said to be a whole heaven apart. Also fig.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* i. 28 Micle burga and of heofon fæste. c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 93 Swa hehne þet his Kof asize up to heofena. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* i. 28 Greet cities, and in to heuene wallid [1611 walled vp to heauen]. 1756 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 147 Advancing you with prays above hills and mountains, yea to the very heaven. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 59 That . . helps th' ambitious Hill the heav'ns to scale. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 100 Trees, As high as heaven. 1855 J. L. DAVIES *Soc. Quest.* 372 There must always remain a whole heaven of difference between the position of those who know nothing of nature . . and that of those who recognise light and guidance . . as coming to men from the living God.

c. The plural *heavens* was formerly used, esp. in Biblical language (transl. Heb. שָׁמַיִם *shamayim*) in the same sense as the sing.; it is now the ordinary prose form for the visible sky. Hence *maps of the heavens*, *planisphere of the heavens*, *globe of the heavens*, etc.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* viii. 4 [3] Ic zesie heofenas werc fingra ðinna. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xviii[1]. 1 Heuene tellen out the glorie of God. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* viii. 12 The grounde shal geue hir increase, and the heuene shal geue their dew. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. i. 67 What obscured light the heuens did grant. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iv. (1635) 77 The Heauens . . are carryed in 24 houres from East to West. 1812 *Woodhouse Astron.* i. 1 If, on a clear night, we observe the Heavens, they will appear to undergo a continual change. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 441/2 The *Spectator* . . seemed to think the heavens must fall because the Press questioned the capacity of a judge.

2. By extension (in accordance with Biblical use) the region of the atmosphere in which the clouds float, the winds blow, and the birds fly; as in the more or less poetical expressions, *the clouds*, *winds*, *breath*, *fowls of heaven*.

Rain or dew of heaven, so called as falling (or supposed to fall) from the clouds.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxvii. 28 Sylle þe God of heofenes deawe. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxxv. 11 The bestis of the erthe . . the foulis of heuene. — *Dan.* vii. 2 Loo! foure wyndis of heuen foutein in the myddil see. 1565 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 49 b, The water that cometh from heuene, in raine. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 78 The Mountain Pines . . fretted with the gusts of heauen. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* iii. 38 The birds of heav'n shall vindicate their grain. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 429 Tears, and the careless rain of heaven, mixt Upon their faces. 1870 — *Window* 146 Be merry in heaven, O larks, and far away. *Mod.* Exposed to every wind of heaven.

b. In reference to the atmospheric conditions of a country, the clear or cloudy sky, etc., = climate.

1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 26 Everie... Country, by the nature of the place, the climate of the Heaven, and the influence of the starres hath certaine vertues. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 44 The clemencie of the hevin, and gentleness of the weithir. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 94 Not 'tho' beneath the Thracian Climate we freeze; Or Italy's indulgent Heav'n forego. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ. Prol.* 12 Flowers of all heavens... Grew side by side.

3. The 'realm' or region of space beyond the clouds or the visible sky, of which the latter is popularly or poetically viewed as the 'floor'. *Esp.* in the collocation *heaven and earth*, as constituting the universe.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* i. 1 On anginne gesceop God heofenan and eorpan. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 40 In firme bigning, of noȝt Was heuene and erðe samen wroȝt. 1384 WYCLIF *Mark* xiii. 31 Heuene and erthe schal passe, forsothe my wordis schulen not passe. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V. v. i.* 58 Look how the floor of heauen is thicke inlayed with pattens of bright gold. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 A circle of thin haze... marked dimly the limits between heaven and earth. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Agnes' Eve* iii. All heaven bursts her starry floors. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xix. (1866) 149 Papa... would move heaven and earth for her if he could. 1887 *New Antiquary* xix. (1888) II. 97 Nothing in heaven or earth would have stayed her hand now.

b. The plural is sometimes used for the realms or regions of space in which the heavenly bodies move.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1837) I. 683 Lifted up far above the starry heavens. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 95 The Planets and Comets move in the Heavens very freely. 1838 NICHOL (title) *Views of the Architecture of the Heavens*. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* vii. iv. V. 152 The Heavens, for the great vault or void, with all its planets, and stars, and ceaseless march of orbs innumerable.

† c. *transf.* A model showing the motions of the heavenly bodies; an orrery, a planetarium. *Obs.*

1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* Wks. 1885 VI. 88 Euery man cannot, with Archimedes, make a heauen of brasse. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 52 The heauen of siluer which... was sent vnto Soliman the great Turke wherein all the planets had their seuerall courses.

4. In the language of earlier cosmography: Each of the 'spheres' or spherical shells, lying above or outside of each other, into which astronomers and cosmographers formerly divided the realms of space around the earth. These generally corresponded to the spaces supposed, according to the Ptolemaic system, to be comprised within the successive orbits of the seven planets (including the sun and moon), the fixed stars, and other spheres. Their number varied according to computation from seven to eleven.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 7567 Sere heuens God ordaynd for sere thyng... þese heuens er obenun ys heghe... Ane es þat we se stered heuen calle... Ane other es þat clerkes call cristalline [etc.]. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. ii. (1495) 296 Heuens ben seuen namyd in this manere Aereum Olympium Igneum Firmamentum Aqueum, Imperium, Celum. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.* Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 95 þer ar nyne heuens, oon in erthe, þe oþer among hem selþ, ilk oon amonge oþer; þe firste & þe souerayne of þe speres, is þe speres couerant, and þanne with-ynne þat þe speres of þe sperys; after þat þe speres of Saturne, and so to þe speres of þe mone, vnder whom ys þe speres of þe elements, þat er fyre, Eyre, water, and erthe. þe Erthe þanne ys yn þe myddyl stede of þe oþer elementz. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* Glasse 210 Whatsoeuer is contained within the circuit of the heauen of the Mone. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* iii. l. iii. (ed. 7) 280 What doth the celestiall part containe? The eleven Heavens and Sphaeres. *Ibid.* 281 In ascending orderly upwards... The first is the Sphaere of the Moone... The fourth, the Sphaere of the Sunne... The seventh, the Sphaere of Saturne... The eighth, the Sphaere of the fixed stars, commonly called the firmament. The ninth is called the second movable or Christal heauen. The tenth is called the first movable. And the eleventh is called the Imperial heauen, where God and his Angels are said to dwell. 1783 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* xiii. (Brewer), Sometimes she deemed that Mars had from above Left his fifth heauen, the powers of men to prove. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana in the S.* 9 Deepening thro' the silent spheres Heaven over Heaven rose the night.

fig. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* Prol. 2 O For a Muse of Fire, that would ascend The brightest Heauen of Invention.

5. The celestial abode of immortal beings; the habitation of God and his angels, and of beatified spirits, usually placed in the realms beyond the sky; the state of the blessed hereafter. Opposed to *hell*.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gosp.* Matt. vi. 9 Fader urer þu arð in heofene. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Grið on eorðe and grið on hefene. *Ibid.* 79 Engles in houene. c 1200 ORMIN 3263 To brukenn heffness blisse. c 1205 LAY. 21442 þu woldest to heuene. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24783 (Cott.) He suar be þe kyng of heuen. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 16 To þe I gyff þe keys of heuene. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE xi. 1236 Scotland he fred, and brocht it off thrallage. And now in heuin he has his heretage. 1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxix. 100 Sufficience dwells nocht bot in heuin. 1544 *Suppl. to Hen. VIII.* 21 Teache the people to gett heuen with fastynge. 1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 157 b, Marriages (as they saie) are made in heauen, and are guided by destine. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. 1825 III. 275 Stirring both heauen and hell to do him mischief. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 263 Better to reign in Hell, then serve in Heav'n. 1803-6 WORDSW. *Intim. Immort.* v. 9 Heaven lies about us in our infancy. 1855 BROWNING *An Epistle* 141 Heaven opened to a soul while yet on earth, Earth forced on a soul's use while seeing heaven. 1858 SEARS *Athas.* iii. ix.

326 Heaven is not the firmament overhead, but the condition of the redeemed after death, of which the blue serene gives us the appropriate symbol. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 22 Heaven is the presence of God: the presence of God, then, is heaven.

b. Also in *plural*. [In its origin a literalism of transl. — *L. cæli*, Gr. οὐρανοί, Heb. שָׁמַיִם *shamayim*: cf. i. c.]

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 9 Fader urer þu arð in heofum vel in heofnas [*Vulg.* in cælis]. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 18 Swa hwylce swa ge ge-bindað ofer eorþan þa beoþ ge-bundene on heofonum. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 42 Heiris and kyngis of þe kyngdom of heuenys. 1548 UDALL, etc. tr. *Brasm. Par. Acts* 16 a. He... sitteth and reigneth in high heuens above. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 386 Leiting the course of this lyfe tha pas to the heuinis. 1611 *BIBLE Heb.* iv. 14 Wee haue a great high Priest, that is passed into the heauens.

c. By the Jews (at least in later times) seven heavens were recognized; the highest, called also 'heaven of heavens,' being the abode of God and the most exalted angels. Thence also the seven heavens of Mohammed.

This division was probably of Babylonian origin, and founded on astronomical theories (cf. 4).

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Dent.* x. 14 Heofon and heofuna heofon. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 948 Paule... thoȝt þat he was rewyst ewine... to be thred heuene, & syne in paradys. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxlii. [cxv.] 16 The heuene of heuene [c 1430 *MS. S.* heuenys] to the Lord; the erthe forsothe he 3af to the sones of men. 1382 — 2 *Cor.* xii. 2. I woot a man in Crist... rauschid til to the thridd heuene. 1560 *BIBLE (Genev.) Ps.* cxlviii. 4 Praise ye him heuens of heuens, and waters, that be aboute the heuens. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Kings* viii. 27 The heauen and heauen of heuens cannot contene Thee. 1688 *PRIOR Ode Exod.* iii. 106 The Heaven of Heavens, the high abode, Where Moses places his mysterious God. 1734 SALE *Koran* (1764) II. 178 And we haue created over you seven heuens. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 20 According to the common opinion of the Arabs there are seven Heavens, one above another. 1858 W. MUIR *Mahomet* II. 219 From Jerusalem he seemed to mount upwards, and ascend from one Heaven to another.

d. The seat of the celestial deities of heathen mythology.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* vii. 18 Thei make sweete cakis to the quen of heuene. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iii. 40 With loue in heauen, or some where else. a 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* i. Wks. 1808 XII. 69 Against beleaguered heauen the Giants move. 1791 COWPER *Lines* ii. 60 Aurora, now on the Olympian height Proclaiming, stood new day to all in heauen. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* i. iv. 169 The heauen of Siva is in the midst of the eternal snows and glaciers of Keilas, one of the highest and deepest groups of the stupendous summits of Himalaya.

e. *transf.* and *fig.*

1810 MONTGOMERY *W. Indies* iii. 23 In the clear heaven of her delightful eye, An angel-guard of loves and graces lie.

6. The power or majesty of heaven; He who dwells above; Providence, God. (With capital H.)

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gosp.* Luke xv. 21 Feder, ic syngeode on heofon, and beforan ðe. 1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* iv. 23 [26] Afir that thou knowist that the power is of heuene. 1593 DRYDEN *Essex Wks.* 1753 II. 602 Envy... Affecting the Supremacy of Heaven. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Romants* i. 3 The heauen takes care of your quiet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 212 The will And high permission of all-ruling Heaven. 1694 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 347 Sometimes Heaven ordains, and Nature makes an opposition. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 ¶ 5 Heaven only knows how dear he was to me whilst he liv'd. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* iii. 'For Heaven's sake, no', said his companion. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iv. 57 Sweet Heaven, forgive weak thoughts! 1885 EDNA LYALL *In Golden Days* III. xiv. 299 How in heaven's name did you manage it all?

b. Also in *plural*. The powers above; the gods; God.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 62, I hope in the heavens my chin will on day be so favorable and bountifull unto me. c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* i. iii. The Heavens forbid your highness such mishap! 1611 *BIBLE Dan.* iv. 26 After that thou shalt haue known that the heuens doe rule. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Romants* i. 174 The heavens... made me yesterday seek to save you. 17... *Siege of Aubigny* 118 Whatever power the Heavens haue favoured me with. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 893 She was ever praying the sweet heavens To save her dear lord whole from any wound.

c. In asseverations: By († through, before, 'fore) heaven, (heavens). Cf. By *prep.* 2.

The sense in c and d is somewhat indefinite, probably including the place and its Divine Lord or inhabitants: cf. *Matt.* v. 34, xxiii. 22.

[c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 22 Seþe swerað on heofonan [*Lind.* on heofne, *Rushw.* be heofone, *Vulg.* in cælo], he sweryð on godes brymsæte, and on þam þe ofer þæt sitt.] c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8313, I may not hate hym, by heuyn, þat me in hert tes. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 240/2 Not I, by heaven. *Ibid.* 241/2 Fore heaven, I scarce can think you are my friend. 1716 ADDISON tr. *Ovid Wks.* 1753 I. 176 By heav'n the story's true. 1752 MRS. LENNOX *Fem. Quix.* viii. iii. l. 187 'By Heavens!' cried Glanville... 'there's no bearing this'. 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & Vivien* 341 By Heaven that hears, I tell you the clean truth. 1887 A. C. GUNTER *Mr. Barnes of N. Y.* xviii. (1888) 135 He commenced to strut and hector about... and cry, By Heavens.

d. In exclamations expressing surprise, horror, etc. (Also in *pl.*). Often with qualifications, as *good, gracious, great*. Also *heaven and earth*!

1588 in *Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) II. 559 O Heavens! O Earth! O never-dying Fame! 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* l. ii. 59 O the heuens, What fowle play had we. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 23 ¶ 7 Heavens! Is it possible you can live without Remorse? 1752 MRS. LENNOX *Fem. Quix.* viii. iii. II. 187 Good Heavens! cried Mr. Glanville... quite out of

patience, I shall go distracted! *Ibid.* ix. l. 209 Oh, heavens!... this must... be a very notable adventure. a 1777 DODD *Fanny Melmouth* (1799) 96 'Heaven and earth!' exclaimed Miss Melmouth, 'what will become of me?' 1801 AMELIA OPIE *Father & Daughter* (1809) 102 Gracious Heaven! who are you? 1819 MRS. MARCET *Conn. Nat. Phil.* ii. (1851) 36 Heavens, Emily, what an idea! 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* II. iv. 75 Great heaven! What a place to stop at!

7. *fig.* a. A place like or compared to heaven; a place of supreme bliss.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 300 For if heuene be on this erthe... It is in cloistore or in scole. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 33 They that be in hell, were there is none other heuen. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. l. 243, I follow thee, and make a heauen of hell. 1660 *Sp.* in *Ho. Comm.* 14 Nov. in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* (1808) IV. 145 England, that was formerly the heauen, would be now the hell for women. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 254 The mind is its own place, and in it self Can make a Heav'n of Hell, a Hell of Heav'n. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vi. 22 A heav'n of charms divine Nausicaa lay. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* u. viii. Ere Douglasses, to ruin driven, Were exiled from their native heauen. 1831 CARLYLE *Nibelungen-Lied* in *Misc. Ess.* (1879) III. 142 Here for eleven days... there is a true heauen-on-earth.

b. A state of bliss or supreme felicity.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 777 (826) It an heuene was hire voys to here. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 70 Husbandes are in heauen whose wifes scold not. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn to Love* 244 What heuens of ioy, then to himselfe he saynes. 1604 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *1st Pt. Honest Wh.* l. 1. (Dalbanc) O what a heauen is love! O what a hell! 1635 BACON *Ess.* *Truth* (Arb.) 501 Certainly, it is Heauen vpon Earth, to haue a Mans Minde Moue in Charitie, Rest in Providence, and Turne vpon the Poles of Truth. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. l. 935 And like an Anchorite, gives over This World for th' Heauen of a Lover! 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* i. 59 The clock... That faithful monitor, 'twas heauen to hear, When soft it spoke a promised pleasure near.

c. In same senses: *Heaven of heavens, seventh heaven, third heaven.* (*fig.* from 5 c.)

1844 SCOTT *St. Roman's xxvi.* He looked upon himself as approaching to the seventh heauen. 1883 RITA *After Long Grief* xxii, Lady Ramsey was in the seventh heauen of delight. 1885 J. H. MCCARTHY *Camila* I. vii. 156 The heauen of heavens into which he presumed, an earthly guest, was the West End of London.

† 8. *transf.* [from 7]. A quintessence. *Obs.*

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* a Philosophoris clepen þe purest substance of manye corruptible pingis elementid, quinta essentia, þat is to seie, manys heuene. *Ibid.* 13 How þat 3e may wiþ our heuene drawe out euery 5 essencia from alle pingis aforesaid.

9. *transf.* [from 1]. A canopy; the covering over a stage. [*F. ciel*, Ger. *himmel*.] In the 19th c. quotes directly *fig.* from sense 1.

1486 *Swire's Misc.* (1888) 54 In the entre... shalbe craftily conceyved a place in maner of a heuen... under the heven shalbe a world desolaite. 1611 COTGR. *Voleris*... a place over a stage which we call the Heauen. 1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* n. Dijb, The coverings of the stage, which we call the heuens... were Geometrically supported by a Giant-like Atlas. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iii. 140 Bright golden globes Of fire, suspended in their own green heauen. a 1822 — *Two Fragm. Love* ii. 3 Under a heauen of cedar boughs.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple *attrib.*: in sense 'of heaven'. (Many of the early ME. instances in *hevene* are prob. examples of the genitive case: cf. *Lady-day, Lady-chapel, Bride-well*, etc.)

a 1000 *Phantix* 173 Under heofon-hrofe. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Past.* Ep. in Thorpe *Lavus* II. 382 Into his fægern heofon healle. c 1220 *Bestiary* 227 If he leue haue of ure heuen louerd. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 101 De firmament... mai ben hoten heuene-rof. *Ibid.* 281 Al ðe ðinges. Twen heuene hil and helle ðid. *Ibid.* 1547 Heuene dew, and erðes fetthed. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8290 (Gott.) An angel com fra heuen throne. *Ibid.* 18741 (Cott.) Þe toþer us come fra heuen ture. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 102 Under the heven cope. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. lvi. 373 (Add. MS.) The loye of heuene life. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. ii. 555 Many Heav'n-floods in our Floods do lose. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 52 Ere the Tower Obstruct Heav'n's Towers. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Rhapsody of Life's Progr.* viii. On the Heav'n-heights of Truth. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 172 We have in the Veda the invocations *dyāus pitar*... and that means... Heaven-Father! 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 43 God came down in the great heaven-wind and the great heaven-fire.

b. Obj. and obj. gen., as *heaven-climber, worshipper; heaven-assailing, -defying, -kissing, -rending, -threatening*, etc. *adjs.* (Mostly since 1600: their number is practically limitless.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 59 Mercurie New lighted on a heauen-kissing hill. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 272 Set forth, against that heaven-threatening Armada. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* xi. 60 When that blood pleads, heav'n will not lend an eare If heav'n-engaging Charity be not there. a 1671 MARVELL *Poems, Billborow Hill*, The cliff Of heaven-daring Teneriff. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 418 Perjury, that Heaven-defying vice. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 284 Giving out a shout most heaven-rending. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. V.* Whitsun Mond., Heaven-assailing cries. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 252 The whole Alpine... heaven-climbers.

c. Instrumental and locative, as *heaven-accepted, -begot, -descended, -dyed, -fallen, -forsaken, -given, -made, -protected, -sprung, -taught*, etc. *adjs.* (The number of these is unlimited: nearly all since 1600.) Also HEAVEN-BORN, HEAVEN-SENT.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. ii. 72 Much is the force of heauen-bred Poesie. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 57 Divine Aurora full as faire as she, Whose heauen-di-de face the Graces still admire. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas*

n. iv. iii. *Magnificence* 386 Words of the Heav'n-prompted stile. 1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonnida* iii. iii. (1820) II. 52 The heaven-built pillars of his soul. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 535 All yet left of that revolted Rout Heav'n-fall'n, in station stood. 1693 Tate in *Dryden's Juvenal* Sat. xv. (1697) 374 Prometheus Ghost is sure o'er-joy'd to see His Heav'n-stol'n Fire from such disaster free. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* ix. 803 The fall of Heaven-protected Troy. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* 314 The Heav'n-instructed Shipman thus replies. 1737-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1010 Who heaven-inspired To love of useful glory rais'd mankind. 1744 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 2 Reason, that Heav'n-lighted Lamp in Man. 1777 POTTER *Aeschylus* (1779) I. 60 (Jod.) Heav'n-sprung, or mortal? if permitted, say. 1787 BURNS *Verses in Kenmore*, Here poesy might wake her heav'n-taught lyre. 1849 HARE *Par. Sermon*. II. 227 In the free heaven-lit atmosphere of the Gospel. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 256 The Heaven-controlled Seer.

d. Adverbial, 'to or toward heaven', as *heaven-affianced*, *aspiring*, *dear*, *devoted*, *erected*, *translated*, etc. *o.* Similative, as *heaven-clear*, *sweet*, etc. *f.* Parasynthetic, as *heaven-hued*, etc. adjs. See also HEAVEN-HIGH, -WIDE, etc.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. 667 Heav'n-bent souls. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 215 The heaven-hued sapphire. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. *Babylon* 564 Mong the Heav'n deer spirits. 1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Totalis* K j b, Then with that Heav'n-rapt Saint rapt Muse ascend. 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 526 A Heav'n-aspiring Mind. *a* 1711 — *Hymnother* Ibid. III. 155 With a Heav'n-erected Look. 1774 W. HODSON *Ded. Temp.* Solomon 19 This Heav'n-devoted Shrine. 1811 LAMB *Leisure*, The heaven-sweet burthen of eternity. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 253 The Heaven-affianced spirit. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & Lt. Jnals.* II. 126 This heaven-aspiring tower.

II. Special combinations: † *heaven-bow*, rainbow; *heaven-bridge*, bridge of the dead; *heaven-burster* (see quot.); *heaven-gazer*, (a) one who gazes at the sky, who studies the stars, an astrologer; (b) a fish, the star-gazer; *so* *heaven-gazing*; *heaven-god*, a celestial deity, a god of the heaven or sky; *heaven-plant* = *heaven-tree*; *heaven-send*, something received as sent specially from heaven, a godsend; *heaven-tree*, a mythical tree, which figures in some Malay and Polynesian beliefs, as reaching from the under-world to the earth, or from earth to heaven; *heaven-worshippers*, a Judeo-Christian sect (*Callicole*) of the fourth and fifth centuries. Also HEAVEN-BLISS, etc.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 743 For "heaven-bouwe is abenten i-bent, Wib alle be hewes pat him bep i-sent. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* 352 Like the "Heaven-Bridge, the Heaven-Gulf which has to be passed on the way to the Land of Spirits, has a claim to careful discussion. *Ibid.* xii. 349 The Polynesians... still call foreigners "heaven-bursters", as having broken in from another world outside. 1835 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlviii. 13 The "heaven-gazers" & the benders of stars. 1811 COCKER, *Tapecon*, the Heaven-gazer; a scale-lesse sea-fish...hauling, a great head, on whose top his eyes (wherever he looks directly upward) are placed. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T. Wks.* 1883-4 IV. 82 Excessive staring, and steadfast "heaven-gazing. 1871 TYLER *Prim. Cult.* II. 235 The Aztec Tlaloc was no doubt originally a "Heaven-god, for he holds the thunder and lightning. 1865 — *Early Hist. Man.* xii. 346 A story... which contains the episode of the "Heaven-plant. 1811 H. MARTYN in *Mem.* iii. (1825) 436 This was a "Heaven-send. 1889 *Century Mag.* Nov. 45/2 The man who has been away, is a heaven-send in a village. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* 348 note, In the Samoan group...there was a "heaven-tree, where people went up and down, and when it fell it stretched some sixty miles.

Heaven, *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To make heavenly in character, to transport or transform into heaven; also, to bless with heaven, beatify, render supremely happy.

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xlviii. 153 They are idle Divines that are not heav'n'd in their lives, above the studious man. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 225 Surely I were rich enough, and as well heav'n'd as the best of them, if Christ were my heaven. *a* 1650 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 194 (D.) He heavens himself on earth, and for a little pelf cozens himself of bliss. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.* i. *Search* (1858) 34 He heav'n'd their walks, and with his eyes Made those wild shades a Paradise. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxvi. (1848) 365 Heaven our spirits, Hallow our hearts.

Heaven, *obs.* form of HAVEN.

† **Heaven-bliss**, *Obs.* [*perh. heaven* was here orig. genitive case.]. The bliss of heaven.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2692 (Gött.) Vr lauend wert him to heuen blis. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 113 Of heuene-blisse heo beop i-flemed. 1583 STANHYURST *Enetis* ii. (Arb.) 62 Her deitee to the Saints dooth lustur in heunblisse.

Heaven-born, *a.*

I. Of celestial birth, of divine origin.

1595 J. WEEVER *Epigr.* iv. xxii. (1599) E v j, Some heaven born goddess. 1620 MILTON *Nativity* 30 While the Heaven-born child All meanly wrapped in the rude manger lies. 1794 COLERIDGE *Monody on Chatterton* 16, I weep that heaven-born Genius so should fall. 1863 J. WILLIAMS *Baptistry* i. vi, The immortal shoot Of heaven-born virtue.

2. Of such original genius or ability as to seem specially prepared or designed by Heaven for the work. Now often sarcastic.

1789 in *Parl. Hist.* XXVII. 1080 (*Ho. Lords* 17 Jan.) The duke [of Chandos] parodying what Mr. Pitt's father had said of General Wolfe, pronounced the present Chancellor of the Exchequer a heaven-born minister. 1789 BURKE *Sa. Ho. Com.* 6 Feb. Speeches 1816 III. 394 The present minister, he understood, had been called 'a heaven-born minister' in another place. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 27 Aug., VOL. V.

He is a heaven-born teacher. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 265 The same Heaven-born amateurs still occupy the bench, and the quality of their judgments cannot but be the same.

Heaven-directed, *a.*

1. Directed or pointing towards the sky.

1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 261 Who taught that heav'n-directed spire to rise?

2. Directed or guided by Heaven; divinely guided.

1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* ii. 214 O sacred weapon! To all but Heav'n-directed hands deny'd. 1823 E. IRVING *Orac. God* 152 The force of heaven-directed will.

Heavenful. [*See -FUL*] As many, or as much, as would fill heaven.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* i. xlv. (1675) 96 The blessing of that House-ful or Heaven-ful of Dyoours, shall rest for ever upon him. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 15 He is a host, an army, a whole heavenful...of human nature.

Heaven-gate. The gate or portal of heaven.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1620 Her, heuene-gate amongus us. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 269 Pin obedyens schal be pin heuene-keye, pat schal opyne to be heuen-gatys. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerusalem*, *Sinner Saved* (1886) 48 To see so vile a one knock at heaven-gates for mercy. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Mournful Mother*, Until ye two give meeting Where the great Heaven-gate is.

Heaven-high, *a.* and *adv.* As high as heaven.

A. adj. Reaching or piercing the clouds, very lofty. *B. adv.* To the height of heaven, to an immense height.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Dan.* 553 þæt þu zesawe...heofon-heanne beam. *c* 1515 *Coke's Lorell's B.* (Percy) 13 They songe and daunted full merely, with swergerie, and starynge heven hys. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES *Exstasie* Wks. (Grosart) 93 (D.) Their Heav'n-high roofs shal be embattell'd With adamant in gold enuvelloped. 1864 BROWNING *Abt Vogler* i, Each from the other heaven-high, bell-deep removed. 1878 — *La Saitias* 382 World-wide heaven-high sea.

Heavenhood, *rare*. [*See -HOOD*] Heavenly quality or character; heavenliness.

1878 G. D. BOARDMAN *Creative Week* 63 (Cent.) Ripe, rich fruits of heavenhood. 1888 MAX MÜLLER *Nat. Relig.* ii. (1889) 30 This is the heavenhood of heaven.

† **Heavenish**, *a.* *Obs.* [*See -ISH*] Of or pertaining to heaven; celestial, heavenly.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1813 Ful of heuenyssh melodye. *c* 1374 — *Compl. Mars* 30 Lord a-bove...by heuenyssh [v. rr. -yssh(e)] reuolucio[n]. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* i. § 21 This forseide heuenyssh zodiak is cleped the cercle of the signes. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 964 Ffor thilk flece be it self wete of this heuenyssh dewe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 180 b, Hony dewe, cleaving to the leaves...loosing much of his heuenyssh Vertue.

Hence † **Heavenishly** *adv.* *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 197 As an Angel heuenysshly she songe.

Heavenize, *v. rare*. [*See -IZE*] *trans.* To render heavenly, imbue with heavenly principles.

a 1656 Bp. HALL *Solitiquies* lxxx. O my soul, if thou be once soundly heav'niz'd in thy thoughts and affections, it shall be otherwise with thee.

† **Heaven-king**, *Obs.* King of heaven: applied to God or Christ.

971 *Blith. Hom.* 201 Ic eom heahengel Heofoncyninges. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 Hwiltch wurðin(g) eow hauerð idon þe heouenking. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14921 (Gött.) Þat for vs gaf iesus, heuene king. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2642 For loue of heuyn kyng, Tell me the trouth. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vii. 105 The Heav'n-King's glorious Praise.

Heavenless, *a. rare*. [*See -LESS*] Having no portion in heaven.

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* (1654) 22 Write this man...hopelesse, heavenlesse. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1854) 375 As do idolaters their heavenless gods, We defy the things which we adore.

Heavenlike, *a.* (*adv.*) [*See -LIKE*]

A. adj. Like heaven; heavenly, divine.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* viii. (R.) Menne farre above the common sorte, or as you woulde saye, heauenlyke felowes. 1610 *Histrio-m.* l. 176 The Harmonie of musick is so Heauenlike that I love it with my life. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesman*, *Man.* (1817) 355 O how heauenlike it is to sit among brethren at the feet of a minister who speaks under the influence of love!

B. adv. After the manner of heaven.

1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* 1590 Who beheld Thee made so heauenlike happy?

Heavenliness (hev'nlinēs). [*f. HEAVENLY a. + -NESS*] The state or quality of being heavenly in origin, nature, or character.

1530 PALSGR. 231/1 Heuynlynesse, celestialeté. 1587 GOLDING *De Moriax* xxvii. 418 One further make of the heauenliness of our Scriptures. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 367 By the holiness and heauenliness of his life and conversation. 1703 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* v. i. (1852) 183 The heauenliness of the matter, the efficacy of the doctrine. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. iv. 182 Now we feel that in heauenliness of nature he has gone beyond his former self.

b. As a title: Celestial highness, divinity.

1596 DAVIES *Orchestra* (R.), Goddess of women, sith your heauenliness Hath now vouchsaf'd itself to represent To our dim eyes.

Heavenly (hev'nli), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: see HEAVEN *sb.*: in 1-4 -lic, 2-4 -lich, -lik, 4-5 -li, 4- -ly (also 3 heueliche, 5 hefly). [*OE. heofonlic*: see HEAVEN and -LY 1.]

1. Of, in, or belonging to heaven, as the abode of God; divine, celestial.

971 *Blith. Hom.* 11 Dæl-nimende þæs heofonlican rices. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ii. 13 Mycelnes heofonlices werydes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 We ne mægen habben þene heouen-

lichen eþel. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 638 in O. E. Misc. 55 Ye beon byweod of heueliche myhte. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Paulus* 859 Heuynlyk loy and lestand bliss. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 14 3oure heuynly fadir shal foreȝe to 3ou 3oure trespassis. *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gau.* 265 Heuynly god!...how happyis this thing? 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* W. de W. 1531) r Takyn on vs the iourney to the heuynly Jerusalem. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 3 A shewr of heuynly bread. 1713 *Gay Epist.* iii, In her notes the heuynly choir descends. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* ii. Wks. 1861 X. 247 Under a heuynly afflatus.

b. Belonging to the heaven of the heathen gods. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 185/1 Heuynly, celestis. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. v. 84 If two gods should play some heuynly match, And on the wager lay two earthly women. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1837) I. 645 The heuynly Venus.

2. Of or belonging to the natural heaven or sky; now chiefly in the phrase *heavenly bodies*, i.e. the stars, planets, comets, etc. Formerly also, Coming from the clouds or atmosphere, as 'heavenly dew'.

1387 *Trevisa Hyden* (Rolls) I. 271 De ouer party þerof hatte Celica, þat is, heueneliche and hize, for hize mountaignes þat beþ þerynne. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 34 Lo, first the heuynly figures. The sonne and mone eclipsen both. *c* 1450 *Holland Houel* 431 The colour of asure, an heuynliche hewe. 1508 *Dunbar Gold. Targe* 23 The rois...powderit brycht with heuynly beriall droppis. 1535 *Coverdale Jer.* viii. 2 The Sonne, the Moone and all the heuynly hooste. 1607-12 *Bacon Esq.*, *Empire* (Arb.) 308/1 Princes are like the heuynly bodies, which cause good, or evil tymes, and which have much veneration, but no rest. 1677 *Hale Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. iii. 145, 372 Astronomical miles, or 25 Heuynly degrees. 1874 *Estes Half-hour Recreat.* Ser. i. 96 Of the physical constitution of the heuynly bodies.

3. Having relation to heaven and divine things; divine, sacred, holy, blessed.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Machor* 1101 Lang sermonyng Of haly lyf & heuynlyk thing. 1447 *Bokenham Seyntys* (Roxb.) 31 She was so enflawmyd with heuynly hete. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 356 A breaking...Of heuynly oaths, vow'd with integritie. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. § 13 Instructing them by his heuynly preaching. 1814 *Southey Roderick* xxv. 312 Never man enjoyed a heuynly peace. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iii. 72 The Sage...pursues the heuynly way without the slightest deflection.

4. Having the excellence, beauty, or delight that belongs to heaven; of more than earthly or human excellence; divine. Of music: Such as that of the heavenly choirs.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 22 3e schulen haue an heuynly medycyn to cure perfylly þis syknesse. *c* 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 1193 Quach byrdis blythly sang...in heuynly armony. 1559 *MORWYN Evonym.* 94 Quintessence they name to be the chior and the heuynlyst power or vertue in any plant, metall, or beast. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 227 Who sees the heuynly Rosaline That...Bowes not his vassall head? 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 443 F x A graceful Person, an exalted Mien, and Heuynly Voice. 1779 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 26 May, Our journey was delightfully pleasant, the day being heuynly. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxv. 188 The gush of the direct sunlight could add nothing to this heuynly beauty.

5. *absol.* in pl. *The heuynlyes*: a literal rendering of Gr. (ἐν) τοῖς ἐπουρανίοις (Eph. i. 3, iii. 10), variously translated '(in) heavenly places' or 'things', in Rhemish Vers. 'in the celestials'.

1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Drama Exile* Poems I. 102 Thy speech is of the Heuynlyes. 1874 *SPURGEON Treas. Dan.* Ps. lxi. 7 In him we are made to sit together in the heuynlyes. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* ii. xii. 138 Against spirits of wickedness in the heuynlyes, or aerial regions.

6. *Comb.* as *heavenly-seeming*, *-dew'd* adjs.

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* ii. vii. 44 Poems 1873 II. 52 The second sweetly-fenced ward, Her heuynly-dew'd tongue to gard. 1785 BURNS *Vision* ii. 2, I view'd the heuynly-seeming Fair.

7. **Heavenly fruit**, the genus *Diospyros*, the Fruit of Jove (London *Encycl. Plants*, 1855, 870).

Heavenly, *adv.* In 1-lice, 2-5 -liche. [*OE. heofonlice*: see HEAVEN and -LY 2.]

1. *a.* From or by heaven. *b.* In a heavenly manner or degree; divinely; qualifying an *adj.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 239 Cælitus, heofonlice. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 343 Joon lovede Crist more heueneliche. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. ccxii. (1869) 121 Þat I be a brid, hys raueshed, heuenelech contemplyf. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua mariit Women* 11 Vnder ane holyn heuynlic grein hewit. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. Introd. iv, O Goddess heuynly bright! 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 135 Oh she was heuynly true. 1717 *POPE Eloisa* 297 Oh virtue heav'nly fair.

c. Usually hyphenated to adjs. used *attrib.*

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* iii. ii. 18 Poems 1873 II. 115 Captiuing snares Which heu'nly-purest gifts defile. *c* 1630 MILTON *On Time* 19 Our heuynly-guided soul. 1717 *POPE Eloisa* 2 Where heu'nly-pensive contemplation dwells. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* lxxxvii, Azure orbits heuynly-wise. 1868 *LD. HOUGHTON Select. fr. Wks.* 213 To seem So heuynly-happy in my dream.

2. To the extent of heaven, as in *heavenly wide*, as far apart as the two poles, differing *toto cælo*.

1674 *HICKMAN Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 107 But indeed his Opinion and the Remonstrants Opinion, seem to be heavenly wide.

Heavenly-minded, *a.* Having the thoughts and affections set on things above; holy, devout.

a 1656 Bp. HALL *Soul's Farew. to Earth* ix. (Jod.) They are of the heuynly-minded with far greater ardeny of spirit affected. *a* 1661 *FULLER Worthies*, *Norfolk* (1840) II. 465 This heuynly-minded man Archbishop Whitgift. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 211 To be more holy, more Christ-like, more heuynly-minded.

Hence **Heavenly-mindedness**.

1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 42 Hope, zeale, heavenly-mindedness. 1835 *LONGF. Outre-Mer* Pr. Wks. 1886 I. 205 Many a pure soul, through heavenly-mindedness . . . has fled from the temptations of the world to seek . . . a closer walk with God.

Heaven-pointing, *a.* [HEAVEN 10d.] Pointing upward to heaven.

1884 *SYMMONS Shaks. Predec.* ix. 333 One heaven-pointing pyramid.

† **Heaven-queen**. *Obs.* [Orig. two words with *heune* in genitive.] The, or a, queen of heaven; *spec.* a title of the Virgin Mary.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Meidenhad is heune cwen and wordles alefnesse. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 20140 Pe leuedi, bat es heune quene, hir langed sare bir sun cum to. c 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 536 Sire oste, in faith, and by he heven [*v.r.* heunes] quene, It was anoper Chanon.

† **Heavenric**, -rich. *Obs.* Forms: 1 heofon-, 2 heofen-, 2-3 heouen-, 2-5 heuen-, heven- (see HEAVEN); 1 -rice, 2-5 -riche, 3-5 -ryche, 3-4 -rike, 4 -ryke. [OE. *heofonrice* = OS. *heþanriki*, f. *heofon*, HEAVEN + *rice* kingdom, realm; cf. OS. *himilriki*, OFris. *himelriik*, OHG. *himilriichi*, ON. *himinriki*. (The form in A.G.S. Gosp. is *heofona rice* kingdom of the heavens.)] The kingdom of heaven; heaven as the place of the blessed.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 9 Heofonices duru. . . belone standep. a 1000 *Christ* 1259 Bið him hel bilocen, heofonrice agiefen. c 1200 *ORMIN* 3480 To cumenn upp Till heofennrichness blisse. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Se angel was zedriuen ut of heune riche for modnesse. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1898 Here lyves nan, under heueneryke, þat can telle . . . what þe ded es lyke. 13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2423 Of alle þyse oper, vnder heuener-ryche. c 1450 *Hymns Virg.* 119 In erthe and in heuyn-ryche.

Heavens! *int.*: see HEAVEN sb. 4 d.

Heavens, *adv. dial. and colloq.* Employed as an intensive.

1878 *MISS BRADDON Open Verd.* xxxviii. 260 'It'll rain 'eavens' ard presently.' 1888 D. C. MURRAY *Weather Vessel* xv. It was raining heavens hard.

Heaven-sent, *a.* Sent from heaven; providentially sent. Cf. *heaven-sent*, HEAVEN sb. 9.

a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTE. Poems* Wks. (1711) 37 1/2 If you your heaven-sent good could duly prize. 1777 *POTTER Aschylus* (1779) I. 52 (Jod.) How relate the heav'n-sent tempest That burst upon my head? 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 341 He is their heaven-sent friend.

Heavenward (he'v'nwɔrd), *adv. and a.* [f. HEAVEN sb. + -WARD.]

A. adv. Towards heaven, in the direction of heaven. Orig. to *heaven-ward*: cf. TOWARD.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3025 Moyses . . . warp es vt til heuene-ward. c 1250 *Will. Palerne* 102 To heuene-ward he loket. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 151 How such thing to the hevenward Among the goddes mighte falle. c 1400 *Melayne* 135 He sawe a bryghtenes of a beme Up un-to hevenward glyde. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 172 Pin herte is raysyd in sorwe in heuene-ward. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. xvi. 2 Poems 1873 II. 130 Your heads to heav'nward heave. 1634 *HABINGTON Castara* (Arb.) 89 When Pelion . . . saw, that raine which fell But now from angry Heaven, to Heaven ward swell.

1646 *JENKYN Remora* 28 Shall we run with the swiftness of the Roe earthward, and go a dull Asses trot heaven-ward? 1681 *FLAVEL Meth. Grace* xxi. 533 They would move . . . heavenward. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 818 Heav'nward all things tend. 1838 *MARG. FULLER Wom.* 19th C. (1862) 360 Above the heavenward-pointing spire. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xvi. 106 The other summits, without a trace of cloud . . . pointed heavenward.

B. adj. Directed towards heaven; tending or conducting towards heaven.

1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* v. 24 The reverend man . . . with heaven-ward eye Call'd on the God of Justice. 1799 *CAMPBELL Pleas.* Hope ii, I smile on death, if Heaven-ward Hope remain. 1828 *MOORE If thou'dst be mine* iii, Like streams that come from heavenward hills.

Hence **Heavenwardly** *adv.*, **Heavenwardness**. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 612 The expansivity and soaring heavenwardness of the gases. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xix. (1848) 202 Echoes of Light, reacting heavenwardly.

Heavenwards (he'v'nwɔrdz), *adv.* [f. prec. with *advb. gen. -s*: see -WARDS.] Towards heaven, in the direction of heaven.

1650 *W. BROUGH Sac. Princ.* To Rdr., Using them . . . as . . . guides and helps to heaven-wards. 1670 *BROOKS Wks.* (1867) VI. 229 What trade did you drive Christ-wards, and heaven-wards, and holiness-wards? 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 418 Weighing it down that it should not rise Heavenwards.

† **Heavenware**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 heofonwara, 2 houene-, 2-3 heueneware. [OE. *heofonwara* pl., f. *wara* 'people'.] The inhabitants of heaven. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* I. 36 Cristes acennednys zegladoðe heofonwara, and eorðwara, and helwara. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Sunneðe blisseð to-gederes houeneware and horðe ware. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 244 (MSS. T. & C.) Al heuene ware and helle ware.

Heaven-wide, *adv. and a.*

A. adv. By the width of the heavens, as far as the east is from the west.

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xxiii. 299 Hur'd about This way and that . . . all heaven wide of his end. 1857-8 *SEARS Athan.* vii. 62 This principle clears the pneumatology of the Bible heaven-wide of the slough of naturalism.

B. adj. As wide or broad as the heavens.

1893 *J. PARKER Apost. Life* II. 71 This heaven-wide principle. 1891 *Pall Mall* G. 18 Nov. 3/3 An appearance of heaven-wide difference of opinion.

Heave-offering. In the Levitical law: An offering which was 'heaved' or elevated by the priest when offered; also used of other offerings, e.g. those for the construction of the tabernacle.

The word is used in Tindale's version of the Pentateuch and the Bible of 1611 to render Heb. *תרומה* *t'rūmah* (in 1611 also frequently rendered simply 'offering' or 'oblation'), which was taken by some Rabbis to mean 'elevation', from *רומם* *rōmēm* to lift up.

1530 *TINDALE Exod.* xxy. 3 This is the heueoffrynge [1611 offering] which ye shall take of them. [Table exp. Words, Heueoffrynge, because they were hoven vp before the Lorde.] — *Numbers* xv. 20 Ye shall geue a cake of the first of youre dowe vnto an heue offerynge: as ye do the heue offerynge of the barne, euen so ye shall heue it. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* xxix. 27 Thou shalt sanctifie the brest of the waue-offering, and the shoulder of the heave offering, which is waued, and which is heaued vp of the ramme of the consecration. 1653 *MILTON Hirsling* Wks. (1851) 252 He . . . passes, by Deed of Gift, this Tenth to the Levite; yet so as offer'd to him first a Heave-offering, and consecrated on his Altar.

Heaver (hī'vər). [f. HEAVE v. + -ER.]

1. A person who heaves (in various senses; see the verb); *spec.* a labourer employed in landing goods at a dockyard. (See also BALLAST-heaver, COAL-heaver.)

1286 *J. HOOKER Giral.* Irel. in *Holinshed* II. 84 1/2 Notwithstanding the pushes given against him by secret heauers that enuid his fortune. 1673 *R. HEAD Canting Acad.* 69 Padders, Booth-heavers, and the like. 1696 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 96 The heavers of coales from the ships to the lighters. 1844 *Examiner* 70 1/2 Mere heavers of the legs, kickers of the ankle. 1881 *MISS JACKSON Shroph. Word-bk.* s.v. *Helev*, 'The helev's as bad as the heaver; which is analogous to 'The receiver's as bad as the thief'.

2. Something that heaves; an apparatus for heaving or lifting, a lever; *spec.* (Naut.) a wooden bar or staff used for twisting or tightening a rope or strap.

1598 *FLORIO, Toladro*, an instrument, heauer, or engine to mount any piece of ordinance vp into the carriage. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 775 The fourth Muscle is called *Leuator* or the *Heauer*. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Heaver*, a Breast. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Mar.* (1776), *Heaver*, a name given by seamen to a wooden staff, employed by them as a lever on many occasions. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I. 190 The strap is nipped, with a heaver, round the block. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Heaver*, a wooden bar or staff, sometimes tapered at the ends; it is employed as a lever or purchase.

Heaves, a disease of horses: see HEAVE sb. 3

Heave shoulder. In the Levitical law: The shoulder of an animal 'heaved' or elevated in sacrifice (cf. HEAVE-OFFERING). Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1530 *TINDALE Lev.* vii. 34 The wauebrest and the heue-shoulder I haue taken of the children of Israel . . . and haue geuen it vnto Aaron the prest and vnto his sonnes; to be a dutie for euer of the children of Israel. 1647 *Husbandm. Plea agst. Tithe* 38 Then the custome is (in some Parishes) for the Parson to have a tenth joynt, a heave shoulder, or a shake breast. a 1659 *Bp. BROWNING Sermon*. (1674) I. xxi. 278 'God', said Gregory, 'requires . . . the heave-shoulder and arm of Obedience'.

† **Heave-shouldered**, *a. Obs. rare.* With raised shoulders; high-shouldered.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 157 Capitaines that wore a whole antient in a scarf, which made them goe heave-shouldered, it was so boysterous.

Heave thigh, substituted by the Revisers of 1885 for HEAVE SHOULDER in the Bible of 1611.

1885 *BIBLE* (R. V.) *Lev.* vii. 34 The waue breast and the heave thigh [*marg.* Or, shoulder].

Heavily (he'vili), *adv.* Forms: 1 hefiglice, hefiglice, hefelice, 3 hefflike, heu(c)liche, *Orm.* hefiglike, 4 hevyliche, 4-6 hevely, hevely, -li, 5 *Sc.* hevaly, hewily, 5-6 havelle, 6 hevely, *Sc.* hewilie, 6- heavily. [OE. *hefiglice* *adv.*, from *hefig* HEAVY: see -LY².]

1. In a heavy manner; with or as with weight, *lit.* and *fig.*; ponderously, massively; burdensomely, oppressively.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1691, I-charged with synne so hevyliche. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 209 His fut he set upon his man weill hevely. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 802 They did sound a long time upon Trumpets, Cornets, and Flutes, very hevely. 1622 *MABBET tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 188 This . . . will light heuvelier vpon you then you are aware. 1712 *STEEL'S Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 2 A Gentleman leaning upon me, and very hevely. 1837 *W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville* III. 150 The horses were too heavily laden to travel fast. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 57 On the great house of . . . Eadward his hand fell more hevely. 1886 *MRS. ALEXANDER By Woman's Wit* I. vii. 207 Mrs. Ruthven did not find time hang heavily on her hands.

2. With heavy, laborious, or dragging movement; laboriously, sluggishly; without elasticity or animation.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 15 Hiz hefelice mid eorum gehyrdon. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth.* De P. R. III. xvii. 1495 63 The humour by nyghte meuyth hevely. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. lix. 101 1/2 Yf the seruyce be sayd so haueyly [Pynson haueyly] & dedely. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* xiv. 25 And broke off their charret wheeles, that they draue them heauily. 1697 *London Gas.* No. 3288 1/3 The . . . Fireship sailing very hevely. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 72 ¶ 6 He read his discourse . . . so hevely, and with so little Air of being convinced himself. 1760 *MILLES in Phil. Trans.* LI. 538 Burn heavily, leaving a large quantity of brownish ashes. 1824 *MISS FERRIER Inher.* lxvii, Breakfast passed very hevely. 1887

H. ERROLL *Ugly Duckling* III. vii. 122, 'I think I'll be off now', said Lambert getting heavily up.

3. With sorrow, grief, displeasure, or anger; grievously. *Obs. or arch.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xxi. 11 Abraham þa undernam hefiglice þas word. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 26 Jesus . . . tok it hevely. 1388 — *Mark* xiv. 4 There were summe that beren it heuily with ynne hem silf. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 8 a, I fere me lest my fadyr bere heuily that zister-day j com not to hym. 1591 *SPENSER Tears Muses* 35 [They] Hearing them so heavily lament, Like heavily lamenting from them went. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 124 Berkley . . . took this refusal very heavily. 1777 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 169 Any mistake or neglect of mine is . . . heavily taken. 1816 *BYRON Siege Cor.* xix, There he sate all heavily.

4. With great force or violence; forcibly, violently; intensely, deeply, strongly; severely.

c 897 *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* xxiv. 179 Ða veras mon sceal hefigleor and stidleor laran, and ða wif lehtleor. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xi. 53 Ða ongunnun . . . þa zgleawan hefiglice þem azen standan. c 1200 *ORMIN* 8236 He wass . . . Biforr þe Romanisse king Full hefiglice wrezed. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* III. 235 It ranyt sa hard and heuvely. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxix. 6 Off Fortoun I complit hevely. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen.* VI. 95 b, They had been hevely threatened for the tyme of his absence. 1588 *SHAKS.* *L. L. L.* I. ii. 155 Thou shalt be heuvely punished. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Northampton* (1840) II. 533 Lately the earl of Oxford was heavily fined. 1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* (1878) 128 Merchants . . . complain heavily of this inconvenience. 1876 *GREEN Stray Stud.* 223 The strong tendency to national unity told heavily against judicial inequality.

5. To a large or heavy amount.

1819 *Scotsman* 30 Jan. 40/3 Oatmeal . . . sold heavily at fully more money. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. i. 64 Farm-yard manure is used heavily. 1850 *Ibid.* XI. ii. 613, I stock heavily. 1859 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 164, I have . . . corrected so heavily, as almost to have rewritten it. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. ii. 271 The county is heavily wooded.

Heaviness (he'viness). Forms: 1 hefignes, (hefignes, heafnis), 3-5 heuenes, -nis, -nys, 3-6 hevinesses, 4 *Sc.* hewynes, 4-6 hevynesse, 5 euyenes, 6 hevines, heueneyas, *Sc.* havines, 6-7 heavinesses, 6- heaviness. [OE. *hefignes*: see HEAVY *a.* and -NESS.] The state or quality of being heavy: in the various senses of the adj.; esp. a. Weightiness, ponderousness; gravity; weight or force of impact.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23235 (Fairf.) Is heuenis of dint . . . Als hit ware dintis of a stlpi þat smilþis smitis in þaire smeþi. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 239/1 Hevynesse of wyghte, ponderositas. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 126 What hevynes doth in a stripe every man by experience can tell. 1600 *J. PORY tr. Leo's Africa* II. 63 Having . . . on the one side of their horses a great weight . . . to counterpoize the heaviness of their drums on the other side. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 153 A perpendicular from the centre of heaviness.

b. Burdensomeness, oppressiveness, severity; † a grievance.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 12 We ða ðe beron hefignise ðæs dagres & hæto. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 132 Þe heuiness of hire flesche & flesches undeawas binimed hire hlyvht. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1800 The harmys and be heuynys hym happit of yow. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen.* VI. 95 The causes and matters of hevinesses, declared in articles. *Ibid.* 97 There were caste many hevinesses and sedicious billes, under the names of suche laborers. 1583 *N. LICHEFIELD tr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxiii. 150 b, The heuiness of my losse beeing such. 1638 *ABF. SYMON in Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. vi. 2 And only lament the heaviness of his sickness.

† c. Enraged feeling, displeasure, anger. *Obs.* c 1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* ¶ 782 He hath swich heuinesses and swich wratthe to vs ward. 1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 279 If any man be at hevynesse with any of his brethren. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 291 My sayd Lorde of Gloucester bare hevynes vnto my Lorde of Winchester. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen.* VI. 98 b, Never . . . take . . . querelles, displeasures or hevinesses . . . one against the other. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. l. v.* 6 The instruments of wrath and hevinesses.

d. Oppressed condition of the body, members, or senses; torpor, drowsiness; dullness; want of animation.

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxv. § 1 Nan hefignes ðæs lichoman, ne nan unþeaw. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 270 3if þet tu muhtest wel wakien, he . . . leioþ on þe heuiness. 1384 *WYCLIF Luke* xxii. 45 He fond hem sleeping for hevynesse. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth.* De P. R. III. xviii. (1495) 65 Callyd defines and . . . hevynesse of heringe. 1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 190 b, The dumpish hevinesses, that proceedeth of Melancholy. 1700 *DRYDEN Sigm.* & *Guisc.* 204 A welcome heaviness That seiz'd his eyes. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 3/3 The terrible dryness and heaviness which make themselves manifest on every page.

e. Dejectedness of mind; † sadness, grief.

c 1275 *Al Pains of Hell* 45 in *O. E. Misc.* 212 Hou dredful is hel . . . In þe wyche is heuiness without gladnes. c 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl.* T. 100 Hire freendes . . . Conforten hire in al þat euer they may Al for to make hire leue hire hevynesse. c 1440 *Generydes* 4625 Hir Joy was turnyd into hevynnes. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 756 He was with great funeral honor and hevynesse of his people . . . entered at Windsor. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* v. i. 200 Let vs not burthen our remembrances, with a Heavinesses that's gon. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 275 So much Heaviness had I lost, and so much Joy had I received! 1879 *DIXON Windsor* II. viii. 92 Richard, in seeming heaviness of heart, broke up his Court.

Heaving (hī'vɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HEAVE v. + -ING.] The action of the verb HEAVE, *q.v.*, in various senses.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxli. 2 Heving of mi hend. a 1310

in Wright *Lyric P. x.* 36 Ne kepte heo non heuyng here. 1543 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 250 With heuyng and shouyng, haue in and haue oute. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 62 The sicke heauing of the stomacke. *Ibid.* 277 They shall not be sea-sicke nor giuen to heauing, as commonly they be that are at sea. 1611 SHAKS. *Wind. T.* II. iii. 35 'Tis such as you that creepe like shadowes by him, and do sighe At each his needlesse heauings. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 82 ¶ 4 The silent heaving of the Waves. 1758 REID *tr. Macquer's Chem.* I. 391 A reduction of the Lead, which is always attended with a sort of effervescence, and such a considerable heaving, that... most of the mixture runs over the crucible. 1803 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton*. Th. 255 The heaving of one vein by another. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties* Scott. II. 279 A... mode of fishing, called heaving or hauling, is standing in the stream... with a bag or net fixed to a kind of frame... Whenever a fish strikes against the net, they... instantly haul up the mouth of the net above water. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Threnody* 101 When thou didst yield thy innocent breath In birdlike heaving unto death.

b. The rustic custom, formerly observed at Easter, of heaving or lifting into the air persons of the opposite sex.

1787 *Public Advertiser* 13 Apr. (Brand), The counties of Shropshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire boast of one [custom] of equal antiquity, which they call Heaving. 1800 F. LEIGHTON *Let. to J. Boucher* 17 Feb. (MS.), With respect to the custom of heaving at Easter... The men heave the women on Easter Monday; the women heave the men on the Tuesday. 1826 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 425 Lifting or heaving differs a little in different places. In some parts the person is laid horizontally, in others placed in a sitting position on the bearers' hands. Usually, when the lifting or heaving is within doors, a chair is produced.

c. A name for certain diseases of animals: see QUOTS.

1799 *Med. Trans.* I. 116 The pox of swine, called also by the London feeders, the heavings. 1883 *Standard* 10 Apr. 2/3 The disease from which ewes die, about three days after parturition... generally called 'inflammation', or sometimes 'heaving'; is due to a disease which is analogous to puerperal fever in women.

† d. *Heaving of the maw*: name of an old game at cards. Obs.

a 1612 HARRINGTON *Epigr.* iv. 12 Then thirdly follow'd heaving of the Maw, A game without Civility or Law, An odious play, and yet in Court oft scene, A sawy knave to trump both King and Queene.

e. With adv. *Heaving-down*, *heaving-to*: see HEAVE v. 20.

1799 NELSON 6 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1843) III. 280 The Emerald... having been on shore and got so much damage as to require heaving down. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* I. (1876) 4 Heaving to was impossible. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* v. 146 Conveniences for heaving down.

f. *attrib. and Comb.*: **heaving-day** (see QUOTS., and b above); † **heaving-house**, (?) a gambling-house, for dice-play; **heaving-line** (*Naut.*), a line, usually from 5 to 10 fathoms long, used for casting from a vessel to enable a hawser to be hauled ashore or to another vessel; **heaving-net**, a net that is heaved or hauled up: see QUOT. 1805 in a.

1584 *Order in Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 No Fishermen, Garthmen, Petermen... shall advance or set up any Weirs, Engines... Heaving Nets, except they be 4 Inches in the Meish. 1579 T. F. *Newes fr. North* xiv. (1585) Fiv. I call to witness the Theaters, Curtaines, Heaving-houses, Rifting bootes, Bowling alleys, and such places. 1826 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 425 Easter Monday and Easter Tuesday were known by the name of *heaving day*, because on the former day it was customary for the men to heave and kiss the women, and on the latter day for the women to retaliate on the men. *Ibid.*, The women's heaving-day was the most amusing.

Heaving, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That heaves, in various senses; see the verb.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 196 The performance of our heaving spleens. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 166 The Youthful Charioteers with heaving Heart Rush to the Race. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 293 The heaving tide In widen'd circles beats on either side. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* iv. 66 A heaving ocean of upturned faces. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* v. 33 Over the heaving billows the ships of the Teucrians go.

† **Heavisome**, a. Obs. or dial. Also 5 heuisum, evysum. [f. HEAVY a. + -SOME.] Of heavy mood, doleful, sad; dull, gloomy.

1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* II. iv. 77 Heuisum longyng of his exile me castis downe. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 265 Sory and evysum ye ben alway: Your myrthe is gon. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 60 A heaisume mistinne is cast before our eyes. 1825 BROCKETT, *Heavisome*, dark, dull, drowsy. So 1828 *Craven Dial.*

Hence † **Heavisomely** adv. Obs., sadly.

1382 *Wyclif Ecclus.* vi. 26 Underlei thi shulder, and ber it, and we befre thou heuysumli in the bondis of it.

† **Heavity**. Obs. In 5 hevyte, -ee [irreg. f. HEAVY a. + -TY.] Heaviness of heart, sorrow.

14. Chaucer's L. G. W. 1736 (MS. Fairfax) *Lucrece*, And eke the teeres full of hevyte [v. rr. oneste, honeste, -ee, heuynesse] Embelyssed hir wifely chastitee. c 1440 *Partonope* 2466 The french departed wyth grete heuyte.

Heavy (he-vi), a. 1 (sb.) Forms: 1 heftig, hefeig, (north. hæftig), 2-3 hefeig, 2-4 hevi, 3 (Orm.) heftig, (evi), 4 heve, 4-6 hevry, Sc. hevry, 5-6 (evy), hevrye, 6 hevvey, (Sc. havy, -ie, hawy(o, hayvie), 6-7 heavie, -ye, 6- heavy. [OE. hefig = OS. hefig (MDu. hevich, Du. hevigh), OHG. hebig, hevig, hevich, MHG. hebec, ON. höfugr, höfgr - OTeut. *habigo-, *habugo-, f. *hafi-z, OE. hefe weight, f. *hafjan, to HEAVE.]

I. In the primary physical sense, and uses connected therewith.

1. Of great weight; weighty, ponderous. The opposite of *light*.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 4 Hig bindað hefige byrþyna... and lecegað þa upp manna exla. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 95 Ic am hevi, al so he ðe is inaked of ierðe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288-99 Who sal vs helpe To remou þat hevy stone? 13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 289 Þis ax, þat is heue inogh. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Diiij. Looke... that they be not to heuy over hir power to weyr. 1592 TIMME to Eng. *Lebers* Civi, (A coate) too colde for winter, and too heave and hote for sommer. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 204 It [the ant] was able to grasp and hold a heavy body, three or four times the bulk and weight of its own body. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 158 Bad tradesmen make this plough heavy and clumsy. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 24, 1 atom of oxygen will be eight times heavier than 1 atom of hydrogen.

fig. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iv. 3 Þe weigt of wickednes þe makis þoure herts heuyere þan lede. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 2868 For syn es swa hevy and swa harde, þat it drawes þe saul ay dunwarde. a 1786 COWPER *Yearly Distr.* iv. Each heart as heavy as a log.

b. To lie, sit heavy upon or at: chiefly fig.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 118 Let me sit heuy on thy soule to morrow. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (Vol. II.) 32, I have something, I know not what, lies heavy at my heart. 1721 BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin* Gt. Brit. Wks. III. 209 This public calamity that lies so heavy on the nation. c 1726 A. EVANS *Elegy on Vanbrugh*, Lie heavy on him, earth! for he laid many heavy loads on thee! 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 287 These burdens did not lie very heavy on the nation.

c. Weighty because of the quantity present; hence, in large quantity or amount, abundant.

1728 POPE *Dunci.* I. 78 Heavy harvests nod beneath the snow. 1795 *Genl. Mag.* 539/1 Another sharp frost and heavy snow. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 464/1 The early-sown crops are... in general the heaviest. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xix. 373 Virgin soil does not give such a heavy crop as an old ground.

d. *techn.* Possessing (appreciable) weight. In *Physics*, applied to bodies whose weight may not be disregarded in calculations.

1871 TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of a Particle* (ed. 3) iv. Example 46 A heavy particle is projected from a given point with a given velocity.

2. Possessing great weight in proportion to bulk; of great specific gravity.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 266 Eorþe is hefigre oðrum gesceafum. 1328 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxvii. 3 Heuy is the ston, and charious is the grauel. c 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 20 Hevye as leede. 1530 PALSGR. 315/1 Heavy as golde is or any thing that wayeth moche, massif. 1605 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* Pref., According to the Order of their Gravity those which are heaviest lying deepest in the Earth. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 608 An oil, deeper coloured... but equally heavy. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. (1879) 59 Platinum, the heaviest metal.

b. Of bread, pastry, etc.: That has not properly 'risen', and is consequently dense and compact.

1828 WEBSTER, *Heavy*, 25. Not raised by leaven or fermentation; not light; clammy; as heavy bread. 1837-42 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* 17 Kneading... is... indispensable, or the dough would be in lumps and the bread heavy. 1859 GEO. ELIOT A. *Bede* II. (ed. 5) 208 If the bread turned out heavy. 1887 BARKING-GOULD *Red Spider* xxix. (1888) 218 The pastry is heavy.

3. Great with young; gravid, pregnant. Also fig.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalena* 396 Suppose with barne scho hevy wate. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* I Pet. Wks. 1835 I. 345 When they are big and heavy with some inward exercise of mind. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* ii. 32 Two of them were heavy in calf.

4. Increased in weight by the addition of something; laden with. Also fig.

1623 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. 1825 III. 324 His men heavy and laden with booty. 1761 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 65/2 Winds... from the West... are heaviest at Sun-rise. 1840 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange* *Lett.* (1870) III. vii. 109 The very air heavy with the rich perfume of the seringas and acacias. 1888 L. MALET *Convns. Perfect.* 63 The words seeming to her heavy with meaning. *Ibid.* 290 This hour, heavy though it was with possible sorrow.

5. Applied technically to classes of goods, manufactured articles, breeds of animals, etc. of more than a defined or usual weight. Hence b. *transf.* Connected or concerned with the manufacture, carriage, etc. of such articles.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* iii. 55 They have not heavy luggage. *Ibid.* 95 They have a race of heavy Horses. 1883 Mrs. CROKER *Pretty Miss Neville* xiii. (1884) 110 Your heavy baggage—is it all right? 1887 *Daily News* 2 May 2/7 In heavy woollens... there is a little more doing. 1895 *Ibid.* 3 Jan. 5/3 Precedence is as usual given to the exhibition of heavy horses, colloquially known as 'shires'.

b. 1888 *Lit. World* 7 Sept. 179/1 The father became a curate in the Heavy Woollen District of Yorkshire. 1894 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 3/7 Those engaged in the heavy steel trades. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 July 6/1 The passenger lines have secured gains on increases a year ago, but on some of the 'heavy' lines less satisfactory results are shown.

6. Applied to ordnance of the larger kind.

1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Artillery*, There was no attacking such a place for want of heavy artillery. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* X. 479, I have not by me the state of the heavy ordnance and stores which were sent. 1828 WEBSTER s.v., *Heavy metal*, in military affairs, signifies large guns, carrying balls of a large size, or it is applied to large balls themselves. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 24 Heavy guns were brought up... and preparations were made to carry the fort by storm. 1889 *Cent.*

Dict., s.v. *Artillery, Heavy Artillery* [U.S.], all artillery not formed into batteries or equipped for field evolutions.

b. fig. *Heavy metal*: see QUOT.

1882 OGILVIE s.v., *Heavy metal*, guns or shot of large size; hence, fig. ability, mental or bodily; power, influence; as, he is a man of heavy metal; also, a person or persons of great ability or power, mental or bodily; used generally of one who is or is to be another's opponent in any contest; as, we had to do with heavy metal. (Colloq.)

7. *Mil.* Carrying heavy arms or equipments; heavily armed or equipped: said chiefly of soldiers (who are themselves usually specially selected for their height and weight). *Heavy (marching) order*: see QUOT. 1883. (Cf. B. I.)

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 389/1 The heavy cavalry in general carry carbines, pistols and swords; and the light cavalry very small carbines, pistols, and sabres. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 43 To raise an army of 20,000 heavy infantry and 500 cavalry. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 55 To be frequently paraded, and exercised at least once a week in Heavy Marching Order. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 394 The soldier... when he marches in time of peace in heavy order, carries his pack, kit, haversack. 1883 H. P. SMITH *Gloss. Terms & Phr.*, *Heavy order* or *heavy marching order*, that of a soldier equipped and carrying, besides his arms and ammunition, complete kit, and great coat, amounting altogether to about 60 pounds. 1885 TENNYSON (*title*) *Charge of the Heavy Brigade*.

II. Expressing the action or operation of things physically weighty.

8. Having great momentum; striking or falling with force or violence.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 369 He him-self... Sa hard and hevry dyntis gave. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxix. 7 With hail, and hevry schouris. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 18 The stroke upon his shield so heavie lites. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 871 Like feather-bed betwixt a wall and hevry brunt of cannon ball. 1805 in Nicolas *Nelson's Disp.* (1846) VII. 166 note, The Enemy opened a very heavy fire on the Royal Sovereign. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, They mean heavy play and no mistake. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 5 A heavy sea running outside. 1888 Mrs. ALEXANDER *Life Interest* I. x. 198 A heavy thunderstorm came on.

9. Of ground, a road, etc.: That clings or hangs heavily to the spade, feet, wheels, etc., and thus impedes motion or manipulation; soft and tenacious. Also *transf.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 22 b, If you breake up newe ground, yf it be riche, heave, and prepared for seede, it suffiseth to plowe it once. 1710 S. SEWALL *Diary* I Dec. (1879) II. 294 The ways were heavy. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* vi. (1840) 105 The sand was nowhere so deep and heavy. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* I. III. (1846) 181 Universally what are called heavy soils are specifically the lightest. 1837 *Boston Herald* 3 Jan. a Scarcely any of the mail-coaches arrived in London before half-past 8 o'clock, owing to the heavy state of the roads. 1855 THOREAU *Cape Cod* iii. (1894) 34 That we should find it very 'heavy' walking in the sand. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 44 The ground was so heavy from recent rains.

10. That weighs upon the stomach; difficult of digestion.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* Lij, Mulletts and Barbilles... fried... are heaue and hard to digest. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro., The flesh of the males is more strong, dry, and heavy of digestion. 1708 SWIFT *Remarks* Wks. 1883 VIII. 127 It may lie heavy on her stomach, that she will grow too big to get back into her hole. 1848 J. WILSON *Ess.*, *Health* (1856) 172 Bacon is a coarse and heavy food.

11. *Heavy in, on (upon) hand*: said of a horse that bears or hangs on the bit. Also fig.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1708/4 A Spring Snaffle, that Commandeth with the greatest ease imaginable, all hard-mouthed Run-away Horses... and those that ride heavy in hand. 1831 JOHNSON *Sportsm. Cycl.* s.v., A horse is said to be heavy in hand, when from want of spirit he goes sluggishly on, bearing his whole weight upon the bit. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* xi. 106 Poor Bella! how heavy on hand she will find him.

III. Weighty in import, grave, serious.

12. Of great import; weighty, important; serious, grave. Now rare or Obs.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 101 Eac we mazon gehencean þæt þæt hefige is þæt man [etc.]. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 23 Ge forleton þa ping þe synt hefegean [c 1160 *Hatton G.* hefegean], þære æt dom, and mildheortnesse, and geleafan. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 76 For þe seldspeche hire words weren heuie, and hefden much mihte. 1566 SHAKS. I *Hen.* IV. II. iii. 66 Some heaue business hath my Lord in hand. 1601 — *All's Well* II. v. 49 Trust him not in matter of heaue consequence. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Dec., To make a graver, and, if we may be allowed the adjective, a heavier speech.

13. Grave, severe, deep, profound, intense.

c 1000 *Echl. Inst.* xxvii. in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 424 Hwa... on swa hefige scylde gehreose. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbo.* in Anglii VIII. 320 Wið hefigum synnum. a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1106 Dises yeares eac wæron swiðe hefige and sinlice gewinn betwux þam Casere... and his sunu. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Ulene mon... þæt lið in heuie sunne. c 1200 *ORMIN* 10028 Full of hefti dwile. 1594 HOOKER *Echl. Pol.* I. i. § 1 A number of heaue preiudices, deeply rooted in the hearts of men. 1566 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 196 margin, The hayuie hatred and Inuie of the Pechtes towards the Scottis. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 827 A dead march sounded, and heavy silence commanded to be kept through all the campe. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 50 In the sixteenth century we meet with heavy complaints respecting the disuse of the longbow. 1820 SHELLEY *Edipus* I. 371 The heaviest sin on this side of the Alps! 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 138 You have read in the papers of our heavy English frost.

IV. Having the aspect, effect, sound, etc. of heaviness.

14. Of the sky, clouds, etc.: Overcast with dark clouds; lowering, gloomy.

1283 STANFURD *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 The welken is heauey. 1296 Br. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* Ded. 82 Who so obserued our heauey heaueus. 1296 Mrs. ALEXANDER *Her Dearest Foe* I. 304 A mild, heavy day.

15. Having comparatively much thickness or substance; thick, coarse; also, massive in conformation or outline; wanting in gracefulness, lightness, elegance, or delicacy.

1218 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi. The good humour and content which was expressed in their heavy features. *Ibid.* xix. We feel that its appearance is heavy, yet that the effect produced would be destroyed were it lighter or more ornamental. 1259 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 54 The church, like most of the purely monastic buildings... is heavy. 1286 F. L. SHAW *Col. Cheswick's Camp* I. x. 217 With heavy renaissance porch and wide spreading flight of granite steps. *Mod.* The heavy lines of the drawing. Make a heavier stroke. His handwriting is heavy and clumsy.

16. Having a sound like that made by a weighty object; loud and deep.

1210 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. i. The deep-mouthed blood-hound's heavy bay Resounded up the rocky way. 1219 SHELLEY *Julian* 97 Listen well If you hear not a deep and heavy bell. 1245 *Hawthorne* (1846) I. xviii. 383 One heavy tramp he could hear close at his side.

† 17. Of an accent: = GRAVE. *Obs.*

1289 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* II. viii. (Arb.) 92 To the lowest and most base because it seemed to fall downe rather then to rise vp, they gaue the name of the heavy accent.

V. Having the slow or dull action of what is weighty.

18. Of persons, their qualities, etc.: Ponderous and slow in intellectual processes; wanting in facility, vivacity, or lightness; † slow of understanding, inapprehensive, dull, stupid (*obs.*).

1300 *Cursor M.* 27789 (Cott. Galba) Sleuth... makes a man lath for to lere, And heuy in hert sarmon to here. 1340 *Aeneid*. 31 pe man is zuo heui bet ne loueb bet to ligge and resti and slepe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2708 Bot parde, bi prouidence impossible it semes, A heuy as to be heuyn vp to be sternes. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 144 Oh heuy ignorance, thou praisest the worst best. 1667 *Pepys Diary* (1877) V. 71 The heaviest man in the country. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, A heavy fellow, a dull blockish slug. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 132 P. 1 A Set of heavy honest Men, with whom I have passed many Hours with much Indolence. 1273 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 259 If there is anything worse.. it is a heavy man when he fancies he is being facetious.

19. Acting or moving slowly, clumsily, or with difficulty; wanting in briskness or alacrity; slow, sluggish; unwieldy. a. of material objects.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5572 With heuy hedis and hoge as horses it were. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 79 Of them.. we haue ouer many, wych altygyddur make our polytyke body unweydy and heuy, and, as hyt were, to be greuyd wth grosse humors. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iii. 43 If that surly spirit melancholy Had bak'd thy blood, and made it heuy, thicke. 1674 N. COX *Gentil. Recreat.* (1677) 214 More creese than the Lanner, and more heavy and sluggish in her flight. a 1700 DRYDEN *Pyth.* Phil. Wks. 1808 XII. 221 His heels too heavy, and his head too light. 1808 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* IV. 45, I understand that some of the transports you have with you are heavy sailers. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Brown Rosary* II. 77 He flapped his heavy wing all brokenly and weak.

b. of abstract things.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 375 The heavy gate [gait] of night. 1595 *John* IV. i. 47 Still and anon cheer'd vp the heavy time. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* To Rd., The diversion of some of my idle and heavy Hours. 1216 BYRON *Parisina* xx, Sleepless nights and heavy days. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 30 Sept. 1 The oat trade is heavy, and this grain may be quoted full 1s. per qr. under our last quotation.

c. Time is said to lie or hang heavy, when its passage seems slow and tedious.

1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* v. iii. My time lies heavy on my hands. 1794 MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 444 My time does not hang heavy on my hands. 1233 TENNYSON *Clara Vere de Vere* 65 If Time be heavy on your hands, Are there no beggars at your gate, Nor any poor about your lands?

20. Of things, esp. artistic or literary productions: Wanting in vivacity; dull; ponderous; tedious, uninteresting.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 533 Polygnotus the Thasian... represented much variety of countenance, far different from the rigorous and heauy looke of the visage beforetime. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 61 Without such a force of phantasia the whole labour of their braines will be but a heauy, dull, and life-lesse piece of worke. 1708 SWIFT *Remarks* Wks. 1283 VIII. 111 It may still be a wonder how so heavy a book... should sursey to three editions. 1246 WRIGHT *Ess. Mit.* Ages II. xix. 257 The longer poems... of the first half of the fourteenth century are dull and heavy. 1263 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xv. 383 This play... has been denominated a 'heavy one', which means that it is not distinguished by various and rapid action, or abrupt and startling incident.

21. In *Theatrical phrase*: Sober, serious; relating or pertaining to the representation of sombre or tragic parts; as heavy villain, heavy business.

1286 DISRAELI *Viv.* Grey v. xii. The regular dramatic performance was thought too heavy a business for the evening. 1238 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* xxi, I played the heavy children when I was eighteen months old. 1268 HELLS *Realism* viii. (1876) 230 As the heavy villain at the Surrey Theatre would say. 1285 W. C. DAY *Behind Footlights* 113 Practising attitudes before the cheval glass we have the heavy gentleman, chronic villain of the footlights.

VI. That weighs or presses hardly or sorely on the senses or feelings.

† 22. Of persons: Oppressive; troublesome, annoying; angry; severe, violent. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* liv. 4 [lv. 3] Onhælden in mec un-rechtswisne and in corre heffe werun me. c 1000 *Age. Ps.* (Th.) liv. [lv. 13] Wurdon me þa on ytre yfele and hefige. 1282 WYCLIF *Luke* xviii. 5 Nethes for this widowe is heuy [gloss, or disservice] to me, I schal venge hir. 1288 *Ibid.* xi. 7 Nyle thou be heuy to me. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1230 Eneas with anger was angardly heuyd with Antenor the traitor. 1452 in *Paston Lett.* I. Intro. 72, I.. am informed that the King, my sovereign lord, is my heavy lord, greatly displeased with me. 1476 Sir J. PASTON *Ibid.* No. 771 III. 153 It is demyd that my lady wolde hereafter be the rather myn heuy lady for that deling. 1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 902 Above all others Fabius Maximus was his heavy Enemy. 1688 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 38 You would have been no less heavy to the confederates than we. 1703 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 225 Who groan to find their deliverer prove so heavy.

† b. Heavy friend: a troublesome or evil friend; an enemy. So heavy father. *Obs.*

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Filij, If this icoonde person would alter his visage, And counterfayt in chere an heuy father sage. 1554 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. xxiii. 103 Sir, I perceive that thou art my heavy friend. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. xiv. 1124 He... was an heavier friend unto Asia than Antiochus had bene. 1611 SPERD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. § 4 Some.. think him to haue bene an heuy father to the Common-wealth. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* I. iii. 8 This woman while she liued was an heauey friend of mine.

23. Hard to bear, endure, or withstand; oppressive, grievous, sore; distressful.

a 1000 *Lavus Ælfred* I. c. 49 § 3 (Schmid) Þæt ure zeferan sume... eow hefigran [wisan budun] to healdanne. c 1200 ORMIN 1442 Hard and hefig pine. 1340 HAMFOLLE *Pr. Consc.* 4383 Þe days þat er ille and heuy. c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 239/1 Heuy and greuous, gravis. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xi. 21 My hauey hap and piteous plicht. 1592 TIMME *10 Eng. Lepers* Dij, Wherewithall they carie the heavey vengeance of God. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* vi. 143 He.. endure Your heaviest Censure. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 103 Who for the shame Don to his Father, heard this heavey curse. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 145 Let. p. 2 [They] hold their own Slaves in the heaviest Bondage. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Pcess* II. 46 Universally regarded as a heavy calamity. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xl. 349 The world has been very heavy on him.

24. Hard to perform or accomplish; requiring much exertion; laborious, toilsome.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2565 For al ðæt swinc heui & sor. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol. Prol.*, Curioles enditing and hard sentence is ful heuy atones for swich a child to lerne. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 288 Certain factious persons did beat into their ears, how heavey a journe that would be unto them. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xviii. 18 This thing is too heavy for thee; thou art not able to performe it thy selfe alone. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 537 The work, he said, was heavy; but it must be done. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. v. 170 The day had been a heavy one.

25. Causing or occasioning sorrow; distressing, grievous, saddening; sad, sorrowful.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 12 The glad nyght ys worthe an heuy morowe. c 1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Aynon* xxii. 492 Your departing is so heuy to me that I trowe I shal deye for sorow. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 626 Where he without great solempnitie kept a heavey Christmasse. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1241 These proved in effect to be unfortunate and heavey presages [auspicia tristia] unto Mancinus. 16.. *Chery Chase* II. 19 in *Perry's Reliq.* It was a heuy syght to se. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. x, This was a heavy piece of news to my nephew. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 30 To the great body of mankind this were heavy news.

† b. Heavy hill: the ascent to Tyburn; the way to the gallows. *Obs.*

1577 GASCOIGNE *Arraignm. Lover in Brit. Bibl.* (1810) I. 76 Thou must go hence to Heavy Hill; And there be hang'd all but the head. 1698 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* IV. i, I saw you follow him up the heavy hill to Tyburn.

26. Oppressive to the bodily sense; overpowering.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 702, And vaknit as of heuy slepe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 583 His Eyes with heavy Slumber overcast. 1245 Mrs. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* II. 9 The heavy smell of the oil. *Mod.* The poppy has a heavy smell.

VII. Weighed down mentally or physically.

27. 'Weighed down' with sorrow or grief; sorrowful, sad, grieved, despondent.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12625 Wit heui bert and druppand chere. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 18 He felt him heuy & ferly seke. c 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 400 Tho sorowede all the Citesyns And were full heuy than. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7369 Þe bischop semed to be heuy, þe kirke was left sa unsemely. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 87 Consydering some persones to be iocunde and mery, some sadde and heuy. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 113 Her husband is absent and I think she will be heavy. 1725 POPE *Odys.* II. 117 With heavy hearts we labour thro' the tyde, To coasts unknown, and oceans yet untry'd. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1284 For this most gentle maiden's death Right heavy am I. 1863 Fr. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 34 With a heart heavy enough.

b. Expressing or indicative of grief, doleful.

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 342 Heui murunge. c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 170 in O. E. *Misc.* 216 Poule he weppid with heue chere. 124.. HOCCEVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 67, I walkid.. Besyde a groue in an heuy musyng. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 217 Then answered he with heavey chere: alas, alas, am not I here in prison, and at your owne will? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 82 With floods of teares abundantly running down their heavey countenances. 1227 POLLOCK *Course T.* II, Who farther sings, must change the pleasant lyre To heuy notes of woe.

28. 'Weighed down' by sleep, weariness, or some physical depression or incapacity; hence, esp. weary from sleep, sleepy, drowsy.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xvii. 12 The hoondes of Moyses weren heuy. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 885 *Thisbe*, On hire he caste hise heuy dedly eyen. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 239/1 Heuy a-slepe.. sompnolentus. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvi. 43 He.. founde them aslepe agayne. For there eyes were heuy. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 152 And stole upon the heavey prince, That slumbering long had byn. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* v. 86 It will make the head heuy by repeating it with vapors. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 247, I thought I had overslept myself—I am so heavy. 1243 *Hood Song of Shirt* i, With fingers weary and worn, With eyelids heavy and red.

VIII. Transferred from action to agent.

29. That does what is expressed heavily (in various senses).

1216 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 181 The heavy betterers began to quake at this change of things. 1256 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 305 To pardon so heavy an offender. 1284 *Sword & Travel* Jan. 25, I have been a very heavy drinker. 1287 A. C. GUNTER *Mr. Barnes of N. Y.* (1888) 95 Miss Anstruther.. returns to the hotel a heavy loser. 1888 *Gardening* 25 Feb. 712/2 A heavy cropper and a good table Potato.

IX. 30. In other specialized uses (chiefly technical from I): heavy-clay, *lit.* (see 9); fig. an agricultural labourer; heavy drawer, in coining, a drawer into which coins exceeding the standard weight are dropped; heavy drift-ice, heavy ice (see quot.); heavy-earth = BABYTA; heavy gunner, fig. = heavy swell; heavy pine, a name of the *Pinus ponderosa*; heavy-sizing, -wood (see quots.); heavy swell *collog.* (with pun on heavy swell in sense 8), a man of showy or impressive appearance; one dressed in the height of fashion.

1269 *Daily News* 8 Sept., These unfortunate *heavy-clays never dream of bettering their condition. 1287 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 5/1 Should the coin being weighed prove too heavy, the pan into which it falls goes down, and the coin slips into a "heavy" drawer. 1290 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 136 We can always find out and trace our "heavy gunners". 1235 Sir J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* Explain. Terms p. xv, "Heavy-ice," that which has a great depth in proportion, and not in a state of decay. 1880 *Nature* XX1. 299 Unscrupulous manufacturers introduced the practice of "heavy-sizing"—that is, in plain terms, of substituting cheap mineral substances for cotton. 1830 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 60 The people at Melton.. asking 'Who's that "heavy swell"?' 1285 Mrs. CROKER *Pretty Miss Neville* xlii. (1884) 385 You ought to make a good match, you know, and marry some heavy swell with heaps of coin. 1284 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Baroxylon rufum*, Red "Heavy-wood."

31. Comb., mostly parasynthetic, unlimited in number, as HEAVY-ARMED, -HANDED, etc.; also heavy-blossomed, -browed, † -cheered, -eyed, -faced, -fisted, -footed, -fructed, -heeled, -jawed, -lidded, -limbed, -lipped, -mettled, -mouthed, -paced, -priced, -shotted, -shuttered, -tailed, -winged, -witted, etc.; also heavy-looking, -seeming.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xx. A heavy-chered I 3ede and clynye in herte. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. ii. 15 Let.. heauey-gated Toades lye in their way. 1598 GRENEVEY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. vi. 73 He seemed drouise and heauey mettled. 1645 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* viii. 116 As fast as our heavy-footed reason can follow our faith. 1622 SHERWOOD, Heauey-looking, halbrend. 1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Fool-man* (1886) 146 What, do ye think that every heavy-beeled professor will have heaven? 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* I, The dull, heavy-tailed maulin melts him down with her modesty. 1215 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 263 Heavy-mouthed horses. 1224 MISS FERRIER *Inher. xvii.* The great awkward heavy-footed maid-servant. 1222 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 163 Droops the heavy-blossom'd bower, hangs the heavy-fruited tree. 1250 — in *Mem.* vi, His heavy-shotted hammock-shroud. 1888 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* IV, A dull, heavy-looking girl.

B. sb. [absolute use of the adj.]

1. *Pl. sb.*: heavy cavalry; the Dragoon Guards. Rarely in sing.

1241 LEVER C. O'Malley lviii, We'd better call out the 'heavies' by turns. 1249 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlix, Have you.. never happened to be listening to the band of the Heavies at Brighton? 1296 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 86 In the British service there are 7 regiments of heavies, viz. the dragoon guards. The weight the horse of the heavies has to carry is over 19 stone. 1295 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 5/3 Old soldiers.. representing the Household Cavalry, the heavies, Lancers, Hussars.

2. A stage wagon for the conveyance of goods.

1247 DE QUINCEY *Schlosser's Lit. Hist.* Wks. VIII. 53 The very few old heavies that had begun to creep along three or four main roads.

3. Short for HEAVY WET. *slang.*

1223 *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* (1824) 441 A drop of any thing beyond a pint of heavy. 1250 KINGSLEY *Al. Locke* II, Here comes the heavy. Hand it here to take the taste of that fellow's talk out of my mouth.

4. To do the heavy: to swagger, to make a fine show. *slang.*

1284 *Gd. Words* June 399/2 Your ordinary thief, if he have a slice of luck, may 'do the heavy' while the luck lasts.

Heavy (hēvi), a. [f. HEAVE sb. 3 + -y.] Of a horse: Suffering from the heaves.

1264 in WEBSTER, and in *Mod. Dicts.*

Heavy (hēvi), adv. [OE. *hefige* = OHG. *hebigō*, *hevigo*; f. *hefig* HEAVY a.] = HEAVILY.

1. In a heavy manner; with weight, *lit.* & fig.; ponderously; massively; burdensomely, oppressively.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lviij. 2 Forþan ðæs wite eft, on cower handu, hefige geode. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 32 Heo ligged mid iren heuie iweoterd. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 426 Heuy cled in to plait off mall. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxviii. 158 b, The Boates went verie heauie laden with their furniture. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* n. 383 Holding their hands heauie over such as shewed themselves repugnant. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xlv. 7 Your carriages were heauie laden. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 17 Lean heavy upon it. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* 1808 V. 403 The least likely to lean heavy on the active capital employed. 1828 *SOUTHEY Ess.* (1832) II. 231 The mortality... fell heaviest upon the poor.

2. With laborious movement; slowly, sluggishly; laboriously.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3715/4 Stolen... a sorrel Gelding... trots heavy. 1798 *NELSON* 7 Sept. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) III. 116 The Culoden sails so heavy, by having a sail under her bottom in order to stop her leak. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 157 The third [boat], from rowing heavy, did not get up.

† 3. With displeasure or anger. See also *dear heavy*, *BEAR* v. 16. *Obs.*

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 359 Many men benken ful heuy wip þis sentence. 1382 — *Mark* x. 14 Whom whanne Ihesus hadde seyn, he baar heuye. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* v. xxv. (1554) 138 b, Hateful also to eury creature, And heuy borne of worthy kynnes thre. c 1565 *LINDESAV (Pittcottie) Chron. Scot.* (1728) 38 The king took very heavy with this high contempt.

† 4. Gravely, seriously. *Obs.*

1563 *WINGET Four Scotts Thre Quest. Wks.* 1888 I. 106 Thai hef failgeit haueile... and 3e fer hauiar.

5. Now chiefly hyphenated to participles which it qualifies. See also *HEAVY-LADEN*.

1553 *BRENDE O. Curtius* 133 (R.) Dimichas y^t were foote-men, heuiey-harnised, but yet ryding on horsebacke. 1669 *DRYDEN Tyrant. Love* iv. 1, Gross, heavy-fed... And shoted all without. 1835-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* *Clouds* i. iv, The pipe's heavy-echoing booming. 1840 *MARRIAT Poor Jack* x, A heavy-pulling boat. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv. 37 A large, heavy-moulded fellow. 1885 *HOWELLS Silas Lapham* (1891) I. i. 45 Lapham's idea of hospitality was... to bring a heavy-buying customer home to pot-luck.

† **Heavy, v. *Obs.*** Forms: 1 *heffian*, *heffian*, 3 *heuegy*, *heuegi*, 3-4 *heuien*, 4-6 *hevie*, -ye, (5 *euie*), 6 *heuy*, 8 *hewie*. [OE. *heffian*, *heffian* = OHG. *heffigan* = OTEut. **heffigan*, f. **heffigo*, OE. *hefig* *HEAVY* a.]

1. *trans.* To make heavy, burdensome, or oppressive.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxij. 4 Degez and naehtes gehæfexad is ofer me hond ðin. a 1300 *E. Psalter* ibid., For over me, bathe dai and night, Heuied es þi hand of might. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 239/1 Heuyn, or makyn heuy in wyghte, *grauo*, *aggrauo*, *pondero*.

2. To weigh down; to burden; to oppress, grieve, distress.

c 897 K. *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* liv. 419 Se hund wile aspiwan ðone mete ðe hine hefigað on his breostum. c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xxi. (ix.) (1890) 320 Heo was eft hefigad mid þæm ærrum sarum. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 43 Soðlice heora eazan wæron gehæfexode. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 Þe fule lusted heuie þe sowle. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Sam.* xiv. 26 Onys in the 3eer he was doddid, for the beere heuieyde (1388 greuede) him. c 1430 *Pilgr. Luf. Manhode* i. xlix. (1869) 30 It is not matere of wrahte; it shulde not heuy yow of no thing. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 508 II. 200 Thei had heuyed the peple that dwelle there and that gretly. 1553 *GAU Richt Vay* 62 Cum to me al 3e quihik al hewit (that is with sine). 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xx. (1887) 88 Darke and cloudeie aire heuyeth.

3. *intr.* To grow heavy or weighty.

c 897 K. *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* xxi. 163 Hu sio byrðen wæxþ and hefigap. c 1305 *St. Christopher* 96 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 62 Euerre as he bar þis child: hit gan to heuye faste.

4. To become heavy through weariness or grief.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 956 in *Exeter Bk.* lf. 46, Leomu hefegeðon, sarum zesohite. c 1275 *LAV.* 12408 Nou non hii solle heuei and supbe hii solle sleape. 1382 *WYCLIF Mark* xiv. 33 He... bigan for to drede, and to heuye (1388 be anoyed).

Heavy-armed (he'vi:ɑmd), a. Bearing heavy armour or arms.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 388/2 The employment of artillery in the field deprived this heavy armed cavalry of all the advantages it possessed over the soldiers who fought on foot. 1843 *LIDDELL & SCOTT Greek Lex.*, ὀπλίτης, a heavy-armed foot-soldier, man-at-arms, who carried a pike and a large shield. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 74 As the heavy-armed Spartans did at the battle of Plataea.

Heavy-handed, a.

1. a. Having the hands heavy from physical incapacity or weariness. b. 'Clumsy; not active or dextrous' (Webster 1828).

a 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 137 If we grow weary (like Moses who was heavy-handed) yet let Aaron and Hur... lift them up againe. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Hebr.* v. 11 Slow-paced and heavy-handed.

2. Having the hands laden; full-handed.

1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 117 They came back heavy-handed with droves and flocks.

3. Oppressive; overbearing.

1883 *Mrs. CROKER Pretty Miss Neville* xvi. (1884) 143 Some day Nemesis will arrive heavy-handed, in the shape of a couple of pretty grown-up daughters.

Hence **Heavy-handedness**, heaviness of hand; the opposite of lightness of hand.

1892 *Athenæum* 26 Nov. 736/2 The dialogue gives an impression of heavy-handedness.

Heavyhead, rare. A dull, stupid fellow.

1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* iii. 66 A! hicke hevyhead! hard is þy nolle To cacche ony kunnyngne.

Heavy-headed, a.

1. Having a heavy or large head.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1910/4 A dark Iron gray Gelding... heavy headed. 1771 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* 8 May, A very civil, heavy-headed man of the Law... listened with attentive admiration. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* ix. 243 Some of the heavy-headed [rams] grow sadly weary. 1886 *Hurst & Hanger* ii. viii. 11. 15 The glorious hunters' moon, rising above the heavy-headed elms.

2. Dull, stupid.

1590 *MARLOWE Edw. II.* v. ii. To dash the heavy-headed Edmund's drift. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 604, I would not be accounted so base minded, or heavy headed. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 191 He stood... regarding his vulgar, heavy-headed... brother opposite.

3. Drowsy, sleepy; = *HEAVY* a. 28.

1552 *HULOET*, Heuy headed, *grauedinosus*. 1560 *ROLLAND Cyl. Venus* ProL 31 Heuie heidit, and seindill in game or glew. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* 735 (R.) Some that had taken their load of wine, and were heauie-headed and sleepe. 1603 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. i. 17 This heavy-headed revel... Makes us traduced and tax'd of other nations. 1887 *Castell's Fam. Mag.* 94/2 No wonder they are heavy-headed, and tired of a morning.

Heavy-hearted, a.

1. Having a heavy heart; grieved, sad, melancholy.

c 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 235 in *Cursor M. p.* 1672 Heuy herted men and stille studious men. 1535 *COVERDALE Neh.* ii. 2 Thou art not sicke, that is not y^e matter, but thou art heuy harted. 1766 *SMOLLETT Trav.* I. v. (Jod.), I am a little heavy-hearted at the prospect. 1888 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Joyce* I. xvi. 304 The old man... saw nothing as he jogged onward heavy-hearted.

2. Proceeding from or caused by a heavy heart; sad, doleful.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 151 Lyght purses Make heuy hartes, and heuy harted curses. a 1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1688) 210 Sad and heavy-hearted thoughts. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxii. 117 We gave three heavy-hearted cheers.

Hence **Heavy-heartedness**, sadness.

1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 269 Deep was the sleep... not of heartlessness, but of heavy-heartedness.

† **Heav-yingly**, adv. *Obs. rare.* [f. *heuying*, pr. pple. of *HEAVY* v.] Heavily, severely.

1434 *MISVN Mending Life* (E. E. T. S.) 107 Qwhos cold mynd heuynge me reprefe.

Heavyish (he'vi:ʃ), a. [f. *HEAVY* a. + -ISH.]

Somewhat heavy, in various senses.

1736 *BYRON Yrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. i. 47 A little heavyish, I fancied, with drinking wine. 1784 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 17 Apr., I am only heavyish, not ill. 1876 *SMILES Sc. Natur.* iv. (ed. 4) 280 Having put a heavyish stone at the bottom of the trap.

Heavy-laden, a.

1. Laden or loaded heavily; bearing a heavy burden. Also fig.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxxvii. (E. E. T. S.) 236 Þou art full of fruite of vertues, heuy ladyn wyth gode werkys. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* n. 287 No tolling Teams from Harvest-labour come So late at Night, so heavy laden home. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 242 He dips his bowl into the weedy ditch, And heavy-laden brings his be'verage home. 1859 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 13 One of Pickford's heavy-laden vans.

2. Weighed down with trouble, weariness, etc.; oppressed.

1611 *BIBLE Matt.* xi. 28 Come vnto mee all ye that labour, and are heauie laden. 1871 *CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 47, I was sickly of body and mind, felt heavy-laden, and without any hope.

Hence **Heavy-ladenness**.

1877 A. EBERSHEIM in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxvii. 3 The cure of weariness, and the relief of heavy-ladenness, lies in this—to take the cross upon ourselves.

Heavy spar, [transl. of Ger. *Schwervspat*, the name given by Werner in 1774.] The native sulphate of barium, barytes; also improperly applied to barium carbonate, and sometimes to the sulphate and carbonate of strontia (Page *Geol. Terms*).

1789 A. CRAWFORD in *Med. Commun.* II. 353 The muriated barytes... was obtained by the decomposition of the heavy spar. *Ibid.* 356 Heavy spar from the lead mines of Derbyshire. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 107 Heavy spar, and actonite afford examples of the hexahedral prism. 1845 *ATKINSON in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 13, 137 It is calc-spar, in a setting of heavy-spar or sulphate of baryta. 1892 *DANA's Min.* 603 The septaria of Durham... have the veinings lined with brown heavy spar.

Heavy-weight. A person or animal of more than the average weight; *spec.* in sporting phraseology, applied to a rider, jockey, boxer, etc. of more than the average weight, or *transf.* a horse which carries more than the average weight.

1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* iii. 17 The horses he kept were well up to his weight, and he stood A. x. in *Jem Hill's* estimation, as the best heavy-weight that had come out of Oxford for many a day. 1888 W. DAY *Horse Index* 447 Heavy-weight carriers, how to breed.

b. fig. 'A person of weight or importance; one of much influence' (*Cent. Dict.*). *U. S. colloq.*

Heavy wet, slang. [See *WET* sb.] Malt liquor.

1821 *EGAN Tom & Jerry* 75 (Farmer) The soldiers and their companions were seen tossing off the heavy wet and spirits. 1823 *Spirits Pub. Yrnl.* (1824) 57 One pint of heavy wet was then distributed to every domestic in the establishment. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Fr.* I. v. They... have loved their own appetites, ambitions, their coroneted coaches, tankards of heavy-wet.

Heaw, obs. form of *HEW*.

Heawin, obs. form of *HEAVEN* sb.

Heban, obs. form of *EBON*, ebony.

† **Hebawde**. *Sc. Obs. rare.* [? ad. F. *hibou* owl.] An owl.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. Prol. 105 Hornit Hebawde, quihik clepe we the nyct owle, Within hir caveine hard I schout and jowle.

Hebbe(n), obs. forms of *HEAVE* v.

Hebberman, var. of *EBBERMAN*, *Obs.*

1630 *Ord. Preserv. Brood Fish Thames in Descr. Thames* (1758) 75 No hebberman shall fish for Smelts before the twenty-fourth Day of August. *Ibid.* 76 No Hebberman shall work any higher for Whittings than Dartford Creek. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, *Hebber-man*, a Fisherman below London-bridge, who fishes for Whittings, Smelts, &c. commonly at Ebbing-water, and therefore so called. 1839 -40 *THACKERAY Catherine* xiv, The ferries across the river, and... the pirates who infest the same—namely tinkermen, petermen, hebbermen, trawlermen.

Hebbing, obs. form of *EBBING*.

1475 *Rolls Parit.* VI. 159/f Fishgarthes... Lokkes, Hebb-ying weeres... and dyvers other ympedyments dayli been made. 1590 *Cal. St. Papers, Dom. Ser.* 692 Regulations for hooks, lamperne rods, and hebbing nets.

Hebdomad, -ade (he'bdomād, -əd). Also 6 ebd-. [ad. L. *hebdomas*, *hebdomad*, a. Gr. ἑβδομάς (-ας) the number seven, a period of seven days.]

† 1. The number seven viewed collectively; a group composed of seven. *Obs.*

1545 *JOYE Exp. Dan.* x. (R. s. v. *Heavy*), I Daniel was 70 heuey by thre hebdomads of dayes. 1552 *HULOET, Ebdmade*, Vide in number of 7. 1603 *SIR C. HEYDON Ynd. Astrol.* xii (Stanf.), 9 Hebdomads of yeares. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. lv. § 20. 376 The Tetrad is an arithmetical mediety betwixt the Monad and the Hebdomad. 1837 *SOUTHEY Doctor* IV. Inter-ch. xiv. 57 Like the hebdomad, which profound philosophers have pronounced to be... a motherless as well as a virgin number.

2. The space of seven days, a week; used particularly in reference to the '70 weeks' of Daniel's prophecy.

1600 W. WATSON *Quodlibets Relig. & St.* (1602) 201 (Stanf.) In this Babylonian transmigration Daniels Hebdomades beginning to take their place. 1662 *GLANVILLE Orient.* ii. (1682) 15 Those of creation being concluded within the first Hebdomade. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 413 The Passion was consummated in the time of the seventieth Hebdomad.

3. In some Gnostic systems, a group of seven superhuman beings; also a title of the Demiurge.

1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 223 The intellectual gods... evolve the intelligible, and at the same time intellectual triads, into intellectual hebdomads. 1853 W. E. TAYLER *Hippolytus* ii. iv. 97 Seven powers are supposed to have originated from the First Cause of all, which hebdomad formed, with their author, the first ogdoad... or root of all existence. 1881 *CHR. WORDSWORTH Ch. Hist.* I. 195 In the next lower sphere [below the Ogdoad, in the system of Basilides] called the Hebdomad, or sphere of seven, is the second Archon, or Ruler.

Hebdomadal (he'bdomādāl), a. (sb.). [ad. L. *hebdomadal*-is, f. *hebdomad*-: see prec. and -AL.]

† 1. Consisting of or lasting seven days. *Obs.*

1613 *SELDEN on Drayton's Poly-olb.* xi. (T.) They had their original of later time than this hebdomadal account. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 212 Hebdomadal periods or weeks. 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* Pref. 11 When he [God] was about his hebdomadal work of the Hexameron Fabrick.

b. Changing every week; fickle, changeable.

1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 5 Listening to variable, hebdomadal politicians, who run away from their opinions without giving us a month's warning.

2. Meeting, taking place, or appearing once a week; weekly.

Hebdomadal Council: the representative board of the University of Oxford, which meets weekly, and takes the initiative in all matters to be brought before the University; it has taken the place of the earlier Hebdomadal Meeting of Heads of Houses.

1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 17 ¶ 2 Several of these Hebdomadal Societies. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* iv, His hebdomadal visitants were often divided in their opinion. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 333 In the reign of Elizabeth... the regent masters were deprived of the initiative in legislative measures in the House of Convocation in Oxford, which was transferred to the hebdomadal meeting of heads of houses. 1849 *SIR J. STEPHEN Eccl. Biog.* (1850) II. 403 The whole tribe of party writers, diurnal and hebdomadal. 1854 [see COUNCIL 11 b]. 1880 *FOWLER Locke* ii. 16 A letter to the Hebdomadal Board from Lord Clarendon, then Chancellor of the University.

b. sb. (ellipt.). A periodical appearing once a week, a 'weekly'. (*pedantic* or *humorous*.)

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 637 Accounts... have occasionally appeared in the journals and hebdomads. 1838 B. CORNEY *Controversy* 4 Let its appearance be proclaimed in the diurnals, in the hebdomads, etc. 1885 *Advance* (Chicago) 18 June, A fit contemporary of our Eastern hebdomads.

Hebdomadally, adv. [f. prec. + -LY².] Once a week; weekly. (*humorous* or *affected*.)

1816 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins. Lond. Rurality* (1872) 318 The secondary Cit... From London jogs hebdomadally down And rusticates in London out of town. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 603 He... is seen hebdomadally in the pulpit. 1880 *Mrs. C. KEADE Brown Hand & White* I. ii. 60 The leader she hebdomadally supplies to the advanced weekly.

† **Hebdomadar**, -er. *Sc. Obs.* [ad. eccl. L. *hebdomadarius* (see next); cf. *ordinar*, *testamentar*, etc., also F. *hebdomadaire*.] In the Scotch Universities: The name given to one of the superior

members whose weekly turn it was to superintend the discipline of the students; also, in Grammar Schools, the master who took 'duty' for the week.

1700 *Order* 23 Oct. in *Aberdeen Council Reg.* (1872) 330 Upon every play day the hebdomader for that week shall goe along with the scholars to the hill when they get the play. 1807 J. HALL *Trav. Scott.* I. 114 The masters in their turns exercised the office of what was called Hebdomader. His business was to preside and say grace at the college table and to go round and call at every chamber at six o'clock in the morning to see if the students had got up [etc.]. 1840 in *Bulloch Hist. Aberdeen Univ.* (1895) 179 Professor Gordon happened to be the hebdomader.

Hebdomadary (hebdomādāri), *s. b.* and *a.* Also 5-6 **ebdomadary**, *-edary*. [ad. eccl. L. *hebdomadāri-us*, *f. hebdomas* HEBDOMAD.]

A. s. b. R. C. Ch. A member of a chapter or convent, who took his (or her) weekly turn in the performance of the sacred offices of the Church.

1432-50 tr. *Higden (Rolls)* I. 113 The mansiones also of the ebdomadaries, prestes, and minstres. 1450-1530 *Myrrour Ladye* 127 Yt ys always sayde of the ebdomadary . . . to whom yt longeth rather to gyve blissynge than to aske yt in that office. 1854 GREENSHIELD *Ann. Lismahagow* 13 While engaged in such services as they performed by weekly turns, monks were called 'Hebdomadaries'. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 90. 1888 'BERNARD' *From World to Cloister* 29 The voice of the Hebdomadary was heard, as he prayed.

B. adj. Hebdomadal, weekly; doing duty for a week.

1645 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vi. (1635) 97 Marriners make six degrees of change in the tides. The second Hebdomadary, or weekly. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* li. 614 An Hebdomadary righteousness, a Sabbatarian Righteousness is no righteousness. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 7 Hebdomadary Priests neglect their turns. 1829 *Speaker* 30 July 141/1 Mr. Pinkerton, of the hebdomadary picnics.

† **Hebdomadic**, *a.* Obs. [f. Gr. *ἑβδομαδ-* HEBDOMAD + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the days of the week.

a 1681 WHARTON *Dominical Lett.* Wks. (1683) 68 Seven Hebdomadick [printed Hebdomack] Letters used be, And those are A. B. C. D. E. F. G.

Hebdomary. Also **ebd-**. A shortened form of HEBDOMADARY *s. b.*

c 1450 *Rules St. Savinour & St. Bridget* xlv. in Angier *Syon Monast.*, etc. (1840) 362 The ebdomary is bounde . . . to absteyn thynges that wyke that myght lette her to performe her office. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Ebdomadarius* . . . the Ebdomary or Weeks-man, an Officer in Cathedral Churches. 1879 E. WATERTON *Pietas Mariana* 260 The hebdomary, i. e., the canon of the week, who sang the daily High Mass.

† **Hebdomatical**, *a.* Obs. rare. [f. late L. *hebdomatic-us*, irreg. ad. Gr. *ἑβδομαδικός* weekly + *-AL*.] Weekly; hebdomadary.

a 1659 MORTON *Episc. Ch.* (1670) 142 Far from the conceipt of a Deambulatory, Hebdomatical (or peradventure Ephemerall) Office.

Hebdomically, *adv.* [f. Gr. *ἑβδομο-ος* seventh + *-ic* + *-AL* + *-LY* 2.] According to the hebdomad or mystical number seven: cf. HEBDOMAD 3.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 223 The intellectual goods produce all things hebdomically.

|| **Hebe** (hēbē), [a. Gr. *Ἥβη* youthful prime, puberty; name of the daughter of Zeus and Hera.] 1. The goddess of youth and spring, represented as having been originally the cup-bearer of Olympus; hence applied *fig.* to: a. A waitress, a barmaid; b. A woman in her early youth.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iii. *Magnificence* 862 Here, many a Hebe fair, here more than one Quick-servuing Chyron neatly waits upon The Beds and Boords. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xlv. Shortly after, the same Hebe brought up a plate of beef collops. 1889 MRS. WALFORD *Stiff-n.* Generation I. ii. 35 'Good heavens! what a perfect Hebe!'

2. *Astron.* Name of the sixth of the asteroids.

1858 HERSCHEL *Outl. Astron.* (ed. 5) 335 The discovery of Astræa and Hebe by Professor Hencke in 1845 and 1847.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *Hebe bloom*; *Hebe-like* adj.; *Hebe's cup*, Heidelberg Punch (Cassell's *Dict. Cookery*); *Hebe vase*, a small vase like a *cotyliscos* of the kind which Hebe is represented as bearing (Brewer *Dict. Phr. & Fable*).

1838 LYTTON *Alice* vi. vi. A certain melancholy in her countenance . . . I am sure not natural to its Hebe-like expression. 1842 TENNYSON *Gard. Dau.* 136 Her violet eyes, and all her Hebe bloom.

Hebe- (hēbē), used as combining form of Gr. *Ἥβη* youth, also puberty, dawn of puberty, taken in senses a. Pubescence (in botanical terms), as in *Hebeanthous* *a.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* flower], having the corolla of the flower pubescent (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). *Hebecarpous* *a.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], having pubescent fruit (ibid.). *Hebecladous* (hēbe-klādos) *a.* [Gr. *κλάδος* branch], having pubescent branches (ibid.). *Hebegynous* (-edgīnos) *a.* [Gr. *γυνή* female: see -GYNOUS], having pubescent ovaries (ibid.). *Hebepetalous* *a.*, having pubescent petals (ibid.). b. Puberty, as in *Hebephrenia* [Gr. *φρήν* mind], a form of insanity incident to the age of puberty (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). *Hebephreniac* *a.* and *s. b.*, (a person) affected with hebephrenia.

Heben, Hebeny, -yf, obs. ff. EBON, EBNY.

† **Hebenon, Hebon, Hebena**. Names given by Shakspeare and Marlowe to some substance having a poisonous juice.

Commentators have variously identified the word with *ebon*, *hebane*, and Ger. *eibe*, *eibenbaum* the yew. Gower has *hebenus* app. in a similar sense.

[1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 103 Of hebenus that slepy tre.] c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* III. Wks. (Rtdg.) 164/1 In few, the blood of Hydra, Lema's bane, The juice of heben, and Cocytus' breath. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 62 Vpon my secure hower thy Vncle stole With iuyce of cursed Hebenon [Qos. hebena] in a Violl. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. *Loures Pl.* III. Brews her black Hebenon, and stealing near, Pours the curst venom in his tortured ear.

† **Hebescate, v.** Obs. rare. [irreg. f. L. *hebescere* to grow dull.] *trans.* To make dull or blunt. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 570 Such affections . . . as stupefies the senses or hebescate motion.

Hebetant (he-b'ānt), *a.* [ad. L. *hebetant-em*, pr. pple. of *hebetare* to HEBETATE.] Making dull.

1801 LAMB *Curious Fragm.* IV. Poems, etc. (1884) 202 Who disallows the use of meat in a morning as gross, fat, hebetant.

Hebetate (he-b'itē), *v.* [f. L. *hebetat-*, ppl. stem of *hebetare*, *f. hebes*, *hebet-* blunt, dull. Cf. F. *hébété* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans.* To make dull or obtuse; to blunt.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 53 To hebetate or dull the memorie. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* III. 90 It . . . effeminates the soul, and dispirits and hebetates the body. 1801 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. viii. (1871) 51 Men's souls were blinded, hebetated. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.*, etc. 118 Desultory reading . . . hebetates the brain.

2. *intr.* To become dull or inert.

1824 *Examiner* 673/2 Allowing it [the clergy] to cram, and surfeit, and pall, and hebetate, with forbidden wealth.

Hence **Hebetated, Hebetating** ppl. adjs.

1725 THOMSON *Liberty* III. 381 Of narrow gust and hebetating sense. 1826 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIX. 659 Patients with callous appetites and hebetated tongues. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick*, Gt. IV. 186 The hebetated old gentleman.

Hebetate, a. Bot. [ad. L. *hebetat-us*, pa. pple. of *hebetare*: see prec.] Having a dull or blunt and soft point (Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* I. Gloss.).

Hebetation (he-b'itē-sh'n), [ad. late L. *hebetation-em*, n. of action *f. hebetare* to HEBETATE. Cf. 15th c. F. *hébétation*.] The action of making or fact of being made blunt or dull; blunted or dulled condition.

1643 COCKERAM *II. Dulnesse*, hebetude, hebetation. 1755 JOHNSON, *Hebetation*. 1. The act of dulling. 2. The state of being dulled. c 1865 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 363/1 A hebetation of the senses . . . supervenes.

Hebetative (he-b'itē-tiv), *a.* [f. L. *hebetat-*, pa. pple. stem of *hebetare*: see -IVE.] Having the quality of making dull.

1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 586 Hebetative and instupifying qualities.

Hebete (he-b'it), *a.* rare. [ad. L. *hebes*, *hebet-* blunt, dull.] Dull, stupid, obtuse.

1743 J. ELLIS *Knowl. Div. Things* (1811) 325 Observe how hebetate and dull they are. 1840 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 56, I am becoming more hebetate every hour.

† **Hebete, v.** Obs. rare. [a. F. *hébété* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *hebetare*: see HEBETATE.] *trans.* To make dull.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 53 It hebeteth and maketh grosse the spirits of olde folkes and children.

Hebetin. [? f. L. *hebes*, *hebet-* + *-IN*.] Anhydrous silicate of zinc, the same as WILLEMITTE. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 138. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 262.

Hebetize, v. rare. [f. L. *hebes*, *hebet-* blunt, dull + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To make dull; to blunt.

1845 *Vulgar Errors Adapted* 102 The ignorance of the patient thus hebetizing, as it were, the art of the doctor.

Hebetude (he-b'itūd), [ad. L. *hebetudo*, n. of quality *f. hebes*, *hebet-* blunt, dull: cf. F. *hébétude* (1535 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The condition or state of being blunt or dull; dullness, bluntness, obtuseness, lethargy.

c 1621 S. WARD *Life Faith* (1627) 62 Motion as well as health . . . drives away all lassitude, hebetude, and indisposition. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 10 According to their grossness or subtilty, activity, or hebetude. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 258 That appearance of hebetude which marked his countenance when living. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* I. iii. 105 A hebetude, if it may be so termed, of the moral sensibilities.

Hebetudinous (he-b'itū-dīnos), *a.* [f. L. *hebetudo*, *-tudin-*: see prec. and -OUS.] Inclined to hebetude; dull, obtuse.

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 37 (1822) I. 291 Dull, uninformed, hebetudinous. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v. His person was heavy and hebetudinous.

Hence **Hebetudinousity**, dullness, obtuseness.

1884 *St. James's Gas.* 22 Aug. 5/1 [His] intellectuals are clogged in the peculiar manner which constitutes hebetudinousity.

† **Hebolace**: see HERBELADE.

Hebrean (hēbrē'an). Also 6-8 **Hebrean**. [f. L. *Hebræ-us*, *a.* Gr. *Ἑβραῖος* (see HEBREW) + *-AN*.]

† 1. A Hebrew, a Jew. Obs.

1509 BARCLAY *Skye of Folyis* (1874) II. 3 Kyngye Assuerus . . . Whiche commaundy'd all the hebreans to be slayne.

† 2. A Hebrew scholar, Hebraist. Obs.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 466 His father being a great Hebrean, and the man that first brought the knowledge of Hebrew letters to Scotland. c 1770 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 464 The best Hebrean I ever knew. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 214 The translators of the bible were better Hebraans than Anglicists.

3. One of a school of religionists in Holland, whose system rested on the interpretation of certain hidden truths in the Hebrew language.

1822-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1604 Mysticism entered into various combinations . . . producing, in the 18th century, the Hebraeans in Holland, the Hutchinsonians and Jumpers in England.

Hebraic (hēbrē'ik), *a.* [ad. late L. *Hebraic-us*, *a.* Gr. *Ἑβραϊκός*, *f. a stem Ἑβρα-*: see HEBREW + *-Cf.* F. *hébraïque* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Pertaining or relating to the Hebrews or their language; having a Hebrew style or quality; Hebrew.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 343 The Ebrayke Iosephus the olde. 1530 PALSGR. 315/1 Hebrayke, belonging to the country, speche of Hebrewe, *hebraicq.* 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 290 Making merry with our Hebraick friends. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. x. 54 Plato affirms . . . that the Hebraic language was the Mother of all Languages. 1730 BOLINGBROKE *Hist. Eng.* i. (1752) 8 (Jod.) Reducing the immense antiquity of the Egyptians within the limits of the Hebraick calculation. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 323 His perception of nature . . . is mystical and Hebraic.

Hebraical, a. Now rare. [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] = prec.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. Darel* 20 An hebraicall iterating or doubling of one and the selfsame matter, to make it more notorious and expresse apparant. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* II. 55 Cosmological conclusions similar to the doctrines of that Hebraical school.

Hebraically, adv. [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.] In Hebrew fashion; after the manner of the Hebrews or the Hebrew language (e.g. with reference to the fact that Hebrew is written from right to left, or 'backwards').

1720 SWIFT *Adv. Yng. Poet* Wks. 1841 II. 297 The . . . modern device of consulting indexes, which is to read books Hebraically and begin where others usually end. 1836 T. HOOK G. *Gurney* (1850) I. vii. 129 Contingencies and consequences hebraically obscure to my comprehension.

† **Hebraician, Obs.** [f. HEBRAIO + *-IAN*, after *physician, logician*, etc.] = HEBRAIST 1.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 577 A great Hebraician sayth they were called Hebrewe, quasi *travellers*, for so the word intends. 1675 T. TULLY *Let. Baxter* 25 Pagnine, Buxtorf &c. are very good Hebraicians. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 216 He himself also was a great Hebraician.

Hebraicism (hēbrē'isiz'm), *rare*. [f. as prec. + *-ISM*.] = HEBRAISM 2.

1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xv. 183 What . . . was called Judaism, and in modern times is called Hebraicism.

Hebraicize, v. rare = *v.* [f. as prec. + *-IZE*.] *trans.* = HEBRAIZE *v.* 2.

1882 in OCHLIE.

Hebraico-, comb. form of L. *Hebraicus*, used in sense: Hebraically, Hebrew and —. 1820 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1853) III. 145 (I) wrote a verse or two of my Hebraico-Hibernian Melody.

Hebraism (hēbrē'iz'm), [a. F. *hébraïsme* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. mod. L. *Hebraismus* = late Gr. *Ἑβραϊσμός*, *f. Ἑβραῖος* to HEBRAIZE: see HEBREW and -ISM.]

1. A phrase or construction characteristic of the Hebrew language; a Hebrew idiom or expression.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 146 Hebraisme, *hebraismus*. 1645 MILTON *Tracth.* (1851) 237 The New Testament, though . . . originally writ in Greeke, yet bath nothing neer so many Atticisms as Hebraisms, and Syriacisms. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 405 73 Our Language has received innumerable Elegancies and Improvements, from that Infusion of Hebraisms, which are derived to it out of the Poetical Passages in Holy Writ. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. vi. 228 To fill our pages with Hebraisms.

2. A quality or attribute of the Hebrew people; Hebrew character or nature; the Hebrew method of thought or system of religion, Judaism.

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 326 The book had been grand, if the Hebraism had been omitted, and the law stated without Gothicism. 1872 CHR. WORDSWORTH *Comm. Rev.* Pref. 149 note, The design of the Apocalypse is not to Hebraize Christianity but to Christianize Hebraism. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elmsere* III. 12 In Hebraism of feature, and swarthy smoothness of cheek.

b. Applied by Matthew Arnold to that mode of human thought and action of which the ancient Hebrew is taken as the type; the moral, as opposed to the intellectual, theory of life: cf. HELLENISM.

1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & Anarchy* IV. (1875) 133 Self-conquest, self-devotion, the following not our own individual will, but the will of God, *obedience*, is the fundamental idea of this form, also, of the discipline to which we have attached the general name of Hebraism.

Hebraist (hēbrē'ist), [f. stem *Hebra-* in HEBRAIO, HEBRAIZE: see -IST. Cf. F. *hébraïste*.]

1. One versed in the Hebrew language; a Hebrew scholar.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 55 A very learned man and a great Hebraist. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revis.* viii. 173 The celebrated Hebraist, Gesenius.

2. One who has the qualities of the Hebrew

people; an adherent of the Hebrew system of thought or religion.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 26 St. Paul was a 'Hebraist' in the fullest sense of the word. 1887 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* XXI. 423 This splendid poetic style, what modern criticism would define as that of a natural Hebraist.

3. A Jew of Palestine, who used the Hebrew Scriptures, as opposed to a Hellenistic or Grecian Jew.

1892 G. F. X. GRIFFITH tr. *Euclid's St. Peter* 62 [The Hellenists] were better prepared than were the Hebraists for the teachings of Jesus.

Hebraistic, *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to Hebraists; marked by Hebraism; of a Hebrew quality, Hebraic.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1856 Mrs. STOWE *Dred* I. xix. 257 Giving a Hebraistic coloring to their habitual mode of expression. 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* xii. 422 The separation between the Greeks and us is due . . . principally to the Hebraistic culture we receive in childhood. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 564/1 In the New Testament . . . words . . . are often used with more Hellenic than Hebraistic signification.

Hence **Hebraistical** *a.* = prec.; **Hebraistically** *adv.*

1846 WORCESTER, *Hebraistical*. 1864 Kittó's *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* II. 105 Of *ἑβραῖος*, those without, which is Hebraistically used in the N. T.

Hebraize (*hēbrāizē*), *v.* [ad. Gr. *ἑβραΐζειν* to speak Hebrew, to imitate Jews, f. stem *ἑβρα-* in *ἑβραῖος*, etc.: see HEBREW. Cf. F. *hebraiser*.]

1. *intr.* To use a Hebrew idiom or manner of speech.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 237 The Evangelist hee Hebraizes. 1699 [see below]. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 329 If they [Puritans] Hebraized a little too much in their speech, they showed remarkable practical sagacity as statesmen and founders.

b. To follow Hebraism as an ideal of mind and conduct. See HEBRAISM 2 b.

1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & Anarchy* [see HELLENIZE 1 b]. *Ibid.* v. We have fostered our Hebraizing instincts, our preference of earnestness of doing to delicacy and flexibility of thinking, too exclusively.

2. *trans.* To make Hebrew; to give a Hebrew character or quality to.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol* II. 292 What they hebraized into Sabaoth was, I believe, no other than the Indian Seba. 1869 [see below]. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xiv. 276 An attempt to Hebraize a foreign sound.

Hence **Hebraized** *pp. a.*, **Hebraizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*; also **Hebraization**, the action of Hebraizing; **Hebraiser**, one who Hebraizes.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 412 We must impeach him not only for Atticizing, but for Hebraizing too. 1869 *Daily News* 1 Feb. A deeply Hebraized Christianity. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & An.* iv. (1882) 143 The Reformation has been often called a Hebraizing revival. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 256 The stern old Hebraisers—the Hebrews of Hebrews—who taught in the schools of Palestine and Jerusalem. 18. N. York *Courier-Jrnl.* (Cent.), The next decade will see a more extensive Hebraization of the wholesale trade of New York than ever.

† **Hebreish**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* In 1 ebreisco, (ebrioso), 1-2 hebreisco, 3 ebreisch, ebris(se). [f. L. *Hebræ-us* (med.L. *Ebrē-us*), Gr. *ἑβραῖος* Hebrew: see -ISE.] = HEBREW.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xix. 20 Hit was awriten ebreisceon stafon, & grecisceon & leden stafon. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handb.* in *Anglia* VIII. 322 Pasca is ebreisc nama & he gætacnað oferfæled. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 302 Boðe heo speled on an Ebreische ledene. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 73 Dis ik wort in ebrisce wen He witen ðe soðe ðat is sen.

Hebrew (*hēbrəw*), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: (1) (*pl.*) *Ebréas*, 3-6 *Ebreu*, 4 *Ebru*, *Ebrowe*, *Hebru*, *Hebrou*, *Sc. Hebrew*, 4-6 *Sc. (pl.)* *Hebreis*, 4-7 *Ebrew*, 5-7 *Hebrowe*, 6 *Ebrue*, *Hebriue*, 6-7 *Hebrue*, 4- *Hebrew*. [ME. *Ebreu*, *a.* OF. *Ebreu*, *Ebrieu* (nom. *Ebreus*, 12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. med.L. *Ebrēus* for cl.L. *Hebraus*, *a.* Gr. *ἑβραῖος*, f. Aramaic *עִבְרָי* *ebrai*, corresp. to Heb. *עִבְרִי* *ibri* 'a Hebrew', lit. 'one' from the other side (of the river)'; f. *עֵבֶר* *eber* the region on the other or opposite side; f. *עָבַר* *abar* to cross or pass over. Cf. the LXX, *Gen.* xiv. 13 *Ἀβραμ ὁ περατῆς*, 'Abram the passer-over' or 'immigrant', for *עֲבֵרָא* *Abraham the Hebrew*. At the revival of learning the initial H was resumed after cl.L. in French and English. (The OE. *Ebréas* was immediately from med.L. *Ebrēi*.)

To the Aramaic form on which the Greek word was fashioned is due the stem *ἑβρα-*, *Hebra-*, in *Hebraic*, *Hebraist*, *Hebraize*, etc.]

A. sb.

1. A person belonging to the Semitic tribe or nation descended from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; an Israelite, a Jew. (Historically, the term is usually applied to the early Israelites; in modern use it avoids the religious and other associations often attaching to Jew.)

[c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xl. 15 For þam þe ic was dearnunga forleton of Ebreia lande.] c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Thomas* 73 Pare is bot a god but drede, þat of hebreis þe god is. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xliii. 114 Not seruauit, but a veray hebrewe. 1553 *Gau Richt Vay* 35 As it is writene

in the vi chaiptr to the Hebreis. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. xii. 93 Of nature an Hebrew. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. v. 57 If not, thou art an Hebrew, a Jew, and not worth the name of a Christian. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 139 Thou know'st I am an Ebrew. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Mel. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 558/1 The difference between the Hebrews and Greeks generally.

† b. Hebrew race or stock. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Thomas* 59 A madyne com amange þam all Of hebrew borne In-to þe land. *Ibid.* 65 He of hebrew was a manne. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xl. 15 Theuelich Yam had away fro the loond of Hebrew [1388 Ebrews].

2. The Semitic language spoken by the Hebrews, and in which most of the books of the Old Testament were written; it became extinct in vernacular use three or four centuries B.C., but survived liturgically, and is still cultivated by educated Jews throughout the world.

(In the New Testament applied to the Aramaic or Syriac, the vernacular language of the Hebrews of the time.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 136 Vor Iudit on Ebreu is schrift an Englis. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2179 Al men spak bot wit on tong, þat es hebru, al for to sei. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xlix. 132 Þai kan speke na language bot Ebrew. *Ibid.* All þe lews . . . lerez for to speke Hebrew. 1526 TINDALE *John* xix. 17 A place . . . which is named in Hebrew, Golgotha. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 345 As if hee knew both Greek and Ebrew. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 732 The Doctor of the highest reputation for learning, who understood Hebrew, Arabic and the Hindoo Language. 1822 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 143 Even the language of Numidia is supposed by Gesenius to have been a pure, or nearly pure, Hebrew.

b. *collog.* Unintelligible speech: cf. Greek.

1705 VANBRUGH *Confederacy* I. ii. Mon. If she did but know what part I take in her sufferings—*Flip*. Mighty obscure! Mon. Well, I say no more: but—*Flip*. All Hebrew! 1816 LADY L. STUART *Let.* 5 Dec. in *Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. 394 Even I . . . found a great many words absolute Hebrew to me.

B. *adj.* Belonging to the Hebrews; Israelitish, Jewish: a. in reference to the nation.

1883 *Cath. Angl.* 179/2 Hebrews, *hebreus*. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Hebrew*, from Hebrews stock. 1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achit.* 128 Which Hebrew priests the more unkindly took. 1851 GALLANGA *Italy* 123 He is said to be of Hebrew extraction, the son of a converted Jew.

b. in reference to the language; of persons: learned in Hebrew, as a *Hebrew scholar*. (In the New Testament = Aramaic: see A.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 406 In a dale . . . þat ebron hatte, in hebru nam. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xlii. 38 His superscription was written over him in greke, latin, and ebrue letters. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. l. 198 Turks Characters, nor Hebrew points to seek. 1611 Bp. HALL *Serm.* iii. Wks. (1837) 50 The Maccabees had four Hebrew letters in their ensign. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. l. 59 For Hebrew roots, altho' they're found To flourish most in barren ground. 1895 W. A. COPINGER in *Trans. Bibliogr. Soc.* II. ii. 112 Hebrew type is found in a book printed by Fyner, at Esslingen in 1475 . . . but no work was, I believe, wholly printed in this character till 1477.

c. *Hebrew character, Hebrew letter*: collectors' names for a kind of moth and of shell respectively, so called from their markings.

1756 T. AMORY *J. Buncke* (1770) I. xiii. 51 The Hebrew letter, another voluta, is a fine curiosity. 1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* (1858-9) 41 *Semiphora Gothica* (the Hebrew Character) . . . appears to be double-brooded.

Hence **Hebrew-wise** *adv.*, in Hebrew fashion; in the manner of Hebrew writing, from right to left, backwards.

1689 PRIOR *Ep. to Fleetwood* 61 The God makes not the poet; but The thesis, vice-versa put, Should Hebrew-wise be understood; And means, the Poet makes the God. 1774 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. vii. 100 The opinion of some that the Greek scale and music should be read Hebrew wise.

Hebrewdom. [See -DOM.] The Hebrew community; the spirit or quality of the Hebrew people.

1843 T. PARKER in J. Weiss *Life* I. 214 The culmination of Hebrewdom, the blossom of the nation. 1889 *Advance* (Chicago) 28 Feb. He must have enough of Hebrewdom in him . . . his spirit and attitude must be sufficiently Hebraic.

Hebrewess (*hēbrəwēs*). [See -ESS.] A female Hebrew, a Jewess.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxiv. 9 Euery man shulde let fre go his seruauit and handmayde, Hebrue and Hebruesse [1611 Hebreuesse]. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 749 He was willing to abandon the great Otha, although only for another idol—namely, the young Hebreuesse.

Hebrewish (*hēbrəwīsh*), *a.* [See -ISH.] + a. = HEBREW *a.* (*obs.*). b. Somewhat Hebrew; having something of a Hebrew character.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 136 On Ebreuwische ledene, Oloferne is þe uond, þet maked uet kelf & to wilde, feble & unstrong. a 1655 VINES *Lords Supp.* (1677) 37 The expression is Hebrewish.

Hebrewism. [See -ISM.] = HEBRAISM.

1611 FLORIO, *Hebraismo*, an Hebreuisme. 1684 N. S. Crit. *Eng. Edit.* Bible xiv. 137 The Hebreuisme are . . . more frequent. 1873 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* III. 216 This is, to me, pre-eminently true of Hebreuism and Christianity. 1886 A. B. BRUCE *Mirac. Elem. Gosp.* ix. 342 He has discovered the defects of Hebreuism.

Hebrewist, *rare* -o. = HEBRAIST 1.

In mod. Dicts.

Hebrician (*hēbrī:ʃən*). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6 Hebreycion, Hebreitian, 6-7 Hebreccian, Hebreitian. [Another form of HEBRAICAN: cf. *algebraician*. (In early form perh. assimilated to *Grecian*.)]

† 1. A Hebrew. *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxii. (1870) 287 Wherefore the Hebreycion doth say, 'why doth a man dye?' 1565 CALPHILL *Answer. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 108 It is the last letter of twenty-two among the Hebreitians. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 19/30 Hebreitiane, *hebreicus*.

2. One versed in Hebrew, a Hebrew scholar.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 4 Some Hebreitians interpret it to seeke mercy. 1582 G. MARTIN *Disc. Corrupt. Script. Her.* in *Fulke Def.* (1843) 122 The great Grecians and Hebreitians of the world. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Suffolk* III. (1662) 70 He was an excellent Hebreician and well skilled in Cabalistical Learning. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. l. i. (1852) 254 The third chapter of Isaiah . . . might therefore have puzzled a very good Hebreician. 1883 C. F. ADAMS *Coll. Feticch* 22 Not to make learned Hebreitians, but to teach . . . the Hebrew alphabet.

Hec, *obs.* form of **HEC** *sb.*

Hecatachry (*hekātaiki*). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἑκατ-όν* hundred + *-αρχία* rule, after *heptarchy*.] Government by a hundred rulers; = HECATONTARCHY (with play on HECATE).

1884 BLACKMORE *Tommy Upm.* II. xx. 273 Any other man, of any English era, from Heptarchy to Hecatachry (that last child of Hecate).

|| **Hecate** (*hekātr*). Also 5 Ecate, Echate, 7 Hecat, Hecatoc. [a. Gr. *Ἑκάτη*, fem. of *ἑκατος* far-darting, an epithet of Apollo. (Always disyllabic, like Fr. *Hécate*, in Shaks., exc. in one passage (see 1 d); so also once in Milton.)]

1. In ancient Greek mythology, a goddess, said to be of Thracian origin, daughter of Peres and Asteria; in later times more or less identified with several others, esp. with Artemis, and thus (b.) with the moon; also, with Persephone the goddess of the infernal regions, and hence (c.) regarded as presiding over witchcraft and magical rites.

a. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 133 Theagenes . . . was wont to consult an image of Hecate, which he had ever about him. *Ibid.* 165 Statues of Diana or Hecate, set up at the meeting of three several ways.

b. c 1480 *Pallad. on Hud.* xl. 253 But let not Ecate this craft espie [margin. lunal].

c. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 141 Yet had I rather serve Hecate than any sutch. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 301 And we Fairies, that do runne, By the triple Hecates teame, From the presence of the Sunne. 1605 — *Lear* I. i. 112 The miseries of Hecate and the night. 1605 — *Macb.* III. v. 1 Enter the three Witches, meeting Hecat. 1. Why how now Hecat, you looke angrily? 1634 MILTON *Comus* 133 Stay thy cloudy ebon chair, Wherein thou ridest with Hecat, and befriend Us thy vowed priests. *Ibid.* 535 Doing abhorred rites to Hecate In their obscure haunts.

d. *transf.* Applied vituperatively to a woman: = Hag, witch.

1591 SHAKS. i *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 64, I speake not to that rayling Hecate, But vnto thee Alanson, and the rest. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 169 An old Tartarian Hecate my servant. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* xxi. (1817) IV. 100 (Stanf.) This declaration had its effect upon the withered Hecate.

e. **Hecate supper** (Gr. *Ἑκάτης δεῖπνον*), a meal set out by rich persons at the foot of the statue of Hecate on the thirtieth of each month, which became a kind of dole for beggars and paupers, in later times of offal or miserable food (Liddell and Scott).

1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 429 Lupines, and a Hecate-supper.

2. *Astr.* Name of the 100th asteroid, discovered in 1868.

Hence **Hecatæan** [Gr. *ἑκαταῖος*: see -AN], **Hecatæic** [see -IC], **Hecatæine** [see -INE] *adjs.*, belonging to Hecate, magical.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. ix, 'Twas neither Hecatæan spite, Nor charm below, nor pow'r above. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* 293 From that Operation about the Hecatæic Circle. 1792 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 24 note, Nicéphorus . . . informs us, that the hecatæic orb is a golden sphere [etc.].

Hecatolite (*hekātōlit*). *Min.* [f. Gr. *Ἑκάτη* as 'the moon'; see HECATE 1 b.] = MOONSTONE.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 354.

Hecatologue (*hekātōlog*). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἑκατ-όν* hundred + *λόγος* word, after *decologue*.] A code of a hundred rules.

1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 241 Of all offences upon the Sergeant's Hecatologue, mutiny was the most heinous.

Hecatomb (*hekātrəm, -tūm*), *sb.* [ad. L. *hecatoμβή*, *a.* Gr. *ἑκατόμβη*, properly, 'an offering of a hundred oxen' (f. *ἑκατόν* hundred + *βοῦς* ox), but even in Homer meaning simply 'a great public sacrifice' not necessarily confined to oxen. Cf. F. *hecatoμβή* (15-16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*, 1611 in *Cotgr.*). The first pronunciation is now usual.]

1. A great public sacrifice (properly of a hundred oxen) among the ancient Greeks and Romans, and hence extended to the religious sacrifices of other nations; a large number of animals offered or set apart for a sacrifice.

a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 391 Augustus had been very liberal in making the great sacrifice called hecatomb. 1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* II. v. 198 He offer to thy shrine, An Hecatomb, of many spotted kine. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 157 For many Laurel wreaths, the Prince of Rome, The Gods presented with an Hecatomb. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 121 A whole hecatomb in Chrysa bled.

1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* i. li. 237 Great expiations had a hecatomb. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 48 His altars reeked with the blood of human hecatombs in every city of the empire.

2. *transf. and fig.* A sacrifice of many victims; a great number of persons, animals, or things, presented as an offering, or devoted to destruction; loosely, a large number or quantity, a 'heap'.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* v. 156 O Hecatomb! O Catatrophe! From Mydas pompe, to Irus beggery! 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 85 Whole Hecatombes of Tribute Rhimes. 1713 PARNELL *Guardian* No. 66 ¶ 6 A hecatomb of reputations was that day to fall for her pleasure. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 7 Hecatombs of broken hearts. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xi. 197 Some of us might be offering grateful hecatombs by mistake.

Hence *hecatomb v. trans.*, to furnish with a hecatomb.

a 1745 SWIFT *Misc. Poems* (1807) 37 Bid a hundred sons be born, To hecatomb the year. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iv. 230 What altars hecatomb'd with Christian gore!

Hecatompēd (hekātōmpēd), *a.* [ad. Gr. *hekātōmpēd-os* of a hundred feet long, f. *hekātōn* hundred + *ped-* ablaut-grade of *πούς*, *ποδ-* foot.] Measuring a hundred feet in length and breadth; a hundred feet square. So **Hecatompēdon** [Gr. *hekātōmpēdon*], a temple of these dimensions, as the Parthenon at Athens; hence **Hecatompēdism** (irreg. *hecatompēdonism*), applied to the system of exact proportions in architecture.

1703 SAVAGE *Let. Antients* cxlvi. 343 I'll pass over . . the Hecatompēd Temples. 1773 MELMOTH *Cato* 239 (Jod.) The Athenians, after they had completed the building of the temple called the Hecatompēdon, exempted from all future toil those beasts of burden, whose labours had assisted in carrying on that sacred edifice. a 1854 COCKBURN *Ess.* *Pagan or Chr. in Mem.* (1860) 72 Admirers of Grecian Hecatompēdonism and the mathematical exactness of a fixed series of Ratios in the proportions of a structure. *Ibid.* 193.

Hecatostylon (he-kātōstōi-lōn), [f. Gr. *hekātōstylon* hundred + *στυλος* column, pillar, app. after F. *hecatostyle*.] A building having a hundred pillars or columns.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. Hence in mod. Dicts. + **Hecatontad**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *hekatontrās*, -ad- a group of a hundred.] A hundred. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 147 Sixteen Hecatontads or Centuries of furlongs.

Hecatontarchy (hekātōntarki). [ad. Gr. *hekatontrarchia* the post or command of a centurion, f. *hekatontr(a)-* comb. form of *hekātōn* hundred + *-archia*, *-ἀρχή* rule, sovereignty.] Government by a hundred rulers.

1660 S. FORD *Loyal Subj. Exhult.* 37 One whiles we were under a Saxon Heptarchy again . . sometimes under an Hecatontarchy (give me leave to frame a new name for a new thing). a 1670 HACKET *Abb. Williams* II. (1692) 202 What would come to pass if the choice of a governor or governors were referred to the thousands and millions of England? Beware a Heptarchy, again beware a hecatontarchy. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxvi. (1856) X. 98 The omnipotent Hecatontarchy named by the partisan feelings of Agesilaus.

+ **Hecatontome**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *hekātōn* hundred + *τόμος* tome, volume.] A collection of a hundred volumes.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 246 A better confutation of the Pope and Masse than whole Hecatontomes of controversies.

Hecatophyllous (hekātōfīlōs), *a.* *Bot. rare.* [f. Gr. *hekātōn* hundred + *φύλλον* leaf + *-ous*.] Having leaves consisting each of a hundred leaflets. 1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Heceitie, *obs. form of HECEITY.*

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* xii. 202 The difference of men must be in their heceities, or numerall diversitie of their bodies only. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 68 All other Doctrines, that bear the true mark and heceitie of corruption.

Heche, **Hechele**, *obs. ff. HECK, HACHEL.*

+ **Hecco**. *Obs.* The woodpecker: cf. HICKWALL. 1604 DRAYTON *Onle* 206 The sharp-neb'd Hecco stabbing at his braine. 1611 — *Poly-ob.* xiii. 215 The laughing Hecco, then the counterfeiting Jay.

Hecker, -forde, *obs. ff. HEIFER.*

Hech (hex, hex?), *int. Sc.* [Sc. form of HEIGH.] An exclamation expressive of various feelings, chiefly of surprise, sorrow, or fatigue.

1777-1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* I. 123 Hech, sirs! what crowds were gather'd roun'. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xlv, Hech, sirs! guide us a'! to burn the engines! that's a great waste. 1823 W. TERNANT *Cdl. Beaton* 171 (Jam.) Hech, man! is that possible? 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* i, Hech, sirs, but it's a sorry thing to come to this pass.

Hence **Hech v.**, to utter the exclamation *hech*! c 1750 MARY HAMILTON xiii. in *Child Ballads* (1880) III. vi. clxxiii. 392 Monie a lady fair Siching and crying, Och how I . . What need ye hech and how, ladies? What need ye how for me?

Hech, *Sc. var. HIGH a.* **Hech**, *obs. form of EACH.*

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 240 Seynt Peter . . tormented hym sore ynou, þat hech lyme hym oke.

Heche: see HATCH, HECK.

Hechele, -il, *obs. forms of HACHEL.*

Hechewal, *obs. form of HICKWALL.*

Hecht, *obs. Sc. form of HIGHT.*

Heck (hek), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 1 *hec*, 4-5 *hek*, *hekke*, (5 *hec*, *heke*), 6-*heck* (6 *hekk*, 7 *hecke*, *heake*); other forms, see HATCH *sb.* [OE. *hec* (in *fodder-hec*, Anglia IX. 265), also *hec*: -WGer. **hakja*: cf. in same sense MLG. *heck*, Du. *hek* fence, rail, gate, in Kilian *hecke*. *Heck* is a northern form, the southern being *hetch*. The OE. variant *hec* (cf. Sievers *Ags. Gr.*, ed. 3, § 89) gave in southern and midl. Eng. the form HATCH: see also HACK *sb.* 2.]

1. The lower half of a door; also, an inner door; = HATCH *sb.* 1. *north. dial.*

13. Minor Poems fr. *Vernon MS.* xxiv. 231 Of paradys he opened the hekke. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 668/4 *Hec ostiolum*, hek. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/2 *Hec*, hek, or hette, or a dore. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 106 Good wyff, open the hek. Says thou not what I bryng? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 181/1 An Heke (A. hekke), antica. 1570 LEVINS *Maniþ.* 54/9 An Heck, hatch, portella. 1674-91 RAY N. C. Words 36 The Heck, the Door. Steck the Heck. *Ibid.* 133 The Hollen is a wall about 24 yards high, used in Dwelling Houses to secure the family from the blasts of wind rushing in when the heck is open. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), Heck, the heck is ordinarily but half a door, the lower half. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), Heck . . also the inner or entry-door of a cottage; formerly, in all probability made like a heck. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, Heck, a door, or rather a door in halves as a top and bottom; especially the lower half-door. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Heck, heck-door, the inner door between the entry or lobby, and the house or kitchen.

b. (See *quots.*) *north. dial.*

1825 BROCKETT, Heck, . . the passage into a house. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, Heck, the division from the side of the fire in the form of a passage in old houses.

2. A grating or frame of parallel bars in a river to obstruct the passage of fish, or other solid bodies, without obstructing the flow of the water: variously applied to an apparatus of this kind used to catch fish at a weir, and in *Sc.* and *this Eng.*, to the bars or spars of which this is composed, also to a horizontal series of bars laid alongside the top of a dam or weir to prevent salmon from jumping over it, and to a grating of vertical bars set in a mill-race to prevent solid floating substances or fish from passing over or under the mill-wheel; = HATCH *sb.* 1.

1424 *Sc. Acts* *Gas. I.* c. 12 Pat ilk hek of þe forsaide cruifs be þre inche wyde as it is requirit in þe said statutis. 1472 *Act 12 Edw. IV.* c. 7 Hebyngwerez . . estakes, kideux, hek-kez on flogedate. 1537-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 title, Fischegarthes, piles, stakes, hekes, and other ingins sett in the Ryver & Water of Ouse & Humber. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 543 All sic cruives and maskis and hekis thairfo, sall have at the leist twa inche in lenth, and thre inche in breidth, swa that the smolt or fry may frelie swim up and down the water. 1623 N. KIDDING *Rec.* (1895) III. ii. 199 Matthew Harland presented for suffering his salmon hecks to stand in the Eske in unseasonable times. a 1724 in HEARNE *R. Glouc.* (1724) *Gloss.* s. v. *Hext*. Grates, sett in Rivers or Waters before Fludgates, which are called Hecks. 1804 *Act 43 Geo. III.* c. xlv. § 15 No person shall use any grate heck or other engine or device . . in any fishery . . whereof the bars or staps shall be otherwise than perpendicular and of an oval shape. 1820 *Aberdeen Jrl.* 2 Aug. (Jam.), To put proper hecks on the tail-races of their canals, to prevent salmon or grilse from entering them. 1863 N. B. *Daily Mail* 12 Sept., It is in the power of the Commissioners to order hecks above and below mill-wheels. 1870 *Law Rep.* 5 Com. Pleas 717 Besides the perpendicular hecks placed in the apertures of the weir or dam, there were also a set of horizontal hecks . . along the top of the weir. *Ibid.* 718 This coop was legal in all its parts . . both in the coop-hecks and the weirhecks.

3. A rack made with parallel spars to hold fodder, either fixed in a stable, or movable, so as to be placed in a field, cattle-yard, or sheep-fold (*stand-heck*); = HACK *sb.* 2, HATCH *sb.* 1. 2. At heck and manger: in comfortable circumstances, in plenty, 'in clover'. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 448 (Thornton MS.) Haye hendly, heuyde in hekkes [v. r. haches] on byghte. 1521 in *Archaeol.* XVII. 203 A rowm . . which I have orissh with Heck and Manger for xx horse. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* ii. 13 The soyle of yong Cattell made in the Winter time by feeding at stand Heakes. 1663 *Inv. Ld. J. Gordon's Furniture*, The stables all in order, with heck and manger. 1748 *tr. Renatus's Distemp. Horses* 99 The Rack or Heck as the common People call it. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxxv, '[He] maintained piss Davie at heck and manger maist feck o' his life.' 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* II. 237 (D.) Six horses . . had been living at heck and manger. 1877 N. W. *Linc. Gloss.*, Heck, a rack for fodder in a stable or field.

4. = HAKE *sb.* 3. 1. *Obs. or dial.*

1403 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 20, j. chesehek, ijd. 1611-14 [see CHEESE *sb.* 1].

5. (See *quots.*) Also *heck-board*, *local.*

1825 BROCKETT, Heck-board, a loose board at the back part of a cart. 1862 *Jrl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 216 One horse carts, with hecks and shelvings. 1893 *Almsholme Gloss.*, Heck, . . the rail or hurdle placed in front and behind a cart, used in housing hay.

6. A 'shuttle' or sluice in a drain; = HATCH *sb.* 1. *local.*

1877 N. W. *Linc. Gloss.*

7. A contrivance in a spinning-wheel, and hence, also, in a warping-mill, by which the yarn or thread is guided to the reel or reels: see *quots.*

1824 MACTAGART *Gallowid. Encycl.*, Heck, . . the toothed thing which guides the spun-thread on to the pirn, in spin-

ning-wheels. 1829 E. IRVING *Tales Times Mart.* in *Anniversary* 283 Her spinning wheel was of the upright construction, having no heck, but a moveable eye which was carried along the pirn by a heart-motion. 1883 H. P. SMITH *Gloss. Terms & Phr.*, Heck, . . an apparatus by which the threads of warps are separated into sets for heddles.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *heck-door*, -*stake* (see sense 1), -*stave*; *heck-board* (see sense 5); *heck-box*, a box used to divide the warp threads into two alternate sets, one for each heddle or heald; *heck-stead*, -*way* (*dial.*), a doorway; *heck-stower*, one of the spars of a heck: see also *quot.* 1876.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, s. v. Heck, The 'heck-box' slides vertically on a bar as the reel rotates, and thus disposes the warp spirally on the reel. 1821 ARRON *Agric. Surv. Ayrsh.* 115 (Jam.) The cattle . . turning the contrary way to the 'heck-door' to the byre or stable. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, Heck-doors, small wooden doors opening into a farmyard. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'Hecksteak', the door-stake or night-bar. 1416-17 *Durh. MS. Terr. Roll.*, 'Heckstaues pro ovibus in le Holme. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'Heckstead, or Heckway, the doorway. 1401-2 *Durh. MS. Terr. Roll.*, 'Heckstaues pro le Holme. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 121 Young trees . . in flower or five years space . . will serve for flayle-hand-staffes, cavinge-rake-shaftes, hecke-stowers [etc.]. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, Heckstower, the portable beam across the middle of the hatchway (i.e. the opening through the shop-floor into the cellar) for supporting the lid.

+ Heck, *sb.* 2. *Obs. rare* -1. Short for HECTOR *sb.* 1707 E. WARD *Fud. Rediv.* II. iii. 20 Behind these came two Bully Heckes, With feather'd Cock'd up Cordebecks [cf. *quot.* 1598 s. v. HECTOR *sb.* 1].

Heck, *v.* [Ehoic. Cf. HACK *v.* 1.] *intr.*

To cough slightly; to imitate the noise of a cough.

1822 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 44 They had seen me, and they hecked when they came in.

So + **Hecking** *ppl. a.* = HACKING *ppl. a.* 2.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ii. 55 An hecking cough which ever attendeth that disease. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 438 A short, low, hecking, hoarse Cough. 1799 BEDDOES *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 536 A hard cough, which had succeeded to a short hecking cough.

Heckberry, var. HAGBERRY.

Heckel, -ill, *obs. forms of HECKLE.*

Heckfare, -fer, -furth, etc., *obs. ff. HEIFER.*

Heckle (he-k'l), *sb.* Also 5-7 *hek-*, *hekk-*, *heck-*, -el(1), -il(1), -yl(1). [A parallel form (:-OE. **hecel*) of HACKLE, q. v. for etymological relations. Another parallel form is HACHEL, with variants *hetchel*, *hitchel*.]

1. An instrument for combing or scutching flax or hemp; = HACKLE *sb.* 2. 1.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 668/32 *Hec mataxa*, hekyll. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 234/1 Hekele (*Harl. bekyll*), *matataxa*. 1485 *Inv. in Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 372, ij hekels pro lino. a 1520 SKELTON *El. Runnymede* 205 Som layde to pledge. Theyr hekel and theyr rele. 1570 LEVINS *Maniþ.* 125/30 An Heckyl, pecten. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 135 When your Hemp hath been twice swingled, dried and beaten, you shall then bring it to the heckle. 1808 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 101 To determine . . whether long or short heckles make least refuse in dressing the flax. 1863 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills* II. 107 [Baxter's] machine consists generally of six gradations of heckles. *fig.* 1788 BURNS *Ed. to H. Parker* 3 A land unknown to prose or rhyme; Where words never cross the Muse's heckles. 1800 *Rob Roy* xii. in *Child Ballads* VII. cxxv. 246/1 He was a hedge unto his friends, A heckle to his foes, ladie.

2. The long shining feathers on the neck of certain birds, esp. the cock; = HACKLE *sb.* 2. 3.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.*, *Sir Chanticleer* 58, I beheld your feddoris fair and gent, Your beike, your breist, your Hekill & your Came. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* XII. Prol. 156 Phebus red fowle. Oft striking furth his hekkyl, crawnd cleir. 1893 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 7/1 For Guildersmansen, January, 1795, the men of the 'Forty Two', were rewarded with 'the glorious red heckle' or vulture plume, which has ever since been the distinctive badge of the Black Watch.

b. To set up (one's) heckle. See HACKLE *sb.* 2. 3b. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Ans. to Darel* 79 ff. you begin (like a cowardlie crauen) so soone to set vp the heckle.

3. *Angling.* An artificial fly; = HACKLE *sb.* 2. 4. Also *heckle-fly*.

1808-18 JAMIESON, Heckle . . A fly, for angling, dressed merely with a cock's feather. 1825 BROCKETT, Heckle, Heckle-fly, an artificial fly for fishing.

4. One who heckles. See HECKLE *v.* 3. *Sc.*

1830 GALT *Laurie T.* IV. xi. (1849) 183 What was the use of argolbargoling with such a heckle?

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *heckle-maker*, -*pin*, *tooth* (sense 1); *heckle-fly* (sense 2); *heckle-headed* adj. To be on the heckle-pins, to be in painful anxiety or uneasiness.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.*, *Lion & Mouse* 32 His hude of skarlet, bordowrit with silk, In hekle wyss vntill his girdill down. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 181/1 (MS. A) Hekyll make, *mataxarius*. 1770 in A. N. PALMER *Wrexham* (1893) *Introd.* 11 One heckle-maker. c 1785 J. THOMPSON's *Man* 15 Crook-backed, heckle-headed . . lap-lugged, ill-haired. 1808-18 JAMIESON s. v. Heckle v., To come o'er the heckle-pins, to be severely examined. 1835 *Use Philos. Manuf.* 209 [They] present their heckle points radially from their axes. 1863 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills* II. 108 The short . . fibres . . are taken out by the heckle teeth. *Ibid.*, The bite of the holder is quite close up on the points of the heckle-pins. 1872 C. GIBBON *For the King* xix, The poor lad was on heckle-pins.

Heckle, *dial. var. of HICKWALL.*

Heckle (he'k'l), *v.* Forms: 5 hekel, -ylle, -le, 5-6 heckel(l), (heole), 6- heckle. [f. prec. sb.; cf. HACKLE, HATCHEL *vbs.*]

1. *trans.* To dress (flax or hemp) with a heckle, to split and straighten out the fibres; = **HACKLE** *v.* 3. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 234/1 Hekelyn, mataxo. 1530 PALSGR. 582/2 My father was a hosyer and my mother dyd heckell flaxe. 1535 [see HATCHEL *v.* 1, a, quot. 1398]. 1596 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 567 Heckle it through a finer heckle, then spinne it. 1794 A. Young *Agric. Suffolk* (1797) 122 The buyer heckles it [the hemp]. he makes it into two or three sorts: long strike, short strike, and full tow. 1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 213 A system of machines for scutching and heckling flax was specified by patent in July, 1833.

b. *transf.* To scratch.

1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Women* 107 With his hard hurchone skyn sa heklis he my chekis.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To undergo heckling.

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 153 This Kind of Lint heckles away almost to nothing, and is indeed in Appearance very fine.

3. *trans.* To catechize severely, with a view to discover the weak points of the person interrogated. Long applied in Scotland to the public questioning of parliamentary candidates. Also *absol.*

1808-25 JAMIESON, *To Heckle*, 2. To tease with questions, to examine severely. 1880 *Punch* 28 Aug., To heckle with questions and bother with Bogeys Appear the Fourth Party's preposterous rules. 1886 *Leeds Mercury* 12 Mar. 5/2 The audience proceeded to 'heckle' him in a way dear to Scotch constituencies. 1891 E. W. Gosse *Gossip in Library* xliii. 298 On the hustings, Lord John Manners was a good deal heckled.

4. *intr.* To wrangle. Cf. HAGGLE *v.* 2. *Obs.* 1596 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 302 And ther they heckled on, till all the hous and cloc baith had much of a large hour.

5. *trans.* To 'dress', chastise. *dial.*

1828 *Crofton Dial.* Heckle, to beat, to chastise. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* A Heckling, a scolding undergone; the ordeal of being 'called over the coals'.

Hence **Heckled** *ppl. a.*, dressed (as flax) with a heckle; **Hecklee** *nonce-wd.*, one who undergoes heckling or hostile interrogation; **Heckling** *ppl. a.*, that heckles.

1863 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills II.* 198 Heckled flax. 1888 BESANT *Herr Paulus I.* 296 'Permit me one more question', this heckling Professor continued. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 89 He answered, with a heckling laugh. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 17 July 5/1 As a 'hecklee'—if the term be permissible—the Liberal candidate for East Fife leaves little to be desired.

Heckleback. [f. **HECKLE** *sb.*; cf. **HACKLE** *sb.* 2.] Local name of the fifteen-spined or sea stickle-back.

1710 SIBBALD *Fife* (1803) 128 (Jam.) Our fishers call it Stronachie or Heckleback.

† **Heckled**, *a.* *Obs.* [? f. **HECKLE** *sb.* 2.] ? Having a border or fringe like the heckle of a cock.

c. 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cress.* 244 His hude was reid, heklit atour his crown. a. 1568 LICHTON *Quhu douttis dremes* 73 in Bannatyne MS. (1887) 291 Ene heklit hud maid of the wyld wode sege Trest weil this pundlar thocht him no manis pege.

Heckler (he'k-lar). [f. **HECKLE** *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. A dresser of flax or hemp.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 234/1 Hekelare, mataxatrix. 1720 *Land. Gas.* No. 5822/10 Robert Pickering, Heckler. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* (1861) II. 306 The hecklers or flax-dressers, can unfold 'a tale of woe' on this subject.

2. One who severely questions another; *spec.* one who catechizes a parliamentary candidate.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Oct. 5/2 A lively bout between .. the Liberal candidate .. and some hecklers whom he encountered at Delph. 1889 *Spectator* 16 Nov., Mr. Morley's 'heckler', Mr. Laidler, who signs himself 'Bricklayer'.

† **Hecklester**. *Obs. rare.* [See -STER.] A dresser of flax or hemp: originally feminine.

c. 1475 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulker 795/9 *Hec matatrix*, a hekyler [printed hok-]. c. 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 44/40 Roberte the heklester Hath no more heme, And hath lost her hekel.

Heckling (he'k-lin), *vbl. sb.* The action of **HECKLE** *v.*

1. The splitting and separation of the fibres of flax and hemp.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* (W. de Worde) xvii. clx. 708 Wyth moche brakyng, heckelynge [MS. Bodl. hechelinge] and robbery, hardes ben departyd fro the substance of heme and of flexe. 1618 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 93 To iij women for heckling ix dayes, iij^d. 1863 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills II.* 197 Heckling .. consists in effectually completing the process commenced in scutching.

2. Severe catechizing or cross-examination.

1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black in U. S.* 245 There was no opposition and no heckling. 1888 *Times* 10 Oct. 5/1 He underwent another severe heckling to-day before a *juge d'instruction*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from sense 1), as *heckling-machine*, -shop, etc.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 349/2 Machinery for spinning tow .. has a different heckling apparatus. 1863 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills II.* 197 Heckling machines are various, according to the quality of the flax. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* iii. (ed. 4) 50 The boys were first put into the heckling shop. 1894 H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 304 Many of the old 'heckling-mills' are now .. abandoned.

Heckum-peckum. (See *quot.*)

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling vi.* (1880) 251 The great trout fly VOL. V.

for the lakes, known through all the South of Scotland as the *Heckum Peckum*. 1886 *World* 25 Aug. 9 The 'Zulu' and the 'heckum-peckum' are the only two flies for the loch.

Heckyl (l), *obs.* forms of **HECKLE** *sb.*

Heesite, *obs.* form of **HÆCEITY**.

|| **Hectare** (he'ktār, or as F. (h)ektār). Also *hectar*, *hectare*. [F., irregularly f. Gr. *ἑκατόν* hundred (see **HECTO-**) + *ἀρε* *sb.*, ad. L. *arca*.] In the Metric system, a superficial measure containing 100 ares, or 2.471 acres.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Hectar, square hectometer. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Belgium* 81/1 The third .. contains 138 mines in an extent of 32,777 hectares. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* 159 There must exist 133,000 living worms in a hectare of land.

Hectastyle, *erron.* form of **HEXASTYLE**.

Hectic (he'ktik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 5 etik(e), 5-6 etyk(e), 6 eticke, ethyke, hetique. *sb.* 7 hecticke, -ique, 7-8 hecticok, 7- hectic. [ad. (through Fr.) late L. *hectic-us*, a. Gr. *ἑκτικός* habitual, hectic, consumptive, f. *ἕξις* habit, state of body or mind. The earlier forms *etik*, etc., were a. OF. *étique* (13th c. in Littré) = It., Sp. *etico*, Rumanic forms from *hectic-us*; the later agree with F. *hecticque* (Paré, 16th c.).]

A. adj.

1. Belonging to or symptomatic of the bodily condition or habit: applied to that kind of fever which accompanies consumption or other wasting diseases, and is attended with flushed cheeks and hot dry skin.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxxv. (1495) 248 The feuer etyk burth and greuyth the sadde membres. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 103 a. In consumyng agues which are called hectic. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens I.* xlix. 71 Such as are fallen into Consumptions and Fever Hetiques. 1604 R. CADDREY *Table Alph.* Hectique, inflaming the hart, and soundest parts of the bodie. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Etique*, Thence is a feuer called Hectique, when it hath possessed all parts of the bodie, without any alteration in it selfe. 1719 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.*, *Hectic*.. it is only joined to that kind of Fever which is slow and continual, and ending in a Consumption. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 34 Hectic fever is more or less remittent, but never wholly intermittent.

b. Belonging to or symptomatic of this fever.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 541 No hectic disposition upon the body so sapes away the strength thereof. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. v. (R.) The hectic heat of Oswald's blood doubled their pulses' pace. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 923 All the rose to one small spot withdrew: They call'd it hectic; 'twas a fiery flush. 1821 BRUNSWER *Nat. Magic* xiii. (1833) 326 This action on the lungs .. oppresses them with a hectic cough. 1885 EDNA LYALL *Gold. Days I.* x. 283 Like the hectic cough of one dying of consumption.

c. Affected with hectic fever; consumptive.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 24 All of them in time .. become paralytick and dye hectic. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1820) 100 Thin, puny, yellow, hectic figures. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alb. Locke* iv. A pretty, hectic girl of sixteen. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 54 Many young people with hectic cheeks.

2. *fig. a.* Wasting, consuming. *b.* With reference to the hectic flush.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 495 All enjoyings are not alike. There are some hecticke, faint and languishing ones. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode W. Wind* 4 The leaves .. Yellow, and black, and pale, and hectic red. 1826 MRS. HEMANS *For. Sanct.* II. xii. Day's last hectic blush. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley I.* iii. 99 Thrill with vehement and hectic feeling.

† 3. In etymological sense: Habitual, constitutional. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 162 That hectic disposition to evil, the source of all vice. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 5 He seemed naturally to affect a majestice carelesnesse, which was so hecticke, so habitual in him as [etc.].

B. sb. (ellipt. use of the adj.) 1. A hectic fever.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xvi. v. (Tollem. MS.). It helpeth tisik and etik. c. 1400 *Laisfranc's Chirurg.* 279 Or be patient falle into etikis. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 37 b. He is in an eticke or a consumption. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iii. 68 Like the Hectic in my blood he rages, And thou must cure me. 1651 WITTIE *tr. Primrose's Pop. Err.* II. 88 In them that have the consumption, the lungs especially are affected, and the whole body in hekticks. 1845 BUND *Dis. Liver* 237 She had much hectic and sweating.

b. *fig.*

c. 1430 *LYDG. Æsop* iii. 26 in *Herrig's Archiv* LXXXV. 25 With such false etykes many man is shent. 1647 *Case Kingdom* 2 This heat of Presbytery proved .. an Hectique in the body Politique of Scotland. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* IV. 77 Wishing, that constant hectic of a fool. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* 30, I have often had the fools' hectic of wishing about the unalterable.

2. A person affected with hectic fever; a consumptive person.

a. 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* II. 126 The Hecticke has y' Day To cease in, but drinks Marrow. 1687 WILLIS *Tunbridge in Hart. Misc.* (1808) I. 587 As for hekticks, they are commonly of a fine texture of body. c. 1800 K. WHITE *Time* 102 The hectic, lull'd On Death's lean ar to rest.

3. A hectic flush; *transf.* a flush or heightened colour on the cheek; also *fig.*

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 17 (Monk Calais), A hectic of a moment pass'd across his cheek. 1847 DE QUINCY *S. Mil. Num* xvi. (1853) 41 One man's cheek kindled with the hectic of sudden joy. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* III. xxxii. 193 Overhead the sky had faintd into a sickly hectic.

Hectical (he'ktikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = **HECTIC** *a.* (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1614 WOTTON *Let. to Sir E. Bacon* 8 June in *Reliq. Wotton*. (1685) 433, I will keep it from being hectic. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xii. § 6 Hectically, pestilential, or other fevers. 1765 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 8 With the thin, tender, and hectic, it seldom agrees. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 568 The hectic symptoms precluded all hopes .. from the trial of any other means.

Hence **Hectically** *adv.*

1761 JOHNSON *Ascham Wks.* IV. 635 He was for some years hecticly feverish.

† **Hective**, *a.* *Obs.* [Altered from **HECTIC**, or corresp. Fr., after adjs. in -IVE, as **COSTIVE**.] = **HECTIC** *a.*

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parry's Chirurg.* x. xxxi. (1678) 261 An hectic Fever [*la fièvre hecticque*] easily follows upon these kinds of Wounds. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ii. 55 Being guilty of no Greek, and being demanded why it was called an hectic fever; because, saith he, of an hecning cough which ever attendeth that disease. 1709 STEELE *Tailler* No. 347 5 Of a very spare and hectic Constitution.

Hecto-, hect-, a non-etymological contraction of Gr. *ἑκατόν* hundred, first used as a combining form in French words, esp. in the Metric system of weights and measures to express a hundred times the unit.

Hectocotyl-, -e (hektokō'til); also in L. form **hectocotylus**. *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Hectocotylus*, name given by Cuvier to what he took for a genus of parasitic worms (see def. below), f. **HECTO-** + Gr. *κοτύλη* small cup, hollow thing (cf. **COTYLE** 2 b).]

A modified arm in male dibranchiate Cephalopods, which serves as a generative organ, and in some species is detached and remains in the pallial cavity of the female; in this position formerly mistaken for a parasite, to which the name *Hectocotylus octopodis* was given by Cuvier.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 65 Dr. Albert Kölliker has suggested that the real males .. are the *hectocotyles*, previously mistaken for parasitic worms. The *hectocotyle* of *octopus granulosus* was described by Cuvier, who obtained several specimens from octopods captured in the Mediterranean. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 538 The male is very much smaller than the female, and gives rise to a *Hectocotylus*.

Hence **Hectocotylize** *v. trans.*, (a) to convert or modify into a hectocotyle; (b) to impregnate with a hectocotyle. **Hectocotylisation**, the process of hectocotylizing. **Hectocotylism**, the formation of a hectocotyle.

1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 272 The arm so affected .. is said to be 'hectocotylized'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 530 The male Cephalopods are distinguished .. by the asymmetry of their arms, one or more of which, on one side, are peculiarly modified, or hectocotylized. *Ibid.* 534 There is thus a kind of hectocotylisation in the Tetrabranchiata. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 327 This 'hectocotylized arm' is not developed, as are the others, by a process of free gemmation, but it is formed in a vesicle, from which it is not let loose till it is mature. *Ibid.* 386 Hectocotylism is the cause therefore of a functional adaptation.

Hectogramme, -gram (he'ktogram). [ad. F. *hectogramme* (hektogram); see **HECTO-** and **GRAMME, GRAM.**] In the Metric system, a weight containing 100 grammes, or 3.52 oz. avoirdupois.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 302 Hectogram = 3 oz. 2 gros. 12.1 gr.

Hectograph (he'ktograf), *sb.* Also **hekto-**. [f. **HECTO-** + Gr. *-γραφος* writing.] An apparatus for multiplying copies of writing: = **CHROMOGRAPH** 2. Also applied to the process of taking copies by means of this.

1880 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 43/2 A multiplying process based upon the use of the glue plate .. used in the hektograph and other similar processes. 1882 *Times* 13 Feb., The manner in which the political 'hectograph' manufactures, reproduces, and multiplies 'public opinion'. 1884 *Standard* 6 May, The police discovered the first number of a new Socialist paper .. printed by hektograph.

Hence **Hectograph** *v. trans.*, to reproduce by means of the hektograph; **Hectographic** *a.*, pertaining to, or produced by, the hektograph.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Apr. 1/1 The hektographed resolutions of executive committees. *Ibid.* 27 May 7/2 By means of hektographic placards. 1890 *Times* 27 Mar. 5/4 They had helped to hektograph this address to the Russian people.

Hectoid (he'ktoid), *a.* [irreg. f. **HECTO-** + -OID.] Of a hectic appearance.

1871 W. A. HAMMOND *Nervous Syst.* I. xvi. (Cent.), The skin was red with a hectic flush.

Hectolitre, -liter (he'ktōlitr). [F. *hectolitre* (hektōlitr); see **HECTO-** and **LITRE.**] In the Metric system, a measure of capacity containing 100 litres, or 3.531 cubic feet, or about 2½ bushels.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Hectolitre = 2.9203 cubic feet. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 69. 448 A hectolitre contains a trifle more than a three-bushel English corn-sack. 1891 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 2/3 Russia has usually a crop of about 200 million hectolitres of oats.

Hectometre, -meter (he'ktōmātr). [F. *hectomètre* (hektōmātr); see **HECTO-** and **METRE.**] In the Metric system, a measure of length containing 100 metres, or 328.089 feet.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Hectometer, 100 M. 1869

ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 24 The multiples of the metre ... are called decametres, hectometres, and kilometres.

Hector (he'ktōr, sb. [*L. Hector*, Gr. Ἡέκτωρ, son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache, 'the prop or stay of Troy'; in origin, as adj. ἥκτωρ = holding fast, f. ἔχειν to have, hold.]

1. Name of a Trojan hero celebrated in the Iliad; hence *transf.* A valiant warrior like Hector.

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) II. 255 3if we will mene pat þey beep...hardy, we clepþ hem *Hector*. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxliii. (R.) Thus he [Duglas] went euer forwarde lyke a hardy Hector. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI, 164 b, Thys English Hector and marcial flower. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* l. iii. 12 Said I well (bully Hector?) 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1676) 18/1 Every Nation hath their Hectors, Scipios, Cæsars and Alexanders.

2. A swaggering fellow; a swash-buckler; a braggart, blusterer, bully.

(Frequent in the second half of the 17th c.; applied *spec.* to a set of disorderly young men who infested the streets of London. Cf. *Bully Hector* 1598 in l.)

1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 256 The Earle of Anglesie and his two Hectors upon Sunday morning last fought a duell with Colonnell Dillan...and two Irish Captains...His Lordships Hectors had no hurt, and y^e Irish came of untoucht. a 1658 CLEVELAND *To the Hectors* I You Hectors! I tame Professors of the Sword! 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 2 On Sunday night last 3 hectors came out of a tavern in Holborn, with their swords drawn, and began to break windows. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 333 Surely this blustering Hector is not one of the Sons of Adam. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 361 The Muns and Tityre Tus had given place to the Hectors, and the Hectors had been recently succeeded by the Scourers.

3. Name of a species of butterfly (*Papilio Hector*). 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 508 The Hector forms a fine contrast to the preceding insect [the *Sarpodon*], its colours being almost wholly black and flaming crimson.

Hence **Hectorian**, *jan* a. [*f. L. Hectorianus* + *-AN*], belonging to Hector. **Hectorism**, the quality or practice of a hector or bully. **Hectorly** a., of the nature of a hector, blustering, insolent. **Hectorship**, a trait characteristic of a hector.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xviii. 18 Warn'd to shun Hectorian force in vain. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1679) 8 Men mislike a vice for a seemingly-like but really-contrary virtue—as hectorism for valour. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 15 A desperate Principle of Hecorism. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* IV. l. Wks. (1720) 375 My wife with a nectorly flourish here! a 1677 BARROW *Serm. Wks.* 1686 III. xxxi. 356 Presumptuous transgression of God's law, (Hector) profaneness. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. x. (1872) I. 108 His other Hectorships I will forget.

Hector (he'ktōr), v. [*f. prec. sb. (sense 2.)*]

1. *intr.* To heap the hector or bully; to brag, bluster, domineer. Also, to hector it.

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 80 For which he needs not venture life nor limb, Nor Hector it, nor list under Sir Hugh. 1681 — *Def. Fullwood's Leges Anglie* 5 While I hector and rant and call names. 1723 SWIFT *Stella at Wood-Park* 6 Don Carlos made her chief director, That she might o'er the servants hector. 1764 FOOTER *Mayor of G.* I. (1783) 25 She does now and then hector a little. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 145 John not only allows himself to be bamboozled, but...to be hector over. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. vii. 141 He blustered and hector as of old.

2. *trans.* To intimidate by bluster or threats; to domineer over; to bully; to bring or force out of or into something by threats or insolence.

1664 PEYVS *Diary* 22 Feb., Our King did openly say...that he would not be hector over of his right and preminency by the King of France. 1670 DRYDEN *Comp. Granada* II. i. But [Fortune] she's a drudge, when hector'd by the Brave. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 27 You shan't be hector'd by him. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. viii. We are...not to be hector'd, and bullied, and beat into Compliance. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 37, I was hector'd and lectured in my own green-room. 1850 — *Mahomet* xxiii. (1853) 131 But suffers himself to be...hectored out of his crafty policy.

Hence **Hectoring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Hectorer**, one who hectors.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 352 The Hect'ring Kill-Cow Hercules. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 176 Ranting and hectoring atheists. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) II. 443 A mere piece of hectoring to frighten Russia. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. xii. 175 Ah! you are a hectorer with the boys, when need calls! 1840 C. BRONTE *Shirley* i. He grew a little insolent, [and] said rude things in a hectoring tone.

Hectostere (he'ktōstēr, fr. *ektōstēr*). [*f. hectostere*; see HECTO- and STERE.] In the Metric system, a measure of capacity containing 100 steres, or 353.165 cubic feet. (Little used even in Fr.)

1864 in WEBSTER.

Hecup, obs. form of HICUP.

Hed, **hedd**(e), see HEAD, HEED, HIDE v.1

Hedder, obs. form of HEATHER, HITHER.

Heddir, obs. form of ADDER.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 97 Def heddir stuppend, her zeris.

Hedde (he'dl), sb. *Weaving*. Also **hedel** (1) e, *Sc. heidle*, 8-9 **hiddle**, 9? *dial. haddle*. [*app. —OE. *hefdl*, earlier form of *hefeld*; see HEALD.] In *plural*, The small cords (or in recent use, wires) through which the warp is passed in a loom after going through the reed, and by means of which the warp threads are separated into two sets so as to allow the passage of the shuttle bearing the weft.

A leaf of heddles consists of a set of parallel cords of the width of the webs stretched vertically between two horizontal shafts of wood, and forming in their centre loops or eyes through which the warp-threads pass.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. l. 29 With subtell slais and hir heidlis [1553 hedeles] sle, Rych lenze wobbis natly weiffis sche. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 791 To weve in the stoule some were full preste, With slais, with tavellis, with heddells well drest. 1792 A. ADAM *Rom. Antiq.* 523 The principal parts of the machinery of a loom, vulgarly called the Caam or Hiddles, composed of eyed or hooked threads, through which the warp passes. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Mansf.* 215 The depression of each treadle will correspondingly influence the position of its hedde. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 979 In every species of weaving...the whole difference of pattern or effect is produced, either by the succession in which the threads of warp are introduced into the heddles, or by the succession in which those heddles are moved in the working.

b. (*comb.* as *hedde-beam*, *-maker*, *-thread*, *-twine*, *-yarn*; **hedde-eye**, **-hook**, **-lever**: see *quots.*

1794 A. MARTIN *Agric. Surv. Renfr.* 257 (Jam.) Heddles...are made of very strong thread called hedde-twine. 1852 APPLETON *Dict. Mech.* 257 The hedde-beam. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hedde-eye*, the eye or loop formed in each hedde to receive a warp-thread. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hedde-hook*, a hook used in hedding the warp-threads. 1885 G. A. GRIERSON *Bihar Peas. Life* 74 Hedde-levers...the upper levers to which the heddles are attached.

Hence **Hedde** v. *trans.*, to draw (warp-threads) through the eyes of a hedde.

1864 WEBSTER, *Hedding*. 1875 [see b above].

Heddre, var. **EDDRE** *Obs.*, bloodvessel, vein.

a 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 43 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 59 Hy ne myitte non lengour libe, Bote here heddre were i-take.

† **Hede**. *Obs.* Also **hed**. [*ME. hede* : —*OE. type *hēdu* (acc. *hēde*) fem., beside *hād* masc.; corresp. to *MHG. heit* fem., *OHG. hait*, *heit*, m. and f., 'person, order, rank, position', Goth. *haidus*, masc., 'manner, way'. See *HAD* sb., *-HEAD* suffix.]

1. Rank, order, condition, quality.

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 21220 [Barnabas] wan vn-to þe apostlis hede. *Ibid.* 21700 Suld haf þe preistes hede wit dome. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1103 Blode rede was his stede, His aktone and his other wede, His cote of the same hede.

2. By entering into combination with qualifying adj., or with sb., it became a suffix, *ME. -hede*, *mod. Eng. -head*, *Sc. -heid*: see *-HEAD*.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1070 þurh heora druncen hed on an niht for bærende þa cyrce. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 56 On niht and on godfulhed. *Ibid.* 1852 Sichem tok hire maidenhed. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 6049 (Gött.) His sone Elyazar was neist, And bar þe state of his fadir hede. c 1400 HYLTON *Scala Per.* (1494) II. xlvii. The fairhede of angels. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* xi. 14 The brotherhede betwixte iuda and israel. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 54 Chyldehed.

Hede, obs. form of *HEAD*, *HEED*.

Hedell, **Heden**, obs. ff. *HIDEL*, *HEATHEN*.

Hedenbergite (he'denbærgit). *Min.* [Named by Berzelius, 1819, after Ludwig Hedenberg: see *-ITE*.] A black crystalline variety of PYROXENE.

1823 CLEVELAND *Min.* 615 Hedenbergite...occurs in masses composed of shining plates. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 215 Iron-lime pyroxene; hedenbergite.

Hedeous, *-ows*, obs. forms of *HIDEOUS*.

Heder (hēdər), *dial.* Also 6-7 **hiddler**, 8 **heeder**. [*f. HE* + (?) *DEER*: cf. *SHEDER*.] A male sheep; *spec.* one from eight or nine months old till its first shearing.

1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 211 He would have deuoured both hiddler & shidder [glass. He & she, Male and Female]. 1633 J. FISHER *Fuinus Troes* III. ix. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XII. 507 Hiddler, eke, and shidder. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Linc.* 235 (E. D. S.) They are forced to sell their hedders, and joist their shedders in the spring. 1851 *Frm. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 333 A lamb eight or nine months old, and until his first shearing, is called a 'heder' or 'shedder'...or 'lamb-hog'. *Ibid.* 341 The 'heder' hogs being grazed on the heeds, and the 'shedders' on grass.

Heder, obs. form of *HITHER*.

Hederaceous (hedēr'as), a. [*f. L. hederaceus*, f. *hedera* ivy.] Pertaining or allied to ivy.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Hederaceous*, of or belonging to Ivy. 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in *mod. Dicts.*

Hence **Hederaceously** *adv.*, after the manner of ivy.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 107 Many several sorts growing up Hederaciously together.

Hederal (he'dəral), a. [*f. L. heder-a* ivy + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to ivy.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., The Federal Crown or Garland was given to Poets, and excellent Musicians. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1721 in BAILEY. Hence in *mod. Dicts.*

Hederated (he'derəted), a. [*f. L. hederāt-us* in same sense (f. *hedera* ivy) + *-ED*.] Adorned or crowned with ivy.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Yorkshire* III. (1662) 207 He [Gower] appeareth there neither laureated nor hederated Poet...but only rosated, having a Chaplet of four Roses about his head.

Hederic (hēderik), a. *Chem.* [*f. L. heder-a* ivy + *-IC*.] Of or pertaining to ivy; as in *Hederic acid*. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 138 *Hederic acid*, an acid contained, according to Posselt (Ann. Ch. Pharm. ix. 62) in the seeds of ivy (*Hedera helix*)...It appears to belong to the family of the tannic acids. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hederic acid*, consists of colourless bitter crystals, soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water and ether.

Hederiferous, a. [*f. L. hedera* ivy + *-FEROUS*.] Bearing or producing ivy.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY. In *mod. Dicts.*

Hederiform, a. [*ad. medical L. hederiformis*, f. *hedera* ivy + *forma*: see *-FORM*. Cf. *F. hederiforme*.] Resembling ivy.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein*, *Hederiform vein*, a certaine veine which passes down along by the sides of the womb. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hederigerent, a. [*f. L. hederiger* ivy-bearing + *-ENT*, after *L. gerent-em* bearing.] Bearing or wearing ivy.

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. iii. 96 The hederigerent Maenads of old. a 1876 — *Th. in my Gard.* (1880) I. 260 Nymphs, hederigerant, wine that's refrigerant, These are the joy of the poets and gods.

Hederine (he'dērīn). *Chem.* [*mod. f. L. hedera* ivy + *-INE*; in *F. hederīne*.] A bitter alkaloid obtained from the seeds of the ivy.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 138.

Hence **Hederinio** = *Hederic* (acid).

Hederose, a. [*ad. L. hederōsus*, f. *hedera* ivy: see *-OSE*.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Hederose*, full of Ivy. In *mod. Dicts.*

Hedge (hedʒ), sb. Forms: 1 ***hecg** *dial.* **hegge**, 3-6 **hegge**, 4 **hegg**, 5-6 **hege**, 6 *Sc. haige*, 5 **hedche**, 7 **hedg**, 4- **hedge**; **B.** 4-6 **heg**. [*OE. *hegg*, *hegg* str. fem., corresp. to *EHris. hegge*, *MDu. hegghe*, *Du. hegge*, *heg*, *OHG. hegga*, *hecka* (*MHG. hegge*, *hecke*, (*Ger. hecke*)) : —*OTeut. *hagjā*; a deriv. of the same root as *OE. haga* *HAW sb.*1 and *hege* *HAY sb.*2 Cf. also *HAG sb.*2]

1. A row of bushes or low trees (e.g. hawthorn, or privet) planted closely to form a boundary between pieces of land or at the sides of a road: the usual form of fence in England.

A hedge is called *quickset* or *dead* according as it is planted of living or dead plants. (See these adjs.)

785 *Charter in Cart. Sax.* (Birch) I. 339 *æt þære lange hegge ænde*. 855 O. E. *Chron.* an. 547 *He zetimbrade Bebban burh, sy þe ærost mid hegge be tined*. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 17 *þe nihtgeale... sat up one faire boge*.. In ore waste picke hegge. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 211 *Hii come among narwe heggys*. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16428 *Any leues or rotes schep, þat hater on heg or on hep*. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecl.* x. 8 *Who scatereth the hegg* [1388 *hegge*]. 1382 — *Mark* xii. 1 *A man plantide a vyne-zerd, and puttide aboute an hegge*. c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 232/1 *Hedge* (*K.*, *S. hegge*), *sepes*. 1481 CANTON *Reynard* xxx. (Arb.) 75 *The serpent stode in an hedche*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/1 *Hege, ubi a garthe*. 1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 34 *On every syde the hegies raise on licht*. 1508 — *Tua Mariit Wemen* 13 *That in haist to the hege so hard I intrang*. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 10b *Two beggars that vnder an hedge sate*. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 59 *The commyns... within the realme ryssyd and pullyd up heggys and palyss*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 50b *Columella... prefereyth the quickset hedge before the deade*. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II. 62 *But turn out of the way... towards yonder high hedge*. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 124 *To take shelter in the first tree or hedge that offers*. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 73 *Hedge and ditch is the most common mode of fencing property*. 1826-44 LONDON *Encycl. Agric.* 475 *Dead hedges... are principally intended for temporary purposes*.

b. Locally or spec. applied to other fences.

1850 Beck's *Florist* 25 *If we examine the stone walls, or, as they are called, 'hedges'*. 1868 KIRK *Chas. Bold* III. v. iii. 428 *The Burgundians erected a palisade, called in the military language of the time a 'hedge'*. 1887 HALL *Caine Decemster* xvi, *One... had jumped to the top of the broad turf hedge*.

2. A fishing weir of faggots or of wattle-work.

1653 WALTON *Angler* vi. 135 *They [salmon] will force themselves over the tops of Weirs, or Hedges, or stops in the water*. 1714 *Act I Geo. I*, Stat. II. c. 18 § 14 *If any person... make, erect, or set any bank, dam, hedge or stank, net or nets, cross the said rivers or any part thereof*.

3. *transf.* Said of any line or array of objects forming a barrier, boundary, or partition.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxx. 157 *The frenche kyngye wolde fayne have come thyder... but there was a great hedge [grand haye] of archers before hym*. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. to A [Processus]... which... into the nostrels descendyng, constituteth the hedge, or partition of the nose. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 95 *These three Countries being an hedge betwene the English Pale, and the North*. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 183 *Towring in a hedge of hills from Armenia to the furthest part of Indya*. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* VI. xviii, *Flashing on the hedge of spears*. 1855 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) II. 121 *Hedges of police from our little street to the gates of the Abbey*.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* A barrier, limit, defence; a means of protection or defence.

1340 *Ayenb.* 240 *Hardnesse of liue þet is a strang heg aye be wyckede bestes*. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. III. 29 *Pas was Poul cōstreynd to crepe out of his hegge, and holde þe sect of Crist, forsaking þe sect of Pharisees*. 1526 *Filgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 65 *As hedges, or stoppes to lette those thynges that myght hurt perfectyoun*. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 72 *It might appeare by that hedge which he diligently put to all his answers, that he spake... only to cleere himselfe*. 1649 *Belfast Presbytery in Milton's Wks.* (1851) II. 550 *Their strong oppositions to Presbyterial Government (the Hedg and Bulwark of Religion)*. 1825 SCOTT *Frm. 19 Dec.*, *He talks of... making sales of our interest... which would put a hedge round his finances*. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 148 *The Pharisees regarded it as the main function of their existence to raise a hedge around the Law*.

5. *spec. Betting*. [*f. HEDGE* v. 8.] The act of hedging; a means of hedging.

1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* III. i. S. That's laying against yourself, Mr. Trapwit. T. I love a hedge, sir. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 To make a hedge; to secure a bet, or wager, laid on one side, by taking the odds on the other. 1805 WINDHAM *Speeches* Parl. 26 Mar. (1812) II. 298 What, in the sporting language was called 'a hedge', the effect of which was, that there was a chance the Right Honourable Gentleman would at all events win. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii. The horse is no use to you. He won't win, but I want him as a hedge.

6. Phrases and proverbs. a. To hang (be hung) on (in) the hedge: to be put on one side, to be 'on the shelf'. To be on the right (better, safer) or wrong side of the hedge: to be in a right or wrong position. To take a sheet off a hedge: to steal openly. To take hedge: to depart. The only stick left in one's hedge: one's only resource. By hedge or by stile (see quot. 1700). To be on the hedge = to 'sit on the fence'.

c 1510 *Hickscorner* 17 Ye when my soule hangeth on the hedge cast stones. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* LXIX. Epit. 1246 One who ever loved to be on the better side of the hedge (L. secundam fortunam transire). 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 27 He durst as well take a sheet of an hedge, as come within the cracke of a pistol. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* IV. ii. They durst not give the souse, And so took hedge. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 64 That much talked of, and employed distinction... of implicite, and explicite, faith... may be hangd on the hedge, for any use of it. 1644 VICARS *Yehovah-Jireh* 106 Those two Regiments were the only stick they now had left in their hedge. 1653 BAXTER *Worc. Pettit. Def.* 24 If you say, We have too much in any of these particulars; then we are on the safer side of the hedge. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Oct. The business of money hangs in the hedge. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, By Hedge or by Stile, by Hook or by Crook.* 1816 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* s.v., To be on the wrong side of the hedge, or mistaken, *hallucinator, erro.*

b. Other locutions of obvious meaning.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 56 Where the hedge is lowest, men maie soonest ouer. 1563 WINYER *Wks.* (1888) II. 54 The serpent sall bite him quha cuttis the haige. 1591 LVLV *Endym.* III. iii. Some men may better steale a horse, then another looks ouer the hedge. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 223 Men are still apt to climb ouer the hedg where it is lowest. 1669 HAZLITT *Prov.* 301 Hedges haue eyes and walls haue ears. 1829 *Daily News* 4 July 3/1 The fog hanging like a heavy pall 'as thick as a hedge'.

7. attrib. and Comb. a. Simple attrib., 'of or for a hedge', as *hedge-bottom, cricket, fence, flower, fruit, knife, plant, scissors, shears, spade, stake, tree, weed*. b. objective and obj. gen., as *hedge-breaker, breaking, clipper, cutter, cutting, -maker*. c. instrumental, as *hedge-bound*.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* I. xxxvi. (1645) 386 Hares...hide themselves in *hedge bottomes, or in woods. 1816 AINSWORTH's *Lat. Dict.* s.v. She lays her eggs in hedge bottoms. 1631 *Star Chambr. Cases* (Camden) 62 As *hedge-breakers or breakers of the peace they put them in the stocks. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 19 Poor people who now destroy all the hedges... will find *hedge-breaking a losing trade. 1871 W. H. BEVER *Daily Life Farm* I. 6 Heaps of fire-wood and *hedge-clippings. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 2 He can come no other way but by this *hedge corner. 1826-44 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* 475 *Hedge fences are of two kinds: either... of dead materials, or... of living plants. a 1774 HARTE *Enlogius in Chalmers Eng. Poets* (1810) XVI. 386 Deck'd... With poor *hedge-flow'rs. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xv. 27 Those that are hunger-starved are glad to feed upon *hedge-fruit. 1846 WORCESTER. *Hedge-knife, an instrument for trimming hedges. 14... *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 697/21 *Hic septor*, a hedgesman. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 229 Hill and *hedge plants. 1889 *Gardening* to Dec. 553/2 *Laurustinus* is used here largely as a hedge plant. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 44 [Pruning instruments] resembling common *hedge-shears. 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. 326 They haue some of them beene the old *hedgstakes of the presse. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 97, I generally haue a stout hedge-stake or clothes-prop to try the soundings with. 1611 COTGR. *Marmaux, Arbres mar.* *Hedge-trees, wild trees. 1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattian's Geomancie* 73 A number of thieves and *hedge walkers. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1871) II. 473 A small useful implement is the *hedge-weed-hook... which pulls out the weeds between the hedge-roots. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1064/1 *Sisymbrium officinale*... a common *hedge-weed.

8. a. Born, brought up, habitually sleeping, sheltering, or plying their trade under hedges, or by the road-side (and hence used generally as an attribute expressing contempt), as *hedge-bantling, -brat, -chaplain, -curate, -doctor, -lawyer, -parson, -player, -poet, -wench, -whore*, etc. Also HEDGE-PRIEST. b. Done, performed, produced, worked, under a hedge, in by-ways, or clandestinely, as *hedge-marriage, notes, press, rimes*. c. Of such kind as is met with by the way-side; of mean, inferior, 'common', 'third-rate' quality, and generally as a contemptuous adjunct, as *hedge-alehouse, -inn, -lodging, -tavern, -wine*, etc. Also HEDGE-SCHOOL.

c 1530 *Jyl of Breynford's Test.* 331 A hedge Curat, with as moche wit as a calf. 1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* II. (1550) Lij. They... continued vnder the slender name of secular priests or hedge chaplains. 1583 STANYHURST *Ensis* IV. (Arb.) 108 A runnagat hedgebrat. 1590 R. W. 3 Lds. & 3 *Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dostley VI.* 421 This blindfold buzzard hedge-wench. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* v. Wks. 1873 III. 435 Hedge-birds said you? Hedge Lady-birds, Hedge Cavaliers, Hedge Souldier, Hedge Lawyer, Hedge Fiddlers, Hedge Poet, Hedge Players, and a Hedge Priest among em. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unl.* § 804. 251 Hee doth not rashly venture upon the cure (as Quack-

salvers, and Hedge-doctors are wont). 1711 SWIFT *Rem. Let.* to 7 Lds. Wks. 1814 IV. 196 These hedge-writers (a phrase I unwillingly lend him, because it cost me some pains to invent) seldom speak a word against any of the late ministry. 1738 TAYLER in *Byron's Rem.* (1856) II. 1. 198, I find your curiosity tempted into a hedge bookseller's in some bye-lane. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxxvii. (1779) IV. 34 This hedge inamorata. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxi. She ran out into a horrid description of a hedge-ruffian. 1822 - *Nigel* xvii. A hedge-parson, or buckle-beggar, as that order of priesthood has been irreverently termed. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* (ed. 2) I. 183 Not hedge-lawyers, as Captain Lennox used to call those men in his company who questioned and would know the reason for every order.

b. a 1667 COWLEY *Anst. Verses fr. Jersey* 13 Such Base, Rough, Crabbed, Hedge-Rhimes, as ev'n set the Hearers Ears on Edge. 1679 MULGRAVE *Ess. Sat.* in *Dryden's Wks.* (1821) XIII. 53 When they began to be somewhat better bred... they left these hedge-notes for another sort of poem, somewhat polished. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 7 Corrector of a hedge-press in some blind alley about Little Britain. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hedge-marriage*, a secret clandestine marriage. *North.*

c. 1594 NASHE *Terrors* VI. Wks. 1883-4 III. 267 Hedge wine and leane mutton. 1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Alsatia* I. i. Is not rich generous wine better than your poor Hedge-Wine stum'd? a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hedge-Tavern or Ale-house*, a jilting, Sharping Tavern, or Blind Alehouse. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 203. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 38 A small hedge alehouse. 1816 SCOTT *Fann. Lett.* 26 Aug. (1894) I. xii. 368 Otterbourne... is an indifferent sort of hedge inn.

d. Hence passing into an *adj.* with sense 'Mean, third-rate, paltry, despicable, rascally'.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. 1883-4 III. 38 Rascally hedge rak't vp termes. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 78 (1740) 643 These are hedge Objections. When nothing can be said against the Matter, they fall upon the Manner, and in Circumstances not material. a 1745 SWIFT (J.), The clergy do much better than a little hedge, contemptible, illiterate vicar can be presumed to do.

9. Special combs.: hedge-accantor, the hedge-sparrow; + hedge-binding, something used to bind together the bushes composing a hedge; hedge-born *ppl. a.*, born under a hedge, of low or mean birth; hedge-brow (see quot.); hedge-bush, a bush used to make a hedge, *spec. hawthorn*; hedge-carpenter, one whose business is to repair fences; so hedge-carpentering; hedge-chaffer, the cockchafer; hedge-chanter, -chat, the hedge-sparrow; hedge-crocus, an itinerant quack-doctor: see CROCUS 4; hedge-fight, a fight under cover of hedges or other shelters, as opposed to a pitched battle; hedge-fire, firing from a hedge; + hedge-frog, a toad; hedge-green, the green headland in a ploughed field; hedge-hook, a bill-hook for trimming hedges; hedge-planter, 'a frame for holding plants in order as to distance and position while being set in the furrow prepared for them' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); hedge-popping, shooting from behind a hedge; hedge-pulling, the pulling of firewood out of a hedge; hedge-rise (see quot.); hedge-rustic, the moth *Luperina Cespitis*; hedge-shrew, ?the shrew-mouse; hedge-warbler, the hedge-sparrow; hedge-wise *adv.*, in the fashion of a hedge. Also HEDGE-BILL, etc.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hedge-accantor, the hedge-sparrow. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn.* Pistle II. iv, He came and basted me with a *hedge-binding. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* IV. i. 43 Like a *Hedge-borne Swaine, That doth presume to boast of Gentle blood. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* III. I. 37 (E. D. S.) Where bushes, or other trumpery, that grew near hedges, have been grubbed up, which we call *hedge-brows. 1576 FLEMING *Penopol. Epist.* 351 The pricking Blackthorne, the *hedge bushe, the Bryer, the bramble. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 38 The Maple, from its valuable qualities as a hedge-bush. 1888 T. HARDY *Wessex Tr.* I. 29 'You may generally tell what a man is by his claws', observed the *hedge-carpenter, looking at his own hands. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* at H. III. 55 *Hedge-carpentering was a distinct business, followed by one or two men in every locality. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 79 Rooks are fond of the cruce of the *hedge-chaffer. 1824 A. HEPBURN in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 504 The Redbreast and *Hedgechanter were plentiful. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 91 No music's heard the fields among; Save where the *hedge-chats chattering play. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 424 *Hedge crocusses—men who sell corn salve, or 'four pills a penny', to cure anything, and go from house to house in the country. 1734 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 213 It was a kind of a *hedge-fight, for neither army was drawn out in the field. They fought twice through the town, and in the hedges and lanes with exceeding fury. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. viii. v. 372 A *hedge-fire of musketry was kept up in the rear of the terrified elephants. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Vn *verdier* II. a kind of tode or *hedge frogge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 450 The hedge frog, otherwise called a toad. 1732 W. ELLIS *Gloss. to Pract. Farmer's v. Baubles of grass* (E. D. S.), Those which some call *hedge-greens; they lie next to the hedges in ploughed fields, and serve to turn the plough-horses on. 1890 *Sale Catal. Suffolk House near Derby*. *Hedge hook and mittens. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. i. § 5. 8 Some *hedge-popping boy is made to bear the blame. 1807 C. J. R. TURNER *Vagrants & Vagrancy* 205 Six women were in the year 1800 stripped to the waist and flogged... for *hedge pulling' under the Acts of 1766 and 1768. 1828 CRADEN *Dial.*, *Hedge-rise, underwood for making hedges. 1866 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* (1874) 297 The *Hedge Rustic... appears on the wing in August. 1841 *Browning's Pippa Passes* Concl. 12 But winter hastens at summer's end, And fire-fly, *hedge-shrew, lob-worm, pray,

How fare they? 1797-1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 179 *Hedge Warbler. Hedge Sparrow. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Garden fences*, Rather to be handprund with a Knife than clipt or struck up *Hedgewise with a Hook.

10. In names of plants and fruits growing in hedges, as *hedge-apple, mallow, nut, pear, rose*; hedge-bedstraw, the white-flowered species, *Galium Mollugo*; hedge-bell(s), hedge-bindweed, the Greater Bindweed, *Convolvulus* (or *Calyptegia*) *sepium*; also erron. the Field Bindweed, *C. arvensis*; + hedge fumitory, *Corydalis claviculata*; hedge-garlic, *Sisymbrium Alliaria* (*Alliaria officinalis*), also called garlic mustard, a common cruciferous weed with an odour like garlic; hedge-laurel, name of various species of *Pittosporum*, a genus of shrubs or small trees found in Australia and New Zealand; hedge-maids, a local name of Ground Ivy = *haymaids*; hedge-mushroom, *Agaricus arvensis*; hedge-mustard, the cruciferous plant *Sisymbrium officinale*, a common weed with small yellow flowers; also applied to plants of the genus *Erysimum*; hedge-nettle, name for labiate plants of the genus *Stachys*, esp. *S. sylvatica*, also called *hedge woundwort*; hedge-parsley, common name of the genus *Torilis*, esp. *T. anthriscus*, an umbelliferous weed with finely-divided leaves; also applied to various species of *Caulis*; hedge-peak, -pick, -speak, local names for the wild hep, the fruit of the dog-rose; also for the sloe, esp. a small kind of sloe; hedge pink, the Soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*; hedge-taper, the Great Mullein = HAG-TAPER; hedge-thorn, a thorn-bush growing in a hedge, esp. the hawthorn; hedge-vine (hedge-vine), name given by Turner to *Clematis Vitalba*; hedge violet, *Viola sylvatica*; hedge woundwort, *Stachys sylvatica*.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Hedge-apple... Vifde Crab, or Arbut. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxvii. (1633) 863 Called in English Bindweed and *Hedgebels. 1598 LYTTE *Dodecans* I. xv. 24 Henfoote or *hedge Fumeterre... is of the same nature and vertue as the other Fumeterre. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 251 The common *hedge mallow. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 399 *Hedge Mustard... opens the Lungs, and cures an old cough. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, *Hedge-nettle, *Galopsis*. 1794 MARTIN *Roussseau's Bot.* IV. 45 Strong smelling and stinking as hedge nettle. 1620 VENNIR *Via Recta* vi. 127 The common *Hedge, or Hasell-nut. 1830 WITHERING's *Brit. Plants* (1845) 143 *Torilis anthriscus*, Upright *Hedge-parsley. 1889 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* 159 The broad hedge-parsley leaves, tunneled by leaf-miners. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), The bullesse, *hedge-peake, hips, and hawes, and sloes, Attend his appetite where e'er he goes. 1678 E. HOWARD *Man of Newmarket* (N.), I judge it is with men as it is with plants; take one that blossoms too soon, 't will starve a sloe or hedge-peake. a 1728 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 432 The slow, or hedge-peak-bush is apt to die in the hill country. 1609 SIR R. SHIRLEY in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 95 Their victuals... are acorns and *hedge-pears. 1755 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. iv, Like the wild *hedge-rose of a soft winter, possible, not probable. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hedge-speaks, hips, Glouc. 1855 *Househ. Words* X. 172 That's the very bush... it's grow'd to almost a tree, and bears hedge-speaks. 1893 WITTS *Gloss.* s.v. *Sloe*, In N. Wilt., at Hush, *Slims* are large and *Hedge-speaks* small. 1895 LUPTON *Thoms. Notable Th.* (1601) 2 An hearb called Mullen, some calls it the Hawthorne taper. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1026 The Hawthorne is called... Hawthorne or *Hedgethorne, Whitethorne and May or May-bush. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 81 It maye be called in English *Hegune or Downlune.

Hedge, v. Forms: 4-5 *hedge* n., -yn, 5 *hedgyn*, 5-6 *hege*, 6- *hedge*. [*f.* HEDGE sb.]

1. *trans.* To surround with a hedge or fence as a boundary, or for purposes of defence. Also with *in, about*. To hedge off: to fence off with a hedge.

[c 1000 *Rectitud. Sing. Pers.* c. 2 in Schmid *Gesetze* 372 On sumon he sceal... byrlan and burh hegegian.] 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxi. 33 An hosebonde man... plantiude a vnyngard, and hegeide it aboute. c 1449 BECOCK *Repr.* v. vi. 517 Heggis and wardis... for to close and kepe and hege yn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/x To Hege, ubi to close. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 53 b, Defensed & hedged about with the sacramentes of Chrystes churche. 1622 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* 214 Heggdy and dyched to make yt sure and strong. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 37 Palliades... hedge in at least a Mile of ground. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 233 Till you hedge in the sky, the starlings will fly. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 443 In need of being watered, and in being hedged round. 1897 *Advance* (Chicago) 14 Jan. 58/3 A portion of the home-park is hedged-off for her particular diversions.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To construct hedges or fences. 1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. vi. 19 Heggien ober harwen... ober swyn ober gees dryue. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 232/2 Hedgyn, or make an hedge... *sepio*. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xx. (1878) 59 No season to hedge. a 1845 HOOD *Lay of Labourer* II, To hedge, or dig the ditch.

3. *trans.* To shape (trees) to form hedges.

1765 EARL HADDINGTON *Forest-trees* 15 The hedging of trees, in my opinion, takes away much of the beauty they have in their natural shape.

b. To arrange so as to form a barrier.

1812 *Examiner* 25 May 332/1 As well... oppose the inundations of the mountain torrent by hedging up piles of chaff. 1868 MENKEN *Infelicia* 15, I know that ye (Philistines) are hedged on the borders of my path.

† 4. *fig.* To bound, limit, define. Obs.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xli. 206 The lawe is hedged for theme right playn, That they muste be purified agayne. 1551 T.

WILSON *Logike* (1567) 74 b. For, this word [wife] in the first Proposition, is hedged with her circumstance, that is to say, adulterie, which causeth diuorcement.

5. To surround as with a hedge or fence. Also with *in, about, around*.

c 1290 *Babes Book* 375 The first courts : brawne, with the bory shed, lying in a felde. hedge about with a scriptur, saying on this wyse; Welcome you bretheren godely in this hall. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* lxxv. The floure-de-luce... strongly hedg'd of bloudy lyons' pawes. 1595 SHAKS. *John II.* i. 26 England hedg'd in with the maine, That Water-walled Bulwarke. 1608 — *Ham.* iv. v. 123 There's such Diuinity doth hedge a King. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 36 note, They would hedge him about with Pearl. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 197 ¶ 3 Hedged in by Logical Terms. 1894 *Nature* 26 July 295 A pursuit which is further hedged about with a formidable and unwieldy terminology.

b. To hem *in*, so as to prevent escape or free movement; to confine, restrict.

1549 LATIMER 1st *Serm. bef. Edu. VI* (Arb.) 27, I will hedge strongly thy waye. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 2 The Duke... seying all the country ready set to hedge him in. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. 18 If my Father had not scanted me, And hedg'd me by his wit to yeelde my selfe His wife who wins me by that means. 1618 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 This excellent grace hedgeth his heart. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 77 To hedge you up from courses of sin. 1888 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. v. 108 The King was hedged in by the most thorny difficulties. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. x. 66, I found myself so hedged in by fissures [etc.]. 1863 Mrs. RIDDLELL *World in Ch.* (1865) 66 'By Jove, I am getting hedged', thought the young man.

† c. In reference to trade; to restrict or confine to one's own use; to monopolize. *Obs.*

1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 110 Persecution... that by the meer means or ways of monopoly, preemption and exclusion, they could hedge in the herring, cod and other sorts of fish, as some of the same stamp... that they can thus not only hedge in their wool, but hinder it or anything like it to grow elsewhere. *Ibid.* 149 They are at least as incapable of hedging in the herring, white, and other sorts of fish, as our ancestors have been. 1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 273 The attempt to hedge-in gold and silver.

6. To obstruct as with a hedge; also *hedge up*.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xix. 8 He hath hedged up my path. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Courts Lett* 119 If any high-waies or foot-paths to Church, Mill, or Market bee stopped or hedged up. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xiv. 259 The path of the army seemed now entirely hedged up. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stories* 227 The difficulties which hedged all approach.

† b. *Hedge out* : to shut or keep out, to exclude.

1549 LATIMER 4th *Serm. bef. Edu. VI* (Arb.) 109 Naye ye be hedged out of that libertye. 1566 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 65 Nay this shall not hedge vs out, wee heare you sing certaiusly. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1847) 496/2 Lollus Urbis... drew another wall of turves... to hedge out incursions from the north. 1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 256 Money... [is] capable of being hedged out, but never of being hedged in, by restraints, coercions, and prohibitions.

† 7. *Hedge in*. a. To secure (a debt), app. usually by including it in a larger one for which better security is obtained. *Obs.*

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* III. i. Some pretty ring or jewel, Of fifty or threescore pound... Make it a hundred, And hedge in the last forty, that I owe you, And your own price for the ring. c 1620 DONNE *Let. to Sir H. Goodere* Wks. VI. 382 You think that you have hedged in that Debt by a greater, by your Letter in Verse. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 165 To enforce him to hedg in his first Debt by addition of money lent.

† b. To introduce and include within the limits of something else; to thrust in, intrude, insinuate. (Perh. in some later instances associated with *edge in*, *EDGE v.* 1 6 b.) *Obs.*

1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* III. ii. Pox o' these bonds! I must persuade him to take another £1000, and hedge all into one good mortgage. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 163 He could never... have any pretence, to hedge in other Antiquities at his Pleasure. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), I pry thee, let me hedge one moment more into thy promise. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Servants*, *Footman* (1745) 47 When you are sent on an Errand, be sure to hedge in some business of your own. a 1764 LLOYD *Ep. to Colman* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 167 Proud to hedge in my scraps of wit.

8. *trans.* To secure oneself against loss on (a bet or other speculation) by making transactions on the other side so as to compensate more or less for possible loss on the first. Formerly also with *in*, *off*. Also *fig.* (In origin app. related to 7 a.)

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 31 Now, Criticks, do your worst, that here are met; For, like a Rook, I have hedg'd in my Bet. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Hedge, to secure a desperate Bet, Wager or Debt. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 65 (1740) 471 Abetting on one Side or the other, to hedge (as they call it) their own Stake. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 583 He... contrived now-and-then prudently to hedge in a bet, by which means he soon found himself in possession of a sum which placed him above the abject dependence of a waiter. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 4, I kept hedging my bets as I laid them. 1880 *Ibid.* New Ser. VI. 79 This... induced most of the sporting men to hedge off their bets. 1887 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* xi, Backing the horse named and dexterously hedging his other investments.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* I, [Some] like cunning Betters, sate judiciously hedging, and so ordered their matters that which side soever prevailed, they would be sure to be the Winners. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 397 This rooking trick, to hedge thus, and save stakes, to play fast and loose, to dodge and shuffle with God, God doth not like. 1761 COLMAN *Jealous Wife* v. ii, When one has made a bad bet, it is best to hedge off, you know. 1819 *Sporting*

Mag. IV. 76 No man should venture to bet, who could not hedge well. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 57 Godolphin... began to think... that he had betted too deep on the Revolution, and that it was time to hedge. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. lxxviii. 316 He played for averages... when, therefore, the stakes became high he invariably 'hedged' against all serious loss.

9. *intr.* To go aside from the straight way; to shift, shuffle, dodge; to trim; to avoid committing oneself irrevocably; to leave open a way of retreat or escape.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 26, I, I, I my selfe sometimes, leauing the feare of heaven on the left hand... am faine to shuffle; to hedge, and to lurch. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 158 If you giue way, Or hedge aside from the direct forth right. 1611 COTTE, *Harceler*, to haggle, hucke, hedge, or pautler long in the buying of a commodity. 1861 O. W. HOLMES *Pages Jr. Old Vol. Life, Bread & News* (1891) 12 Prophecy as much as you like, but always hedge. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 8 Dec. 693 He has hedged with such dexterity upon this point that his clergy must be sorely puzzled to determine how far they may go in ritualistic observances. 1888 'CUSHING' *Blackm.* Vol. I. 245 For a while the miller hedged and dodged, but being pressed hard he finally admitted the truth. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. 291 It was... natural to him to trim and hedge in politics.

Hedge (e), *obs.* forms of *EDGE* sb.

a 1535 MORE *Hou. Sergt. wd. be Frere* 118 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 123 He bare it out, Even unto the harde hedge. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 437 b, Supported to y^e hard hedge.

Hedge-bank. [See *BANK* sb. 1.] The bank or ridge of earth on which a hedge is planted; the slope beneath a hedge by a wayside.

1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 362 Woods, mountainous heaths, walls, and hedge banks. 1854 P. J. SELBY *Observ. Weasls in Hist. Berwick. Nat. Club* III. 181 [It] makes its nest in hedge-banks.

Hedgeberry, hedge-berry. A 'berry' or fruit growing in a hedge, as the blackberry; *spec.* applied to the haggberry or bird-cherry, *Prunus Padus*, and the common wild cherry, *P. avium*.

1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. ii, Black in mouth, Like boys with eating hedge-berries. 1657 COLES *Adam in Eden* (Britten & Holl.), In Westmerland and Lancashire they call it [bird-cherry] the Hedge-berry-tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 572/2 Hedgeberry, *Cerasus avium*.

Hedge-bill. [See *BILL* sb. 1 4.]

1. A bill for lopping and pruning hedges.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 98 Sithes... vj, felling axes... xxiiij, Hegge billes... xxv. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 356 Let us gett a hedgebill and fall to repaying broken fences. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* x, The peasant-boy... with a hedge-bill in his hand.

2. A collector's name of a moth.

1832 J. RENNIE *Conspicuous Butterfl. & Moths* 220 The Hedge Bill (*Pyralis subfalcata*, Stephens).

Hedge-bird.

1. Any bird that lives in or frequents hedges.

1884 JEFFERIES in *Chamb. Jnl.* 1 Mar. 1301/2 The hedge-sparrows... are early in spring joined by the whitethroats, almost the first hedgebirds to return.

2. *transf.* A person born, brought up, or accustomed to loiter under a hedge; a vagrant; a sturdy vagabond; a footpad. Cf. *gaol-bird*.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. i, Out, you rogue, you hedge-bird, you pimp. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. 1 6 His garb spoke him rather a Hedge-bird. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Exampl.* v. i, I know there's some Business a-foot by this Hedge-bird's cackling. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 287 They were highwaymen and hedge-birds.

Hedgebote (he'dgibōt). *Law.* Also 6-butt, -bot, 6-8 -boot. [See *BOOT* sb. 1 5.] = HAYBOTE.

1565 *Lease Manor Pollington, Yorksh.* (MS.), Lessees may take housebutt, henbutt, firebutt, hedgebutt and ploughbutt. 1579 RASTELL *Explic. Diff. Words*, Haybote or Hedgebot is necessarie stuffe to make and mend hedges, which lessee for yeres, or for life, of common right may take vpon the ground to him leased. 1716 *Lease of Lands in Brumby in N. W. Linc. Glass.*, To have... sufficient housebutt, hedgeboot, and Stakeboot yearly. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. (1799) 34 Hay-bote or hedge-bote is wood for repairing of hays, hedges, or fences. 1845 [see HAYBOTE].

† **Hedge-creeper.** *Obs.*

1. 'One that skulks under hedges for bad purposes' (J.); a hedge-bird; a sneaking rogue.

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* in Arb. Garner III. 140 A dozen or twenty of their hedge-creepers, horsemen that lay lurking thereby. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* II. 1 A sneaking eavesdropper, a scraping hedgecreeper. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerms. Sinner Saved* (1886) 35 These poor, lame, maimed, blind, hedge-creepers and highwaymen, must come in. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Rovers, Ruffian-Rogues, and Hedge-Creepers.

2. A hobgoblin, pixy.

c 1580 J. JEFFERE *Bugbears* III. iii. 50 Wood-creepers, hedge-creepers, and the whyte and red fearye.

† **Hedge-creeping, a.** *Obs.* That creeps or sneaks by hedges; clandestine, base; cf. *HEDGE* sb. 8.

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* Bij, To set vp a thousande hyll alters for hedgecreeping Priests. 1597 Br. HALL *Sat.* iv. v. 107 Some base hedge-creeping Collybist. 1604 F. HERRING *Anat.* 6 The croaking and hedge-creeping Quack-saluer. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* (1662), Like the hedge-creeping light of glo-worms.

Hedged (hedgd), *pp.* a. [f. *HEDGE* v. or sb. + -ED.] Enclosed with or as with a hedge. Also with *in*.

c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 232/2 Hedgyd (K., S. hegydy), *septs.* 1645 K. LONG *Tr. Barclay's Argenis* IV. xx. 313 Over ditches and hedged fields. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* (1863) 257 A real cottage... with its hedged-in garden. 1891

ELIZ. R. PENNELL *Stream of Pleas* 44 Long walks through hedged-in lanes.

Hedgehog (he'dzihogg). Also 5 *heyghog*, 6 *hediock*, 7 *hedgehook*. [f. *HEDGE* sb. + *HOG*; named from its frequenting hedgerows and from its pig-like snout.]

1. An insectivorous quadruped of the genus *Eri-naceus*, armed above with innumerable spines, and able to roll itself up into a ball with these bristling in every direction; an urchin.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 2 Wen he wenyht hyt be a hare ful often hit ys a heyghog (1496 hege hogge). 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxiv. 15 There shall the hedgehogge buydle, digge, be there at home. 1599 LYLIV *Euphues* (Arb.) 373 Thou arte... not vnlkyt vnto the Hedgehogge, who euer more lodgeth in the thornes, because he himselfe is full of prickells. 1656 Br. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 136 The fox knows many pretty wiles, but the hedgehog knows one great one. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 850 The hedgehog underneath the plantain bores. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Feb. 1/2 You need a tolerably thick skin when you go to bed with a hedgehog.

fig. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. iii. 142 In... desire to be delivered of a hedgehog that wounds and teares them in their tender inside. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* vii. (1879) 108 Her firmness, decision, and confident sagacity... which made her a sort of domestic hedgehog. 1876 ELIZ. WETHERELL *Daisy in Field* xiv. 173 That hedgehog of thoughts began to stir and unfold and come to life.

2. Applied to various animals armed with spines, as (a) the Tenrec of Madagascar (b) the Porcupine Ant-eater of Australia; (c) *Sea-hedgehog*, the Porcupine-fish *Diodon hystrix*; also the Sea-urchin.

1598 FLORIO, *Heckinometri*, a kinde of sea hedgehog. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* I. 350 The Shells of Sea-hedge-hogs are... call'd Coquecigrues. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 337 The Urchin-Fish or Sea Hedgehog is a good example of the genus *Diodon*, or Two-toothed fishes... remarkable for the tremendous array of spiny points which it bears on its skin.

3. A name for prickly seed-vessels or burs borne by plants, and for the plants which bear them, e.g. *Ranunculus arvensis*, *Medicago Echinus* (*M. intertexta*), *Echinaria capitata*.

1711 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 387 Hard Bur Hedgehogs... The Fruit of this resembles our Xanthium or Lesser Burdock. 1794 MARTYN *Roussau's* Bot. xxv. 369 Hedgehogs, whose legumes are closely armed with long spines pointing out every way. 1864 H. TRIMMER in *Jnl.* Bot. II. 79 [*Ranunculus*] *Arvensis*... called 'Hedgehogs' (I suppose from its muricated fruit) by the country people. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 572/2 Hedgehog, *Medicago intertexta*. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* 132 The curious prickly seed-vessels of the corn buttercup—the 'hedgehog'—whose spines, however, will not scratch the softest skin.

4. Applied to other things likened to a hedgehog: † a. A disease of sheep. *Obs.* † b. A kind of military firework. *Obs.* c. (See quot. 1794.) d. A kind of vagrant rabbit. e. A kind of dredging-machine. f. A dish in cookery.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 476 Of the Warts and Cratches of Sheep. This disease is called by the vulgar shepherds the Hedgehog. 1672 T. VENN *Milit. Discipl.* III. iii. xv. 13 To make Hedge-hogs, or balls, you must fill them with the same receipts you do your Arrows and Pikes [etc.]. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss., *Hedge Hog*, a leather stuck full of nails, to buckle on the pole with the points upward, to prevent the horses gnawing it. 1846 P. FARLEY's *Ann.* VII. 325 The hedgehog is a sort of vagabond rabbit. 1855 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* (1863) 480 An *Apple Hedge-Hog*, or *Sudaise*, this dish is formed of apples, pared, cored without being divided, and stewed tolerably tender in a light syrup. 1856 S. C. BRES *Gloss. Terms*, *Hedgehog*, a machine for removing mud and silt from rivers and streams. It is somewhat similar in shape to a road or garden roller, consisting of a wheel revolving on an axle, to which drawing shafts are fixed. Timber stocks are projected from the cylinder with iron spades bolted thereto, which act upon the bottom of the river, clearing away all obstructions.

† 5. Applied to a person who is regardless of others' feelings; often as a term of obloquy. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. ii. 102 Do'st grant me Hedge-hogge. 1605 TRYALL *Cher.* III. i. in Bullen O. P. II. 306 My name, sir, is Bow wow. 'Shart, what a name's that! the Hedge-hog mocks us. 1660 Mrs. Rump 2 Thou Dam'd Hedgehook.

6. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.*: Of, belonging to, or resembling a hedgehog.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vii. (1660) 135 Unlike to those Hedge-hogge holy-ones whose Sharpe censures... pierce thorow all those who converse with them. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 99 Animals of the Hedge-hog kind. 1891 N. CORY *Lett. & Jnl.* (1897) 461 The tilting, hedge-hog, ransom age.

7. a. General Comb., as *hedgehog-hooked* *adj.*, -*hunting*, -*like* *adj.* or *adv.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. I. *Trophies* 74 His hands and arms, and bosom bristled were (Most Hedge-hog-like) with wyer instead of haire. 1678 *Narr. Murder Godfrey* 4 There had been several Soldiers thereabout... a Hedgehog-hunting. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Acad. Chair* Wks. 1812 III. 48 Most hedge-hog-like thou bristest up my hair. 1793 MARTYN *Laug. Bot.*, Hedge-hog-hooked, *Echinato-uncinata spica*. A spike beset with prickles.

b. Special Comb.: *hedgehog cactus*, a plant of the genus *Echinocactus*, globular and spiny; *hedgehog caterpillar* (U.S.), see quot.; *hedgehog crystal* (see quot.); *hedgehog fruit*, the prickly fruit of an Australian tree, *Echinocarpus Australis*; also the tree itself; *hedgehog fungus* = *hedgehog mushroom*; *hedgehog gooseberry*, a variety of gooseberry covered with stiff hairs; *hedgehog*

grass, † (a) a kind of sedge (*Carex flava*) having prickly fruit; (b) name of various grasses of which the spikelets form burs, esp. *Cenchrus tribuloides* of N. America; **hedgehog holly**, a variety of holly with spines on the surface of the leaves (Miller *Gard. Dict.* 1724); **hedgehog liquorice**, name for *Glycyrrhiza echinata*, an Italian plant from which liquorice is made (Gerarde's *Herbal* 1633); **hedgehog medick**, a species of *Medicago* with prickly pods, as *M. echinus* (*M. intertexta*), *M. maculata*; **hedgehog mushroom**, an edible fungus of the genus *Hydnum*, having prickly hymenium; **hedgehog parsley**, a name for bur-parsley, *Caucalis daucoides*; **hedgehog plant**—sense 3; **hedgehog pudding**, a pudding stuck over with blanched almonds (Cassell's *Dict. Cookery*); **hedgehog rat**, a rodent of the subfamily *Echinomyinae* (see quot.); **hedgehog shell**, the shell of *Murex erinaceus*, having prickly projections; **hedgehog soup** (see quot., and cf. *hedgehog pudding*); **hedgehog stone**, popular name of a brown iron ore occurring in rock crystals; **hedgehog thistle** = *hedgehog cactus*; **hedgehog trefoil**, ? = *hedgehog medick*.

1872 C. V. RILEY *Noxious Insects* 143 The larva of this insect (*Arctia Isabella*) is familiarly known by the name of the "Hedgehog Caterpillar. It is thickly covered with stiff black hairs on each end and with reddish hairs on the middle of the body. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* "Hedgehog-crystals, the globular masses of sodium urate found in the urine, which are provided with points or prickles. 1887 C. F. HOLDER *Liv. Lights* 138 The chantarelle and the "hedgehog fungus are esteemed by many. 1876 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 229 The "Hedgehog Gooseberry is a large fruit, well tasted, and very hairy. 1897 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xiv. § 1. 15 "Hedgehog grasse hath broad, long and stiff flaggie leaves... and at the top of euerie stalk growth certain round and pricking knobs, fashioned like an Hedgehog. 1834 MILLER *Plant-n.* Hedgehog Grass, *Panicum stagninum*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* II. 92 The "Hedge-Hog Medick (*Medicago intertexta*). 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* "Hedgehog Mushroom, common name for the *Hydnum erinaceum*. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.* "Hedgehog parsley, from its prickly burs, *Caucalis daucoides*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* "Hedgehog-plant, *Anthyllis erinacea* and *Echinaria capitata*. 1884 KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 89 The *Echinomyia*, or "Hedgehog Rats, as they may be collectively termed... the pelage is usually harsh, or bristly, or even mixed with spines. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 370 The British Woodcock or "Hedgehog Shell... is a native of our seas... much smaller than the thorny woodcock. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Househpr.* (1778) 6 Blanch a few Jordan almonds... stick them round the edge of the rolls slantways, then stick them all over the top of the rolls... when dishd up pour the soup upon the roll... some French cooks give this soup the name of "hedge-hog soup. 1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 403 [Goethite] occurs enclosed in rock crystal... the Stachelstein, or "Hedgehogstone. 1897 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 1177 Of the Melon or "Hedge-hog Thistle. 1856 KNIGHT *Cycl. Nat. Hist.* II. 466 *Echinocactus*, a genus of Cactaceae... known by the name of Hedgehog Thistles. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), "Hedge-hog-Trefoil, a kind of Herb.

Hedgehogged, *a.* [transl. L. *echinatus*, f. *echinus* hedgehog: see -ED².] Set with prickles. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, Hedge-hogged Pericarp, *Echinatum pericarpium*.

Hedgehoggy (he'dzhoggi), *a.* [f. HEDGEHOG + -Y.] Of the nature of a hedgehog: externally repellent; difficult to get on with. Hence **Hedgehogginess**.

1828 MOTLEY in *Corr.* (1889) I. 266 "Why is it that we English, when we meet abroad, are so very friendly, and when we reappear in London are so very hedgehoggy?" I told her that the reason why there was no hedgehogginess on this occasion was because I was not an Englishman. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* (1883) 101 So your hedgehoggy readers roll themselves over and over their Bibles, and declare that whatever sticks to their own spines is Scripture. 1884 SPURGEON in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXII. 163 Get near some of those dear hedgehoggy brethren, and go and make a pillow of them.

Hedge-hyssop. A name given by early herbalists to *Gratiola officinalis*, a scrophulariaceous plant of Central Europe, formerly noted for its medicinal properties; extended to various British plants supposed to resemble this in appearance or properties, e.g. *Scutellaria*, *Lythrum hyssopifolium*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. xii. 673 Hedge Hyssop is founde in certayne places of Germanie and Fraunce. It groweth in Hedges, and wilde places. Some do call it in Latine, *Gratiola Dei*, howbeit it is nothing like *Gratiola Dei*, or *Cratiola*. 1a 1605 MIDDLETON *Witch* iii. iii. Hedge-hyssop too: how near he goes my cuttings! 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* 564 (Britten & Holl.) It [*Polygala*] is vulgarly known in Cheapside to the herbe-women by the name of Hedge-Hyssop; for they take it for *Gratiola*, or Hedge-Hyssop, and sell it to such as are ignorant for the same. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* xxvii. 220 *Gratiola vulgaris*, true hedge Hyssop. *Ibid.* 221 *Gratiola carulea*, sive *latifolia major*, the greater broode leaved or blew flowered hedge Hyssop. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 442 *Lythrum hyssopifolium*. Graspoly, Small Hedge-hyssop. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* II. 43 The deadly fox-glove, and its less deadly cousin, the hedge hyssop.

Hedgeless (he'dzles), *a.* [f. HEDGE *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of hedges.

1802 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* (1843) I. 412 The hedgeless sweeps of field. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 164 The endless, treeless, hedgeless German flats.

Hedgeling (he'dzlin). [f. as prec. + -LING.]

1. A young or dwarf hedge.

1877 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* I. 103 The hedgeling is defended on one side by a deep ditch.

2. A young hedge-bird. (Cf. *stedgeling*.)

1833 ALRD *Wks.* (1856) 337 The callow hedgelings chirping through the briar.

Hedgelong, *a.* [f. as prec. + -long, OE. -lang: cf. ALONG.] Extending alongside of a hedge.

1758 DYER *Poems* (1761) 55 (Jod.) On the hedgelong bank Sow frequent sand.

Hedge-pig. 1. = HEDGEHOG.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 2 Once the Hedge-Pigge whin'd. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 2/2 Hedge pigs are egg eaters, and will also dine off young birds.

2. A corrupt form of *hedge-pick*, *peak*, *-speak*, dial. name of the sloe. See HEDGE *sb.* 10.

Hedge-priest. [See HEDGE *sb.* 8 a.] An illiterate or uneducated priest of inferior status. (*contemptuous*.)

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* § 167 (1877) 107 In France... the most parte of your spiritual men... be symple persons, hedge priestes not lerned. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 136 Therefore did som of them at Cambrige... cause hedge priestes fette oute of the contrie to be made fellows in the vniuersitie. 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 8 In times of superstition every hedge-priest's blessing was highly esteemed. 1874 GREEN *Shore Hist.* iii. § 1. 116 The whole body of the clergy, from Pope to hedge-priest.

Hedger (he'dzə). [f. HEDGE *sb.* or *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who makes, repairs, or trims hedges.

1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Hedgers, dykers, and mowers. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 293 The swinked hedger at his supper sat. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 3 Apr. an. 1776. A pair of large gloves such as hedgers use. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. ii. § 1 The hedgers and ditchers, who made the fences necessary for the protection of the crop.

2. One who hedges; a shuffler.

1728 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 401 The Go ons and *Non Riquets*, too often hedgers and skulkers. 1845 HOOD *Ode to Rae Wilson* xix. A black-leg saint, a spiritual hedger.

3. One who 'hedges' in betting.

1873 *Slang Dict.* s.v. The hedger... cannot lose, providing his information or judgment lead to the required result.

Hedgerow (he'dzərou). Forms: see HEDGE *sb.* and Row *sb.* [OE. *heggerewe*, *-rēwe*, f. HEDGE *sb.* + Row *sb.* OE. had also *hegerewe*.]

1. A row of bushes forming a hedge, with the trees, etc. growing in it; a line of hedge.

940 *Charter of Edmund* in *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 229 Of Stanforde on the olde heggerewe on sondermede. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* ii. (1586) 97 Cheryes growing wilde in the Woodes, and Hedgerowes. 1561 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 549 Made of apples, here [Gloucester] grown in hedge-rows. 1769 N. NICHOLS *Corr.* w. Gray (1843) 100 There are many fine trees in the hedge-rows. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 281 Rich corn land and meadow, intersected by green hedgerows.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hedgerow-bird*, *-carpenter*, *-elm*, *-oak*, *-shrub*, *-thief*, *-timber*, *-tree*.

1634 MILTON *L'Allegro* 57 By hedge-row elms, on hillocks green. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 419 Her hedge-row shrubs, a variegated store. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 115 The common Devonshire plough, made by a hedge-row carpenter. 1876 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 43 The hedges were of great height, woven about the trunks of hedgerow elms. 1894 A. BIRRELL *Res Judic.* ii. 48 His family tree... was indeed of the most ordinary hedge-row description.

Hence **Hedgerowed** (he'dzəroud) *a.*, traversed by hedgerows.

1830 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXVIII. 163 That rich and beautifully hedgerowed country.

Hedgery (he'dzəri). [f. HEDGE *sb.* + -ERY.]

Hedges collectively.

1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* xxvi. 275 The kindly tangles of its broken hedgery.

Hedge-school. A school held by a hedge-side or in the open air, as was once common in Ireland; hence, a poor, mean, low-class school.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 53 The lower Irish are sufficiently well taught, even in their hedge-schools. 1807 T. HORNE *tr. Goede's Trav.* II. 81 Bristol [has] a few charity-schools, and two hedge-schools with only one master. 1830 W. CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasantry* (1836) II. 142 The worthy pedagogue selected the first green spot on the sunny side of a quick-set-thorn hedge... and there... carried on the work of instruction. From this circumstance the name of Hedge School originated. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 194 The hedge-school, a name of contempt for institutions in which the smatterings of knowledge could only be obtained. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 394/1 The workmen are Irish; taken from common hedge schools.

Hence **Hedge-schoolmaster**.

1830 W. CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasantry* (1836) II. 248 What was Plato himself but a hedge schoolmaster? 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* vi. Paddy Byrne, the hedge-school-master, took him in hand.

Hedge-side. The side of a hedge. Also

attrib., sometimes with sense of HEDGE *sb.* 8 c. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 295 [He] layd him under a hedge side for to refreshe hym. 1821 CLARE *Pill. Minstr.* I. 208 By hedge-side coolly led, Brooks curl o'er their sandy bed. 1848 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 174 The commonest hedge-side leaf. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xiii. 135 Maid-of-all-work at a hedge-side hotel.

Hedge-sparrow. A common British and European bird (*Acceptor modularis*), belonging to the *Sylviide*, or Warblers.

1530 PALSGR. 230/1 Hedge-sparow, a byrde. 1629 MASINGER *Picture* II. ii. Soldiers—that, like the foolish hedge

sparrow, To their own ruin, hatch this cuckoo, peace. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* xlii. 106 Hedge-sparrows frequent sinks and gutters in hard weather, where they pick up crumbs and other sweepings. 1897 *Times* 2 Jan. 8/3 The so-called hedge-sparrow is not a sparrow at all, the colour of the upper parts being its only similarity with that bird... it has nothing whatever in common with true sparrows.

Hedge-wood. † *a.* Wood for hedge-bote (*obs.*). † *b.* Trees or timber grown in hedgerows.

c. Firewood gathered from hedges.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 52 The termor bath... hedge-wood, and fire-woode belonging to his tearme of common right: and he may cut wood for that purpose. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* I. (1708) 610 Plant timber-trees or Coppice-wood, or Hedge-wood. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 19 Coals purchased will be cheaper... than hedge-wood stolen.

Hedging (he'dzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HEDGE *v.*]

1. The action of the verb HEDGE; the construction or repair of hedges.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 28 For dichying and hedging, and delvyng of tonnes. 1481 93 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 366 For woode makinge and hedgyng. 1663 GERBIER *Counsell* (1664) 52 Charges for hedging, forty shillings. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 53 No tithes shall be paid of *synta cadua* employed in hedging, or for fuel.

2. *concr.* Matter forming or made into a hedge.

1517 *Domesday Incol.* (1897) I. 249 One acre of Errable land, with hedging and Dikying. 1801 R. GILL *Tint Quey* in *Chambers Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 156 Whilk... had, by light o' day, Within the hedging made its way.

3. The securing of, or limiting the possible loss on, a debt, bet, or the like: see HEDGE *v.* 7, 8.

a. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* V. cxxviii. 301 All your Hedgings in of Debt, all your crafty Bargains. c. 1770 C. ANSTEE *Hor. Imit.* Wks. (1808) 191 Hedging and odds and bets their theme. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 277 In a manner that will render the practice of hedging off rather precarious. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 172 An affair of bettings, and hedgings, and cheatings.

4. Shuffling, dodging.

1728 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 645 Where was a great deal of hedging and political disputing. 1728 *Ibid.* III. 407 The plain shiftings and hedgings I have observed before the committee. 1826 CARLYLE in *Froude Life* (1882) I. 352 Persuaded that he shall go to heaven, when his hedging here below is done.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hedging time*; esp. = used in hedging, as *hedging cuff*, *glove*, *hook*, *money*.

1521 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 565/4, 3 pr. hedging cuffs & gloves @ 6. 1530 PALSGR. 230/1 Hedging glove, *monile*. 1611 CORGE, *Hayeson*, hedging time, or, the season to make hedges in. 1827 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 995 With... his bill-hook and hedging mittens in his hand.

Hedgingly, *adv.* [f. *hedging*, *pr. pple.* of HEDGE *v.* + -LY².] So as to hedge (see HEDGE *v.* 8).

1894 *Sat. Rev.* 12 May 488 The contention which the Chancellor of the Exchequer merely hedgingly threw out on the first night of the debate.

Hedging-bill. [BILL *sb.* 1 4.] A bill with a long handle used in cutting and trimming hedges.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 116 Felling axes .xxx. Hedging billes .x. xxiij. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 5 An husbande muste have an axe, a hachet, a hedgingebill. 1681 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (E. D. S.), A Bill is an edg-tool, at the end of a stale or handle; if short then it is called a *Hand-bill*; if long then a *Hedging-bill*. 1718 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 173 Cutting the Palisade... with the Hedging-Bill. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 53 One author contends... for a hedging-bill.

Hedgy (he'dzi), *a.* [f. HEDGE *sb.* + -Y.] † *a.* Of or belonging to a hedge (*obs.*). † *b.* Characterized by abundance of hedges.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. i. Or search'd the hopeful thickets of hedgy rows, For briery berries, or haws, or sourer sloes. 1643 NICHOLAS *Lett. in Carte Ormonde* (1735) III. 173 Between the rivers of Severne and Avon, in a woodland and hedgy country. 1890 *Times* 10 Sept. 5/1 The hedgy nature of the country rendered it impossible for cavalry to act in force.

Hedious, *hedoeus*, *obs.* forms of HIDEOUS.

Hedir (e), *obs.* form of HITHER.

† **Hedley medley**. *Obs.* [A riming jingle upon *medley*. Cf. *hugger-mugger*.] A jumble, confusion; an impersonation of confusion.

1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 7 Strange hedly Medly! who would make his swine Turn grey-hounds, or hunt foxes with his kine?

Hedonic (híd'nik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἡδονικός* pleasurable, f. *ἡδονή* pleasure.]

A. adj. Of or relating to pleasure. (In first quot. applied to the Cyrenaic school of philosophers: see B. 1.)

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 134/1 Aristippus... Instituted a Sect called Cyrenaic from the place, by some Hedonick, or voluptuous, from the Doctrine. a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xi. (1870) 182 'Hedonic' knowledge. 1880 *Mind* V. 88 The defects of Mill's Hedonic philosophy.

B. sb. † 1. One who maintains that pleasure is the proper end of action; applied to the ancient Greek school of philosophers (Gr. *oi ἡδονικοί*) otherwise called CYRENAÏCS. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 75 Our Fellow-Atheists, the Hedonicks and Cyrenaicks.

2. *pl.* Hedonics: The doctrine of pleasure; that part of ethics which treats of pleasure.

1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Mor. Ideas* II. (1876) 14 The unideal form of eudaimonics of which I have spoken is hedonics, or a science of indolentia. a 1866—*Exam. Utilit. Philos.* II.

(1870) 181 Hedonics, or the science of human pleasure. 1879 *Mill Hill Mag.* June 6 And now one rises to bepraise John Stuart Mill's hedonics.

Hedonical, *a. rare* = **HEDONIC** *a.*

In recent Dicts.

Hedonism (hēdōniz'm). [*f.* Gr. ἡδονή pleasure (see prec.) + -ISM. Cf. *F. hedonisme* (Littré Suppl.).] The doctrine or theory of ethics in which pleasure is regarded as the chief good, or the proper end of action.

1856 SEELYE *fr. Schwiegler's Hist. Philos.* (1864) 71 Hedonism, the philosophical doctrine of the Cyrenaics that pleasure is the chief good. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 138 As mere hedonism—the simple love of sensual pleasure—grew, so did the songs and the style of Anacreon gain in popularity. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* 151 Distinguishing Hedonism into the two kinds, egoistic and universalistic, according as the happiness sought is that of the actor himself or is that of all. 1897 G. G. FINDLAY in *Expos. Times* Feb., Hedonism, or the pleasure theory of life... is the great heresy in morals.

Hedonist (hēdōnist). [*f.* as prec. + -IST.] One who maintains the doctrine of hedonism; one who regards pleasure as the chief good.

1856 DE QUINCY *Confess.* (ed. 2) 251 In Professor Wilson's word, 'Gentlemen, I am a Hedonist; and if you must know why I take opium, that's the reason why'. (Note) Professor Wilson coined the English word Hedonist. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* I. 390 If a man chances to be a Hedonist, he should show the good temper which is the best virtue of the indolent. 1876 PATER in *E. Gosse Crit. Kit-Kats* (1896) 258, I wish they wouldn't call me 'a hedonist'; it produces such a bad effect on the minds of people who don't know Greek.

attrib. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 402 This devotion to beauty, to beauty alone... was a kind of hedonist asceticism. 1896 MRS. H. WARD *Sir G. Tressady* 361 George's hedonist temper was almost at the end of his patience.

Hedonistic, *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to hedonists, or of the nature of hedonism.

1866 MILL in *Edin. Rev.* CXXIII. 341 Sokrates... inculcates the ordinary duties of life on hedonistic grounds, and recommends them by the ordinary hedonistic inducements. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 30 The Utilitarian or hedonistic mode of speaking. 1894 *Thinker* V. 571.

Hence **Hedonistically** *adv.*, according to hedonism, in reference to hedonism.

1874 SPENCER *Meth. Ethics* II. v. § 4. 156 The moral pain... would be so great as to render the whole remainder of life hedonistically worthless. 1886 — *Outl. Hist. Ethics* iv. § 6. 181 note, Shaftesbury interprets the 'good' of the individual hedonistically, as equivalent to pleasure, satisfaction, delight, enjoyment.

Hedonology, *rare*. [*f.* Gr. ἡδονή pleasure + -(O)LOGY.] = **HEDONICS**.

a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xxi. (1870) 345 Hedonics, or hedonology, the science of human pleasure.

Hedonometer, *humorous*. [*f.* as prec. + -METER.] An apparatus for measuring pleasure.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1312. 763 Who will construct a hedonometer for us which shall give the exact values in coin... of a '47 signboard and a bottle of '47 port? 1887 *Jus* 6 May 14/2 Who is a competent judge, and where is his 'hedonometer'?

Hedous, -ly, *obs.* forms of **HIDEOUS**, -LY.

† **Hedral**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f.* Gr. ἑδρα seat, base + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the base of a solid.

1690 W. LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 326 The Diameter of the Basal or Hedral ambient Circle of the Hexaedron.

Hedur, -yr, *obs.* forms of **HITHER**.

Hedus, *obs.* form of **HIDEOUS**.

Hedyphane (hēdīf'n). *Min.* [Named *Hedyphane* by Breithaupt, 1830, *f.* Gr. ἡδύς sweet + -φανής appearing (cf. Gr. ἡδυφάνης sweet-shining) in reference to its brilliant lustre.] A colourless variety of mimetite, containing calcium; a variety of green lead ore.

1832 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* 222 Hedyphane. 1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Min.* 483 Breithaupt's hedyphane is a massive variety of mimetite.

Hee, *obs.* form of **EYE**, **HE**, **HIGH**.

Heed (hīd), *v.* Forms: 1 hēdan, 2-3 heden, 4-5 hede, 5 heede (heyd), 4- heed. *Pa. t.* 1 hēdde, 3 hedd(e), 5 hedit, -yt, -ut, 6- heeded. *Pa. pple.* 4 hed, hedit, etc. [*OE.* hēdan = OS. hōdian, hūodian (MDu., Du. hoeden, LG. hōden, hōen), OHG. huotan (MHG. hüeten, Ger. hüten) = WGer. *hōdjan, deriv. of *hōdā, sb. str. fem., OFris. hōde, hūde, OHG. huota, MHG. huote, Ger. hut fem., heed, guard, care, keeping; not recorded in OE., where its form would have been hōd.]

† 1. *intr.* (In OE.) To take charge, take possession, take. Const. with *genitive*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 330 Lazarus ne moste... hēdan ðæra crumena. *Ibid.* II. 114 We hēdað þæra crumena ðæs hlafes. c 1000 *Retclit. Sing. Pers.* c. 5 in Schmid *Geetse* 376 Þonne him forð-sið gebyrge, hede se hlaford þes he lefe, bute hwet friges sy.

2. *intr.* To have a care, pay attention, take notice. Const. in OE. and ME. with *genitive*; subseq. with *of*, later *to*, *for*, *arch.* and *dial.*

Beowulf (Z.) 2697 Ne hēdde he þæs heafolan. c 1000 *Inst. Polity* § 10 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 316 Biscopum gebyrð þæt hi... ne hunda ne hawca hēdan to swyðe. a 1300 *Fragm. Sev. Sins* 33 in E. E. P. (1862) 10 Nel he of oþir þing hede. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 2663 Hedis to þat, and puttis of þat purpos. *Ibid.* 11531 Euer hedyng in hert of the hegh treason. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3094 Hefys nott your hert to hye, bott hedes to your ende. 1477 EARL

RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 2 When I had heeded and loked vpon it. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Paradox agst. Libertie* 800 Much strength and many men unto their hordes to heed. 1690 PENN *Kise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 60 Never heed, the Lord's power is over all weakness and death. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xxvi, Heed no longer for me, my lord. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* s. v., Never heed, don't concern yourself, never mind.

3. *trans.* To care for, concern oneself about; to take notice of, give attention to, to mind; to regard. (In Engl. now chiefly literary; in common use in Sc.)

a 1225 *Juliana* 8 As þe þat heh þing hēde to heden. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3085 (Trin.) Oure lord him 3af his lawe to hede. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 10339 He hedut no hathell. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 54 (R.) That man should be punished who little heedeth the maintenance of his tillage. 1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 48 In the persons two things are to be heeded. 1759 HURD *Retirer.* II. (R.), Which seem to be not perceived, or not heeded, by other men. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 104 Heed not that foolish wretch—go on, go on. 1870 BRYANT *Liad* I. 11 Domineer Over thy Myrmidons; I heed thee not. *Mod. Sc.* Never heed them!

† 4. To observe, see, behold, take note of. Also *intr.* To look. (Cf. *F. regarder*.) *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 17801 Heo leopen to þan bedde, & þene king hēdden. 13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 1050 Þe hy3e trone þer mo3t 3e hede. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 678 He. to þe heuyn lokis, Hedis hetelerly on hi3e, behelde on a sterne. *Ibid.* 1527 Who so wates for withowe & within hedes.

Heed, *sb.* Forms: 3-6 hede, 4-5 hed, 4-6 Sc. heid, 5 hēdde, (3ed, -e), 5-6 heede, heade, 5- heed. [*app. f.* HEED *v.*: there is no corresponding OE. sb.: see prec.]

1. Careful attention, care, observation, regard. (Now chiefly literary.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4248 (Gött.) Ioseph held euer his in hede. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 200 Our gastly fadirs that has hede of us. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 54 b, Good hede would be had, that nothing be doubtfully spoken. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 50 With great art and heed... thyther conueyed, and there erected. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 101, I will... teach your eares to list me with more hede. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 Swimming so without heed, that some were in apparant danger. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 72 Full slowly pacing o'er the stones With caution and good heed. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 701, I look on this account as worthy of all heed.

b. *Esp.* in phr. to take († *nim*) heed.

c 1305 *St. Dunstan* 25 in E. E. P. (1862) 35 His freond nome þerto hede. c 1305 *St. Swithun* 47 *Ibid.* 44 He þo3te on þat þe godels saib, þat me takþ of lute hede. 13. Sir Beues (A.) 1030 Beues of hem nam gode hede. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 592 Bot proud man of his tas na hede. c 1400 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* I. 177 Necessite hath neuere halcy-day: Tak hede of that. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 279 Of falsnesse non heed he nam, Bot at the last out hit kame. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 368 Tak hede at Aaron. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* iv. 24 Take heed what ye heare. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxvii. 37 Kepe innocency, and take heed vnto the thinge that is right. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 6b, Every man toke muche hede to them that daunted. a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 33 Take heed is a good staff to stay upon. c 1689 PRIOR *Ode* 13 Take heed, my dear, youth flies apace. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 65 Let us take heed, and be on our guard against deceptions.

c. later, To give, pay heed (to).

1504 ATKINSON *tr. De Imitatione* III. iii. 197 My sone, gyue hede to my wordes. 1526 TINDALE *1 Tim.* i. 4 Nether geue hede to fables. a 1774 PEARCE *Wks.* III. xi. (R.), Every christian is bound to give diligent heed to the reading, and the study of them. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 443 Damocritus however paid no heed to their advice. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. L. 423 These unto thee will call To help them, but give thou no heed at all.

† 2. That which one heeds. *Obs. rare.*

1888 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. 82 Who dailing so, that eye shall be his heed, And giue him light that it was blinded by.

3. *Comb.*, as *heed-giving*, *heed-taking*.

1545 ASCHAM *Topoph.* I. (Arb.) 53 Companions of shooting, be prouds, good heed giuing, true meatinge, honest comparison. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 152 They fall into this for want of heedtaking. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 218 Circumspection; diligent heed-taking to our selues.

Heed, *obs.* form of **HEAD**.

† **Heedely**, **heedly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f.* HEED *sb.* + -LY; but prob. orig. a variant of **HEEDILY**: cf. *hastely*, *hastily*, *hastily*.] = **HEEDILY**.

1548 GIST *Pr. Masse* D iij, Let vs heedely beware lest christ iudge vs by our mouth. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 166 b, The Hennes must be... heedely looked to. 1583 STANHYURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 82 Too the ende in thye trauayl thow mayest the more heedlye be lessond.

Heeder (hēdər). One who heeds.

1849 J. STERLING in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 410 If they found a heeder.

Heeder, *obs.* form of **HEDER**.

Heedful (hēd'fūl), *a.* [*f.* HEED *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of heed; careful, attentive, watchful, mindful.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xi. (R.), God... loueth wakeful & heedful persones. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 40 You must be very heedfull in the weeding of it. 1607 ROWLANDS *Guy Riu.* 46 On every side they cast a heedful eye. 1725 POPE *Odys.* I. 397 Heedful of advice. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 142 If use were heedful of incongruities.

Heedfully, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY.] In a heedful manner; attentively, carefully.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 326 Let vs be heedfully bent to this most earnest thing. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. II. 78 Pros. Do'st thou attend me? *Mira*. Sir, most heedfully. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvi. xviii.

(1678) 640 Cauteries heedfully used, strengthen and dry the part. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 32 Heedfully He guarded it, that none came in.

Heedfulness. [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being heedful; attentiveness, carefulness.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref. To moue you to willingness and heedfulness. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1830) I. 130 A circumspect heedfulness not to provoke any man. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Ella of Car.* xi. 133 Fergus waited upon them both with all the quiet heedfulness of a girl.

† **Heedily**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f.* HEEDY + -LY.] Heedfully; with attention.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 114 b, The shape and proportion of the Horse, ought heedily to be considered. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. iv. (Arb.) 156 This part in our maker or Poet must be heedily looked vnto. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 23 Writing English heedily, in true Orthography. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius's Gate* I. lat. Und. § 501. 147 Heedily receiv information concerning it.

† **Heediness**, *Obs.* [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] Heedfulness, attentiveness; caution.

1596 SPENCER *P. Q.* v. vi. 34 By Gods grace, and her good heediness, She was preserved. 1600 Bp. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 29 *Prætextu cautius*, in pretence of heediness.

Heeding, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* HEED *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb **HEED**; attention; care.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1320 Your constant Method of Proceeding, Without the Cernal Means of Heeding. 1699 LISTER *Journ.* Paris 108 With a little heeding 'tis yet very legible.

Heedless (hēd'les), *a.* [*f.* HEED *sb.* + -LESS.] Without heed; paying no heed or attention; careless, inattentive, regardless.

1570 SPENCER *Sheph. Cal.* July 15 Though one fall through heedless hast, Yet is his misse not mickle. 1604 GEE *Foot out of Snare* in *Somers Tracts* (1810) III. 53 To make havock and spoil of the harmless and heedlesse flock of Christ. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 161 There in the ruin, heedless of the dead, The shelter-seeking peasant builds his shed. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xiii. 730 Despising unsupported authority, and heedless of tradition.

† Undeserving of attention. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gr. Brit.* (1614) 145/1 A man... may well esteem them [certain legendary histories] as heedless as vncertaine.

[**Heedlessness**, a supposed synonym of **heedlessness**, which some would read for 'headelesse hood', in Spenser *Sheph. Cal.*: see **HEADLESS** *a.* 1.]

Heedlessly, *adv.* [*f.* HEEDLESS + -LY.] In a heedless manner; carelessly, inattentively.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 30 Post not heedlesly on. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 212 ¶ 3 Our Women run on so heedlessly in the Fashion, that [etc.]. 1861 MRS. H. WOOD *East Lynne* (1885) 24, I think the woman did it heedlessly; not mischievously.

Heedlessness. [-NESS.] The quality of being heedless; carelessness, inattention, disregard.

1587 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 13 b, If through heedlessness you resolute not a friend, he will speake no more to you. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. ¶ 56. 50 Thro heedlessness, and want of looking before us. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* ix. § 12 What heedlessness is in the case of an unadvised act, rashness is in the case of a misadvised one. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxvii, I tripped on, showing a bold heedlessness of his displeasure.

Heedling, *var.* of **HEADLING**.

† **Heedy**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* HEED *sb.* + -Y.] Heedful, attentive, careful, cautious.

1548 GIST *Pr. Masse* Ded, Rather heedy than heedly. *Ibid.* A vij, Therefore good reader gyue heedy attendaunce therto. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1058 Worldly men are more heedly in their affaires of this world. 1645 USSHER *Body Dvn.* (1647) 237 That we have a careful and a heedy watch to all things that may advance God's glory.

Heef, *obs.* pa. t. of **HEAVE**.

Heegh, **heeg**, *obs.* forms of **HIGH** *a.*, **HIE** *v.*

Hee-haw (hē'hō), *sb.* Also *hiu haw*, *he-haw* *he-hawn* *U.S.*. [*Echoic.*]

1. A conventional representation of the bray of a jackass; a name for this.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 84 note, The chants were interrupted at intervals with an Hiu Haw, in imitation of the Ass's braying. 1831 S. WARREN *Diary Physic.* xvi. (1832) I. 379 An Ass... opened on us with an astounding hee-haw! hee-haw! hee-haw! 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cxx, To... estimate applause As just so many asinine he-haws. 1884 C. D. WARNER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 14/2 He-hawn, sire Ass, you sing.

2. A loud unrefined laugh.

1843 THACKERAY *Miss Tickletoy* iii, If to laughter he was minded, out they burst in loud hee-haws. 1872 ANNE THACKERAY *Men's Wives* 402 All the boxes began to roar with great coarse heehaws at Titania hugging Bottom's long ears.

Hence **Hee-haw** *v. intr.*, to bray, as an ass.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 44 Ass after ass still hee-haws through the town. 1831 S. WARREN *Diary Physic.* xvi. (1832) I. 379 Away sprung the jackass... hee-hawing incessantly. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* (Ogil.), Suppose thou art making an ass of thyself... are there not people in England who heehaw too? 1884 C. D. WARNER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 14/2 The ass hee-hawed, or brayed... The people he-hawned or brayed thrice, in like manner.

Heel (hēl), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 hēla, hēls, (hēl), 3 heale, 3-6 hele, 4-5 heill, 4-7 heele, 5-7 heille, 5 huelle, 6 helle, hiele, 7 eel, 6-7 heal(e), 4- heol. [*OE.* hēla, hēla wk. masc. = OFris. hēla fem., MDu. hiele m. and f., Du. hiel m.; cf. ON. hēll m. (Sw. hāl, Da. hæl) = *hāhil = *hanhil, deriv. of *hanh-, in OE. hōh hough, heel.]

I. 1. The projecting hinder part of the foot, below the ankle and behind the hollow of the foot.

c 850 *Loricæ Gloss.* 57 in O. F. Texts 173 *Talos*, helan. *Ibid.* 59 *Calceus*, helum. *c* 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 266/8 *Calc.*, hela, hoh nibeward. *a* 1225 *Anec. R.* 112 A lutei ihurt i ben eie derued mo pen deð a muelch iðe hele, vor þet flesch is deadeure pere. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 898 Sparede he neythre tos ne heles. *c* 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xvi. 596 The gilt spuris, richt by the heile. *c* 1485 in E. E. Misc. (Warton Club) 7 Undure my heille is that me greys, Fore at my hart I fele no sowre. *a* 1525 *SKELTON P. Sparowe* Wks. (1843) 86 To se her treade the grounde With heles short and rounde. *1599* *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 24 A fift, of an inflamed heale. *1641* J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. 1. 17 A Serpent, a Basilisk, biting the heele, and stinging the face. *1711* *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 77 ¶ 8 His Stockings are about his Heels. *1842* *TENNISON Morte d'Arthur* 286 Then Francis...dove his heel into the smoulder'd log.

b. The heel armed or fitted with a spur.
c 1400 *Destr.* Troy 6394 Ector...toke his horse with his heles, hastid before. *c* 1620 Z. ROYO *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 62 It's time to lend my horse a heele. *1663* *BUTLER Hud.* i. iii. 84 Then play'd, With iron heel, his courser's side. *1792* *OSBALDISTON Brit. Sportsman.* 395 The word heel is taken for the spur itself; hence they say...he knows the heels; he obeys the heels; he answers the heels; he is very well upon the heels. *1888* Mrs. KENNARD *Glorious Gallop* 92 She gave Galopard a slight touch of the heel, and trotted briskly on.

c. Put for the foot as a whole.
a 1225 *Juliana* 30 Pat hit ure endelogen hire leofliche bodi dun to be helen. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 þe meiden dude swa, leowede ant leodea a lutei hire hele. *1586* J. HOOKER *Girald.* *Irel.* Ep. Ded. A iij b in *Holinshed* III, His bodie hangd by the heeles at Corke. *1590* *SPENSER F. Q.* II. xii. 46 His looser garment...flew about his heeles in wanton wize. *1637* *MILTON Lycidas* 34 Rough Satyrs danced, and Fauns with cloven heel From the glad sound would not be absent long. *c* 1718 *Prior Hans Carvel* 118 He...was carried off to bed: John held his heeles, and Nan his head. *1850* *Geo. Eliot A. Bede* i. xi, For ye're a stirring body in a mornin', an' ye've a light heel.

d. *Cribbage*, etc. (See *quots.*)
1796 *Grose's Diet. Vulg.* T. s.v., To turn up his heels, to turn up the knave of trumps at the game of all-fours. *1850* *Bohn's Hand-bk. Games* 275 (*Cribbage*) Should the turn-up card itself be a Knave, the dealer immediately scores two points...which by way of antithesis with 'his nob', are called 'two for his heels'. *1882* *Society* 11 Nov. 9/1 In *cribbage* parlance, it was one for her nob and two for her heels.

2. In quadrupeds and other vertebrates: **a.** Anatomically, The part of the hinder limb which is the analogue of the human heel; the calcaneal part of the tarsus, whatever its shape or position; in digitigrade and ungulate quadrupeds, and in birds, this is elevated above the ground, and is popularly called *knee* or *hock*, also *heel* of the *hock*.
1792 *OSBALDISTON Brit. Sportsman.* 93/2 These are of a wenny nature, and grow on the point of the elbow and the heel of the hock. *1874* *COUES* in Baird, etc. *Hist. N. A. Birds* III. 545 The heel (*calcaneus*) is at the top of the tarsus.

b. popularly. (a) In quadrupeds, the hinder part of the hoof; also, each of the projections on the coffin-bone.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 72 Seek for his Slot: If he finds the Heel thick, and the Toe spreading broad, it argues an old Deer. *1727-51* *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Heel* of a horse, is the lowest hind part of the foot, comprehended between the quarters, and opposite to the toe. *1821* *YOUATT Horse* (1848) 378 On either side [of the coffin-bone]...are projections called the wings, or heels of the coffin-bone.

(b) More commonly applied (in *pl.*) to the two hind feet. Also, the hoof or whole foot. See 3 a, c.
c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 346 Wið wambe wræse genim haran helan. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 386 (Douce MS.) His horse in fyne sandel was trapped to be hele. *1535* *COVERDALE Gen. xlix.* 17 Dan shalbe...an edder in the path, and byte the horse in the heles (Wyclif feet). *1577* B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 152 b, After that, hanging him [Hog] up by the heeles, you shall plucke [etc.]. *1607* *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 245 They must not be afraid of other Horses...but...rush into the battle, fighting (as is said) with heels and mouth. *a* 1700 *DRYDEN Ovid's Met.* XII. Wks. 1808 XII. 170 He falls; and lashing up his heels, his rider throws. *1847* *TENNISON Princ.* Prol. 44 She trampled some beneath her horse's heels. *c* 1875 *MARY JEWRY Every-day Cookery* 128/2 Put two thoroughly clean cow-heels into a stew pan. *1877* A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* iv. 91 The donkey kicks up his heels and brays.

(c) In birds, the hinder toe or hallux, the spur.
1611 *MARKHAM Countr. Content.* L. xix. (1668) 82 A sharp heel'd cock, though it be a little false, is much better than the truest cock which hath a dull heel, and hitteth seldom. *1792* *OSBALDISTON Brit. Sportsman.* 346 His narrow heel, or sharpness of heel, is known no otherwise than by observation in fighting. *1863* *BATES Nat. Amazon* viii. (1864) 237 Swarms of goatsuckers...descend and settle on a low branch...and then, squatting down on their heels, are difficult to distinguish from the surrounding soil.

3. Pregnant uses in reference to the heel or hind foot of man or beast. **a.** As the instrument of kicking: hence to raise or lift the heel against, to make a heel.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xiii. 18 Seðe brucað mec mið þæt hlaf he ahefð onæxgn mec hel his. *a* 1225 *Anec. R.* 136 Mi leof is ivetted...& smit me mid his hele. *1382* *Wyclif John* xiii. 18 He that etith my breed, schal reyse his heele aȝens me. *1535* *COVERDALE Ps.* xliij. 9 Yee euen myne owne familer frende...hath lift up his hele agaynst me. *1590* *SHAKS. Com. Err.* III. i. 15, I should kicke being kitted, and being at that passe, You would keepe from my heeles, and beware of an asse. *1728* *RAMSAY Fables & T.*, Ass & Brock 9 Replied the Ass, and made

a heel. *1722* *Pope Ep. Bathurst* 68 With spurning heel. *a* 1822 *SHELLEY Ode Naples* 112 Fair Milan...lifts her heel To bruise his head.

b. As the instrument of trampling down or crushing.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xviii. v. That the lords eie is far better for the land, than his heel. *1819* *SHELLEY Cenci* iv. iv. Our innocence is as an armed heel To trample accusation. *1838* *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1842) I. x. 440 The green crop had no time to ripen ere it was trodden down under the iron heel of war. *1867* *GOLDW. SMITH Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 218 Too hasty in setting his heel on the agents of tyranny and corruption. *1879* H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* v. ii. (1887) 257 Those classes upon whom the iron heel of modern civilization presses.

c. Heels: as the hindmost parts displayed by a fugitive; hence as the means of flight. To have or get the heels of; to outrun.

1543 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cli. 180 Suche as had their horses by them mounted and shewed their horses heles, and then they shewen after them in chase. *1583* *STUBBS Anat. Absus* i. (1879) 96 He shows them a faire pair of heeles, and away goeth he. *1823* *STOCKER Hist. Civ. Warres Loue* C. i. 96 a, The rest, full of life in the heeles, saued them selues. *1599* *SHAKS. Hen. V.* III. v. 34 Saying, our Grace is only in our Heels, And that we are most loftie Run-awayes. *1612-15* *Br. Hall Contempl.*, O. T. xix. viii, Many a one hath had better counsell from his heeles, then from his elbows. *1647* W. BROWNE tr. *Gomierville's l'alexander* II. iv. 197 One squadron...he routed and put to their heeles. *c* 1685 *VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Conf. Wks.* 1705 II. 49 Father, your zeal has got the heels of your Discretion. *1719* *DE FOE Crusoe* i. xx, Friday...had...the heels of the bear. *1730-6* *BAILEY (folio) s.v.*, One Pair of Heels is worth two Pair of Hands, that is, it is better to run for it, than be beaten, where a Man has not the Courage or Force to withstand his Enemy. *1822* *MARRYAT N. Forster* xi, Be smart, my lads, for she has the heels of us.

4. In insects: **a.** The terminal extremity of the tibia; **b.** The base of the first tarsal joint, when it is curved to join the tibia; the 'calx' of Kirby, by him limited to the heels of the four posterior tarsi; **c.** Leach's name for the bristles forming the strigilis (*Century Dict.*).

1826 *KIRBY & SPENCE Introd. Entomol.* III. 386 *Calx* (the Heel). The curving part of the *Pilanti*...by which it inosculates with the *Tibia*.

5. **a.** The part of a stocking that covers the heel; **b.** the thick part of the sole of a boot or shoe which raises the heel.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.*, *Irel.* III. 89/2 He...bare it awaie in the heele of his stocke. *1596* *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 136 Gabrels pumpe were all vpinkit i'th heele. *1634* *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 146 Their shoes...are usually sharpe at the toe...the heeles shod with thin Iron. *1709* *STEELE Tatter* No. 7 ¶ 26 One of his Shoes had lost an Heel. *1714* *GAY Trivia* i. 31 The wooden Heel may raise the dancer's bound. *1753* in *Fairholt Costume* (1860) 304 But mount on French heels when you go to a ball. *1840* *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 397 She determined...whether his heels must be high or low. *1882* *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 305/1 Upon the ease with which the heel fits the wearer much of the comfort of the stocking depends. *Mod.* She wears high heels. Slippers have no heels.

6. The heel of Italy: the S.E. extremity of that country (which in shape resembles a leg and foot).
1717 *BERKELEY Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 556 No mountains in the heel of Italy. *1869* *RAWLINSON Anc. Hist.* 335 The heel of Italy (Iapygia).

7. A part of a thing which has the position or shape of the human heel; the hinder end of the base; a protruding hinder or lower extremity.

a. generally. **b.** The lower or handle end of a pike, violin bow, etc., or of the blade of a sword, etc.; the crook in the head of a golf-club; the top corner of the butt of a gun when in firing-position at the shoulder; the hinder part of a ploughshare. **c.** *Naut.* The after end of a ship's keel; the lower end of a rudder, mast, or piece of timber. **d.** *Arch.* The lower end or foot of a rafter where it rests on the wall or plate (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); also, a cyma reversa. **e.** *Horticulture.* A projecting bit of older wood taken off with a cutting. **f.** *Silversmiths' work.* The small projecting part at the back of the bowl of a spoon. **g.** The vertical timber of a gate which bears the hinges; the harre. **h.** *Conch.* The part of a bivalve shell which bears the joint or hinge. **i.** *Heel of the hand:* The lower part of the palm, next the wrist. **j.** *Heels of a horse-shoe:* The turned up extremities; the calkins.

a. *1707* *MORTIMER Husb.* (1708) 256 In Hertfordshire they have a particular Sort of Spade...the Teeth of which being Iron and broad, rakes out the Mould and spreads it; and at the other side there is a kind of heel or knob.

b. *1591* *GARRARD Art Warre* 55 The heele and tippe of their pikes would be equally bolden. *1807* A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 139 The plough heel, comprising the position of the breast behind, and forming, together with the end of the rest, that wedge which fills up the furrow. *1812* *Examiner* 31 Aug. 552/1 Two hairs on the heel of it [a razor]. *1856* Mrs. C. CLARKE tr. *Berlioz's Instrument.* 12 With the heel of the [violin] bow. *1857* *Chambers' Inform.* II. 666/2 *Heel*, the crook of the head [of a golf-club] where it joins the shaft. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 11 On the stock [of a rifle] is a...heel. *1881* *GREENER Gun* 432 Most gun-stocks are twisted over, that is to say, the toe of the butt is more out of truth with the barrels than the heel. *1890* *Gloucestershire Gloss.*, *Heel*, the lower part of a scythe blade.

c. *1602* *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 I. 16 Now gustie flaves strook up the very heeles Of our maine mast. *1769* *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Talon de la quille*, the after-end of the keel, into which the foot of the stern-post is tenanted; this is also called the ship's heel. *1840* R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxx. 107 The tightest ship...will leak more or less round the heel of the bowsprit. *1828* *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 19 She...went with her heel upon the rocks.

e. *1882* *Garden* 4 Feb. 85/3 [They] propagate readily from cuttings made of ripened wood, taken off with a 'heel'. *1889* *Co-op. News* 6 Apr. 349 The slips [of currant-bush] being about ten inches long, and having a 'heel' if possible.

f. *1879* *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 413/1 The next operation is stamping upon it the little projection which in trade parlance is called the 'heel', and which seems to indicate the juncture of the bowl with the stem.

g. *1854* *Fintl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. ii. 250 The head and heel [of gate], called here the 'bar', are usually made of elm. *1893* *Ibid.* Mar. 38 A gate is a rectangular frame consisting of 'heel' and 'head' and top and bottom rails.

h. *1692* *RAY Dissol. World* 115 It seems strange to me that two shells should be so adapted together at the heel as to shoot out to the same extension and the upper and nether valve be of different figure. *1836* *Penny Cycl.* V. 312 The heel of the larger valve deeply notched up to the border of articulation.

i. *1704* J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* ix. (1738) 222 A hole made in the Heel of each hand. *1887* D. GRAHAM in *Buck Hand-bk. Med. Sc.* IV. 645/1 The heel of the operator's hand will be used for vigorous friction of the palm. *1888* *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Heel of the hand*, the part of the hand on which it rests in the act of writing.

j. *1831* *YOUATT Horse* (1848) 421 The heels of the shoe should be examined as to their proper width. *1886* *Pall Mall G.* 17 Aug. 14/1 The shoes of the horses have neither toes nor heels, which seems to be a peculiarity of Paris farriery.

8. The crust at the bottom (also, sometimes, the top) of a loaf; the rind of a cheese.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. viii. 181, I nolde ȝeue for þi pardon one pye hele. *1611* *COTGR.*, *Esquignonne*, to cut, or break off a lump, cante, crustie heele, or peece from a loafe of bread. *a* 1774 *FERGUSON Rising of Session* vii, I wat weel They'll stoo the kebbuck to the heel. *1814* *SCOTT Wau.* lxiv, The heel of the white loaf that came from the bailie's. *1849* *DICKENS Dav. Copp.* xi, The heel of a Dutch cheese. *1879* *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Heel*, the top crust of a loaf cut off, or the bottom crust remaining.

9. The latter or concluding part of a period of time; also, of a book or writing; in *Astrol.*, of a zodiacal sign: cf. *HEAD* sb. 19 b.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witche.* xiii. vii. (1886) 243 That it be not doone in the end, declination, or heele [as they terme it] of the course [of the planet]. *1599* *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 47 So but seldom should they meete in the heele of the weeke at the best mens tables, vpon Fridayes and Satterdayes. *1636* B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* I. vi, I will promise...to giue, in the heel of the Book, some spur and incitement to that which I so reasonably seek. *1758* J. RUTTY *Spir. Diary* (ed. a) 122 Nine hours spent in bed; it is a great deal in the heel of the evening. *1803* *WELLINGTON* in *Owen Wellesley's Desp.* 787 The corps...in a close pursuit at the heel of the day, lost many men. *1847* *CALHOUN Wks.* IV. 363 The Senate's resolution—passed at the very heel of the session.

II. Phrases. * *With prep. or adv.*

10. *At, on, upon, + in* (one's) *heel(s)*. Close behind; in close pursuit or immediate attendance; also *fig.* At the hard heels of, at the very heels of: see *HARD* a. 20.

13. *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 1899 *Renaud* com. & alle þe rabel in a res, ryzt at his helez. *1390* *GOWER Conf.* I. 18 There bene also somme as men saie. That folwen Simon at heles. *a* 1555 *LATIMER Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 229 It is but a superstition to think that a Pater Noster cannot be well said without an Ave Maria at its heel. *1571* *GOLDING Calvin* on *Ps.* xlix. 13 Death preacht hard at your heeles. *1579* *GOSSON Sch. Arabe* (Arb.) 26 Our ancestors, which pursued vertue at the harde heeles, and shunned vyce. *1607* *SHAKS. Timon* i. i. 27 Painter. When comes your Booke forth? *Poet.* Vpon the heeles of my present sir. *1646* *TRAPP Comment. Numb.* xxxii. 23 The guilt will haunt you at heeles, as a bloodhound. *1650* *CROMWELL Lett.* 30 July in *Carlyle*, I marching in the heel of them with the residue of the army. *1674* N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* iii. (1677) 13 To have your Dog at your heels. *a* 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* Pref., The Hollanders are at our heels, in the race of Naval Power. *1749* *FIELDING Tom Jones* xviii. x, Unavailable repentance treads on his heels. *1782* *COWPER Gilpin* 204 Away went Gilpin, and away Went post-boy at his heels. *1827* *POLLOCK Course* T. v, So swift trode sorrow on the heels of joy! *1853* M. ARNOLD *Poems, Sohrab & R.*, Rukhs, his horse, Follow'd him like a faithful hound at heel. *1860* *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xvi. 112, I...kept close at his heels.

11. *Down at heel* (*adv.* and *adj.*): a. having the heels of one's boots or shoes quite worn down; taken as a symptom of destitution: cf. 12; b. said of shoes or slippers, when negligently slipped on so that the heel part is crushed down under the foot; also, of persons so wearing their shoes; and *fig.* slovenly, slipshod.

1732 *Gentl. Instr.* (ed. 10) 212 (D.) Sneak into a corner...down at heels and out at elbows. *1835* *LONGF. Outre-Mer* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 120 Thus the unhappy notary ran gradually down at the heel. *1840* *BARHAM Ingot. Leg.*, *St. Odille*, Her shoes went down at heel. *1860* *All Year Round* No. 57, 158 Down-at-heel self-neglect. *1875* *TENNISON Q. Mary* i. i, Fray'd i' the knees, and out at elbow...and bursten at the toes, and down at heels. *1880* *World* 8 Dec. 2 Shuffling down-at-heel sentences. *1886* *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 11/2 If ignorance is bad, assuredly down-at-heel dilettantism is worse.

12. *Out at heels* (*adv.* and *adj.*): with stockings or shoes worn through at the heel; also, of persons wearing such; *fig.* in unfortunate or decayed circumstances; in trouble or distress.

1553 *WILSON Rhet.* (1567) 82 b, Some riche snudges...go with their hose out at heles. *1828* *FRANCKE Lottiers Log.* i. iv. 27 To affectate such wordes as were quite wore out at heeles and elbows long before the nativite of Gefrayr Chawcer. *1605* *SHAKS. Lear* ii. ii. 164 A good mans fortune may grow out at heeles. *1676* *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* iii. (1735) 74 Go look out the Fellow...that walks with his Sword

and Stockings out at Heels. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. No. 83. 254 My present Situation being, as I may say, a little out at Heels.

13. To heel. Of a dog: close behind, in behind; under rule. Also fig.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 149 They will back, or come to heel, as commanded. 1849 JAMES Woodman xiii. To heel, good dog. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* iii. (1874) 35 Whose passions are trained to come to heel. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount & Mere* vi. 45 We did so, the dogs, a spaniel and a retriever, keeping to heel.

* With another substantive.

14. Heel and toe. a. adv. With proper walking, as opposed to running; also as adj. and sb. b. Of dancing (also heel over toe).

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, *Christm. Eve* (1865) 251 Master Simon . . . was endeavoring to gain credit by the heel and toe, rigadoo, and other graces of the ancient school. 1827 T. HAMILTON *Cyril Thornton* (1845) 277 With that sort of walk, generally called heel and toe, he led his fair partner to her station. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xi. Bravo—heel over toe—cut and shuffle. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xiv. They returned to college, having done a little over fifteen miles, fair heel and toe walking. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* iii. A curious clamping and shuffling, as if some one were doing a heel-and-toe step on a wooden floor. 1892 A. M. YOSHIMURA *Episode* 33 He spent the best part of the day in a healthy heel-and-toe to Ojigoku.

15. Heels over head. With the heels in the air and the head downmost; upside down; to turn heels over head, to turn a somersault.

13. . . E. ALLEN. P. C. 269 He [Jonas] glydes in by þe gyles, þu3 gylaymande glette. Ay hele ouer he hourelande aboute. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 64 (Jam.), I couped Mungo's ale Clean heels o'er head. *Ibid.* 86 (Jam.) Now by this time the house is heels o'er head. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* viii. 387 They . . . An uncouth feat exhibit, and are gone Heels over head. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick* IV. 523 A total circumgyration, summerset, or tumble heels-over-head in the Political relations of Europe. 1886 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 60 Y. After 135 Tumble Nature heel o'er head. attrib. 1887 *Century Mag.* Nov. 491 What'll happen if you go on in this heels-over-head way?

b. So (Sc.) heels over gowdy.

1796 BURNS *Poem on Life* 37 Soon, heels-o'er-gowdy! in he gangs. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* d (1827) 150 Heels-over-gowdie whurlin'.

*** With a verb.

† 16. Cast or throw at . . . heel(s). To cast under foot, reject with contempt. Obs.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 350 Those that . . . threw not at their heels those things that Moyses had taught them. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 56 Wherein I see, a corps of comely shape. Is cast at heels, by courting al to soone. 1628 PRESTON *Breastplate Faith* (1630) 24 They resist it, casting it at their heels. 1659 D. PELL *Impr.* Sec 593 The States of England throw not their dear and costly purchased Victories at their heels.

17. Kick one's heels. To stand waiting idly or impatiently. Cf. to cool one's heels, s.v. COOL v. 5. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* ii. (1781) 51 To let your uncle kick his heels in your hall. 1833 MARRIAT P. *Simple* xiii, I'll trouble him [not] to leave me here kicking my heels.

18. Lay, set, clap by the heels. To put in irons or the stocks; to fetter, arrest, or confine; also, fig. to overthrow, disgrace. So to have by the heels; and, of the person confined, to lie or be tied by the heels.

c 1510 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 170, I will go fetch a pair of gyves. For in good faith he shall be set fast by the heels. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* iii. xv. (1886) 51 One of Q. Maries justices . . . laid an archer by the heels. 1654 G. GODDARD *Introd. Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 160 When they had seized upon him and clapped him by the heels. 1700 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 638 The lord chief justice . . . will lay the undersheriff by the heels. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug. I supposed you would have finished it [a play] in your last fit of sickness. . . pray go on with it when you are tied by the heel next. 1805 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. xvi. 274 Tell him Hereward has . . . half a dozen knights fast by the heels. 1889 *Baltimore (Md.) Sun* 19 Nov. The bold offender . . . would have been quickly set by the heels.

19. Take to one's heels; formerly to (be) take himself to his heels, to take one's heels. To run away.

1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* I. 127 When this Manes had taken his heels and renne away from his maister. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* 49 So deceaving his keepers [he] took him to his heels. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 54 They . . . betake them to their heels as to their best refuge. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 95 Nay, and you will not sir, Ile take my heels. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIII. xxxvi. 845 The Gauls . . . turned their backs, took them to their heels, and ran away. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 7 The Tartars . . . as soon as they . . . find the Poles advancing, betake themselves to their heels. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* Pref. 1 Let us take our heels and run away. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. xi. (1840) 440 The rabble incontinently took to their heels. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* II. 93 The beholders would have . . . taken to their heels and run for their lives.

20. Trip (kick, strike, throw) up a person's heels. To trip up, upset, or overthrow (him); also fig.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 225 It is yong Orlando, that tript vp the Wrestlers heels, and your heart, both in an instant. 1628 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *King's Majesty* Wks. (1872) 3 Thy Constancy hath tript up Fortune's heel. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 174 It shall go hard but they will throw up his heels. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* VII. Wks. 1721 I. 123 Death has tripped up my heels. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* III. 58, I wish it were in my power to kick up his heels.

† 21. Turn one's heels. To run away. Obs.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald.* *Irel.* xxv. in *Holinshed* III. 191/1

He turneth a faire paire of heeles and runneth awaie. *Ibid.*, *Irel.* 142/1 [They] turned their heeles, forsooke the field, and dispersed themselves into the woods. c 1620 Z. BOVI *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 120 Big looking minions . . . make hast To turne their heeles.

22. Turn on (upon) one's heel. To turn sharply round, turn back or away.

1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 38 L—d V—c . . . turn'd short on his Heel, telling me he knew nothing of the Matter. 1782 MISS BURNAY *Cecilia* I. 61 Sir Robert . . . turned upon his heel, and was striding out of the room. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* viii. He turned round on his heels, and marched out of the cabin. 1887 EDNA LYALL *Knt.-Errant* xii. 202 Carlo had turned sharply round on his heel and left him without a word.

23. Turn (kick, tumble) up a person's heels.

To knock (him) down; to lay low; to kill. So to turn (kick, lay, tip, topple) up one's heels, to die. c 1500 *Maid Emlyn* (Halliwell). He took a surfeit with a cup, That made hym tourne his heels up. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.*, *Irel.* III. 93/2 He strake him with his bullet full in the forehead . . . and withall turned vp his heels. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffs* 13 Of which [sickness] . . . seauen thousand and fifty people topped vp their heeles there. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 8, I would not for a duckst she had kicke vp her heeles. 1611 COTGR., *Passer outtre*, to tipe vp the heeles, to die. c 1620 Z. BOVI *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 155 Nowe Shechem's gone, he hath laid up his heeles. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 29 Oftentimes (after a longe declininge and goinge backe) [they] turne up their heeles. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* vi. 17 Our men with one reasonable Cup of Spanish Sacke presently tumbled up their heeles, and left them like swine. 1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footman* (1886) 148 He hath turned up their heels, and hath given them an everlasting fall. 1845 BROWNING *Flight Duchess* xviii. 33 His heels he'll kick up, Slain by an onslaught fierce of hiccups.

*** Other phrases.

24. † a. To bless the world with one's heels, to be hanged. † b. To cast or lay (one's) heels in one's neck, to leap headlong or recklessly. † c. To run back the heel, run or hunt heel, hunt it by the heel, take it heel, to run back on the scent; to hunt or run counter; also to run heel-way (26 c). d. With the heels foremost or forward, as a corpse is carried.

a. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* 63 The three theues were conueied forth, to blesse the world with their heeles.

b. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffs* 8 His yeomen bolde cast their heeles in their necke, and friskt it after him. 1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* II. 281 These stones are so slippery I can not stand! . . . I think I were best lay my heels in my neck and tumble down!

c. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 16 When the Hounds or Beagles hunt it by the Heel, we say, they Hunt Counter. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 148 A fault . . . which such hounds must of necessity sometimes be guilty of; that is, running back the heel. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 232, I cannot help challenging a stale scent, or, speaking more technically, taking it heel. 18. . . *Rec. N. Devon Stag-hounds* 45 (Elworthy) The whole pack took it heel, and were stopped before they reached the edge of the covert. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Heel, hounds following the scent in the wrong direction are said to 'be running heel'. 1897 D. H. MADDEN *Diary Silence* 51 He was merely hunting counter (or heel, as it is now called).

d. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. ii. 147 He was clapt in Prison, and came not out but with his heels forward. 1701 CIBBER *Love makes Man* IV. ii. Car. How came you hither, Sir! D. Lew. Faith, like a Corpse into Church, Boy, with my Heels foremost.

III. attrib. and Comb.

25. General, as heel-beam, -catcher, -end, -leather, -loop, -stitch, -strap; heel-sliding, -treading vbl. sbs.; heel-fast, -hurt adjs.

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 242 Others . . . have added what they denominate a 'Heel-beam' 18 in. out from the axle or cross-bar . . . in front of the axle, and next to the draught-bar, to which the horses are put. 1646 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxv. 26 *Calcanearius*, an 'heel-catcher, or supplanter. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 119 At the 'heel-end [in a drill-plough] of this sole, a perpendicular bar is inserted. 1887 FLO. MARRIAT *Driven to Bay* III. xv. 241 Clinging to the heel end of the spar. 1896 *Ch. Times* 2 Apr. 403 Rogues who are lying 'heel-fast in gaol. 1909 KINGSMILL *Man's Est.* ix. (1880) 45 Wee are but 'heele hurted, but he shall be wounded in the head. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 123 A 'heel-leather to shelter the legs behind. 1880 TURNER & CO.'s *Catal. Tools* (Sheffield) 66 Common brown Skate Straps, with 'heel loops. 1859 DICKENS *Haunted Ho.* VIII. 48 There ensued such toe-and-heeling . . . and double-shuffling, and 'heel-sliding. c 1740 FIELDING *Ess. Conv.* Wks. (1840) 640 Three dancing-masters . . . the 'heel sophists. 1883 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 306/2 Place together the pin holding the 'heel stitches and those holding the foot stitches.

26. Special combinations: a. in Shoemaking (see sense 5), as heel-blank (also blank heel), a set of 'lifts' built up into a heel for attachment to a shoe; heel-block, a block used in fastening a blank heel or a 'lift' to a shoe; heel-cutter, a tool for cutting out the 'lifts' which form the heel of a boot or shoe; heel-fastener (see quot.); heel-iron = HEEL-PLATE 2; heel-lift, one of the pieces of leather, etc., of which the heel of a shoe is built up; heel-maker, one who makes the heels of shoes; heel-quarters, the part of the shoe round the heel, the counter; heel-seat, the part of the sole to which the blank heel is attached; heel-shave, a tool like a spoke-shave, used to shape the heel; heel-tip = HEEL-PLATE 2 (Simmonds

Dict. Trade 1858); heel-trimmer, a machine for trimming and shaping the edges of the 'lifts' or heel-blank.

1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 23 Hoe, boy, bring him an 'heel-blocke, heers a new-journeymen [shoemaker]. c 1666 A. BROWNE *On Death Josias Shute* 32 He was no whirling lecturer of times, That from a heel-block to a pulpit climbs. 1888 PENTON & SON'S *Shoe Mercery Catal.*, 'Heel Fastener, a Metal Plate for placing between the Sock and Innersole and attaching firmly all round the Seat of Shoe to Wood Heel. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1094/2 The 'heel-lifts are cut to graduated size, and merely require beveling after attachment. 1660 CHAS. II *Esc. fr. Worcester in Harl. Misc.* (1744-6) IV. 423/1 A Captain of the Rump, one Broadway, formerly a 'Heel-maker. 1793 *Land. Ges.* No. 6196/8 Joseph Cook . . . Heelmaker. 1798 COLERIDGE *Satyrane's Lett.* in *Biog. Lit.* (1817) 252 Countrywomen and servant girls . . . with slippers without 'heel-quarters, tripped along the dirty streets. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 254/2 The crude heel is pressed upon the 'heel seat' of the shoe.

b. Nautical (see sense 7 c), as heel-brace, 'a piece of iron-work applicable to the lower part of a rudder, in case of casualty to the lower pintles' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); heel-chain, a chain for holding out the jib-boom; heel-jigger, a jigger or light tackle fastened to the heel of a spar to assist in running it in and out; heel-knee, 'the compass-piece which connects the keel with the stern-post' (Smyth); heel-lashing, 'the rope which secures the inner part of a studding-sail-boom to the yard; also, that which secures the jib-boom' (Smyth); heel-tackles, 'the luff purchases for the heels of each sheer previous to taking in masts, or otherwise using them' (Smyth).

1847 A. C. KEY *Recon. H. M. S. Gorgon* 24 The upper purchase was hauled taut, and heel tackles clapped on. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 74 The heel of the jib-boom has a sheave for the heel rope to reeve through, a score for the heel chain.

c. In other uses: heel-cap, a cap or protective covering for the heel of a shoe or stocking; whence heel-cap v. trans., to put a heel-cap on (a shoe or stocking); heel-clip, a part of a sandal used when a horse has cast a shoe; heel-dog, one that comes or keeps to heel; a retriever; heel-fly, 'a bot-fly, *Hypoderma lineata*, that attacks the heels of cattle in Texas' (Funk); heel-joint (Ornith.), the joint between the crus or leg and the tarsometatarsus or shank of a bird, the suffrago; †heel-lifter, a runaway; heel-pad, (a) a pad in the heel of a boot; (b) see quot.; heel-ring, the ring securing the blade of a plough (Halliwell 1847-78); that by which the blade of a scythe is fixed on the snathe; heel-string, the *Tendo Achillis* (Syd. Soc. Lex.); heel-tool (see quot.); heel-tree, the swingle-tree of a harrow (Halliwell); heel-way adv., backward on the scent (see sense 24 c); heel-wedge, (a) a wedge used to fasten the counter; (b) a wedge used to tighten the heel-ring of a scythe (Halliwell).

1813 W. BEATTIE *Fruits Time Parings* 34 [He] 'heel-caps his hose. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & F.* 8 His heavy shoes . . . heel-capt and toe-capt. 1831 YOUNG *Horse* (1848) 429 The 'heel clips are two clips at the heels of the side bars. 1887 *Field LXX.* 569/3 Any man . . . would with ease dispose of twenty 'heel' dogs ere he was asked for one 'Hold up' one. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms*, 'Heel Fly, an insect pest which infests cattle on Western ranches. 1883 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warrens* *Lower C.* 1. 132 b. Amongst the lustie 'heele lifters . . . a good manie . . . were driven to returne. 1874 COUES *Gloss.* in Baird, etc. *Hist. N. A. Birds* III. 545 'Heel-pad, pterma, tuber . . . The posterior portion of pelma, immediately under the foot-joint, and frequently prominent. (But heel-pad should not be used in this connection, since the heel [calcaneus] is at the top of the tarsus, and not at the bottom, where the heel-pad lies. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 July 3/3 The knees are squeezed in a vice . . . and heel-pads inserted in the boots. 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, 'Heel tool, a tool used by turners for roughing out a piece of iron, or turning it to somewhat near the intended size; it has a very acute cutting edge and an angular base or heel. 1873 *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. XII. 198/8 There is a sporting phrase, to 'run 'heel-way', when, after a check, hounds take up the scent in the wrong direction, running back towards the start. 1893 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 4 In the setting of the culture; and with the drying of his side wedges, forewedge and 'helewedge.

Heel (hēl), sb.² [A later form of HIELE, after HEEL v. 2.] Naut. An act of heeling or inclining to one side; the amount of such inclination on the part of a ship.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 252 When the ship takes a heel. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. li. She gave a heel, and then a lurch to port. 1862 *Standard* 24 Apr. An average of 2 deg. of deviation for each degree of heel! 1885 W. H. WHITE *Naval Archit.* (ed. 2) 151 The Devastation . . . was made to reach a heel exceeding 7 degrees, by four hundred men running eighteen times across her deck.

Heel (hēl), v.¹ [f. HEEL sb.¹]

1. intr. To move the heel, tap or touch the ground with it in a rhythmical manner in dancing; also trans. to perform (a dance) with the heels. Also to heel it.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 88, I cannot sing, Nor heele the high Laolt. 1808 *Examiner* 699/1 Our English Sailor againe toed and heeled, almost as neatly as life. 1845 Mrs. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* iv. 30 [He] performed a most characteristic and animated jig in the dust, covering the buckle—heeling and toeing—whirling his whip. 1863 RUSSELL *Diary North & South* I. 273 The men [negroes] . . . shuffled

and cut and heeled and buckled to each other with an overwhelming solemnity.

2. trans. To furnish with a heel or heel-piece; to add or put a heel to.

1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 18 Hendrick the Butcher, cease from heeling Hose. **1612** WEBSTER *White Devil* i. ii. For want of means. I have been fain to heel my tutor's stockings. **1888** CORNEY GRAM *Autobiogr.* 14 One Gibson, who soled and heeled shoes in the world.

b. To arm (a game-cock) with a gaff or spur; hence (*U.S. slang*), to furnish or arm (a person) with something, esp. with a weapon: see **HEELED** 2.

1755 JOHNSON, *To heel*, v. a., to arm a cock. **1881** LD. DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* Nov. 688 We ain't much 'heeled' for chairs. *Note.* A bird is said to be heeled when his spurs are put on and he is ready for the fight.

3. To catch or take by the heel (*nonce-use*); to fasten or secure by the heels.

a **1638** MEDE *Wks.* (1672) i. 226 My brother may well be called an Heeler, for he hath heeled me these two times. Now... to come behind a man and take him by the heel was foul play. **1887** N. Y. *Evening Post* 14 Jan. (Cent.). One would heel him (rope him [a calf] by the hind feet), while the other roped him about the neck. **1890** FARMER *Americanisms* s. v., In cowboy vernacular to heel is to lariat or secure an animal by the hind leg.

4. To follow at the heels of, chase by running at the heels; also *absol.* to follow at a person's heels.

18. *Sportsman's Gas.* 448 (Cent.) See that he [the collier]... is staunch on point and charge, heels properly. **1889** BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 12 The old dog had been heeling him up too, for he was bleeding up to the hocks. **1893** J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 197 Cattle-dogs were heeling his horses.

5. a. To urge on with the heel.

1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* i. 386 So he made towards his steed and mounted and heeled him on. *Note.* Arabic, 'kicked' him, i. e. with the sharp corner of the shovel-stirrup.

b. Football. (*intr.* or *absol.*) To pass the ball out at the back of the scrimmage with the heels, so that it may be picked up.

1892 *Stratford-on-Avon Herald* 18 Nov. 2/2 First get mastery in the scrums, and then you will heel out properly. **1893** *Daily News* 14 Dec. 2/6 Oxford were well content to only hold the scrimmage, and heeled out quickly.

c. Golf. (*trans.*) To strike (the ball) with the 'heel' of the club.

1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 695/1 When standing too near, the ball is often 'heeled', or struck with that part of the club-head nearest the shaft. **1880** A. LANG *Ballades Blue China, Golf* 4 Ye may heel her and send her agee.

6. Shipbuilding. (*intr.*) To rest with the heel or lower end on something.

c **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 147 The stern-timber... heels upon the end of the... transom. **1859** SIR E. J. REED *Ship-build.* v. 88 The pillars heeling on the floors and lowest tie plate are 3½ inches in diameter.

Heel (*hēl*), *v.* ² Chiefly *Naut.* [A corruption of earlier *heeld*, *HELD* *v.*, due perh. in part to the final *d* being regarded as the pa. t. suffix. But cf. MDu. and Du. *hellen* for earlier **helden*, in OS. -*heldian*, LG. *hellen*, in MLG. *helden*, *hellen*, and ON. *halla*, *hella*, Sw. *hälla* (= Da. *helde*), in which also the dental is merged in prec. *l*.]

1. intr. Of a ship: To incline or lean to one side, as when canted by the wind or unevenly loaded. Also of other things (quot. 1887).

[1530] see **HELD** 1. **c** **1575** J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 33 (MS. reading) The Mary Rose began to heele that is to say leane on the one syde. *Ibid.* The sayde Mary Rose thus heelynge more and more was drowned. **1650** SOMMER *Saxon Dict.* s. v. *Hylding*. As we say, the ship heeles, when it lies or leanes to one side. **1682** WHEELER *Journ. Greece* II. 286 The Wind abated nothing of its force... making the Vessel often heele. **1782** COWPER *Royal George* 7 Eight hundred of the brave... Had made the vessel heele. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 15 Our cargo is shifting... I could hear the coals rattle below; and see how stiffly we heele to the larboard. **1887** *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 18/2 The balloon then heeled over, and... there was a large rent in the silk near the escape valve.

fig. **1858** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* viii. iii. II. 308 Grumkow himself... is now heeling towards England. **1865** *Ibid.* xviii. ii. VII. 119 The Austrian Battle... has heeled fairly downwards, and is in an ominous way.

2. trans. To cause (a ship) to heel; to lay (her) on her side; † to careen. Also *absol.*

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 30 June, The Dutch did heele 'the Charles' to get her down. **1884** W. HACKE *Coll. Voy.* (1699) 8 Here we heeled our Ships and scraped them. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 363 At the S.E. end of the Island we heeled and scrubb'd also. **1772-84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1872 The commodore was determined to heel the ship in our present station. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 461 The Rescue was heeled over considerably by the flogs.

Hence **Heeling** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*, as in *heeling error* (see quot. 1893).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 283 When it doth lean too much on one side; or doth turn too much on each side... Heeling... Rolling. **1785** FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1840 VI. 477 In heeling they are not so subject to take in water as our boats. **1893** *Standard* 15 Mar. 3/5 The error of the compass caused by the heeling of the vessel... Comparatively few compasses are properly adjusted for heeling error.

Heel, *heel*, obs. forms of **HEAL**, **HELE** *v.* 2

Heel-ball, *sb.*

1. The ball or under part of the heel.

1796 S. DINSMOOR in Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 667 One of these tracks was very large... the proximate breadth behind the toes seven inches, the diameter of the heel-ball five.

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2. A polishing substance, composed principally of hard wax and lamp-black, used by shoemakers to give a shining black surface to the sole-edges of new boots and shoes; used also for taking rubbings of monumental brasses, etc.

1822 R. G. WALLACE *Fifteen Years Ind.* 142 Heel balls, shirts, and nankens for the use of the soldiers. **1842** *Few Words to Churchw.* (Camb. Camden Soc.) i. 11 There is a way of taking copies of them [brasses] by laying thin paper upon them, and rubbing it over with black lead, or with what is called heel-ball. **1851** *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 647 What the upholsterers call 'lining paper', and what the shoemakers call 'heelball', form the weapons of a brass-rubber.

Hence **Heel-ball** *v.*, to polish with heel-ball.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 369 The old shoes are to be cobbled up, and the cracks heel-balled over. **1870** *Daily News* 10 Nov., The Prussian troops have heel-balled the eagle on their helmets.

Heel-bone. The bone of the heel; the *calcaneum* or *os calcis*.

1598 FLORIO, *Calce*.. the heelebone of a mans leg. **1741** MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 297 The internal Side of the Heel-bone is hollowed. **1836-9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 339/2.

Heeld (*e*), var. **HELD** *v.*

Heeled (*hēld*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* **HEEL** *sb.* 1, *v.* 1 + -ED.]

1. Furnished with a heel or heel-like projection; esp. in *comb.*, as *long-heeled*.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Epigr.* (1867) 134 A hart in a heelde hose, can neuer do weele. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 245 Persian Boots (which are low-heeled and good cordovan Leather). **1704** *Lond. Gas.* No. 4034/4 A short Negro Man, long Heeld. **1711** 'J. DISTAFF' *Char. Don Sacherevellio* 3 A pair of Red-heeld Shoes. **1854** WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 299 Foot large, heeled.

2. Provided, equipped; armed, esp. with a revolver. *U.S. slang.*

1883 *Leisure Hour* 282/2 The ratio of 'heeled' citizens increased... the meekest-looking individual having one [revolver]. **1887** A. A. HAYAS in *Jesuit's Ring* 227 You fellows would want to go well heeled.

3. Golf. Struck or given with the 'heel' of a club.

1890 HUTCHINSON *Golf* 63 The tendency of the 'heeled' ball to fly to the right. **1891** *Field* 7 Mar. 349/1 A heeled tee stroke at this point is sure to lie in tufty grass.

Heeler (*hēlar*), [*f.* **HEEL** *v.* 1 or *sb.* 1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who puts heels on shoes; cf. *soler*.

1665 *Canterbury Marriage Licences*, George Robinson of Canterbury, heeler. **1884** L. GRONLUND *Co-oper. Commu.* viii. 179 The 'heelers' among the operatives in a shoe-factory.

b. (See quot.: cf. **HEEL** *v.* 2 b).

1831 JOHNSON *Sportsman's Cycl.*, *Heeler*, is the person who affixes the spur to the heel of a game cock.

2. A fighting cock, that uses his spurs or 'heels'.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 252/1 A Heeler, or a Bloody-heel Cock... strikes or wounds much with his spurs. **1815** *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 24 Mark them for steady fighters, good heelers... and deep game.

3. One who has light heels; a quick runner.

1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Heeler*, a quick runner, active.

4. One who catches by the heels; one who trips up, undermines, or supplants.

a **1638** [see **HEEL** *v.* 1 3]. **1850** J. T. WHEELER *Anal. O. Test. Hist.* 14 Jacob signifying a heeler or one who heels or strikes up his adversary.

5. One who follows at the heels of a leader or 'boss'; an unscrupulous or disreputable follower of a professional politician. *U.S.*

a **1877** N. Y. *Herald* in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1877) s. v., The politician, who has been a heeler about the capital. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* II. iii. lxiii. 451 By degrees he rises to sit on the central committee, having... surrounded himself with a band of adherents, who are called his 'heelers', and whose loyalty... secured by the hope of 'something good', gives weight to his words.

Heeling, *vbl. sb.* 1 [*f.* **HEEL** *v.* 1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of **HEEL** *v.* 1, in various senses.

[1691] J. WILSON *Belphegor* iv. iii. One cobbling of old shoes; another heeling of stockings. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* II. 186 'She'll know nothin' o' narrowin' an' heelin', I warrant.' **1866** *Daily News* 21 Feb. 3/5 There was none of the fashionable heeling-out for your Yorkshire forward.

2. concr. a. The heel-piece of a stocking. **b.** *Naut.* The (square) lower end of a mast or spar; the heel.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 213 His hose broken high about the heeling. **1794** *Rigging and Seamanship* I. 29 The heeling is to be square. **1823** CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Heeling*, the square part left at the lower end of a mast.

3. attrib., as *heeling-machine*, a machine for attaching the heel to a boot or shoe.

1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/4 There are other varieties of heeling machines, which also attach the heel with one stroke.

Heeling, *vbl. sb.* 2: see under **HEEL** *v.* 2

Heelless (*hēl'les*), *a.* [*f.* **HEEL** *sb.* 1 + -LESS.]

a. Having no heel. **b.** Not using the heel.

1841 *Tail's Mag.* VIII. 61 Heelless stockings and ragged jerkin. **1857** *Chamb. Jnl.* VIII. 1 Villagers in heelless boots. **1866** *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 300 The red man... steps on ahead with that easy, light-toed, heelless step which has taken these mountain men up many a smoke-wreathed hill.

Heel-piece, *sb.*

1. The piece forming or covering the heel. **a.** The part of a shoe, etc. which forms its heel; a piece added to the heel.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 65. 2/2 A pair of Heel-pieces. **1733** SWIFT *On Poetry* 173 Like a Heel-piece to support A Cripple with one Foot too short. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 192/1 Heeling... putting new heel-pieces to boots.

b. Armour for the heel; that part of the soldier's which bore the spur.

1828 WEBSTER, citing **CHESTERFIELD**.

c. The piece forming the heel of a mast or the like.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 27 The heel-piece... coaks on to the heel of the lower tree, and the head-piece to the upper tree.

2. fig. The end-piece; the conclusion.

1762 LLOYD *Cobbler Tessington's Let.* 16 And then it griev'd me sore to look just at the heel-piece of his book. **1786** *Francis, Philanthr.* III. 176 That great furnisher of theatric heel-pieces.

Hence **Heel-piece** *v. trans.* to put a heel-piece on.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. vii. Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new heel-piecing of her shoes. **1826** MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1853) 442, I don't think he has had so much as a job of heel-piecing to do since [etc.].

Heel-plate.

1. The plate on the butt-end of a gun-stock.

1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 34 Bring the firelock... to the shoulder, pressing the centre part of the heel-plate... into the hollow of it. **1881** GREENER *Gum* 257 The heel-plates are either of buffalo horn or ebonite.

2. A metal plate protecting the heel of a shoe.

Heel-post. **a.** The post to which a door or gate is fastened. **b.** *Ship-building.* The post which supports a propeller shaft at the outer end, nearest the screw (Webster 1864). **c.** The outer post which supports a stall-partition in a stable.

1846 *Londons Encycl. Cott. Archit.* Gloss., *Heel-posts*, to which the stalls of a stable are attached. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Heel-post*.. (2) That stile of a gate to which the hinges are attached. (3) The post to which a door or gate is hung. (4) The quoin-post of a lock-gate. **1893** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 58 Additional security may be given to the heel-post... by nailing on to it slabs of timber.

Heel-rope, *sb.* A rope attached to the heel of anything: *spec. a.* A rope rove through a sheave at the heel of the bowsprit or jib-boom, in order to haul it out; a rope temporarily attached to the heel of a rudder to move or secure it. **b.** A rope by which the heels of a horse are fastened so as to prevent kicking.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 172 *Heel-rope* is to haul out the bowsprits of cutters, etc. **1854** H. H. WILSON *tr. Rig-veda* II. 115 The halter and the heel-ropes of the fleet courser. **1869** SIR E. J. REED *Ship-build.* xiii. 251 Heel-ropes are usually fitted to large iron rudders. **1886** *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc. Price List* Sept. 1855 Heel Ropes, V Shape, with Leather Leg Strap. **1893** W. T. WAUN *S. Sea Islanders* 173, I...rove a heel rope to the main-top-mast.

Hence **Heel-rope** *v.*, to fasten with a heel-rope.

1890 R. KIPLING in *Fortn. Rev.* XLVII. 357 Even the stallion too long heel-rope'd, forgets how to fight.

Heel-tap, *sb.*

1. One of the thicknesses or 'lifts' of leather (or other material) of which a shoe-heel is made.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 A false quarter shoe... hath one of the Heel Taps cut off. **1797** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Out at Last* Wks. 1812 III. 494 With heeltaps, toe-caps, soles for worn out fame. **c** **1850** *Nat. Encycl.* I. 240 The imports of Herat... lemon-juice, and ivory heel-taps.

2. The liquor left at the bottom of a glass after drinking; also, the rag-end of a bottle. *Heel-tap glass*, one without shank or foot.

1780 BANNATYNE *Mirror* No. 76 ¶ 13 Having, it seems, left a little more than was proper in the bottom of his glass, he was saluted with a call of 'No heeltaps!' **1820-36** [see DAYLIGHT 3]. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxii, 'Toss it off, don't leave any heeltap.' **1859** L. OLIPHANT *Earl Elgin's Miss. to China* I. 203 Obliging us to turn over our glasses each time as a security against heel-taps. *attrib.* **1897** *Pall Mall Mag.* June 158 Old heel-tap glasses with toasts engraved round the rim.

b. fig. The last or end part of anything.

1840 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 75 Her heart was full again, and the heel-tap of a sob would have been behind her words. Hence **Heel-tap** *v. trans.*, to add a piece of leather to the heel of (a shoe). Also *fig.*

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 38 A great club who sit till break of day to heel-tap the nation; which, they say, is also run out at the toes.

Heelthe, obs. form of **HEALTH**.

Heel-way, Erroneous rendering of *hele-wages* in 'The Grave': see quot. a 1200 s. v. **HELEWOU**.

1838 LONGF. *The Grave* ii, The heel-ways are low, The side-ways unhigh.

Heemantic (*hēēmāntik*), *a.* *Heb. Gram.* In 7 hem-, hæem-. [*f.* Heb. הֵמָנְטִיק *hēmāntīk* a mnemonic term containing all the letters in question.] Applied to those Hebrew letters which are used in the formation of derivative words and inflexional forms.

a **1638** MEDE *Wks.* (1672) i. 281 Gog... signifies the very same with Magog, for Mem is but an Hemantick letter. **a** **1646** J. GREGORY *Assyr. Mon.* Posthuma (1650) 189 Giv signifying in the Persian tongue an arrow, to which if we add the Hemantick letter Tau, we have the word entire Tiger or Tigris. **1674** BOYLE *Grounds Corpusc.* Philos. 40 Hæemantic letters. **1681** H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 137 The Hemantik m being prefix.

Heeme, var. **EME**, *Obs.*, uncle.

Heende, obs. f. **END** *sb.*; var. **HEND** *a.* *Obs.*

c **1440** CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* Prol. 177 Of her lyffe & also of her heende.

Heeng, obs. pa. t. of **HANG** *v.*

Heenge, obs. form of **HINGE** *sb.*

Heep(e, obs. forms of **HEAP**, **HIP**.

Heer (hi-ŕ). *Sc.* Also hier. [Origin obscure: connexion with *ON. herfa* skein has been suggested.] A measure of linen or woollen yarn containing two cuts, 'the sixth part of a *hep* or hank of yarn, or the twenty-fourth part of a *spynle*' (Jamieson).

1777 J. ANDERSON *Observ. Nat. Industry in Farmers' Mag.* (1856) Jan. 44 It was so coarse that they could not undertake to draw above 'forty heeres' from a pound of it. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Forfarsh.* IV. 19 (Jam.) A woman could spin at an average only 3½ hiers in a day.—A hier is 240 threads, or rounds of the reel, each .91 inches long.

Heerce, obs. form of **HEARSE** *sb.*

Heerd e, obs. forms of **HERD** *sb.* 1 and 2.

Heerdes, obs. form of **HARDS**, **HURDS**.

Heer(e, var. **HERE** *sb.* Obs., host; obs. ff. **HAIR**,

HAIRE *sb.*, **HERE** *adv.*, **HIGHER** *a.*

Heerin(g, -(r)ing, dial. and obs. ff. **HERRING**.

Heern, **Heerse**, obs. ff. **HERON**, **HEARSE**.

Heest, *Sc.* and north. form of **HIGHEST** *a.*

Heet(e, obs. forms of **HEAT**, **HIGHT** *v.*

Heeze, **heize** (hiz), *v.* *Sc.* and north. Forms: 4-6

heis, **hese**, 6 **heiss**, **heise**, 6-9 **hease**, 8-9 **heeze**,

9 **heize**. [Orig. identical with *hysse*, *hyse*, *hyce*,

early forms of *HOISE* *v.*; cf. *Icel. hisa*, *Da. hisse*,

heise, *LG. hiesen*, *hissen*, *Du. hyschen*; *Fr. hisser*.]

trans. To hoist, raise, elevate, push or pull up:

generally with the notion of exertion. Also *fig.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodora* 217 Na heis (pu) be for

riches. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. xiv. 6 Than all sammyn,

with handis, feit, and kneis, Did heis thar sail. *Ibid.* ix.

viii. 112 All sammyn . . . Hesit togidder abuf thar heidis hie.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 The marynals began to heis vp the

sail, cryand, heisau, heisau. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843)

166 To have our hearts heased and our minds lifted vp to

the heavens. 1721 *RAMSAY J. ANSON, Bourcel* 19 Up to the

stars I'm hee'd. 1780 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* iii. 135 Heeze

up his carcass on a chair. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Heeze*,

.. to hoist, to elevate.

Heeze, **heize**, *sb.* *Sc.* [f. *HEEZE* *v.*] The

act of hoisting or raising; a lift.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iii. li. 120 With mony heis and how.

Ibid. iii. viii. 111 With mony heis and baill. 1790 *SHIRREFS*

Poems 77 (Jam.) 'I'll gie the match a heeze.' a 1832 SCOTT

in *Lockhart* xvi, As Scott has confessed, 'the popularity of

Marmion gave him such a heeze he had for a moment almost

lost his footing'.

Hence *Heezy*, in same sense.

1719 *RAMSAY Answ. Hamilton's 1st Ep.* iii, When Hamil-

ton . . . Lends me a heezy. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xiii, If he had

stuck by the way, I would have lent him a heezy. 1824

MACTAGGART Gallovid. Encycl., *Heezy*, a mighty lift.

Hef, **hefe**, **heffe**, obs. ff. **HEAF**, **HEAVE** *v.*

Hefd, **hefed**, -et, obs. forms of **HEAD**.

Hefen, **heffen**, obs. forms of **HEAVEN**.

Heffarth, -forth, **hef(fe)ker**, **heffour**, -fre,

obs. forms of **HEIFER**.

Hefful, dial. form of **HICKWALL**.

Heft (heft), *sb.* [A late deriv. of *HEAVE* *v.*;

app. analogical: cf. *weave*, *wef*, *thieve*, *theft*,

etc., also *heft* pa. pple. = *heaved*.] In sense 1, there

was perh. immediate association with *heavy*.]

1. Weight, heaviness, ponderousness. *dial.*

and *U.S.*

1558 *PHAE Æneid* vii. S iij b, A swarme of bees beset the

bowes . . . and fast with feete in cluster clung . . . and on the top

with heft they hung. 1567 *TURBERV. in Chalmers Eng.*

Poets II. 583/1 Or never crusht his head with Helms

heft. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus* Ann. xv. xiii. 240 Weigh-

ing downe with the heft of her bodie. 1655 *MRO. WOR-*

CESTER Cent. Inv. § 56 That all the Weights . . . shall be

perpetually . . . equal in number and heft to the one side as

the other. 1848 *LOWELL Biglow* P. Ser. I. iv. 135 Con-

stitouunts air hendy to help a man in, But afterwards don't

weigh the heft of a pin. 1867 *Pennsylv. School Jnl.* No.

16107 The books have a heft,—a feeling of weight and

solidity,—that the book fancier especially prizes. 1879 *MISS*

JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk., *Heft*, .. a heavy weight. A

dead heft is a weight that cannot be moved.

fig. 1878 *MRS. STOWE Paganuc* P. iii. 24 Come to a ser-

mon—wal, ain't no gret heft in't.

† b. Force (of falling blows). *Obs.*

1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonnidav* v. (1820) 98 Each

nimble stroke, quick . . . fell; yet with a heft So full of danger,

most behind them left Their bloody marks.

† 2. *fig.* Stress, pressure of circumstances; 'need,

emergency' (Nares). *Obs.*

1886 *Mirr. Mag.*, K. Forrez v, Far apart from vs we

wisdom left: Forsooke each other at the greatest heft.

3. The bulk, mass, or main part. *U.S. colloq.*

1816 *PICKERING Vocab.* 104 A part of the crop of corn was

good, but the heft of it was bad. 1840 *N. Y. Herald* 5 Feb.

(Bartlett), He's to his shop the heft of his time. 1884 *Har-*

per's Mag. Oct. 740/1 The heft of Mr. Lane's means was

placed in the boat and the house.

II. † 4. A heave, a strain; a heaving effort. *Obs.*

1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* II. I. 45 He cracks his gorge, his

sides, With violent Hefts.

5. The act of lifting; a lift. *dial.*

1881 *BLACKMORE Christowell* iii, The sturdy parson seized

the bigger of the two ash staves, and . . . gave the stuck wheel

such a powerful heft, that the whole cart rattled. 1888

'P. CUSHING' *Blacksm. of Voe* I. Prole. 12 Giving a sudden

mighty heft that was intended to do the work. 1895 *E.*

Anglian Gloss., *Heft*, or *Hift*, a lift or a push.

Heft, *v.* 1 *dial.* and *U.S. colloq.* [app. f. *HEFT* *sb.*]

1. To lift, lift up; to remove by lifting.

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 106 Hence hefted over

into Flanders. 1780 *DAVIDSON Seasons* 3 (Jam.) The eagle

.. to the beetling cliff he hefts his prey. 1858 O. W. HOLMES

Aut. Breakf.-t. xii. (1883) 260 The Governor hefted the

crowns. 1882 *JEFFERIES Devils* III. xvi. 254 With this con-

siderate ease Bevis was to 'heft' his gun to the shoulder.

2. To lift for the purpose of trying the weight.

1816 *PICKERING Vocab.* 104 To heft, .. to lift any thing in

order to judge of its weight, is not in the dictionaries.

1828 *WEBSTER* s.v. *Heft* n., We sometimes hear it used as

a verb, as, to heft, to lift for the purpose of feeling or judg-

ing of the weight. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* xii.

(1885) 303, I should like to 'heft' it in my own hand. 1894

BLACKMORE Perlycross 58 He . . . 'hefted it' (that is to say,

poised it carefully to judge the weight, as one does a letter

for the post).

fig. 1878 *MRS. STOWE Paganuc* P. iii. 24 Come to heft

him, tho', he don't weigh much 'longside o' Parson Cushing.

3. *intr.* To weigh, have weight.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* (1871) 241, I remember the great

hog up in Dunwich, that hefted nigh twenty score.

Heft, *v.* 2 Chiefly *Sc.* [prob. a. *ON. hefta* to

bind, fetter, hold back, restrain, f. *haft* handcuff,

fetter; cf. *Ger. heften* to make fast: see *HAFT* *v.* 2

and 3.] To restrain, retain (milk or urine).

1808-25 *JAMIESON*, To heft, to confine nature, to restrain.

A cow's milk is said to be heftin, when it is not drawn off

for some time. . . One is said to be heftin, when, in con-

sequence of long retention, the bladder is painfully distended.

1842 H. STEPHENS *Be. of Farm* (1849) 522/2 The impro-

priety of hefting or holding the milk in cows until the udder

is distended.

Heft, var. of *HAFT* *sb.* 1 and 2, *v.* 1 and 3.

Heft, obs. pa. t. and pple. of *HEAVE*.

Hefty (hefti), *a. dial.* and *U.S.* [f. *HEFT* *sb.* + *-Y.*]

1. Weighty, heavy; hard, grievous.

1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Fleeing to Tarshish* 167, I reckon I

could forgive him . . . but I'm afraid it'd come heftly on me.

1875 *My Opinions & Betsy Bobbet's* 372, I never looked

well in the saddle any way, being so heftly.

2. Violent. [Cf. *Ger. heftig*.]

1886 *MRS. F. H. BURNETT Little Ld. Fauntleroy* xi. (1887)

222 A heftly un she was—a regular tiger-cat.

3. Easy to lift or handle.

1885 *American IX.* 232 It should be hefty, light and of a

form that can be easily held in the hand.

Heg, obs. form of *HAG*, *HEDGE*, *HIGH*.

Hegberry, dial. form of *HAGBERRY*.

Heg, obs. form of *HAY*, *HEDGE*, *HEY*, *HIGH*.

Hegelian (hig'li-än, heg'li-än), *a.* and *sb.* [f.

the name of the German philosopher Georg Wil-

helm Friedrich Hegel (1770-1831).]

A. adj. Of, pertaining to, or connected with

Hegel or his philosophy.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 99/1 The thought . . . independent of

its subject matter, or, in the Hegelian terminology, of all

its contents. 1845 *MAURICE Mor. & Met. Philos. in Encycl.*

Metrop. II. 671 Something which should be a substitute for

the Hegelian system. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. xviii,

The Kantian and Hegelian philosophies.

B. sb. One who holds the philosophical system

of Hegel.

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) No. 834. 443 All

these facts . . . are mostly admitted by Hegelians.

Hegelianism. [f. *prec.* + *-ISM*.] The philo-

sophical system of Hegel.

A system of Absolute Idealism (as distinguished from the

Subjective Idealism of Kant), in which pure being is regarded

as pure thought, the universe as its development, and

philosophy as its dialectical exposition.

1860 *MANSER Proleg. Log.* ix. 299 note, [Michelet] pro-

cesses to discover in Aristotle's Metaphysics an anticipation

of Hegelianism. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 214 For this spice

of Hegelianism, or identification of opposites, the British

mind, it might be thought, was hardly prepared.

So *Hegelian*, the language or jargon of Hegel;

Hegelianize *v. trans.*, to render Hegelian; *Heg-*

gelism = *HEGELIANISM*; *Hegelize* *v. intr.*, to do

like Hegel.

1856 *Mem. F. Perthes* II. xxv. 376 It Hegelized and

Strassitized too much. 1864 *WEBSTER, Hegelism*, 1881

Nation (N. Y.) No. 834. 443 Hegelism is . . . essentially

passive, receptive, feminine. 1887 *LOWELL Democr.* etc.

169 When the obvious meaning of Shakespeare has been

rewritten into Hegelism. 1887 A. SETH in *Mind* Jan. 94

The Hegelianising of Kant may be best illustrated from

the section on the 'Deduction of the Categories'.

† **Hegemoniac**. *Obs.* = *HEGEMONIC* *sb.*

1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* viii. (1701) 318/2 Profit is a

part of Virtuous, as being the Hegemoniac thereof. *Ibid.*

A virtuous man being the whole, in respect of his Hego-

moniack, which is profit, is not different from profit.

Hegemonic (hedz'im'nik, hig-), *a.* and *sb.* [ad.

Gr. ἡγεμονικός capable of command, leading, autho-

ritative, ἡγεμονικόν, neut. used subst., authori-

tative principle, f. ἡγεμὼν leader, chief.]

A. adj. Ruling, supreme.

Hegemonic functions, 'the functions of the highest value

in the animal economy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* viii. (1701) 332/2 The Supreme

or Hegemonick part of the Soul. 1800 J. JOHNSTONE *On*

Madness 2 (T.) All maniacs have a predominant idea,

which . . . is hegemonick in most of their propositions. 1893

HUXLEY Evol. & Ethics 26 The one supreme hegemonic

Heh, obs. form of **HIGH**. **He-haw**, -n, var. of **HEE-HAW**. **Hehte**, **Heicht**, obs. ff. **HIGHT** v., **HIGHT**. **Heiar**, -ast, obs. ff. **HIGHER**, -EST. **Heicht**, var. **HIGHT** Sc. **Heid**(e), Sc. ff. **HEAD**. **Heiduc**, var. **HEYDUCK**. **Heie**, obs. f. **HIGH**, **HIE**. **Heif**, obs. Sc. f. **HEAVE**.

Heifer (he'far). Forms: a. 1 heahfore, heahfor, heahfra, 4 hayfre, (heyffer), 5 heyfre, hayfare, (hawgher), 5-6 heyghfer, 6 heighfer, hayfer, -farre, heyffer, heyfar, haifer, -ir, haifr, 6-8 heyfer, 7 heifar, 6- heifer. β. 5 hekfore, -fero, hekfefer, heffer, 6 hefferer, effker, heo(k)fare, -forde, -forthe, -furthe, hek-, heke-, heokfar, 7 heokfer, heiofar, 9 dial. heikfer. γ. 5 heffre, 6 heffour, effer, heiffar, -orth.

[OE. *heahfore* (prob. *heahfer*), *heahfru*, -fre, of obscure etymology; not found outside English.

As to the form, *heahfore* might perh. mean 'high-farer', i.e. high-gor or high-stepper (*fore* unstressed form of *fare*, fem. of *farra*, f. *farra* to fare, go). But the applicability of such a name is not apparent; and the form *heahfru*, -fre, remains without satisfactory explanation. The difficulties of form and sense are increased by connecting, as some suggest, *fare*, *fru*, with OE. *fearr*, OHG. *farro* bull.]

1. A young cow, that has not had a calf.

a. 990 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. iv. (1890) 272 In Scyttisc genemend Inisbofinde, þæt is ealond hwite heahfore. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Lex.* iii. 1 Bringe unwehme farr opþe heafre. c1000 — *Voc.* in *Wt.* Wülcker 120/29 *Anticula*, nel *vaccula*, heahfore. *Ibid.* 120/35 *Altitud*, fæt heahfore. c1000 *Agss. Voc.* *Ibid.* 274/20 *Antile*, heahfru. a1327 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 239 With lowe lacede shon Of an hayfre hude. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* IV. 451 An hoyffer [heyffer; v.rr. heyfre, heffre]. eneyed a lomb [*vitula agnum peperit*]. 14... *Voc.* in *Wt.* Wülcker 624/14 Hayfare, iuuenca. c1483 *CAXTON Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 20/17 Flessch of motion or of lambe Of an hawgher or of a calfe. 1526 *TINDALE Heb.* ix. 13 The asses off an heifer. 1548 *Will of J. Plume* (Somerset Ho.), A blake bulloke otherwyse called a Hayfer. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 4 Heyghfers and such other of bothe kindes. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Deut.* xxi. 4 Let the Elders of that cite bring the heifer vnto a stonie valley. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 131 b. Oxen, Kine, and Hayfarres. 1587 *HARRISON England* iii. i. (1878) ii. 2 For the steere and heigher. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 781 Four fair Heifers yet in Yoke untro'd. 1677 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 232 Two steers, or heifers, may be kept and fatted in the place of one cow. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 121 The Greek philosophers sat on their stools chewing the facts in much the same fashion as heifers chew their grass.

β. 1407 in *Kennett Par. Antig.* (1818) II. 212 De debili vitulo ciusdam hekfore vendito. c1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 41 A yonge hekker alone leuyng, Lay yn thrysshelholde. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 234/1 Hekfere, beeste .i. iuuenca. 1510 *Will of Parker* (Somerset Ho.), Yong mete callid Heffekers. 1529 *Acc. Melnyngham Coll.* (B. M. Add. MS. 27404), For xx kien and for xx heckforthes. 1570 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 156 One blacke hekfore of twoe years age. 1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 20/1 Hekfear, bucula. 1572 *Will of R. Gibson* (Somerset Ho.), To Mary Pye, one heckfurthe. 1583 *GOLDING Calpin on Deut.* cxx. Take a yonge Hekfar from the droue. 1606 in *Maddison Linc. Wills* Ser. II. 23 To my sister Harrington one hecker. a1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, Heiffer, a heifer. This is the pronunciation of the word, whatever may be its orthography. γ. 1387 *Heffre* (see in a). 1525 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 210 A heffour in calf. 1552 *HULOET s.v. Yonge*, Yonge cove or heffarth, *innix*.

b. To plough with one's heifer: derived from the story of Samson (*Judges* xiv. 18).

1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Judge.* xiv. 18 If ye had not plowed with my heiffer, ye had not founde out my riddle. 1655 *SIR E. NICHOLAS* in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 172 If he doe not, wee will plough with his heifer as well as with others. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 15 Some few which had their own heifer to plough withal. 1677 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1867) 63.

c. fig. Wife.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. v. Her, whom I shall choose for my heifer.

2. Comb., as *heifer calf*, *yearling*; † *heifer-bud*, a weaned she-calf of the first year.

1507 *Will of Walter* (Somerset Ho.), Juvenas voc. heffer-buddes. 1805 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* vii. 133 Deacon Milne bought the heifer yearling. *Ibid.* 140 The brothers only sell a few heifer calves.

Hence **Heiferhood**, the state or age of a heifer.

1886 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 36 The cows never get a run after they have once grown out of heiferhood.

Heigh (hæ, hē, int. (sb.)). [Cf. also **HE** int. 1, **HECH**, **HEGH**, **HEH**, **HEY**.] An exclamation used as a call of encouragement.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i. They'll leap from one thing to another, heigh! dance and do tricks in their discourse. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* I. i. 6 Heigh my hearts, cheerly, cheerly my hearts. 1611 — *Wind.* I. iv. iii. 2 When Daffodils begin to peere, With heigh the Doxy ouer the dale. 1750 *WESLEY Wks.* (1879) IX. 75 Now, heigh for the Romans! 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 116 Heigh boot and heigh horse, and away with a will.

b. As an expression of inquiry: cf. *eh?*

1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* (1878) II. xvi. 173 Heigh ha? Run him through the body. Marry somebody else, hay?

c. *So*. Used as a name for the exclamation.

1573-80 *BARET Alv.* H. 369 An Heigh, or shrill sound, *extensus sonus*. 1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 61 What... with my Spanish soppies, my French heighs. 1595 *Eng. Tripe-wife* (1881) 146 Shall he run vp and downe the town, with frisks, and heighs, and fillops, and trickes.

Heigh, obs. form of **HAY**, **HIE** v., **HIGH** a.

Heighday, -go-mad, -pass, -presto, etc.: see **HEY**.

Heighfer, obs. form of **HEIFER**.

Heigh-ho (hæ'ho), int. (sb., v.). Forms: 6 **heyhow**, -hough, **heihow**, **heigh hoe**, **heigh-how**, 7 **hey ho**, **heyho**, **hai-ho**, 6- **heigh ho**, 7- **heigho**, **heigh-ho**. [f. **HEIGH**, **HEY** int. + **HO**.] An exclamation usually expressing yawning, sighing, languor, weariness, disappointment.

a. 1553 *UDALL Royster D. II.* i. (Arb.) 33 Ah for these long nights, heyhow, when will it be day! 1590 *SHAKS. Mids.* N. IV. i. 209 Hey ho, Peter Quince! 1599 — *Much Ado* II. i. 332, I may sit in a corner and cry, heigh ho for a husband. 1609 *BUTTER Mass in Moon* in *Brit. Bibl.* (1812) II. 89 Heigh-ho how he sigheth, and beateh his breast. 1633 *MASSINGER Guardian* v. ii. We'll talk of that anon.—Heigh ho! (Balls asleep.) 1776 *Maiden Aunt* III. 151 Heigh, ho! Be merciful on that trying occasion. 1801 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Angelina* II. (1832) 22 Heigh-ho! must I sleep again without seeing my Araminta? 1824 *MIALl in Nonconf.* II. 532 Heigho! This is a world of ups and downs. 1871 *W. H. BEEVER Daily Life Farm* 40 Heigh-ho! this dreary day!

b. *sb.* An utterance of *heigh-ho*!; a loud or audible sigh.

γ. 1600 *Distracted Emp.* III. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 208 Dreames sonnets to the tune of syghes and heyhows. a1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Bonduca* I. ii. Ay me's I and hearty heyhows! Are sallads fit for soldiers. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* I. 149, I bid her farewell as a lover, and left her with a low bow and an heigho.

c. v. To utter *heigh-ho*! to sigh audibly.

1824 *GALT Rothelan* III. 241 She began to sob, and wipe her dry eyes, and heighho. 1828 M. W. SAVAGE *R. Medlicott* I. 11 It was just the sort of house which youthful couples... heigh-ho'd for as they passed. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.* *Heigh how*, to yawn, as when weary.

Heigro, variant of **HAIRE**, **Obs.**

Height (hæit), **hight** (heih), *sb.* Forms:

a. 1 **hieho**, **hēhu**, **hēahpu**, **hēyhō**; 3-4 **hejpe**, 3-5 **heijpe**, 4-5 **heizthe**, **heizth(e)**, (5 **hekpe**, **heyeth**, **heth**, 5-6 **heyeth**, **heyth(e)**, 6-9 **heighth**, (6 **heyghth**, **heighth**, **hyghth**, **hyethe**, 6-7 **heith**, 6-8 **heigh**, 9 *Glouc. dial.* **heeth**); also 3-4 **hihpe**, **hijpe**, 7-9 **hight** (9 *W. Som. dial.* **uyth**). β. 4-5 **hejt(e)**, **height(e)**, (**heyt**), **Sc. heyoht**; 4-5 **heght**, **heyzte**, **hehte**, (**Sc. heecht**); 4-6 **height**, **Sc. heicht**, 5 **heghte**, **hehte**, **heyzte**, **heghte**, 4- **height** (5-6 **heghte**, **heght**); also 3-5 **hijt**, (4-5 **te**), 3-9 **hight**, (4 **hlht**, **hithte**, **hit**, 4-5 **hyjt(e)**, 4-6 **Sc. hyoht**, 4-7 **Sc. hicht**, 5 **highte**, **hyghte**, 5-6 **hyght**). [OE. *hieho* (also later *hēahpu*) = OLG. **hōhiha* (MDu. *hogede*, *hochte*, *hoochte*, Du. *hoogte*, MLG. *hogede*, *H. hōgte*, OHG. *hōhida* (MHG. *hoehede*), Goth. *hauhiþa*, f. *hauh*- **HIGH** + *abstr. ending -iþa*: see **TH**. From the 13th c. the final -th after -j-, -gh varied with t (cf. *drought*, *drouth*). In ME. the forms in -t were predominant in the north, and since 1500 have increasingly prevailed in the literary language; though *height*, *hight* were abundant in southern writers till the 18th c., and are still affected by some. The stem-vowel has generally been *e*, *ey*, *ei*, though forms in *i* occur from 13th c., esp. in northern writers, *hicht* being the typical Sc. form from 14th c.; in Eng. *hight* is found from 15th c., and was very common in 16th and 17th c.; *hight* was also very common in 17th c. and was the form used by Milton. The *hei*-forms come lineally down from OE. (Anglian *hēhpo*); the *hi*-forms are due in the main to later assimilation to **HIGH**. Current usage is a compromise, retaining the spelling *height* (which has been by far the most frequent written form since 1500), with the pronunciation of *hight*.]

1. The quality of being high.

1. Distance or measurement from the base upwards; altitude; stature (of the human body); the elevation of an object above the ground or any recognized level (e.g. the sea).

a. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 266/100 Fram þe eorþe heo was op i-houe þe heizpe of fet þreo. 1308 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xviii. (1495) 613 A shrub that neuer growyth passyng the heyeth and quantyte of two cubytes. c1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 33/2 This people ben .xx. Cubettes of heythe. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 77 The same Trees were... in height from the foote to the toppe .xxxiii. foote of assise. 1570 *DEE Math. Pref.*, Pourre in water, handsomly, to the heith of your shorter line. 1673 *RAY Journ.* Low C. 76 Stakes or Poles of about a mans height. 1756 *BURKE Subt.* & B. II. x. The Medium betwixt an excessive length or height and a short or broken quantity. 1809 *ROLAND Fencing* 22 It depends on the person's height. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Heith*, height.

β. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1419 Of a nellen heigh þai ware. *Ibid.* 1677 (Gött.) Fifteen [elne] on .heit. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xi. 4 A citee and a towr, whos heigh [1388 hignesse] palte ateyne vnto heuene. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* p. 282 All þe foules of bat Cyte were of one height. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* IV. iv. 169, I know she is about my height. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* 108 So the same Cylinder of 29 inches is raised by a Column of the height of the whole Atmosphere it self. 1868 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* ix. (1879) 323 The average height of the tide round the islands in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is about 34 feet.

b. fig. (Often in reference to Eph. iii. 18.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 220 b. What is the length, the brede, the height & depnes of y^e crosse of

Chryst. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 413 To attaine The height and depth of thy Eternal wayes. 1672 *HP. PATRICK Dev. Chr.* (1676) 258 O the height, the depth, the breadth of thy love in Christ Jesus. 1850 *HARE Mission Conf.* Pref. 9 The progressive unfolding of the truth, in its world-embracing height and depth and breadth and fulness.

2. The quality of being comparatively high; great or considerable altitude or elevation.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1380 (Gött.) Cedir [es] a tre of hit [v.rr. heght, hezt], widuten make. 1553 *EDEN Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 22 The sea in certayne chanelis is of such height and depth, that no anker may come to the bottome therof. 1593 *W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 1 Those bodies... named of their height *Meteors*. 1624 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 107 But the height did not so amaze us, as the danger of descending. 1706 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 39 The height and the tumult of those tides of Cook's great River.

3. The elevation of a heavenly body, the pole, etc., above the horizon; = **ALTITUDE** 5.

1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 165 The subleuation or height of the pole in that region. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr.* Glasse 89 A Table of the sonnes height, for every degree of the signes in the Zodiacke. 1726 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* I. 352 From the Altitudes and Azimuths observed, and the Height of the Pole.

4. The diameter of a bullet; the bore of a gun.

1588 *E. YORK Ord. Marshall in Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxxi. 570/1 Some men... brought hither the name of the Height of the Bullet for the Piece. 1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* 18 b. Bullets for the field being smaller and lower... than the heights of the peeces by a bore. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. 49 How by knowing the weight of one Bullet, to find the weight of another Bullet, the height being given. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Caliber*, in Gunnery the height of the bore in any peice of Ordnance.

5. *Geog.* = **LATITUDE**, *Obs.*

(Cf. the expression *high latitude*.)

1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. vi. 35 Cited between the Isles of Samos and Lesbos, about the height of Erithase. 1604 *E. G. tr. D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* 16 The ignorant suppose this Crosse to be the southerne Pole, for that they see the Navigators take their height thereby. 1622 *PRACHAM Compl. Gent.* 208 Spain lyeth... in the same height and parallel with the Azores Islands. 1664 *Acc. Serv. Late Voy.* Intro. (1711) 6 They sailed... until they came to the height of 15 degrees of South Latitude.

6. More generally: Position (at sea) in the parallel of, alongside of, and, hence, off some place.

(F. à la hauteur de.) *Obs.*

1604 *E. G. tr. D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* 58 Vasco de Gama, who in the height of Mosambique, met with certaine Mariners. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 751/4 Growing extremely leaky at the height of the Isle of Wight, they were forced yesterday to run her on shoar. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4911/2 Sic... Men of War are cruising off the Height of Lisbon. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. vii. lxxvii. 403 The 20th we reached the height of Gotland.

7. High pitch (of the voice or of a musical note).

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 3 Shewing the height and lownes of every note. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* v. 24 Such is his Voice... in sweetness and in height.

8. Exalted rank, estate, or degree. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 608 God of mycht Preserwynt him till hyer hycht. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3584 To put away ourre pouerte & pas to 3oure hightes. c1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xxxii. Exceeded by the height of happier men. 1699 *BURNET 39 Art.* ii. (1700) 46 To be next to God, seems to be the utmost height, to which even the Diabolical Pride could aspire. a. 1718 *PENN Life Wks.* 1726 I. 160 Such by crying down all Height, raise themselves up higher than ever.

9. High degree of any quality. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 276 Suffered to seeth gently and leisuely to the height or consistence of honey. 1629 *DAVENANT Albion* III. Fiv. It works with height, like new Mighty wine! as if 'twould split the Caske. 1659 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. ii. 22 Height of ambition causeth many men to go astray. 1664 *COKKINE Ovid* v. ii. I am become enamour'd on her to that height, That I must marry her or I shall die! 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 122 To such a height is licentiousness risen. 1770 *GILPIN Wye* (1789) 84 A gentleman... raised these mines to their greatest height. 1823 *J. BADDOCK Dom. Amusem.* 138 The fusion is to be raised to the tempering height.

10. Haughtiness; *hauteur*. *Orig. Sc. Obs.* Also sometimes in good sense: Loftiness of mind, magnanimity. *arch.*

c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 965 For my hicht I am hurt, and harmit in haist. 1533 *RELLENDEEN Liry* III. (1822) 255 They war instruckit with sa prideful counsel, that thay couth nocht dissimill thare hicht. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 63 This man... of hicht and pryde contemned al creature. 1650 *CROMWELL Let.* 2 Apr. in *Carlyle Let.* cxxx, A very resolute answer, and full of height. 1653 *DOROTHY OSBORNE Let.* vii. (1888) 50 The worst of my faults was a height... that was... the humour of my family. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* Ded. 4 If there be any such thing in the World as a true height and magnanimity of spirit. 1820 *LAMB Elia* Ser. i. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 *Vrs. Ago*, With something of the old Roman height about him.

11. Semi-concrete senses.

10. A high point or position.

1563 *W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 33 b. It... negligently letteth them fall from a great height. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 92 Into what Pit thou seest From what height fall'n. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 434 They take their Flight Thro' Plains, and mount the Hills unequal height. 1839 *G. BIRD Nat. Philos.* 78 A mass of water, falling from a given height. 1849 *HARE Par. Ser.* II. 468 Mounting from strength to strength, from height, to a higher height! 1893 *BOOKMAN* June 85/2 There are critics who reach classical heights and metaphysical depths which he does not attempt.

11. The highest part of anything; the top, summit.

a. a. 1000 *Cardmon's Genesis* 321 Heoldon englas forð heofonrices hehde. 1388 *WYCLIF Dan.* xi. 45 He schal see his tabernacle... on the noble hil and hooli; and he schal

15 The palatine observed the heightening animation of his features.

Heighth, heizpe, heighth, obs. ff. HEIGHT.

Heih, Heil, obs. forms of HIGH *a.*, HEEL.

Heil(e), obs. f. HAIL *a.* and *v.*²; *Sc.* var. HEAL.

Heild, v. Sc. Obs. Also **held**. [Var. of HELE *v.*², due to phonetic reduction of *-ld* to *-l* (cf. HEEL *v.*²), and consequent writing of *-ld* for original *-l*.]

1. *trans.* To cover; to shield, protect; to hide.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 14, I was heildit with hawthorne, and with heynd leveis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. v. 140 His schulderis heildit with new fallin snaw. *Ibid.* x. xiii. 102 Thai cast darts thickfold thair lord to held. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sg. Mel.* 378 Ane quair of gold, to heild his hair.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To take shelter.

1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* II. 598 Ane passage wes that tyme quhair he micht heild.

Hence **Heilding** (heildyne), *obl. sb.*, covering.

15. *Barbour's Bruce* xvii. 598 Stalwart heildyne abyone it haid.

Heild: see HEAL, HELE, HIELD, HOLD.

Heilding, variant of HILDING, *Obs.*

Heildom, *nonce-wd.* [Pseudo-archaic, formed by Scott from *heal*, HALE *a.* + *-DOM*.] Health.

1506 SCOTT *Conts. Sir Tristr.* ii. But never thair no might

.. Bring Tristrem. To heildom ogayn.

Heilesom, obs. var. of HEALSOME.

Heill, *Sc.* var. HEAL, HELE *v.*²; obs. f. HEEL.

Heilnesse: see HEALNESS.

Heily, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also *helie*, *-y*, *hiely*.

[prob. identical with OE. *hælic*: see HIGHLY *a.*]

Haughty, proud.

[*a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 294 His engel. Sprac healic word

dallice wið drihten sinne.] 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 25

Heilie harlotis on hawtane wyiss Come in with mony

andrie gyiss. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* iii. xxix, Roboam

quhilk throw his helie pride, Tint all his leigis hartis. 1513

— *Æneis* ix. x. 13 Rycht proud and hely [1553 *hiely*] in

his breist and hart. 1555 *AMP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884)

63 Thai.. that ar in thair wordis prydfull, helie, vaine

glorious.

Heily, obs. form of HIGHLY.

Heind, obs. pl. of HAND; var. HEND *a.* *Obs.*

Heinous (hē'nes), *a.* Forms: 4-8 heynous,

5 -nious, -nos, heueus, 5-7 haynous(e), 5-9

hainous, 6 h(e)yghnouse(e), heighnouse, heyn-

ouse, hanouse, hainous, 6- heinous. [*a. F.*

haineux, in OF. *hainos*, *hainous* (12th c. in *Hatz-*

Darm.), *f. haine* hatred, *f. ha-ir* to hate.]

1. Hateful, odious; highly criminal or wicked;

infamous, atrocious: chiefly characterizing offences,

crimes, sins, and those who commit them.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* li. 1568 (1617) So heynous bat men

myghte on it spete. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* liv. 215

To kill a man is hainous murder. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.*

c. 2 Preamble, Felonies.. don in more heynous open & de-

testable wyse. 1513 MORE *Rich.* III. Wks. 54/1 Worthy to

be punished as heighnous traitors. 1529 — *Dyaloge* iii.

Ibid. 209/2 The more heighnouse, odious, & abhominable

that the crime is, the more slow should we be to beleue it.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 52 Set murder aside, it is

the hainous fault to a private man. 1555 W. WATRE-

MAN *Farle Facions* ii. ix. 192 Ther compted none offence

more than thethe. 1648 *Shorter Catech. Westminster*

Assemb. (1718), Q. 83. Are all Transgressions of the Law

equally hainous? A. Some Sins in themselves, and by

reason of several aggravations, are more hainous in the sight

of God than others. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1 The hainous

and despitfull act Of Satan done in Paradise. 1683 *Col.*

Rec. Pennsylv. I. 87 A Heynous and Greivous Crime. 1705

STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 436 The Heinousst of Malefactors.

1772 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxviii. 357 You are guilty of a

heinous aggravation of your offence. 1845 R. JEBB in

Encycl. Metrop. II. 710/1 Heinous offenders, whose crimes

afford proof of an incorrigibly bad disposition. 1869

FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 251 A sin of the most

heinous dye.

b. *transf.* from crimes or offences to the accusa-

tion or charge, or view taken of them.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 167 b, Against whom .. wer

laid diverse and heinous articles of high treason. 1555 in

Strype *Ecc. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 138 Who had.. just

and heynouse matter against theym. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt.*

Midd. ii, Contraband trade.. is not usually looked upon.. in

a very heinous point of view. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III.

xviii. 148 The greater and more heinous charges included in

the first bill.

+ 2. Grievous, grave, severe. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, To clense the

blode of haynous superfluytees. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. &*

Rem. (1845) 54 It shall be a heinous sentence unto them,

when he shall say unto them.. 'Go, ye cursed, into ever-

lasting fire'. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 225 These men..

will suffer the worst and hainousest inconveniences to fol-

low. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 200 That the

sufferings of Christ have been.. very great and heinous.

+ 3. Expressing or denoting hatred; full of hate,

malicious. *Obs.*

?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 268 [He] said what hym lykyde,

Hethely in my halle, wyth heynous wordes. a 1547 SURREY

Æneid ii. 92 To wreke their hainous wrath with shedyng

of my bloud. 1578 T. N. tr. *Comp. W. India* 264 The heinous

and injurious words which he had heard. 1580 SIDNEY

Arcadia i. (1590) 49 Which hee.. tooke in so hainous manner.

Heinously (hē'nosli), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + *-LY*.]

1. In a heinous manner or degree; hatefully,

odiously; atrociously, infamously.

a 1440 *York Poem.* xxviii. 294 Euen like a theffe heneusly.

a 1559 SKELTON *Poems* agst. *Garnesche* 144 Your brethe..

so haynously doth styneke. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 56 She

answered, that she had rather die, then so haynously trans-

gresse the law. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Dis.* Pref. iii. § 5

When God hath been so heinously dishonoured by it.

+ 2. Grievously, severely, sorely; esp. in phr. to

take heinously: to take in ill part, to be grievously

offended at. *Obs.* b. In late use, as a strong in-

tensive: Very badly, shockingly, dreadfully.

1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 24 God will plague

and most heinously punish them. 1634 BROME *Northern*

Lasse i. vii. Wks. 1873 III. 19 Tell your Cuz how hainously

I take it. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 43 Lest the Parliament..

might have resented too hainously his doings. 1663 COWLEY

Cutter Coleman St. iv. vi, I'm hainously mistaken if thou

beest not cheated of it within these three Years. 1709

STEELE *Tatler* No. 50 ¶ 7 Lest you should think your self

neglected, which I have Reason to believe you would take

heinously ill. 1792 COWPER *Lett.* 10 Mar., I told you.. how

heinously I am unpurged with the means of being so. 1826

SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, They are heinously impoverished.

Heinousness. [*f.* as prec. + *-NESS*.] The

state or quality of being heinous; extreme wicked-

ness, infamouness, atrociousness.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* II. (1850) 337 Sorrow and

grief.. for the heinousness of sin. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.*

x. 26 The heinousness of Apostasy. 1716 ADDISON *Free-*

holder No. 20 (1751) 112 To extenuate the Hainousness of

the Rebellion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 181 The

heinousness of offences is apt to depend on accidental cir-

cumstances.

+ **Heinsby**. *Obs. rare.* ? = HAYNE *sb.*¹, mean

wretch, niggard.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 31 Men say also, children

and foolcs can not ly. And both man and child saith, he

is a heinsby.

Heir (hēr), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3-4 eir(e), 3-5 eyr,

ayr, 3-7 air, 4 eier, ere, eyere, 4-5 eyre, 4-6

ayre, aire, are, 5 ayer, 5-6 eyer. *B.* 4-7 heire,

4- heir (also 4 hair, 4-5 heyr, hayre, 4-6 haire,

4- he, 4-7 heyre, 5 hoir, heyre, 5-7 heier, 6

heyre, hayer, *Sc.* hear). [*ME.* *eir*, *eyr*, etc., *a.*

OF. *eir*, *heir* (central Fr. *oir*, later *hoir*) later Afr.

heyr (Britton) = Pr. *her*:—late L. *hērem* (found

beside *hērēdem*) from nom. *hērēs* heir.]

1. The person who is entitled by law to succeed

another in the enjoyment of property or rank, upon

the death of the latter; one who so succeeds; in

general use, one who receives or is entitled to

receive property of any kind as the legal repre-

sentative of a former owner.

The word is correctly applied to either a male or a female,

although, in the latter sense, HEIRESS has been in general use

since 17th c. In *Law* a person is not called an heir to

any property until, through the death of its possessor, he

becomes entitled to it (*nemo est heres viventis*). As to

the limitations of the word in Common Law and in the Civil

Law and systems founded thereon, see *quots.* 1651, 1861,

1876.

c 1275 LAY. 23115 Pat be king of Cisille his dead and eyr

nauep he nanne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 469 Henri is eldoste

son, & is eir al so. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2565 He pinere [*v. rr.*

ayr(e)] sal noht be. c 1300 *Becket* 24 For the Princes heir heo

was. 13. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 52 To marie his here here. *Ibid.*

666 Sende to Sare a soun & an hayre. c 1330 R. BRUNNE

Chron. (1820) 56 Com Edward, Eilred sonne.. Right heyre of

be lond. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3483 He ys myn ayr after my

ded To broke myn heritage. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxi. 38 This

is the eire; cume 3e, slea we hym. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of*

Law's T. 668 Crist whan him lust may sende me an hair

[*v. rr.* heire, haire, eyr]. 1417 *Sirteles* Misc. (1888) 12

Thomas Duffeld sonne and ayre unto Richard Duffeld

Esquier. c 1475 *Partenay* 554 Disherite shall be your

hoires manyfold. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 2 Dame Maude,

Emperes, soule daughter and heire to.. Henry the first.

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. q/1 The heyre of his landes he

made the poore people of the hospitall of Florence. 1556

LAUDER *Tractate* 520 The better is jouris, 3our Hearis, and

als 3our Successours. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 200 The

aires of the Lord Fleming.. and uthers that were slaine.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* li. 23 The only heire of A most

mighty king. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 123 Fatima,

daughter and heire of their greatest Prophet Mahomet.

1651 G. W. tr. *Cornel's Inst.* 128 The Civililians and weve have

a different acceptation of the word Heire; for they call him

an Heir whom the Testator nominates in his Will: And

we him, who is next of Kin to the party deceased, to whom

a Fee doth of right belong, after the death of the Ancestor.

a 1693 L. DELAMER *Wks.* (1694) 95 For this word Heir to

the Crown was not heard of till Arbitrary Power began to

put forth. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5009/4 Sarah Lewis.. Heir

to the said Rebecca Warren. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.*

(1760) III. 53 The heirs of the founder, by his will,

obliged to have it twice a year carefully cleaned. 1767

BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 201 An heir.. is he upon whom

the law casts the estate immediately on the death of the

ancestor. *Ibid.* 208 By law no inheritance can vest, nor can

any person be the actual complete heir of another, till the

ancestor is previously dead.. Before that time the person

who is next in the line of succession is called an heir

apparent, or heir presumptive. 1828 J. JEVILL *Corr.* (1894)

177 The prospect.. of Lady Ellenborough presenting him

with a heir or a heiress. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.*

I. 29 On failure of heirs, the property of others escheats

to the King. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v., The

term heir does not mean merely the heir-at-law; it means

also the heir by destination; nor does it mean the heir in

quently means little more than one to whom something (e.g. joy, punishment, etc.) is morally due.

a 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 23555 For þai ar ails al wi[h] crist.
1226 AUDELAN *Poems* 12 Ayres of heaven blis. 1548-9 (Mar.)
Bk. Com. Prayer, Priv. Bapt., By the lauer of regeneration
in Baptisme, made the child of God, and heire of euer-
lasting life. 1600 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 63 The Heart-ake,
and the thousand Natural shocks That Flesh is heyre too.
1703 POPE *Thebais* 31 Thou, great Heir of all thy father's
fame. 1850 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* IV. ii. 314 Such examples
will find heirs. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atone.* I. (1852) 19
Before the first born of the human race became the heir of
failure and of its bitter fruits. 1844 TENNYSON *Locksley
Hall* 178, I the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files of
time. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VII. v. (1876) 250 Heirs
of a nobility of spirit.

† 3. *fig.* That which is begotten; offspring; pro-
duct. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xv. (1859) 12, I am adressed
lest charity be dede, withouten heyr, or yssue of hir seed.
1593 SHAKS. *1st & 2^d Ad. Ded.*, Dedicating my unpolished lines
to your Lordship. But if the first heire of my invention proue
deformed, I shall be sorry it had so noble a God-Father.

Heir, v. [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To inherit; to
be heir to (a thing or person); to acquire by inheri-
tance or succession.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13483 Pey wonne
be londes þat we now heyre. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 161
Not one son more To heir his goods. 1639 G. DANIEL
Eccles. xl. 49 His Children shall but heir him; vnto them
shall be noe Sons. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 544 Two fair daugh-
ters Heir'd his state and throne. 1813 SCOTT *Treism.* II.
xvii. She is the loveliest maid, beside, That ever heir'd a
crown. 1867 J. B. ROSE *Æneid* 13 Pygmalion, her brother,
heired the throne.

fig. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* To Rdr. 149 No tongue hath
the Muse's utterance heir'd. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xvi. 223
The son confess'd his father's heavenly race, And heir'd his
mother's swiftness in the chase.

Heir, -e, obs. *ff.* HAIR, HAIRE, *HEB sb.*, HERE
sb., HERE *adv.*, HIGHER.

† **Heirage**, *Sc. Obs.* In 5 herage. Inheri-
tance, succession.

1478 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 15 (Jam.) Only accioun that outhir
of thaim has again our for herage of landis.

Heir apparent, Formerly also **apparent
heir**. [*See APPARENT a.*] The heir (of one still
alive) whose right is indefeasible, provided he out-
lives his ancestor, at whose death he is *heir-at-law*.

1375, 1494-1711 [*See APPARENT a.*] 1530 PALSGR. 230/1
Heire appaunt, *monsteir*. 1555 BRADFORD in *Strype
Ecc. Mem.* 1721 III. App. xlv. 131 Thoughte the Quene...
disheirt the right heires appaunt. 1614 SELDEN *Titles
Hon.* 168 A designation... of the next Apparent Heire or
successor. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iv. 223 The prince
of Wales, or heir apparent to the crown. 1844 WILLIAMS
Real Prop. (1877) 96 A man may have an heir apparent, or
an heir presumptive, but until his decease he has no heir.

attrib. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. 46 Go hang thy
selfe in thine owne heire-appaunt-garters.

Hence **Heir-appa-ency**, **Heir-appa-entish a.**,
Heir-appa-entship *nonce-wds.*

1828 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* VII. iv. II. 284 Cannot you
renounce the Heir-Appa-entship, then? 1882 H. C. MERI-
VALE *Faust* of B. I. iv. To keep him out of his elder's heir-
apparent influence.

Heirby, obs. *Sc.* form of **HEREBY adv.**

Heird(e), obs. forms of **HERD sb.**

Heirdom (ē-ridm). [*f. HEIR sb.* + -DOM.]
Succession by right of blood; the state or dignity
of an heir; inheritance; an inheritance.

1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* IV. iii. Or if... Thy wealthy heirdom
thou haue buried. 1645 *Sacred Decretal* 13 [We] wisely
converted the purchase of their blood... even to the heirdome
of Sir Johns. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 30 Whether the heir
per capita gave way when the heirdom *per stirpes* took
place, or the Catholic heir when the Protestant was pre-
ferred. 1831 CRAYSON *fr. Commons* 103 That Duke, the fore-
most of his peers Who draws his heirdom from a thousand
years. 1841 LONGF. *Childr. Lord's Supper* 125 To the
heirdom of heaven be ye welcome.

Heirestir, obs. *Sc.* form of **HEREAFTER adv.**

Heiress (ē-rēs). [*f. HEIR sb.* + -ESS. Intro-
duced app. in 17th c.] A female heir. Also *fig.*

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 14 The Heiress of the
house of York. *Ibid.* 84 His first wife was the Princess,
who was heiress to Sexan. 1690 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Dec.,
One Johnson, a knight, was executed at Tyburn for being
an accomplice with Campbell... in stealing a young heiress.
1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiv. v. [He] would have had us
consider ourselves as highly as if we had been the richest
heiresses. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xv. 208 Their forcible
abduction and marriage; which is vulgarly called stealing
an heiress. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. iii. Heiress of gifts
interpreted as woe.

b. *Comb.* as *heiress-hunting*, -portioner, etc.

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v. *Executors*, Heiresses-
portioners who succeed *ab intestato* to equal portions... of
the heritable estate. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Crt. Royal* I. vii.
111 He must go about the country heiress-hunting.

Hence **Heiresshood**, -ship (*nonce-wds.*), the
state or position of an heiress.

1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* I. 78 This heiress-ship was
known to be a very important matter. 1884 Mrs. HOUSTON
Caught in Snare II. viii. 98 The fact of her heiresshood.
1889 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentl.* III. vi. 109 Mab with her
heiress-ship had been thrown at his head.

Heiretrice: see **HEREATRIX**.

Heirfor, -fra, obs. *Sc.* *ff.* **HEREFORE**, -FROM *adv.*

Heirie, *heyre*, var. of **AIRE sb.** and *v.* *Obs.* =
ÆMIE; esp. a swan's breeding-place.

[1250 *Concher Bk. of Selby* (Yorks. Rec. Soc.) I. 267 Unam
haeram cignorum... in stagno suo, viz. duos cignos haerarias
veteres cum sequela sua.] 1552 *Will of Claymoude* (Somerset
Ho.). The swannes heyres & Singnetts. c 1560 *Order for
Swans in Arch. Inst. Lincoln* (1850) 306 Such ground where
any swan shall heiry. *Ibid.* 309 If any Heirie be leyed with
one Swan. *Ibid.*, When they do heire.

Heiriff, dial. var. of **HAIRIF**.

Heirless (ē-rilēs), *a.* [*f. HEIR sb.* + -LESS.]
Without an heir. *a.* Of persons: Having no one to
succeed in the enjoyment of property or title.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. ii. 20 Mony by rycht lyne deyd
ayrles. 1845 COSTELLO *Valley of Meuse* 119 Albert of
Moha, heirless and broken in spirit. 1892 T. A. COOK *Old
Touraine* I. 110 The heirless Duke of Orleans.

b. Of things: Having no one to inherit them on
the death of the present possessor.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 10 Heire-lesse it hath made
my Kingdom. 1739 G. OGLE *Gwalh. & Gris* 54 To feast
on Heirless Crowns with eager Views. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis.
Eng.* 233 Mine, an heirless sceptre: His, an exile life!

Heirloom (ē-riūm). *Forms:* see **HEIR**, **LOOM**;
also 6 *hære*, *earlome* (*ayrlime*). [*f. HEIR sb.* +
LOOM tool, utensil.] A chattel that, under a will,
settlement, or local custom, follows the devolution of
real estate. Hence, Any piece of personal property
that has been in a family for several generations.

[1244 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 56, I will he haue my grete
maser þe which I call þele, for þe terme of his life, and so
from heir to heyr lome.] 1478 *Wolley Charter* (B. M.) ix.
49 In allowance and recompence of all the heir lomes and of
all other goodes that he demaunded in the right of... his
father. 1513 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 39, I will that my best
standing maser... and my best salt... remayne evermore for
heyerlomes to the heire male. 1526 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham
Soc.) I. 21 That my son Thomas have all heyr lomes that
of right after the custome and usage of the shyre of Chester
belongeth to hym to have. 1595 *Ibid.* II. 251 One standinge
cuppe of silver... wheare upon ys graven this word earlome.
1599 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 309 That the stand-
inge bed in y^e perler wth a trendell bed and a longsette
shall remayne styll vnto him as ayrlomes. 1628 COKE *On
Litt.* 18 b. In some places chattels as heirlooms (as the
best bed, table, pot, pan, cart, and other dead chattels
moveable) may go to the heire. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.*
II. xxviii. 427 Heir-looms are such goods and personal
chattels, as, contrary to the nature of chattels, shall go by
special custom to the heir along with the inheritance. 1777
SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii. Learning that had run in the
family like an heirloom! c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Geneva*
240 Alone it hangs over a mouldering heir-loom its com-
panion. An oaken-chest half eaten by the worms. 1872
JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 126 A glass cup, called
... 'The Luck of Muncaster'... is carefully preserved as a
precious heirloom, and a harbinger of the family's fortunes.

b. *fig.* Anything inherited from a line of ances-
tors, or handed down from generation to generation.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xi. (R.), He (Edward the Con-
fessor)... obtain'd by earnest pray'r, This tumour by a king
might cured be alone: Which he an heir-loom left unto the
English throne. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 187 The
name of a town, a village, or hamlet, is an heir-loom
inherited from our ancestors. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.*
III. xxi. 592 Political wisdom is the heirloom of no one
class of society.

Heirof, obs. *Sc.* form of **HEREOF adv.**

Heirship (ē-rīfip). [*f. HEIR sb.* + -SHIP.]

1. The state, condition, or rights of an heir; right
of inheritance; inheritance.

1478 [*see 2.*] c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 231 Gif he
hes takin or resavit airschip of any movabill gudis perteneing
to his predecessor. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 224 He came
into England, purposely to resign up his Heirship of his Es-
tate at Sherburn. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 56
They are reported to have been... driven from their... legal
Heirship. 1884 CHITTY in *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 546 The only
heirship there referred to was the heirship to the Earldom.

b. *fig.* (*Cf. heritage.*)

1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 210 To set up their
Heirship to any Kingdom they please: when their King
(the Son of God) Commands them. 1816 BYRON *Parisina*
xiii, I could not claim The lawful heirship of thy name.
1833 MEDWIN in *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 33 What is the lot of
man But misery?—'tis the heirship of his birth.

† 2. **Heirship** *movables, goods* (*Sc. Law*), the best
of certain kinds of movable goods (such as furniture,
horses, cows, farming utensils, etc.), belonging to
his predecessor, which the heir was entitled to
take besides the heritable estate. *Obs.* (The right
was abolished in 1868 by Act 31-2 Vict. c. 101.)

1478 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 15 (Jam.) Only accioun... for herage
of landis, or movable gudis of areschip perteneing to ane are.
c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 236 Ane bastard may not
be ane air, nor crave airschip gudis. a 1646 SIR T. HOPE
Minor Practicks (1734) 538. 1838 *Erskine's Inst. Law
Scotland* 834 The heirship-movables fall also to the eldest
(heir-portioner) alone. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* 421
Heirship Movables are the movables to which the heir in
heritage is entitled, in order that he may not succeed to
a house and land completely dismantled.

Heirship, var. of **HEBSHIP Obs.**, devastation.

Heise, variant of **HEEZE v.**, to hoist. **Heist**,
obs. *Sc.* *f.* **HEST**. **Heisugge**, *obs.* *f.* **HAY-
SUCK**. **Heit**, *obs.* *Sc.* *f.* **HATE**, **HEAT**, **HOT**; see
HIGHT v. **Heith**, *obs.* *f.* **HEIGHT**. **Heithen**,
heipen, *obs.* *ff.* **HEATHEN**, **HETHEN**. **Heithing**,
Heithorne, *obs.* *ff.* **HETHING**, **HAWTHORN**.
Heive, -en, *obs.* *ff.* **HEAVE**, **HEAVEN**, **HAVEN**.
Heivol, *obs.* *f.* **HIGHFUL a.** **Heixt**(e), *obs.* *ff.*

HIGHEST. **Heize**: see **HEEZE**. **Hejalap**: see
JALAP.

Hejira, variant of **HEGIRA**.

Hek, **heke**, *obs.* forms of **HECK**.

† **Heke**¹. *Obs. rare*—¹. A horse (of some kind).
a 1400 *Morte Arthour* 2284 Hekes and hakenays and
horses of armes.

† **Heke**². *Obs. rare*—¹. [*Cf. HACK sb.* 1 2 and *v.* 1
2 a.] A chilblain.

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 144 Quod fit in talo [h]yeme
maxime propter frigus et dicitur pernicio a pernecie, anglice
heke uel moute.

Hek(e)far, -feer, etc., *obs.* forms of **HEIFER**.

Hekel, -ill, -elare, *obs.* *ff.* **HECKLE**, **HECKLER**.

† **Hekemose**. *Obs.* [*Cf. heckymal, hackmall*
dial. names of the Titmouse.] A bird: prob. the
Titmouse.

14... *Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 585/1 *Fronator*, an hekemose.
[*Ibid.* 640/28 *Hic frondator*, tymase. 702/3 *Hic frondator*,
a sterkyng.]

Hekk—: see **HECK**.

Hekst, *obs.* *f.* **HIGHEST**, *superl.* of **HIGH a.**

Hel, *obs.* form of **HEAL**, **HELE**, **HELL**.

Heland, *obs.* form of **HIGHLAND**.

† **Helas**, *inst. Obs.* [*a. f. hélas*, the later form
of *ha las*, a *las ALAS*.] An exclamation expressing
grief, sorrow, etc.; alas!

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* III. xix, Helas for god & for
pyte I praye yow that ye wyll hyde me. a 1599 SKELTON
Col. Cloute 1022 Helas, I say, helas! Howe may this come
to passe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 300 But if of
Edward King (helas) our Hector wailes the death. 1753
LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* 24 June, Helas!—
Lady Plymouth, Lady Archer, &c. are in the neighbour-
hood, and I in my chimney-corner.

Helbow(e), *obs.* forms of **ELBOW**.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblerv.* in *Wright Voc.* 147 *Helbowes*,
coudes. c 1475 *Wt. Wülcker* 749/6 *Hic cubitus*, a helbowe.

Helco-, combining form of *Gr.* ἑλκος 'fester-
ing wound, ulcer', used to form technical terms with
sense 'ulcer': as in **He'loid a.**, resembling an
ulcer (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Helco'logy**,
the doctrine of, or a treatise on ulcers (Mayne).

|| **Helcoma**, an old term for ulceration (*Syd. Soc.
Lex.*). **Helophthalmia**, -my, ophthalmia with
ulceration (Mayne). **Helco'plasty** [*Gr.* ἡλκορ-
formed], the operation of grafting on an ulcer a
piece of healthy skin from another part or person
(*Dunlison Med. Dict.*). || **Helco'sis** [*Gr.* ἑλκωσις],
ulceration. **Helcotic** (hēl'kōtik) *a.* [*Gr.* ἑλκωτικός
ulcerating], of or belonging to ulceration (Mayne).

1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 283 The doctrine of ulcers
belongs for the most part to special surgery, where helcology
has attained to great perfection.

† **He'lotie**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. Gr.* ἑλκωτικός fit for
drawing, *f.* ἑλκωτός, verbal *adj.* of ἑλκεν to draw,
drag.] That serves to draw, drawing.

1628 W. BURNET *Itin. Antou.* 54 Who with I know not
what Helktique Instruments... have removed Cataractonium
out of Yorkshire.

† **He'loysm**. *Obs. rare*—⁰. [*a. L.* *helcysma*, *a.*
Gr. ἑλκυσμα silver dross.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Helcysm*, the froth and filth of
silver; the dross and scum of that metal.

Held (held), *ppl. a.* [*pa. pple.* of **HOLD v.**]
Kept in, restrained, detained.

1820 KEATS *Lamia* l. 300 While, like held breath, the stars
drew in their panting fires. a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.*
II. (1874) 287 Still whispering under my held breath. 1891
Pall Mall G. 2 Feb. 2/4 The coda with its held notes for
the bass clarinet and bassoon deserves close attention.

† **Held**, **helde**, *sb. Obs.* [*Late OE.* *helde* fem.,
allegiance, fealty: cf. OE. *hyldo*, *hyld* favour, grace,
loyalty, allegiance = OS. *huldi*, OHG. *huldi* (Ger.
huld), Goth. type **hulpei*, *f.* *hulps*, OHG., OS.,
OE. *hold* gracious, kind.]

1. Grace, favour, kindness.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 301 Hyld hæfde his ferlorene.
c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 God... 3efe us mihte þurh his held
bet ure leue beo ure sceld. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* x. 37
Y-here thou me nou, hendest in helde.

2. Loyalty to the liege lord, allegiance.

a 1000 *Lavus of Edgar* IV. c. 12 (Schmid) For eowrum hyl-
dum, þe 7e me symble cyddon. c 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an.
1097 He þær on þæs cynges Willelmes heldan to cyngne
7esette. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 285 Understonde þe bet
efsone, and hold me þyn helde. a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 397 þat
he þe bere al þe helde þat man schal to his louerd 7elde.

Held, *obs.* *erron.* form of **YIELD v.**

† **Helde**. *Herb. Obs.* An old name of Tansy.
c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 86 Genim... heldan & betonican
eolonan. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 133/33 *Tana-
ceta*, helde. c 1265 *Names of Plants* in *Wt. Wülcker* 556/17
Tanacetum, i. *tanesis*, i. helde.

Helde, *obs.* form of **HEALD**, **HIELD**, **HILD**.

Helder, *adv. Obs. exc. dial.* [*ME.* = *ON.* comp.
heldr (Sw. *heller*, Da. *heller*).] More; rather.

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 430 And nawper faltered ne fel þe freke
neuer þe helder. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1016 My couatryng
is elder [*v. r.* *helder*] þe sadnes of slike men þan swyftnes of
childir. *Ibid.* 4657 þat game is gods gud frend & god
neuire þe hildre. 1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 25 *Helder*,
rather, before. c 1840 in *Almshutbury & Huddest. Gloss.*
s.v., [One of 'some masons setting a flag'] It's elder slack
yet. 1857, 1874 [*See ELDER adv.*]

† **Heldest**, *adv.* Obs. [superl. of **HELDE**, ON. *helst*.] Most, foremost, soonest.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1855 (DUBL. MS.) In howre-selfe to sitte all-bar heldest [v.r. heist]. *Ibid.* 2509 When we hope all be heldest [v.r. althire-higest] to herye hym with armes.

Heldest, *-ast*, obs. forms of **ELDEST**.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints Nycholas* 104 His heldest douch-tyre. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2319 Heldest child.

Helding, obs. form of **HULDING**.

† **Hele**, *v.* 1 (str.) Obs. Forms: 1 **helan** (and sing. **hilest**, 3rd sing. **hilp**), 2-3 **heole(n)**, 2-4 **hele** (and sing. **hilest**), (3 **hale**), 4 **hel**. *Pa. l.* 1 **hæl**, pl. **hælon**, 4 **hal**. *Pa. pple.* 1 **holen** (Bosw.), 3 **holen**, 4 **holn**, **hole**, **ihole**. [Com. Teut. str. vb. of ablaut series **hel-**, **hal-**, **hul-** (**hol-**): OE. **helan**, **hæl**, **hælon**, **holen** = OFris. **hela**, OS. OHG. **helan**, MLG., MDu., Du. **helen**, MHG. **heln**, Ger. **hehlen**] to hide, conceal, cover up; Aryan root **hel-** in L. **celāre** to hide, **oc-cul-āre** to hide, Gr. **καλ-ύπτειν** to hide. (See note below.) The present stem of this strong vb. blended in ME. with that of the derivative OE. **hēlgian** (see next), so that the strong inflexions did not survive the 14th c. Weak inflexions occur beside the strong in MDu. **helen**, and alone in MLG., mod. Ger., and Du.]

trans. To hide, conceal; to keep secret.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxix. 11 [xl.] to Ne hel ic mildheort-nisse dīne. from zesompunge micelre. c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* vi. xxxiii. § 2 He hit hæl swiþe fæste wīð his broðor. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Ne þu nægest for to stele ne nan þe for to heole. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 161 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 225 Al sal þar ben þanne cūð þat men lūzen her and halen. a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 146 3if þi god dede were iholen. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 3if þu wel hiles to under goddes wengenes. a 1300 *Cyrtor* M. 28135 Ic ha þam holn al wit my pride. 1340 *Ayenb.* 26 þe kucades þet were y-hole and yroten in þe herte. 13. K. *Alis.* 4203 My coppe thow hast y-stole, And undur thy barn hole.

[Note. The Teutonic ablaut-series **hel-**, **hal-**, **hæl**, **hul-** (**hol-**), has an extensive family of derivatives:

I. From *a* grade: OE. **helan**, **HELE** *v.* 1, **HELE** *sb.*; **HELM** *l.*

II. From *a* grade (with umlaut): ***haljan**, OE. **hēlgian**, **HELE** *v.* 2; Goth. **halja**, OE. **hēl(i)**, **HELL** *sb.*

III. From *u(o)* grade: OE. **hulu**, **HULL** 'husk'; OE. **hol**, *Sc. holl*, *Howe* 'hollow'; OE. **hol**, **HOLE**; *HOLLOW* *a.*, *sb.*, *v.*

IV. From *u* grade (with umlaut): Goth. **huljan**, OE. ***hyllan**, ON. **hyllja**, ME. **hyll**, **hile**, **hille**, **HILL** *v.*

Hele, **heal** (**hāl**), *v.* 2 (*wk.*) Obs. exc. *dial.*

Forms: 1 **helian**, 2-4 **helie(n)**, 2-5 **hele**, 4-5 **heyle**, 3 **heille**, 4-7 **hell(e)**, 5 **heelle**, *Sc.* **heill**, 6-9 **heal**, 7 **heale**, 8- **heel**, 9 **hele**. *Pa. t.* 1-ode, 2-4-ode, 3-5-od, 4 **helled**, **heild**, *Sc.* **helit**, **heilyt**, 4-5 **helet(e)**, 6-9 **healed**. *Pa. pple.* 3 **ihelled**, **ihoeled**, 3-5 (1) **heled**, **-id**, **-yd**, **yheled**, 4 *Sc.* **helit**, 5- **ud**, **-ut**, 6-9 **healed**. [OE. **hēlgian**, a later form of **hellan** (Sievers, ed. 2, § 400. 2) = OS. **hi-helljan**, OHG. **hi-hellen** = ***haljan**, f. ablaut stem **hal-** of **helan**: see prec. etym. and note.]

† **l. trans.** To hide, conceal; to keep secret. Obs.

c 975 *Canons Edgar* § 47 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 254 Dæt ænig zehadod man his sceare ne helige. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* xxxviii. 15 Heo helode hire nebb. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Þat heued þat he heled. a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 420 Me ic ich .. helien Abraham þing þet ich þenche uorto donnet. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* iv. 373 Syne [þat] it helit weill enuech. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiii. 129 (Harl. MS.) Hele the cors of this dede man in some priue place of thin house. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 989 They made them to swere they schulde be lele, And syr Emers counsell heyle. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 189 b/2 But the preest alwey heled his synne. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 35 Heill nor conceit, reset name of thy lowmis. 156. *Bold Burnet's Dan.* ix. in *Child Ballads* n. lii. (1884) 453/a Although I would heal it neer sae well, Our God above does see.

† **b. absol. or intr.** To practise concealment, keep a secret, keep silence. Obs.

13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 351 No longer hele y nille, Al that soþe tellen y wille. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 252 To hele wel is no folye. c 1450 *Erie Tolous* 1034 The abbot seyde .. that he wolde hele, And ellys he were wode.

2. To cover, cover in. Still in local use, esp. in senses (a) to cover (roots, seeds, etc.) with earth; (b) to cover with slates or tiles, to roof.

a. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 195 Anes kinnes neddris is þe mid hire lichame heled hire heued þane he beð of harme offered. *Ibid.* 197 Þat heued þat he heled wif þe deules eginge. c 1205 *LAY.* 18405 Heo legged i þissen felden ihæled [c 1275 ihæled] in heore telden. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* ix. 128 Snaw had helit all the land. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 52 Derkenes schulle heele þe erpe. 1497 *Will of Dynham* (Somerset Ho.), A Matynsboke helid with purpill veluet. 1573 *Boswell Armorie* ii. 42 When his [the lion's] necke and shoulders be healed with heare and mayne. 1625 *Ussher Annot. Jesuit* 287 In this Countrey, with them that retaine the ancient language .. to hell the dead, is as much as to cover the dead. 1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words, Heal*, to cover; *Suss.* As, 'to heal the fire'; 'to heal a house'; 'to heal a person in bed'. 1773 *W. TADMAN* in R. Dossie *Mem. Agric.* (1782) III. 102 [It] destroys the small weeds, lets in the earth, and heels the seeds. 1862 *Frost. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. 1. 275 At the time of earthing the potatoes by the double mould-plough, turnip seed is sown, and thus 'heled'. 1882 *Gardener's Chron.* 4 Mar. 295 Lay or 'heel them in' sufficiently deep to cover the naked portion of the stems.

b. 1287 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 17 Brent tyle to hele wif hous and cherches. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. viii. 237 Alle þe houses bep heled .. With no lede, bote with iow. 1458 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 100 It for a

Plomer to hely the batylmente for the styple. 1674 [see prec.] 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 275 They Rip, and Heal, and Counter-lath, for 3s. per Square. 1894 [see next].

Hence **Heled** *ppl.* *a.*, covered, roofed.

c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 23 A strete þat þan was clepede þe couerid or þe helid strete. 1578 *LYTE Dodones* i. xxxii. 46 Olde tyled, or stone healed houses. 1894 *W. Sussex County Times* 5 May 4/e For Sale, a Block of Four Freehold Brick-built Slate-heated Modern Cottages.

Hele, *sb.* Obs. exc. *dial.* [f. **HELE** *v.*, in various senses.] † *a.* ? Concealment. (OE.) † *b.* A hiding-place (obs.). *c.* Cover (*dial.*).

a 1000 *Inst. Polity* xii. in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 320 Hi .. mid yfelan helan earne men beswicad. 13. K. *Alis.* 4959 Ac from her frendes hy stelen An gon to wode and maken hem helen, And crepen thereinne. 1894 *BLACKMORE* *Perlycross* III. 106 The man .. had gone home .. keeping under hele with his oilskins on.

Hele, obs. f. **HALE** *a.*, **HEAL** *sb.* and *v.*, **HEEL** *sb.* 1 **Helegug**, obs. form of **ELIGUG**.

Heleles: see **HEALLESS**.

† **Helena** (he'lɪnə). Obs. [a. L. **Helena**, a. Gr. Ἑλένη female proper name. The Greek **Helene**

was the sister of Castor and Pollux, the name given to double meteors at sea; but there was perh. association also with Gr. ἑλένη torch.] A meteoric light seen about the masts of ships: cf. **COMPOSTANT**.

1563 *W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 11 b. Seen on the land, is called. *Ignis fatuus*. That which is seene on the Sea, if it be but one, is named Helena, if it be two, it is called Castor and Pollux. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 18 But if they appeare two and two together, they bring comfort with them .. as by whose coming, they say, that dreadful, cursed, and threatening meteor called Helena is chased and driuen away.

Helend e, var. **HEALEND** Obs., Saviour.

Helen-flower. An anglicized form of **Helenium**, a genus of composite plants.

1884 *MILLER Plant-m.*, **Helenium** .. Dark purple Helen-flower. Autumn Helen-flower or Sneezewort.

Helenge, var. **ELENGE** *a.* *dial.*, lonely.

Helenin (he'lɪnɪn). Chem. [f. botanical name **Helenium** + *-in*.] A colourless crystalline substance (C₆H₈O) obtained from the root of elecampane (*Inula Helenium*).

1898 *T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 498 When the root of elecampane is distilled, the helenin passes with the water under the form of a yellowish oil. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. According to Valenzuela, helenin is very useful in bronchitis.

Hence **Helenene**, a yellow oily hydrocarbon obtained by distilling helenin with phosphoric anhydride (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1865).

Helepole (he'lɪpɒl). *Ancient Hist.* [a. F. **hélépole**, ad. late L. **helepolis** = Gr. ἑλεπόλις city-taking, used as fem. sb. = a besieging engine, f. ἔλ- to take + πόλις city.] An ancient besieging engine, a kind of movable tower.

1569 *J. SANFORD* tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 33 b. Ye engines called .. tollens, Walking toures, Heliopolins. 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1879) II. 950/i His engines, called *helepoles*, were a pleasing spectacle to the very towns which he besieged. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XIV. 793 The moveable towers employed by the ancients in their sieges, and which they called *Helepoles*.

Helel, **healer** (hɪ'lɪ). Obs. exc. *dial.* Also 8-9 **heeler**. [f. **HELE** *v.* 2]

1. *a.* One who covers up or conceals. *b.* A thing that covers; a cover, covering, coverlet.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* v. vi. (1495). The eye lyddes that ben the helers and couerers of the eye. *Ibid.* v. viii. A byrde in stede of an eye lydde hath an heler to couere and kepe the syghte. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shroph. Word-bk.* s. v. A proverbial saying heard in the neighbourhood of Stoddens: 'The heler's as bad as the heaver'. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* 334 *Helel*, a horse, cloth; coverlet. 'Better nūt put the haler' 'pon th' oss'. *Ibid.* 335 'The heler's so bad as the stealer'.

2. A slater or tiler: = **HELLIER**.

1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* s. v. *Heal*. In the West he that covers a House with slates is called a Healer or Hellier. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 82 Squares of .. Tyling in the Healers, or Bricklayer's Work.

3. The upper half of a drain tile, when made in two semicylindrical parts (the under part being the 'gutter tile').

1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 231, 1300 tiles with heelers, at 5s. per 100.

† **Heleth**. Obs. Forms: 1-3 **hælep**, **helep**, 3 **halep**; also 7 **pseudo-arch.** **health**. [OE. **hæleð**, **heleð** = OSax. **hælip**, late OHG. **helið**, Ger. **held** hero.] A warrior, hero, man.

Brounif (Z.) 191 Ne mihte snotar hæleð, wean onwendan. c 1205 *LAY.* 1779 þa heleses weren bliðe. *Ibid.* 11989 **Hæleð**. [1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* viii. They under false pretence of amity and cheer, The British Peers invite, the German healths to view At Stoneheing.]

Helewei, *-wi*, var. of **HALEWEI** Obs.

† **Helewou**, *-wow*, *-wogh*, **helowe-wall**.

Obs. [f. **HELE**, covering + OE. **wōg**, ME. **wog**, **wow**, **WOUGH**, wall.] An end-wall; (? also = roof-wall).

a 1200 *Grave* 17 in Thorpe *Anal.* 133 De hele-wages beoð laze, sid-wages unhece. c 1205 *LAY.* 25887 He non pare halle wæh [c 1275 hilewop] and heiden hine to grunde. a 1300 in *Horstun. Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 90 Side walles hit hedde to, ac non helewou þer nas; hit was opun at eijer ende, to go in al þat wolde. c 1225 *Femina* (MS. Trin. Coll. Cambr. B. 14. 39 ff. 122 b) Et plus fur lever le meiscere and more to rere uppe the helewoghes. 1425 in Kennett

Par. Antig. II. 25 Et in solutis eidem dominæ proquadam helowe wall unius domus apud Curtlyngton annuam ii. den. 1695 *Ibid.* Gloss. *Helowe-wall*, the hell-wall or end wall that covers and defends the rest of the building.

Helf, **Heli**, obs. forms of **HALF** *sb.*, **HOLY**.

Helicac (hɛ'lɪæk), *a.* [ad. late L. **hēliac-us**, a. Gr. ἡλιακός, f. ἥλιος the sun. Cf. F. **héliaque**.]

1. Pertaining to the sun, solar.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 431 Quito bow'd; and all the heliac zone Felt the same sceptre, and confirm'd the throne.

2. = **HELICAL** 1.

1775 *ASH, Helicac*, emerging from the lustre of the sun, falling into the lustre of the sun. 1839 J. TAYLOR *Poems & Transl.* 203 The Helicac settings and Helicac risings of the constellations.

Helical (hɛ'lɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.]

1. *Astron.* Said of the rising of a star when it first emerges from the sun's rays and becomes visible before sunrise, or of its setting when it is last visible after sunset before being lost in the sun's rays.

1607 A. BREWER *Lingua* III. vi. Setting of stars, chronic, and heliacal. 1631 *WIDDOWES Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 6 Apparent rising is called Heli[a]cal which is of stars getting out of the sun beames; and so if the star get into the sun beames at setting. 1728 *NEWTON Chronol. Amended* 15 By observing the Helical Risings and Setting of the stars, they found the length of the Solar year. 1834 *Nat. Philos.*, *Astron.* vii. 169/a (U. K. S.) The Egyptian rural year was determined by the heliacal rising of Sirius.

† *b.* **Heliacal year**, the year reckoned from the heliacal rising of Sirius, the canicular year; *great heliacal year*, the canicular cycle: see **CANICULAR** 3.

1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* i. vi. § 1 In 1461 years, which was the great Heliacal year, it returns to the same beginning.

2. Relating to or produced by the sun, solar. *rare.* 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 224 That the headaches and other symptoms of heliacal injury might not ensue. 1871 *BLACKIE Four Phases* i. 21 Then the whole of your lofty heliacal philosophy is only a blaze of lies.

Helicacally (hɛ'lɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.]

In the way of heliacal rising or setting: see prec. 1.

1589 *FLEMING Virg. Georg.* i. 8 note, Cosmically not heliacally: for these two, rising and setting are ascribed to the stars. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 222 From the rising of this [the dog-]starre, not cosmically, that is, with the Sun, but Heliacally, that is, its emersion from the rays of the Sunne, the Ancients computed their canicular dayes. 1824 *Nat. Philos.*, *Astron.* vii. 169/a (U. K. S.) The age of Hesiod .. may be determined by the fact that he mentions that Arcturus rose heliacally sixty days after the winter solstice.

Heliæan (hɛ'lɪˈæn), *a.* [f. Gr. Ἡλιαία + *-AN*.] Belonging to the **Heliæa**, a public hall in ancient Athens, in which was held the chief law-court, before which were tried all offences liable to public prosecution.

1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca* i. xxv. 106 Carry him to be tried at the Heliæan court. 1830 tr. *Aristoph.*, *Wasps* 119 When you eat the paunch procured by an Heliæan old stager.

Helianthaceous (hɛ'lɪˈæntʃəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod. L. **HELIANTHUS** + *-ACEOUS*.] Allied to the genus **Helianthus** of composite plants.

Helianthoid (hɛ'lɪˈæntʃɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.*

[f. mod. L. **Helianthoidea**, neut. pl. of **Helianthoides**; f. **Helianthus**: see next and *-OID*.]

A. adj. *a.* Resembling the **Helianthus** (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). *b.* Belonging to the **Helianthoidea**, an order of **Actinomoræ**, comprising the sea-anemones. *B. sb.* One of the **Helianthoidea**. Also **Helianthoidæan** *a.* and *sb.*

1865 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* iv. xiii. § 246 (1867) II. 167 Solitary polypes—hydroid or helianthoid—mostly stationary, and when they do move, moving with any side foremost.

|| **Helianthus** (hɛ'lɪˈæntʃəs), *Bot.* [mod. L., f. Gr. ἥλιος sun + ἄνθος flower.] The botanical genus including the common sunflower (N.O. **Compositæ**).

1776 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 400 Jerusalem artichoke is also a species of **Helianthus**. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1839) 9/2 Like helianthus, borne on downy wings To distant realms. 1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvi. (1849) 294 The leaves of a single plant of helianthus three feet high exposed nearly forty feet of surface. 1851 *MAYNE REID Scalp Hunt.* i. 10 Yonder is golden yellow, where the helianthus turns her dial-like face to the sun.

Hence **Helianthia** *a.*, of or belonging to **Helianthus**, as in **helianthic acid**, obtained from sunflower seeds. **Helianthin**, an aniline dye of orange yellow colour.

Heliast (hɛ'lɪˈæst). *Gr. Antig.* [ad. Gr. ἡλιαστής, f. ἡλιάσθαι to sit in the court Ἡλιαία.] One of the qualified citizens of ancient Athens chosen to sit as judges in the Heliæan court; a dicast.

1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca* i. xxxv. 127 Set in the stocks five days and as many nights, if the heliasts so order it.

Heliastic, *a.* [ad. Gr. ἡλιαστικός, f. ἡλιαστής: see prec.] Of or pertaining to the Heliasts.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. iv. (1739) 10 They executed their Commission in Circuits, like unto the Athenian Heliastic or Subdial Court. 1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca* i. xxxv. 125 The heliastic court alone was to pass sentence upon him.

Helical (he'lɪkəl), *a.* [f. L. **helix**, **helic-em** (see **HELIX**) + *-AL*.] Belonging to or having the form of a helix; screw-shaped; spiral.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 27 A Helical and Spirall

vertue to move on the Cylinder of her Axis in Spirall lines. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* i. ix. 1648 57 A hellicall revolution about a Cylinder. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 217 The mean helical angles of Archimedean or Water Screws. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 16 For marine chronometers helical springs, in which both ends curve inwards, are universally used.

Helically (he'likāli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a helical manner, spirally.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 543 Such as we sometimes find so helically twisted. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 594 Turn'd helically like a Snail-shell. 1788 THURSTON *Growth Steam-eng.* 74 Flues helically traversing the masonry setting.

Helicampana, *obs. form of ELEKAMPANE.*

Helice (he'lisē), *Obs.* [A. L. *Helice*, Gr. ἑλίκη lit. 'winding', from its revolution round the pole; mod. F. *Helice*.] A poetical appellation of the constellation Ursa Major.

1596 FITZ-GERFAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 33 The Cynosura of the purest thought, Faire Helice, by whom the heart is taught. 1631 WIDOWES *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 8 Helice the greater Bear hath 27 Stars.

Heliced (he'list), *a. rare.* [f. *HELIX*, pl. *helices*, in F. *helice* + -ED 2.] Adorned with helices.

1875 LEWIS & STREET in *Enycl. Brit.* II. 411/2 Terminates in a foliated and heliced acroterium.

Helices (he'lisē), pl. of *HELIX*.

Helichryse (he'likrōis), = next.

1893 SYMONDS in *the Key of Blue* to While curling through lush grass one spies Tendrils of honeyed helichryse.

Helichrysium (helikrōis'm). Also -os, -on. [L., *helichrysium*, also *helichrysos* = Gr. ἑλίκρυσος, f. ἑλίκ spiral + χρῶσις gold.]

1. A creeping plant with yellow flowers, so called by the ancients: variously identified as *Gnaphalium stoechas* and *Tanacetum annuum*.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Cija, The ryght Elichryson groweth in Italy... and it may be called in englysh, flour amor, or yelow flour amor. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 208. 335 A carved cup... surrounded at the rim with a wreath of ivy and helichrysos, beneath with acanthos.

2. Bot. A large genus of composite plants, having mostly yellow flowers, of persistent character, whence called *Everlastings* or *Immortelles*.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 227 [Plants] least patient of cold... Balsanum, Helichryson. 1882 GARDEN 11 Feb. 91/1 Helichrysoms are not very particular as to soil.

Heliciform (he'lisifōm), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *heliciformis*, f. *helix* *HELIX*. see -FORM.] Having the form of the snail's shell; spirally wound (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

Helicin (he'lisin), *Chem.* [mod. f. L. *helix* spiral, also a kind of willow + -IN.]

1. The glycoside of salicylic acid.

1859 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* 444. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 139. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 11) 642 Helicin, C₁₈H₁₆O₇, is a white, crystalline, slightly bitter substance, produced by the action of very dilute nitric acid upon salicin.

2. An oily substance extracted from snails.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Helicin*, name given by Oscar Figuier for a peculiar substance which he discovered in the garden snail. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 2. 85 An oil with a sulphurous odour... to which he has given the name of Helicine.

Helicine (he'lisin, -in), *a. Anat.* [f. as *prec.* + -INE.] a. Spiral, coiled; applied to certain small arteries of the penis and clitoris. b. Pertaining to the helix of the ear.

1833 DUNGLISON cited in WORCESTER. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 446/1 Passage of the blood from these helicine arteries.

Helicinian (helisi'nian), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Helicina* (f. *helix* + -IAN).]

A. adj. Spiral; said of a shell. **B. sb.** One of the *Helicina*, a family of Gastropods in De Férussac's classification.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 106/2 *Helicidae*, The fifth order [of gastropods] contains two families:—1st The Helicinians... and The Turbacinians.

Helicite (he'lisit), *Geol.* [f. L. *helix*, *helix* HELIX + -ITE.] A fossil snail-shell.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1854 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 7 The same little helices... are found in layers of three or four feet thick as far inland as Turnero.

Helicograph (he'likograp), [f. *helico*-, combining form of Gr. ἑλίκ HELIX + -GRAPH.]

1851 *Dict. Archit.* s.v., An instrument... for describing the volutes and scroll work found in Grecian architecture, and called the screw helicograph.

Helicogyrate (-dʒaɪ'ret), *a. Bot.* [f. as *prec.* + GYRATE.] Surrounded by an obliquely placed ring, as some spore-cases. Also said of the ferns.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 595 Fée... includes the helicogyrate ferns also in the general denomination of Polypodiaceae. 1866 *Trans. Bot.*, *Helicogyrate*, having a ring or gyrus carried obliquely round it; as in the spore-cases of *Trichomanes*.

Helicoid (he'likoid), *a. and sb.* Also 7-oid. [mod. ad. Gr. ἑλικοειδής of winding or spiral form, f. ἑλίκ HELIX + εἶδος shape: see -OID. Cf. F. *helicoid* (1704 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

A. adj. 1. Having the form of a helix; screw-shaped; spiral. Chiefly in *Zool.* of shells, and in *Bot.* of forms of inflorescence, etc. *Helicoid parabola*, in

Geom. a spiral curve formed by twisting the common parabola so that its axis becomes a circle, the ordinates still remaining perpendicular to the axis and in the same plane with it.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Helicoid Parabola*, or the *Parabolic Spiral*, is a Curve which arises from the Supposition of the Axis of the common *Apollonian Parabola*'s being bent round into the Periphery of a Circle. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Helicoid Parabola*, or the *Parabolic Spiral*. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1840) I. 324 The cyme... is helicoid or scorpioid. 1849 DANA *Geol. App.* i. (1850) 721 The fusiform helicoid cavity. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 521 The *Unilateral Helicoid Cyme* is a symphyoid cyme in which the median plane of each of the successive axes... is always situated on the same side.

2. *Zool.* Belonging to or resembling the *Helicidae*, gastropodous molluscs including the snail.

1876 tr. *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 37 Molluscs... with a helicoid shell, similar to that of a small natica.

B. sb. 1. Something of a helicoid or spiral form. *Obs. rare.*

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 80 Shells, Some Helicoids, some Conical appear, These Meters emulate, Those, Turbans are.

2. *Geom.* 1. A. = Helicoid parabola: see A. 1. *Obs.* b. A warped surface generated by a moving straight line which always passes through or touches a fixed helix.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. 547/1 [This] spiral 'curve... is the helicoid. 1855 DAVIES & PECK *Math. Dict.*, *Helicoid*, a warped surface, which may be generated by a straight line moving in such a manner that each point of it shall have a uniform motion in the direction of a fixed straight line, and at the same time a uniform angular motion about it.

Helicoidal (helikoi'dāl), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -AL.] = HELICOID *a.* 1.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1883 *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 405 The formation of the right and left-handed helicoidal crystals.

Helicoidally, *adv.* [f. HELICOID *a.* + -LY 2.] In a helicoid manner, spirally.

1849 DANA *Geol. App.* i. (1850) 720 A fusiform chamber helicoidally divided.

Helicometry (helikō'mētri), *Geom.* [f. *helico*-, comb. form of Gr. ἑλίκ HELIX + -METRY.] The measurement of spirals.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Helicometry*, or *Helicosophy*, a Mathematical Art, which teaches how to measure or draw all Spiral Lines upon a Plain, and shews their respective Properties. 1811 *Enycl. Londin.* s.v.

Helicon (he'likōn). [L. *Helicōn* = Gr. ἑλικών. In sense 2 b there seems to be association with HELIX.]

1. (With capital H.) Name of a mountain in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses, in which rose the fountains of Aganippe and Hippocrene; by 16th and 17th c. writers often confused with these. Hence used allusively in reference to poetic inspiration.

a. 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garmesche* 93, I gane hym drynke of the sugryd welle Of Elicons waters crystalline. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1859) 28 Eloquence haue I none; I neuer was acquainted with the muses; I neuer tasted of Helicon.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Apr.* 42 You Virgins, that on Parnasse dwell, Whence floweth Helicon, the learned well. 1600 *title* England's Helicon (ed. 2., or the Muses Harmony.) 1631 MILTON *Epit. M'chess Winchester* 56 Here be tears of perfect moan Wept for thee in Helicon. 1651 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* v. Wks. (1875) 481 Poor shallow scoundrels... that never drank any Helicon above a penny a quart. 1892 *Bookman* Nov. 57/1 Any question of his precise place in England's Helicon.

2. a. An ancient acoustical instrument consisting of strings stretched over a resonance-box and capable of being adjusted to different lengths. b. A large brass wind-instrument of a spiral form.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Helicon*, a form of wind-instrument of metal, resembling a French-horn, but having keys and valves.

Heliconian (helikō'nian), *a.* [In sense 1, f. L. *Helicōni-us* = Gr. ἑλικώνιος, f. ἑλικών (see *prec.* and -IAN). In sense 2, f. mod. L. *Helicōnia*, a genus of butterflies.]

1. Pertaining to Helicon, or to the Muses.

1557 GRIMALD in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 107 Th' Heliconian Nymphs. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 31 Th' Heliconian maides. 1635 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Life T. Parr* Wks. (1872) 17 He... ne'er did taste the Heliconian cup. 1779 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 14 Nov., Your approbation of my last Heliconian present encourages me to send you another. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 224 Shutting reasons up in rhythm, Or Heliconian honey in living words, To make a truth less harsh.

2. *Entom.* Belonging to the genus *Heliconia*, or family *Heliconiidae* of butterflies. Also *Heliconi-deous*, *Heliconine*, *Heliconoid* *adjs.*

1846 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* 1823/1 III. xxxv. 645 In several of the Heliconian butterflies the greater part of both wings is transparent. 1867 A. R. WALLACE *Nat. Select.* III. (1871) 85 Every species of Napeogenes mimics some other Heliconideous butterfly. 1887 — in *Fortn. Rev.* Sept. 355 The immense variety of the Heliconoid butterflies.

† **Helicosophy**, *Obs.* [f. *helico*-, comb. form of Gr. ἑλίκ HELIX, after *philosophy*.] That part of geometry which treats of spirals.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 34 Helicosophie, is nere Sister to Trochilike. 1606 PHILLIPS, *Helicosophy*, a mathematical Art which demonstrates the designing of all spiral Lines.

Helie, *y*, var. *HELIX*, HIGHLY *a. Obs.*

Heling, *healing*, *vbl. sb.* Also 6-helling. Now *dial.* [f. *HELE* v. 1 and 2 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of covering; covering up, concealing; the covering in of a house, roofing with slate, tiles, or the like.

a. 1200 *Loysung in Cott. Hom.* 207 Bi his spotlunge and bufetunge and his heliunge. a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 150 Þe heliunge is þe god dedes lif, & halt hit ine strence. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 222 All wrangwise takyng... hiding or helyng of other men godes. 1451 *Churchw. Acc. Yatton* (1890) 94 For helyng of Synt Jamys ys Chapell. 1554 *Ibid.* 166 The tyler for y^e helyng of y^e Church. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 6 Fraudfull helyng and concealing of treasure. 1669 *Worldidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 237 Healing with Lead or flat Stone is not to be approved of, by reason of its weight. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 275 For Ripping, and Healing again... Bricklayers reckon 3s. 6d. per Square.

2. *concr.* A covering; a cover, roofing.

13... K. *Alis.* 6188 Above, and byneothe, is heore heolung. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* v. 21 The helyng of thar bevede That vikkit vnytir had thame revede. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 283 Sche hidde hir armes and hir þyghes wip dyuers helynges. *Ibid.* III. 273 Þe helyng [of the palace] liche to be firmament. 1498 *Will of Wyltynor* (Somerset Ho.), My portouse wth a rede helyng. 1543 *Will of Y. Mors* (*Ibid.*), Fetherbedde, a bolster...twoo blankettes a helyng a matres. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 24 A Bed-Healing (*Derb.*), a coverlet: it is also called absolutely a helyng in many places. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 169 Of the weight of this sort of Healing. 1838 MRS. BRAY *Trad. Devonsh.* I. 306 Slaters with us... are called helyers and the slate roof of a house is termed the helyng. 1853 N. & Q. 1st Ser. VIII. 44/1 Another Devonianism. The Cover of a book is called its helyng.

† b. *Clothing. Obs.*

1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 519 Ynow3 for liflode and helyng. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 43 Fode & helyng hauing, wip hem I schal be content.

3. *Comb.*, as *heling-coster*, -net, -stone.

1447 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 131 All my... helyng Costurs of hallys. 1558-9 *Act* i. *Elyc.* c. 17 § 1 No person... shall use any Heling Nett or Tryme Bote. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 6 b, For covering of houses there are three sorts of Slate, which from that use take the name of *Healing-stones*.

Helio (hē'lio), colloq. abbrev. of *HELIOGRAPH* *sb.* and *v.*

1893 R. KIPLING *Many Inuent.* 30, I used to put my signaller under arrest to prevent him reading the helio-orders. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 5/4 Messages had to be helio'd under a hot fire at short range.

Helio-, combining form of Gr. ἥλιος sun, occurring in various scientific and other terms, most of which are entered in their alphabetical places; others of rarer occurrence are placed here. **Helio-arkite** *a.* [cf. *ARKITE*], relating to the sun and Noah's ark, as objects of worship. **Helioarcometes** [mod. L., f. Gr. κομήτης comet], an appearance of rays of light extending from the sun like a comet's tail. **Helio-dæmo'nic** *a.*, relating to the sun and dæmons. **Helio-electric** *a.*, relating to electric force emanating from the sun. **Helio-engra'ving** = *HELIOGRAVURE*. **Heliofugal** *a.* [after *centrifugal*; cf. F. *héliophuge*], tending away from the sun. **Helio'later** [Gr. -λατρός worshipping], a worshipper of the sun; so **Helio'latrous** *a.*, worshipping the sun; **Helio'latry** [Gr. λατρεία worship], sun-worship. **Helio'logist**, one versed in heliology; **Helio'logy**, the science of the sun's energy and action. **Helio'philous** *a.* [φίλος loving], fond of or attracted by sunlight. **Helio'phobia** [Gr. -φοβία fear], dread of or shrinking from sunlight, photophobia; so **Helio'phobe** [Gr. -φοβος fearing], one affected with heliophobia; **Helio'phobic** *a.*, fearing or shunning sunlight.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 314 Seats of the 'Helio-arkite superstition. 1838 MRS. BRAY *Trad. Devonsh.* I. 148 The ceremonies of the Helioarkite procession. 1777-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, 'Helioarcometes, comet of the sun; a phenomenon sometimes observed at the setting of the sun; thus denominated by Sturmius and Pylæus... in regard it seems to make a comet of the sun, being a large tail, or column of light, fixed or hung to that luminary, and dragging after it at his setting. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 293 Notions about an arkite idolatry and a 'Helio-dæmonic worship. 1884 *Nature* 8 May 47/2 The 'helio-electric theory of the perturbations of terrestrial magnetism. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 24 July 49/2 The 'helio-engraving by etching was brought to a high degree of completion by Klic, of Vienna, in 1883. 1885 CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 387 The 'heliophugal' power by which Comets' tails are developed. 1828 WEBSTER, 'Helio'later. *Ibid.*, 'Helio'latry. 1890 GLADSTONE *Impreg. Rock* (1892) 66 According to 'heliologists, the process does not even yet appear to be absolutely completed. 1886 *Spectator* 24 Apr. 545/1 The evolution of 'heliology. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Heliophobe, one whose eyes suffer from the sun's rays. 'Heliophobia, the fear of the sun's rays on the retina, such as occurs in albinism. 1886 J. RATTRAY in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* XXXII. 598 A heliophobic spore may often find enough of shade among the rhizoids of other pre-existing weeds.

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places of a Comet. 1786 *Ibid.* LXXVI. 429, I have here given its heliocentric and geocentric longitudes and latitudes. 1833 *HERSCHEL Astron.* v. 210 When we speak of the heliocentric longitudes and latitudes of objects, we suppose the spectator situated in the sun.

2. Having, or taking, the sun as centre: as the *heliocentric*, or Copernican, system of astronomy. (See B.)

1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. Gloss. s.v. *Geocentric* (U. K. S.). The moon's orbit is Geocentric; but the orbits of the other planets, and of the earth itself, are Heliocentric. 1892 *Westcott Gospel of Life* 12 The heliocentric view of our system... is more religious and, in the fullest sense, more scriptural than the geocentric view it displaced.

1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 285 It [poetry of the Old Testament] is what one might call a heliocentric, as distinguished from a geocentric, representation of life.

† B. sb. One who takes the sun as a centre. *Obs.* 1867 A. NOWEL in *Josselyn Voy. New Eng.* (1674) 48 This assertion is not expugned by Geocentricks... nor oppugned by Heliocentricks.

Hence **Heliocentrism**, the heliocentric theory; **Heliocentricity**, heliocentric quality.

1865 F. HALL in H. H. Wilson tr. *Vishnu Purāṇa* II. 242 note. The heliocentrism taught in this passage... is remarkable. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 103 Our readers who are ignorant of astronomy may as well refuse to acknowledge the heliocentricity of things. 1885 W. W. ROBERTS *Pantheist* Decrees Introd. 21 The Pope said in effect that heliocentrism was a heresy.

Heliocentric, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = HELIOCENTRIC. Hence **Heliocentrically** *adv.*, as viewed from the centre of the sun.

1886 *Goad Celest. Bodies* II. i. 122, I have reason to believe the Planetary motions to be Heliocentric. 1796 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 471 The Earth... when it is in Conjunction with any other Planet Heliocentrically.

Heliochrome (hēliōkrōm). [f. HELIO- + Gr. χρώμα colour.] A photograph representing an object in its natural colours. (Not yet (1897) obtained in a permanent form by any process.) So **Heliochrome** *a.*, pertaining to *heliochrome*. **Heliochrome**, a device for superposing three specially prepared photographs of an object so as to produce an image in the natural colours. **Heliochrome** = HELIOCHROME. **Heliochrome**, the production of images of objects in the natural colours by a photographic process.

1843 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* xii. 176 The name of *Heliochrome has been given to these naturally coloured photographs... the colours soon faded. 1855 LACAN *Pref. Népce de St. Victor's Researches* 17 His *heliochrome investigations. 1892 *Daily News* 4 May 5/5 To reproduce them [the natural colours] to the eyes it is sufficient to superpose the three images, one with red light, one with green, and one with blue violet. This is accomplished in... a device called a *heliochrome about the size of a hand stereoscope. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Heliochrome, a sun-picture in the natural colors: long desired, partially obtained, but always fugitive—so far. 1855 tr. *Népce de St. Victor's Researches* 43 *Heliochrome. 1892 *Daily News* 5 May 6/5 Mr. Fred. E. Ives, of Philadelphia, gave an exhibition... of his 'composite heliochrome', the name of his process of coloured photography.

Heliochrome (hēliōkrois). [ad. L. *heliōchrōs*, -on, a variant form in Pliny for *helichrysos*, -on (see HELIOCHRYSUM), app. taken by later writers as derived from Gr. ἥλιος sun + χρῶς gold.] Poetic name for some bright yellow flower: ? a sunflower or marigold. (See also *HELIOCHRYSUM*.)

1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* Sonn. xcvi. in Arb. *Garner* V. 394 To whom, for need, Parthenophe did lend At Nature's suit, rich Heliochrome, which shined In her fair hair. *Ibid.* Madr. xxiii. *Ibid.* 404 In his hand, a wreath of Heliochrome He brought, to beautify those tresses. 1889 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 55 The Heliochrome... His Golden Leaves expanded out of love To Phoebus.

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Heliogram (hēliōgram). [f. HELIOGRAPH 4, after *telegram*.] A message transmitted by a heliograph (see next, sense 4).

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 176 The sight of those who receive the heliogram gets... soon fatigued. 1897 LD. ROBERTS 41 *Yrs. India* II. li. 225 Brigadier-General Massy was informed in reply to his heliogram, that [etc.].

Heliograph (hēliōgrat), sb. [f. HELIO- + -GRAPH, Gr. -γραφος writing, writer.]

1. Name given to an engraving obtained by a process in which a specially prepared plate is acted on chemically by exposure to light. Also *attrib.*

The name was originally given to the process invented by Népce de St. Victor in 1826.

1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* I. 12 Népce... had also succeeded in rendering his Heliographs, when once formed, impervious to the further effects of the solar rays. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* i. 11 Copper plate impressions of this kind have been found amongst the papers left behind by Népce, which he called 'heliographs', as far back as 1826. This method... is still in use... especially in the printing of paper money. 1896 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 7/6 Miniature paintings by Fouquet... copied by the heliograph process.

† b. A photograph (Webster, 1864). *Obs.*

2. An apparatus for taking photographs of the sun. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 326 This latter instrument includes a heliograph and *heliograph*, worked by one and the same clock-movement. 1865 *Reader* 9 Sept. 293/3 The Kew heliograph, in charge of Mr. De La Rue, continues to be worked by a qualified assistant.

3. An instrument for measuring the intensity of sunlight.

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1851 R. HUNT *Photogr.* 210 The number of lines marked on the paper... will furnish a comparative measure of the intensity of solar light... and may be registered as so many degrees of the Heliograph, the name Mr. Jordan has given his instrument.

4. An apparatus for signalling by means of a movable mirror which reflects flashes of sunlight to a distance. Cf. **HELIOCOPE** 4. Also *attrib.*

1877 ATKINSON *Canon's Physics* (ed. 8) § 509 *Mance's Heliograph*. The reflection of light from mirrors has been lately applied by Mance in signalling at great distances by means of the sun's light. 1880 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 461 The author claims to have contrived a heliograph, or sun-telegraph, by which the rays of the sun can be directed on any given point with greater ease than by those at present in use. 1880 *Times* 9 Oct. 5/4 On the 27th of August, about 9 a.m., a flash was seen in the far distance. In a moment our heliograph was on, and we found, to our great delight, it was from General Roberts. 1897 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 5 They hope to secure heliograph connection with General Blood's force shortly.

Heliograph, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To communicate by heliograph: see prec. 4. Also with *obj. clause* and *absol.*

1880 *Standard* 24 Apr. 5/5 General Stewart heliographed an account of the battle to Brigadier Ross. 1888 *Athenaeum* 7 Jan. 10/2 There were all the means for heliographing at Korti. 1893 R. KIPLING *Messy Invent.* 29 We used to heliograph to them.

2. To photograph by heliography.

1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 192/1 When the cloth tracings have to be heliographed, raw sienna is also added to the ink.

Heliographer (hēliōgrāfer). [f. prec. + -ER: cf. *photographer*.] One who practises heliography; one who makes or works a heliograph: see the various senses of these words.

1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xix. 281 The failure of heliographers, lithographers, and photographers who tried to work by combining the two arts.

Heliographic (hēliōgrāfik), *a.* [f. HELIO- + -GRAPHIC. Cf. *F. heliographique*.]

1. Pertaining to the description of the sun.

Heliographic latitude or longitude: the latitude or longitude of points on the sun's surface, referred to the sun's equator and to a meridian passing through the node of this with the ecliptic. (Cf. *geographic*.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Charts, Heliographic Charts*, Descriptions of the Sun's Body, and of its Maculae, or Spots. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 289 The heliographic latitude of the spot, or its angular distance from the solar equator.

2. † a. Belonging to photography; photographic.

1840 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 181 Dr. Patterson exhibited some specimens of the Heliographic Art (Daguerreotype). 1855 tr. *Népce de St. Victor's Researches* i. 44 The heliographic images coloured by its light.

b. Belonging to photographic engraving: see

HELIOGRAPH 1, HELIOGRAPHY 3.

1851 R. HUNT *Photography* ix. 107 Producing a better effect than was given by the Heliographic process in several hours. 1855 LACAN *Pref. Népce de St. Victor's Researches* 21 The remarkable works which heliographic engraving has produced. 1858 *Photogr. Notes* III. 260/2 The heliographic image formed by the sensitive varnish acted on by the light. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* i. 12 Printed off from heliographic plates.

3. Pertaining to or obtained by the signalling apparatus called a heliograph (see HELIOGRAPH 4).

1880 *Standard* 8 Apr. 5/3 Hughes's Brigade is in heliographic communication with Khelat-i-Ghilzai. 1897 LD. ROBERTS 41 *Yrs. India* II. liv. 258 The more perfect heliographic apparatus which is now available.

So **Heliographical** *a.* = HELIOGRAPHIC; **Heliographically** *adv.*, by means of a HELIOGRAPH (sense 4 in quot.).

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Jan. 120 How the relieving force first came heliographically into communication with Candahar.

Heliography (hēliōgrāfi). [f. HELIO- + -GRAPHY. Cf. *F. heliographie*.]

1. The description of the sun. (Cf. *geography*.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Heliography*, a Description of the Sun. 1798 C. PALMER (title) A Treatise on the Sublime Science of Heliography satisfactorily demonstrating our great orb of light, the sun, to be absolutely no other than a body of Ice! 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VII. vii. 712 So much useful work has been done in heliography.

† 2. The process or art of obtaining permanent images of objects by the chemical action of light on prepared surfaces; photography. *Obs.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 113 s.v. *Photogenic Drawings*. Such apparatus is named after its inventor the Daguerrotype, and the process itself either photogeny, photography, or heliography (sun-drawing). 1840 (title) *Handbook of Heliography*.

3. Name of a process of engraving in which a specially prepared plate is acted upon chemically by exposure to light.

1845 *Athenaeum* 22 Feb. 202 The process by which these pictures were procured, called by its discoverer *Heliography*. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* i. 10 One of the finest applications of photography, that of *heliography*, or the combination of photography with copper-plate printing. 1880 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/2 *Heliography*, it seems, makes no impression on the paper as types do.

4. The system of signalling by means of the HELIOGRAPH (sense 4).

1887 *Advance* (Chicago) 10 Nov. 718 Heliography is a sort of telegraphic system of communication by means of flashes of sunlight reflected from mirrors.

Heliogravure (hēliōgrāvi-viū). [a. F. *héliogravure*, f. HELIO- + *gravure* engraving.] A process of engraving by means of the action of light on a sensitized surface; an engraved plate, or an engraving, thus obtained; photogravure. Also *attrib.*

1879 FURNIVALL *New Shaks. Soc. Rep.* 7 A heliogravure reproduction by M. Dujardin, of Virtue's engraving. 1881 *Athenaeum* 16 Apr. 521/2 The medium of reproduction... is besides somewhat antiquated in these days of autotype and heliogravure. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. Phototype, heliogravure, woodcuts, photo and chromo lithography, have been each used according to need.

Helioid (hēlioid), *a.* [f. Gr. ἥλιος sun + -οειδ.] 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Helioid*, resembling the sun. Applied to a body that is round, and has its circumference radiated with hair-like points.

Heliolater, -logy, etc.: see HELIO-.

Heliolite (hēliolait). *Min.* [a. F. *héliolite* (1797), f. HELIO- + -LITE.] Sun-stone, a variety of orthoclase containing albite or oligoclase.

Heliometer (hēliōmētā). [ad. F. *héliomètre* (1747 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. HELIO- + Gr. μέτρον measure, -METER.]

1. An astronomical instrument originally devised for measuring the diameter of the sun; now much used in determining the angular distance between two stars.

It consists of a telescope, having the object-glass divided into two parts, each of which can be made to slide past the other and thus superpose the two images produced.

1753 SHORT in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 165 M. Bouguer had read... in the year 1748, a memoir, in which he describes an heliometer; which is an instrument, consisting of two objective glasses, for measuring the diameters of the planets. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 269 An invention of his in 1748, which he calls the *heliometer*, and which is in fact the first *double object glass micrometer*, and was properly so called. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 334 The heliometer of six inches aperture at the Yale Observatory.

† 2. Name given to a complex form of portable sun-dial, used for ascertaining solar time, latitude, length of day, times of sunrise and sunset, etc. *Obs.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Heliometric (hēliōmētrik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: cf. F. *héliométrique*.] Pertaining to, or obtained or made by, the heliometer; relating to measurement of the sun. Also **Heliometric** *a.*; hence **Heliometrically** *adv.*

1881 *Athenaeum* 4 June 753/2 Heliometric observations of Mars. 1882 *Standard* 9 Dec. 5/4 At Harvard more than eight hundred heliometrical measurements were made. 1883 *Science* I. 94 [They] do not maintain a steady contact together when heliometrically observed. 1886 C. A. YOUNG *Recent Adv. in Solar Astron.* in *Pop. Sci. Mo.* XXX. 25 The publication of the photographic and heliometric results is waited for with much interest.

Heliophilous, -phobia, etc.: see HELIO-.

Heliopore (hēliōporē). [ad. mod.L. *Heliopora*, f. Gr. ἥλιος sun + πόρος pore: see *MADREFORE*.] A coral of the genus *Heliopora*; a sun coral.

Helioscope (hēliōskōp). [a. F. *hélioscope* (1671 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. HELIO- + -SCOPE.] An apparatus for observing the sun without injury to the eye, or a telescope fitted with such an apparatus; the intensity of the light being reduced by smoked or coloured glass, by reflectors, or by other means.

1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 441 A Description of Helioscopes and some other instruments. 1761 SHORT *Ibid.* LII. 178 A reflecting telescope of 18 inches focus, with a helioscope adapted to it. 1869 PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's Sun* (1870) 85 What are called *helioscopes*, which are merely composed of two prisms, or two pieces of glass cut wedge-shaped, one white and transparent and the other black or coloured.

So **Helioscopic** *a.*, belonging to the helioscope, or to observation of the sun; **Helioscopy**, the use of the helioscope, observation of the sun.

1869 *HERSCHEL Astron.* iii. (ed. 10) 75 Helioscopy. 1881 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* 65 Other forms of helioscopic eyepiece.

|| **Heliosis** (hēliōsis). [mod.L., a. Gr. ἡλιώσις exposure to the sun, f. ἡλιόσθαι to be exposed to the sun, also to suffer sunstroke, f. ἥλιος sun.]

1. *Med. a.* = INSOLATION. b. Sunstroke.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Heliosis*, the warming of the body in the sun's rays; insolation. 1882 QUAIN *Dict. Med.*, *Heliosis*... is also employed as a synonym for the sunstroke.

2. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1866 *Trans. Bot.*, *Heliosis*, a term applied to the spots produced upon leaves by the concentration of the rays of the sun through inequalities of the glass of conservatories, or through drops of water resting upon them.

[**Heliospherical**, in recent Dicts., app. an error for **HELISPERICAL**.]

Heliostat (hēliōstāt). Also **heliostata**, -state. [a. mod.L. *heliostata*, F. *héliostat* (1764 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. HELIO- + στατός standing.]

An apparatus consisting of a mirror turned by clockwork so as to reflect the light of the sun in a fixed direction. (Also applied to a simpler apparatus worked by hand, properly a *porte-lumière*.)

1747 J. T. DESAGULIERS tr. *Gravesand's Nat. Phil.* II. v. ii. 107 *An Heliostate*, Whereby the Sun's Rays are fix'd. This Machine consists of two principal Parts. The first is a plane metallic Speculum, supported by a Stand, the

other is a Clock which directs the Speculum. c 1790 *Imison Sch. Art* 1. 271 The *Heliostata* to take off the inconveniences which arise from the motion of the earth, in making experiments on the solar light. 1803 *Young in Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 16 For performing this experiment with very great accuracy, a heliostate would be necessary. 1841 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* II. 97 A simple form of the Heliostat, or instrument for throwing a stationary beam of light into a darkened room.

Hence **Heliostatio** *a.*, pertaining to a heliostat.
1881 *Nature* 29 Sept. 514 Phenomena developed by heliostatic star-disks.

Heliothid (hēliōpid), *sb.* and *a.* *Entom.* [*f.* mod.L. *Heliothide*, *f.* generic name *Heliothis*.]

A. sb. A moth of the family *Heliothidae*. **B. adj.** Belonging to or having the character of the *Heliothidae*.

1884 *Science* 11 July 44/2 Even *Agrotis* takes a distinct heliothid tendency in the tuberculate front and heavily armed fore-tibia of the western species.

Heliotrope (hēliōtrōp). *Forms:* a. 1 eliotropus, 4 eliotropium, -ius, eliotropia, 6 eliotropium, heliotropion, -ius, 6-7 -ium; see also *HELIOTROPICAN sb.* β. 6- heliotrope. [Formerly in Lat. form *heliotropium*, etc., a. Gr. *heliotropion* (also *heliotropos*) a plant which turns its flowers and leaves to the sun, heliotrope; also a green stone streaked with red, bloodstone, and a kind of sundial; *f.* *hēlios* sun + *-tropos* turning, *τρέπειν* to turn. In current form, a. *F. heliotrope* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*.)]

1. A name given to plants of which the flowers turn so as to follow the sun; in early times applied to the sunflower, marigold, etc.; now, a plant of the genus *Heliotropium* (N.O. *Ehretiaceae* or *Boraginaceae*), comprising herbs or shrubs with small clustered purple flowers; esp. *H. Peruvianum*, commonly cultivated for its fragrance.

a. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 254 Deos wyrt be man eliotropus and oðrum naman sigilhworfa nemmed. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. liv. (1495) 635 *Elitropium* is a drye herbe and . . . it beeryth and torynth the leyf abowte wyth the meynge of the sonne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 57 Siklyk, ther is ane eirb callit hēliotropium, the quibill the vulgaris callis soucy; it hes the leyvis appin as lang as the soune is in our hemispre, and it closis the leyvis, quhen the soune passis vndir our orizon. c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* xvi. 58 Apollo's heliotropion shall stoop And Venus hyacinth shall vail her top. 1603 *B. Jonson King's Coronation Entertain.* Wks. (Rildg.) 528/2 Her chaplet [was] of Heliotropium, or turnsole.

β. a 1626 *BACON Wks.* (1857) III. 832 Flowers of heliotrope. 1645 *G. DANIEL Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 32 The Heliotrope may live with the last Sun. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 215 Star-wort, Heliotrop, French Marigold. 1706 *H. HUNTER tr. St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 89 The French or Peruvian heliotrope. 1861 *WHYTE MELVILLE Good for Nothing* II. 169 The sweet heliotrope exhaled her dying fragrance ere she sank to decay.

attrib. 1676 *MARVELL Mr. Smirke I bis*, As the Heliotrope Flower that keeps its ground, but wrests its Neck in turning after the warm Sun.

b. fig. (Also *attrib.*)

1603 *B. JONSON Sejanus* iv. v. Good Heliotrope! Is this your honest man? Let him be yours so still; he is my knave. 1669 *Addr. Yng. Gentry Eng.* 99 With free expansions, and heliotrope conversions to that Eternal light. 1746-7 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 149 Let us all be heliotropes (if I may use the expression) to the Sun of Righteousness.

c. Applied, with qualifying words, to other plants, as *False* or *Summer Heliotrope*, *Tournefortia heliotropioides*; *Winter Heliotrope*, *Nardosmia Petasites*, or *Tussilago fragrans*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 777 *Nardosmia*, a name under which the *Winter Heliotrope*, . . . and some allied Northern species of *Tussilago*, have been separated generically. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, Summer Heliotrope.

d. A shade of purple like that of the flowers of the heliotrope. Also *attrib.*

1882 *World* 21 June 18/1 A white cotton with violet sprig and bonnet of heliotrope. 1886 *Truth* XXI. It is lined with heliotrope satin. 1887 *Daily News* 5 July 5/5 A costume of that peculiar mauve known as heliotrope.

e. A scent imitating that of the heliotrope.

1865 *Public Opinion* 7 Jan. 20 Many scents, however, are imitations—heliotrope, for instance, having no relation to that flower.

2. *Min.* A green variety of quartz, with spots or veins of red jasper; also called *BLOODSTONE*; anciently credited with various 'virtues', as that of stanching blood, rendering the wearer invisible, etc. (As to the origin of the name see *quot.* 1601.)

a. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 112 There sitten five stones mo. . . jaspis and eliotropus. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. li. (1495) 566 *Elitropia* is a precyous stone and is grene and spronge wyth red droppes and veynes of colour of blood. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny II.* 627 The pretious stone Heliotropium . . . is a deepe green in maner of a lecke . . . garnished with veins of blood: the reason of the name Heliotropium is this, For that if it be throwne into a pale of water, it changeth the rates of the Sun by way of reuerberation into a bloudie colour. Magitians . . . say, that if a man carrie it about him . . . he shall goe invisible.

β. 1597 *GOLDING tr. Solinus' Polyhistor* (1590) 513b (Stanf.). The precious stone called Heliotrope. 1740 *tr. Barba's Metals* 120 The Heliotrope in his fine green Substance hath Veins of the purest Blood. 1814 *CARY Dante's Inf.* xxi. 91 Nor hope had they of crevice where to hide, Or heliotrope to charm them out of view. 1884 *F. J. BRITTON Watch & Clockm.* 215 Chrysoprase, Heliotrope, and Jasper are forms of silica either amorphous, translucent, or opaque.

3. An ancient kind of sun-dial.

1669 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* I. vii. 36 Phenicians . . . communicated the knowledge of the Heliotrope taken from Ahaz's dial. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.*, *Heliotrope*, *Heliotropium*, among the antients, an instrument or machine, for shewing when the sun arrived at the tropics and the equinoctial line. 1789 *WHITE Selborne* xlv. Two heliotropes; the one for the winter, and the other for the summer solstice. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Heliotrope*. The ancient Greek *polos* or *heliotrophion* was a basin in the middle of which was a perpendicular staff or finger, whose shadow indicated on lines the twelve parts of the day.

4. An apparatus with a movable mirror for reflecting the rays of the sun, used for signalling and other purposes, esp. in geodesic operations: cf. *HELIOGRAPH sb.* 4.

1822 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 358 The inventor of the Heliotrope . . . had full proof of the great advantage to be derived from it. 1858 *Merr. Marine Mag.* V. 145 Of all signals, the heliotrope—a movable mirror, placed so as to be directed by a telescope—is the most perfect.

Heliotroper (hēliōtrōpēr). [*f.* prec. + *-ER*.] One who manages a *HELIOTROPE* (sense 4).

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1883 *Times* 31 July 10, I was doing service as a heliotroper all alone on the top of Arc Dome. 1887 *J. T. WALKER in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 698/2 Heliotropes were also employed . . . to flash instructions to the signalers.

† **Heliotropian**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also *heli-*, *helli-*. [A corruption of *heliotropion*, *HELIOTROPE* (sense 1), frequent about 1600.] **1.** = *HELIOTROPE* 1.

1590 *GREENE Never too late* (1600) 48 As the yron follows the Adamant . . . and the Heliotropian the beames of the sun. 1624 *HEYWOOD Gunaik.* I. 35 The gods . . . changed her into an Heliotropian, which is called the Suns flower, which still inclines to what part soever he makes his progresse. 1649 *LOVELACE Poems* 147 The noble Heliotropian Now turns to her, and knows no Sun.

2. = *HELIOTROPE* 2.

1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 22 With Agats, Heliotropians, Jasper.

Heliotropian, *a. rare.* Also *7 error. heli-*. [*f.* L. *heliotropium* *HELIOTROPE* + *-AN*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of the heliotrope (1 and 2).

1640 *HOWELL Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 5 Most of her Plants have the Heliotropian quality of the Marigold and Tulip, who follow the motion of the Sunne. 1670 *WALTON Lives* I. 55 He caused . . . figures thus drawn to be engraven very small in Heliotropian Stones.

Heliotropic (hēliōtrōpik), *a. Bot.* [*f.* Gr. *hēlios* sun + *-tropos* turning + *-ic*; or ad. *F. heliotropique*.] Bending or turning in a particular direction under the influence of light; pertaining to or marked by heliotropism. Said of, or in reference to, growing parts of plants, which may be *positively heliotropic*, i.e. bend towards the light (the most usual case), or *negatively heliotropic* (*APHELIOTRIC*), i.e. bend away from it, or *DIAHELIOTRIC*, *q.v.*

1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 676 The fact of heliotropic curvature towards the side which receives the most light. 1876 *ibid.* 677 There are a much smaller number which bend in the opposite direction, *i.e.* become concave on the shaded side. In order to distinguish between them the former are termed *positively*, the latter *negatively heliotropic*. 1880 *C. & F. DARWIN Movem. Pl.* 428 Heliotropic movements are determined by the direction of the light.

So **Heliotropical** *a.* (*rare* = *o*) = prec.; hence **Heliotropically** *adv.*

1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* 676 The observation that leaves, some roots, Fungi . . . etc., curve heliotropically, indicates that their growth is retarded by light. 1891 *Athenæum* 27 June 832/3 The action of light and gravitation on the protoplasm of heliotropically and geotropically curving cells and hyphæ.

Heliotropism (hēliōtrōpiz'm). *Bot.* [*mod. f.* Gr. *hēlios* sun + *-tropos* turning; see *-ISM*. In *F. heliotropisme* (1832, De Candolle, *Physiol. Végét.* II. 844), *mod.L.* and *Ger. heliotropismus*.]

The property, exhibited by growing parts of plants, of bending or turning in a particular manner under the influence of light. The most usual case (to which some restrict the term) is that of bending towards the light (*positive heliotropism*); that of bending away from it is distinguished as *negative heliotropism* or *APHELIOTRISM*; that of taking a direction at right angles to it, as *transverse heliotropism* or *DIAHELIOTRISM*.

1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Heliotropismus*, term for that faculty by which certain plants constantly turn their flowers to the sun: heliotropism. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 677 Both positive and negative heliotropism occur not only in organs containing chlorophyll, but also in those that are colourless. 1877 *ibid.* 775 The positive heliotropism of twining internodes is generally feeble. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 438 The Electric Light . . . produced heliotropism in plants exposed to it. 1880 *C. & F. DARWIN Movem. Pl.* 5 Authors speak of positive and negative heliotropism . . . but it is much more convenient to confine the word heliotropism to bending towards the light.

Heliotropy, *rare.* [*f.* *HELIO-* + Gr. *-τροπία* turning. Cf. *F. heliotropie*.] = prec.

1883 *Nat. Educ.* XXIV. No. 6. 6 The author applies the name selenotropy to these motions, as contrasted with heliotropy produced by the sun.

Heliotype (hēliōtēip). [*f.* *HELIO-* + Gr. *-τύπος* impression, print, *TYPE*.] A picture obtained by printing from a film of gelatine which has been sensitized with bichromate of potash and exposed

to light under a negative; also, the process by which such a picture is produced. Also *attrib.*

1870 *Echo* 4 Nov., *Art.* presents its readers with four splendid heliotype pictures. 1874 *ANNEX Instr. Photogr.* xlii. (1886) 297 In the heliotype process a film of gelatine is prepared on a glass plate, from which it is stripped when dry, and printed in the ordinary manner. 1884 *ibid.* 303 The great secret of producing a good heliotype is to have first-rate rollers at command. 1883 *R. HALDANE Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 188/2 The most important of the many modifications of the collotype process is the 'heliotype' invented by Ernest Edwards.

So **Heliotypē** *ppl. a.*, produced by the heliotype process; **Heliotypic** (-tē'pik) *a.*, of or belonging to the heliotype process; **Heliotypy** (-tē'ipi), the heliotype process.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 327 Heliotyped Drawings. **Heliozoan** (hēliōzō'ān), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [*f.* mod.L. *Heliozoa* *sb. pl.*, *f.* Gr. *hēlios* sun + *ζῷον* animal.] **A. adj.** Belonging to the *Heliozoa* or sun-animalcules, a group of marine Radiolarians. **B. sb.** One of the *Heliozoa*.

Heliozoic, *a.* [*f.* as prec. + *-IC*.] = prec. *A.* 1881 *CARPENTER Micros.* xii. (ed. 6) 595 So does the Heliozoic type seem to culminate in the marine *Radiolaria*. **Helispheric**, *a. rare* = *o*. = next (Webster 1828).

Helispherical (helisfer'ikāl), *a.* [*irreg. f.* *HELIX* + *SPHERICAL*.] Winding spirally upon a sphere.

Helispherical line: the line traced upon the terrestrial sphere by a ship sailing constantly towards the same point of the compass (other than the four cardinal points), which winds spirally round the pole, continually approaching but never reaching it; otherwise called the *loxodromic curve* or *rhumb-line*.

a 1646 *J. GREGORY Posthum.* (1650) 285 (T.) They are helispherical lines, as they call them. 1699 *Moxon Tutor Astron.* I. (1686) 9 The Rhumbs are neither circles nor straight Lines, but Helispherical or Spiral lines. 1796 *HUTTON Math. Dict.*, *Helispherical line* is the Rhumb line in Navigation.

Helium (hēliŭm). *Chem.* [*mod.L.*, *f.* Gr. *hēlios* sun, with the termination already used in *selenium*, *tellurium*, etc.] One of the chemical elements, a transparent gas, first actually obtained by Prof. Ramsay in 1895, its existence in the sun's atmosphere having been inferred by Lockyer in 1868 from a certain line (D₃) in the spectrum of the solar prominences. (Cf. *CORONIUM*.) Symbol *He*.

1878 *NEWCOMB Pop. Astron.* III. ii. 266 This hydrogen is always mixed with another substance, provisionally called helium. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 599 The orange-yellow tint of helium. 1895 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 7/7 As he had anticipated, argon was given off and not nitrogen, but mixed with it he found what appeared to be another gas. This gas is no other than the hypothetical Helium, whose existence has only been inferred up to the present from a line D₃ in the solar spectrum. 1897 *LOCKYER Sun's Place in Nat.* iv, The Discovery of Helium.

Helix (hē'liks, hē'liks). *Pl. helices* (hē'lisiz), *helixes*. [*a. L. helix*, *a. Gr. ἑλῆξ* anything of spiral form.]

1. Anything of a spiral or coiled form, whether in one plane (like a watch-spring), or advancing around an axis (like a corkscrew), but more usually applied to the latter; a coil, a spiral, as an electromagnetic coil of wire, the thread of a screw, a tendon, etc. In *Geom.*, the curve formed by a straight line traced on a plane when the plane is wrapped round a cylinder; more generally, a curve on any developable surface (e.g. a cone) which becomes a straight line when the surface is unrolled into a plane; distinguished from *spiral*, which is applied only to plane curves.

1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* I. § 17 The lives . . . of men . . . and the whole world, run not upon a Helix that still enlargeth, but on a Circle. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 8 [The butterfly's tongue] being drawn up into an Helix, and retracted into the mouth. 1792 *T. TAYLOR Proclus* I. 134 The helix . . . is described about a sphere or a cone. 1826 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* I. 195 A copper wire, by being rolled round a solid rod, was twisted into a spiral so as to form a helix. 1837 *BREWSTER Magnet.* 156 An electro-magnetic helix enclosing a bar-magnet. 1854 *J. SCOFFERN in Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 195 Take a flat helix of . . . wire. c 1860 *FARADAY Forces Nat.* 189 Three wheels of magnets and two sets of helices. 1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 866 The tendrils . . . form a spiral . . . or . . . a helix narrowing conically upwards.

2. *Arch.*, etc. A spiral ornament, a volute; *spec.* applied to the eight smaller volutes under the abacus of the Corinthian capital.

1563 *SHUTE Archit.* D iij b, Helices, the which . . . have but half the height of the other great Helices, or Volutes. 1664 *EVELYN tr. Frazer's Archit.* 128 At the extremities of the leaves do issue the *Caules*, and *Codds* breaking from the *Helices*. 1789 *P. SMYTH tr. Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 98 The greater one, under the horn of the abacus, is called the volute; the smaller one, under the flower, the helix. 1857 *BIRCH Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 5 The development of the helix or ornament of the antefixæ is very remarkable.

3. *Anat.* The curved fold or prominence which forms the rim of the external ear.

1693 *BLANCARD Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Helix*, the Exterior brim of the Ear, so called from its Winding. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1799 The Prominence called *Helix* ends in the Lobe of the Ear, which it constitutes. 1873 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* III. 324-5 The leaf on one side looks just like the helix of a human ear.

4. *Zool.* A genus of molluscs with spiral shells, of which the common snail (*Helix hortensis*) is a typical example.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* 1. 180 Helices, and other genera of Mollusca. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* 1. 384 Terrestrial shells, chiefly helices. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 04 The Helices do not live to a venerable age.

Helixoid (heliksoid). *Geom.* [f. prec. (sense 1 + -OID).] — HELICOID *sb.* 2.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* § 106 The developable helixoid... is the surface swept out by the right line tangents of the helix.

Helk, obs. form of **HULK**.

Hell (hel), *sb.* Forms: 1—7 hel, 1—hell, 2—6 helle. [OE. *hēll*, obl. cases *helle*, str. fem. = OFris. *helle*, *hille*. OS. *hella*, *hella*, MDu. *helle*, Du. *hel*, OHG. *hella* (MHG. *helle*, mod.G. *Hölle*), ON. *hel*, gen. *heljar*, Goth. *halja*:—OTeut. **haljā* str. fem., lit. 'the coverer up or hider', f. *hel-*, *hal-*, *hul-* to hide, conceal, HELE. In ON. also the proper name of the goddess of the infernal regions, 'the ogress Hel, the Proserpine of Scandinavian mythology' (Vigfusson).]

1. The abode of the dead; the place of departed spirits; the infernal regions or 'lower world' regarded as a place of existence after death; the grave; HADES. a. In Jewish and Christian use.

In the Bible of 1611, translating Heb. *שְׁאוֹל* (*sheol*), which is also rendered the *grave* (31 times), the *pit* (3 times), in N. T. rendering Gr. *γέεννα* HADES (10 times), as well as *γέεννα* GEHENNA (12 times); once (2 Pet. ii. 4) 'cast down to hel' represents *ταρταρόσσαν* *tar-tarōssan*, 'put in Tartarus.' In the Revised Version, in O. T., *hell* has been retained in the prophetic books, with *Sheol* in the margin; elsewhere *Sheol* is substituted in the text, with *grave* in the margin (exc. in Deut. xxxii. 22, Ps. lv. lxxvi. 13, where *pit* is retained in the text, with *Sheol* in the margin); in N. T., HADES has everywhere been put for Gr. *γέεννα*, and *hell* reserved for *γέεννα*.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* liv. 16 [lv. 15] Cyme deað ofer hie and astigen hie in helle lifigende. c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* xxxvii. 35 Ic fare to minum sunu to helle. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 10 þou sall noght leue mi saule in hell. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlii. 38 3e shullen lede down myn boore heeris with sorwe to helle. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* i. vii. (W. de W. 1506) 68 For before that he steyed up in to the heuyns he dyscended in to the helles. 1559 MORE *Suppl. Sowlys Wks.* 320*a* Descendit ad inferna: that is to say he dyscended down beneth into the lowe places. In stede of which low places y^e english toun hath euer vsed this word hel. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xiv. 13 O thou woldest kepe me, and hyde me in the hell, vntill thy wrath were stilled. — *Acts* ii. 31 His soule was not left in hell (1881 R. V. Hades). 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* iii. ad § 16. 170 Our Lord descended into hell, that is into the state of separation and common receptacle of spirits. a. 1748 WATTS *Improv. Mind* ii. v. § 2. I will explain the word hell to signify the state of the dead, or the separate state of souls. and, that the soul of Christ existed three days in the state of separation from his body, or was in the invisible world. a. 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punitism* iii. (1853) 113 The real conception of hell, is that which is unseen, the invisible state.

b. In Greek and Latin mythology.

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Name* l. 441 Cybille And Eneas.. To helle went for to see his fader Anchyses. a. 1559 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 1337 By the ferryman of hell, Caron with his beard hore. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 83 He sung, and hell consented To hear the Poet's prayer. 1822 SHELLEY *Orpheus* 67 Returning from drear Hell.

c. In Scandinavian mythology.

1770 PERCY *tr. Mallet's North. Antig.* II. 151 The Gods... dispatched messengers throughout the world begging of every thing to weep, in order to deliver Balder from Hell. 1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxv. 287 To Northern nations Hell was a cold place, a dreary region of snow and frost.

2. The infernal regions regarded as a place of torment; the abode of devils and condemned spirits; the place or state of punishment of the wicked after death.

In N. T. rendering *γέεννα* GEHENNA: see note to 1.

c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xv. Swa byrnedne swa þæt fyr on þære helle, seo is on þam munte ðe Ætne hatte. c. 1020 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 36 Na mid ege helle ac mid cristes lufan. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 From hwonne þe engles a-dun fellen in to þe posternesse hellen. a. 1225 *Anscr. R.* 150 Þenne nis hit to noust so god ase to þe fure of helle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 506 Thouhtes he adde inowe, Leste the deuelen of helle al quic to helle him drowe. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 478 Lucifer... þat formast hel, thoru his ouergart in to hell. c. 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) viii. 29 Þe entreez and þe zates of hell. 1528 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 500 As ferce and as cruell As the fynd of hell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 230 Within the Gates of Hell sat Sin and Death. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 148 Who never mentions Hell to ears polite. 1817 POLLOCK *Courts* T. v. Leagues, though holy termed, first made Not In Hell. 1865 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 16 Not fully God's is he who cannot live, Even in hell, and find in hell no hell.

3. a. Represented as a living being: chiefly as a poetical personification.

c. 1000 *Nicodemus* xxvi. Seo hell þa swiþe grymme and swyðe egeslice andswarode. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18025 Helle 3a1 to sattan vnsware. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* v. 14 Therefore helle spradd abrod his soule, and openede his [16th c. vers. her] mouth with oute any terme.

b. The powers or inhabitants of hell; the wicked spirits; also, the kingdom or power of hell.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 322 Heuene & helle & ech þyng mot nede hys heste do. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* Clifford x. Hel haleth tirauntes downe to death amayne. 1593 SHAKS. *a Hen.* VI. iv. viii. 63 In despite of the diuels and hell,

haue through the verie middest of you. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 867 Hell heard th' unsufferable noise, Hell saw Heav'n ruining from Heav'n and would have fled affrighted. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 193 He had fought against Satan and hell.

c. A hellful, an infernal company, a devilish assembly.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 227 Some tormenting Dreame Affrights thee with a Hell of ugly Deuils. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. ii. *Imposture* 71 Tis that old Python which doth fire a hell of Furies in his fell desire. 1652 BP. HALL *Myst. Godd.* § 13 There is now a hell of the spirits of error broken loose into the world.

4. Something regarded as resembling hell; a. A place or state of wickedness, suffering, or misery. (In quot. 1586 applied to a person.)

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 166 The helle Which suffereth faire Anelyda. a. 1490 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1034 I am right siker it hate ben an helle, You for to herken me thus jangle and clappe. 1555 J. PHILPOT in Foxe *A. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 541/2 Afterward [he] felt such a hell in his conscience, that hee could scarce refrain from destroying himselfe. 1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 42 He was called the hell of the world, the plague of the common-weale. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 288 What a hell of witchcraft lies In the small orb of one particular tear! c. 1600 — *Sonn.* cxx. You've pass'd a hell of time. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 78 In the lowest deep a lower deep Still threatening to devour me opens wide, To which the Hell I suffer seems a Heav'n. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* l. i. I fear no farther hell than that I feel. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) i. ii. 133 They kindle a hell in the heart of the unhappy owner. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. (1871) I. 207 The prisoners were hells on earth. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Hell-afloat*, a vessel with a bad name for tyranny.

b. A place of turmoil and wild discord.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lxxix. The hell of waters! where they howl and hiss, And boil in endless tortures.

c. A yawning depth, an abyss.

c. 1600 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 148 The tossed ship from Hells goes to the skye.

d. A hell of a —, an infernal —: cf. a devil of a — (DEVIL 14).

1810 MORRIS *Post* 26 June in *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* (1811) XIV. 278 They all knew what a hell of a row had been kicked up.

† 5. A part of a building, etc., which for its darkness or discomfort, or for a similar reason, was compared to hell; the name of a part of the old law courts at Westminster, app. used at one time as a record office; also, a place of confinement for debtors; hence, a spawning-house. *Obs.*

1322-3 *Ely Sacrist's Roll* in Stewart *Ely* (1868) 275 Camera in Infirmary quæ vocatur Helle. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. iii. (1860) 3 Men of the lawe... that longe to the courtes of the chauncery, kynges benche, comyn-place, cheker, ressayt, and helle, and the bagge berars of the same. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. ii. 40 One that before the Iudgment carries poore soules to hell. 1598 FLORIO, *Secreta*,... also the name of a place in Venice where all their secret records and ancient evidences be kept, as hell is in westminster hall. 1628 R. S. *Counter-Rat* xxi. Aske any how such newes I tell, Of Wood-streets hole, or Poultryes Hell. a. 1661 FULMER *Worthies* II. (1662) 236 There is no redemption from Hell. There is a place partly under, partly by the Exchequer chamber, commonly called Hell. formerly this place was appointed a prison for the King's debtors, who never were freed thence, until they had paid their uttermost due demanded of them.

6. The name for the 'den' to which captives are carried in the games Barley-break and Prisoner's Base.

1557, 1608 [see BARLEY-BREAK]. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1627) 87 The two that in mid place, Hell called, were, Must strue with waiting foot, and watching eye To catch of them, and them to Hell to beare, That they, as well as they, Hell may supplye. a. 1641 SUCKLING (R.), *Love, Reason, Hate*, did once bespeak Three mates to play at barley-break... Love coupled last, and so it fell That Love and Folly were in hell. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 466/2 s. v. *Barley-Break*, When all had been taken in turn, the last couple was said to be in hell, and the game ended.

7. A place under a tailor's shop-board, in which shreds or pieces of cloth, cut off in the process of cutting out clothes, are thrown, and looked upon as perquisites. (So Ger. *Hölle*: see GRIMM.) Also sometimes applied to a place where refuse type is thrown by printers.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 30 He can cast large shreds of such rich stuff into hell, under his shop-board. 1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* i. iii. (1881) 15 Like a Taylers hell; it eates up part of euery mans due. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* iii. (1709) 57 The Taylor's Hell is the Type of a Critic's Common-place-book. 1805 *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* (1806) IX. 245 note, Hell, a place so termed by the knights of the needle, wherein they stow their cabbage.

8. A gaming-house; a gambling-booth. (= F. *enfer*, *Mercier Tableau de Paris* 1783, cxcviii.)

1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 130 A noted gambling-house in Dame-street, Dublin... known by the name of Hell. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* I. 38 Then to the conversatione, which is no other than a great gambling hall, or hell in classical terms. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xl. xxix. Don Juan... Pursued his path, and drove past many hotels, St. James's Palace and St. James's 'Hells'! 1870 STEINMETZ *Gaming Table* I. v. 102. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* I. 107 The proprietor of a hell.

9. In imprecations, wishes of evil, and expressions of impatience or irritation: used similarly to *devil* (DEVIL 14-20). See also 4 d.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iii. ii. 21 Let Fortune goe to hell for it, not I. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* II. i. Hell, death!

this eunuch pandar ruins you, You will not see her? 1691 — *K. Arthur* II. ii. By hell, she sings them back, in my despite. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Masterv.* 142 Gentlemen, you may go to H—ll. 1836 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* I. xiii. 72 So, good men, go to hell all of you. 1836 MARRIAT *Mishk. Easy* xviii. What the hell are you making such a howling about? 1842 J. WILSON *Ess.* *Streams* (1856) 39 Not, at least, for mine—no—hell and furies! not for mine!

10. Phrases and Proverbs. (Cf. DEVIL.)

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Proeme *iiij* b, They verifie the olde Proverb, which is, That such as were never but in Hell, doo thinke that there is no other Heaven. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 38 Before my hell of foule mishap breake loose. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 53 England... is said to be the Hell of Horses, the Purgatory of Servants, and the Paradise of Women. 1632 HAUSTED *Rivall Friends* v. x. Fye, fye, Hell is broke loose upon me. a. 1633 G. HERBERT *Jac. Prud.* (Chandos) 363 Hell is full of good meanings and wishings. 1640 H. MILL *Night's Search* l. 8 He sets out sin (most lively) black as hell. 1678 DRYDEN *Edipus* II. i. Since hell's broke loose, why should not you be mad? 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1887) II. 360 Sir, Hell is paved with good intentions. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 606 He that will be cheated to the last, Delusions strong as Hell shall bind him fast. 1784 — *Task* v. 862 Fables false as hell... lure down to death The uninformed and heedless souls of men. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VIII. 235 Unless the design has been altered... we shall have the Emperor in Spain and hell to pay before much time elapses. 1821 BYRON *Vis. Judgm.* lviii. Their... cries... realised the phrase of 'hell broke loose'. 1832-4 DE QUINCY *Cassars Wks.* 1862 IX. 135 Lord Bacon played Hell and Tommy when casually raised to the supreme seat in the council. 1879 MCCARTHY *Donna Quixote* xxxii. I've played hell-and-tommy already with the lot of them. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads*, *Shillim!* a day ii. When we rode Hell-for-leather Both squadrons together. 1895 THACKERAY *New-comers* I. xxix, I tried every place... and played like hell.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib., as *hell-babe*, *hell-bond*, *hell-bound*, *hell-caldron*, *hell-dead*, *hell-flame*, *hell-pain*, *hell-powers*, *hell-shout*, *hell-spell*, *hell-torment*, *hell-worm*.

In OE. and early ME. combinations, such as *helle bealu*, *helle deofol*, *helle fyr*, *helle* is the genitive, of 'hell'. OE. had a few real compounds, as *hellic-æft*, *helldeofol*, *hell-dor*. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist*! 'Open the door of some place where I can lock this screeching "Hell-babe".' 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 644 "Hell bounds high reaching to the horrid Roof. 1740 E. BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 46 Some little "Hell-Cub." 1546 *Supplic. Poore Comm.* (E. E. T. S.) 90 Thys more then "hell darkness." 1658 BENLOWES *Theoph.* x. lxxviii. 189 Thon... with "hell-deeds soules to hell dost sink. 1678 W. DILLINGHAM *Serm. Funer.* Lady *Alston* 25 So fall down like a Log into "Hell-flames." 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 245, I would it were "hell-paines for thy sake. a. 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 47 "Hell-Pow'r's the Voice shall quiv'ring hear. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand.* by Seine 206 There was also the "hell-sauce, composed of pepper. 1813 PLUNKETT in *Ho. Com.* 25 Feb. Assailed by the "Hell-shout of 'No Popery'." 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* III. iii. *Law* 752 "Thy 'hell-spells thus To crosse our Counsels. a. 1603 A. W. in *Farr S. P. Edit.* (1845) II. 452 Me... He... Brought from "hell-torments to the ioyes of heauen.

b. Objective and obj. genitive, as *hell-confounding*, *deserving*, *raking* adjs.; *hell-keeper*, *raker*.

1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* 20 (T.) His Lord's almighty name... Of "hell-confounding majestie made up. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* 21 To rescue "hell-deserving sinners. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* ix. 151 The 'pals' of fighting men and "hell-keepers. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xli. A "thae "hell-rakers o' dragoons wasd be at his whistle in a moment. 1666 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. I. *Trophies* 674 Whose "Hell-raking, Nature-shaking Spell.

c. Instrumental and locative, as *hell-assisted*, *begotten*, *brewed*, *engendered*, *enkindled*, *girt*, *governed*, *hatched*, *haunted*, *hired*, *instructed*, *kindled*, *spring*, *spun*, *taught*, etc., adjs.

a. 1711 KEN *Hymnothoe* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 378 The Brute... His "Hell-assisted Incantation slights. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xi. 94 A "hell-begotten brat. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 697 And reck'n'st thou thy self with Spirits of Heav'n, "Hell-doom'd? 1581 SIDNEY *Astr.* 4 *Stella* xviii. Let not mine eyes be "hell-driv'n from that light. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. ii. 67 This good Kings blood, Which his "Hell-govern'd arme hath butchered. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours* Blood 3 For ther's no habite of "hell-hatched sinne, That we delight not to be clothed in. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* IV. i. Bound to the fate of this "hell-haunted grove. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Auth.* in *Comm. Ep.* 610 Hell was long since said by one to be paved with the shaven crowns of those "hell-sprung locusts. 1797 *Collage* 33 Foul myst'ry drew Around her "hell-spun web.

d. Similative, 'like or as hell', as *hell-black*, *dark*, *deep*, *hued*, *red*; also *hell-like*, *adjs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Leas* III. vii. 60 With such a storme as his bare head, In "Hell-black-night indur'd. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy. (N.)*, To guide the ship in the "helle-darke night. 1592 SYLVESTER *Triumph Faith* Ded., "Hell-deepe-founded Monuments. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* IV. iv. So horrid oaths, And hell-deep imprecations. 1733 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 178 We are become "hell-hued, black like the Ethiopian. 1563 B. GOODE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 83 From whence these "Helllike torments spring. 1625 J. PHILLIPS *Way to Heaven* 39 That fearful and hell-like torment in Purgatory.

12. Special combs.: *hell-box*, a term for a box for holding damaged or broken type; *hell-broth*, a decoction of infernal character or prepared for an infernal purpose; † *hell-cart*, an early nick-name for a hackney carriage: see *quots.*; *hell-devil*, Satan; also 'the hellgrammite-fly' (Funk); *hell-driver* U.S., a grebe; *hell-dog* = HELL-HOUND; *hell-door*, the gate or entrance of hell; a place that may lead to hell; *hell-driver*, (a) *slang*, 26-2

a coachman (*Dict. Cant. Crew*, a 1700); (*b*) *U.S.*, the hellgrammite: hell-god, a god of the infernal regions, an infernal deity (so hell-god-dess); hell-hag, a diabolical or vile woman, a hell-cat; +hell-hated *a.*, hated or abhorred as hell; hell-hole, -house, the hole or mansion of hell, an infernal hole or house; hell-kite, a kite of hell, a person of hellish cruelty; hell-matter, the broken or battered type in the 'hell-box'; +hell-moth, a term applied to a prostitute; hell-mouth, the mouth or jaws of hell; hell-pit, the pit or abyss of hell, the bottomless pit; hell-receptacle = hell-box; hell-wain, a phantom wagon seen in the sky at night (Halliwell); +hell-ware, the inhabitants of hell.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. 1. 19 For a Charme of powerfull trouble. Like a "Hell-broth, boyte and bubble. 1861 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) V. 86 The caldron where the hell-broth of anarchy was brewing. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *A Thieft* 52 Wks. ii. 121/1 Then upstart "Helcart-Coaches were to seeke, A man could scarce see twenty in a weeke. 1634 Withalls' *Dict.* 417/1 *Rheda meritoria*, coaches that bee hyred for money. Herein doe the Women that bee called *Meritoris*, such Hyrelings..ride..and therefore they call them *Helcartis*, such Coaches that be so employed. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes ii. 1. 36 The Ladies in the Hell Cartis scream'd out for their Hector. 1830-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 179 He could live under water like that notable species of wild-duck, commonly called the "hell-diver. 1825 *Ancr.* K. 290 Sweng hem ayeen..bene "helle dogge. 1618 SYLVESTER *Panthea* *Invoc.* iii. in Wks. 1880 II. 343/2 Make these pure Hell-Dogs in their Dens to couch. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* iii. Poet. Wks. 1838 IX. 31 This hell-dog turn'd aside Toward his home. 1800 *Guthlac* 559 in *Exeter Bk.*, Wuldres cempaen halig husul-beam at "hell-dore. 1800 *Moral Ode* 182 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 225 Brech nafre eft crist helle dure. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iv. 1. Ay, that's Hell-door, and my Damnation's in the Inside. 1888 K. *ELFRID Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 Da bohte he (Orfeus) þæt he wolde zesecean "helle godu. 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 52 Much to know is given Unto that Hell-God, by the God of Heaven. 1655 Bp. J. RICHARDSON *On O. T.* 281 (T.) A corroding disease it [envy] is; an "hel-hag that feeds upon its marrow, bones and strongest parts. 1817 COLLIERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 265 It roused the Hell-Hag. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* v. iii. 147 Backe do I toss these Treasons to thy head, With the "hell-hated Lye ore-whelme thy heart. 13. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 223 Hurl'd in-to "helle-hole, 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* 71 Our "Hell-holes", as Cobbett calls our manufacturing towns. 1806 *Tablet* 28 Mar. 490 Vice and cruelty..made of old Goa the hell-hole of India. 1800 *Guthlac* 677 in *Exeter Bk.*, In "helle hus. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 491 In ships which are meer Hell-houses of swearing and prophaneness. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 217 All my pretty ones?..Oh "Hell-Kite! All! What, All my pretty Chickens? 1849 JAMES *Woodman* viii, There is no knowing what such hell kites may do. 18. MARK TWAIN *Printer in N. Y. Sun* (Farmer *Amer.*), I put the good type in his case and the broken ones among the "hell-matter. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 4 Is there not one appointed for the apprehending of such "hell-moths [harlots and curtzans], that eat a man out of bodie and soule? 1875 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Wat sceol we wrecode don þe. 1858..under him "helle mud open. 1546 COVERDALE *Late's Supper* Wks. 1844 I. 453 But after this detestable opinion was invented, this unhappy custom proceedeth out of it, as out of an hell-mouth. 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* iv. ii, Hell-mouth be with thee! 1800 ORMIN 10215 For "helle pitt niss nafre full. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 170 Procuring his passe porte to poste it to hell pitt, there to be punished. 1876 J. GOULD *Letter-press Printer* 156 "Hell receptacle, the receptacle for broken or battered letters; the old metal box; the shoe. 1884 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* vii. xv. (1886) 122 They have so fraied us with bull beggers..the man in the oke, the "hell waine, the fier drake..and such other bugs, that we are afraid of our own shadowes. 1800 *ELFRID Hom.* II. 362 Ealle zesecefta, heofonwara, eorðwara, "hellewara, onbugað. 18am Hælandum Criste. 1800 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 53 Biforen alle heueneware and herðeware, and ec helleware.

Hell, *v.* ¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* [A by-form of ME. *held*, *HELD* *v.*: cf. *HEEL* from *hield*; prob. immediately a. ON. *hella*, Sw. *hälla*, Da. *hælde*, to pour, cognate with *HELD* *v.*] To pour. *trans.* and *intr.*

1840 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. 3 þai drope swetes in mannys saule and helleis delite in þaire thoughtis. *Ibid.* xxi. 13 As water..i. am held. *Ibid.* lxxviii. 29 Hell on pain þi weth. 1840 50 *Alexander* 3813 As all þe watir of þe werd ware in þaire wambis held. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 182/1 To Hellein, *jufundere*..To Helle oute, *jufundere*, *offundere*. 1821 *Harvest* 17 in *Borrovalde Let.* 9 Gash the sickle went into me hand: Down held the bluid. 1888 *Craven Dial.*, *Helle*, to pour out. [So in Northumberland, Lonsdale, Swaledale Glossaries.]

+ **Hell**, *v.* ² *nonce-wd.* [f. *HELL* *sb.*] *trans.* To place in or as in hell, to cause to have their hell. 1860 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 231 (D.) The dead in sin are held here by the tormenting anguish of an unappeasable conscience.

Hell, *v.* ³ [a. Ger. *hellen* in same sense (see Grimm), f. *hell* clear.] *trans.* To add lustre to, to burnish (gold or silver).

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 99 To Hell Gold, or Gilt Work. Take two ounces of tartar, two ounces of sulphur..and it will give it a fine lustre. *Ibid.* 91 Unwrought gold and silver..undergo several operations, and are heightened by gilding wax, colouring and helling.

Hell, *obs. form* of *HELLE* *v.* ², to conceal, cover. **He'll** (*həl*), colloq. contraction of *he will*.

Hella'dian, *a.* and *sb.* *rare.* [f. Gr. *Ἑλλάδα*,

stem of *Ἑλλάς* Hellas, Greece + *-IAN*.] *a. adj.* = *HELLENIC*. *b. sb.* A Hellenic or Greek.

1811 in *Engel. Londin.*
Helladic (*hela'dik*), *a.* [ad. Gr. *Ἑλλαδικός* of or from Greece: see -*IC*.] Of or pertaining to Hellas or Greece; Grecian, as opposed to Asiatic. 1801 FUSSELL in *Lect. Panth.* ii. (1848) 387 The Helladic and the Ionian schools. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 139. 115 Zeuxis, Parrhasius and their followers, under the general name of the Asiatic school, were opposed to the Grecian (Helladic) school.

Hellarne, *obs. form* of *ELDER* *sb.*
Hellbender (*he'lben'dar*). *U.S.* [f. *HELL* *sb.* + *BENDEB*, one who or that which bends.]

1. The menopome or American salamander, an ugly and repulsive amphibian, from one to two feet in length, of which two species (*Menopoma alleghaniensis*, *M. horrida*) are found in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

1818 B. S. BARTON (*title*) Memoir concerning an Animal of the Class Reptilia or Amphibia, which is known by the name of Alligator and Hellbender. 1863 *Wood Illust. Nat. Hist.* III. 185 A large array of names, among which are Tweeg, Hellbender, Mud Devil, and Ground Puppy. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 179 That extraordinary fish lizard..known as the hell-bender from its extreme ugliness.

2. A protracted and reckless debauch or drunken frolic. 1889 *Farmer Americanisms*.

He'll-born, *a.* Born of or in hell; of infernal origin.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1519 That jealousy itself could not mistrust. Or blot with hell-born sin such saintlike forms. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 687 Retire, or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born, not to contend with Spirits of Heav'n. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* iv. 1 Hell-born impostor! 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. ix. 7 The hell-born spirit of revenge.

He'll-bred, *a.* Bred or engendered in hell.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 40 What outrage and what cries..The hell-bred beast [the dragon] threw forth unto the skies. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* II. v. Wks. 1873 III. 149 Oh thou hell-bred Rascall thou. 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 300 His very Temper seem'd on fire With Hell-bred ire.

He'll-cat. [f. *HELL* *sb.* + *CAT*: possibly suggested by *Heccat*, *HECATE*.] An evil or spiteful woman; a furious vixen; a witch.

1805 MIDDLETON *Witch* II. ii, The whorson old hellcat would have given me the brain of a cat. 1632 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball.* III. ii, We cannot be too bitter, she's a hell-cat. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fend* II. i. (L.), A hell-cat, who hates me as she does the devil.

b. Applied to a man: see *quots.*

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hell-cat*, a very Lewd Rakehell Fellow. 1845 DISRAELI *Sibyl* vi. vi, The Hell-cats [Charist agitators] as they call themselves, halt at every town, and offer fifty pounds for a live policeman.

Helleboraster (*he'lbo'ra'star*). [mod. *L.*, f. *helleborus* *he'lboro* + *-ASTER*.] The Fetid Hellebore or Bear's foot (*Helleborus fetidus*).

1663-4 E. BROWNE in *Sir T. Browne's Wks.* (1848) III. 402, I saw Helleboraster in flower. 1823 *Mechanics' Mag.* No. 11, 175 To try helleboraster, milk-thistle, henbane, etc.

Hellebore (*he'lboro*). Forms: 5 el(e)bre (-bur, -byr, eleure), 6-7 el(e)bor(e, 6-8 hellebor, 7 hellebore, -bour, 6- hellebore. Also in *L.* form helleborus, -um. [ad. *L.* *elleborus*, in 14th c. *F. ellebore* (Oresme), a. Gr. *ἑλλεβορος*, more rarely *ἑλλ*.] (The native *L.* equivalent was *veratrum*.) The initial *h* has been restored in Botanical Latin and in Eng. after the prevailing Gr. form.]

1. A name given by the ancients to certain plants having poisonous and medicinal properties, and esp. reputed as specifics for mental disease; identified with species of *Helleborus* and *Veratrum*; now, in botany, applied to the species of *Helleborus*, (*N.O.* *Ranunculaceæ*), including the Christmas Rose and its congeners: a. the plant; b. the drug. 1400 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* I. 1044 This wormot, and eleure [eleborus]. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 138/1 Elebre, herbe (K.), P. elebyr, eleborus. 1561 T. NORTON *Catwin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 730 margin, Anticyra where growth Hellebor, a good purgation for phrenetic heads. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 30 Plants, which abound less with Rosin, such as Hellebore. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 56/2 Hellebores..are at present almost the only occupants in flower in outdoor gardens.

b. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 Sle [worms] wip þe ius of calamante..eiþer wip decoction of elebre. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. i. 172 As methodist Musus kild with Hellebore. 1652 Bp. HALL *Invisible World* II. i, These errors are more fit for hellebore than for theological conviction. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus* *Mor.* xxxviii, As whether..Hellebore can purge a Mad-man's Head. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* vii. 204 Wretches fitter for a course of hellebore than for the stake. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* IV. ii. 165 Such strong hate-philtre as may madden him--madden Against his priest beyond all hellebore.

2. With qualifying word, denoting, a. species of the genus *Helleborus*: Black Hellebore, (a) of the ancients, *H. officinalis*; (b) of some moderns, the Christmas Rose, *H. niger*; Green Hellebore, also called Bastard or Wild Black H., *H. viridis*; Stinking or Fetid Hellebore, *H. fetidus*; Oriental or East Indian Hellebore, *H. orientalis*. b. of the genus *Veratrum* (*N.O.* *Melanthaceæ*), sometimes called False Hellebore: White Helle-

bore (of the ancients), *V. album*; Swamp Hellebore, *V. viride*, also called *American* or *Green Hellebore*. c. Winter Hellebore, the Winter Aconite, *Eranthis hyemalis*.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 130 His [Argol's] herbe, which is him betake, Is hote eleborum the blacke. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lv. (1495) 635 Eleborus..the Romayns calle this herbe Veratrum..and therof is two manere of kyndes: whyte and blacke. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxiv. 348 White Elebor vnprepared, and taken out of time and place..is very hurtfull to the body. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 52 Dead sleeping Poppy, and black Hellebore. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 34 In the fit, blow Powder of White Hellebore up the nose. 1778 G. WHITE *Selborne* *Let.* xli. (1875) 249 *Helleborus fatidus*, stinking hellebore, bear's foot, or setterwort..women give the leaves powdered to children troubled with worms. *Helleborus viridis*, green hellebore. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 737 White Hellebore (*Veratrum album*), a native of the Alps and Pyrenees, is a violent emetic and cathartic. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 536 Black Hellebore has been used by some as a purgative emmenagogue, but is now very rarely if ever employed.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hellebore-root*.

1792 OSBALDISTON *Brit. Sportsm.* s.v. *Herbes*, They put into a horse's counter a piece of hellebore-root. 1878 tr. Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XVII. 742 Hellebore-poisoning..results from the joint action of the two active principles contained in the plant.

Hence **Helleboreaceous** *a.*, botanically related or akin to the hellebores (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); **Helleborate** *a.*, mixed or prepared with hellebore; **Helleborein**, **Helleborezin**, **Helleboretin**, and **Helleborin**, chemical principles derived from hellebore: **Helleboric** *a.*, of or pertaining to hellebore; + **Helleborose** *a.*, 'full of hellebore' (Bailey vol. II. 1727); **Helleborous** *a.*, of the nature of hellebore; + **Hellebory** (*elebory*) = **HELLEBORE**.

1879 MASCALL *Gout. Cattle* (1627) 35 Take the roots of white elebory, otherwise called neesing powder. 1609 Bp. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 4 An Eleborous purge to make him disgorge the gall of his bitterness. 1633 HART *Diet Diseased* III. xl. 272 His helleborate medicines. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Hor.* 473 Tuns of helleboric juice. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 695 *Helleborin*, C₂₆ H₄₂ O₆, and *Helleborein*, C₂₆ H₄₄ O₁₁, two glucosides existing in the roots of *Helleborus niger* and *H. viridis*. *Helleborin*..occurs but..sparingly in black, more abundantly in green hellebore.. *Helleborein* is much more abundant in black than in green hellebore, but occurs in considerably larger quantity than helleborin, even in the latter..By boiling with dilute acids, it is resolved into helleboretin, C₁₄ H₂₀ O₅, which separates as a dark violet-blue precipitate, and glucose.. [*Helleborin*] is resolved by boiling with dilute acids, or more completely with a concentrated solution of zinc chloride, into glucose and helleborezin, C₂₀ H₃₂ O₄. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 768 The activity of the root is due to two glucosides, helleborin, and helleborein.

Helleboreine (*he'lboro'in*). *Bot.* [mod. ad. Gr. *ἑλλεβορίνη* a plant like hellebore: see -*INE*: cf. *F. elleborine*.] An orchidaceous plant of the genus *Epipactis* (formerly called *Serapias*), or of the closely-allied genus *Cephalanthera*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cvi. § 1. 357 Helleboreine is like unto white Hellebore, and for that cause we haue giuen it the name of Helleboreine. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Fl. Scot.* (1789) I. 527 *Serapias longifolia* Lin..Marsh *Hellborine*. 1778 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) II. xl. 266, *Serapias latifolia*, helleboreine. *Mod.* The helleborine have mostly dull-coloured flowers; three or four species are found in Britain. *attrib.* 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 159 The most elegant Flower of all the helleboreine Tribe.

Helleborism (*he'lboro'izm*). *Med.* [mod. ad. Gr. *ἑλλεβορισμός* a curing by hellebore, f. *ἑλλεβορίζειν* to *HELLEBORIZE*.] a. The treatment of diseases (esp. insanity) by hellebore. b. 'The symptoms produced by the charging of the system by hellebore, or by its too free administration' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). c. A purgative made from hellebore.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. i. iii, That famous Helleborisme of Montanus, which he so often repeats in his consultations and counsells. 1640 CHILMEAD tr. *Ferrand's Erotomania* 169 (T.) In vain should the physician attempt, with all his medicines and helleborisms, the cure of those that are sick with love. 1853 J. B. WOOD *Addr. Hahnemann* 5 His public thesis, on the Helleborism of the Ancients.

Helleborize, *v.* [mod. ad. Gr. *ἑλλεβορίζειν* to dose with hellebore: see -*IZE*.] *trans.* To treat or dose with hellebore, as for madness.

1856 SIR W. HAMILTON (Ogilvie), I am represented..as one who would be helleborised as a madman for harbouring the absurdity.

+ **He'llen**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *HELL* *sb.* + *-EN* 4.] Of or belonging to hell; infernal, hellish.

1825 *Ancr.* R. 150 þis world..is al biiset of helle muchares [MSS. T., C. hellene mucheres]. 1830 *Hali Meid.* 41 Pat teamed hire in horedom of þe laðe vnwith, þe hellene schucke. 13. E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 306 Out of þe hole þou me herde, of hellen wombe I calde, and þou knew myn vncler steuen.

Hellene (*he'l'n*, *he'l'n*). Also 7-8 *Hellen*. [a. Gr. *Ἑλλην* a Greek. The pl. occurs first in Homer, as the name of a Thessalian tribe of which Hellen was chief; in the historical period it was the name applied to themselves by all Greeks.] A Greek: a. An ancient Greek, of genuine Grecian race. b. A subject of the modern kingdom of Greece or Hellas.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 12 Although the

name of Hellens at last spread its self over all the people of Greece, yet it was at first peculiar to that part of Thessaly called Pithiotis. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 379 A general congress of the Hellenes. 1836 Whitaker's *Alm.* 550/2 George, second son of the present King of Denmark... elected King of the Hellenes. 1863.

Hence **Hellenedom**, the Grecian realm or world; + **Hellenish** *a.* = **HELLENISTIC**.

1659-60 JER. TAYLOR in *Evening's Diary* (1852) III. 128 The word is used by the Hellenish Jews to signify any place of spiritual and immaterial pleasure. 1891 *Q. Rev.* July 188 Athens, even in the first Christian centuries the Capital of Hellenedom.

Hellenian (hel'niān), *a.* and *sb.* rare. [f. Gr. 'Ελλην-ος HELLENIC + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Grecian; HELLENIC.

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* V. 917 The Chaldean Magi... whose pride To vanquish the Hellenian doctrine tried. 1830 tr. *Aristoph.*, *Knights* 100 Hellenian Jove, thine is the prize of victory!

B. sb. = **HELLENE**, in the Homeric sense. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* (1843) I. 11. 69 In Hellade where live the lovely dames, The Myrmidons, Hellenians, and Achives, rob'd of fames.

Hellenic (hel'nik, -enik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *Hellenicus*, *a.* Gr. 'Ελλην-ός: see **HELLENE** and -IG.] Of or pertaining to the Hellenes or Greeks, ancient or modern; Greek, Grecian.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 42 So great an injury they then held it to be depriv'd of Hellenick learning. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 63 Before the name and dominion of the Pelasgians had given way to that of the Hellenic race. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* ii. 30 The glamour of Hellenic grace. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 9/1 The Hellenic regular troops round Canca.

B. sb. a. The Greek language. **b. pl.** Writings on Greek subjects.

1847 LANDOR (*title*) *Hellenics*. 1855 (*title*) Xenophon's *Hellenics*, or Grecian History. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer.* Bd. III. i. 11 They repaid to the Greek College in Scio, for the purpose of studying the Modern Hellenic.

Hence **Hellenicist** *v.*, to make Greek, to græcize.

1854 BADHAM *Hallist.* 467 Resolved... to hellenize the name.

Hellenism (hel'leniz'm). [a. Gr. 'Ελληνισμός imitation of the Greeks, use of a pure Greek idiom, f. 'Ελληνίζ-ειν to HELLENIZE: see -ISM.]

1. A peculiarity of the Greek language; esp. a phrase, idiom, or construction used or formed in the Greek manner.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* Annot. Cij. a. Yee must admit here a Synecdoche, the plural for the singular, a usual figure in Hellenisme. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Rom.* 108 That age, about Alexius his time, generally affected Hellenisme and such words of Greeke as they could get them. 1646 GREGORY *An Order Comm.*, *Oriens* 79 This was but an Hebraisme in the old, and but an Hellenisme in the new Testament. 1718 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 9 Virgil is full of the Greek Forms of Speech, which the Critics call Hellenisms. 1771 MACPHERSON *Introd. Hist. Gr. Brit.* 244 Their language, though tinged with Hellenisms, is radically different from the Greek. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 128 When Greek was first studied... it planted many a hellenism in our English.

2. Conformity to Hellenic speech and ideas; imitation or adoption of Greek characteristics, e.g. by the Jews of the Dispersion, by the later Romans, etc.; the principle of hellenizing.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. iv. 34 The Hellenism which Nero vaunted was apostasy from the goddess Roma. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* vii. 126 Hellenist... means, in the first instance, one who 'Græcises' in language or mode of life... Now this Hellenism expressed many shades of difference, and therefore the exact meaning of the word Hellenist varies with the circumstances under which it is used. *Ibid.* 130 That detestation which had once burned in the Jewish heart against Hellenism.

3. The national character or spirit of the Greeks; Grecian culture.

1865 GROTE *Plato* Pref. 12 New foreign centres of rhetoric and literature—Asiatic and Alexandrian Hellenism—were fostered into importance by regal encouragement. 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 188 Their exquisite Hellenism of spirit. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 197 A Poet with the intense Hellenism and Autochthonism of Homer. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 3/3 Hellenism (they say) has educated us and prepared us for the enjoyment of liberty.

b. Applied by Matthew Arnold to that form of culture, or ideal of life, of which the ancient Greek is taken as the type: see quot. 1869, and cf. **HEBRAISM**.

1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & Anarchy* iv. (1875) 136 To get rid of one's ignorance, to see things as they are, and by seeing them as they are to see them in their beauty, is the simple and attractive ideal which Hellenism holds out before human nature; and from the simplicity and charm of this ideal, Hellenism, and human life in the hands of Hellenism... are full of what we call sweetness and light. *Ibid.* 143 As the great movement of Christianity was a triumph of Hebraism and man's moral impulses, so the great movement which goes by the name of the Renaissance, was an up-rising and re-instatement of man's intellectual impulses and of Hellenism. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 150 Mr. Arnold treats of the great rival forces Hebraism and Hellenism which between them divide the world.

4. Greek nationality; the Hellenic race or 'world' as a political entity.

1883 SEELEY *Expan. Eng.* 239 The Macedonians, through their close relationship with the Greeks, brought all Hellenism in their train. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Jan. 4/7 The Government believes it to be its duty to safeguard Hellenism, whose future is menaced. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 9/1, I shall have the whole of Hellenism on my side.

Hellenist (hel'enist). [ad. Gr. 'Ελληνιστής a follower of the Greeks in language, etc., one who Hellenizes, f. 'Ελληνίζ-ειν to HELLENIZE: see -IST.]

1. One who used the Greek language, though not a native Greek. Applied esp. to those Jews of the Dispersion who used the Greek language and were more or less affected by Greek influences.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 137 The Hebrewes and Hellenists often disagreed. 1653 HAMMOND *Annot. Acts* vi. 1 (R.) These Jews understood Greek, and used the Greek Bible, and therefore are called Hellenists. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* vii. 125 It is to these Greek-speaking Jews that the term Hellenist... properly applies... It means one who 'Græcises' in language or mode of life... It is therefore... the... antithesis... to strict 'Hebrews'. 1881 N. T. (R. V.) *Acts* vi. 1 There arose a murmuring of the Grecian Jews [margin. Hellenists] against the Hebrews.

attrib. 1789 GIBSON *Autobiog.* (1896) 141 The corrupt dialect of the Hellenist Jews.

2. One skilled in the Greek language and literature; a Greek scholar.

1680 DALGARNO *Didascalophus* 126 (T.) But if all this do not satisfy the critical Hellenist, then I must add [etc.]. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. iii. § 3 In Italy... there were still professors of it [Greek] in the university; but no one Hellenist distinguishes this [17th] century. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 479 An Oxford Hellenist (as we venture to call any person with considerable knowledge of Greek).

3. One of the Byzantine Greeks who contributed to the revival of classical learning in Europe in the 15th century. In mod. Dicts.

Hellenistic (hel'enistik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IG.] Of or pertaining to the Hellenists; using the Greek language and following Greek modes of thought or life. **a.** Applied to the modified form of the Greek language, with many foreign elements, current in Egypt, Syria, and other countries, after the time of Alexander the Great.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hellenistical*, or *Hellenistick*, belonging to Greece. 1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Salmasius rejects the common opinion of the learned touching the Hellenistic language. 1827 G. S. FABER *Expiatory Sacr.* 111 Through the Hellenistic use of a well-known Hebrew idiom. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1855) II. 373 He [Salmasius] says... in the last age (i.e. prior to 1643) the very name of Hellenistic was unknown to scholars. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gr. N. T.* Introd. § 398 The term Hellenistic was coined to denote the language of Greek-speaking Jews.

b. Of or pertaining to the ancient Greeks of this later age, when the true Hellenic characteristics were modified by foreign elements; belonging to the school of Greek art after the time of Alexander.

1874 MAHAFFEY *Soc. Life Greece* x. 297 Menander, whose essentially refined and social temper belonged more properly to the Platonic than the Hellenistic age.

Hence **Hellenisticism**, the Hellenistic condition or stage of history.

1897 *Daily Chron.* 24 May. This change in the world's history, the change from Hellenism to Hellenisticism, is regarded by the essayist as an almost unmixt blessing.

Hellenistical (hel'enistikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = **HELLENISTIC**.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hellenistical*, pertaining to Greece, or the Grecians. 1661 FELL *Life Hammond* (R.), Into the importance of the hellenistical dialect he had made the exactest search. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 94 This is a merely hellenistical sense of the word.

Hence **Hellenistically** *adv.*, in a Hellenistic manner; in Hellenistic Greek.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* 59 *Shakar*... is often rendered by the LXX *ἀδίκια*, which therefore may bear the same signification Hellenistically in this place. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 348 It bears such a sense Hellenistically.

Hellenization (hel'enizəi'zən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of hellenizing or condition of being hellenized; the giving of a Greek character to anything.

1873 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. iii. I. 446 In Sicily also the Hellenization of the coast had made progress. 1881 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 465/3 The gradual Hellenization of the Byzantine Empire in the language, customs, and the national character.

Hellenize (hel'eniz), *v.* [mod. ad. Gr. 'Ελληνίζ-ειν to speak Greek, to make Greek, f. 'Ελλην HELLENE.]

1. *intr.* To use the Greek language; to adopt Greek or Hellenistic habits; to become, or live as, a Greek or Hellenist.

1613 [see **HELLENIZING** *vbl.* *sb.* below]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. I. 279 *Sok* [of the Jews] as did Hellenize and dispersedly dwell out of Palestine with the Greeks. 1653 HAMMOND *Annot. Acts* vi. 1 (R.) So saith Phavorinus... to hellenize is to speak Greek, and to have skill in the Greek learning. 1866 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 493 In Alexandria... the Egyptian superstitions... condescended to hellenize a little. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* ii. 27 There had been... Hellenistic Jews who Hellenized in matters far more serious than the language which they spoke.

b. nonce-use. To adopt Hellenism (sense 3 b). 1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & Anarchy* Pref. (1875) 47 Now and for us, it is a time to Hellenize, and to praise knowing; for we have Hebraised too much, and have over-valued doing.

2. *trans.* To make Greek or Hellenistic in form or character.

1799 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* I. 290 Perhaps I shall one day have to hellenize the jargon. 1845 *Blackw.*

Mag. LVII. 514 To Anglicize Pindar is not the adventure. It is to Hellenize an English reader. a 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* 274 Why should not Asia be Hellenized?

Hence **Hellenized** *ppl. a.*; **Hellenizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Hellenizer**, one who affects the Greek language and ways.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 137 The Hellenists were so called of hellenizing or vsing the Greeke tongue in their Synagogues. 1844 W. KAY in *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* III. 29 note, Pelagius is only a Hellenized form of Morgan. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* v. (1862) 177 There were numbers of hellenizing Jews just in these parts. 1854 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Greece & Italy* (ed. 3) 462 Some of the Hellenisers said she was Minerva. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* vi. 283 Leontius, the candidate for the throne selected by the Heathenizers, or Hellenizers, for the names have the same import. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 151 Mr. Arnold, a Hellenizer by every instinct of his nature.

Heller (he'lor). Also 6-7 **haller**. [Ger. *heller*, in MHG. *häller*, *haller*, 'usually assumed to be named from the imperial city Schwäbisch-Hall, where it was first coined' (Kluge).]

A small coin formerly current in Germany, worth half a pfennig; also a coin = $\frac{1}{16}$ of a crown ($\frac{1}{16}$ of a penny) in the new Austrian monetary system.

1575 Brieff *Disc. Troubl. Franckford* (1642) 134 The summe which they gave grewed to so much as thirteene, not Sallers but Hallers or Pennings. 1677 MORVSON *Ith.* i. 287 (Stanf.) At Nurnberg... two haller make one pfening. 1842 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 102 The sister gave two hellers a day to the workmen. 1895 *Baddeker's Eastern Alps* Introd. 11 The new Austrian monetary unit is the Crown (Krone) = 100 Heller. These new coins, however, are still comparatively rare.

Hellespont (he'lespnt). [ad. Gr. 'Ελλάσποντος; explained as sea (πόντος) of Helle ('Ελλη), daughter of Athamas, said to have been drowned in it.] The ancient name for the Strait of the Dardanelles; hence, in allusion to the story of Leander, something that separates lovers.

1591 SHAKS, *Two Gent.* I. i. 22 & 26 *Val.* Some shallow Storie of deepe loue, How young Leander crost the Hellespont. You are ouer-bootes in loue, And yet you neuer swim the Hellespont. 1659 *Lust's Dominion* II. iii. in Hazl. *Dodley* XIV. 123 Your wife... She's the Hellespont divides my love and me.

Hence **Hellespontiac**, **Hellespontine** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or situated on the Hellespont.

1649 STANLEY *Europa*, etc. 29 Because the Hellespontiac power they slight. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvii. 225 Arridæus was appointed to the Hellespontine Phrygia.

Hell-fire, hell fire. [Orig. two words, *helle* being genitive case; in later use usually hyphenated. In N. T. versions rendering Gr. γέεννα του πυρός lit. gehenna (or hell) of fire, i.e. fiery hell.]

1. The fire of hell.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* viii. 101 Etne... þæt mon helle fyr hated wide. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 9 Asend on helle fyr [1382 WYCLIF, *fjr* of helle; 1526 TINDALE, *hell fyre*; 1538 *Rhem.* *hel* of fire]. a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 150 Iwurð, buten ende, helle fyres fode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2894 *Pat* see in hell fyre. a 1600 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. 22 In daunger of hell fyre. a 1600 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. App. I § 34 Devils were not ordained of God for hell-fire, but hell-fire for them. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 316 Neither... hell-fire, nor ichor... can get rid of this limp band.

2. A member of a Hell-fire club.

1720 in Malcolm Mann & Cust. *London* (1808) 149 The Hell-Fires... fly at Divinity. The third person of the Trinity is what they peculiarly attack... calling for a Holy-Ghost-pye at the Tavern.

3. *attrib.* Hell-fire club, name given to clubs of reckless or abandoned young men, chiefly about the beginning of the eighteenth century. (See N. & Q. 12 May 1860, 27 Aug. 1892, etc.)

1721 (*title*) The Hell Fire Club, kept by a Society of Blasphemers. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 54 The Mohocks, and the members of the Hell-Fire-Club, the heroes of the last generation... struck out mighty good jokes from all kinds of violence and blasphemy. 1821 DE QUINCEY *Richter Wks.* (1863) XIII. 124 When a member of the Hell-fire club, he actually tied a poor man to the spit, and, having spit him, proceeded to roast him. 1825 R. CHAMBERS *Trad. Edinb.* II. 259. 1881 *Haydn's Dict. Dates, Hell-fire clubs*, three of these associations were suppressed 1721.

4. *adv.* In profane use: 'Damned'.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1761) II. i. 2 The weather in summer is hell-fire hot, in winter hell-fire cold. Now what sense can the very Devil himself... make of such contradictions?

Hell-fired, a.

1. 'Set on fire of hell' (Jas. iii. 6).

a 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 447 Blasphem'd by ev'ry Hell-fir'd Tongue.

2. As an intensive: 'Damned'. Cf. **ALL-FIRED**.

1756 W. TOLDEREV *Two Orphans* III. 157 Sir... he is a hell-fir'd good creature.

Hellful. [f. **HELL** *sb.* + -FUL.] As many as hell could hold.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 218 Christ hath... casten the knot so fast that the fingers of the devils and hell-fulls of sins cannot loose it. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 15 A host, an army, a whole... hellful of human nature.

Hell-gate, pl. hell-gates. [Orig. two words.] The portal or entrance of hell.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 228 Ure Hælend Crist tobræc helle zatu. c 1160 *Haltan Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 18 Helle zate ne mazen on-zean þa. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1341 Helle-gates be al to-brek. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 314 Oure

porter at helle gate is halden so strate. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 25. 1666 SHIRLEY *Brothers* II. i. Mouths, that day and night are open, like hell-gates, to feed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 746 The Portress of Hell Gate.

Hellgrammite, helgramite. *U.S.* The larva of a neuropterous insect, *Corydalus cornutus*, the hellgrammite fly, allied to the May-fly, used as a favourite bait for the black bass.

1884 J. S. KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* II. 156 They are much sought after as fish-bait, having a very tough integument, so that one larva suffices to catch several fish; and they are called by fishermen 'crawlers', 'dobsons', and sometimes, we hope rarely, 'hellgrammites'.

Hellhoffite. *Chem.* [from the name of the inventor Hellhoff.] An explosive, a solution of a nitrated organic combination (naphthalene, phenol, benzene, etc.), in fuming nitric acid.

1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 28 Aug. 9/4 A new explosive . . . hellhoffite . . . invented by Hellhoff and Gruson. *Ibid.*, A quantity of hellhoffite poured into a bowl could not be exploded by a lighted match. 1895 CUNDILL & TR. *Dict. Explos.* Pref. 42.

† **Hellhood.** *Obs.* The state or personality of an infernal being; usually as an ironical title.

1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY II. *Walker* II. ii. We might have done some fine thing To have made thy hell-hood laugh. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships* Wks. I. 92/1 To sacrifice themselves . . . and all that they esteeme dearest unto them, to his infernal Hell-hood.

Hell-hound. [Orig. two words, *helle* in genitive case.]

1. Hound or dog of hell; esp. in Greek and Latin mythology, Cerberus, the watch-dog of Hades.

888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 Pa sceolde cuman þære helle hund, þæs naman . . . was Cerberus. 1006 *Charter* in *Cod. Dipl.* III. 350 Sy he toren of hellehund toðum on ðam egescium hellewutem. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 702 3e ben to þe helle-hond holliche i-like, Tri-cerberus þe tenful of wham i tolde haue. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 167 þe helle-hunter, wyth his helle-houndys, com ny. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 630 My Hell-hounds to lick up the draft and filth Which man's polluting Sin with taint hath shed On what was pure. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 408 But bark, the hell-hounds clamour.

2. A fiend; a fiendish person: as a term of execration.

c. 1420 *Metr. Life St. Kath.* (Halliiv.) 10 Thou false cursyd Sarasyñ . . . Helle hounde, thou fowle wyghte. a. 1520 SKELTON *P. Sparrowe* 89 From that hell hounde, that lyeth in cheynes bounde. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 446/1 Neither Luther, Tyndal, nor Huskin, nor all y^e hel houndes that y^e deuyll hath in hys kenell. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. ii. (1810) 39 Tyrone with his Hell-hounds being not farre from Corke. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 533 P. 2, I am sure these shameless hell-hounds deserved it highly. 1777 EARL CHATHAM *Sp. in Ho. Lords* 18 Nov. These horrible hell-hounds of savage war. 1879 BROWNING *Iran Iranovitch* 208 Hellhounds, we baulk you!

3. attrib. and Comb.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ix, Villains! hell-hound dogs! 1790 By-stander 45 Of the hell-hound breed. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXII. 117 To account and apologise for the hell-hound-hearted mangling fury.

Hellicat, a. and sb. Sc. [app. a fanciful alteration by Scott of *halokit* (HALOK); perh. with some notion of *hell-cat*.]

A. adj. Lightheaded, giddy, extravagant; rompish. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxii, I dare say now it had been on some hellicat errand or other. 1816 — *Antig.* xxxix, I want to see what that hellicat queen Jenny Rinterhook's doing. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 34 That hellicat . . . lassie, who had called me a sheep.

B. sb. A wicked creature: cf. *HELL-CAT*.

1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ix, Let us but get pur Grace out o' that auld hellicat's clutches. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 268 It's highly possible the hellicat would try and gar me to marry her when he turned up.

† **Hellick, a. Obs. rare.** [OE. had *hel-lic* hellish, infernal, f. *hel* + *-lic* -LIKE. It is not clear whether the 16th c. use was a revival of the OE.] Of or belonging to hell; hellish, infernal.

c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom. I.* 380 Ða hellican fynd. *Ibid.* II. 78 Scyldig he was to hellicere suse. 1581 J. STURLEY tr. *Seneca's Hippolytus* 67 b, Who when the hellicke hound from Tartares griesly gates in chaynes he dragd above the ground. *Ibid.* 73 The Hellick Tyrant knowes his perfect tale.

Hellier (he'lyer). Now dial. Also 5-6 helyer, helier, 5, 9 helyyer. [ME. *helyer*, f. *HELE* v., to cover: cf. *sauyer*, etc.] A slater or tiler.

c. 1450 T. WALSHINGHAM *Hist. Angl.* an. 1381 in Camden *Anglica, Hibernica*, etc. (1602) 252 Ductor dictus Walterus Helier, vel Tyler. *Ibid.* 265 Walterus Tyler vel tu quidam dicunt Walterus Helyer. 1467 *Ordin. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 398 Tylers called helyers. 1568 *Act 5 Elis.* c. 4 § 30 The Art. of a Smith. . . Bricklayer, Tyler, Slater, Helyer, Tyle-maker. 1625 USSHER *Austro. Jesuit* 287 He that covereth the house with tile or slate, is from thence commonly called a hellier. 1669 S. COLLEPIUS in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1009 The most experienced Helliers (or Coverors with Slav). 1725 *London Gaz.* No. 6403/8 Francis Budd, late of Horwood, Hellier. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Words.* *Helier*, a slater; one who helles roofs. A thatcher is never called a hellier. [Hence the surnames *Hellier*, *Helyar*, *Hillyer*, *Hilliard*, *Helyard*.]

Hellier, obs. form of *HALYARD*.

Helling, dial. form of *HELLING*, covering, roof.

Hellish (he'lish), *a. (adv.)* [f. *HELL* sb. + *-ISH*.] 1. Of, belonging or pertaining to hell or the infernal regions; infernal.

1530 PALSGR. 315/1 Hellysshe, belongyng to helle, *tartarique*, infernal. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 2 Who, all in

rage, . . . gan threaten hellish paine. 1687 *Death's Vis.* Pref. 1713/11 The Fury and Hideousness of that Hellish Prince. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. 1840 48 The last is truly called diabolical and hellish magic.

b. Belonging to Hades.

1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 30 His musicks might the hellish hound did tame. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 37 In vain does Hercules boast of all his victories, of his Hydra . . . and the hellish Cerberus.

2. Of the nature or character of hell and infernal things; befitting or worthy of hell; diabolical, fiendish.

1560 *Comment. Boner* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. Intro. 125 Romishe derision, And hellishe deuision. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 368 To you, Lord Governor, Remains the Censure of this hellish villain. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 402 P. 3, I sit down and describe my present Disposition with so hellish an Aspect. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* II. iii, I had done a hellish thing, And it would work 'em woe. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xii, But we heard hellish noises.

b. As an intensive: cf. *infernal*, *devilish*.

1798 *Courier* in *Spirit. Pub. Trnls.* (1799) II. 307 Why did you ride at such a hellish rate?

B. adv. Infernally; execrably. Sometimes a mere coarse intensive: cf. *devilish*.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 481 A mouth O hellish wide. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on Two Sticks* I. Wks. 1799 II. 251 You make a little free with our condition . . . as, hellish dull, damn'd clever, hellish cold. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* II. 37 You've got a hellish clever trotting mare.

Hellishly (he'lishly), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a hellish manner; infernally, devilishly; execrably. Sometimes merely intensive.

c. 1580 J. JEFFERE *Bugbears* I. ii. 50 in *Archiv. Stud. New Spr.* (1897) XCVIII. 308 Amedeus is so hellishly bent on the muck of this world. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN. *Whole Creature* xiii. § 3. 218 The Devil . . . horribly yea hellishly despairing them. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) VI. xxxi. 221 If he had not interposed so hellishly as he did . . . I had been the husband of Miss Byron in two hours. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* I. 152 A dark Chesnut . . . gets on hellishly, a remarkable Gift of going.

Hellishness (he'lishness), [f. *as prec.* + *-NESS*.]

The quality of being hellish; infernal or damnable nature or disposition.

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* IV. in *Hazl. Dodsley* X. 182, I was . . . star-cross'd with some hag's hellishness. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xiv. 82 Outward seeming and frothy sanctity, and inward hellishness. 1826 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 192 Enough to convince any one of the hellishness of this system! 1854 DUFF in *G. Smith Life* xxi. (1881) 342 Such utter absolute hellishness I never saw surpassed.

Hellite (he'loit), [f. *HELL* sb. + *-ITE*.]

1. An inhabitant of hell.

1866 D. FORBES *Hindūstāni Dict.* 45 s.v. اعراف, The poet Sa'di says that 'to those in heaven A'raf would seem hell, but the hellites would call A'raf paradise'.

2. The proprietor of a 'hell' or gaming-house.

1824 *Times* 9 Oct. in *Westm. Rev.* (1829) XI. 319 The hellites at all the 'hells' . . . resort to every species of cheating. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 355 In all the gaming-houses of any note, there are unprincipled reckless persons in the pay of the hellites. 1870 A. STEINMETZ *Gaming Table* II. iv. 93.

Hell-kettle. A deep black gulf or abyss; a name locally applied to holes or pools popularly supposed to be bottomless.

1577 HARRISON *England* I. xxiv. (1881) III. 164 What the foolish people dream of the hell kettles, it is not worthy the rehearsal . . . There are certain pits or rather three little pooles, a mile from Darlington . . . which the people call the kettles of hell, or the diuels kettles. 1634 *Relat. Short Survey* (in *Longstaffe Darlington*), The three . . . deepe pits called Hell Kettles, we left boyling by Darlington. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 250 An huge Casm, or Hell-Kettle was left where the Mountain had emptied its self.

† **Hellness.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *HELL* sb. + *-NESS*, after *HIGHNESS*.] A title for a person of diabolical character: = *HELLHOOD*.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captaines* 1007 There's not a king among ten thousand kings But . . . gildeth those that glorifie his Folly, That sooth and smooth, and call his Hell-ness holy.

Hello (he'lō), *int. and sb.* [var. of *HALLO*, q.v.]

An exclamation to call attention; also expressing some degree of surprise, as on meeting any one unexpectedly. **A. as int.**

1883 *Breadwinners* 241 Hello, Andy! you asleep. 1888 BLACK *Adv. House-boat* xxiii, Hello—here's more about evolution.

B. as sb.

1807 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 45 The amount of 'Hellos' 'Are you there?' and 'Speak louder, please!' . . . that must at such times be poured out and wasted . . . before the break (in telephonic connexion) is realised.

Comb. 1895 *Critic* 6 Apr. 263/2 The awful nuisance of the central (telephone) office, and . . . what is familiarly known as the 'hello-girl'.

Hence *Hello v.*, to shout hello!

1895 *Critic* 6 Apr. 263/2 There will be no helling girl to ask you every minute, 'Have you finished?' while you are straining your ears to hear what the person you are talking to is saying.

† **Helluation.** *Obs. rare*—*o.* [ad. L. *helluā-tiō-nem* (hēl-), n. of action f. *helluāri* to gormandize (see next).] 'A devouring gluttony' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Hellue, v. Obs. rare—*o.* In 6 helue. [ad. L. *helluāri* (hēl-), f. *helluo* (see next).] To gormandize, guzzle.**

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 59/11 Helue. *potitare, deglutire.*

|| **Helluo** (he'liuō). Also 7 helluoh. [L. *helluo*, *hēluo* a gormandizer.]

1. A glutton, gormandizer; *transf.* and *fig.* a greedy devourer.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 102 The insatiablest Helluo, the devouringest glutton, or the greediest cormorant that is. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN. *Whole Creature* v. 32 They cate like gurmundizing Helluohs. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 425 Thereby making him to be a Helluo and Devourer of Gods. a. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 63 (1740) 470 To let an Helluo loose upon the Revenue, which should be too hard for all Retrenchment. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* VIII. 184 In this ludicrous way the crier treated that helluo.

2. *Zool.* A genus of beetles belonging to the family *Corybidae*.

† **Helluous, a.** [irreg. f. *prec.*] Gluttonous.

1641 J. JOHNSON *Acad. Love* 2 Shee, making me the cadaver of her love to feed her helluous gorge.

Hence *Helluousity*, gluttony.

1799 *Public Characters* 101 So voracious and insatiable is his helluousity. 1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* I. 748 The helluousity of my reading, and omnivorous voracity with which I digest . . . all manner of languages.

Hellward (he'lwɔrd), *adv. and adj.* [f. *HELL* sb. + *-WARD*: orig. *hellward*.]

A. adv. Towards hell: a. Downward, towards the centre of the earth. b. Towards the place of final punishment.

1377 LANGLE. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 114 A wenche . . . Cam walkyng in þe wey, to helle-ward she loket. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 170 þe depthe of þi skete of contryoun muste be depe in sorwe downward, to helle-ward. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. P. 3 We are hoisted sometime to heaven with a billow of presumption, and dunge downe againe with abysses of despaire to hellward. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 125 Then of the ram and ewe let out the blood Into the pit; their heads to hell-ward place. 1786 W. BROOME *Ep. to Elijah Fenton* 97 Trees . . . Root hell-ward, and thence flourish to the skies. 1789 BURNS *Ode in Mem. Mrs. Oswald*, Doom'd to share thy fiery fate, She, tardy, hell-ward plies. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii, Magician and Wizard to lead us hellward.

B. adj. Directed or conducting to hell.

1829 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 632 Still man thinks that hellward paths can e'er lead up to Heaven.

He'll-weed, he'llweed. A name given to certain plants, noxious as weeds, and difficult to eradicate: a. the species of Dodder (*Cuscuta*) parasitic on cultivated plants; b. Hedge Bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; c. *Ranunculus arvensis*.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 10 *Cuscuta* as it is generally called . . . is called of the Country people *He'll-weede*, because they know not how to destroy it. 1670 [see *DEVIL'S-GUTS*]. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 109 *Cuscuta europæa*, greater dodder, hell weed or devil's guts. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-m.*, *He'll-weed*, dodder, so called from the trouble and ruin it causes in flux fields.

† **He'lly, a. (adv.) Obs.** [f. *HELL* sb. + *-Y* (or *-LY*).] Of or belonging to hell; of the nature of hell; hellish, infernal, devilish.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 423/2, I call heartely to y^e spirite of God to queneche the foule fyrebrand of y^e hely light. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxvi, No worldlie sight More like hell then was sight of that hellie fight. 1563 BALDWIN in *Mirr. Mag.*, *How Collingbourne was Executed* (1815) II. 366 Helley haunts, & ranke pernicious ylls. 1583 STANLEY *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 103 His rod . . . by which from the hely Bocardo Touzt tost souls he freeth. 1613 ACC. *Anglesea* (Halliiv.) 39 Authority confer'd upon him to keep this hely trade.

B. adv. Hellishly, infernally.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* lviii, With poyson hellie blacke. a. 1763 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Poems* (1785) 53 No rake hely gay, Or laughing, because he has nothing to say.

Helm (helm), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1- helm; also 3 hælme, healm, 4-7 helme, 6 healmee. [Com. Teut.: OE. *helm* str. masc. = OFris., OS. (I.G., MDu., Du.), OHG. (MHG., Ger.) *helm*, ON. *hjalmr* (Sw., Da. *hjelme*), Goth. *hilmis*:-OTeut. **helmo*:-s:-pre-Teut. **helmo*:-s, f. root *kel-* to cover, conceal (see *HELE* v.). OF. *helme* (mod.F. *heaulme*) masc., It. *elmo*, Sp. *yelmo*, are from OHG. Senses 7 and 8 are prob. from Norse.]

I. 1. That part of the armour which covers the head; a helmet. Now *poet.* and *arch.*

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 422 Cassium, helm. c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 143/27 *Crista*, helmes camb. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Þa beoð sceold helm and brenie. c. 1205 LAY. 25813 Hælme [c. 1275 healm] an his hafde. c. 1375 Sc. *Leg. Saints, Cristofore* 549 Þane gert þe kinge ane helme tak. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 65 b/2 A helme of brasse on his heed. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liv. 182 There was brought him a good harnes, helme, sheld, & sperre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 840 O're Shields and Helmes, and helmed heads he rode. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* v. 5 High on his helm celestial lightnings play. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 345 Methought I had a helm upon my head Wrought all of gold.

fig. c. 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Habbeð rihte bileue to brunie, and hope to helme. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix. 17 The helm of helthe in his hed.

b. *Her.* = *HELMET* 2.

1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. 165 A large helm surmounted by the lion crest.

† 2. *transf.* Put for a man in armour. *Obs.*

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 549 Ser Bedwyn þe bald with many bryt helmes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. vi, The kyng

of Northgaly's with eyght score helmes. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. V, 47 In the Vaward wer eight thousande Healmes of Knights and Esquiers and foure thousande Archers.

† 3. Christ's crown of thorns. *Obs.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 252 Mid þynnum helme his heafed befongen. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Ue helende... hefeode uppen his hefeðe þornene helm. a 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 142 Þow-out his helm þe harde hat þe þornes in-to his flesch gan crepe.

II. 4. The crown, top, or summit of anything; in OE. *esp.* the leafy top of a tree. *Obs. exc. dial.* c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxiv. § 10 He onginþ of ðam wyrttrunum and swa upweards grefþ... of ðone helm. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 150 His of læswoðe mid treowenum helme. a 1100 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 243/33 *Froudea rebora*, þeþufe beamas nel helmas. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, Helm, the top (crest) or head of a thing. 'Helm o' the hill'... a considerable eminence on the old post road a few miles south of Felton.

† 5. The head or cap of an alembic or retort.

1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* II. 5 Those glasses which they call bodies. fitted to their helmes. 1610 *B. JONSON Alch.* II. 1, She'll mount you up, like quick-silver Over the helm. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 102 That its oil or sulphur came over the Helm upon the first heat. 1718 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xviii. § 7 Distill it with a glowing Iron Pot, upon which there is an Iron Helm or Head.

III. † 6. A covering. (Only in OE.) *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddles* iv. 64 (Gr.) Under lyfte helm. 7. A roofed shelter for cattle, etc.; a shed. *north.* 1501 *Searcher's Verdicts in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 22 For his kid helme upon þe tenement or ground. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 58 The Grete Helme in the Staggarth helde 43 (loads), the Helme in the Foregarth helde 23. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 36 An Helm, a Hovel. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitby Gloss.*, Helm, a hovel, an open shed for cattle in a field. 1863 *MRS. TOOGOOD Yorksh. Dial.*, Helm, a cart or cattle shed.

8. (Also helm-cloud.) The local name in Cumberland and Westmorland of a cloud which forms over a mountain top before or during a storm; esp. that which accompanies the helm-wind (also occas. called the helm), a violent wind which in certain circumstances rushes down the escarpment of the Pennines near Cross Fell, when a helm-cloud lies over the summit. Helm bar, a roll of cloud suspended in the air to the leeward of the helm-cloud. 1777 *NICOLSON & BURN Hist. Westm. & Cumb.* I. 7 It is called a Helm-wind. *Ibid.*, A rolling cloud... hovers over the mountain tops... When this cloud appears, the country people say the helm is up... This helm... continues in its station, although a violent roaring hurricane comes tumbling down the mountain. 1787 *J. CLARKE Surv. Lakes* Introd. xl, A black streak of cloud... continually fed from the white one, which is the real Helm: this is called the Helm-bar, from its being supposed to bar or obstruct the winds that burst upon the vallies beneath as soon as it wholly vanishes. *Ibid.*, Such is the Helm-Wind generated in that enormous cloud, which, like a helmet, covers the summit of Cross-fell. 1801 *COLERIDGE Poems* II. 159 Ancient Skiddaw... Thus spake from out his helm of cloud. 1835 *Nature* 22/1 Whenever the helm-wind was blowing, there was an easterly wind. 1886 *Irish R. Meteor. Soc.* a On certain occasions, when the wind is from some Easterly point, the Helm suddenly forms... Small portions of thin vaporuous clouds are seen travelling from the Helm Cloud to the Bar. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 515/2 Here for weeks at a time prevails a kind of cyclone, revolving on a horizontal axis parallel to the escarpment,—the 'helm-wind'. 1888-9 *J. G. GOODCHILD in Trans. Cumb. & Westm. Assoc.* XIV. 44 The Helm Wind descends with greatest force in the neighbourhood of the highest elevation of the Escarpment, being strongest along a zone extending a few miles on each side of Cross Fell, and gradually diminishing in force in proportion to the distance on either side.

IV. 9. attrib. and Comb., as helm-bearing, -decked, -mover; helm-bar, helm-cloud, helm-wind (see sense 8); helm-guard, 'a chain attaching the helm to the girdle or to the mamme-lière' (*Cent. Dict.*).

a 1100 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 243/40 *Frendigeris coronis*, helmberendum wuldrobeagum. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* II. 795 Helm-deck'd Hector. *Ibid.* vi. 277 The great helm-mover thus received the authoress of his kind.

Helm (helm), sb.² Forms: 1 helma, 4-7 helme, (7) helmne, 8 Sc. hellim, 6—helm. [OE. *helma* wk. masc., corresp. in stem to ON. *hjálm* str. fem. With sense 3, cf. MHG. *helm* handle.]

1. The handle or tiller, in large ships the wheel, by which the rudder is managed; sometimes extended so as to include the whole steering gear.

c 795 *Corpus Gl.* 4 *Clavus*, helma. c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 182/6. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12060 Roberes, helmes, right for to stande. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 235/1 Helme, or þe rothere of a schyp. c 1515 *Cocke Loret's B.* (Percy) 12 Some stered at the helme behynde, Some whystled after the wynde. 1624 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 5 Many times the ships will feele no helme. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Helme of the Rudder of a ship, is a handle of wood, put on the Rudder for a man to govern the same, and direct the ship. 1666 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* I. 17 The Helme is hard a weather, mind at Helme what is said to you carefully. 1757 *GRAY Bard* II. ii, In gallant trim the gilded Vessel goes; Youth on the prow, and Pleasure at the helm. a 1796 *BURNS (Song)*, When Guilford good our Pilot stood, An' did our helm thrav, man. 1826 *H. N. COLERIDGE West Indies* 76 There was no one on deck but the man at the helm and himself.

b. Use or turning of the helm, space through which the helm is turned.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 7/1 Many of the witnesses

disagree as to the amount of helm which was given to the ship. 1894 *Times* 17 Mar. 5/4 Very little helm, three or four spokes either to port or starboard, would have done it.

c. Phrases. Down with the helm, Down helm, the order to place the helm so as to bring the rudder to windward. Up with the helm, Up helm, the order to place the helm so as to bring the rudder to leeward. See also ALEE, AMIDSHIPS, BEAR v. 37, EASE v. 9, FEEL v. 12, OVER, PORT, STARBOARD, WEATHER.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v. Amidships... Put the helm amidships, i.e. in the middle. 1833 *M. SCOTT Tom Cringle* xv. (1859) 380 Down with the helm and let her come round, said I. 1840 *WILLIS in Longfellow's Life* (1891) I. 371 So I up helm for my sister's house in Brighton. 1859 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi-Alt.* II. xc. 66 See if he does not up helm, and make the best run of it he can. 1875 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 215 If caught in a hard sudden squall, down helm at once. A tendency to carry lee helm should be counteracted at once. 1880 *Boy's own Bk.* 316 Helm's-a-lee, the call of the helmsman when his helm is hard down in tacking.

2. a. fig. That by which affairs, etc., are guided. c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxv. § 4 Mid þem helman and mid þem stiortpre his godnesse. a 1599 *SKELTON Bouge of Cr.* 250 Holde up the helme, luke up, and lete God stere. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* I. 1.79 You slander The Helmes o' th State. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* v. l. xxxi. (1754) 226 Bishop Laud... sits at the Helm of the Church. 1679 *Establ. Test* 2 'Tis dangerous meddling with the Helm of State. 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1879) I. 216/1 Fabius came to the helm, when Rome experienced the worst... turn of fortune. 1840 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* II. 33 The elderly men, who generally held the tribuneship, now abandoned the helm in despair.

b. transf. Any part which is used like a helm. 1660 *MRO. WORCESTER Cent. Inv.* Exact Def. 15 The [Water-commanding] Engine consisteth of the following Particulars... 5. A Helm or Stern with Bitt and Reins, wherewith any Child may guide, order, and controul the whole Operation. 1860 *G. H. K. Vac. Tour* 162 Salmon... give a series of sharp sculling strokes with their broad helms, which sends them sheer out of the water.

† 3. A handle, helve. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* 3799 Like mattokes wer here wepens wrought, With long helmes of yren stoute. 1589 *NASHE Martins Month's Minde* 45 Let them once cut a helme for their hatchet, but of a branch of yew, and they will cut downe all the wood handsomely. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* v. 312 A great axe... In which a fair well-polish'd helm was put.

4. attrib. and Comb., as helm circle, the smallest circle in which a ship can be turned; helm-coat: see COAT sb. 8; helm-man = HELMSMAN q.v.; helm-port (see quot.); † helm-stook, the tiller (cf. Du. *helmstok*).

1834 *West. Morn. News* 8 Aug. 8/1 The diameter of the *helm circle of the Defence is... 500 yards. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 124 *Helm-port, that hole in the counter through which the head of the rudder passes. Helm port transom, the piece of timber placed athwart the inside of the counter timbers at the height of the helm-port. 1853 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. xiv. 62 Our burd hym kest anyde the floaden se, Rycht all togidder with the *helmstok of tre.

Helm, sb.³ dial. Also 6 helme, 8 healm, 9 dial. hellum, elam, elm. [app. related to HAULM, OE. *healm*, but the phonology is not clear. In sense 2, Du. and LG. have also helm, in Holstein helm, in Heligoland hallem; some Du. dialects have helm, hellem, hellim in the general sense of helm, straw.

It has been suggested that helm might be a special southern development of OE. *healm* HAULM.]

1. The stalk of corn; the stalks collectively, straw; esp. as made up in bundles or laid straight for thatching. (In this sense perh. confused with YELM q.v.)

1437 [see helm-bote in 3]. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* iv. viii. 461 Barley hath helme or strawe, lyke wheaten strawe. 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 238 The best... is called Helm, that is, long and stiff Wheat-straw (with the Ears cut off) bound up in bundles unbrused. 1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 68 *Hanum* or *Helm*, stubble gathered after the corn is in. a 1722 *LISLE Husb.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), Helm, halum, or straw prepared for thatching. (1862) *J. R. WISE New Forest* (1863) 282 [In the New Forest] three elams make a bundle... [In Wiltshire] the measurement is somewhat different, five elams forming a bundle. 1866 *BLACKMORE Cradock Nowell* xxxiii, The wind... brought an 'elam' of thatch to shelter her.]

b. = HAULM sb. a.

1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Hellum, the stalk of beans, peas, vetches, potatoes, clover, etc... Not... straw of any kind... A coarse kind of stalk is implied.

2. A name for the Bent-grass of the sandhills. ? *Obs.* or *alien*.

1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 1200 The Italians, and Spaniards call it *Sparto*... The Dutch *Halm*. And we in English, Helme, and Matweede. 1897 *Contemp. Rev.* June 863 Swarms of rabbits lie out in the 'helm', buckthorn bushes and little dwarf pine copes (in Holland).

3. Comb., as helm-sheaf; helm-bote (in quot. -bought), the right of cutting helm in a common field for thatching.

1437 *Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc. vol. 4) 178 Uno homini locato pro le stubel vocato helmebought falcando hoc pro dicta domo pistrine cooperanda. 1563-87 *FOX A. & M.* (1684) III. 855 Good store of Helme-sheaves.

Helm, v.¹ [OE. *helmian*, f. HELM sb.¹] trans.

To furnish or cover with a helm. (Chiefly poet.)

a 1000 *Andreas* 1307 (Gr.) Niht helmade... beorzas steape. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xliii. (Z.) 256 Galea, helm. Galeatus,

gehelmod. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* II. 544 (593) Maris þe god þat helmyd is of stel. 1525 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* (1812) II. clxviii. 472 Anone, they were agayne helmed, and ran togider. 1691 *DRYDEN Arthur* I. i. (R. Sup.), Now again you helm your hoary head. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* VII. 498 Then from the bank He sprung, and helm'd his head. a 1839 *PRARD Poems* (1864) II. 366 Now saddle my steed and helm my head.

Helm, v.² [f. HELM sb.²] trans. To guide with or as with a helm; to steer. Chiefly fig.

1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* III. ii. 151 The businesse he hath helmed, must... giue him a better proclamation. 1607 *MARSTON What you will* II. i. Cijb, Fate helmeth all. 1808 *J. BARLOW Columb.* I. 613 The steerman gaily helms his course along. 1884 *TENNISON Becket* I. iii, No forsworn Archbishop Shall helm the Church. 1890 *RIDER HAGGARD & LANG World's Desire* 41 He helmed the ship towards these. *intr.* or *absol.* 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 31/4 The Conquerors... helmed a weather, and stood for the Southward Cape.

Helm, v.³ dial. [f. HELM sb.³; but see YELM v.] trans. To lay (straw) in order for thatching.

a 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1752) 236 Straw is heaped up together in order to be helmed. 1762 *FORSTER in Phil. Trans.* LII. 475, I had a woman... helming of straw, i.e. laying it straight, for the thatcher.

Helimage, rare. [f. HELM v.² + -AGE.] Guidance, direction, management. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Helm-bar, -cloud: see HELM sb.¹ 8.

Helmed (helmd), ppl. a. [f. HELM v.¹ or sb.¹ + -ED.] Wearing a helm; helmeted.

c 1205 *LAY.* 26744 Helmede þeines. 1382 *WYCLIF Ezech.* xxxviii. 5 Men of Persis... alle sheeldid and helmyd. 1583 *STANHYURST Æneis* I. (Arb.) 33 In coach rns helmed Achilles. 1629 *MILTON Nativity* 112 The helmed Cherubim, And sworded Seraphim. 1883 *OMAN in Academy* No. 577. 371/3 The helmed Aphrodite of Corinth.

Helmet (he'lmet), sb. Forms: 5—helmet, (6) helmette, healmet, Sc. hewmet, hewmond, heumont, 7 helmit. [a. obs. F. *healmet*, *helmet*, dim. of *helme* (see HEAUME and HELM sb.¹).]

1. A defensive cover for the head; a piece of armour, usually made of, or strengthened with, metal, which covers the head wholly or in part.

It has varied greatly in shape and material at different periods; the name is still given to the stiff hat of domed or conical form, made of metal or strengthened with bars of metal, worn by many troops.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vi. ix, [He] gae hym by the Bauowre of his helmet, and plucked hym doune on his knees. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ix. vii. 194 Mesapurich helwmet [ed. 1553 hewmond] schynand brycht. 1563 *WINGET Wks.* (1890) II. 6 For a waipin and a werklure, for a speir or a spade, a heumont or a hemmir. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. xi. 22 Upon his head he wore an Helmet light, Made of a dead mans skull, that seemd a ghastly sight. 1789 *BELSHAM Ess.* I. vii. 139 Virtue is... a Minerva, armed with helmet, spear, and shield. 1858 *LARDNER Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 374 The helmet and cuirass worn by cavalry is a cooler dress than might be imagined, the polished metal being a good reflector of heat.

fig. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxvii. lii, The helmet mekenes, and the shelde good fayth. 1526 *TINDALE Eph.* vi. 17 Take the helmet of heeth.

† b. transf. Put for a man in armour. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 189 Men of armes, to the nombre of foure thousand helmes. *Ibid.* xxx. 225 A hounded helmes of Hongery... valyaunt knyghtes & good men of werre.

c. Extended to other (non-military) defensive or protective kinds of head-gear, such as those worn by policemen, firemen, and divers, and the felt or pith hat worn in hot climates.

1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sc.*, etc., s.v. *Diving*, A helmet of thin sheet copper, which covers the head of the diver. (1858 cf. *helmet-maker* in 9.) 1882 *OGILVIE* s.v. Helms of white felt, with folds of linen wrapped round them, are worn in India and other hot climates as a protection against the sun. The name helmet is also given to a kind of hat worn by policemen. 1885 *Times* 20 Feb. 6/1 Officers and men were attired in red serge tunics... sun helmets and puggarees.

2. A representation of a helmet; esp. in *Her.* The figure of a helmet placed above the escutcheon in an achievement and supporting the crest.

1610 *GUILLIM Heraldry* IV. xv. (1612) 231 The bearing of Helms after these several manners. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* III. 263 They take to themselves coates of Armes... yet not with open Helms, as Gentlemen beare them, but with closed Helms, after the manner used by the Citizens in Germany. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* s.v., Helms of different forms are placed above shields of arms to denote the rank of the bearers.

3. The upper part of a retort; = HELM sb.¹ 5.

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 25/1 Distille therout a water, with a glasse helmet as we are used to distille the stronge waters. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* viii. 64 We took a Glass Helmet or Alembick... such as Chymists use in Distillations. 1683 *PETTUS Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 121 Put in it fifty pounds of Quicksilver... and place an Helmet upon it. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Helmet*,... the upper part of a retort.

4. A kind of fancy pigeon: see quot. 1735.

1676 *COTTON Walton's Angler* iv. 76 Of the tame [pigeons] there be helmits and runts, and carriers, and croppers. 1735 *J. MOORE Columb.* in Tegetmeier *Pigeons* xix. (1867) 164 They are called Helms, from their heads being covered with a plumage which is distinct in colour from the body, and appears somewhat like a helmet to cover the head. 1833 *R. MUDIE Feathered Tribes Brit. Isles* (1841) I. 74.

5. (in full helmet-shell.) The shell of a mollusc of the genus *Cassia*.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.*, *Cassia lewis*, the smooth helmet shell, a name given by Rumphius, though very improperly, to the genus of shells called dolia and conchae

globose. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 408 The .. real Conques come next after the Helmets. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 290 A Helmet, *Cassia*. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 381 Cameos .. that are cut from the Horned Helmet-shell are white.

6. A collector's name for a fossil echinoderm, *Galerites albogaleris*; cf. *helmet-stone* in 9.

1287 H. B. WOODWARD *Geol.* (ed. 2) 405.

7. Bot. The arched upper part of the corolla (or calyx) in some flowers, esp. labiates and orchids; the galea.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* *Helmet, Galea*. The upper lip of a ringent corolla. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* II. (1885) 59 The whole upper part of the helmet answers to the minute oval bit of membrane to which the caudicle of Orchis is attached. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 335/2 s.v. *Coryanthes*. At the foot of the column are two fleshy feet, from whose toe perpetually distils a clear honey-like fluid, which drops into the hollow of the helmet.

8. An appendage of the stipes of the maxilla of some insects, as the cockroach; the galea.

1288 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 313 A corneous and dentated portion .. covered by another piece of a membranous consistence, and arched, called the *galea* or helmet.

9. attrib. and Comb., as *helmet-bonnet*, -*cone*, -*crown*, -*feather*, -*hat*, -*head*, -*maker*, -*shape*; *helmet-shaped*, -*stream*, -*tubed* adjs.; *helmet-beetle*, a beetle of the family *Cassididae*, having a dilated thorax forming a kind of helmet covering the head; *helmet-bird*, a bird of the genus *Corythaix*, a turakoo; † *helmet-cherry*, a kind of cherry: cf. *HEALME*; *helmet-cockatoo*, *Callocephalon galeatum*, 'an iron-grey bird with a bright red head' (Newton); *helmet-crab*, a species of King-crab, *Limulus longispinus*; *helmet-flower*, a name for Monkshood or Aconite, and for orchids of the genus *Coryanthes*; *helmet-hornbill*, a species of Hornbill, *Buceros galeatus*; *helmet-quail*, a quail of the American genus *Lophortyx*, having an elegant curved crest; *helmet-shell*: see sense 5; *helmet-stone*: see sense 6.

1794 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 87 p. 6 Still see my *helmet bonnet unimpaired. 1816 PRISC. WAKEFIELD *Nat. Hist.* Ins. IV. 35 The larvae of the genus *Cassida* or *Helmet Beetle. 1611 COTGR. *Heulme*, .. the *Helmet cherrie, Heart-cherrie. 1777 WARTON *Poems* 70 (Jod.) Wearing in death his *helmet-crown. 1834 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* III. The helmet and the *helmet-feather Burn'd like one burning flame together. 1597 GERAERDE *Herbal* (1633) 972 Blew *Helmet-floure, or Monks-hood. 1639 PARKINSON *Paradisi* xxvi. 216 The poisonfull Helmet flower. 1803-6 NEWTON *Birds* 434 The *Helmet-Hornbill, a native of Sumatra and Borneo. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Helmet-maker, a maker of defensive coverings for the head, worn by soldiers, firemen, etc. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. viii. Steel from spur to *helmet-plume. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 283 *Melampyrum*. Upper lip *helmet-shaped, compressed. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 335 If the corolla is very irregular with one petal very large and helmet-shaped, it is sometimes called *cassideous*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Galea*, .. a genus of .. sea hedgehogs, whose shape is that of a large elevated helmet. This genus, when fossile, is called in English the *helmet stone. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Helmet-tubed Petal, *Galeato-tubulation petalum*.

Hence *He'lmétful*, as much as a helmet will hold; *He'lmétless* *a.*, having no helmet.

1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* III. xx. (1864) 416 He would give all his share of spoil for a helmetful of water. 1891 R. KIPPLING *Light that failed* II, A helmetless soldier was firing over Dick's head.

He'lmét, *v.* [f. *HELMET sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with a helmet.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 165 Helmeted on their heads and crested like a lark. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* v. 137, I helmeted a brow though white, And took a place in all men's sight. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 637/2 Rock-papioled giants .. helmeted with eternal snow.

Helmet-crest.

1. (Also *helmet crest*.) The crest of a helmet.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. viii. Upon his first head in his helmet crest. 1676 HOBBS *Iliad* (1677) 244 Lycon him hit upon the helmet-crest. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. vi. The honoured pledge you gave .. shall wave upon my helmet-crest.

2. A crested humming-bird of the genus *Oxygogon*. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* II. 241 The Helmet-crests are very curious birds, and are at once known by the singular pointed plume which crowns the top of the head.

Helmeted (he'lmétd), *ppl. a.* [f. *HELMET sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Wearing a helmet. In *Bot.* helmet-shaped, galeate.

1552 HULOET, *Helmeted, galeatus*. 1612 *Two Noble K.* I. i. Unto the helmeted Bellona use them. 1831 DON *Gard. Dict. Gloss.*, *Galeate*, helmeted. 1862 J. GRANT *Capt. of Guard* vii. They knelt .. on the green sward, bowing all their helmeted heads.

† **Helmetier**, *helmettier*. *Obs. rare.* [see -IER.] A soldier wearing a helmet.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xlv. xxxiii. 1101 He ordained that the helmetiers or morioners [*galeates*] should stand upon their feet, having their shields upright before them.

Helminth (he'lmínth). [ad. Gr. ἑλμύνς; ἑλμύνθ- (comb. form ἑλμύνθo-) maw-worm, intestinal worm; in mod. f. *helminthe*.]

1. A worm, esp. an intestinal worm.

1832 DANA *Crust.* I. 6 Certain Vermes, as the Helminths. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iii. 565 The Fluke belongs to the order *Trematoda*, which signifies that they are internal parasites, suctorial worms or helminths. 1887 F. J. BEL

in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 770 (title) A Note on the Relations of Helminth Parasites to Grouse Disease.

2. *Min.* A variety of chlorite occurring in felspar and quartz. 1861 in *Bristow Gloss. Mining*.

Helminthagogue (helmin'págog), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [f. Gr. ἑλμύνθ- (see prec.) + ἀγωγός drawing forth.]

A. adj. 'Having power to expel intestinal worms' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); anthelmintic.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

B. sb. A medicine for expelling intestinal worms. 1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1706 PHILLIPS *ed. Kersey*, *Helminthagogues*, or *Helminthicks*, Medicines that drive out Worms, or cause them to be voided.

So **Helminthagogic** (-ágog'dzík), *a.* = prec. *A.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Helminthagogick*, expelling Worms.

Helminthiasis (helmin'pō'ásis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. ἑλμύνθiān to suffer from worms, f. ἑλμύνθ- HELMINTH: see -ASIS.] A diseased condition

characterized by the presence of worms in the body. 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1865 *Pop. Sc. Rev.* IV. 165

Introducing this parasite (*Bilharzia hamatobia*) and its terrible helminthiasis into this country. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 109 The disposition to helminthiasis.

Helminthic (helmin'pík), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. ἑλμύνθ- HELMINTH + -IC.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to a helminth or intestinal worm.

1755 JOHNSON, *Helminthick*, relating to worms. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 278 An hepatic disease, which gradually changed to violent helminthic symptoms in the stomach.

B. sb. = HELMINTHAGOGUE *sb.*

1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1706 in PHILLIPS.

Helminthite. *Geol.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] 'Applied to those long sinuous tracks so common on the surfaces of many flaggy sandstones, and which are usually considered as worm-trails' (Page

Hand-bk. Geol. Terms 1859).

Helminthoid (helmin'pōid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Resembling or of the nature of a helminth; vermiform.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1864 W. AITKEN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 807 Helminthoid Entozoa which have been discovered infesting the human body.

Helmintholite. [f. Gr. ἑλμύνθo- HELMINTH + -LITE.] + *L. Palæont.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1846 WORCESTER *Cites* HAMILTON. 1882 OGILVIE, *Helmintholite*, a fossil worm, with or without shell.

2. *Min.* (See quot.)

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 141 *Helmintholite*, a variety of limestone, generally of a dark colour, and distinguished by the beautiful red and green iridescence of the fossil shells which it contains. It is found in Carinthia, at Halle in the Tyrol, and other localities, and is made into a variety of ornamental articles.

Helmintholith. *Path.* [f. as prec. + Gr. λίθ- *stone*.] 'A calcareous concretion produced from an intestinal worm or other entozoon' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

Helminthology (helmin'pōlōdgi). [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] That branch of zoology, or of medical science, which treats of helminths.

1819 in *Pantologia*. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 265 note. Persons unacquainted with helminthology. 1864 T. S. CORBOLD (title) Entozoa; an Introduction to the Study of Helminthology, with reference more particularly to the Internal Parasites of Man.

So **Helminthologic**, **Helminthological** *adjs.*, pertaining to helminthology; **Helminthologist**, one versed in helminthology.

1822 J. FLEMING *Philos. Zool.* II. 416 (L.) Few parts of either England or Scotland have been surveyed by the eye of the helminthologist. 1828 WEBSTER, *Helminthologic*, *Helminthological*. 1862 T. S. CORBOLD in *Intell. Observer* No. 125 Our recent helminthological discoveries. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* Introduct., All helminthologists, with few exceptions, looked upon worms in the interior of the body as formed without parents in the same organs which they occupy.

Helminthous (helmin'pōs), *a.* [f. HELMINTH + -OUS.] Infested with intestinal worms; predisposed to helminthic diseases.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Helminthodes*, .. helminthous. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. vii. 332 Improper nourishment greatly favours the appearance of the Helminths. It appears also that the nature of the constitution ('helminthous') has great influence.

Helmlless (he'lmles), *a.* 1 [f. HELM *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Without a helm or helmet.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. xxvi. Clorinda .. helmllesse to the forrestward gan he. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. xvi. The cloven cuirass, and the helmlless head.

He'lmless, *a.* 2 [f. HELM *sb.* 2 + -LESS.] Without a helm or steering gear; rudderless. Also *fig.*

1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* I. i. 116 The desert-ship, The helmlless dromedary. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* iv. My will is bondsman to the dark; I sit within a helmlless bark.

He'lmlet, *nonce-wd.* [f. HELM *sb.* 1 + -LET.] A small helm or helmet.

1883 SWINBURNE *Les Casquettes* xi. in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Oct. 18 No touch may loosen the black braced helmlets For the wild elves' heads of the wild waves wrought.

Helmsman (he'lmzmān). Also 7 *helmsman*. [f. HELM *sb.* 2 + MAN.] The man at the helm who steers the ship; a steersman. Also *fig.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 84 A good helme man

may be overcome with an imagination, and so mistake one poynt for another. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. 12 The Rudder is so turned to and fro as the Helmsman pleaseth. 1798 COLBRIDGE *Am. Mar. v. xi*, The helmsman steered, the ship moved on. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 147 The helmsman, and others of the watch.

Hence **He'lmsmanship**, the function of a helmsman. Also **He'lmswoman**, **He'lmsgirl** *nonce-wds.*, a woman or girl who steers.

1890 *World* 13 Aug. 28/2 The Squadron .. encouraged amateur helmsmanship. 1870 *Daily News* 17 May, A helms-girl at the stern in a pilot jacket and straw hat.

† **He'lmster**. *Obs. rare* -1. [irreg. f. HELM *sb.* 2] The helm, tiller.

1594 *Knack to Know a Knave* in *Hazl. Dodsley* VI. 571 While I am master of the bark, I mean to keep the helmster in my hand.

Helmstok: see HELM *sb.* 2 4.

Helm-wind: see HELM *sb.* 1 8.

† **Helo**, *a.* *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 7 *helo(e)*, *helaw*, 7-9 *halo*, *hala*, 8-9 *healo*. [Etymology unknown.] Bashful, modest, shamefaced.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Coiffé*, Il est né tout coiffé. .. hee is verie maidenlie, shamefaced, heloe. *Ibid.*, *Honteux*, shamefast, bashful, helo, modest. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 25 *Heloe* or *Helaw*, bashful, a word of common use. 1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Alsatia* III. (1720) 57 *Hawk*. .. Kiss her, I say. *Lolp*. I am so hala; I am ashamed. c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial.* (1862) 87 *Healo*, bashful. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Halo*, *Healo*, bashful, modest.

Helobious (hēlō'biōs), *a. rare* -o. [f. mod. L. *helobius* (f. Gr. ἑλος marsh + -biōs living) + -OUS.] Living in marshes; palustrine.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Helobius*.] 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

Heloceros (hēlō'sērōs), *a. Entom.* [f. Gr. ἑλος nail + κέρας horn + -OUS.] Having club-shaped antennæ; clavicorn.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Helocerus*, .. applied by Dumeril to a Family .. of the *Coleoptera*, comprehending those in which the antennæ represent an oblong mass composed of laminae, which seem perforated by a central axis; *heloceros*.

Heloderm (hēlōdō'm), *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *hēloderma*, f. Gr. ἑλος nail + δέρμα skin.] A large and repulsive-looking venomous lizard of the genus *Heloderma*, having its skin studded with warts or tubercles like heads of nails. There are two species, found in Mexico and Arizona.

1882 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 632 Sir Joseph Fayrer made the subjoined remarks. I was present when the *Heloderma* bit two Guinea-pigs in the hind leg. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 17 Aug. 3/3 Mr. Tyrrell does not think the *heloderma*'s poisonous bite would kill a man unless in exceptional cases.

Hence **Helode'rmatoid** *a.*, having the form or character of a *heloderma*; **Helode'rmatous** *a.*, having a warty skin like a *heloderma*.

|| **Helodes** (hēlō'dēz), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [mod. L., a. Gr. ἑλώδης marshy, f. ἑλος marsh.]

A. adj. Marshy, marshy; (of fevers) produced by marsh miasma. *B. sb.* A fever so produced; a marsh-fever.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Helodes*, a particular kind of Fever, accompanied with colliquative Sweats, the Tongue being dry and hard. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Helodes*. In medicine .. used as a characteristic epithet in certain fevers. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Helodes*. Also, a term for marsh fever.

Helodont (hēlōdōnt), *a. Palæont.* [f. Gr. ἑλος nail + δόντ- tooth.] Having teeth shaped like a nail or spike; (of a tooth) of this shape.

1886 J. W. DAVIS in *Geol. Mag.* (N.S.) III. 151 A number of small helodont teeth are scattered over some of the pieces of limestone.

|| **Helosis** (hēlō'sis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. ἑλ- *eu* to roll.] (See quotes.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Helosis*, a turning back of the Eyelid. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Helosis*, an eversion or turning up of the eyelids. 1874 in DUNGLISON.

Helot (he'lōt, hē'lōt). Forms: 6 *Hylote*, 6-7 *Ilot(e)*, 7 *El(y)ot*, 7- *Helot*, 9 *helot*. [ad. L. *Helōtes*, a. Gr. ἑλωτες (pl. of ἑλως), also *Helōtæ* (*Ilōtæ*, Livy), a. Gr. ἑλωται (pl. of ἑλώτης); traditionally taken as deriv. of ἑλος *Helos*, a town in Laconia whose inhabitants were enslaved. (The capital H is now usual only in the original historical sense; so in the derivatives.)]

Gr. Antig. (*Helot*) One of a class of serfs in ancient Sparta, intermediate in status between the ordinary slaves and the free Spartan citizens.

Drunken Helot: in allusion to the statement (Plutarch *Lycurg.* xxviii), that *Helots* were, on certain occasions, compelled to appear in a state of intoxication, in order to excite in the Spartan youth repugnance to drunken habits.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 48 If Lycurgus .. take counsel of Apollo .. he shaibe charged to leave those precepts to the white liured Hylotes. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 194 Well, if yee thinke it good, divide the rest amongst the Ilots. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 100 Like those base Eliyots slaved to ebriety. a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iii. 166 The Rest Like drunken Helots, either Act the Jest Their Rigours shall impose. 1779 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 1 Apr., In that respect he would be like the drunken Helot. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. (1888) II. 291 The *Helots*. .. were Coloni or serfs bound to the soil, who tilled it for the benefit of Spartan proprietors.

b. transf. (*helot*) A serf, a bondsman. [1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 48, I could wishe it in England, that there were greater preferment for the valiant

Spartanes, then the sottishe Hylotes.] 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* vi. Slaves of the east, or helots of the west. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* II. xxiv. 404 The Saxon helot of the Conquest grew into the sturdy English freeman. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* II. 17 God's heroes may be the world's helots.

c. Comb., as *helot-like* adj.

c. 1873 LYTTON *Panias* 84 The rigid and helot-like slavery to which the native Bithynians were subjected.

Helotage. [*f. prec. + -AGE.*] = HELOTISM.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iv. heading.

Helotism (he'lɒtɪz'm, hɪ-). [*f. as prec. + -ISM.*] The condition of a Helot or helot; the system of serfage which prevailed in Sparta; a system under which a class of the community are treated as a permanently inferior order.

1823 BLACKBURN *Mag.* XIV. 533 Lamenting over the Helotism of Ireland. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iii. (1852) 105 Providing, for the exaltation of a few individuals by the irremediable helotism of the great majority. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vii. (1849) II. 591 The subsequent state of Helotism into which they were reduced.

Helotize (he'lɒtɪz, hɪ-). [*f. as prec. + -IZE.*] *trans.* To reduce to the condition of a Helot.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. (1862) II. 140 Helotizing the inhabitants. 1873 LYTTON *Panias* (1875) 106 Those galling chains of custom and of country which helotize affection, genius, nature herself.

Helotry (he'lɒtri, hɪ-). [*f. as prec. + -RY.*]

1. Helots or serfs collectively; a class of helots.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 174 Down to the poorest hovel in which his helotry are stalled. 1859 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Southey* (1887) 126 The helotry of Mammon are not, in our day, so easily enforced to content themselves as the peasantry of that happy period. 1835 TAIT'S *Mag.* II. 521 The priesthood have been called in to supply to a trampled helotry, the want of natural leaders.

2. The condition of Helots; serfdom; slavery.

1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* xii. 400 Who can forget the stories of Spartan Helotry? 1882 Gd. Words 748 The ancient system of slavery and helotry.

Help (help), *v.* Pa. t. helped (helpt), *arch.* (hōlp); pa. pple. helped, *arch.* holpen (hōlpēn, p'n). Forms: 1 helpan, 2-4 helpen, 3-7 helpe, 4- help. (Also 3 halp, healp, heolp, elp, 6 healp(e).) Pa. t. and pple.: see below. [Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *helpan*, *healp* (*hulpon*), *holpen* = OFris. *helpa*, OS. *helpan* (Du., LG. *helfen*), OHG. *helfan* (Ger. *helfen*), ON. *hálpa* (Sw. *hjelpa*, Da. *hjælpe*), Goth. *hulpan*, *halp* (*hulpum*), *hulpan*: OTeut. ablaut series *help*, *halp*, *healp* (*hōlp*). The expected Pre-Teut. form is **kelb* - a root *kelb* - in same sense appears in Lith. *szelpiti* to help. Of the strong inflexions, the normal ME. pa. t. sing. was *halp*; the pl. was *holpen* (with o of pa. pple.), later *holpe*, which c. 1500 was extended also to the sing., and continued in frequent use till 17th c.; it is now a rare archaism. The pa. pple. *holpen*, kept alive by biblical and liturgical use, is still employed by poets and archaists; from 14th to 17th c. it occurs shortened to *holp(e)*. The weak inflexion *helped* is found from c. 1300, and has gradually become the usual form. For other points see the Forms below.]

A. Illustrations of Forms of Pa. t. and Pa. pple.

1. *Strong past tense.* a. 1st and 3rd sing. a. 1 *healp*, 2-3 *hēlp*, 5 *huelp*. β. 3-5 *halp*. γ. 6-7 *holpe*, 6-9 *holp*.

a. c. 897 K. ALFRED Gregory's *Past.* v. 45 He..his *healp*. c. 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 79 A preost..him *nawit* he *help*. c. 1300 Florib. & Bl. 761 Ho him *rodde* and *help*. c. 1410 Chron. Eng. 558 In Ritson *Metr. Rom.* He *huelp* hire brother.

β. c. 1200 ORMIN 1342 Hemm it *halp*. c. 1305 Judas 108 In E. E. P. (1862) 120 He *halp* menie man. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xiii. Her blood *halpe* not the lady. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xiii. 15 His yongest daughter *halp* hym.

γ. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxx. 283 The kyng of Cyprre *help* them. 1550 *Mirr. Mag.* Warwicke xvii. I lyke wyse hym refused: And *holpe* vp Henry. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* xv. (1633) 48 Who..*holpe* the Saxons. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 45 Lancelot *help* To raise the Prince.

b. *and sing.* 1-3 *hulpe*, (3 *holpe*). *Subj.* 1-3 *hulpe*.

c. 1000 AGS. Ps. (Th.) lxxxi. 20 Donne *du*..*hulpe* min. c. 1200 ORMIN 12033 But *if* batt *God* himm *hulpe* *pær*. c. 1205 LAY. 8931 Pu me *hulpe* [c. 1275 *holpe*].

c. *plural.* a. 1 *hulpon*. β. 3-4 *holpen*. γ. 4-7 *holpe*, 6-7 *holp*, (4 *hulpe*). δ. 4 *halp*. ε. 5 *healp*.

a, β, γ. a. 1000 Christ 1353 in *Exeter Bk.* ze hyra *hulpon*. c. 1000 Shrine 162/16 (Bosw.) Da steortas *hulpan* *calen* *daes* *haefdes*. c. 1250 Gen. & Ex. 338a Hise benes hem *holpen* wel. c. 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 922 Anone *rune* to alle..and *hulpe*. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. vi. 108 To erie pis *halue* *acre* *holpyn* hym manye. 1384 WYCLIF I *Edras* x. 15 Mosollam, and Sebethai, Leuitus, *holpen* hem. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. x. 255 Then his feeres and companions *holpe* to arme the yonge Gentleman. 1605 Lond. *Prodigal* I. i. These hands of mine *holp* to wind him. δ. 13. Guy *Warw.* (A.) 2217 No his twifold armes *halp* him nougt. ε. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 130/1 All men..*heelp* them.

2. *Strong pa. pple.* a. 1-9 *holpen*, (4-5 -yn(e)). β. 4-7 *holpe*, (4 *hulpe*), 6-7 *holp*.

c. 1200 ORMIN 6201 E33her birrh burh oþer beon *Hollpenn*. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prone Tr.* (1866) 28 Nede for to be lukeked to and *holpyn* by þe. 1382 WYCLIF Ps. lxxxvii. 17 Thou Lord hast *holpe* me. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1984 VOL. V.

Ariadne, He shal ben *holpyn*. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* i. 54 He..hath *holpen* his seruaunt Israel. 1581 RICH *Farwe. Milit. Prof.* (1846) 14 We have..*holpe* them at many a pinche. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 116/8 120 The Hound must be *holp*..with the voyce..of the Hunter. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* I. 378 If you have *holpen* Jove with word or deed. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* 24, I who was Entreated thus and *holpen*.

3. *Weak pa. t. and pple.* a. 3- *helped*, 4-5 -id, -yd, -et, -it, -yt), 6-9 *helpt*. β. 6-7 *holpt*.

o. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20184 Freindes..me *helped*. a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxviii. 7 In him hoped mi hert, and *helped* [v. r. *hulpen*] am I. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* I. 553, I would have *helped* you once.

β. 1583 STANHYURST *Eneis* II. (Arb.) 52 Downe Menelaus is *holpt*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 22 By drink-ing asses milke they be *holpt*.

B. Signification.

1. *trans.* To furnish (a person, etc.) with what is serviceable to his efforts or his needs; to aid, assist. a. To add one's own action or effort to that of (another) so as to make it more effectual; to further the action or purpose of. (See also 5 b).

In OE. construed with genitive or dative (as if = to be a helper of, helpful to), of which the former became obs. and the latter ceased to be distinguishable from the accusative.

c. 897 K. ALFRED Gregory's *Past.* v. 44 He nyle..*helpan* *ðæs folces* mid *ðæm* þe he (God) his *healp*. a. 1000 *Hymns* vii. 44 (Gr.) *ðu monegum* *helpest*. c. 1000 AGS. Ps. (Th.) lxx. 20 [lxxi. 21] Donne..*ðu hulp* min. a. 1035 *Lavus Crut* II. c. 68 [69] (Schmid) *Helpan* *aa þam raðost*, þe *helpest* *betst* *behofað*. a. 1067 *Charter* *Fairward* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 206 Gode geuðe mine saule to *helpe*ne. c. 1205 LAY. 9263 And þe eorl Aringur Mid *æðele* *help* his brother. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xii. 16 The erthe *helpe*de the woman. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxxviii. 263 He worshypped *halp* and mayntened *holi chirche* and hir mynystres. 1484..*Fables of Esop* III. vi. Fortune *helpe*th bothe the good and euylle folke. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 42 They faïne..that Jupiter *help*eth his sonne Hercules, by throwing downe stones from heauen in this battell. 1700 GREGORY in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I 322 Machines for the *helping* and enlarging the sight (as telescopes). 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* § 30 note, A nation in its youth may be *helped* by laws, as a weak child by backboards.

b. To supply or relieve the wants or necessities of; to succour.

c. 950 Lindisf. *Gosp. Matt.* xx. 30 Milsa us *vel* *help* usiz sunu *dauides*. c. 1000 ALFRED *Hom.* II. 442 We sceolon *earmra manna* *helpan*. c. 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 79 *þer com* a *eorst bi* þe *weie* and him *nawit* he *help*. c. 1300 Trin. *Coll. Hom.* 9 *Help* þe *hauelese*. c. 1305 LAY. 28304 Heo him *helpon* At *hegere* *neoden*. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3567 *þe saules*, þat *lit* *purgatory* *wendes*, May be *helped* *thurgh* *help* of *friendes*. 1578 TIMME *Calvine* on *Gen.* 276 Who would haue suffered him rather to perish with hunger an hundred times than that they would haue *holpen* him in his need. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 111 *Helpe* me *Cassius*, or I *sinke*. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 137 To *help* who want, to forward who excel.

c. In *subj. pres.*, in invocations and oaths: esp. in *So help me God*, the customary formula in a solemn oath; and in *God help him* (them, etc.), often a parenthetical exclamation of pity for the helpless condition of the person spoken of.

c. 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 33 Ah swa me *helpe* drihten, þe ilke mon þe wile *fulien* alle his sunne lustes..ne kimeð he nefre inne *heueneriche*. c. 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2528 And he ðat ðise *lettres* *wrot*, God him *helpe* wel mot, And *berge* is *sowle* for *sorþe* & *grot* Of *helle* *pine*. c. 1350 CHAUCER *Dethe Blawncie* 550, I wolde as wys god *helpe* me soo Amende *hyt* *yif* I *kan* or *may*. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariti* *Wemen* 159, I *hait* him with my hert, sa *help* me our Lord! 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. ii. 59 Now God *helpe* thee, poore *Monkie*. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 190, I N. N. *swear*..that I will..and give my *Voice*..as God *helpe* me, [etc.]. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 67, I never knew my father, but she says (God *help* her) she was wedded to a fool. 1868 Act 31-2 *Vict. c. 72* § 2, I..do *swear* that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law. So *help* me *God*.

d. *absol. or intr.* To afford aid or assistance; often in *imper.* as a cry for assistance.

(See note to 1 as to OE. constr.)

a. 1225 *Anr. R.* 320 Cause is, hwi þu hit *dudest*, oðer *hulpe* *perto*. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 44 *Help* *knyghtes*, if 3e *may*, I *may* no *ferger* go. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 416 Schir philip..gan cry: 'Help, help! I have the new maid king!' c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 447 Dan Benna *halp* *ry3t* *wel* *perto*. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 176 Yet the goodness of the pasture *helpe*th much to the goodness of the milke. 1591 Troub. *Raigne K. John* (1611) 19 *Help* *hands*, I haue no lands, Honor is my desire. 1611 BIBLE 2 Sam. xiv. 4 Shee fell on her face to the ground, and did obeysance, and said, *Helpe*, O king. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Hor.* 817 *Help*, Christians, as ye hope for grace!

† 2. *trans.* To benefit, do good to; to be of use or service to, to profit. *Obs.* (exc. as implied in 1.)

c. 1000 *Inst. Polity* in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 332 Þonne *helpe* ge *wel* *þam* ge *leazad*, 3if hi *eowrum* *larum* *fyligean* *wilad*. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 297 Ne mat heom *noþer* *helpen* þer i-bede ne *almesse*. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 1439 (Fairf.) Ne *myst* *þam* *help* na *hali-hede*, *Atty*n to *hel* þai *mo* *nede*. c. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 237 Bot *loss* our men, it *helpis* *ws* *rycht* *nocht*. 1535 COVERDALE I *Macc.* ii. 13 What *helpe*th it vs *then* to *lyue*? 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 2 b. To consider the things that *helpe* him, and the things that hurt him. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xxv. 9 *margin*, We shal not be *helpen* by other mens *deserts* at the day of iudgement. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* vi. 17 Iron, Knives, or such things which may *help* them in their Wars.

† b. *absol. or intr.* To be of use or service; to avail. Often quasi-impersonal. *Obs.* (exc. as implied in 1 d.)

c. 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 134 Wif *fefre* *est* *hulþ* *syndigo* *marubie* to *drincanne*. c. 1205 LAY. 16181 Heo *rohten*, þat heo *inoð* *hadden*, þe hit *lutel* *hulpe*. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20271 Lat be *weping*, it *helps* *noht*. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1962 What *helpe*th it to *tarien* *forth* the day? c. 1477 CAXTON *Tason* 76 b. Appollo..dyde *all* the *coude* but *yt* *halpe* not *ner* *profited* no thing. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 192 A *similitude*, *whiche* *being* *dilated* *helpe*th *well* for *amplification*. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Phys.* (1762) 97 Mustard, and Juice of Scurvy Grass, *help* in a cold Scurvy. [1756 BURKE *Subl.* & B. II. iv. In reality, a great clearness helps but little towards affecting the passions.]

3. *refl.* To put forth needed effort in one's own behalf; to do of oneself what is needed; to extricate oneself from a difficulty.

a. 1225 Leg. *Kath.* 2103 Ha ne *mahen* *nowðer* *Helpen* *ham* *seoluen*, Ne *heom* *þat* *ham* *seruioð*. c. 1275 LAY. 30390 For *niping* *worþe* þe *mon* *þat* *nele* *him* *seolue* *heolpe*. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16255 If þou wilt *noht* *help* *þi-self*, men *halde* þe for *quede*. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1560) 74 b. God will *help* *thee*..if *thei* *help* *thei* *thei* *selues*. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hem. IV.* III. ii. 247 She is *old*, and *cannot* *help* *her* *selfe*. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Fate* (1861) 14 He *helps* *himself* on each emergency by copying or duplicating his own structure, just so far as the need is. 1873 F. W. ROBINSON *Little Kate Kirby* I. iv. 45, I don't think that I shall require your assistance, or that I shall be unable to help myself. 1881 S. R. GARDINER *Introd. Eng. Hist.* viii. § 2, 153 Hel[Cromwell] had no pleasure in ruling by force. But he could not help himself.

† b. with *of* or *with*: To make use of, avail oneself of. *Obs.* (= F. *se servir de*).

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. II.* xx. 133 We have *holpen* us of the saynges of the boke of Vegece. c. 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 528, I belyve that this devyll *helpeth* *himself* *wyth* *som* *devility*. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 50 b, I judge them meruailous unfortunate that cannot *help* *thei* *selues* with those qualites they are *indued* *withall*, at such time. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* 64 Through...a dishonest desire to *help* *himself* of my being there.

c. with *to*: see 7, 8

4. *trans.* To make (an action, process, condition, etc.) more effectual; to assist in bringing about; to further, promote. See *help forward*, *help on*, in 5.

1550 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Hem. VI.* xiv. The other sinne, through humours *holp*, which god doth highly hate. a. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 364 If you make the Earth narrower at the bottom than at the Top, it will *help* the Experiment. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 656 Their armor *help'd* their harm. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. India* 355 We were forced to Eat Bacon..Raw, and afterwards *help* the Digestion of it with Indian Brandy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 6. 90 The troubles of the time *helped* here as elsewhere the progress of the town.

5. With *infin.* or *clause*:

a. With *infin.* alone. (This may either arise through ellipsis of the object in b, or may be a use of sense 4 with *infin. obj.*)

In this and b the infinitive has normally *to*, which however from 16th c. is often omitted: this is now *dial.* or *vulgar.*

c. 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 37 To *seke* *gan*, & þa *deden* *helpen* to *burienne*. c. 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 922 And *hulpe* *þat* *precys* *body* to *bere*. 1387 TRIVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 135 Theodorus..*halp* to *putte* *Wilfridus* out of his *bishoppicke*. c. 1410 LOVE *Boavent.* *Mirr.* I. 104 (Gibbs MS.), I *halp* to *burye* *hym*. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* 6 b, To *help* *garnishe* his *mother* *tongue*. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 220 He *proved* so good a scholar that it *holpe* to *work* the destruction of his owne soule and many others. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Liad* XIII. (R.), Many *helpfull* *men* *That*..would then *Helpe* *beare* his *mighty* *seven-fold* *shield*. 1625 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 18 Yet is *hee* *still*..bound to *help* *maintaine* his *Minister*, if *he* *be* *in* *want*. 1735 POPE *Ep. Arbuthnot* 248 He *help'd* to *bury* *whom* *he* *help'd* to *starue*. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* III. 58 All the leaves that *helped* *nourish* it. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer* vi. 55 Such thoughts had a dynamic value, and *helped* to *lift* *me* *over* the *rocks*.

b. With *obj.* and *infin.* To aid or assist (a person to do something). (See sense 1.)

c. 1200 ORMIN 1342 Forr *hemm* *it* *halp* *biforenn* *Godd* To *clennenn* *hemm* *off* *sinne*. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28363 Or *help* *oper* *men* *to* *sinne*. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. vii. 99 To *heren* *þis* *half-Acre* *helpen* *him* *ful* *monye*. c. 1430 LYNG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xxvi, But who *shal* *help* *me* *now* *for* *to* *compleyne*. a. 1539 COVERDALE *Remains* (1846) 575, I will *helpe* *synners* *turne* *to* *the*. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 400 The Envoy *help'd* *him* *to* *put* *it* *on*. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. I.* 214 Every Ships company made [canoes] for themselves, but we all *helped* *each* *other* *to* *launch* *them*. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles on Etna* I. i, I would *fain* *stay* *and* *help* *thee* *tend* *him*. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 49 The hereditary enemies of his house had *helped* *him* *to* *mount* *a* *throne*.

† c. With *obj. cl.*: To procure or assist in procuring (that something should be done). *Obs.*

c. 1410 HOCCEVE *Mother of God* 136 *Helpith* *me* *þat* *I* *may* *my* *lyf* *amende*. c. 1440 Gesta *Rom.* i. i (Harl. MS.), I will *wite*, if þou *cowde* *helpe* *þat* *he* *werd* *by* *grace* *on* *Crafte*. 15..*Merch. & Son* 49 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 136 Be *yowre* *betur* *aynye*, *Helpe* *y* *had* *a* *gode* *maystyr* *to* *teche* *me* *marchandysse*.

6. Elliptically with adverbs or prepositions: = to help to proceed, go,

to help him to bed. **1635** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 54 To help on his Catastrophe. **1781** COWPER *Charity* 522 Strange! how the frequent interjected dash, Quickens a market, and helps off the trash. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* x. 8 Had it helped me to profit or to money. **1886** MISS FOTHERGILL *Borderland* xxix. (1887) 337, I am thankful to be helped forward a bit. **1886** G. T. STOKES *Celtic Ch.* (1888) 349 You can all do something to help on that work.

b. With adverb (or adverbial phrase) followed by *with*: = to help (a person) to put, take, or get something (*on, off, up, down, etc.*); esp. in reference to clothing, e.g. to help a person *on* (or *off*) *with* his coat = to help him to get it on (or off).

c **1300** *Havelok* 901 Pan men hauden holpen him down With be birpene of his croun. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 170 Helpe me of my booties and my spurs. **1570** *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 166 He... helpt the said Holmes on with his mess clothes. **1668** WANKLEY in *Lett. Litt. Men* (Camden) 258, I did all in my power... to help her off with above £400 worth of her books. **1886** F. W. ROBINSON *Court.* *Mary Smith* vi. iv. If you will help me on with my coat. *Mod.* Help me up the hill with this load.

c. *Help out* or *through*: to afford assistance in completing something; to eke out, supplement. Also *absol.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* i. iii. (1636) 10 Horatius... helping out his valour with his wit. **1632** FAIRFAX (J.), Boldest hearts good fortune helpeth out. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59. 7 6 She... helps out his Verse, and furnishes him with Rhymes. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 125 They have given me a Bag of Bread too, and a Salt Fish and some Flesh; so all helps out. **1722** WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 194 To expect omnipotence should interpose to help out a bad cause. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv. I will sit w' you... and help ye out w' your bottle. **1874** MRS. WALFORD *Mr. Smith* xxx. (1876) 261, I looked to you, and you wouldn't say a word to help me out.

7. *Help* (a person) to (also *†with*): to help him to attain to, to aid in obtaining; hence, to furnish, provide, or present with. *Help oneself* to: to provide oneself with, take for oneself; *euphem.* to appropriate (something not one's own), to steal. Also simply to *help oneself*. Cf. next.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 78 Goddis lawe helpeþ hem not her-to. **1458** in *Turner Dom. Archit.* III. 43 Gentil Jeffray, That clothed many a pore man to bed and to rige, And hathe holpe to rentis to holde up this waye. **1535** COVERDALE *1 Macc.* vii. 13 Whom they wolde helpe to their kyngdomes. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* an. 19 (R.), The emperor's dominions had holpen them with corne. **1885** T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. i. 31 b, Desiring him too helpe him with a barrell of fresh water, for that theirs began to stinke. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel.* IV. ii. 87 Helpe me to a Candle, and pen, inke, and paper. **1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 142, I have not met with any one that could help me to the exact shape of them. **1708** SWIFT *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II. 127, I will help you to enough of them. **1868** *Every Boy's Ann.* viii. (Rldg.) 138 Not quite as bad as the ants, who walked in and helped themselves. **1883** E. BLACKWELL *Booth* iv. 31 They helped themselves freely to the furniture of an uninhabited house.**

8. To serve (a person) with food at a meal. *Const. to.*

1688 MIEGE *French Dict.* s.v. *Help*, Shall I help you to a piece of Veal? **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 4 He will not help himself at Dinner 'till I am served. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 110 So I carv'd it in a Trice, and helped the Ladies. **1762** GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxxiii, I begged to be helped from a piece of beef. **1838** SCOTT *P. M.* Perth vi, He did not help himself to any food. **1881** C. GIBBON *Heart's Prob.* xi. (1884) 171 Maurice... helped himself to a bumper of sherry.

absol. **1888** BESANT *Fifty Years Ago* vii. 121 The host sat behind the haunch of mutton, and 'helped' w'ith zeal.

b. *transf.* To serve, distribute (food) at a meal. **1805** EMILY CLARK *Banks of Douro* II. 191 A goose... which [she] carved and helped to every person that chose to have any of it. **1839** MARRYAT *F. Midway* iv, My father... was in the very midst of helping his soup. **1876** BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* II. 53 There's a fate in it... it is helped, and must be eaten. **1889** J. K. JEROME *3 Men in Boat* 221, I want a spoon to help the gravy with.

9. To succour in some distress or misfortune (cf. 1 b); hence, to deliver, save, set free, relieve (*from, of*); *spec.* to relieve or cure of a disease, or of some evil condition. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 110 He ne help him sulen in his mucbele pine. **a** **1300** *Cursor M.* 527 (Gött.) He helpid þaim of þair wa. **c** **1386** CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1126, I have yow holpe on bothe youre eyen blynde. — *Frankl. T.* 577 Thanke yow lord and lady myn Venus that he han holpen for my cares colde. **c** **1450** *Pallad. on Husb.* vii. 6 This helpeþ whete From auntyns and fro mys. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 15 To use such remedies... as have holpen others of like diseases. **1579** LVLV *Euphemes* (Arb.) 100 Doth not Tryacle as well poyson as helpe, if it be taken out of time? **1594** PLAT *Jewell-ho.* iii. 59 To helpe bere that beginneth to soure. **1683** SALMON *Dorset Med.* iii. 647 Some have been help of blindness by the use thereof. **1823** TENNYSON *Mariana in South* iii, Mother, give me grace To help me of my weary load. **1870** — *Victim* i, Help us from famine And plague and strife!

10. To relieve or cure (a malady, etc.); to remedy, amend. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 24 Ic gelefo, helc-u-gealeafful-nisse minne. **1308** TREVISIA *Bartli.* De P. R. iv. iii. (1495) 83 The Tysyk and Etyk and other such euylles may vneþ be holpe by socour of medycynes. **c** **1410** HOCCELEVE *Mother of God* 33 Helpe my distresse. **1425-30** LYNDE *Chron.* *Troy* i. vi, All her ill was holpe and remedied. **1576** BAKER *Jewell of Health* 130 b, This helpeþ poysoning and comforteth all the members. **1594** PLAT *Jewell-ho.* iii. 79 How to helpe smoking Chimnies. **1633** *Treas. Hid. Secrets* cv, This soveraigne water helpeth the Toothache. **1733** PORE *Ess.*

Man iii. 51 He only knows, And helps, another creature's wants and woes. **1842** TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 105 But the jingling of the guinea helps the hurt that Honour feels.

b. To mend, repair. *Obs.* or *diad.* **1518** Churchv. Acc. St. Michael *Spurriergate, York*, For helpyng ye sacrynbell at Mary Mawland alter. **1537** *Ibid.*, Paid for helpyng of Sir Herry surples. **1847-78** HALLIWELL, *Help*, to mend, or repair.

11. To remedy, obviate, prevent, cause to be otherwise. (With *can, cannot*, or some equivalent.)

In earlier use usually in passive 'it cannot be helped', later in active with personal subject 'I cannot help it' = I cannot do anything to remedy or prevent it.

1589 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 175 But this last inconvenience may bee holpen, as he teacheth afterward. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 241 Cease to lament for that thou canst not helpe. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. ii. § 7 Deficient they are no doubt... but the deficiency cannot be holpen. **1659** D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 401 If so bee that ships bee cast away... it cannot be helped. **1668** PEPYS *Diary* 18 June, One thing there is... which I fear will touch me; but I shall help it, I hope. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 43 P 3 If other People are not of our Opinion, we can't help that. **1865** TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* viii. 87 How can I help it that I am not a man and able to work for my bread? **1890** BESANT *Demoniac* v. 60 You do not believe. Well, we cannot help that.

b. To prevent oneself from, avoid, refrain from, forbear; to do otherwise than. (With *can, cannot*.) Usually with *obl. sb.* (rarely *infin.*), or it = doing it. (For quot. **1894**: cf. BUT C. 7 b.)

1697 in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 39, I was very unwilling to take a Scotch Schoolmaster if I could have holpen it. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 155 ¶ 2, I cannot help hearing the improper Discourses. **1741** CHESTERE *Lett.* (1792) I. xxvii. 213 He could not help thinking in verse, whether he would or not. **1757** MRS. E. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 187, I can't help frequently to haunt and revisit these dear scenes. **1772** H. WALPOLE *King's Trals.* (1859) I. 38, I thought he should not offend the King if he could help it. **1808** CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XIII. 528 No man can help being a coward or a fool. **1862** CARLYLE *Frede. Gh.* x. iii. III. 238 Not one of us could help laughing. **1865** KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. xvi. 276 He could not help to weep and sigh, but yet himself he would not forget. **1883** *March. Guard.* 22 Oct. 516 A few such blunders as these could scarcely have been helped. **1894** HALL CAINE *Manx.* i. ix. 43 She could not help but plague the lad.

c. Often *erron.* with negative omitted (*can* instead of *cannot*).

1862 WHATELY in *Gd. Words* Aug. 496 In colloquial language it is common to hear persons say, 'I won't do so-and-so more than I can help', meaning, more than I can not help. **1864** J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 25 Your name shall occur again as little as I can help, in the course of these pages. **1879** SPURGEON *Serm.* XXV. 250, I did not trouble myself more than I could help. **1885** EDNA LYALL *In Golden Days* III. xv. 316, I do not believe we shall be at the court more than can be helped.

Help (help), *sb.* Forms: 1 help, helpe, 2-help, 2-7 helpe, 4 helpe, hylp, 5 (?) holp, 6 healpe. [OE. *help* = OFris. *helpe*, OS. *helfa* (MDu. and MLG. *helpe*, *helf*), OHG. *helfa*, *helfa* (MHG. *helfe*, *helfe*), ON. *hjalp* (Sw., Da. *hjelp*): = OTeut. **helfō* str. fem.; f. stem of *helfan* to HELP. In OE. the *sb.* was also str. masc. or neut. (gen. *helfes*) and weak fem. (acc. *helfan*). The continental langs. have also a form from the ablaut-grade *hulp*, OHG. *hulfa*, MG. *hulfe*, OLG. *hulpa*, MDu. *hulpe*, *hulp*, Du. *hulp*, Ger. *hilfe*.]

1. The action of helping; the supplementing of action or resources by what makes them more efficient; aid, assistance, succour.

Beowulf (Z.) 1552 Nenne him heaðo-byrne helpe gefremede. **971** *Blickl. Hom.* 105 Hwa him to hæle and to helpe and to feornere on þas world astax. **c** **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 13 3e me penne clepað and helpes me biddað. **a** **1225** *Juliana* 33 Habbe ich þin anes helpe. **a** **1300** *Cursor M.* 122 Al þis werld, or þis bok bliu, Wit cristes helpe I sal ouer-ri. **c** **1380** WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 28 Þou art goon out in helpe of þi folc. **c** **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 1030 Wiþ þe hilp of god almit. *Ibid.* 3208 Hylp on hem nys none. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 7 By whiche ye atteyne helpe of the holy gost. **1513** DOUGLAS *Eneis* viii. ix. healing, Evander sendis his son... in help of Eneas. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 88 Calling out for helpe. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 281 ¶ 4 By the help of our Glasses [we] discern'd in it Millions of little Scars. **1779** JOHNSON *L. P.*, Pope Wks. IV. 91 He... neither went to bed nor rose without help. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. E.* ii. I. 208 To learn that the princes of the House of Stuart needed his help, and were willing to purchase that help by unbounded subservency.

b. With *a* and *plural*. An act of helping, an aid. (Now *rare*, or merged in sense 2.)

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 23759 His helpe and vr wittes eke. **c** **1400** *Destr. Troy* 7166 All the Troiens... Helit pere hurt men purgh helpis of leches. **1549** COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 37 Let vs distruste oure owne helpes and the helpes of this worlde. **1707** CURTIS in *Husb. & Gard.* 27 The Helpe we have receiv'd from the Microscope. **1775** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 72, I am perfectly sensible of the greatness of the difficulties, and the weakness and fenness of the helpe. **1883** STEVENSON *Treas.* II. xii, I'll ask you, later on, to give us a help.

c. *At help*: in the quarter for helping, in (our, etc.) favour. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. iii. 46 The Barke is readie, and the winde at helpe.

2. *transf.* Any thing or person that affords help; a source or means of assistance; an aid.

c **893** K. ALFRED *Oros.* iii. ii[i]. § 1 (Sweet) 100 Crist is eadmodegra help and ofermodigra fiell. **c** **1330** *Halt Meid.*

13 Ha is us swiðe god freond and help. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3586 Four maners of helpes er general. Pat is to say, prayer and fastyng, And almus dede and messyng. **1388** WYCLIF *Gen.* ii. 18 It is not good that a man be alone; make we to hym an help lyk to hym self. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 53 Some require staies and helpes to clime by, as Hoppes, Lupines, and Pease. **1586** T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 453 To give him [Adam] a wife for a faithful companion... and a helpe like unto himselfe. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* xlv. 1 God is our refuge and strength: a very present helpe in trouble. **1611** — *Acts* xxvii. 17 They vsed helpe, vnder-girding the ship. **1657** M. LAWRENCE *Use & Pract. Faith* 73 He looks at a meet helpe as a portion promised from God. **1722** DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* (1840) 187 A husband will be a sorry helpe to a wife, if he is not a helpe in the religious part of her life. **1843** G. BUCKLE in *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* II. 80 note, Their business is... only to be a decent helpe to their own sex. **1874** BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 1 Books are no doubt very useful helpe to knowledge.

3. A person, or company of persons, whose office it is to render help. *† a. gen.* Assistant; adjutant. **c** **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3405 And tyste him... Vnder him helpes obere don. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 475 To put all thare gudis and cariage togidder under ane helpe.

† b. An ally; *pl.* allies, auxiliary troops. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 10803 For hope þat he hade of a helpe sone. **c** **1450** *Merlin* 113 Fro hens-forth thet hym deffien and his helpe. **c** **1489** CAXTON *Blanchardyn* iii. 197 Wold Subyon or not, & all his helpes, the noble lady... was taken out of his power. **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. i. 178 Now if the helpe of Norfolk, and my selfe... Will but amount to fife and twenty thousand.

c. A person employed to give assistance in household or other manual work; in *U.S.*, a hired labourer or servant, esp. a domestic servant.

In *U.S.* app. originally a person giving temporary or occasional assistance: cf. J. R. LOWELL *Among my Books* Series i. (1870) 251.

Lady help, a lady engaged as assistant and companion to the mistress of a house. *Mother's help*, a young woman employed to help in the nursery, but in a position reckoned superior to that of a nurse-maid.

1645 *Mass. Col. Rec.* II. 139 (Bartlett) Such of his servants and helpe as have been employed about y^e attendance of y^e court. **1824** *Examiner* 200/2 The hiring of 'a help', anglicè a servant, — a word rejected in America. **1830** GALT *Laurie* t. vii. iii. (1849) 322 At this moment... the help, or maiden servant, came. **1861** THACKERAY *Four Georges* i. (1862) 38 Fourteen postillions, nineteen hostlers, thirteen helpe. **1883** *New Eng. Jrm. Educ.* XVII. 54 The Boston 'help' reads Dante while she prepares the succulent pork and beans. *Mod. Advertisements.* Wanted, Lady Help. Wanted, Two superior domestic helpe to undertake the duties of cook and housemaid. Wanted, young girl, as useful help. Mother's Help wanted immediately, to assist with two children and housework.

d. The labour of hired persons; *collect.* the body of servants belonging to a farm or household. *U.S.*

1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 318 Ask one of them the reason, he replies, 'I want help'. **1850** LYLELL and VISIT *U.S.* II. 303 The lady's sister... was obliged to milk the cow... such was the scarcity of 'help'. **1888** BYRCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xciv. 316 How simply the rooms are furnished, and how little 'help'... is kept. **1896** HOWELLS *Impr. & Exp.* 204 We were seven hundred and fifty at table, and the help who served us were three hundred and fifty.

† 4. Avail, boot, good, use. *Obs. rare.* **1562** PILKINGTON *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 30 There is no help to be disobedient and strive against him, for he will have the victory.

† 5. Relief, cure, remedy. *Obs. exc.* as in *b.*

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 262 3if þas fulutmas ne syn helpe, læt blod þonne. **c** **1375** *Se. Leg. Saints*, *Petrus* 44 Sindry oþir, at war leile, Throw his schadow gat helpe and heile. **1581** PETTIE *Guaazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 3 Not Aesculapius himself... can... give you the least helpe... so long as [etc.]. **1611** SHAKS. *Wind.* T. iii. ii. 223 What's gone, and what's past helpe Should be past greefe. **1674** tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 8 Their only help against these [winds] is to convey themselves into dens and caves.

b. Means of obviating or avoiding something; in *phr.* *there is no help for it* = it cannot be helped (see *HELP* v. 11).

1581 PETTIE *Guaazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 26 There is no helpe in it, but you must settle your selfe to like of such men with their imperfections. **1669** HOLDER *Speech* (J.), There is no help for it, but he must be taught accordingly to comply with that faulty way of writing. **1863** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 162 It is their help and there is no help for it. **1887** FRITH *Autobiog.* II. v. 112, I was really sorry to dispel my old friend's illusion; but there was no help for it.

6. A portion of food served; a 'helping'.

1809 MALKIN tr. *Gil Blas* x. iii, Between every succeeding help my servants... filled our large glasses... with wine. **1873** MISS THACKERAY *Wks.* (1891) I. 124 He asked her for a second help of cold pie at luncheon.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *help-giver*, *work*; *† help-ale* [see *ALE* 3], a rustic festival or merry-making in celebration of the completion of some work (e.g. haymaking) done with the help of neighbours (*obs.*).

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807) I. 233 The superfluous numbers of idle wakes, guilds, fraternities, church-ales, *helpe-ales, and soule-ales. **1643** WYTHER *Campo Musæ* 42 Yea, baser then our Country Help-Ales are. **1675** R. FANE *Lett.* 19 Apr. (MS.), Going to every feast and help ale within five miles round. **c** **1586** C. TESS *Pembroke Ps.* LXXI. iii, O my God, my sole *help-giver. **1835** BROWNING *Saul* vii, Then I played the *help-tune of our reapers. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 207/1 John Chinaman is in force here, as everywhere, for all *help-work.

Helpable (help'pəb'l), *a. rare.* [*f.* *HELP* v. + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being helped or aided. Hence **Helpability**, capacity of being helped.

1897 E. GOSSE in *Daily News* 10 Mar. 3/3 The first thing to be done was to distinguish the helpless from the unhelpable author. 1891 *Charity Organist*, Rev. Aug. 334 The main question was helpability. *Ibid.*, To use the refuges for helpless cases.

Help-ale: see **HELP sb.** 7.

+ Helpend. Obs. Also 4 -inde. [Substantival form of OE. pres. pple. of **HELP v.**] A helper. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 103 Ealra gasta Nergend, and ealra saula Helpend. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 556 'God', he sayd, 'be mine helpende!'

Helper (he'lpə). [f. **HELP v.** + -ER 1.]

1. One who (or that which) helps or assists; an auxiliary. (Also with adverbs, as *helper-off*.) a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxix. 11 [xxx. 10] Laverd mi helper made es he. 139a *Wyclif Gen.* ii. 20 To Adam forsothe was not founden an helper like hym. 1404 *FABYAN Chron.* i. xcix. (R.), Wherefore the kynge sayd after in game, that seynt Martyn was a good helper at nede. 1598 *BARNET Theor. Warres* iv. iii. 110 He hath all the officers of the regiment for helpers. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iv. iv. 21 It hath fated her to be my motive And helper to a husband. 1670-98 *LASSLES Voy. Italy* i. 104 Gilding, mosaic work, and such like helpers off of bare walls. 1844 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) l. 145 *Must* is sometimes called in for a helper, and denotes necessity: as, 'We must speak the truth'. 1850 *LYTTE Hymn*, 'Abide with me' i, When other helpers fail, and comforts flee, Help of the helpless, O abide with me.

2. A person employed to assist in some kind of work; an assistant; *spec.* a groom's assistant in a stable.

1686 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (ed. 3) 94 You must have two or three Helpers, and... see that they... rub him dry all over. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* in *Hone Every-day* Bk. (1827) II. 955 One of the helpers in the king's stables. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick*, ix, Two sleepy helpers put the wrong harness on the wrong horses. 1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.*, *Helper* *v.*, a lad employed to assist the barrowman out of a dip place. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Helpers*, the persons in the blast furnace industry who help the keeper to mould the beds, run the metal in, and generally assist at the front of the furnace.

b. An assistant minister: among the early Methodists, and in Scottish churches. Now *colloq.* 1780 *WESLEY in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 232 You seem not well to have considered the Rules of a Helper, or the rise of Methodism. 1791 *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 309 Q. 25. What is the office of a Helper? A. In the absence of a Minister, to feed and guide the flock. 1849 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Marg. Maitland* xii, On that particular Sabbath I can scarce say I got much more from Mr. Wallace himself, the helper.

3. *Hop-growing*. (See *quat.*)

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husband.* IV. iii. 60 (E. D. S.) The common number of [hop] poles to each hill are three, but... some add a fourth, called a *helper*: this *helper* is a larger pole than the rest.

Hence **Helper v. trans.** (*Hop-growing*), to support with a 'helper' (see 3); **He'lpersness** (*nonce-wd.*), a female helper; **Helpership**, the office or position of a helper.

1881 *WHITEHEAD Hops* 35 The plants are 'helped' by short, slight pieces of old poles up which the vines are trained to go. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 106 [To] act as a sort of lay helpess. 1893 W. WALLACE *Scott. Yesterday* 178 His successor in the 'helpership' had no objection to his 'Vesiting'.

+ Helpfellow. Obs. A companion who renders help; a helpmate.

1549 *COVERDALE Eras. Par.* i. Thess. iii. 4 A tried minister of God and a helpe fellowe of our office. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 25 As helpfellowes unto God.

Helpful (he'lpfʊl), a. [f. **HELP sb.** + -FUL.] Full of help; having the quality of rendering or affording help; useful, serviceable, profitable. a. of persons; b. of things.

1340 *Cursor M.* 14395 (Trin.) Her owne lord ful of blis þat so helpful [earlier MSS. helpand] was to his. 1382 *Wyclif i. Macc.* ii. 21 God be helpful to us. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xii. (R.), But Ajax Telemachus, had many helpfull men. 1796 *BURKE Corr.* IV. 404 My friend and kinsman, Nagle, who has indeed been very helpful to me. 1858 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 353 Charlotte is much kinder and helpfuller than Anne was.

b. 1382 *Wyclif i. Macc.* iv. 56 Helpful thingis of helyngis. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 77, I holde it helpful that on of us with 30w be had. 1599 *MINSHEU Sp. Gram.* 21 Called *Verbum auxillarium*, a helpfull verbe. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. ii. 39 Heauen make our presence and our practises Pleasant and helpfull to him. a 1779 *WARBURTON Wks.* IX. iii. (R.), A pursuit or an abhorrence of what is helpful or hurtful. 1893 *Congregationalist* Sept. 729 One of the ablest, helpfulest books on the subject.

Helpfully (he'lpfʊli), adv. [f. **HELP sb.** + -LY 2.] In a helpful manner; so as to help.

1832 *FRASER'S Mag.* VI. 271 Two maidens caught her helpfully in their arms. 1868 *Geo. ELIOT St. Gipsy* v. 358 Grave white-turbaned Moors Move helpfully.

Helpfulness (he'lpfʊlnəs), [f. as **prec.** + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being helpful. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* ii. xvii. (1851) 107 A disability of future helpfulness, or loyalty, or loving agreement. a 1791 *WESLEY Husb. & Wives* iii. i Wks. 1811 IX. 62 The Effects of Nuptial Love are three, Pleasingness, Faithfulness, Helpfulness. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. 439 In a spirit of mutual helpfulness, encouragement, and goodwill.

Helping (he'lpɪŋ), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb **HELP**; help, aid, assistance, succour.

c 1205 *LAV.* 23748 þe hege heueneliche king stonde me an helping. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5304 (Gött.) Thanck him of his gret helping. 1382 *Wyclif i. Cor.* xii. 28 Afterward vertues,

afterward graces of heelingis, helpingis. 1593 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxxxix. 347 [He] wolde make... greater warre then euer he had done before, with the helpynge of the bastarde Henry. 1616 *SUREL & MARCH, Country Farme* 473 But such sweet Apples... stand not in need of hauing any sowre Apples mixt with them, to the helping of them to make good Cider. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* xiii. (1862) 241 The law of all true helping.

+ b. Use, service, function. Obs. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 26 Per ben þre helpingis of þe arteries. 1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* ii. (1888) 18 The Bone... hath diuers formes... for the diuersitie of helpingis.

+ 2. A means of help, an aid; an ally. Obs. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3242 Þerfore ne wonde þou noþing Nout for him no his helping. c 1380 *Sir Feruinh.* 1283 Þou for me schalt don a þyng... And ther-to ben myn helping. 1555 L. SAUNDERS in *Coverdale Lett.* Mart. (1564) 205 Yea howe all thynges haue bene helpynge vnto vs.

3. The action of serving food at a meal; *concr.* a portion of food served at one time (= **HELP sb.** 6). 1844 *LAMB Elia* Ser. II. *Capt. Jackson*, Carving could not lessen, nor helping diminish it. 1865 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* xxiv. 286 There was some little trouble as to the helping of the fish. 1883 *BESANT All in Gard.* Fair II. i, A pretty fair slice, a large helping. 1893 Q. [COUCH] *Delect.* *Duchy* 286 Holding out his plate for a second helping of the pasty.

Helping, ppl. a. [f. as **prec.** + -ING 2.] That helps; rendering assistance; helpful; auxiliary. (Chiefly in *phr.* a *helping hand*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20303 Þe sext [case of cursing] es þaa men... þat helpand es to saraines Gain cristen men. 1389 *Eng. Glde* (1890) 5 þe forsaide bretherhede shul be helping agayn þe rebelle & vnboxum. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlv. 115 It is some amendid, when it pleaseþ þe to put to an helping hande. 1590 *Record's*, etc., *Gr. Artes* (1640) 370 When time shall fall fit... you shall not want my helping hand. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* I. 58 All lend their helping hand. 1844 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) l. 100 Auxiliary or helping Verbs, are those by the help of which the English verbs are principally conjugated. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retro-spect* II. 31 Ready to hold out a helping hand to those whose struggles for fame were just beginning. 1892 *DAVIDSON Heb. Gr.* 50 The helping vowel between the stem and the suffix seems in all cases traceable to i or a.

Hence **Helpingly** adv. *rare*.

1611 *COTGRE.* *Subsidiarment*, subsidiarily, helpingly. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 263/1 Saints... who... watch over and guard helpingly sinful men on earth.

Helpless (he'lples), a. [f. **HELP sb.** + -LESS.]

1. Destitute of help; having no assistance from others; needy. (Of persons, their condition, etc.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Drihten alesde þene wrechan... þe wes all helples. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 23 Dat ðu naked ware and helples. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 182, I will not leif you all helples, as men withouten freynd. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* I. i. 118 Hopelesse and helplesse doth Egeon wend. 1694 *KITTLEWELL Comp. Persecuted* 141 Helper of the Helpless... be thou my Fortress. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* vi. 513 A widow I, an helpless orphan he. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* I. 379 Even to their families when they have left them in a helpless condition.

+ b. Destitute (of). Obs.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. viii. 83 Olde men and hore, þat helples beoþ of strengþe. a 1700 *DRYDEN* (J.), Helpless of all that human wants require.

2. Having no resources in oneself; unable to help oneself; shiftless. (The ordinary current sense.)

1600 *QUARLES Div. Poems, Jonah*, This naked portraiture before thine Eye is wretched, helpless man, born to die. 1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* cxxx, One dire shot... Close by the board the Prince's main-mast bore... All three now helpless by each other lie. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* I. 655 Strange names our rustics give To helpless infants. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvi. 111. 631 Tyrconnel looked on in helpless despair. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xvii. 18 Helpless as alder Lies, new-fell'd in a ditch.

3. Affording no help; unavailing, unprofitable. (The opposite of *helpful*.) Now *rare*.

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* II. i. 39 Thou... With vrging helpless patience would releue me. 1592 - *Ven. & Ad.* 604 As those poor birds that helpless berries saw. 1732 *Pope Ess. Man* II. 154 A sharp accuser, but a helpless friend. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* vii. ii. 11. 242 Inconducite dateless helpless Prussian Books.

+ 4. Admitting no remedy; that cannot be helped. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. iv. 49 Helplesse hap it booteth not to mone. *Ibid.* vii. 39 Such helpless harmes yts better hidden keep.

Helplessly (he'lplesli), adv. [f. **prec.** + -LY 2.] In a helpless manner; without help or remedy; without being able to help oneself.

1594 *KYD Sp. Trag.* III. H. ja, But if he be thus helplessly [later edd. haplessly] distract. 1755 in *JOHNSON*. 1855 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) I. 404 They all stood looking at it helplessly. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 71 The king was helplessly in debt.

Helplessness (he'lplesnəs), [f. as **prec.** + -NESS.] The state or condition of being helpless; want of aid or resource; inability to help oneself. 1731 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Helplessness*, destituteness of help. 1742 *WARBURTON Note Pope's Ess. Man* iii. 225 (Jod.) From their helplessness in distress. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L.P., Milton Wks.* II. 167 The mind sinks under them in passive helplessness. 1863 *Geo. ELIOT Romola* II. ii, He was in one of his most wretched moments of conscious helplessness.

+ Helply, a. Obs. Also 3-5 -lich, 4-6 Sc. -lyk(e), 6 Sc. -like. [f. **HELP sb.** + -LY 1.] Affording help; helpful, serviceable.

a 1300 *Sarnum* i. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 1 Soch wikes to wiche þat helplich to ure soules be. c 1250 *Med. Mss. in Archæol.* XXX. 396 It is helply to the body ageyn venym and poysson. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* I. 27 God be helplich

to me þat am synful. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxii. 81 The armes of a man ben the moost helply members. c 1500 *Auchinleck Chron.* (Asloan MS.) 56 Ane richt gud man and helplyk to the place. 1533 *BELDENEN Livy* i. (1822) 36 The favour of Goddis appetit to thame sa supportabil and helply in all their besines. 1553 Q. KENNEDY in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 148 Helplyke to men.

Helpmate (he'lpmeɪt), [f. **HELP sb.** or **v.** + **MATE**; prob. influenced in origin by next.] A companion who is a help, or who renders help; an assistant, coadjutor, partner, consort. Chiefly applied to a wife or husband.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 278 The Jesuits... notable Helpmates to the Monks in that kind of Forgery. 1722 *De For. Relig. Courtsh.* II. i. (1840) 187 A woman is to be a helpmate, and a man is to be the same. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1776) I. 57 In Minorca the ass and the hog are common help-mates, and are yoked together in order to turn up the land. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* xlv, She next addressed her amiable help-mate. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii, A waiting woman was generally considered as the most suitable helpmate for a parson.

Helpmeet (he'lpmeɪt), [A compound absurdly formed by taking the two words *help meet* in Gen. ii. 18, 20 ('an help meet for him', i.e. a help (**HELP sb.** 2) suitable for him) as one word.]

Already in the 17th c. the Scripture phrase is found with the two words improperly hyphenated; which led the way to the use of *help-meet*, *helpmeet*, without 'for him'. But its recognition as a 'word' is chiefly of the 19th c.: it is unknown to Johnson, Todd, Richardson, and to Webster 1832. In the 17th c. they used more grammatically *help help-meet*: cf. *sweet heart*, *sweetheart*.

A fitting or suitable helper; a helpmate: usually applied to a wife or husband.

1382 *Wyclif Gen.* ii. 18 Make we to hym help like hym (1388 an help lik to hym silf). *Ibid.* 20 an helper like hym. 1535 *COVERD.* *ibid.* an helpe, to beare him company. 1611 *BIBLE* *ibid.* I will make him an helpe meet for him (marg. *Hebr.* as before him). 1885 (R.V.) an help meet for (or answering to) him.]

1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la M.* IV. i, If ever woman was a help-meet for man, my Spouse is so. 1696 *Feltham's Resolves*, etc. *On Eccl.* 322 An help-meet for man [ed. 1661 an help meet for man]. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 15 ¶ 6 Socrates had the like Number of Helpmeets; and Athenæus concludes it was no Scandal in those Times. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekind's Grobianus* 174 Or on your Help-meet let the Blame recoil. 1766 *FORDYCE Sermon*. *Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 142 What... if, hoping to find a help meet, we should wed our ruin? 1805 E. DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* I. 22 Much more passed on this subject between Selwyn and his helpmeet.

1849 *CLOUGH Amours de Voy.* I. vii. 150 But for Adam there is not found an help-meet for him. 1863 *Mrs. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* i. 31 His piteous anguish to his help-meet in crime—'Oh, help of scorpions is my mind, dear wife!' 1870 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 716 No help-meet for him is found. 1873 *SMILES Huguenots* Fr. II. ii. (1881) 363 A true helpmeet for him, young, beautiful, rich, and withal virtuous. 1881 *LADY HERBERT Edith* 19 Mrs. Murray was the model of all that is contained in the old-fashioned word of 'help-meet' to her husband.

transf. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 249/2 Gutta percha... has... sufficient specialities to render it a valuable help-meet to its elder brother (caoutchouc).

Helpship, *nonce-wd.* The function or position of a 'help' (see **HELP sb.** 3 c).

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 297 *Botal*, Helpship. 1849 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1872) VII. 93 The state of American helpship.

+ Helpster. Obs. *rare*. [f. **HELP sb.** + -Y; if not an error for *Helply*.] Helpful.

a 1400 *Prynner* (1891) 113 Godes moder marýe... be to me synful wreche a mecke helpstere in alle þynges.

+ Help-tire. Obs. *rare* -1. [f. **HELP v.**] Something that helps one who is tired.

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* v. 253 My powers are yet entire And scorn the help-tire of a horse.

Helpworthy (he'lpwɔrði), a. *rare*. Worthy or deserving of help.

1889 *MACRAY-SMITH in Harper's Mag.* Jan. 213/2 Our preaching... fails in helpfulness to helpworthy people.

+ Helpy, a. Obs. *rare*. [f. **HELP sb.** + -Y; if not an error for *Helply*.] Helpful.

c 1440 *Cesta Rom.* xcii. 420 (Add. MS.) 'Blessyd be god', he saide, 'and þis helpy lady'. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 78 Vfe calle vpon thys moste helpy name Marye... the fende flyeth a waye fro hym.

Helre(n), obs. forms of **ELDER sb.** 1

Helsum, obs. form of **HEALSOME a.**

Helt, obs. 3 sing. pres. and pa. t. and pple. of **HIELD v.** **Helt(e)**, obs. forms of **HALTER sb.**

Helter, -ir, -yr, obs. forms of **HALTER sb.**

Helter-skelter (he'ltaɪske'ltaɪ), adv. *adj.*, *sb.*, and *v. colloq.* [A jingling expression vaguely imitating the hurried clatter of feet rapidly and irregularly moved, or of many running feet.]

In its form it resembles *hurry-scurry*; but the latter is a jingle upon the intelligible *hurry*, while no satisfactory explanation of *helter* (other than its echoic suggestiveness) has been offered. Cf. also *harum-scarum*.]

A. adv. In disordered haste; confusedly, tumultuously, pell-mell.

1593 *NASHE 4 Lett. Confut.* 27 Helter skelter, feare no colours, course him, trounce him. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 98 Helter-skelter haue I rode to thee, and tydings do I bring. 1598 *FLORIO, Alla rinfusa*, pellmell, helterskelter. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 210 All running helter-skelter, to and again, like mad. a 1704 T. BROWN *Declam. Adversus* Wks. 1730 I. 40 Neither diligently enough, nor carefully... but helter skelter, slap-dash, confusedly. 1872 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* xvii. 294 Away we all went, helter skelter, through the dry grass.

B. attrib. or adj. Characterized by disorderly haste or headlong confusion.

1785 *Span. Rivals* 25 'Tis a helter-skelter journey we have taken. 1798 *Coleridge Poems, Mad Ox* xv. 89 This helter-skelter crowd. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii. A wild helter-skelter sort of fellow. 1894 *Abolition Citizen* (Michigan) 290 Something can be done on the harem-scarem helter-skelter plan.

C. sb. A helter-skelter run or flight.

1713 C. TESS *Winchelsea Misc. Poems* 57 Dost think . . . That, when he proffers Aid and Shelter, Will rudely fall to Helter-Skelter? 1851 *Longf. Gold. Leg. v. Foot of Alps*, Such a helter-skelter of prayers and sins! 1887 T. A. THOLOPE *What I remember* I. xiii. 266 The helter-skelter that ensued . . . furnished Paris with laughter for days afterwards.

† **D. vb. trans.** To throw away or off, in disordered haste. *Obs.*

1600 *Look about You* xvii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* VII. 436 Here are two crack'd groats to helter-skelter at some vaulting house. 1782 *Mrs. E. Blower Geo. Bateman* III. 126 He has helter-skelter off his horseman's coat, palmer's weeds, or what not.

Helter-skelteriness, rare. [*f. *helter-skeltery* + *-NESS*.] Random hastiness.

1849 *Poe Marginalia* *Introd.*, While the picturesqueness of the numerous pencil-sketches arrested my attention, their helter-skelteriness of commentary amused me.

Helthe, obs. form of **HEALTH**.

Helue, -uation: see **HELUEE**, -uation.

Helve (helv), *sb.* Forms: 1 *helf*, *helfe*, 3 *Orm*. *helfe*, 4-5 *hilve*, 6 *healve*, 4- *helve*. [*OE. hieffe* (*hylfe*, *MDu. helfe*) masc. or neut.: **helfjo*, corresp. in stem to *MDu. helfn.*, *helve* n. and fem., *MLG. helf*, *helve* n., *OHG. halb*, *halp* masc., *MHG. halp*, pl. *helbe*: *-O* Teut. type **helfjo* neut., from a root which appears also in **HALTER**.]

1. A handle of a weapon or tool, as an ax, chisel, hammer, etc.

1897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past*. xxi. 166 *xiif* . . . *sio æcs* donne awint of ðæm hieffe. c 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 142/21 *Manubrium*, *hæst* and *helfe*. c 1200 *ORMIN* 9948 *þæt* bulaxess hieffe. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 4655 A mayl of Ire . . . be hylves lenghe was viij fet. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1836) 117 Halberdes with blak helve. 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 27 Made with a rounde hole to receive a helue like to the helue of a Mattock. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* v. iii. 134 These iron tooles are to haue handles, and heales. 1609 F. GREVIL *Mustapha* III. ii. Vile Caine! that (like the Axe) do'st goe about, To cut thy selfe an helve to wear these out. 1785 H. MARSHALL in *Darlington Mem.* (1849) 544 By twisting a withe of Hickory round the stone, they make a helve, and so cut and bruised the bark round the trees. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 85 The shaft or helve is nine feet in length.

2. Phrases. *To throw the helve after the hatchet*: after losing or risking so much, to risk all that is left; to go the whole length regardless of loss or damage. Also, by confusion, *to throw the hatchet after the helve*. *To put the ax in the helve*: see **AX** *sb.* 5.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 80 Here I sende thaxe after the helue awaie. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1807-8) IV. 338 Rather throw the helve after the hatchet, and leave your ruines to be repaired by your prince. a 1610 *HEALEY Theophrastus* (1636) 59 Wel come on, hatchet after helve, Ie even loose this too. 1685 *COTTON tr. Montaigne* (1711) 222, I abandon myself through despair . . . and as the saying is, throw the Helve after the Hatchet. 1844 *SCOTT St. Ronan's* xxvi, Monsieur Martigny will be too much heart-broken to make further fight, but will e'en throw helve after hatchet.

3. (Also *helue-hammer*.) A tilt-hammer, the helve of which oscillates on bearings, so that it is raised by a cam carried by a revolving shaft, and falls by its own weight.

1828 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Helve-hammer*. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 410 Before the introduction of Nasmyth's patent, the only assistance which steam had given to human labour in forging was the helve or tilt-hammer . . . It is . . . a lever of the first order. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* *Helve*, a lift-hammer for forging blooms. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 422 The helve-hammer and the trip-hammer are essentially the same—each consists of a heavy head attached to a beam mounted on gudgeons, which is lifted at intervals by a cam carried by a revolving shaft.

Helve, *v.* Now rare. [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To furnish or fit with a helve.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 235/1 *Helvyn*, or *heftyn*, *manubrio*. 1542 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For helving the mattock *hd.* 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 66 The 2 hatchets to be new *hel'd*. 1861 *LOWELL P.-S. S. Rebell*, *Prose Wks.* 1890 V. 78 To edge it with plan and helve it with direction.

Helve, obs. form of **HALF** *sb.*

† **Helvenac**, *a.* *Obs.* [*ad. L. helvenacus* pale yellow, yellowish, *f. helvus* light bay.] Applied to a kind of grape (obs. *F. helvenaque* *Cotgr.*).

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 154 The wines made of the Helvenaque grapes.

Helvendel, var. of **HALFENDEAL**, *Obs.*

Helver (hel'vər), [*f. HELVE*.] 'In mining, the handle or helve of a tool' (Annandale).

Helvetian (helv'pān), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. Helvētia* (sc. *terra*) ancient name of Switzerland, *f. L. Helvētius* pertaining to the Helvētī, a people of the ancient Gallia Lugdunensis. Cf. *F. Helvētien*.]

A. adj. a. Pertaining to the ancient Helvētī.

b. Pertaining to Helvētia or Switzerland; Swiss.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 57 *margin*, Hel-

vetian miles. 1591 *SILVESTER Jery* 375 Th' Helvetian Bands alone, Loth to disgrace their ancient valour known. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 345 Some embracing the Waldensian . . . and some the Helvetian confession. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 427/2 The 21st legion . . . appropriated to its own use certain moneys destined to pay the Helvetian garrison.

B. sb. a. One of the ancient Helvētī. **b.** An inhabitant of Helvētia or Switzerland; a Swiss.

1593 *Bacchus Bountie in Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 308 He came from Friburgum, an Helvetian. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 427/2 The Helvētians appear for the first time in history about 110 B. C.

Helvetic (helv'et'ik), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L. Helvētic-us*, *f. Helvētia* (see *prec.*). Cf. *F. Helvētique*.]

A. adj. Helvētian, Swiss.

1708 *Land. Gas.* No. 4399/2 The whole Helvētick Body think fit to stand upon their Guard on this Occasion. 1711 C. M. *Lett. to Curat* 71 The Church of Geneva and the Helvētick Church. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, The Helvētic body comprehends the republic of Switzerland, consisting of thirteen cantons, which make so many particular commonwealths. 17 . . . HOPKINS in *Bancroft Hist. U. S.* (1876) V. II. 351 The German body votes by states; so does the Helvētic; so does the Belgic.

B. sb. a. Swiss Protestant; a Zwinglian.

Helvidian, [*f. Helvidius*, who lived in Rome in the fourth century.] One of a sect who denied the perpetual virginity of the mother of Jesus.

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, The Helvidians are called, by the Greeks, Antidicomarianites.

Helvin, -ine (hel'vin), *Min.* [*mod.* (Werner, 1817) *f. L. helvus* light bay + *-in*.] A honey-yellow or greenish silicate of glucinum and manganese, occurring in regular tetrahedral crystals.

1818 T. THOMSON *Ann. Philos.* XII. 311 Helvin . . . was discovered in . . . Saxony. 1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 334 Helvine occurs at Schwarzenberg . . . in beds in gneiss. 1865-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 141 Helvin affords the only known example of a native compound of a silicate with a sulphide.

† **Helvine**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 7 *erron.* *helvian*. [*ad. L. helvin-us* yellowish (*helvinum vinum* Pliny) *f. helvus* light bay.] Applied to some kind of wine: cf. **HELVENAC**.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 411 The Eugénian Vines, and the smaller Helvine. 1623 *COCKERAM, Helvian wine*, Claret wine.

Helvite (hel'vōit), *Min.* [*f. as HELVIN + -ITE*.] = **HELVIN**.

1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 264 Helvite. 1877 *WATTS Foundry's Chem.* (ed. 12) I. 394 This somewhat rare metal [beryllium] occurs as a silicate . . . in beryl, emerald, euclase, leucophane, helvite, and several varieties of gadolinite.

Hely, obs. form of **HIGLY**, **HOLY**.

Helynge, var. **ELENGE** *a.* *Obs.*, tedious, dreary.

Hem (hem), *sb.* 1 Also 4 *hemm*, *hemn*, 4-5 *heme*, 4-7 *hemme*, 6 *hembe*. [*OE. hem(m)*, recorded in one vocabulary, and not found in the other older Teutonic langs.; but *NFr.* has *heam* 'hem, edge, border', and *Fris.* a dim. *hämél*. App. from the same root as **HAM** *sb.* 2, and **NorthGer. hamn** enclosure; the radical sense being 'border'.]

1. The border or edging of a piece of cloth or article of apparel. In earlier times including a fringe or other marginal trimming.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 125 13 *Limbus*, stemming, *vel* hem. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2136 *Qua rin* might tiste on his hemm [*Tran.* who mygte furste touche his hem]. 13 . . . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3664 Men might wader þe scho hem. In þe blod þat of hem kem. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* *Scl. Wks.* I. 59 If y touche þe hemm of þe cote of Jesus. 1384 — *Dent.* xxii. 12 Littl cordis in the hemmes thow shalt make bi foure corners of the mantil. — *Matt.* xxiii. 5 Thei alargen her filateries . . . and magnifye hemmys. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 182/2 Hem *a.* hemmes, *fimbria*, *limbus*, *lunulus*, *lacinia*, *ora*. c 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 2 As some as the hemme is tore The sho is lost for euer more. 1553 *Eiden Treat. Neve Ind.* (Arb.) 14 Ye hemme or edge of his cloke is beset with all manner of Jewellies. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU* 3 *Ages* iii. 85 The country was chalky, and whitened the hems of her petticoats. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* vii. (1862) 194 This hem, or blue fringe on the borders of the garment, was put there by divine command.

† **b.** By extension: the skirt of a tunic or gown.

c 1205 *LAV.* 4995 Heo nom hire on anne curtel. Hire hem heo up i-tæh. c 1275 *Luce Ron* 167 in *O. E. Misc.* 98 Þe hwile þu hyne [mayden-hod] witest vnder þine hemme þu ert swettene þan eny spis. 14 . . . *Nom.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 679/8 *Hoc gremium*, a heme.

2. *spec.* (in current use). A border made on a piece of cloth by doubling or turning in the edge itself, and sewing it down, so as to strengthen it or prevent ravelling, as in a handkerchief or a tablecloth; a piece of hemming.

1605 *HOOKER Microgr.* 141 The upper side of the leaf, that by a kind of hem or doubling of the leaf appears on this side. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 201, I took the Hem of a Piece of . . . Linen. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 13 ¶ 10 Molly asked me the other day whether Ireland was in France, and was ordered by her mother to mend her hem. 1842 *FATHER OSWALD* 145, I . . . wear Spectacles . . . only when I am doing open hem by candlelight. 1877 *BRYANT Poems, Song of Sower* v, By whom the busy thread, Along the garment's even hem And winding seam is led.

† 3. The edge, border, rim, margin of anything.

c 1200 *Triu. Coll. Hom.* 25 Swo digeliche [he] hit al dihte þat on elche feige is hem onseme. 13 . . . *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1000 Iasper hyt þe fyrst gemme . . . He glente grene in þe lowest hemme. † a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1648 Hovande one þe hye waye by þe holte hemmes. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* v. iv.

66 Timon is dead, Entomb'd vpon the very hemme o' th' Sea. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Setv.* 82 Imagine we now two Angels . . . over against each other, in the hem or rim of the world.

Fig. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hem*, IV, cccxxxvii, The Refractions of his Spirit Gild Only the Hemme of Life. 1878 *BROWNING La Saisias* 39 Knowledge stands on my experience: all outside its narrow hem, Free surmise may sport and welcome!

4. In technical uses: † *a.* A socket at the head of a still or the end of a length of pipe, etc., which serves to receive the end of a tube or pipe. *Obs.* *b.* The partition which divides the hearth from the fireplace in a reverberatory furnace; the fire-bridge. *c.* The outer edge of a millstone. *d.* *Archit.* See *quot.* 1823.

1559 *MORWYNG Euvonym.* 53 A blynde limbek is that which hath no nose nor beake, nor limbe or hembe. 1693 G. POOLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 676 A Hearth . . . divided from the Oven it self by a Hem or Partition made open at the top. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn. s.v. Hem*, The Ovens wherein . . . Calamine is baked, have . . . a Partition open at the Top, by which the Flame passes over, and so . . . bakes the Calamine. This partition is called the Hem. 1713 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 105 The Joint [of a pipe] which is made with a Hem, or Collar is secured with Mastick and Hemp. 1808 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 275 Each millstone is . . . eleven inches thick in the hem, and thirteen at the eye. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 586 *Hem*, the projecting and spiral parts of the Ionic capital.

Hem (h'm, hem), *int.* and *sb.* 2 Also 6-7 *hemme*.

8 *hemm*, 9 *h'm*. [A vocalized representation of the sound made in clearing the throat with a slight effort, consisting in a guttural or glottal aspiration followed by nasal murmur with the lips closed, more closely represented by *hm* or *h'm*. In spontaneous utterance, the actual sound is used; but, in reading, even the interjection is usually pronounced *hem*, as the *sb.* and *vb.* regularly are. See also **AHEM**, **HUM**.]

A. int. An interjectional utterance like a slight half cough, used to attract attention, give warning, or express doubt or hesitation. Also used to represent the slight clearing of the throat of a hesitating or non-plussed speaker.

1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 213 *Hem*, syr, yet beware of Had I wyste! a 1536 *Calisto & Melib.* Bjb, Now forward now mume now hem. 1550 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 260 When he mette his frendes, than woulde he saye but, hem. 1554 *HULOET, Hemme*, a note of blamyng, disdeynynge, marueyllynge, shewynge, or of taciturnitee. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* I. iii. 20 *Cel.* Hem them away. *Res.* I would try if I could cry hem, and haue him. 1614 *BAUM & FL. Wit at Sev. Weap.* I. ii, *Olde.* Sed quod est tibi nomen? . . . *Pris.* Hem, hem. *Witty.* He's dry; he hems; On quickly. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* II. 151 Hem! hem! In the first place, said he, clearing his voice. 1855 *DICKENS Dorrit* I. viii, Gardens are—hem—are not accessible to me.

B. sb. The utterance of this sound; the sound itself as a fact.

1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* lxxi. 90 After every sygh make an hem, or cough after it, and use myrrh and mery company. 1658 *Sir R. TEMPLE in 5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 172/1 My friend heard them all give a general hemme after Goffe's speech in token of satisfaction. 1679 *JONES in Trials Green, etc. Murder Sir E. Godfrey* 10 Whenever a man should come before and make an hem, it should be a sign to Berry to open the Gate. 1712 *ANDISON Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 3 My friend . . . is not a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the strength which he still exerts in his morning hemms. 1844 *MISS FERRIER Inher.* vii, Lord R's air, looks, manners, hems, all portended a story. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xviii, I heard a hem close at my elbow.

† **Hem**, 'em (ēm), *pers. pron.*, 3rd pl., *dat.-acc.* Forms: see below. [1. Originally *OE. him*, *hiom*, *heom*, *dat. pl.* in all genders of *He*, = *OFris. him* (*hiam*), *MDu. hem*, *him*, *hom*, *dat.*; *hem*, *him*, *acc.* (Cf. *Goth.*, *OHG.*, *OS. im* in same sense.) 2. In 10th c. *him*, *heom* began in north midl. dial. to be substituted for the acc. pl. *Hi*, *hia*, etc.; by 1150 the dative had quite supplanted the accusative in midl. dial., and was encroaching on it in south., and by 1350 *hem* had supplanted *hi* in south. also, the dative and accusative being thus identified under the form *hem*. (Cf. the history of *HIM*, *ME*.) 3. In 10th c. we see *þem* *dat. pl.* of the demonstrative *THAT*, *THE*, sometimes used in the north instead of *him*, *heom* (perhaps as more emphatic); by 1200 we find *þezem*, *þeyne* (from *ON. þeim* = *OE. þēm*, *pām*) beside *hemm* in *Ormin* (north midl.); and *paim*, *thaim*, was the regular northern ME. form. In 15th c. *thym* and *hem* are both used by *Caxton*, as more and less emphatic. After 1500 *them* is the standard form, *hem* (usually written 'em') surviving only as a subordinate weak form, chiefly colloquial, in which capacity it is still used in the south (see 'EM'). In the 13th c. *hem* was sometimes combined as *-m* with another pronoun, as *hem* = *he 'em*, *him* = *hi hem*; and in 14th c. was appended to *vbs.* as *sendem*, identical with modern *send 'em*. In some s.w. dialects, *them* has not yet displaced *hem*, 'em; but in the north no trace of *hem* has been left for 700 years. See also **HEMEN**.]

A. Forms.

a. 1 him, hion, 1-4 heom, hym, 3-4 him. β . 2-5 hom. γ . 2-5 ham, (3-4 β am). δ . 2-7 hem, (3 *Orn.* hemm, 6-7 'hem). ϵ . 3-4 huem. ζ . 3-7 am, 3-5 -em, 7- em, 'em (um).

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* civili. 5. Sawul heara in him asprong. a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 866 Hie him frilp namon [*Laud MS.* hi heom wið frid genamon]. c 1000 *Psalm* (Cott.) l. 57 (Gr.) þæt bio cerrende Criste herdon and hion lif mid þe langsum begeton. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* xxii. 29 Ða andswarode se hælend hym [*Lindisf. him, Rnshu.* to heom, *Halt.* heom]. c 1000 *Nicodemus* xii. Ða com he to hym þær þær hig heora gesomnunga hæfdon and cwæp to hym. Hu come ge hyder? a 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1016 Hi gislas him betwyan sealdon [*Laud MS.* (1123) heom betweonan]. *Ibid.* an. 1020 Manexa bisceopas mid heom. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1517 Mid heom þu holdest, and heom biwerest. 1258 *Proclam. Hen.* iii. Alle oþer be moare dæl of heom. c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1470 Corneus.. mentined hym [*v.r.* þam] in pes & were. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2734 (Trin.) Abraham led him [*v.r.* þam, þaim, ham] inwey. *Ibid.* 16810 (Laud) They comyn as he hym [*v.r.* þam, þaim, hem] bad. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4995 Þus barouns by-gunne hym þanne to doute.

β . c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Þæt hwile ne studeð hom nawiht. c 1205 *LAV.* 2177 Nu fusen we hom to [*c* 1275 to heom]. c 1440 in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 425 Take raw þolkes of eyren and bete hom wel. c 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 82 Sum of hom had no tayls.

γ . c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 44 Ic ham 3eue reste. c 1275 *LAV.* 1989 Neþ him he 3am [*c* 1205 heom] lende. c 1315 *SHORHAM* 135 Manye of ham. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2650 Somme of 3am. c 1485 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 310 Saye that I ham gretyn sende.

δ . a 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 Ða bed se cyng heom þæt hi scoldon cesen hem ærce biscop. c 1200 *ORMIN* 150 Iit turneþ hemm till sinne. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Prolog.* 379 A Cook they hadde with hem. c 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 11 If money or sum oþer þing be 3euen to hem. 1579 *SPENSER* *Sheph. Cal.* May 27 Tho to the greene Wood they speeden hem all. 1598 *B. JONSON* *Ev. Man.* in *Hum. Prol.* Except we make hem such. 1616-61 *HOLYDAY* *Persius* 323 To stuff Thy swelling cheeks, to break hem with a puff. 1661 *MARVELL* *Corr.* xxix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 70 The mayor and alderman or any six of hem.

ϵ . c 1300 *Prov. Hending* xxxv. in *Salomon & S.* etc. (1848) 279 Of þi koule huem ys eþe. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 106 Me sculede huem by-fora. a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237 The devel huem afreyte! a 1400 *Geste R. Horn* 54 in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* (Mätz.), Huem was ful wo.

ζ . c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 57 Er þanne he hem forele, and shewe em his prest. c 1275 *LAV.* 11549 [Pe] king am [*c* 1205 heom] axede read. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5758 (Fairf.), I am þine eldres god. For I am [*v.r.* þam, þaim, hem] led. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3065 Þan þus doþpeters of fraunce tomed to þat ferde. *Ibid.* 3098 Þer na ascapedem non. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 20 Take Rys, and washem clene. 1605 *CHAPMAN* *All Fools* Plays 1873 I. 136 Goe Dame, conduct-am in. 1685 in *Bagford Ball.* (1878) App. They having Money, shedd ease um. 1692 *WASHINGTON* *Milton's Def. Pop.* M's. Wks. 1738 I. 485 You have deserved well of 'em. 1711 *J. GREENWOOD* *Eng. Gram.* 67 Q. Have all Languages the Articles? A. No: For the Latin is without 'em. 1828 *TENNISON* *Death of Old Year* ii. The New-year will take 'em away. 1863 *BARNES* *Dorset Dial.* 22 Ða seem to em, that we be under em.

B. Signification.

1. Dative. (To) them. (Lat. *his*, Ger. *ihnen*.)

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 Ða cundon hi þæt him [*Laud MS.* heom] nænig mæx leofra nære þonne hiera hlaford. a 1154 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1140 Æfre þe mare he iaf heom, þe wære hi wæron him. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 388 Wel hem is. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 26 (Fairf.) Þe þinges þat ham likes best. 1387 *REKVISIA* *Hyden* (Rolls) l. 235 Hem semede þat þe legges were to feble. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 359 Forgeewe hem þat gret mysdede. *Ibid.* 905 He forgaif hit hom. 1460 *CAPGRAVE* *Chron.* 122 He accorded with them to þæt hem 3erely x thousand pound. 1599 [see 'em].

b. Governed by *prep.* Them. (With many prepositions the dative is original, but in others it answers to an OE. accusative, as in 2, with which it is now classed as a simple objective.)

c 900 *Juliana* 81 in *Exeter Bk.* Ic are æt him æfre finde. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Ða be-com godes grama ofer ham alle. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 Mildheorte is ure loured .. togenes heom. c 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 132 Moni of hem. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8118 (Trin.) He helde him to hem for to kis. 1417 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 27 Atte þe value of xx.li. amonge hame. 1426 *AUDELEY* *Poems* i. Fore hom that here seven the fynd. 1485 *CAXTON* *Paris & V.* 12 For eyther of hem mayntened. 1661 [see A. δ]. 1672-1750 [see 'em].

2. Accusative. Them. (L. *eos*, *eas*, *ea*, Ger. *sie*.) c 975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* ii. 8 Sendende heom [*Agg. G.* hi, *Halt.* hie] to bethlem. *Ibid.* xx. 32 And cliopade heom [*Lindisf.* ceigde hia? *Agg. G.* clypode hig; *Halt.* clypede hioyol]. a 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1124 And brohton hem to þone kinge. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Hit is riht þæt me hem spille. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 8 Eueriche mon ham mot nede holden. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3968 (Fairf.) He dalt ham [*v.r.* þam, þaim, hem] in twyn. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 96 Let hem forþ pasen. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* l. 37 Take Perys, & seþe ham, & Pike ham & stampe ham, & draw hem þow a straynoure. 1477 *Paston Lett.* No. 807 III. 211 Ye chal not leke wel be them when ye see hem. 1605 *MARSTON*, etc. *Eastw. Ho* iii. ii. They goe forth on holidays and gather hem by the Sea-shore. 1702-1868 [see 'em].

3. Reflexive and Reciprocal Pron. (dat. and acc.) Themselves, to themselves; (to) each other.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Mark* i. 27 Hi betwux him cwædon [*c* 950 *Lindisf.* bituith him]. c 1160 *Haltan* hio be-tweoxe heom cwæðen. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Ða cwæðen hi betwux ham þæt hi woldan. c 1200 *ORMIN* 13736 þe33 babe hemm hidden. c 1380 *Wyclif Sol.* Wks. III. 121 Men þat ben cynwritis hyen hom in holynes. c 1430 *Fremasonry* 7 A cownsel togeder they cowthe hem take. c 1450 *Merlin* 149 Yef thei sholde hem arme. 1579 [see A. δ].

Hence, \dagger Hems (i.e. *them's*: 50 MDu. *hems* = *hars*, *haer*) = their, their own. *Obs. rare.*

c 1410 *Love Bonavent.* *Mirr.* lviii. lf. 113 (Gibbs MS.) To putte away fro here hertes alle manere.. of mysbelete to boþe hems [*v.r.* thayre, theyre] and oure grette profyte.

Hem, ν .1 Also 5 hemne, 5-7 hemme, hemm, 7 hemb. [*f.* *HEM sb.*1 Not known before 15th c. Sense 3 is usually taken to be the same word, though this is not certain. Quot. 1583 approaches the sense of Ger. *hemmen*.]

1. *trans.* To edge or border (a garment or cloth); to decorate with a border, fringe, or the like.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 235/2 Hemmyng garmentys, *limbo*, *fimbria*. 14.. *Voc.* in *Wt.* Wulcker 599/25 *Orare*, to hemny. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. D* ja. Here folows an odir cros hemyt or borderit. c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 175 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i. 82 With a blak fryng hemyd al about. 1548 *UDALL* *Erasm. Par. Luke* vi. (R.), Waikyn vp and dowie in hys habite garded or hemmed with hys brode phylacteries. 1590 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* II. iii. 26 All the skirt about was hemd with golden fringe. 1666 *J. DAVIES* *Hist. Caribby Isles* 114 The ends of the sleeves.. and the bottom of them is hemd in with a very thin black skin.

2. To turn in and sew down the edge of (a piece of stuff). *intr.* To do the particular kind of sewing which is used in this operation.

1530 *PALSGR.* 583/1, I hemme a shyrt or a smocke.. Hemme my kercher, I praye you. 1758 *JOHNSON* *Idler* No. 15 P 2 She is.. hemming a towel. 1775 — in *Boswell* 14 Apr., A man would not submit to learn to hem a ruffe, of his wife, or his wife's maid. a 1845 *HOOD* *I'm not a single Man* iv. One used to stitch a collar then, Another hemmed a frill. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 13 These pieces should be hemmed on each side, thus making twelve yards of hemming. *intr.* 1867 *TROLLOPE* *Chron. Barset* l. xxiii. 194 [She] sat.. hemming diligently at certain articles of clothing. fig. 1663 *J. SPENSER* *Prodigies* (1665) 202 The contexture of this Discourse will.. be the less subject to ravel out, if I hem it with the Speech of our learned.. Annotator.

3. To confine or bound by an environment of any kind; to enclose, shut in, limit, restrain, imprison. Now rarely without advb. extension, most usually *in*, also *about*, *round*, *up*; *hem* out, to shut out.

1538 *LELAND* *Itin.* III. 23 A Creeke of Salt Water.. hemmth in a peace of Mr. Reskemyr's Parke. 1580 *SIDNEY* *Ps. v. v.* Thy work it is such men safe in to hemm With kindest care. 1583 *STANYHURST* *Enact.* etc. (Arb.) 135 The northern frosty gale held the ruer. 1594 *MARLOWE* & *NASHE* *Dido* II. i. His band of Myrmidons.. which hemm'd me about. 1640 *G. SANDYS* *Christ's Past.* III. 259 Late hem'd with Auditors whose store Incumbred the too-narrow Shore. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* v. 979 Th' Angelic Squadron.. began to hemm him round With ported Spears. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Æneid* iv. 55 On ev'ry side.. hemm'd with warlike Poes. 1788 *COWPER* *Corr.* (1824) II. 150 You will find it pleasant.. at least not to be hemmed around by business. 1840 *DICKENS* *Barn. Rudge* lxiii. The angle of the wall into which I had hemmed him back. 1876 *R. F. BURTON* *Gorilla* L. I. 166 The tall black trees which hem in the village. 1878 *BOSW.* *Smith Carthage* 133 The Carthaginians were.. hemmed up in the north-western corner of the island.

Hem, ν .2 [*f.* *HEM int.*]

1. *intr.* To utter the sound described under *HEM int.*; to give a short sharp cough as a signal, etc.; to clear the throat; to stammer or hesitate in speech; to express disapproval of a speaker by factitious coughing.

1470-85 [see *HEMMING vbl. sb.*]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 583/1, I hemme, I coughe, je tousse. When you here me hemme, than come. 1553 *T. WILSON* *Rhet.* 6a Hackyng and hemmyng as though our wittes and our senses were a woll gatheryng. 1604 *SHAKS.* *Ham.* iv. v. 5 She speaks much of her father.. and hems and beats her heart. a 1612 *HARINGTON* *Eggr.* II. xxv. (R.), His tongue so vainly did and idly chatter. The people nought but hem, and cough, and spatter. 1679 *Trials* *Green*, etc. *Murder* *Sir E. Godfrey* 19 Some body hem'd, and that was the Sign. 1710 *ADDISON* *Tatler* No. 155 P 2, I heard some body at a Distance hemming after me. 1748 *RICHARDSON* *Clarissa* (1811) I. 103, I arose; the man hemming up for a speech, rising, and beginning to set his splay feet.. in an approaching posture. 1848 *C. BRONTE* *J. Eyre* xx, Jane, if any one is about, come to the foot of the stairs and hem.

b. In combination, as *hem and hawk*, *hem and haw*, *hem and ha*. Cf. *hum and haw*, *HUM v.*

1580 *BABINGTON* *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 61 Wee gape and we yawne, we hem and we hawke. 1604 [see *HA v.*]. 1786 *MAD.* *D'ARBLAY Lett.* 16 Oct., I hemmed and hawed — but the Queen stopped reading. 1833 *MARRAY* *P.* Simple lxi, You would have done better, to have hemmed or hawed, so as to let your officers know that you were present. 1855 *THACKERAY* *Newcomes* II. 285 The old Colonel.. hems and haws, and repeats himself a good deal.

† 2. *trans.* To utter or read out or over with frequent hems or coughs. *Hem in*: to throw in or interject with a hem. *Obs.*

1553 *T. WILSON* *Rhet.* 117 b. Some coughes at euery woorde. Some hemmes it out. 1567 *R.* *EDWARDS* *Damon & Pythias* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 69 Then follow me, and hem in a word now and then. a 1693 *URQUHART* *Rabelais* III. xv. 128 Their Matines were hem'd over only with three Lessons.

3. To remove, clear away with a hem or cough. Also fig.

1600 *SHAKS.* *A. Y. L.* i. iii. 19 *Ros.* These burs are in my heart. Cel. Hem them away. 1800 *MRS.* *HERVEY* *Mourtray Fant.* III. 201 Emma.. tried in vain to hem away a rising sigh.

Hence *hemming ppl. a.*

1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. in *Brit. Bibl.* (1812) II. 559 note, Made him with a hemming sigh, illfaouredly sing the ballad. *Hem*, obs. by-form of *HOME*; var. *HIM pron.*

Hem, Sc. var. *HAME* 2.

1808-18 *JAMIESON*, *Hem*, a horse-collar. 1847-8 *H. MILLER* *First Impr.* v. 73 Not a piece of hem-mounting or trace-chain, not a cart-axle or wheel-rim, was secure.

Hema-, Hemato-, variant spelling of *HÆMA-*, *HÆMATO-*, q.v.: common in U.S., less frequent in Great Britain, exc. in the commercial spelling of *Hematite* (see *HÆMATITE*).

Hemantick, -ik, obs. forms of *HEEMANTIC*.

Hematist, obs. var. of *AMETHYST*.

1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 108 Calcedons, Hematists, Pearl.

Hemle: see *HEMEL*.

† **Heme**, sb. *obs. rare*. [perh. a deriv. of OE.

hām *HOME*; cf. next.] ? A man; ? a householder. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1115 For children gromes heme and hine Hiþencheþalle of þirepine. a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 156 An heme in an hergyoud with longinde slevan.

† **Hemo**, a. *Obs. rare*. [*f.* *hām* *HOME*.] ? Fitting, suitable, agreeable.

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* viii. 32 In rude were roo with hem roun, That be mihte henten ase him were heme.

So *Hemely adv.*, ? fittingly, fitly.

13.. *Gauv. & Gr. Knt.* 1852 While he hit hade hemely halched aboute.

Hemel, hemmel (hem'l). *north. dial.* Also 8-9 *hemble*. [Etymol. uncertain: possibly a dim. formation from root of *HAM sb.* 2. Cf. also *HELM sb.* 1 7.)] A cow-shed; a close for cattle, partly covered.

1717 in *N. Riding Rec.* VII. 284 A message or dwelling house with a stable, a barn, a hemble or cowhouse, on the backside of the said message. 1806 *R. KEER* *Agric. Surv. Berwick* 503 (Jam.) Sheds are named hemmels. 1835 *BROCKETT*, *Hemmel*, a shed or covering for cattle. 1850 *Trin. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. 1. 30 Cattle hemels.. are highly favourable to health.

Hemelytrum: see *HEMELYTRUM*.

† **Hemen, hymen, -yn**, *pron. Obs. exc. dial.*

[A form of the 3rd person pronoun dative-accusative plural, found in s.w. before 1400 (many instances in *Sir Ferumbas*). It appears to have been formed from the dat.-acc. pl. *HEM, hym* (perh. for its clearer differentiation from 3 sing. masc. *him, hym*), by addition of the southern pl. ending -en (-yn); cf. the double plurals *child-en*, *breth-en*, *ky-en*, *kyme*, also of southern origin; and the analogous mod.Ger. dat. pl. *ihn-en*, from MHG. *in*, OHG. *im*, *in*, differentiated from the acc. sing. *ihn* by the same suffix. Already in 14th c. the metre shows that it was often reduced in pronunciation and combination to 'men, 'myn, which, with the spelling *min*, *mun*, is still characteristic of Devonshire dialect.] = *THEM*.

1. *Dative*. To them.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1395 Ryche garymentz forþ sche drow, & by-toch hymen [= 'men] for to were. *Ibid.* 1963 So þow schalt hemen alle schewe, þat þay buþ al mys-went.

b. after preposition. Them.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1567 A cryede to hymen wel an heþ, & þus he hymen grette. *Ibid.* 1672 Euerche of hymen þan tok an bed. *Ibid.* 1749 With hymen schalt þou al þyng fynde þat þow hast to ous y-said. 1866 *N. HOGG* *Poems* Ser. II. 6 An zlayp'd way bothe aw-min under tha close.

2. *Accusative*. Them.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3542 To holde hymen [= 'men] þo with-inne. *Ibid.* 4239 Þan clepede he hemen þat were most worthiest. *Ibid.* 4261 Ylefte hymen murye, & in god aray. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 270 (E. D. S.) If e'er the const to Hewn only to zey men. *Ibid.* 410 Twenty Nobles a Year and a Puss to put min in. 1866 *N. HOGG* *Poems* Ser. II. 3 Ma spurrit.. Zeth 'Doant put min into rime'. *Ibid.* 6 Hur'd car'd min upstairs.

3. *refl.* Themselves, to themselves.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2476 Þe amerel & is host.. armede hymen ecchon. *Ibid.* 3022 Ac hymen duste down on þe fon.

|| **Hemera**. *Obs.* Pl. -æ; in 6 *error*. hæmeræe, 7 hæmere. = *EPHEMERA* 1 (q.v.).

c 1590 *GREENE* *Fr. Bacon* x. 124 The flies hæmeræe.. take life with the sun and die with the dew. 1614 *Scov. Venus* (1876) 21 As the flies Hæmere we dew. To leaue their breath their life being scarce begunne.

Hemeragry, obs. form of *HÆMORRHAGY*.

|| **Hemeralopia** (he'mérālō'piā). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. type *ἡμεραλωπία*, f. *ἡμεράλωφ*, f. *ἡμέρ-a* day + *ἀλα-ós* blind + *ωπία* cf. *NYCTALOPIA*. (In mod.F. *héméralopie*.) The Gr. *ἡμεράλωφ* appears in Galen as the contrary of *νυκτάλωφ*, i.e. *ὁ τῆς νυκτὸς ἀλῶος* that is blind by night.]

'Day-blindness'; a visual defect in which the eyes see indistinctly, or not at all, by daylight, but tolerably well by night or artificial light. (But used by many in the sense of 'night-blindness', *NYCTALOPIA*.)

'Day-blindness' is the etymological meaning of the word, and the sense in which *ἡμεράλωφ*, as the contrary of *νυκτάλωφ*, was used by Galen. But, as *NYCTALOPIA* was, from an early date, taken by some in the opposite sense, these also reversed the etymological sense of *hemeralopia*, and used it as = 'night-blindness', 'day-sight', as if the word were *hemeropia*. (With the exception of Copland and Henry Power, all or most modern authors.. have used the term in the sense of *night-blindness*. The Royal College of Physicians of London have reverted to the true meaning of the word in their "Nomenclature of Diseases" (Syd.

Soc. Lex.) But the *Medical Dictionary* of F. P. Foster, New York, 1891, continues the non-etymological sense of 'day-vision, night-blindness'. The word was rightly used by Paré in 16th c.: *Œuvres* xv. 3 (Littre) Le contraire est quand on voit mieux de nuit que de jour, et se peut dire hemeralopia en grec, c'est de chat en français.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hemeralopia*, a Faculty when one sees clearer in the Night than in the Day. 1814 R. W. HAMFIELD in *Med. Chirurg. Trans.* v. 38 (title) A Practical Essay on Hemeralopia, or Night Blindness, commonly called Nyctalopia. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 144 The confusion which has taken place among earlier writers in distinguishing the disease by two directly opposite terms, nyctalopia and hemeralopia. *Ibid.* 145 It [hemeralopia] is the *lucitas* of Beer; the day-blindness of various other writers. 1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* II. 896 One terming night-blindness nyctalopia, and another hemeralopia, while day-blindness has been equally designated by both terms. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 205 Hemeralopia and scurvy have been very frequently found existing in the same person.

Hence **Hemeralopic** *a.*, affected with or subject to hemeralopia.

1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 205 Usually the scurvy is developed first, the patients subsequently becoming hemeralopic. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) X. 757 [He] was the first of the family known to be hemeralopic; his children... were all affected with night-blindness.

Hemerine (hemérin), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἡμέρινος*, f. *ἡμέρα* day.] Of or belonging to a day; daily; applied to a fever = quotidian.

1854 in *Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hemerobaptist (hemérobaptist), *a. Eccl.* [ad. eccl. L. *Hemerobaptista*, pl. -æ, a. Gr. *ἡμεροβαπτιστής* (Eusebius), f. *ἡμέρα* day + *βαπτιστής* BAPTIST.]

A Jewish sect which practised daily baptism as a spiritual means of cleansing from sin; also an early obscure Christian sect who followed the same practice. Also attrib.

1577 HAMMER *Amc. Eccl. Hist.* (1885) 556 The Hemerobaptists were Jews in all points. 1580 FULKE *Relent.*, etc. 314 A great number of the old heresies, in which the papists consent with the ancient heretics; the Valentinians, in their cross; the hemerobaptists, in their holy water. 1600 O. E. *Reply to Libel* ii. iii. 46 The Hemerobaptists for these continual washings... are by Epiphanius numbered in the catalogue of Jewish heretics. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* 1895 *Bible Soc. Rec.* (N. Y.) Nov. 1071 The interesting little community of the Sabæans, the descendants of the Hemerobaptists of the first centuries. 1897 *Expositor* Aug. 145 The spread of Hemerobaptist principles had developed widely after the destruction of the temple and the Jewish polity.

So **Hemerobaptism**, + **Hemerobaptization**, the practice of daily baptism.

1653 R. BAILIE *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 81 This... was enough for any Hemerobaptization, and more. 1897 *Expositor* Aug. 147 There appear to be no clear intimations of Hemerobaptism in the Ignatian epistles.

Hemerobian (hemérōbiān), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Hemerobi-us*, a genus of neuropterous insects, a. Gr. *ἡμερόβιος*, f. *ἡμέρα* day + *-βιος* living.]

A. adj. Pertaining to the genus *Hemerobius* or the family *Hemerobiidae* of neuropterous insects.

B. sb. An insect of this genus or family; a day-fly.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Hemerobians*.

|| **Hemerocallis**. [Gr. *ἡμεροκαλλίς* a kind of lily that blooms but for a day, f. *ἡμέρα* day + *κάλλος* beauty.] The Day Lily, a genus of Liliaceous plants chiefly natives of temperate Asia and Eastern Europe.

a 1656 Bp. HALL *Wks.* (1837-9) VIII. 183 (D.) The hemerocallis is the least esteemed, because one day ends its beauty. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 May. Flowers in Prime... yellow Hemerocallis, striped Jacinth, early Bulbous Iris.

+ **Hemerology** (hemérōlōgí). *Obs. rare -o.* [ad. L. *hemerologium*, a. Gr. *ἡμερολόγιον*, f. *ἡμέρα* day + *λόγος* account.] (See quotes.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hemerologie* (*hemerologium*), a Kalendar or Register declaring what is done every day, a Day-book. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Hemerology*, a Calendar, or Book wherein are registered the passages of every day.

Hem-fell, *v.* = **FELL** *v.* 6.

1880 *Plain Hints* 20 Two hems crossing each other (which is the case if gathers are hemmed in and hem-felled), must result in a twisted appearance of the belt.

Hemi- (hē-mi-, hī-mi-), *prefix*. [a. Gr. *ἡμι-*, combining element, from earlier **σάμι-* = L. *sāmi-*, Skr. *sāmi-*, OTeut. **sāmi-*, OE. *sam-*, all meaning 'half'. Several Gr. words containing this element were in use as technical terms in later L., e.g. *hemicyclium*, *hēmīna*, *hēmīsphērīum*, *hēmīstichīum*. In the modern langs. they are very numerous, not only in terms adopted or adapted from Gr. (directly or through L.), but in new formations, scientific or technical, from Greek; or on Greek analogies. Words formed from Latin have the corresponding prefix **SEMI-**; but there are instances of hybridism in the use of both prefixes.]

Half; one half, the half, pertaining to or affecting one half; *esp.* in *Anat.*, *Biol.*, and *Path.* Pertaining to one of the two halves (right and left) of the body, or of any of its symmetrical organs.

b. In *Crystallography*, denoting that a crystal has only half the number of faces which belong to the corresponding holohedral or perfect form;

hemisymmetrical; as *hemi forms*, *hemi-icositetrahedron*, *-octahedron* (hence *-octahedral adj.*), *-scalenedron*, *-trisoctahedron*, *HEMIEDRON*, etc. (See also HEMIDOME, -PRISM, -PYRAMID.)

c. In *Chemistry*, formerly applied to binary compounds in which the combining proportion of the electro-negative or chlorous radical, was supposed to be one half that of the electro-positive or basylous radical, as in 'hemichloride of copper', Cu_2Cl (now Cu^+Cl or Cu_2Cl_2 , cuprous chloride), 'hemioxide of copper', Cu_2O (now Cu_2O , cuprous oxide). These were called *hemi-compounds*. So *hemi-hydrate*, a compound of one molecule of hydroxyl (HO) with two molecules of an element or radical. Now frequently used to form the name of a derivative body, in which some constituent is present in half the proportion, or in a smaller proportion, than in other members of the group, as in *hemibromhydrin*, $2\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3 + \text{HBr} - 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (compared with *monobromhydrin*, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3 + \text{HBr} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$), or which forms one of the two substances into which a body may be split up, as in *hemialbumin*, *hemicollin*.

The following are compounds of *hemi-* in less general use; words of greater importance follow in their alphabetic places.

|| **Hemiablepsia Path.** [see ABLEPSY] = HEMI-ANOPSIA. **Hemialbumin Chem.**, a substance thought to be one of the two original constituents of ordinary albumin; it is converted on digestion into *Hemialbumose*, which is probably an antecedent of *hemipeptone*. || **Hemialgia Path.**, unilateral pain. **Hemiamb, -lambus Pros.**, an iambic dimeter catalectic. || **Hemianæsthesia Path.** [ANÆSTHESIA], loss of sensation in one side of the body; hence **Hemianæsthetic a.** || **Hemianalgesia Path.** [ANALGESIA], insensibility to pain on one side of the body (*Quain's Dict. Med.*, 1883). **Hemianatropous a. Bot.** [ANATROPOUS], half-anatropous; = HEMITROPOUS. **Hemiataxy Path.** [ATAXY 2], ataxy of a limb on one side of the body. **Hemiatrophy Path.** [ATROPHY], atrophy of one side of the body or an organ.

Hemicaulepsia Path., catalepsy affecting one side of the body. **Hemicentral a. Anat.**, of or pertaining to the *hemicentrum*, one of the pair of lateral elements which compose the *centrum* of a vertebra. **Hemicephalic a. Anat.**, of or pertaining to the *hemicephalum* or sinciput (*Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Hemicerebral a. Anat.**, of or pertaining to a *hemisphere*, i.e. either of the two CEREBRAL hemispheres. **Hemichordate a. Biol.**, partly or imperfectly chordate, as the anomalous genus *Balanoglossus*; *sb.*, a hemichordate animal.

|| **Hemichorea a. Path.**, chorea affecting one side of the body. **Hemicollin Chem.** [COLLIN], a peptone-like body formed along with semiglutin, when a solution of gelatin is boiled for a long time.

Hemichrystalline a., half or incompletely crystalline. **Hemidemisemiquaver Mus.**, a note of half the length of a demisemiquaver, also the symbol for this note, resembling a quaver, but with four hooks. **Hemidiapente Anc. Mus.** [DIAPENTE], a diminished or imperfect fifth. **Hemiditone Anc. Mus.** [DITONE], a minor third.

Hemidrachm (hemidrākm) (*ἡμιδραχμον*), an ancient Greek coin, a half-drachma. **Hemi-elliptic, -ical adjs.**, half-elliptic; 'applied to the recess of the vestibule of the external ear'. **Hemi-encephalic a. Anat.**, of or pertaining to a *hemienkephalon*, or lateral half of the ENCEPHALON or brain.

Hemi-epilepsy Path., an epilepsy producing convulsions on one side of the body only. **Hemifacial a. Anat.**, of or pertaining to one side of the face. **Hemigamous a. Bot.** [γάμος marriage], said of grasses, having one of the two florets of a spicule neuter, and the other unisexual. **Hemigeometer Entom.**, a caterpillar of the *Nocuidæ*, which in its mode of progression resembles the true geometer caterpillars. **Hemiglyph** (hemiglyph) (*ἡμιγλῡφ*), the half-glyph or -groove at the edge of the triglyph in the Doric entablature.

Hemignathous a. Ornith. [γνάθος jaw], having one mandible much shorter than the other, as in the genus *Hemignathus* of sun-birds. **Hemiholohedral a. Cryst.**, having half the number of planes in all the octants; sometimes said of the parallel hemihedral forms of the isometric system.

Hemihydrate Chem.: see *c* above. **Hemimelittic Chem.**, a crystalline tri-basic acid $\text{C}_9\text{H}_5\text{O}_6$; see *c* above, and **MELLITIC**. **Hemiligulate a. Bot.**, half-ligulate: said of the irregular corolla of a composite flower, when it has only one lip of

the limb. **Hemiobole, -obolion Numism.** (*ἡμιόβολιον*), an ancient Greek coin, half an obol.

Hemioctahedron Cryst., a tetrahedron considered as to its relation to the octahedron; see *b* above; hence **Hemioctahedral a.** **Hemiologamous Bot.**: see *quot.* **Hemione Zool.** [ad. L. *hemionus*, Gr. *ἡμιονος*, f. *ἰονος* ass], the dziggetai.

Hemiorrhotype a. Cryst. [ORRHOTYPE] = monoclinic. **Hemipalmate a. Biol.** [PALMATE], half- or partially webbed, semipalmate (*Mayne*, 1854). || **Hemiparaplegia Path.** [*παράπληγία* stroke on one side], paralysis of one lower limb.

|| **Hemiparesis Path.** [*πάρεσις* slackening], paresis or impairment of muscular strength affecting one side of the body; hence **Hemiparetic a.** **Hemipeptone Chem.**, a variety of peptone derived from hemialbumose by a continuance of the digestive process: see *Hemialbumin*. **Hemipetalous a. Bot.**, applied to a state intermediate between monopetalous and polypetalous, in which the petals have partly coalesced. **Hemiphase Mus.**, a half-phase, usually occupying only one measure.

Hemipinnic a. Chem., in *h. acid*, a dibasic crystalline acid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_6$, formed by the decomposition of Opianic acid, $2\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_8$. **Hemipinnate a. Bot.**, half or partly pinnate. **Hemiplane Geom.**, half a plane. **Hemiprotein Chem.**: see *quot.* 1878 under *Hemialbumin*. **Hemirhamphine a. Ichth.**, (a fish) having the upper jaw very short in comparison with the lower, as in the genus *Hemirhamphus*, or half-bills. **Hemiseptal a. Anat.**, of or pertaining to a *hemiseptum*, or lateral half of a septum or partition, as those in the heart and brain. **Hemisome Biol.** [*σῶμα* body], one half of the body of an animal. **Hemispasm Path.**, a spasm affecting one side only of the body.

Hemitrichous a. Bot. [*τριχ-* hair], half clothed with hairs (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Hemitriptych Arch.**, a half triptych (*Gwilt Arch.*).

Hemitype, a half-type, that which is hemitypic. **Hemitypic a. Zool.**, partially typical of a given group, of an intermediate type.

1876 tr. P. Schützenberger's *Ferment.* 145 The hemiprotein or 'hemialbumin' formed by the action of boiling dilute sulphuric acid on albumin. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 365 When albumin is boiled with dilute sulphuric acid for a few hours it gives two kinds of syntonin, one of which he names hemiprotein... the other he terms hemialbumin. 1883 FOSTER *Phys. App.* (ed. 4) 719 The 'hemialbumose'... was isolated by Meissner; it is apparently the body called by him A-peptone. 1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 272 Many Anacreontic poems which are written in 'hemiambs'. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 100 'Hemianæsthesia' is quite marked. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* xxv. 547 In many cases of Hemianæsthesia, the viscera remain at least as tender as ever under firm pressure. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* i. ii. 130 Another condition is... the amphitropous or heterotropous, or 'hemianatropous', intermediate between orthotropous and anatropous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 579/2 *Hemianatropous*, an ovule which is anatropous, with half the raphe free. 1886 W. R. GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv.* Syst. I. 299 'Hemiatrophy of the Tongue'. 1885 *Athenæum* 28 Nov. 704/2 A species of *Balanoglossus* obtained... at Herm, Channel Islands, being the first recorded instance of the occurrence of this 'hemichordate' in any part of the British seas. 1882 PITCHARD tr. *Eder's Enruds. Photogr.* 44 Semi-glutin, by standing, reduces silver nitrate without precipitating it, while 'hemicolle' causes a flaky precipitate of the same. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 669 'Hemi-Compounds' are often called *dis-compounds*. 1894 *Athenæum* 19 Sept. 391/1 He... describes the principal igneous rocks in groups under the three heads, Holocrystalline, 'Hemicrystalline', and Highly Glassy Rocks. 1853 SHELTON *Rector St. Bardolph's* ii. 22 Many a 'hemi-demi-semi-quaver'. 1853 CRABBE *Technol. Dict.*, 'Hemidiapente', an imperfect fifth. 1774 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* I. 30 (Jod.) The chromatic proceeded by two successive semitones and a 'hemiditone', or minor third. 1841 H. H. WILSON *Ariana Antiqua* 268 'Hemidrachm. Head of king, with fillet, to the right. 1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 530 The hemispherical and 'hemi-elliptical' depressions are separated by a ridge or pyramidal eminence. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 200/1 Let us suppose two diagonal lines to be drawn through opposite angles, and crossing each other on the faces of the Cube. It may be observed... that the solid angles at the extremities of all these diagonals are truncated to produce the octahedron; but it sometimes happens that the solid angles at the extremities of only one of those diagonals on one plane, and a transverse diagonal on a parallel plane, are truncated, producing a four instead of an eight-sided secondary figure; these are termed 'hemi forms', from their presenting only half the number of planes which might be expected from the symmetry of the primary crystal. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., 'Hemigamious'. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xxi. 286 Other 'hemigeometers'... have only six prolegs. 1895 STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 180 The 'hemi-icositetrahedron', or tetrahedric pyramid, called also the trigonal dodecahedron, or twelve-icoselohedron. 1873 Fournes *Chem.* (ed. xi) 833 Mellophanic acid undergoes similar transformations, resulting in the formation of 'Hemimelittic and Phthalic acids. 1877 WATTS *Ibid.* (ed. 12) II. 554 Hemimelittic acid... crystallises in colourless needles somewhat sparingly soluble in water. 1837 DANA *Min. i.* (1844) 40 The resulting form is a tetrahedron or 'hemi-octahedron'. 1868 *Ibid.* Introd. (ed. 5) 27 *Monoclinic System*. The octahedral planes are all hemioctahedral. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., 'Hemioctahedron', a term employed in speaking of grasses when in the same spikelet one of two florets is

neuter, and the other hermaphrodite, as in several species of *Panicum*. 1883 FOSTER *Phys. App.* (ed. 4) 718 In normal peptic and tryptic digestion... hemipteone (see preceded) by a hemi-albumose. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 11) 739 *Hemipic acid is also produced by oxidation of opianic acid and of narcotine. 1892 G. B. HALSTED *Elem. Synth. Geom.* 5 Any straight line in a plane cuts it into two parts called 'hemiplanes'. 1876 tr. P. Schützenberger's *Ferment.* 65 *Hemi-protein is also soluble in dilute alkalis, and precipitated by acids. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 273 Of the 'hemiscalenohedron, instances are met with on certain crystals of phenakite, diopside, and ilmenite. 1871 Sir T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Phys.* (ed. 5) I. xxv. 484 The phenomena of 'hemispasm'—of convulsions limited to the limbs of one side. 1883 C. H. FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (1886) I. 534 Hemispasm—the 'mobile counterpart' of hemiplegia.

|| **Hemianopsia**, *Path.* [mod.L., f. HEMI- + Gr. ἡμι-priv. + ὄψις sight.] Half-blindness, being a loss of perception of one half the field of vision.

1885 STIRLING tr. *Landolt's Hum. Phys.* II. 786 When it is spoken of as paralysis of one-half of the retina, the term *hemioptia* is applied to it; when, with reference to the field of vision, the term *hemianopsia* is used. 1891 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* II. 303 Persisting vertical hemianopsia. 1893 *Brit. Med. J.* 18 Nov. 1907 There was complete blindness of one eye and diminished vision, but no hemianopsia of the other.

Hemibranch (he-mi-brānjk). *Zool.* [f. HEMI- + Gr. βράγχια gills.] a. An incomplete gill. b. A fish of the order *Hemibranchii*, having the branchial apparatus incomplete. Hence **Hemibranchiate** (-brānki-āt) a., half-gilled; sb., a hemibranch.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VII. 431 The hemibranchiate... have imperfect gills or branchiae. 1891 *Nature* 17 Sept. 483/2 The spiracular gill of Elasmobranchs should be described as the hyoid hemibranch, and the opercular gill of the higher fishes as the first branchial hemibranch.

+ **Hemicade**. *Obs. rare* = 0. [ad. L. hēmicadivm, Gr. ἡμικάδιον, f. κάδος cadus, CADE.] 'A half Hoghead' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Hemicarp. *Bot.* [f. HEMI- + Gr. καρπός fruit.] A half-fruit; one of the two carpels which constitute the fruit of the *Umbelliferae*.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 312 Each half-fruit is termed a hemi-carp or mericarp.

Hemicentral, -cerebral, etc.: see HEMI-
Hemicircle. *Obs. or arch.* [f. HEMI- + CIRC-LE sb.] A half circle, semicircle.

a 1618 J. DAVIES *Extasie* 25 Wks. (Grosart) I. 89 Her Browes two hemi-circles did enclose Of Rubies. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. (1635) 106 Euery oblique Horizon will divide the Equator into two equal hemicircles. 1875 J. H. BENNETT *Winter Medit.* II. xi. (ed. 5) 358 A hemi-circle of the majestic granite mountains.

So **Hemicircular** a., semicircular.
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hemicircular*, halfe round. 1895 LUNN *How to visit Italy* 92 Two grand hemi-circular colonnades.

+ **Hemicrane**. *Obs.* Also 6 -cran, 7 -crain, -cranie, -y. [a. obs. F. hemicraneine (Cotgr.), ad. L. hēmicrānia, a. Gr. ἡμικρανία, f. ἡμι- HEMI- + κρανίον skull. *Hemicranie* is an adaptation of the L.] = next.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) Civ. Hyera hermetis purgeth the hemiran. *Ibid.* D.J. Oyle of fystikes healeth the hemiran and watchynges. 1600 VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 87 Here-hence springs the Head-ache... which last we call the Hemiran or Megrim, possessing but the one side of the Head. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 135 Cephalalgies, Hemicranies, Phthises. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Hemicranie*, or *hemiran*, a kind of head-ache, when but one side of the head is grieved.

|| **Hemicrania** (hemikrā-ni-ā). *Path.* [L.: see prec.] 1. Headache confined to one side of the head; megrim.

1657 [see prec.]. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 151 The bones help the Hemicrania. a 1801 W. HERBERDEN *Comm.* xvii. (1806) 93 The hemicrania, or pain of one half of the head. 1872 GEO. ELIOT in J. W. CROSS *Life* III. 157. I am... struggling with hemicrania and malaise.

2. 'Also a term used in Teratology to denote imperfect development or total defect of one side of the brain and its coverings' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Hemicranic, a. [ad. L. hēmicrānic-us = Gr. ἡμικρανικός.] Pertaining or subject to hemicrania. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hemicranic*... subject to the sickness called Megrim or Hemicrain. 1854 in MAYNE.

Hemicycle (hemisikl'). Also 7 -oicle. [a. F. hēmicycle (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. hēmicyclium, a. Gr. ἡμικύκλιον, f. ἡμι- HEMI- + κύκλος circle.] A half circle, semicircle; a semicircular structure, as an orchestra or apse-like recess.

1603 B. JONSON *King's Coron. Entertain.* Wks. (Rtdg.) 531/2 Upon the right hand of her... in a hemicycle was seated Esychia, or Quiet. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Treas.* (ed. 2) 170 The scaberd of his sword was red... the blade formed like a hemi-cicle. c 1790 COWPER *Notes P. L.* I. 616 Thus forming themselves into a hemicycle or half moon figure, that all might hear him. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 155 Earlier and larger churches seem to have been contented with the single hemicycle.

Hemicyclic (hemisi-kl'ik), a. *Bot.* [ad. F. hēmicyclique (Littré), ad. Gr. ἡμικυκλικός, f. ἡμικύκλιον (see prec.).] Applied to flowers which have the parts arranged spirally in such a manner that the transition from one series to another (e.g. from petals to stamens) occurs at the completion

of a turn of the spiral; also to those which have some parts arranged spirally (*acyclic*) and others in whorls (*cyclic*).

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 533 In hemicyclic flowers those members at least which are arranged in whorls may possibly be distributed symmetrically.

Hemicylindrical, a. Having the form of half a cylinder, divided in the direction of its axis.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) V. 771 The articular surface of the condyles is hemi cylindrical. 1883 BUCHAN & STEWART in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 162/2 By means of a hemicylindrical lens.

Hemidactyl, a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. HEMI- + Gr. δάκτυλος finger.]

A. *adj.* Having an oval disk at the base of the toes, as in the saurian genus *Hemidactylus* (Webster 1864). B. *sb.* A saurian of this genus; a gecko. Hence **Hemidactylous** a. = A. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 72 The Spotted Gecko, or Spotted Hemidactyle, a rather pretty species of Gecko.

Hemidemisemiquaver, etc.: see HEMI-.

Hemidome (hemidōm). *Cryst.* [f. HEMI- + DOME sb. 5 b.] A pair of parallel and equal faces, parallel to the orthodiagonal in the monoclinic (or monosymmetrical) system (in which two such pairs constitute a dome). Hence **Hemidomestic** a., of or pertaining to a hemidome.

1868 DANA *Min. Intro.* (ed. 5) 27 *Monoclinic System*... The domes parallel to the orthodiagonal are hemidomes, the planes in front at top being unlike in inclination those in front below, each being a hemidome. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 88 When the light falls obliquely either on the basal plane... or the hemidome of a monoclinic felspar.

|| **Hemi-elytrum** (hemie-litrōm). Pl. -a. *Zool.* Also *erron.* hemelytrum. [mod.L., f. Gr. ἡμι- HEMI- + ελυτρον ELYTRUM, sheath.]

The fore wing of an insect, which is coriaceous at the base and membranous at the end, as in the *Hemiptera* and *Heteroptera*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlvii. 387 Wings covered by Hemelytra or Tegmina. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 210 In some of the Hemiptera... the apices [of the anterior wings] remain membranous, and to these the term 'hemelytra' is applied. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 500 The fore wings may be converted into wing covers... as in the hemi-elytra of *Dermaptera* and elytra of *Coleoptera*.

Hence **Hemi-elytral** a., pertaining to or of the nature of a hemielytrum.

Hemigamous, -gnathous: see HEMI-.

Hemihedral (hemihī-drāl, -he-drāl), a. *Cryst.*

Also hemiedral. [f. HEMI- c + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base + -AL.] Of a crystal: Having half the number of planes required by the highest degree of symmetry belonging to its system; thus, a tetrahedron is the hemihedral form corresponding to the holohedral octahedron.

1837 [see HEMIHEDRON]. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 866 1/2 Triple phosphate... generally occurs in hemihedral six-sided prisms. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 264 All the crystals... were alike hemihedral... that is, half of their similar planes or angles were modified independently of the other half. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 39 When the crystal has dissimilar faces at the two ends of the same axis of symmetry, the form to which those faces belong is called hemihedral.

Hence **Hemihe'drally** adv.

1837 DANA *Min.* II. 19 Minerals, whose crystals are hemihedrally modified, are invariably thus modified, if the secondary planes occur, in which the hemihedrism may take place.

Hemihedron (hemihī-drōn, -he-drōn). *Cryst.* [f. HEMI- c + Gr. ἕδρα after hexahedron, etc. Cf. F. hēmiēdre.] A form or crystal of a hemihedral type.

1837 DANA *Min.* II. 19 This species of hemihedral Crystal has been called the *inclined hemihedron*. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 137 A form of the hemi-symmetrical kind will be termed a semiform or a hemihedron. *Ibid.* § 176 Holo-systematic haphlohedra forms; or holo-tesseral hemihedra.

So **Hemihe'drism**, **Hemihe'dry** [cf. F. hēmiēdrīe], the property or quality of crystallization in hemihedral forms.

1837 DANA *Min.* II. 19 The first species of hemihedrism gives rise to solids, whose opposite planes are not parallel. *Ibid.*, Examples of the first kind of hemihedrism, in which half the angles of the cube are modified. 1864-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 143 This kind of hemihedry is strikingly exhibited in apatite. 1883 *Nature* 1 Feb. 317/1 Some remarks on hemihedry in crystals.

Hemilogous, a. *Chem.* [f. HEMI- + ana-logous.] (See quot.)

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 141 *Hemilogous Series*, a name applied by Shiel... to series of organic compounds, the terms of which differ from one another by nCH.

|| **Hemimetabola** (he-mi-mitē-bōlā), sb. pl. *Entom.* [mod.L. neut. pl. (sc. *insecta*), f. Gr. ἡμι- HEMI- + μεταβολος changeable.] A division of Insects comprising those which undergo incomplete metamorphosis.

1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) 341 Insects are divided into sections, called respectively *Ametabola*, *Hemimetabola*, and *Holometabola*. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 508 In the *Hemi-metabola*, the larva may differ notably from the adult in the structure of the antennae, eyes, mouth-parts... as well as in the absence of wings.

Hence **Hemimetabo'lic**, **Hemimeta'bulous** *adjs.*, of the nature of the *Hemimetabola*; undergoing incomplete metamorphosis. **Hemimeta'boly**, incomplete metamorphosis.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 113 The adult insect, whilst gaining certain organs which the larva does not possess, such as wings, loses certain others, which the larva does possess, such as the provisional structures making up the 'mask' of the *Libellulidæ*... Such insects are called 'Hemimetabulous'. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 281 In the hemi-metabolic insects there is a metamorphosis, which consists of 3 stages.

Hemimetamorphic, a. *Biol.* [f. HEMI- + METAMORPHIC.] = HEMIMETABOLIC. Hence **Hemimetamorphosis**, incomplete or partial metamorphosis; hemimetaboly.

1880 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. Intro. 91 In some pelagic forms *Hemimetamorphosis* may occur, or very considerable alterations in their growth and development.

Hemimorphic (hemimōr'fik), a. *Cryst.* [f. HEMI- + Gr. μορφή shape + -ic.] Of a crystal: Having unlike planes or modifications at the ends of the same axis. So **Hemimorph**, a hemimorphic crystal. **Hemimorphism**, the property of being hemimorphic. **Hemimorphite Min.**, Kennigott's name (1853) for hydrous silicate of zinc, the crystals of which are hemimorphic. **Hemimorphous** a. = HEMIMORPHIC. **Hemimorphism** = HEMIMORPHISM.

1864 WEBSTER, *Hemimorphic*. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 407 Calamine. Orthorhombic; hemimorphic-hemihedral. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 32 Tourmaline is Rhombohedral, eminently hemimorphous. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 138 The crystals when heated and freely suspended, exhibit polar electricity, a phenomenon which usually accompanies hemimorphism. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hemimorph*. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 140 *Hemimorphism* is the term for a particular case of haphlohedra mero-symmetry. One-half or, it may be, one-fourth of the faces of the original form are present in the hemimorphic form: but these all lie on one side of a systematic plane, the symmetrical character of which is in abeyance. *Ibid.* § 272 *Hemimorphous* forms are not rare in the Hexagonal system, but they occur most often as hemimorphs of hemisymmetrical types of crystal.

|| **Hemina** (hē-mi-nā). Also (anglicized or as F.) 7 hemine, 8 emine, (esmine). [L. hēmina, a. Gr. ἡμίνα, f. ἡμι- half. Cf. F. emine, hemine 'a measure that contains three Possons; and comes to, in weight, about seven and a half of our moderne ounces' (Cotgr.).] A liquid measure (orig. ancient Sicilian) of about half a pint; also, a measure for corn (see above, and quot. 1756).

1601 HOLLAND *Phny* xl. xix. Five heads of the Poppy being sodden in three hemines of wine. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 3 The Ephemera feaver is cured by 3 drops taken from an Asse eare... in two hemina's of water. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1836) I. 377 note. The hemina of wine allowed by St. Bennet. 1756 K. ROLT *Dict. Trade & Comm.*, *Hemina*, *Emine*, or *Esmine*, is a great corn measure... At Marseilles the hemina of corn weighs 75 lb. ... and in Barbary it is computed equal to 9 bushels.

Heming, var. of **HEMINGSB** sb. *Obs.*

Hemioctahedron, etc.: see HEMI-

|| **Hemiolia** (hemio-lia). *Mus. Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 hemiola, 7 hemiolion, hemolios, 8 hemiolius. [med.L. hēmiolia, a. Gr. ἡμιολία (sc. διάστασις interval, in Plato), fem. of ἡμιόλιος 'in the ratio of one and a half to one', f. ἡμι- HEMI- + ὄλος whole.] In mediævial music. a. A perfect fifth, so called because produced by shortening a string to two-thirds of its length. b. Three notes in the place of two; a triplet.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 30 That proportion which the musicians falselie termed *Hemiolia*, when in deede it is nothing else but a round *Tripla*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1358 (Stanf.) The proportion of the Musick or Symphonie Diatessaron, is Epitritus or Sesquialteral, that is to say, the whole and a third part over: of Diapente, Hemolios or Sesquialteral... the whole and half as much more. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 182 Harmony contains three consents in tune, Diapason, Hemiolion, Diatessaron. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 727.

|| **Hemiopia**, **Hemiopsia**. *Path.* Also (anglicized) hemiopy, -opsy. [mod.L., f. HEMI- + Gr. ὄψις, ὀψις sight.] = HEMIANOPSIA.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Hemiopsia*, a defect of vision, in which the person sees the half, but not the whole of an object. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1835) I. x. 230 The curious disease of hemiopy, or amaurosis dimidiata, in which the patient sees with each eye only half of an object, being blind to the other half. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 114/2 *Hemiopia*. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hemiopia*, *Hemiopsia*... hemiopy: hemiopsy. 1864-70 T. HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surg.* (1883) II. viii. 77 Transient hemiopia is often an initial symptom of megrim.

Hemipalmate, -phrase, etc.: see HEMI-

Hemiplectic, a. *Path.* [f. HEMI- + Gr.

πληκτικ-ός of a striking kind.] = HEMIPLEGIC.

1891 in F. P. FOSTER *Med. Dict.*

|| **Hemiplegia** (hemiplē-dgiā). *Path.* [Late L., a. Gr. ἡμιπληγία (rare, for ἡμιπληγία), f. ἡμι- HEMI- + πλῆγῃ stroke, f. stem of πλῆσσειν to strike.] Paralysis of one side of the body; usually caused by a lesion in the opposite side of the brain.

1600 HOLLAND *Phny* xli. xvi. 1105 The Consul... fell downe

in a fit of Apoplexie: which turned into an *Hemiplegia* or dead palsy all the one side of his body. 1754 CHESTERF. in *World No. 92* ¶ 5 Though they have not yet lost one half of themselves by a hemiplegia. a 1754 MEAD Wks. 481 (Jod.) On dissection of the bodies of apoplecticks who had been seized with an hemiplegia, he always found the cause of the disease in the opposite side of the brain. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 291 In old Hemiplegias the epidermis is often dry, rough, and scaly.

Hence *Hemiplegiac a.*, affected with or subject to hemiplegia; *sb.*, one so affected. *Hemiplegian a.* = *prec.*

1782 W. HERBERDEN *Comm.* lxix. (1806) 352 In one hemiplegic the motion of the parts began to return. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 805/1 In hemiplegic subjects. 1842 SYD. SMITH *Lett. Locking in Railw.* Wks. 1859 II. 324/1 Most absurd... is this hemiplegian law—an act... to protect one side of the body and not the other.

Hemiplegic (hemip'edz'ik, -pl'z'), *a. Path.* [*f. prec.* + -IC.] Pertaining to or characterized by hemiplegia; affected with or subject to hemiplegia.

1825-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 478 Hemiplegic palsy. *Ibid.* 480 The jaundice affecting the hemiplegic side alone. 1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 602 The convulsion is hemiplegic. 1878 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* 419 note, A hemiplegic person has the will to move the paralysed limbs, but not the power.

Hemiplegy (hemip'edzi), *rare.* Also hemiplegia. [*ad. late L. hemiplegia* (see above).] (In *mod. F. hemiplegie*, 1752.) = HEMIPLEGIA.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1802 *Med. Juris* VIII. 312 To ascertain, whether in hemiplegies the primitive cause continues to act in the brain. 1864 *Ed. Words* 723/1 A twist or a hemiplegia of the reasoning faculty.

† **Hemiplexy**. *Obs.* [*ad. mod. L. hemiplexia*, *a. Gr.* ἡμιπληξία a stroke on one side, *f. ἡμι-* HEMI- + πλεξή stroke.] = HEMIPLEGIA.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 161 b, It preyeth against the palse of the members, left after an Apoplexie, or Hemiplexie. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hemiplexy*.

Hemipod, -pode (hemip'od, -pōd), [*ad. mod. L. hemipodius* (Temminck's generic name), *f. Gr.* ἡμι- HEMI- + πούς, pod-ús foot.] A member of the genus *Hemipodius*, or *Turnix*, of three-toed quail-like birds; a bush-quail, ortygan.

1862 *Trans. Zool. Soc. V.* 149 Certain border-groups... the Sand-Grouse, the Hemipodes, and the Tinamous. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 147 One species, *Turnix sylvatica*, inhabits Barbary and southern Spain, and under the name of Andalusian Hemipode has been included... among British Birds as a reputed straggler. 1893 *Newton Dict. Birds*, *Hemipode*, a recognized English rendering of Temminck's generic name *Hemipodius* (1815)... for a small group of birds some of which Anglo-Indians often call 'Bustard-Quails' or 'Button-Quails'.

So *Hemipodine a.*, allied to the Hemipodes. 1862 *Trans. Zool. Soc. V.* 189 The Galline, Columbine, or Hemipodine types.

Hemiprism (hemipriz'm), *Cryst.* [HEMI-] A pair of parallel faces, parallel to the vertical axis of the crystal in the triclinic system (in which two such pairs constitute a prism).

1864 DANA in Webster, *Hemiprism*, a form, in the monoclinic and triclinic systems of crystallization, that comprises but one face of a prism and its opposite. 1882 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* (ed. 3) 70 The prisms will be Hemiprisms.

Hence *Hemiprismatic a.*, of the nature of a hemiprism.

1837 DANA *Min.* (1844) 324 Hemi-prismatic Kouphone-Spar. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 87 In both systems there are hemiprismatic cleavages.

Hemipter (hēmipt'ēr), [*ad. F. hémiptère*, *f. L. Hémiptera*: see next.] One of the *Hemiptera*.

1828 WEBSTER s.v., The hemipters form an order of insects with the upper wings usually half crustaceous and half membranaceous, and incumbent on each other. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 420 Hemipters have the outer wings coriaceous for about half their length only.

|| **Hemiptera** hēmipt'ērā, *sb. pl. Entom.* Rarely in sing. *Hemipteron*. [*mod. L.*, neut. pl. of *hēmipterus*, *f. hēmi-*, ἡμι- HEMI- + πτερόν wing, in reference to the structure of the wings.] A large order of Insects, comprising a wide variety of different kinds, characterized by a suctorial mouth, and in the largest group (the HETEROPTERA), by wings coriaceous at the base and membranous at the tip. Also called *Rhynchōta*. Well-known examples are bugs, lice, and plant-lice.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.*, Hemiptera. 1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 403 These Hemiptera, also called pseudo-aphides... live on the trees and plants from which they derive their nourishment. 1885 H. O. FORBES *East. Archipelago* viii. 251 A singular case of ants milking a winged Hemipteron, which of course could not be kept in captivity.

Hence *Hemipteral a.*, hemipterous. *Hemipteran adj.*, hemipterous; *sb.*, one of the *Hemiptera*.

Hemipterist, a student or collector of *Hemiptera*.

1828 WEBSTER, *Hemipterist*. 1865 DOUGLASS & SCOTT *Brit. Hemiptera* 6 The instruments of capture used by the Coleopterist will be those wanted by the Hemipterist. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Iov. Anim.* vii. 424 The absence of palps... suggesting that the Hemipteran mouth is the extreme term of a series of modifications. 1878 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Aug. 512 That terrible microscopic hemipteran, the chinch-bug.

Hemipterous (hēmipt'ērōs), *a. Entom.* [*f. HEMIPTERA* + -OUS.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Hemiptera*.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 257 The hemipterous order of insects. 1880 *Athenaeum* 30 Oct. 574/1 Specimens of... an Hemipterous insect supposed to be damaging the hops grown near Canterbury.

Hemipyramid. *Cryst.* [HEMI-] A figure consisting of two pairs of parallel faces intersecting all three axes in the monosymmetric system (in which four such pairs constitute a pyramid). Hence *Hemipyramidal a.*, of or pertaining to a hemipyramid.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hemipyramidal*... Hemirhambohedral.

Hemirhamphine, etc.: see HEMI-.

Hemisect, *v.* [*f. HEMI-* + *L. sect-*, ppl. stem of *secare* to cut.] *trans.* To bisect, esp. longitudinally, or into the right and left halves. So *Hemisectio*, the action or process of thus bisecting.

1878 FOSTER *Phys. III.* v. § 3. 487 In the frog, after hemisection of the cord below the brachial plexus. 1885 *Science* 11 Sept. 223/1 A hemisected skeleton showing the variation in size of the neural and haemal cavities. 1895 *Athenaeum* 30 Mar. 412/1 The Changes in Movement and Sensation produced by Hemisection of the Spinal Cord in the Cat.

Hemispherical, *a. rare.* [*f. next* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a hemisphere.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxix. (1854) 475 The great galactic line of life which parts the hemispherical palm of Heaven.

Hemisphere (hemisf'ēr), *Forms:* *a.* 4-5 hemy-, hēmi-, -sperie, -yē, 4-6 emy-, emi-, (eme)sperie, -ry, 6 hemisperie, -yē. *B.* 5 h'emy-sperie, 6 emisperie, hemisper, 6-7 -spherē, 7-8 hemispher(e), 6- hemispheres. [*In form hemispheria*, etc., *ad. late L. hemisphaerium*, *a. Gr.* ἡμισφαῖρον, *f. ἡμι-* HEMI- + σφαῖρα SPHERE; in form *hemisphere*, through OF. *emisphere*, -sphere (13-14th c.), *mod. F. hemisphere*.]

1. *generally.* A half sphere; one of the halves of a sphere or globe formed by a plane passing through the centre.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xviii. 51 Al made of very cleare glasse... in forme of a rounde Hemisphere. 1604 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 11 In one of our Critical Observations, I could see more than a hemisphere of the eye at once. 1796 HUTTON *Dict. Math.* s.v., The centre of gravity of a Hemisphere, is five-eighths of the radius distant from the vertex. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 331 A hemisphere of the cocoa-nut shell is used as a lamp to burn its own oil. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 325 The sphere of projection is divided into hemispheres by a single symmetrical plane.

2. *Magdeburg hemispheres*, a contrivance invented by Otto von Guericke of Magdeburg to demonstrate the pressure of the air.

It consists of two strong hollow nicely-fitting brass hemispheres, each of which is furnished with a handle, and one with a cock to be adjusted to an air-pump. When they are fitted together and the air has been exhausted, great force is required to separate them.

1815 in HUTTON *Math. Dict.* 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 179 Two of the strongest men will be unable to tear the hemispheres asunder, provided they are of a moderate magnitude, owing to the amount of the pressure with which they are held together.

2. *spec.* Half of the celestial sphere; in early quots., esp. that half of the heavens seen above the horizon, the sky above us; in *Astron.*, usually, one of the halves into which the celestial globe is divided by the equinoctial or by the ecliptic. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

a. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1390 (1439) (Harl. MS.) Ther god... þe for thyn haste... So fast ay to our hemyserie (2. rr. emeserie, hemy-spere) bynde! c 1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 18 The cercle þat deuydeth the two Emyseries, þat is, the partie of the heuene a-boue the Erthe & the partie be-nethe. c 1400 MAUNDEY, (Roxb.) xx. 90 We schuld hafe sene all þe roundenes of þe firmament, þat es to say bathe þe emisperies, þe vppermare and þe nedermare. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v. With the brightnes of his beames merve for to reioyce all our Hemisphere. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. x. When cleare Dyana... Gan for to ryse, lightnyng our emispery.

B. [*Cf. quot. c 1374 in a.*] a 1532 LYDG. *Goodly Balade* 27 (Skeat, *Chaucerian Pieces* 406) The rude night, that... shadoweth our emisperie (rime vere). 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 The sternis & planetis... durst nocht be sene in our hemisperie. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, Hemisphere, halfe of the compasse of heauen, that we see. 1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Totalis* D iij, Fa'n to rest beneath our Hemyssphere. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Shepherd*, The Sun keeps on the Left Hand of the Hemisphere. 1852 R. S. BALL *In Starry Realms* xxi. 304 The number of stars in the northern hemisphere alone is upwards of three hundred thousand. We may assume that the southern hemisphere has an equally numerous star-population.

3. One of the halves of the terrestrial globe, esp. as divided by the equator (*Northern* and *Southern hemispheres*). Also the halves containing Europe, Asia, and Africa (*Eastern hemisphere*), and America (*Western hemisphere*), respectively.

a. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 280 No generall eclipse, which shoulde extend to all the worlde, namely for that hemisperie. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 51 Neyther dydde any... trauesse the Equinoctial line to thinfierour hemisperie or halfe globe of the earthe and sea. 1561 — *Arte Navig.* I. xiv. 14 b, Also called *ry*: Hemisphere.

B. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 125 A Card, for halfe the face of th' Earth whiche... wyll conveniently serve for our Hemisphere. 1624 DONNE *Sermon*, xvii. 167 The Western Hemisphere the land of Gold and Treasure;

The Eastern Hemisphere the Land of Spices and Perfumes. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* vii, These drops... A Balsome are for both the Hemispheres. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vii. 312 The ancient Cosmographers doe place the division of the East and Western Hemisphere, that is the first terme of longitude in the Canary or fortunate Islands. 1753 *Adventurer* No. 99 ¶ 9 When Columbus had engaged king Ferdinand in the discovery of the other hemisphere. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* (1858) 186 It is a fact... that London occupies nearly the center of the terrestrial hemisphere.

b. Hemisphere of vision, *H. of illumination*.

1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxiii. 241 The illuminated hemisphere, called, for distinction, the Hemisphere of *Illumination*. *Ibid.* 242 The hemisphere which he sees, called the Hemisphere of *Vision*.

4. A map or projection of half the terrestrial globe or the celestial globe.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., The Maps or Prints of the Heavens pasted on Boards or Cloth are also sometimes call'd Hemispheres, but more commonly Planispheres. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & Lt. Journals* (1872) I. 25 There was a map—a hemisphere of the world—which his father had drawn.

5. *Anat.* Each of the halves of the cerebrum of the brain. (See CEREBRUM.)

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 188 Inflammation operating probably chiefly on the left hemisphere of the brain. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 409 This surface of the brain has been regarded... as formed of several distinct regions, which they have named Lobes, and which occupy the base of the hemispheres. 1846 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Vertebr.* viii. 181 note, Influenced by the inapplicability of the term 'hemispheres' to parts which are more commonly spheres or spheroids. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. 366 A very deep fissure running from before backwards, and dividing the visible part of the brain into two lateral halves termed hemispheres.

6. *transf. and fig.* A realm or region of action, life, or thought; = 'sphere'. In earlier quots. directly *fig.* from 2.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xiv. (Arb.) 66 It may well glad thyn emispery. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 38 b, When... the starre of merit shal appear within the compasse of their Hemisphere, and offer presents. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* II. 16 To guild, by turns, the Gallick Hemisphere. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 265 To surmise the possibility, as beyond the hemisphere of my knowledge. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iii. 75 He is a cheering... gleam coming across the dark hemisphere of treachery, mistrust, and unkindness.

Hemisphered, *a. rare.* [*f. prec.* + -ED 2.]

1. Formed as a hemisphere.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 178 The eyes of Crabs... are Hemisphered, almost in the same manner as these of Flies. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1854) 106 The hemisphered abysses here.

2. Having a cerebral hemisphere (of such a kind).

1871 HUXLEY in Darwin *Desc. Man* vii. (1883) 203 The Lemurine, short hemisphered, brain.

Hemispheric, *a.* [*f. HEMI- + SPHERE + -IC. Cf. F. hemisphérique* (16th c.).]

1. = HEMISPHERICAL 1: chiefly in technical use.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxi. 58 Great bodies of building round and strongly set up vawtwise in form of the Hemispherike. a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an hemispheric figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup. 1774 G. WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 197 In about ten or twelve days is formed an hemispheric nest. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 239 Mimosas, with hemispheric tops. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 355.

2. = HEMISPHERICAL 2.

1889 TALMAGE in *Voice* (N. Y.) 28 Feb., Corrupt legislation, which at times makes our State and National capitals a hemispheric stretch. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 5/2 The Olney doctrine of the Hemispheric Sovereignty of the United States.

Hemispherical (hemisf'ērīkāl), *a.* [*f. as prec.* + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a hemisphere; of the form of or resembling a hemisphere.

1624 WOTTON *Archit. in Reliq.* (1672) 32 Hemispherical Vaults... be... the securst. 1665 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* ix. 114 A hollow vessel... of an almost Hemispherical figure. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 194 The capsule is... covered with a hemispherical lid. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxix. 325, I have proposed to use a hemispherical lens. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* I. 186 The seeds... are hemispherical, with one side convex and the other flat.

2. Of or belonging to one hemisphere of the earth; extending over a hemisphere.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* x. 334, I suppose we are getting over our hemispherical provincialism. 1884 (U. S. Senator) in *Pall Mall G.* 7 June 1/2 The American idea is hemispherical rather than continental.

Hence *Hemispherically adv.*, with a hemispherical form.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 524 Hemispherically shrubby-cespitose.

Hemispherico-, combining form of HEMI-SPHERIC *a.*, joined adverbially with adjectives, as *Hemispherico-conical*, -conoid *adjs.*, conical, etc. but with an approach to the hemispheric form.

1831 DON *Gard. Dict. Gloss.*, *Hemispherico-conical*, a shape between a globe and a cone. 1851 LEIGHTON *Brit. Lichens* 23 The slightly raised hemispherico-conoid black apex only visible.

Hemispheroid (hemisf'ērōid), [*f. HEMI-* + SPHEROID, or *f. HEMISPHERE* + -OID. Cf. *F. hémisphéroïde* (1732 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The half of a spheroid; a figure approaching a hemisphere.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hemispheroidal*, The cacao opens, when yellow and ripe, into two large hemispheroids.

1752 BEVIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 397 The hemispheroid of the earth formed by the section... of the circle of declination. 1833 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 209 The shape of his pontons... was an oblong hemispheroid.

Hemispheroidal, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Having the form of a hemispheroid.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1881 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* I. ii. 21 A large hemispheroidal carbuncle.

† **Hemispherule**, *Obs.* A half spherule; a small hemispherical lens.

1666 W. S. GRAY in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 281, I was wont to Grind them [glasses] and Polish them on a brass Plane, and so reduce them to Hemispheres. 1756 AMORY *F. Buncle* (1770) II. 81 They have them [microscopes] of all kinds, of one and more hemispheres.

Hemistich (he-mist'ik), *Pros.* Also 7 hemistich, -estique, 7-8 hemistich, 8 -estich; 7-8 in *L. form hemistichium*. [ad. late *L. hemistichium*, ad. Gr. *ἡμιστίχιον*, f. *ἡμι-* HEMI- + *στίχος* row, line, verse. Cf. *F. hemistiche* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *hemistique* in *Cotgr.*] The half or section of a line of verse, as divided by the caesura or the like; also, a line of less than the usual length.

1575 LANEHAM *Lit.* (1871) 40 In the skro vndergrauen... iz there a proper word, an hemistich, well squaring with all the rest... *Lac, Casus infans.* 1609 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov. in. & x.* 88 The first hemistich, or former part of the verse. 1681 BURTON *Anat. Med.* III. iv. 1. ii. According to that hemistichism of Petronius, *primus in orbe deos fecit timor.* 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* I. 14th Note, I am far from their opinion, who think that Virgil himself intended to have filled up these broken Hemistiches. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 39 P. 5, I do not dislike the Speeches in our English Tragedy that close with an Hemistich or Half Verse. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) II. 169 The occasional hemistich and redundant syllables break the monotony of the measure.

Hence **Hemistichal**, *a.*, pertaining to a hemistich. 1824 WATSON'S *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. 15 note, The reader will observe the constant return of the hemistichal point, which I have been careful to preserve.

Hemisymmetry, *Cryst.* [HEMI- b.] Same as HEMIREDISM. Hence **Hemisymmetrical**, *a.*, hemihedral.

1881 THUDICHUM *Ann. Chem. Med.* II, Hemisymmetry in the Chemical Constitution of Gelatin. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 271 A few forms exhibit, in the defalcation of their alternate faces, the gyroidal hemi-symmetry, which, however, must be held really to dominate the structure of the entire crystal. *Ibid.* § 280 Hemi-symmetrical crystals afford abundant examples of twin-structure.

Hemisystematic, *a.* *Cryst.* [HEMI- b.] (See quot.)

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 54 A hemisystematic form. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 139 A hemi-systematic form is a form in which only half the origin-planes or normals are extant, the correlative half being absent.

Hemiterity, *Path.* [ad. mod. *L. hemiteria*, *F. hemitrie*, f. HEMI- + Gr. *τέρας* monster.] A general term for a malformation that does not amount to monstrosity.

1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 259 With man, as with animals, varieties have appeared at times which may be classed among hemiterity.

† **Hemitone**, *Mus. Obs.* [ad. *L. hēmitonium*, ad. Gr. *ἡμιτόνιον*, f. HEMI- + *τόνος* TONE.] Half-tone, SEMITONE.

1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 71 In the Chromatick the Degrees were Hemitones and Trihemitones. 1760 STILES *Ibid.* LI. 724 But, should we admit more tones than these, as they do, who augment their excesses by hemitones, the meses of two tones must... be applied to the place of one sound.

Hemitrichous, -triglyph, etc.: see HEMI-.

† **Hemitritæan**, *a.* *Obs. Med.* [f. late *L. hēmitritæus*, ad. Gr. *ἡμιτρίταιος* (Hippocrates) semi-tertian, f. *ἡμι-* HEMI- + *τρίταιος* on the third day, lasting three days, f. *τρίτος* third: see -AN. Cf. *F. hēmitritæe*.]

Semi-tertian: said of an intermittent fever that combines the symptoms of a quotidian and a tertian fever, consisting of a paroxysm occurring every day with a second stronger one every other day.

1651 J. FLEAKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 374 It will cure the Hemiteritean Fever. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmout's Vind.* 259, I leave out the names of Feavers Hemiteritean.

Hemitropal (hēmi-trōpāl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] = HEMITROPOUS 2.

1864 in WORCESTER (citing A. GRAY). 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 581/1 *Hemitropal*, a slight modification of the anatropal ovule, in which the axis of the nucleus is more curved.

Hemitrope (he-mit'rōp), *a.* and *sb.* *Cryst.* [ad. *F. hēmitrope* (1801 Haüy), f. HEMI- + Gr. *τροπος* turning.] *A. adj.* = HEMITROPIC.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 225 *Hemitrope*... that is, one-half turned round, when it is composed of two halves of one and the same crystal, of which the one-half appears to be turned upon the other one-half of the circumference. Example, Twin-crystal of felspar. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 89 A hemitrope crystal... resembling one of the varieties of the common spinelle. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 159 In the hemitrope position... one pair of the faces forms a re-entrant angle.

B. sb. A hemitropic crystal. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 176 Haüy has given to these reversed crystals the name hemi-tropes, denoting one half reversed. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 157 Repetition of the twinning on similar twin-faces may indeed occur... Such crystals are triple, quadruple, &c. hemi-tropes (or triplings, fourlings, &c.).

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So **Hemitropism**, **Hemitropy**, hemitropic crystallization.

1845 *Encycl. Métroph.* IV. 578 A variety of cases of hemitropism. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 92 Due to hemitropy or a half revolution of one of the halves of the crystal. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 163 It results from the law of hemitropy that each pair of corresponding faces on the two crystals lies in one zone with the twin-plane and that the faces make equal angles with it.

Hemitropic (he-mit'rōp'ik), *a.* *Cryst.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Said of a composite or twin crystal: see QUOT.

1886 F. W. RUDLER in *Geol. Mag.* III. 267 The edges of the hemitropic lamellæ are too blurred to allow the exact angles to be taken. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 154 Two crystals are said to be hemitropic or twinned when, presenting identical forms, they are united together in such a way that, if we conceive one of them as being turned through half a revolution round a particular line which will be termed the twin-axis... corresponding faces and edges in the two crystals would become parallel. *Ibid.* § 159 In the case of two hemitropic diploheral crystals, the twin plane becomes in a crystallographic sense a plane of symmetry to the twin-structure; but... each crystal in the hemitropic group retains its individuality, notwithstanding the mutual interpenetration of the crystals.

Hemitropous, *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

1. *Cryst.* = HEMITROPIC (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*).

2. *Bot.* Said of an ovule having a form intermediate between the anatropous and orthotropous, so that the hilum lies halfway between the base and the apex.

1860 in WORCESTER (citing A. GRAY).

Hemitype, -typic: see HEMI-.

Hemlock (hem'lok). *Forms:* a. 1 hymlice, hymlic, hemlic, 3 hemeluc, 5 hem(e)lok, 6 hemlake, 6-7 hemlocke, 7 hemloo, hemlock, 6-hemlock. β. 5 humlok(e), humblok, homeluk, -lok, 6 humlocke, homlo(k)ke, -lock(e), 5-9 (dial.) humlock. [OE. *hymlice* weak fem., *hymlic*, *hemlic*, str. masc.; of obscure origin: no cognate word is found in the other langs.]

The form *hym-* is app. the original, that in *hem-* being Kentish. The later *hym-*, *hom-*, probably come from *hym-*; the ordinary form in mod. Sc. is *humlo*!]

1. The common name of *Conium maculatum*, a poisonous umbelliferous plant, having a stout branched stem with purplish spots, finely divided leaves, and small white flowers; it is used medicinally as a powerful sedative. b. Also in rural use applied to the large *Umbellifera* generally: in south of Scotland esp. to *Angelica sylvestris*, and to *Heracleum Sphondylium*, 'Hairy Humlo'.

It is not clear how far back these uses go. The OE. *hymlice* was a medicinal plant (prob. *Conium*); but in ME. the plant is chiefly referred to as a weed; the definite references to it as poisonous appear to begin with the 16th c. herbalists.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 185 *Cicuta*, *hymblice* [a 800 *Erfurt Hymbllice*]. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 463 *Cicuta*, *hymlice*. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 136/1 *Cicuta*, *hemlic*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 18 Do to hymlican and efor botan. *Ibid.* II. 74 Nim weax & hemlic, zetrifula. *Ibid.* III. 50 Wyll in buteran nyðerwarden hymlic. c 1265 *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 558/3 *Herba benedicta*, i. herbe beneit, i. hemeluc. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 65 It es gude to sawe in humblokes and nettles and swilk oþer wedes. 14... *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 571/34 *Cecuta*, *hemlok*. c 1425 *Voc.* *ibid.* 645/21 *Hic tipus*, *hemelok*. c 1450 *Alphita* 40/1 *Cicuta*... *angl. hemeloc* uel hornwistel. 1483 *Chil. Angl.* 191/2 An Humlok, *cicuta*, *herba benedicta*, *intubus*. a 1500 *Songs & Carols* (1847) 10 (Mätz.) When brome wyll apples bere, And humloke hony in feere, Than sek rest in lond. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Fas.* iii. (R.), What is it elles than the poison of humloke myxed with wyne? 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. K iv, In sum places men vse to eate the yong stalkes of homlokes in sallattes. 1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* xxxiii. (1878) 74 Thy garden twifallow, Stroy hemlock and mallow. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxiv. 452 Hemlocke is very euyl, dangerous, hurtful, and venomous. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 904 (Britten & H.) The leaues shoote forth of the ioints and branches like unto wilde Homlocks. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 44 Her fallow Leas, The Darnehell, Hemlock, and ranke Femetary, Doth rott vpon. 1605 - *Macb.* iv. i. 25 Rooote of Hemlocke, digg'd i' th' darke. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 4 (1643) 266 Hemlock... is meat to storks, and poyson to men. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* II. (1700) 14 Baneful Hemlock, and cold Aconite. 1758 J. G. COOPER *Anal. Aristippus* (R.), Deadly hemlock's poisonous weed. c 1800 *Yng. Tamlane* iv. in *Scott Minstr. Scot. Bord.*, Their oaten pipes blew wondrous shrill, The hemlock small blew clear; And louder notes from hemlock large, And bog-reed, struck the ear.

b. With qualifying words, applied to various other umbelliferous plants with finely-divided leaves, as **Bastard Hemlock**, *Anthriscus sylvestris* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Lesser H.**, *Fool's Parsley*, *Ethusa cynapium*; **Mountain H.**, *Levisticum officinale* (*Miller Plant-n.*); **Water H.**, various species of *Cicuta* and *Ananthe*.

1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Artis & Sc.*, *Cicuta-Aquatica*, long-leaved water hemlock, a poisonous plant... growing in many meadows and watery places. 1768 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) 273 *Cicuta*, *Water Hemlock*. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 231 The waters afford other poisonous herbs as Water Hemlock. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 305 *Fool's Parsley*, or *Cicely*, *Lesser Hemlock*.

2. A North American tree, *Abies canadensis*, more fully **Hemlock Fir**, *H. Spruce*, 'so called

from the resemblance of its branches in tenuity and position to the leaves of the common hemlock'.

1776 C. CARROLL *Jrnl. Miss. Canada* in B. Mayer *Mem.* (1845) 49 Several rocky islands appear in the lake [George, N. Y.], covered with a species of cedar here called hemlock. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* xiv. (1847) 197 Forests of spruce-fir and hemlock, a kind of fir somewhat resembling our yew in foliage. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Nature Wks.* (Bohn) I. 224 The stems of pines, hemlocks, and oaks, almost gleam like iron on the excited eye. 1847 LONGF. *Ev. Prel.* i. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks, Bearded with moss, and in garments green, indistinct in the twilight. 1856 BRYANT *Poems, Catterhill Falls* iv, The long dark boughs of the hemlock fir. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 200 One came upon finely-developed specimens of the Hemlock Spruce... the Indian Cedar... and such-like ornamental trees.

b. **Ground Hemlock**: a Canadian species or variety of Yew (*Treus. Bot.* 1866).

3. A poisonous potion obtained from the common hemlock. (Believed to have been the poison by which Socrates was put to death.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 235 The... law of the Athenians, whereby malefactors... were forced to drink that odious potion of Hemlock. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 643 The Death that is most without Paine, hath bene noted to be, vpon the Taking of the Potion of Hemlock. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 2 A drowsy numbness pains My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 21 Plato was twenty-nine years old when Socrates drank the hemlock.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as **hemlock draught**, **-drinker**; **hemlock-like** adj.; (sense 2) **hemlock forest**, **lumber**, etc.; also **hemlock chervil**, *Torilis Anthriscus*; **hemlock dropwort**: see **DROPWORT** 2; **hemlock parsley**, a North American umbelliferous plant resembling hemlock, but not poisonous; there are two species *Conioselinum Canadense* and *C. Fischeri*; **hemlock pitch**, the resinous exudation of the Hemlock spruce; **hemlock stork's-bill**, *Erodium cicutarium*; **hemlock tree** = sense 2.

1761 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 91 This plant is called, by... Mr. Ray, Small 'hemlock-chervil with rough seeds. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* v. § 3, 138 Architecture... being especially dependent... on the warmth of the true life, is also peculiarly sensible of the 'hemlock cold of the false. 1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* iv. (1824) 38 Socrates his poison'd 'hemlock draught. 1844 BYRON *Def. Transf.* i. i. 228 Be air, thou 'hemlock-drinker! 1856 OLIMSTED *Slave States* 155 An agreeable resinous odor, resembling that of a 'hemlock forest. 1862 Chambers' *Encycl.* v. 306 A... liquid, having... a penetrating 'hemlock-like odor; *Ibid.*, Two priests ate 'hemlock-root by mistake; they became raving mad. 1813 HOGG *Witch of Fife* vii, Mine [steed] was made of ane 'humloke schaw, An a stout stallion was he. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 45 *Erodium cicutarium* ('Hemlock Stork's-bill).

Hemmed (hemd), *pp. a.* [f. *HEM* v. 1 + -ED.]

Furnished with a hem or border; sewed with a hem. **Hemmed in**: shut in, confined, imprisoned. c 1460 Towneley *Myst.* (Surtees) 311 With thare hemmyd shoyne, Alle this must be done. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffer's Amphith.* 339 The young Men... wore a hemm'd Gown. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xii, I ken him by his hemmed cravat. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 27 June 7/1 With a mere hemmed-in Sierra Leone (and Egypt) to represent its once wide dominions.

Hemmel: see HEMEL.

Hemmer (he'mar), [f. *HEM* v. 1 + -ER¹.] One who hems; in earlier times, one who makes or trims borders of garments.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 182/2 An Hemmer, *limbator*. 1598 FLORIO, *Oriaticre*, a seame-stresse, a welter, a hemmer. 1854 MISS MITFORD *Recoll.* I. 301 The hemmer of flounces... seemed hurried and fatigued.

b. An 'attachment' to a sewing-machine for doing hemming (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

† **Hemming**, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. ON. *heminger* (*hemungr*) 'the skin of the shanks of a hide', f. *hem* shank.] The skin or hide of a deer's shank; a rough shoe or brogue made from this.

c 1050 *Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 468/31 *Pero*, hemming i. ruh sco. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 476 Þe heminges swiþe on est he schar and layd bi side. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxx. 274 At sa gret myschef he wes, That hys Knychtis weryd Rewyllyns Of Hydis, or of Hart Hemmyngs.

Hemming (he'min), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. *HEM* v. 1 + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. *HEM*¹; the making or providing of a firm neat border to any article of clothing, upholstery, or the like; that which is hemmed; a fringe, the border of a garment.

German hemming, a substitute for top-sewing (Caulfeild & Seward *Dict. Needlework* 1882). a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xlv. 14 [xlv. 13] Doghtres of kinges... In gliterand gilted hemmings. 1504 *Privy Purse Exp.* Eliz. of York (1830) 7 Payed for the hemmyng of a kettelle of the Quenes of damaske iijij. 1530 PALSGR. 230/2 Hemmyng or hemme of a garment, *oreurelle*. 1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* i. ix. 23 Many favours which God giveth us ravell out for want of hemming. 1688 *Illustr. Lond. News* 14 Apr. 384/1 The exquisitely fine hemming and stitching shown at Lord Aberdeen's house.

Hemming, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. *HEM* v. 2 + -ING¹.] The action of the verb *HEM*²; coughing, clearing of the throat. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xi. viii, She coughed soo lowde that syre launcelot awaked and he knew her hemmyng. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 263b, It might chance to be cast out by spitting or hemmyng. 1609 *Edw. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV, Hem, hem. A pox on

your hemmings, do you think we care for your hemmings? 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 6 Oct., At length a prodigious hemming showed the preparation in the Colonel for a speech. 1866 in Sir A. Otway *Prof. to Autobiog. Ld. Clarence Paget* 5 With his 'hemming' and 'hawing', and other tokens of oratorical imperfection.

Hemmir, obs. Sc. form of HAMMER.

Hemorrhoid(e), obs. forms of HEMORRHOID.

Hemo-, variant spelling of HEMO-, usual in U.S., and not unfrequent in Great Britain in words of more general use, as *hemorrhage*, *hemorrhoid*.

Hemp (hemp), sb. Forms: 1 *hænep*, *henep*, 4-hemp, 4-7 *hempe*, 6 *hempe*. [OE. *hænep*, *hænep* = OLG. **hanap*, **hanip*, MDu. and Du. *hennep*, LG. *hemp*, OHG. *hanaf*, -if, -uf (MHG. *hanef*, Ger. *hanf*), ON. *hampr* (Sw. *hampa*, Da. *hamp*):—OTeut. **hanpi-z*, **hanapi-z*, cogn. with Gr. *kavabŷis*, L. *cannabis*: cf. also Lith. *kanapŷis*, OSlav. *konoplja*, Pers. *kanab*. The word is perh. not Aryan, but adopted in Greek, Germanic, etc. from some common source.]

1. An annual herbaceous plant, *Cannabis sativa*, N.O. *Urticaceae*, a native of Western and Central Asia, cultivated for its valuable fibre.

It is a dioecious plant, of which the female is more vigorous and long-lived than the male, whence the sexes were popularly mistaken, and the female called *Carl* or *Winter H.*, the male *Fimble* (i.e. female), *Barren*, or *Sammer H.*: see CARL HEMP and FIMBLE.

(The quotations from the Saxon *Leechdoms* appear to refer to some wild British plant, perh. the *Wild Hemp* of 5.) a 1000 Gloss. in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 198/12 *Cannabum*, *hænep*. *Ibid.* 198/15 *Cannabis*, *hænep*. c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* 1. 16 *Herba chamæpitrys* best is *hænep* [v.r. *hænep*]. *Ibid.* 228 *Deos wirt* be man *cannane silfatica*, & *oprum naman* *hænep nemnep*. c 1325 [implied in *HEMPSEED*]. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 235/2 *Hempe*, *canabum*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 In *Marche* is tyme to sowe flaxe & *hempe*. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. H j b. *Hempe*. is profitable for many thynges. and specially to make stronge cables, and ropes of. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. l. 72 *Hempe* is called in Greeke *kanabŷis*. in English *Hempe*, *Neckeweede*, and *Gallow-grasse*. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. 456 *Hemp* has a five parted calyx in the flowers which bear stamens, but in the pistilliferous ones it is one-leaved, entire and gaping on the side. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 715/3 Land that will grow *hemp* will grow anything.

b. 1523, etc. [see CARL HEMP]. 1577, etc. [see FIMBLE]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* n. cccxxviii. (1633) 709 The male is called *Charlie Hemp* and *Winter Hemp*. The female is *Barren Hemp*, and *Sommer Hemp*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. The male *Hemp*, or *summer Hemp*, which bears no seeds, and is called by the farmers *Fimble-hemp*, will have its stalks turn white in July. *Ibid.* The remaining plants, which are the female *Hemp*, called by the farmer *Charlie-hemp*, are to be left till Michaelmas.

2. The cortical fibre of this plant, used for making cordage, and woven into stout fabrics.

c 1300 *Havelok* 782 *Hemp* to maken of gode lines And stronge ropes to his netes. 1436 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1233 A sukkenye, That not of *hempe* ne (? *hempe*) heedis was. 1404 NOTTINGHAM *Rec.* II. 22, xlv. strykes de *hempe*, iiij. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 139 Newe halters of *hempe*. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 105 Long, deepe prams, sowed together with *hempe* and cord. 1662-3 PREYERS *Diary* 18 Feb., Casting up, accounts of 500 tons of *hemp* brought from Riga. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* vii. (1795) II. 10 Committed to Bridewell and required to beat *hemp*. 1881 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 2/8 Tows and *hemps* move off very freely.

3. In allusion to a rope for hanging.

† *Stretch-hemp*, a person worthy of the gallows. † *To wag hemp*, to be hanged.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 715/1 To mocke the sacrament the blessed body of god, and ful like a stretch hemp, call it but cake bread. *Ibid.* Tindall. feareth not (like one yt would at length wage *hempe* in the winde) to mocke at all such miracles. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. vl. 45 Let not *Hempe* his Wind-pipe suffocate. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 60 Of no small use to purge a Common-wealth, without the expence of *Hemp*. 1840 JAMES *Woodman* xxviii. If his people catch me, I shall taste *hemp*. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 56 [He] expressed a desire for instant *hemp* rather than listen to any more ghostly consolations.

b. (See quot.) Cf. HEMPEY sb.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg.* T. s.v., *Young hemp*, an appellation for a graceless boy.

4. A narcotic drug obtained from the resinous exudation of the Indian hemp; *bhang*; *hashish*.

1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 195 *Hemp* is employed in other forms besides *churrus* as a narcotic. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 108/1 Its votaries have taken to opium and *hemp*, the latter of which Sir Lepel Griffin says is far more injurious than tobacco.

5. With qualifying words, applied to numerous other plants yielding a useful fibre, or otherwise resembling *hemp*; as *African Hemp*, (*a*) = *bow-string hemp* (*a*); (*b*) *Sparmannia africana* (Miller *Plant-names*). American False H., *Datisca hirta* (Miller *Ibid.*). Bastard H., name given to the British plants *Hemp-nettle* and *Hemp Agrimony* (Britten & Holland). Bengal H., Bombay H., Madras H., *Crotalaria juncea* (Miller). Bow-string H., (*a*) a plant of the genus *Sansevieria*, esp. *S. guineensis*, a liliaceous plant of tropical Africa, the leaf-fibres of which are used by the natives for bowstrings and for making ropes; (*b*) in India, *S. Roxburghiana*; also *Calotropis gigantea* (N.O. *Asclepiadaceae*). Brown Indian H.,

Hibiscus cannabinus (Miller). Canada or Indian H., *Apocynum cannabinum*, a N. American perennial (J. Smith *Dict. Econ. Pl.*). Cretan H., *Datisca cannabina* (Miller). Holy H., an old name for *Galeopsis Ladanum* (Miller). Indian H., a tropical variety of Common Hemp, *Cannabis Indica*. Jute or Plant H., *Corchoris capsularis* (Encycl. Brit.). Kentucky H., *Urtica (Laportea) Canadensis* and *U. cannabina* (Miller). Manila H., the fibre of *Musa textilis*, of the Banana family. Mountain H., *Hyoscyamus insanus* (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Nettle H. = HEMP-NETTLE. Peruvian H., *Bonaparteia juncea*. Queensland H., the tropical weed *Sida rhombifolia* (N.O. *Malvaceae*), called also Paddy or Native Lucerne, and Jelly Leaf. Ramie H., *Bahmeria nivea*. Sisal H., the fibre of species of *Agave*, esp. *A. Sisalana*. Virginian H., Willow H., *Acnida cannabina*, an amarantaceous marsh plant, native of eastern U.S. Water H., a name given to *Eupatorium cannabinum* and *Bidens tripartita*, in U.S. to *Acnida cannabina*. Wild H., *Eupatorium cannabinum* (Gerarde), and *Galeopsis Tetrahit* (Britten & Holland).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cccxxviii. 573 This wilde *Hempe* called *Cannabis spuria*, and also *Cannabina spuria*, or *bastarde Hempe*. *Ibid.* In English wilde *hempe*, *Nettle hempe*, *bastard hempe*. *Ibid.* ii. cccxix. 574 The *bastarde* or *wilde Hemps*, especially those of the water, are called commonly *Hepatorium Cannabinum*. in English, *water Hempe*, *bastard and water Agrimony*. 1611 COTGR. *Chanure savage*, *Bastard Hempe*, *wild Hempe*, *Nettle Hempe*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 71/2 The *bastard Hemp* is with several Burs, or hairy Knobs at a distance on the stalk. 1744 J. WILSON *Synops. Brit. Pl.* 95 *Lanium cannabinum folio vulgare*. Nettle *Hemp*, or rather *Hemp-leav'd* dead Nettle. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3). *Bidens tripartita*, Trifid Doubletooth, *Water Hemp*, *Water Agrimony*. 1866 TREAS. Bot. 350/2 *Crotalaria juncea*. This plant is extensively cultivated in India, on account of the valuable fibre yielded by its inner bark, which is known by the names of *Sunn-hemp*, *Bombay Hemp*, *Madras Hemp*, *Brown Hemp*, etc. *Ibid.* 1015/2 The *Bowstring Hemps* are stemless perennial plants. 1897 MORRIS *Austral Engl.* 195 *Queensland Hemp*... is not endemic in Australia.

6. attrib. and Comb.

a. attrib. Of *hemp*; made of *hemp*, *hempen*. a 1400-50 Alexander 224 Our pepill. . . Hails vñ *hemp* cord. 1549 Privy Council Acts II. 349/1 *Hemp* ropes, m'd weight. 1599 Acc. Bk. W. Wray in *Antiquary* XXXII. 243 A [pair] of *hempe* shetes. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* i. iii. He may, perhaps, take a degree at *Tiburne*. . . And so goe forth a Laureat in *hempe* circle! 1662-3 PREYERS *Diary* 24 Feb., Capt. Cocke and I upon his *hemp* accounts till 9 at night. 1668 T. THOMPSON *Eng. Rogue* ii. i. You have no remedy against a *hemp* halter. I hope. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havres Winding Mach.* 32 The wires, in each strand must be twisted round a *hemp* core. 1893 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 5/4 Inquiry... into the trade in all preparations of *hemp* drugs in Bengal.

b. Comb., as *hemp-cloth*, *cock*, *garth*, *hammer*, *harvest*, *harvester*, *heckle*, *knocker*, *plant*, *plot*, *ridge*, *seller*, *smoker*, *spinner*, *stalk*, *top*; *hemp-leaved*, *like*, *packed*, *producing* adjs.; *hemp-beater*, a person employed in beating the rotted stems of *hemp*, so as to detach the fibre; an instrument used in doing this; *hemp-brake*, an instrument for bruising or breaking *hemp*; *hemp-buash*, an Australian Malvaceous plant, *Plagianthus pulchellus*, yielding a *hemp-like* fibre; *hemp-cake*, the residue of crushed *hempeed*, after extraction of the oil; *hemp-dike*, *dub*, *pit* (*dial.*), a small pond for steeping green *hemp*; *hemp-hards*, *hurd*s: see HARDS; *hemp-hatcheler*, *heckler* = HEMP-DRESSER; *hemp-oil*, the oil pressed out of *hempeed*; *hemp-palm*, a palm, *Chamærops excelsa*, of China and Japan, the fibres of which are made into cordage; † *hemp-roll* (see quot.); *hemp-sick* a. (cf. HEMPEN I b, quot. 1785); *hempwort*, any plant of the *Hemp* family; *hemp-yard*, a piece of ground on which *hemp* is grown, a *hemp-garth* or *hemp-cloth*.

1615 E. S. Brit. Buss in Arb. Garner III. 653 Will convert. . . our vagabonds. . . into lusty *hemp*beaters. 1725 VANBR. *Prov. Wife* iv. iii. That fist of her's will make an admirable *hemp-beater* (in Bridewell). 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., *Hempbeaters*, carders, and spinners. . . suffer from dust arising from the material. 1873 BOUTELL & AVELING *Heraldry Gloss.*, **Hemp-brake* or *Hackle*, an instrument for bruising *hemp*. 1878 *Ur's Dict. Arts* IV. 364 **Hemp* cake is chiefly used for adulterating linseed cake. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 38 The *Fields*. . . are like those of our **Hemp*-Clothes. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xii. (1681) 250 Stick them on the tops of **Hemp*-cocks or *Wheat*-sheaves. 1877 -89 N. W. Linc. Gloss. **Hemp-croft*, *garth*, *yard*, the gardens attached to old cottages commonly went by one of these names, as they were in former days used mainly for growing *hemp*. 1898 *Cumberland Gloss.* **Hemp* *dub*, a small pond used for steeping green *hemp*. 1637 Merion Reg. II. 296 Unum **Hempegarth* simul cum libertate communi. 1663 MS. *Indent. of Barby* (Yorksh.). An orchard, a *hemp*-garth, two gardens. 1637 NABBS *Microcosm* v. The shrieks of tormented ghosts [are] nothing to the noise of **hemp*-hammers. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* v. xl. 120 'Tis a very great help to the Poor; and the **Hemp*-harvest coming after the other Harvest. 1724-7 RAMSAY *Tea-L. Misc.*, *Bob of Dumbhane*, Lend me your braw **hemp* heckle. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 300 Apply it with **Hemp*-hurd to the heat of the Liver and stomach. 1586 *Praise of Mus.*

76 That *petie* and counterfait Musick which. . . **hemp*-knockers [make] w^t their beetles. 1744 **Hemp-leaved* [see sense 5]. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* i. 158 The burnt Oil they make use of in **Hemp*-Oil. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 39 This kind. . . keeps steam-tight with far less friction than the **hemp*-packed piston. 16. . . Add. MS. 31028 ff. 7 (N. W. Linc. Gloss.) Drowned in a **hempe* pitt near a little sink of *hempe*. 1832 G. A. HERKLOTS tr. *Cost. Moosubn. India Gloss.*, *Gmja*. . . the leaves or young leaf-buds of the **hemp* plant. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 43 Like Thieves that in a **Hemp*-plot lie Secur'd against the Hue and Cry. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, **Hemp-riggs*, ridges of fat land whereon *hemp* was sown in the olden time. 1696 J. F. Merchant's *Ware-ho.* 23 The next. . . Linnen, is called **Hemp* Roles, it is always brought into England brown, and is a strong coarse Linnen. . . and. . . when whitened very good for Sheets for Poor People. 1785 *Life Miss Davis* 5 He. . . was convicted and hanged. . . and her **hemp*-sick husband laid in the earth. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1099/2 **Hemp*-stalks are beaten to remove the bark and cellular pith from the fibre. 1853-5 Cassell's *Pop. Educ.* IV. 29/1 *Cannabaceae* or **Hemp*worts. 1378 Durham MS. *Cell. Roll*, In plumbo empto pro uno aqueducto in le **Hempyard*. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hemp*, Pigeons dung is good for *Hemp* Yards.

Hence *Hemp v. trans.* (rare), to halter, to hang. a 1659 CLEVELAND *Lenten Lilany* ii. i. That if it please thee to assist Our Agitators and their List, And *Hemp* them with a gentle twist.

Hemp-agrimony, *Herb.* A book-name for *Eupatorium cannabinum*, a composite plant with dull red flowers; also extended to other species.

b. *Water Hemp-agrimony*, a book-name for *Bidens* or *Bur-Marigold*.

1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) 461 *Bidens*, *Water-hemp-agrimony*, or *Bur-marygold*. *Ibid.* 464 *Eupatorium cannabinum*, *Hemp-agrimony*, *Dutch-agrimony*. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand. by South.* Waters 268 *Hemp-agrimony* made the bees sing a drowsy song.

Hemp-dresser. One who hackles *hemp*.

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Times* 81 No zealous *Hemp-dresser* yet dipp'd me In The Laver of Adoption from my Sin. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6171/10 Benjamin Bellamy. . . *Hempdresser*.

b. pl. The name of a kind of country-dance.

1756 AMORY *J. Buncke* (1770) II. 25 We. . . had the *hemps*-dressers one night, which is, you know. . . the most difficult, and laborious of all the country dances. 1827 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 122, I have 'footed it' away in Sir Roger de Coverley, the *hemps*-dressers, &c.

Hempen (*hempén*), a. (sb.) Also 4-5 *hempen* (e), *-pene*, (6-7 *hempton*, 7 *hemton*), 6-8 *hemping*. [f. HEMP sb. + -EN 4. Not recorded in OE.; but cf. OHG. *hanafin* (Ger. *hänfen*), LG. *hempen*.]

1. Made of *hemp*; or of pertaining to *hemp*.

Hempen homespun, homespun cloth made of *hemp*; hence, one clad in such cloth, one of rustic and coarse manners. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 360 He gert sym of the ledows. . . Of *hempen* rapys ledderis ma. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxii. (1495) 898 The weke is made of *hempen* threde. c 1440 [see HEMPEY a. 1]. 1535 LATIMER *Serm. Inscr.* in *North* (1844) 29 It is no knoll of an *hempton* girdle. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* v. 552 But [he] hyt the *hemping* cord, and of the knot the bands he brast. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. i. 79 What *hempen* home-spuns have we swaggering here? 1651 Miller of *Manuf.* 8 Good browne *hempton* sheetes. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 44 A very great succour to the poor, the *Hempen* Harvest coming after other Harvests. 1703 WALKER *Cole, Essex, Overseers* Acc. (MS.), 6 yards of *hemping* cloth for two shifts for Susan Beets. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* x. ii. (1869) l. 128 Weavers of linen and *hempen* cloth. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 236 *Hempen* cords cast up its neck. fig. 1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 207 Coarse *hempen* Trash is sooner read Than Poems of a finer Thread.

b. In humorous phrases and locutions, referring to the hangman's halter.

a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 454 Ware *hem* of *hempen* lane! For stelte he is med with a chokelewe bane. a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garneshe* 162 Stop a tyd, and he welle ware Ye be nat cawte in an *hempen* snare. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 95 Ye shall have a *hempen* Caudle then, and the help of hatchet. 1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* 67, I. . . scapde dauncing in a *hempen* circle. 1606 DEKKER *See. Sinnes* vii. (Arb.) 44 Lamentable *hempen* Tragedies acted at *Tiburne*. 1632 RANDOLPH *Jealous Lovers* (N.), Shall not we be suspected for the murder, And choke with a *hempen* squincey? a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hempen*-widow, one whose Husband was hang'd. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg.* T. s.v., A man who was hanged is said to have died of a *hempen* fever. 1837 SIR F. B. HEAD *Narrative* viii. (1839) 208 What could they be worth to him but a *hempen* neck-cloth?

2. Resembling *hemp*.

1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 100 It makes a *Hempen* colour. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* IX. iv. iii. (R.) Made of the bark of a pine-tree beat into a *hempen* state.

b. sb. *Hempen* cloth.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 255 They found Balboa. . . wearing coarse *hempen* used only by the meanest peasants.

† *Hempenly*, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -LY 1.] Relating to or connected with *hemp*.

1609 PAULE *Life Abp. Whitgift* 40 A choise broker for such souterly wares, and in regard of his *hempenly* trade, a fit person to cherish up Martins birds.

Hemph, obs. var. HUMPH int. *Hempie*: see HEMPEY. *Hemping*: see HEMPEN.

Hempland. Land appropriated to the growth of *hemp*; a piece of land formerly so applied.

1526 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., *Canterb.*, Rec. for ferme of *hempland* iiij. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 93 A couple of apple-trees, a brood of duckings, a *hempland*, and as much pasture as is just able to summer a cow. 1735 N. Riding *Rec.* IX. 131 The other closes and parcels of

ground called Hemplands. 1846 E. SPURDENS *E. Anglian Words* (E. D. S.), *Pightle*, the little man's little field; called in Suffolk a *hempland*, without respect to the produce.

† **Hempling**, *a. Obs.* Also *6-lynn*. [f. **HEMP**: cf. *hempling* = **HEMPEN**.] Of hemp, hempen.

1492 *Churchw. Acc. Walberswick, Suffolk* (Nichols 1797) 190 Two hempling towels. 1594 in *Archaeol.* XLVIII. 136 Item v hemplingne square clothes.

Hemp-nettle, *Herb.* A name for the genus *Galeopsis* (N. O. *Labiatae*), and esp. the common species *G. Tetrahit*; cf. *Nettle-hemp* in **HEMP** 5.

1801 *Withering Brit. Plants* (ed. 4). 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl. III.* (ed. 4) 251 Another tipped flower is the hemp-nettle. 1863 *Baring-Gould Iceland* 242 In the grass grew the common hempnettle.

Hempseed (hempsēd). The seed of hemp.

A caudle of hempseed = 'hempen caudle' (**HEMPEN** 1 b). c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in *Wright Voc.* 156 *Canoys*, hempseed. c 1534 *Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 915 *Hempe* sede, *canebrise*. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 17 He hath prouced you to have desured a cawdell of Hempseed. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 36 Of a grey colour, and a convex figure, like the half of an Hempseed. 1714 *Gay Sheph. Week Thursday* 31 This hempseed with my virgin hand I sow, Who shall my true-love be, the crop shall mow. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 429 Oil of Hempseed is obtained by expression from the seeds of . hemp.

b. A gallows-bird. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* II. i. 64 Do, do thou Rogue: Do thou Hempseed.

c. *attrib.*, as *hempsed bird*, a bird fed on hempseed; *hempsed calculus* (*Path.*), name given by Wollaston to some varieties of the mulberry-calculus.

1611 *CORVAT Cruditie* 15 Many gold Finches, with other birds which are such as our hempseeds birds in England. 1864-70 T. HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surg.* (1883) III. 237 The dumb-bell crystals often unite to a mass and form the nucleus of a concretion called the hemp-seed calculus. *Ibid.* 246 The small, smooth, globular 'hemp-seed calculus'.

Hempstretch, *nonce-wd.* A person hanged.

Cf. *stretch-hemp*, **HEMP** 3. a 1843 *SOUTHEY Comm.-pl. Bk. I.* 369 One of the men who were hanging . asked him . to cut the rope. He did so, and Hempstretch fell on his feet.

Hempstring, *lit.* String or cord made of hemp. Hence *transf.*, one who deserves the halter.

1566 *GASCOIGNE Supposes* IV. ii. If I come neere you, hempstring, I will teache you to singe so fa. 1606 *CHAPMAN Mons. D'Olive Plays* 1873 I. 241 A perfect young hempstring. *Van. Peace*, least he overheare you! 1885 *HOWELLS S. Lapham I.* 40 He cut the heavy hemp-string with his penknife.

† **Hemptery**, *Obs.* Also *hemptre*, -*teren*. [? for *hempery*, *hempry*.] Hempen fabric.

1570 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 156, I beqweeth to my daughter Jone . one payer of shetes of hemptery . to my daughter Anne . one payer of shetes of hemptery . to John Kanam my sonne . one payer of shetes of hemptery.

Hempton, *obs.* form of **HEMPEN**.

† **Hemp-tree**, *Obs.* An old name of the Chaste Tree, *Vitex Agnus-castus*.

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* G viij b, *Vitex* is . a tree and hath leaues lyke *Hemp* . Wherefore it may be called in englishe *Hemp tree*, or *Chast-tree*, or *Agnus tree*. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* (1633) 1388. 1611 *COTGR., Amerine*, *Agnus castus* . chast or hemp tree.

Hempweed.

† 1. Some kind of sea-weed; ? = *DULSE*, *Obs.* 1620 *MARKHAM Farwe. Hush.* iii. 28 You shall gather from the bottoome of the Rocks (where the seydge of the Sea continually beateh) a certaine blacke weede, which they call *Hemp-weede*, hauing great blacke leaues.

2. = **HEMP-AGRIMONY**, and other species of *Eupatorium*.

1796 *Withering Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 707 *Eupatorium cannabinum*, . Hemp Agrimony, Dutch Agrimony, Water Agrimony, Water Hemp, Common Hempweed. 1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* (1865) 177 The hemp-weed or hemp-agrimony, a common plant enough. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Aromatic hempweed, *Eupatorium aromaticum*. Round-leaved Hempweed, *Eupatorium rotundifolium*.

Hempy, hempie (hempi), *a.* and *sb.* [f. **HEMP** sb. + *-y*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Made of, like, or of the nature of hemp; hempen; having or producing hemp.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 *Hempyne*, or *hempy* . . . *canebens*. 1573 J. JONES *Baithes Buckstone* 10 b, Such [euill ayre] as cometh of *Hempy* grounds, as in Holland. 1611 *COTGR., Chanureux*, *Hempen*, *Hempie*, of *Hempe*. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* II. 54 'Twixt the rind and the Tree there is a Cotton, or *hempy* kind of Moss, which they wear for their Clothing.

2. *Sc.* and *north.* Worthy of the hangman's halter; usually jocular, meaning merely Mischievous, giddy, often in scrapes.

1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xlii, I was a daft hempie lassie then, and little thought what was to come o't. 1825 *BROCKETT, Hempy*, mischievous—having the qualities likely to suffer by cat o' nine tails, or by the halter. Applied jocularly to giddy young people of both sexes. 1885 *RUNCIMAN Skippers & Sh.* 110 Noted as the most 'hempy' boy in the . district.

B. *sb.* One who deserves to be hanged; one for whom hemp grows. Usually jocular: A mischievous giddy boy or girl.

1718 *RAMSAY Christ's Kirk* III. xviii, He had gather'd seven or aught Wild hempies stout and strang. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* I, 'Where did you get the book, ye little hempie?' said Mrs. Butler. 1864 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* 181 This hempie of a bird has taken to colonis-

ing. 1893 *CROCKETT Stickit Minister* (1894) 259 She had been a big-boned 'hempie' at the Kirkland School.

Hemrod, -*roid*, *obs.* ff. **HAMORRHOID**, **EMEROD**.

Hemselve (n, -*self*), *e.* themselves: see **SELF**.

Hem-stitch, *v.* [f. **HEM** sb. + **STITCH** v.] *trans.* To hem with an ornamental stitch of a particular kind, giving the effect of a row of stitching (see quot. 1882); to ornament with this stitch.

1839 *MRS. PAPENDIEK Cr. Q. Charlotte* (1887) I. i. 28 The tucks and hems being hem-stitched with Valenciennes lace. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xv, A hemstitched pocket-handkerchief. 1874 *MRS. H. WOOD Mast. Greylands* xvii. 196 Half-a-dozen handkerchiefs . . that Mrs. Castlemaine had given to her to hem-stitch. *Ibid.* xxii. 254 Diligently pursuing the hem-stitching of the handkerchief. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework, Hem-stitch*, a term in needlework, designating the mode of producing a delicate kind of open-work, by drawing together certain threads in the material of the stuff, to be sewn in small successive clusters.

Hence **Hem-stitch** sb., ornamental needlework of this kind.

1853 *MRS. BROWNING Let. Dec. in Pall Mall G.* (1892) 15 Aug. 2/3 You give the facts, as facts, without using them as the confirmatory hemstitch of a preconceived theory. 1874 *MRS. H. WOOD Mast. Greylands* xix. 230 The work is really beautiful: it is the broad hem-stitch . . four or five rows of it.

Hemton, *obs.* form of **HEMPEN**.

† **Hemule, hemuse**, *Vener.* *Obs.* [A word of uncertain form. The Bk. of St. Albans has *hemule*; the 16-17th c. and later writers (whose information seems to be entirely derived from the Bk. of St. Albans) have *hemuse*: an *l* and a 'long s' are easily confused in 15th c. writing. No etymology is known.] A reobuck of the third year.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Eivb, The Roobucke . . The first yere . . is a kyde . . The third yere an hemule loke ye hym call. 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 143 The fawne of a Rowe is called the first yere a kidd: the second a gyrl: the third yere an hemuse. 1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* iv. 85 (1615) 44/2 A Roe is called . . The third yere, a Hemuse. 1660 *HOWELL Parly Beasts* 6a (D), Those pretty fawns, prickets, sorrells, hemuses, and girls, whereof some are mine.

Hemward, toward them: see **HEM** *pron.* and *-ward*.

Hen (hen), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hen* (n, hæn, n, 2-5 henn, 3-7 henne, 5 hene), 3- *hen*. [OE. *henn* str. f., corresp. to OLG. **henna* (MDu. *henne*, Du. *hen*), OHG. *hejna* (Ger. *henne*) = WGer. **hannja*, deriv. of *hano*, OE. *hana* cock.]

1. The female of the common domestic or barn-door fowl, the male of which is the **COCK**.

As in the domestic state the females greatly exceed in number the cocks kept, and their economic importance is more prominent, the word *hens* is also used in some connexions as 'domestic fowls' without regard to sex.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxiii. 37 *Swa* henne somnizaz cicceno hen under fedrum. c 1000 *Agas. Gosp. Ibid.*, *Swa* se henn hyre ciccenu under hyre fyberu zegaderad. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 40 *Wip* þon ican zenim hænne rysele. c 1050 *Byrktferk's Handboc in Anglia* VIII. 309 *Oft* seo brodige henn feah heo sarlice cloccize. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 66 þe henn hwon heo hæuð ileid, ne con þun kakelen. c 1308 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 199 *Gees* no hen nad ic not. 1340 *Ayent*, 38 þe little pysesat þat stelep . . hire capons, hennen, frut of hire gardins. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 280 As a cock among the hennas. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 14 Take Conynghe, Hen, or Mawlar. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 170 b, *Fesantes* . . are better to bee brought up under a Henne. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* x. lvi. (R.), A man shall know a good and kindly hen by her comb, when it is straight and upright. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* III. iii. (R.), A common hen, if moderately fed, will lay above a hundred eggs from the beginning of spring to the latter end of autumn. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* v. 318 'Boys' I shriek'd the old king, but vainer than a hen To her false daughters in the pool.

b. Proverbial and other expressions.

1508 *DUNBAR Tua marit Wemen* 269 That hurtis 3ow nought warth a hen. 1531 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 223, I knewe a Prieste that was as nice as a Nonnes Henne, when he would saie Masse. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* Ep. to *Vespas.*, As the proverb goeth, looke to drinke there or else no where a good draught of hens milke. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xii, I'll warrant we'll never see him sell his hen of a rainy day.

2. With qualifying words: † *Hen of grease*, fat hen: see **GREASE**. † *Hen of Guinea*: the Guinea hen. † *Our Lady's hen*: a name formerly given to the wren and the lark. *Pharaoh's hen*: the Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*). *Port Egmont hen*: the Great Skua of the Falkland Isles. *Sea hen*: a name of the *Uria Troile*, Foolish Guillemot (*Pennant Brit. Zool.* 1768 II. 410).

1552 *HULOET*, *Hennes* of Genny, *meleagrides*. 1604 *DRAYTON Owl Wks.* (1793) 565/4 The Hedge Sparrow, and her compeer the Wren, (Which simple people call our Lady's Hen). c 1878 *Helps Study Bible* 185 *Gier Eagle* (Lev. xi. 28), the 'Egyptian vulture' or 'Pharaoh's hen'. 1878 *LECKY Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 28 The lark was known as *Our Lady's hen*.

3. The female of various other birds; in a wider sense, of any bird = *hen-bird*. See also 7.

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 168 *Partriche*, *fesant* henne ant *fesant* cocke. c 1490, c 1475 [see *Cock* sb. 1 g]. 1540 *HYRDE Tr. Vines Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. vii. (R.), I my selfe . . haue seene the cocke swan kill his hen, because she followed another cocke. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 167 *Turky Cokes*, the *Hennes* may compare with either the goose, or the Pehen. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* IV. i. 151 More

iealous . . then a Barbary cocke-pidgeon ouer his hen. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1776) I. 267 The hen [of the blackcock] lays seldom more than six or seven eggs. 1879 J. A. TAYLOR *Mount. & Moor* 219 An old blackcock crowing on a birch-tree with a dozen hens below it.

b. Forming the second element in the name of female birds of various species, as **GUINEA HEN**, **GREY-HEN**, **HEATH-HEN**, **MOOR-HEN**, **PEA-HEN**, **WATER-HEN**, etc. q.v.

In some of these the name of the male is in -*cock*, as *heath-cock*, *peacock*, etc.

4. A female fish or crustacean.

a 1855 G. JOHNSTON *Fishes Berwicksh.* (in *Yarrell*), The Cock and Hen Paide spawned toward the end of March and in April. At that season the Hen . . deposits her spawn among the rocks. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 5/3 A splendid salmon . . The fish (a hen) was taken with a net.

5. *fig.* Of persons. a. Used for wife, woman, female. *humorous* or *low colloq.* b. A hen-hearted person or either sex.

c 1626 *Dick of Devon.* iv. iii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 79 One of the soldiers . . sayes th'are dainty Hennes. 1632 *BROME North. Lass* i. v. Wks. 1873 III. 10 Are you the Cock-bawd to the Hen was here? 1685 *ROXB. Ball.* (1891) VII. 474 She is the Cock and I am the Hen. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Hen*, a woman. A cock and hen club; a club composed of men and women. c 1880 G. MEREDITH *Old Chartist in Daily News* (1897) 21 Sept. 6/1 But if I go and say to my old hen: I'll mend the gentry's boots, and keep discreet. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 650 The Krumen are silly hens not to go and wipe out Liberia on shore.

6. A kind of bivalve shell-fish, *Venus mercenaria*. Also locally, A fresh-water mussel. Cf. **HEN-CLAM**.

1603 *OWEN Pembroke* (1892) 126 *Perywinkles*, hens and diuerse other shell fish [still in local use (Editor's note)]. 1623 *WHITBOURNE Newfoundland* 6 Lobsters, Crafish, Muskels, Hens, and other varieties of Shellfish. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 178 Their black Money . . is made of the shell of a Fish, which the English call Hens, but the Indians Poquauchock. 1864 *THOREAU Cape Cod* v. (1894) 100 The sea-clam, or hen, was not easily obtained.

7. *attrib.* in sense of 'female': a. of birds.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 92 *Nim þonne* þa corn and gewurp to sumum henfugule. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1131 *Pær* after swulten þa henne fugules. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farmer* i. xxi. 85 The Henne Partridge is so fruitful that [etc.]. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Wks. 1772 I. 97 Soon after we got a hen-sparrow. 1760 *EDWARDS in Phil. Trans.* LI. 835 The whole upper side nearly resembles that of a hen-pheasant. 1773 *BARRINGTON in Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 264 It is for the same reason that no hen-bird sings. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* III. 1020 The hen-dove shall not hatch Her ready eggs.

b. of fishes, crustacea, etc.

1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* xiii. (1879) 266 There are the cock and hen lobster. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 21 The hen crab is known from the male by her much wider waistcoat.

8. *Comb.*, as *hen-court*, *-dam*, *-hutch*, *-keep*, *-killer*, *-loft*, *-trough*; *hen-feathered*, *-footed*, *-tailed*, *hen-like* *adjs.*; *hen-balk*, a hen-roost (see *quots.*); *hen-blindness*, *nyctalopia*; *hen-corn* (see *quots.*); *hen-driver*, the hen-harrier; *hen-flesh*, † (a) a kind of shell-fish: see *sense* 6; (b) a local name of the bib or pout; *hen-flesh*, the roughness of the skin arising from chilliness or shivering, goose-flesh; *hen-frigate*, 'a ship wherein the captain's wife interfered in the duty or regulations' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867): cf. **HEN-PECKED** b; † *hen-harm*, the hen-harrier; *hen-party*, a gathering consisting only of women; *hen-plant*, a name for two common species of Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*, *P. major*); † *hen's bill*, an old name of Sainfoin (*Gerarde Herbal* 1597, *Index*).

1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 135 **Hen bawks*, a Hen Roost, from the Bawks of which it consists. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Hen-baak*, *-balk*, *-baak*, a hen roost. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 148 *Hens* . . cannot see to pick up small grains in the dusk of the evening, and so employ this time in going to roost; on which account the disease is sometimes called **hen-blindness*. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts*, etc. VII. 32 Wheat sown too long on the same spot, without changing the seed, will generally become smutt and **hen-corn*. 1891 *Sheffield Gloss. Supp.*, *Hen corn*, poor, thin, ill-fed wheat; corn which is not round and plump. 'It will grow nothing but *hen corn*'. 1853 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 244 A perfectly empty **hen-court*. 1678 T. JONES *Heart & Right Soc.* 201 No more than duck-chickens [hear] their **hen-dam*, recalling them from their connatural element. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 161 Of inferior sort are these . . The Forked Kite and bold Buzzard, The **Hen-driver*, &c. 1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl.* I. 253 This bird . . has begot both **hen-feathered* and male-feathered offspring. 1603 *OWEN Tr. Hor. Sat.* II. iv. in *Pembroke* (1892) 125 **Hennishe* best are in *Lucrina Lake*. 1835-59 *Yarrell's Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) I. 547 The Bib or Pout . . is brought to Belfast Market . . under the name of *Henfish*. c 1425 *Voc.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 662/3 *Caro gallinacia*, **heneflesh*. 1824 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.*, *Hen-flesh*. 1892 D. JORDAN ('Son of the Marshes') *Within Hour Lond.* (ed. 2) 153 They know all the fowl, web-footed and **hen-footed*. 1785 *GROSE Vulg. T.* s.v., **Hen frigate*. . a sea phrase . . applied to a ship, the captain of which had his wife on board, supposed to command him. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Ian le blanc*, a **Hen-harme*, or white Kite. 1826 *CARLYLE Lett.* (1888) I. 41 All the farm-produce that he should need, horse-keep and **hen-keep* [etc.]. 1611 *COTGR.* s.v. *Adventurier*, An idle . . rogue; a hedge-creeper, **henne-killer*. 1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl.* I. 252 Several of these **hen-like* sub-breeds having been long propagated. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 191 Wings outspread after a protective, hen-like fashion. 1592 *NASHE P. Penilesse* (1842) 68 Hauing no roome for his **hen-loft* but the tester of his bed. 1887 W.

WESTALL *Her two Millions* xvii. It was a "hen party" to which his wife had gone. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Aug. 2/1 Eulogistic accounts of his "hen-run and his kitchen-garden." 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. 252 A "hen-tailed sub-breed of Hamburgs was recently much esteemed. 1901 J. CUNNINGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1207 A small frame about 3 or 4 foot long not much larger than a "Hen-trough."

† **Hen, henne**, *adv.* Obs. Forms: a. 1 *hionane, heonane, -one, 2-3 heonene, 3 hinene, hennene, hinne, heonne, honne, 3-4 hunne, 3-5 henne, (4 hanne). β. 1 *hianan, hionan, heonan, -on, -un, 2 *heonen, (honen, henon), 2-3 henen, (3 hennen, heonnen, honnen, hunnen). γ. 1 (-hina), hiona, heona, 2-3 heone, 4-5 hene, hen. δ. 4-6 HYNE, q.v. [OE. *hionane, hionan = OS. and OHG. *hinana*, *hinan*, MDu. *hinen*, MLG. *hinnen*, *hinne*, Ger. *hinnen*; cf. also OHG. *hina*, MHG. *hine*, *hin*, Ger. *hin*, MLG. *hen*, MDu. *hene*, *hin*, Du. *heen*; adverbial formations from root *hi-* 'this', of the *He* pron. The various OE. types gave a great number of forms in ME., all which are now obsolete, leaving only the later extended form *hence-s*, *hen-s*, *HENCE*, and the Sc. *HYNE*.] = HENCE: of place, time, or inference.

α. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 791 Nu þu he grimman meahst heonane xehyan. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 20 Gif . . . ge cwædon to þissum munte far heonone [Lindisf. G. heona, *Rushw.* G. heonan, *Hatton* G. heonen]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 We moten heonone feren. c 1205 *Lav.* 1122 Uncude leoden. . . beoð idriun hennene. *Ibid.* 19119 Pennen mæzen we . . . heonene [c 1275 *hinne*] iwenden. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1393 Ear we faren henne. a 1250 *Orat. & Night.* 66 Alle þu the driweth honne. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 226/238 þat is hunne mæni a myle. *Ibid.* 236/584 "Wend heonne", heo seiden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 476 Wende we henne anon. a 1300 *St. Michael* 98 in *Treat.* *Chaucer* (1841) 134 More . . . Than hit beo hunne to the mone. 13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1237 Beues, þow most hanne to Brademond. c 1374 *Chaucer* *Troilus* iv. 1218 (1246) þat day is not fer henne. c 1440 *Partonope* 173 But two yere henne and one half a yere.

β. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xciiij. a Hionan from weorulde. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 24 Gað heonun [Haton G. Gað heonen]. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Seðen he henen wenden. c 1205 *LAV.* 5822 3if we hennen [c 1275 *hinne*] fareð þus. *Ibid.* 5968 Heononen [c 1275 *hinene*] he wule buzen in to Bruttaine.

γ. [a 800 *Leiden Gloss.* 255 in O. E. Texts 117 *Citra*, bihina.] c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iv. 9 Asend ðeh heona aduna [*Rushw.* G. hiona of dune]. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1808c (Fairf.) Do now go hen fro me sathon. *Ibid.* 20388 (Fairf.) I was farther hen. . . ferre out in another lond. c 1386 *Chaucer* *Reeve's T.* 113, I pray yow speðe vs heythen [*Camb.* hene] that ye may. 1426 *AUDELAY Poems* 9 And bryng thi lyf to good endyng, here and hen.

Hence † **Hen-, henneforth-, forthward(s, forward** *adv.*, henceforth, henceforward. † **Hen(en)-sith sb.**, departure hence, death. † **Henward, heoneward** *adv.*, away from here, hence.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* viii. 21 Nelle ic nateshow awircean þa eorpan heonon forþ for mannum. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Ic nelle heonon forð mancyn mid wære adrenchen. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2099 Him we kennið . . . heonne forðwardes. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 593 Henne forward ne reche y me Of mi liif where it be. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 170 To be hisse frendis from henneforth. 138a — *Phil.* iii. 1 Henne forthward, my britheren, haue 3e ioye in the Lord. 14. *Tundale's Vis.* 2292 Fro syn henforward thou the absteine. c 1410 *Love Bonavent.* *Mirr.* xliii. ff. 93 (Gibbs MS.) Now henne forwarde be plesede and welwylled to hem for my loue.

a 1000 *Cod. Exon.* (Th.) 450 Heofona hyrde, æfter heonan siþe, godum dædum. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 Sorehful is ure hider come, and sorlicly ure henen sið. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 115 Þæt þeos worlde is scynde and heononward. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1915 Me longeð heonne-ward. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 98 Aris up; hie þe heoneward.

† **Henad.** Obs. [ad. Gr. *ἐνάς*, *ἐνάς*-unit, f. *ἐν* one.] A unit, monad (in the Platonic philosophy). 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 556 One Goodness, Many Goodnesses, and one Vnity or Henade, Many Henades. *Ibid.* 626 That there must be a single Monad or Henad, standing alone by itself. 1792 J. TAYLOR tr. *Proclus* II. 267 There must be an order of Henades prior to that of intellects.

Hence † **Hena-dical a.**, relating to a henad.

1678 CUDWORTH *Int. S.* 556 Henadical (or Monadical) Gods.

Hen and chickens. (Beside the literal sense, this has the following transferred uses.)

1. A name for the Pleiades. [1535 COVERD. *Job* ix. 9 note, Some call these seven starres, the clock henne with hir chickens.] 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 68 That Constellation, called by the vulgar, the Hen and chickens, and of the learned Pleiades.

2. A name for several plants. a. *Hen-and-Chicken(s) Daisy*: a cultivated variety or monstrous form of the daisy, in which smaller flower-heads grow from the edge of the main flower-head.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xv. 163 The main flower is surrounded by a set of very small ones. . . as in the Hen and Chicken Daisy. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 61 Proliferous or Hen-and-Chicken Daisies. 1884 V. STUART *Egypt* 164 The curious compound daisy called Hen-and-chickens.

b. A name for a variety of *Polyanthus*; also for a species of *Houstonia* (*Semprevivum globiferum*); also (locally) for Ground Ivy, London Pride, Columbine, Bird's-foot Trefoil, and Daffodil. (See Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*)

Henatrice. *nonce-wd.* A humorous feminine of COCKATRICE.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cc. (1847) VI. 366 It is affirmed

that there is no female Basilisk, that is, no Henatrice, the Cock laying only male eggs.

Henbane (hen'be'n). Also 3 hennebone, 4 henebon, 5 henneban(e), henban, (hen'n)es-bane), 6 henbayne. [f. *HEN sb.* + *BANE*. Cf. *HENBELL*.]

1. The common name of the annual plant *Hyoscyamus niger*, a native of Europe and northern Asia, growing on waste ground, having dull yellow flowers streaked with purple, viscid stem and leaves, unpleasant smell, and narcotic and poisonous properties; also extended to the genus as a whole.

c 1265 *Locin* Wr. Wulcker 559/6 *Iusquiamus* . . i. hennebone. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxxvii. (Tollem. MS.), Aristotel. . . seyeþ þat be seed of hen bane is poyson. 14. . . *Rel. Ant.* I. 55 For the goute. . . tak leues of the henbane. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* iii. xxiii. 448 Of Henbane are three Kindes. . . that is, the blacke, the yellowe, and the white. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. iii. 68/2 No cockle, darnell, henbane, tare or nettle Neere where it is can prosper spring or settle. 1796 COLERIDGE *To Friend writing no more Poetry* 33 In the outskirts, where pollutions grow, Pick the rank henbane. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 213 Henbane. A viscid weed of waste places about villages, with dingy, purple-veined, yellow flowers.

2. The drug extracted from this plant.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ix, The prospect of finding anybody out in anything would have kept Miss Miggs awake under the influence of henbane. 1859 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 3 The henbane I took in despair last night.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxxiii. (1495) 433 The spertowe etyth venomous thynges wyth hote growinge henban seed. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 1081 Henbane juice to swell them till they burst. 1866 *Sowerby's E. Bot.* VI. 108 The baneful effects of the Henbane exhalations.

† **Henbell.** Obs. In 1-5 henne-belle. [f. *HEN sb.* + *BELL sb.*; from the bell-shaped calyx.] Earlier name of HENBANE.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 134/5 *Simphoniaca*, henne-belle. c 1000 *Sax. Leech.* I. 94 Deos wyrt þe. . . some men henne-belle hatað. a 1500 *Sloane MS.* 5. 6/2 *Cassialago*, *simphoniaca*, *insquiamus* . . [Anglice] hennebelle. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* App. to Table.

† **Henbilt.** Obs. A kind of fishing net (or the cable belonging to it).

1630 *Ord. Preserv.* *Brood Fish* Thames in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 174 That every Trind Cable be no more than twenty Fathom long at the most; or any Henbilt above twenty-two Fathom long.

Henbit (he'nbit). [f. *HEN sb.* + *BIT sb.*; app. a 16th c. transl. of the Low German name: see quot. 1578.] Name given to two common weeds.

† a. Ivy-leaved Speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*); also distinguished as *Small Henbit*.

1598 *LYTE Dodoens* i. xxxv. 51 The fourth kinde [of Chickweed] (called of the base Almagines Hoenderbeet) that is to say Henbit, hath many rounde and hearie stemmes. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. clxxxii. § 3. 492 Iuie Chickweede or small Henbit. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* (J.), In a scarcity in Silesia a rumour was spread of its raining millet-seed; but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or small henbit.

b. A species of Dead-nettle (*Lamium amplexicaule*), with irregularly cut or inciso-crenate leaves; formerly distinguished as *Greater Henbit*. Also *Henbit Nettle*, *H. Dead-nettle*.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. clxxxii. 492 The great Henbit hath feeble stalkes leaning toward the grounde, whereon do growe . . . leaues like those of the dead Nettell. 1778 *LIGHTFOOT Flora Scot.* (1789) I. 309 *Lamium amplexicaule* . . . Great Henbit. In cultivated ground, frequent. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 229 The example given. . . is the . . . henbit, or dead-nettle.

Hence (hens), *adv.* Forms: 3-4 heonnes, 3-5 hennes, (3 hinnes, hunnes, 4 hennus, heny, 4-5 hennys, -is); 4-6 hens, (5 hense, henes, -us, 6 Sc. henas, ynce); 6-hence. [ME. *hennes*, etc., f. the earlier *henne*, *HEN adv.*, with adverbial genitive suffix -es, -s, as in -ward, -wards, etc. The spelling *hence* is phonetic, to retain the breath sound denoted in the earlier spelling by *s*, as in *once*, *twice*, *mice*, *pence*, *defence*, etc.]

I. Of place. 1. (Away) from here, from this place; to a distance.

c 1275 *LAV.* 1581 Are we hinnes [c 1205 *heonne*] wende. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 41/231 Ich it wolle hennes lede. c 1300 *Beket* 998 Go hunnes. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 10562 To Cornewalle þey fledden hennes. 138a WYCLIF *Gen.* xlii. 15 3e schulen not goon hens, to the tyme that þoure leest brother come. c 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 1922 Elles come we nevere hennys oute. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 3 High you hense. 1550 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Suffolk* xii. In wit and learning matches hence to Grece. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xx. 57 Thairfor go hens in haist. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 60 How churlishly, I chid Lucetta hence. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 214 Hence our journey led us homewards in five dayes sayle. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xxiii. Hence might they see the full array of either host.

b. At a distance from here; away.

c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 328 (B. M. MS.), I was fer hens atte my preching. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* vi. 80 Lyf-holynesne and loue, han ben longe hennes. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 177 Ye haue tarid longe hence. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout.* 22 Whilset thou wast hence. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 86, I haue a Kinsman not past three quarters of a mile hence.

c. with redundant *from* († *fro*).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1264 (Trin.) Þi gate Fro hennes to para-

dis gate. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlii. 15 3e schulen not go fro hennus. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 146 Socrates was . . . boren in a ferre Contre from hens. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* iv. 10 Cast thy silfe doune from hens. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. iii. 6 Richard, not farre from hence, hath hid his head. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* Wks. 1804 V. 149 We sailed from hence directly for Genoa. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 489 It being impossible to prescribe them from hence. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 171 From hence I was conducted up a staircase to a suite of apartments.

2. with ellipsis of vb. of motion, chiefly as a command: *Hence!* go hence, depart. *Hence with:* go away with, take away.

1573-80 BARET *Alv. H.* 392 Hence, away, *apage te*. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 66 Let vs hence. 1593 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 382, I pray you hence, and leave me here alone. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 474 Hence: hang not on my garments. 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. iii. 67 Hence with her, out o'dore. 1637 MILTON *Lucidas* 18 Hence with denial vain and coy excuse. 1769 GRAY *Ode for Music* 12 Hence, away, 'tis holy ground! 1855 BROWNING *Gram. Funeral* 112 Hence with life's pale lure!

3. *spec.* From this world, from this life.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 83 That no fend ous ne schende Nou, ne wanne the tyme comthe Thet we scholle hennes wende. c 1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. F.) 121 And for the saules that hennes be past. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. 11 (1882) 86 When God shall call them hence to himself. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxxix. 13 Before I goe hence, and be no more. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 443 They go from hence into the other world.

† b. Elsewhere (than in this world); in the next world. Obs.

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 11 Hit schal be ponyched here or henus euer trespassse. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 89 This must be answerd either heere or hence. 1604 — *Ham.* III. ii. 232 Both heere, and hence, pursue me lasting strife, If once a Widdow, euer I be Wife.

II. Of time.

4. From this time onward, henceforward, henceforth. Also with *from* († *fro*). *arch. and poet.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 17 From hens bigan Jesus to preche. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 194 Fro hennes in to domes day. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 826 Hence euer then, my heart is in thy breast. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iii. 379 From hence Ile loue no Friend, sith Loue breeds such offence. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. lxxxviii. Hence mayst thou freely play. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IX. xvi. That the rule of men was over now, And hence, the subject world to woman's will must bow.

† b. (At some time in the past reckoned) from now; in quot. 1393 = since, ago. Obs. rare.

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* vi. 35 Whanne ich 3ong was . . . meny 3er hennes. 1610 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 738 But you leape backe. . . from hence to the Apostles times.

o. (At some time in the future) from now.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 122 Ile meet you at that place some houre hence. a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Let not posterity a thousand years hence look for truth in the voluminous annals of pedants. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Oct. 5/1 We have to . . . think of what our position will be five years hence.

III. Of issue, result, consequence, etc.

5. From this, as a source or origin.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 110 Controversy hence a question takes, Whether the horse by him became his deed, Or he his manage by the well-doing steed. a 1641 SUCKLING *Love's World* 15 Poems (1648) 11 My Flora was my Sun. . . All other faces borrowed hence their light and grace. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 366 Hence [from the sun] the morning Planet guilds his horns.

b. *From* († *of*) hence: from this world.

138a WYCLIF *John* xviii. 36 Now forsothe my kyngdom is not of hennis [TINDALE and 1611 from hence].

6. (As a result) from this fact or circumstance. Also with *from*.

1608 D. T. ESS. *Pol. & Mor.* 107 Hence proceeded that pleasant Motto of the Gracian Courtizan. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 62 Hence it is, saith R. Moses, that the Law of Moses forbiðdeth these rites. 1795 POPE *Odys.* xii. 252 Learn courage hence! 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 280 From hence he has been accused, by historians, of avarice. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 46 You have fallen out, and hence your thoughts are sad.

7. (As an inference) from this fact or circumstance; from these premisses or data; for this reason; therefore.

1586 YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 226 From hence, saide Lord John, we may know, that if [etc.]. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* (1714) 27 *Coroll.* Hence. All right-lined figures of the same species have the sum of their angles equal. 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const.* Eng. 77, I grant it; but what do you infer from hence? 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 253 From hence, therefore, we may conclude, that the size in these animals is not sufficient to make a distinction among them. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 210 Hence, the surface of the entire sphere is equal to the surface of the entire cylinder. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 167 *Rule.* Both Contraries may be false, but both cannot be true. Hence, to posit A is to sublate E; to posit E is to sublate A. *Mod.* It is so with men generally, and hence we assume it to be so with you.

IV. 8. *Comb. a.* with sb., as *hence-departure*, -going; b. with pa. pple., as *hence-brought*, -got, etc.; *hence-meant*, intended, purposed, or planned from this place. Obs. or arch.

a. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. ii. 65 From our hence-going, And our returne. — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 450 My people did expect my hence departure Two dayes agoe.

b. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxiii. As if by miracle preserud by Fortaines long from hence-meant Treasons. 1604 *Ibid.* xiii. lxxix. Much have we done, hence-outed. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 122 Even building the Capitoll up with hence-got spoiles. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 37 That Rhine with hence-brought beams his bosom warms.

† **Hence**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*f. prec.*] *a. trans.* To order hence or away. *b. intr.* To go hence, depart. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 95 With that his dog he henc'd, his flocke he curst. 1614 SYLVESTER *Parnassus* 1281 Here-with the Angell henc'd, and bent his flight Tow'rds Our Sad Citie.

† **Hence-along**, *adv.* *Obs.* [See **ALONG a.**] 'Along of' or because of this; for this reason. 1592 NASH in *Smith's Wks.* (1866-7) I. 17 Hence-along did it proceed that thou wast such a plausible pulpit man.

Henceforth *hensfōrþ*, *hensfōrþ*, *adv.* [*f. HENCE adv. + FORTH adv.*] From this time forth; from now onwards. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1050 Je may mete eft dernli hennesh-fōrþ eche day. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 650 But hennesh-fōrþ I wol my proces holde. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* II. i. 17 Or why shouldst I henceforth desire To see faire heavens face? 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 1165 I'll make him henceforth to beware And tempt my fury, if he dare. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* IV. i. (1757) 59 Henceforth let no man trust the first false step of guilt. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 478 A power had at last risen up in the Commons with which the Monarchy was henceforth to reckon.

b. With from (†fro). *arch.* c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 35 Make covenant wip him to leve oure synne from hennesh-fōrþ. c. 1450 MERLIN 22 They have for hennesh-fōrþ loste ther trauayle. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Tim.* iv. 8 From hence forth is layde vppe for me a croune of rightewesnes. 1595 SHAKS. *John I.* i. 159 From henceforth beare his name Whose forme thou bearest. 1676 HOBBS *Libad.* I. 72 And to destroy us from henceforth for-beare.

† **Henceforth-on**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f. as prec. + FORTH ON.*] Henceforth, henceforward.

c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* II. 59 Ye shall now here & vnderstande from the hennesh-fōrth a terrible and a pyetous songe. *Ibid.* xiv. 350 We shall have peas in Fraunce from hennesh-fōrth. c. 1500 MELUNIE I. 17 From hennesh-fōrth I wil bigynne & shew the trouth of thystory.

† **Hence-forward**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* = next. c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 1 I from hennesh-forward, I wol clepe the heyghte of any thing þat is taken by thy rewle, the altitude.

Henceforward, *adv.* [*f. HENCE adv. + FORWARD.*] From this time forward; henceforth. 1388 WYCLIF *Phil.* iii. 1 Hennus forward, my britheren, haue þe ioye in the Lord. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 50 Ye aught hennys forward kepe you welle from falling in suche perille. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. ii. 22 Henceforward I am euer rul'd by you. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 128 Henceforward he will not make so many awkward Jests upon Lexicons and Dictionaries. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 4 Henceforward we must consider them as a kind of privileged persons. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* I. 19 They were friends henceforward as long as Guido's life lasted.

b. with from (†fro). *arch.* 1472 *Presentm. furies in Swertes Misc.* (1888) 25 If he do so from hennesh-forward. 1542-3 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 40 Bestow them therfore from hence forward vpon the trew image of Christe. 1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. vi. (R.), Let us from hence-forward beware of them. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 421 From henceforward for 1500 verses .. we hear nothing further of this second person.

† **Henceforwards**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f. as prec. + FORWARDS.*] = prec.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7304 Yhe, sir, from hennesh-forwardis. 1643 in *Caryl Sac. Covt.* 28 He may be enabled to overcome that temptation from hennesh-forwards. c. 1705 VANBRUGH *Mistake* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 444 1/2 Henceforwards all your interest shall be mine. a. 1773 CHESTERF. (Mason), My letters will henceforwards be principally calculated for that Meridian.

† **Hence-from**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [An inversion of *from hence*: cf. *herefrom*, *hitherto*.] From this (place, source, or fact).

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 131 Hence-from all the spirits of a man are enlivened. *Ibid.* 183, I find no Translator to vary hencefrom but some few into vulgar Tongues.

Hench, *Sc. form of HAUNCH sb.* I and v. 3

† **Hench-boy**, *Obs.* Also **hinch-boy**. [*f. hench- in HENCHMAN + BOY.*] A page of honour, a boy attendant.

In the 17th c. they ran on foot beside the mayor, sheriffs, etc. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* II. i. You'd have it for a hench-boy, you shall. 1616 B. JONSON *Masque Christmas Wks.* (Rldg.) 602 1/2 He said grace as prettily as any of the sheriff's hinch-boys, forsooth. 1636 DAVENANT *Witts* in Dodsley *O. P.* (1780) VIII. 420, I will match my Lord Mayor's horse, make jockeys of his hench-boys, and run 'em through Cheapside. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charact.*, *Univ. Beadle* (1860) 70 Much of kin to those hinch-boys, who on my lord mayor's day at London, were wont to run before my lady marie in velvet caps. a. 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 64 When in Solemn State he pleas'd to ride, Poor Scepter'd Slaves ran Henchboys by his side.

Hencher, *Sc. form of HAUNCHER.*

Henchman *hensmæn*. *Pl. -men.* *Forms:* *a.* 4 (*hengestmannus*), *henxst*, 4-5 *henxt*, 4-7 *henx*, *hensman*, 5 *henxe*, *heyns*, *heynce*, 5-6 *hense*, 6 *hence*, *henxoceman*. *β.* 5-6 *henche*, 6 *hensh(e)*, 6-7, 9 *henschman*. *γ.* 5 *hansemene*, (*ph.*) *anschamen*, 6 *hauns*, *hansh*, *haunch*, 8 *hanchman*. [A compound of the word which appears in OE. as *hengest*, *hengst* (in Layamon *hengest*: see **HENGST**), OHG. *hengist*, MHG. *hengest*, Ger. *hengst*, OFris. *hengst*, MLG. *hengest*, *hingest*, *hinxt*, MDu. *henxt*, *heynst*, *henst*, LG. and mod. Fris. *hingst*, Du. *hengst* 'male horse', (at different periods, and in the various langs. =

'stallion', 'gelding', and 'horse' generally) + **MAN**; but it is not clear how or whence the compound made its appearance in the 14th c.

The latinized *hengestmannus* in 1360, suggests immediate formation from OE. *hengest*; but there is the difficulty that no trace of the latter appears after c. 1205 (exc. as an element of proper names, where OE. *Hengestes* became *Hinx*, *Hinks*, *Hinckes* in accordance with the normal phonetic change of OE. *eng* to later *ing*). On the other hand though *hengest* was also MLG., and *henxt*, *heynst*, *henst* the MDu. forms, and Hans Wynsele in quot. 1377 was evidently of 'Dutch' or German nativity, no example of the compound *hengestman*, or *henxtmann*, is found in these languages. (Mod.G. *hengstmann*, 'groom of a stallion', is recent and technical.) As to the original sense, the *Promp. Parv.* renders *heynemann* by med. L. *gerolocista*; a contemporary L.-E. glossary, Wr.-Wülcker 586/21, has '*gerolotista*, sompturman' (cf. also 582/11 '*Palerarius*, a somptehors; *falerator*, a sompterman'). *Gerolocista* (in Du Cange also *gerulastus*) was app. a deriv. of L. *gerulus* 'carrier, porter', also 'sumpter-horse': cf. *Promp. Parv.*, 'Male horse (OF. *male*, F. *malle* trunk), *gerulus*, *sonarius*'; 'somer hors, *gerulus*, *sonarius*, *summarius*'. These equivalents seem to point to the sense 'attendant on a sumpter-horse'; perh. the original meaning was simply 'attendant on a horse', 'groom', which might rise to be an honourable title, as in the current 'Groom-in-waiting', 'Groom-of-the-chamber': cf. also the history of *marshal*, originally 'horse-servant', 'groom'. The '*hengestmann*', Mustard and Garleke, of 1360, the 'harlotter and hansemene' in *Morte Arthur*, and the 'henxmen and lackies' of P. Holland (16), were apparently of the rank of ordinary grooms; but in connexion with the English court, the word came to connote a position of honour, and the royal henchmen of the 15-16th c. were usually young men of rank. In its historical sense, the word appears to have become obs. by 1650 (see sense 1); for the modern use see sense 2. (See the discussion of this word in N. & Q. 7th s. II, III, 8th s. III, etc.; also Skeat, *Student's Pastime*, several articles.)

l. a. 7 A groom. *b.* A squire, or page of honour to a prince or great man, who walked or rode beside him in processions, progresses, marches, etc.; also, one who, on occasion, fulfilled the same office to a queen or princess. In later 16th c. use, app. = **HENCH-BOY**. *Obs. (exc. Hist.)* since 17th c.

Henry, Earl of Derby, afterwards Henry IV, had in his retinue, in his Expedition to Prussia and Palestine 1392-3, 'two henxmen', to whom there are many references in the Accounts (edited by Miss L. Toulmin Smith for Camd. Soc.), cited in quot. 1392. In 1402, two 'henxmen' accompanied Henry's daughter Blanche from Cologne to the parts of Almaine, whither she went as a bride. From the 14th cent., henxmen or henchmen formed part of the regular household or suite of English kings and queens, their number rising from three under Henry VI to seven under Edward IV and Richard III, under the command of the Master of the Horse. At the coronation of Richard III in 1483, his queen had also five henchmen riding on 'womens saddles'. In 15-16th c. nobles and knights also had their henchmen, usually three.

The royal henchmen or 'chyliden of honor' were abolished by Queen Elizabeth in 1565 (see quot.); and the word, though still frequent in transferred and analogical uses c. 1600, app. became obs. in English use by 1650. (Cf. also **HENCH-BOY**, which continued in practical use to c. 1675.) 1360 *Issue Roll* 224 (34 Ed. III Easter) Memb. 20 Mustard Garleke et duobus sociis suis hengestmannis domini Regis.. cuilibet eorum, vi. s. viij. d. per breve de privato sigillo. 1377-80 *Roll of Liberties* by Wardr. Keeper, r-3 Rich. II, memb. 23 (*Acta. Excheq.* Q. R., Bundle 400 No. 4) Hans Wynsele, henxstman domini regis pro vestura et apparat' suis. 1392 *Earl Derby's Expedition* (Camden) 163 Diuersis hominibus pro tribus equis ab ipsis conductis pro equitatione domini et ij henksmen apud Dansk. *Ibid.* 280 Pro panno.. empto ibidem pro ij henksmen.. Item pro factura ij gounarum pro dictis henksmen. 141400 *Morte Arth.* (Thornton MS. c. 1425) 2662 Take heede to his hansemene, þat he no horne blawe. *Ibid.* 2743 Pat es fully to fewe to feigte with theme alle, flore harlottez & p'ness Blanche (Q. R., Bundle 404 No. 11) Alberto Blike et Petro Stake, henxmen domine euntibus cum domina de Colonia versus partes Alman'. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 233 2 *Heynemann* (H. henchemann), *gerolocista*, *duorum generum*. c. 1450 *HOLLAND Houlat* 648 Robyn Redbreast nocht ran. Bot raid as a hennsman. 1463 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 234 Payd for. . iij. boyes for the heynsmen of my lordys of Norfolk. ij. s. 1463-4 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 505 1/2 Provided also, that Henshmen, Herawdes, Purcyauntes, Swerdeberers to Mayers, Messyngers and Mynstrelles.. be not comprised in this Acte [regulating apparel]. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edu.* IV (1830) 167 John Cheyne Squier for the Body of oure said Souverain Lorde the King and Maister of his Henxmen for th' apparale of the said Maister and vij of the Kinges Henxmen ayenst the feste of Midsummer. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 431 Item, for making of ij. gownes of tawney for the said anschamen, price ij. s. viij. d. 1483 *Wardr. Accs. Coronation Rich.* III (Grose Antiq. *Reper.* 1779, II. 254) To vij of our sayde Souverain Lorde the Kyngs henxmen, that is to wit, The Lorde Morley, Thomas Dane [etc.] for their apparal agens the day of the grete solempnitee.. vij. doublets. *Ibid.* 258 To v henxmen of our said Souverain Lady the Queene, ryding in the said v womens saddles covered in crymsyn cloth of gold. 1488 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 114* For liverays to vij Hensmen of þe Kingis. a. 1500 *Flower & Leaf* xxvii, And every Knight had after him ridinge Three henchmen on him awaitinge. 1530 PALSGR. 230 1/2 Henchman. *paige d'hommeur, enfant d'hommeur*. 1538 *LELAND Itin.* IV. 17 Turwih now being yn the Courte a late a hanchman hath married the Heir Generale of the Eldest House of the Oxen-bridges. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xi. ff. 180 The solemne pompe, passing the pompe of any worldly prince, of such as go before the Bishop, of his hensem, of i trumpettes of sundry tunes [etc.]. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edu.* IV, 190 b, So nere pursued, that certein of his henxmen or followers wer taken [1568 GRAFTON Henchmen and followers]. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VIII.* 9 The chyliden of honor called the Henchemen, whiche were freshly disguised, and daunced a morice before

the king. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 256 Clement Adams scole mayster to the Queens hensemhen. 1565 F. ALLEN *Let. to Earl Shrewsbury* 11 Dec. in Lodge *Illustr. Hist.* (1791) I. 358 Her highnes hath of late, whereat some doo moche marvel, dissolved the auncient office of the henchmen. 1578 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) II. 138 There attended upon him three henchmen in white and greene. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1949 1/2 Behind him rode sir John Dudgele maister of hir horses, leading hir spare horse trapped in rich tissue downe to the ground; after them followed henxmen and pages of honor. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* II. ii. 121, I do but beg a little chaneling boy, To be my Henchman. 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 337 Profound tounge'd Master Puffe, hee that hath a perpetuite of complement, hee whose phrases are as neatly deckt as my Lord Maiors hensemhen. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Henchman* or *Heinsman*, is a German word.. It is used with vs for one that runneth on foote attending vpon a man of honour or worship. [So in Blount 1656.] 1616 J. BULLOKER *Eng. Expos.*, *Henchman*, a page of honour, neere attendant to a Prince, or other great personage. a. 1618 *RALEIGH Rem.* (1644) 17 Nobles to attend the Court; which was well imitated by our Train of Henchmen, if they were of the Nobler sort.

b. transf. (Rendering L. *minister*, *agaso*, *accensus*, *armiger*, *ministrator*.)

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* XLIII. v. 1150 To send presents.. two bard horses with their henxmen and lackies [*agasonibus*]. 1601 — *Pliny* II. 540 Prince Clytus.. hasting to a battell, calling vnto his squire or henxman for his helmet. 1606 — *Sueton.* 238 He served Caius as his henxman at a chariot running.

c. fig. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 34 Rough Boreas winters Hench-man.. scourged the plaines with a troupe of tempests. a. 1592 GREENE *Orpharion*, *Orpheus' Song* Wks. (Rldg.) 316 1/2 Of Hesper, henchman to the day and night.

2. The personal attendant, 'right-hand man', or chief gillie of a Highland chief; hence, generally, a trusty follower or attendant who stands by the side of his chief or leader, and supports him in every case of need.

This sense begins app. with Burt, who spells *hanchman*, and explains it as derived from *hanch*, i.e. HAUNCH; hence Scott (who edited Burt) has *hanchman* in *Waverley*, but elsewhere, in the same sense, uses *henchman*, thus identifying Burt's and his own 'hanchman' with the obsolete Eng. 'henchman'; the rest of the world has taken the word from Scott. It does not appear whence or how Burt got the word: there is no term corresponding to 'hanchman' in Gaelic (Burt himself, a few sentences on, calls the same individual simply *gillie*), and it is uncertain whether he himself invented the term, or really found the obs. Eng. *henchman* retained in a modified sense in some part of the Highlands. In any case, association between *hanchman* and *haunchman* was very natural: *haunch* in Scotch is pronounced *hainch*, *hench* (see *HAUNCH sb.* 1, v. 3); 'hanchman', if it existed, would be pronounced *hainchman* or *henchman*, and the Eng. 'hanchman', if in any way known, would be there naturally taken as 'man at the hench or haunch'.

c. 1730 BURT *Let. N. Scott.* (1754) II. xxi. 157 The Foster-brother, having the same Education as the young Chief, may besides that.. become his *Hanchman*.. This Officer is a Sort of Secretary, and is to be ready upon all Occasions, to venture his Life in Defence of his Master; and at Drinking-bouts he stands behind his Seat, at his Haunch, from whence his Title is derived, and watches the Conversation. *Ibid.*, A Youth who was *Hanchman*, not understanding one Word of English, imagin'd his Chief was insulted, and thereupon drew his Pistol.. and snap'd it at the Officer's Head. 1814 *Scott Wav.* xvi. He counted upon his fingers the several officers of his chief's retinue—there is his *hanchman* or right-hand man; then his *bard* or poet; then his *bladier* or orator, .. then his *gilly-more* or armour-bearer.. then his *gilly-casfuich* [etc.].

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxiv, 'Malise, what ho!'—his henchman came. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xi. xiii, And roar'd out.. Unto his nearest follower or henchman. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* ii, I have been his henchman, and can vouch for it. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. i, A page, who.. was the especial henchman of the Lord of the Castle. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 335 The henchman was an excellent orderly: the hereditary piper and his sons formed the band; and the clan became at once a regiment. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 119 One Jacobus Battus, a faithful brother-scholar, and henchman. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 272 He could still make a good cast over the river.. and aided by his henchman land a salmon.

fig. 1811 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 14 Aug. (1894) I. 227, I have the Tweed for my henchman for about a mile.

b. A stont political supporter or partisan; *esp.* in U.S. 'A mercenary adherent; a venal follower; one who holds himself at the bidding of another' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1839 *Morn. Herald* 2 Sept. in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 446 Such Liberals as Lord John Russell, and his henchman, Mr. Hawes. 1867 GOLDW. SMITH *Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 196 Horsley, the leading political bishop of the day, and a sort of ecclesiastical henchman of Pitt. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 127 A henchman of his, who had a place on the police force, being arraigned before the Commissioners. 1880 *St. James' Gas.* 11 Oct, The excuses made for him by the scribes who are his henchmen. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 768 1/2 It is contended by the Government henchmen that there is.. a strong Romanist and Nationalist.. party in Ulster. 1891 *Boston (Mass.) Jnrl.* 28 Nov. 2/3 These charges are the result of a conspiracy among Hill's henchmen in Syracuse.

Henchwoman, *nonce-wd.* [after **HENCHMAN.**] A female attendant, a waiting-woman.

1890 *Mod. Society* 24 Aug. 1031/2 She told her faithful hench-woman and scribe to tear up the letter.

Hen-clam. [*f. HEN sb.* 6 + **CLAM.**] The name given on the Atlantic coast of North America to two large species of clam, *Macra* (or *Spisula*) so-

lidissima and *M. ovalis*. On the Pacific coast, the name is transferred to *Pachyderma crassatelloides*.

1884-5 J. S. KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* I. 278 *Macrura solidissima* and the closely allied *M. ovalis* are known along our northern coasts as hen-clam, sea-clam, and surf-clam.

Hen-coop (hɛnˈkʊp). A coop or pen of basket-work, wire-work, or the like, in which poultry are kept.

1697-1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* 1676 (R.) With provision chests, hen-coops and parrot cages, our ships were full of lumber. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* (1890) 49 Grill a hen-coop full of fowls. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* I. xv, She stooped down to put the soaked bread under the hen-coop.

Hencote. Now dial. [f. HEN sb. + COTE sb.] A place for keeping fowls; a hen-house.

1453 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 670/35 *Hoc gallinarium*, hencote. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 129 Exploring some secret recess of the hencote. 1893 *Morn. Post* 23 Oct. 3/2 People... asserted their right to a common by formally destroying a hencote and shippon, which the owner... declined to remove.

† **Hen-cub, -cubb.** Obs. [See CUB sb.2] = HEN-COOP.

1699 J. DICKENSON *Fml. Trav.* 4 Some of which [See-Birds] were, by force of Wind, blown into and under our Hen-Cubbs.

† **Hend, hende, a**, and **adv.** Obs. Forms: (1) *gehende*, 3-6 *hende*, (3) *ende*, 4 *heind*, 4-5 *heende*, *hind* (e), 4-6 *hend*, *hynde* (e), 5-6 *heynd* (e). [app. an aphetic form of OE. *gehende* adj. (and adv.), near, convenient, lit. at hand, handy, corresp. to OHG., MHG. *gehende*, *gehente*—WGer. type **gahandja*-z, f. *hand*-HAND. Cf. also ON. *-hendr*, -handed (in comb.).] **A. adj.**

1. Near, at hand. (In ME. only predicative, and thus not easily distinguishable from the adverb; see B. 1, where all the quotes. are placed.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 456 Pa ferdon hi to gehende byrig, þær ðær oðer deofol was gewurðod. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark I. 38 Fare we on gehende tunas. So c 1160 *Halton Gosp.*

2. Ready to hand, convenient, handy. *rare*.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. vii. § 6 (1883) 116 þæt hie þær gehendaste wæren on gehwælc lond þonan to winnane. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Women* 14, I was heilidit with hawthorne, and with beynd leveis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xii. 113 Follow the counselle is maist ganand and hend, That agit Nautes gaif the, thi trefrend. *Ibid.* vii. iii. 40 For to remane heyr is oure cuntre heynd.

3. Ready or skilful with the hand, dexterous; expert, skilful, clever.

c 1205 LAY. 18707 An ald man swuðe hende... muche wisdom was mid him. c 1300 *Havelok* 2628 Robert saw þat dint so hende. 13... *Gny Warw.* (A.) 173 He was hende and wyle y-taust, Gif to lern forsaht he naust. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* 6 Thorough that connyng and parfytte memorye Of thynges taken when I was yonge and hynde. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 191 Dame Hamelynes. That hardy was, and hende in archery. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. x, Ane hasty hensure, callit Hary, Quha was ene archer heynd.

4. Pleasant in dealing with others; courteous, gracious; kind, gentle, 'nice'. (Of persons; less commonly of speech, action, etc.).

A conventional epithet of praise, very frequent in Middle English poetry.

c 1205 LAY. 14357 Rouwenne þe hende sat bi þan kinge. c 1250 *Hymn to God* 25 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 259 Pat bred of hele & of lif, ihesu crist þe hende. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 967 O-mang þine oðer werkis hend [v. r. hende] O þi winning giue me þe tend. *Ibid.* 2337 For he was theuful bath and hind [v. r. hende, hend] Vr lauerd him hild his priue freind.

c 1386 CHAUCE *Friar's Pro.* 22 A sire ye sholde be hende And curteis as a man of youre estat. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 475 So hardy, so hynd in hall for to se. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4448 Pou hase a hende hert. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4655 One thi hoegest mercy ihesu curteis & heende. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 53 So is his mercy heynd [rime feynd]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Pref. 456, I say na mair, bot gentill redar hende, Lat all my faltis with this offence pas by. 1522 *World & Child* in *Hazl. Dostley* I. 250 Now I am dubbed a knight hend.

1616 BULLOKER *Eng. Expos.*, *Hend* (obs.), gentle. a 1768 *Sir* (cavaline xxxvi. in *Child Ballads* III. 'But away, away!') sayd the hend soldan, 'Thou tarryest me here all day!'

5. Pleading to the sight; comely, fair, 'nice'.

c 1205 LAY. 3559 Metes and drinches, and hende claðes. c 1305 *Judas* Isc. 39 in *E. P.* (1862) 108 Po he sez hit fair and hende: he let hit nemne Iudas. Hit nis nozt al god þat is fair. c 1350 *Med. Nis.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 371 Yon it growth comely hende Be twyn veye as men wend. 14... *Stac. Rome* 366 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 126 In þat mynster þat ys so hende. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 893 The fairest foule of the firth, and hendest of hewes.

6. *absol.* or as *sb.* Gentle, courteous, or gracious one or ones (see 4); applied conventionally, chiefly to ladies or persons of noble rank. (Cf. similar use of *bright*, *fair*, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18751 Til his disciplis badd þat heind [v. r. hende] Fra iursalem þal suld nocht weind. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3851 For the helpe of these hende, & hertely of other. *Ibid.* 8380 In a halle þat was hoga, þere þe hend lay. c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 970 His wyfe wold he naucht forget... He send efter that hende. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Women* 32 Alkin hewis under hewin, that ony heynd knew. a 1549 *Murning Maidin* 57 in *Lauchlan's Let.* (1871) *Introd.* 151 In hy ehyr that heynd I 3eyd, And in my armes could hir heint.

B. adv.

1. Near, at hand. (When used after the verb *to be*, or similarly, this may be considered a predicative adjective: see A. 1.)

[c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xix. 20 Nu ys her gehende an gehwæde burh.] c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3370 Amalec, ysmæles sune, was ðor hende rafadim wune. c 1300 *Havelok* 359 Raþe he sende after prestes for an hende. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8844 He scorned þem on his langage, 'So fer for stones to make passage... Ffor þey no stones hender fond'. c 1360 *Sir Ferum.* 3616 'Ihesu lord'... 'þat syttest on þy maiste, And seest boþe fer & hende'. 1456 *Paston Lett.* No. 284 I. 390 Devyle seyð ye were hender the londres at the begynnyng of your sute thanne ye be now. 1507 *Comynw.* (W. de W.) B. iij, That houndes of hell come me not hende.

2. Courteously, kindly; gently. (Sometimes used merely for the sake of rime or alliteration.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9134 (Trin.) Of salomon now we ende þat regned fourty wyntur hende. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2713 Of his hert and his hinde hende now listenes. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 212 Bot will þe herken hende, now sall þe here. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 477 He gart hallowe the hart, and syne couth it hyng, About his hals full hende, and on his awne hart.

† **Hend, v. Obs.** [perh. shortened from OE. *gehendan* to handle, take hold of, f. HAND; perh. directly from the corresp. ON. *henda* (Sw. *hända*, Da. *hende*); cf. OFris. *henda* in same sense.] *trans.* To lay hold of, seize; to take; to grasp, hold.

c 1275 LAY. 21365 And Colgrim jam hende [c 1205 hente] and fulde þe Brutus. 13... *Coer de L.* 4933 They... toke the temple of Apolyn. They felde it down, and hende Mahoun. c 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 192 That bondis of helle can me nat hende. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xl. 27 As if that it she wold in peeces rend, Or reave out of the hand that did it hend.

Hend(e, obs. pl. of HAND; obs. f. END; obs. Sc. f. HIND a.

Hendeca-, before a vowel **hendec-**; sometimes **erron. endeca-**. Combining form of Gr. *ἑνδεκα* eleven, occurring in scientific or technical words, as **Hendecachord** (hɛndɛkəˈkɔrd) *Mus.* [after *tetrachord*, *hexachord*], a series or scale of eleven notes; hence **Hendecachordal a.**, relating to such a scale. **Hendecacolic a. Pros.**, consisting of eleven cola (see COLON 2). **Hendecagynous** (hɛndɛkəˈdʒɪnəs) *a. Bot.* (see -GYNOUS), having eleven pistils. **Hendecahedron Geom.** [Gr. *ἑνδεκα* base], a solid figure contained by eleven faces. **Hendecandrous a. Bot. (see -ANDROUS), having eleven stamens. **Hendecaphyllous** (-fɪˈlɪs) *a. Bot.*, (of a leaf) consisting of eleven leaflets. **Hendecarchy** (-ˈɑːki) [after *heptarchy*], government by eleven persons. **Hendecasemic** (-sɪˈmɪk) *a. Pros.* [cf. DISEMIC], of the value of eleven more or units of time.**

1760 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 771 Two other suppositions, viz. that either the 'hendecachord or disdiapason was here meant. 1842-3 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 646 A 'hendecachordal system, consisting of three tetrachords. 1847 CHAIG, 'Endecagynous. *Ibid.*, 'Endecaphyllous. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cronwell* (1672) 164 England being now cantoned under this 'Hendecarchy.

Hendecagon (hɛndɛkəˈɡɒn). Also **erron. en-** [f. Gr. *ἑνδεκα* - see prec.] + *-γων*, f. *γωνία* angle.]

a. Geom. A plane figure having eleven sides and eleven angles. † **b. Fortif.** A fort with eleven bastions (*obs.*).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Endecagon*, a plane Figure in Geometry of eleven Sides and Angles. *Ibid.*, *Hendecagon*. *Ibid.*, *Hendecagon*, in Fortification, 'tis taken for a Place defended by 11 Bastions.

Hence **Hendecagonal** (hɛndɛkəˈɡɒnəl) *a.*, of the form of, or relating to, a hendecagon.

Hendecasyllabic (hɛndɛkəˈsɪləbɪk), *a.* and *sb. Pros.* Also **erron. en-**. [f. as next: see also SYLLABIC.]

A. adj. Of a 'verse' or line of poetry: Consisting of eleven syllables.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Sapphic and Phæleucic verses are, hendecasyllabic, or hendecasyllabic. 1819-20 R. WATT *Bibliogr. Brit.* I. 136 f, Spanish poetry owes to him [Boscan] the introduction of the hendecasyllabic verse. 1884 *Edin. Rev.* XL. 448 Specimens of the Italian Hendecasyllabic verse. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 818 Amand Daniel invented the Hendecasyllabic metre, which was chosen by Dante for his earlier compositions.

B. sb. A hendecasyllabic verse. (Usually in *pl.*) 1836 LANDOR *Peric. & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 373 How greatly more noble and more sonorous are these hendecasyllabics commencing the Scollion on Harmodius and Aristogiton. 1873 WAGNER II. *Teuffel's Hist. Rom. Lit.* II. 128 Martial... frequently uses hendecasyllabics and choliambics.

Hendecasyllable (hɛndɛkəˈsɪləbəl), *a.* and *sb. Pros.* Also **erron. en-**. [f. L. *hendecasyllabus*, a. Gr. *ἑνδεκασύλλαβος*, after SYLLABLE.] A 'verse' or line of eleven syllables; = prec. B.

1746 MELLMOTH *Pitney* IV. xiv. (R.), I design to give these trifles the title of hendecasyllables. 1775 TYRWHITT *Ess. Versif.* Chaucer III. § 7 note in *Chaucer's Wks.*, As the French Alexandrin may be composed of twelve or thirteen syllables, and the Italian Hendecasyllable of ten, eleven, or even twelve. 1843 *Tr. Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. viii. 264 The verses, thus interlinked, are all hendecasyllables. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* Pref. xiii, Had Sir Philip Sidney written... every hendecasyllable like 'Where sweet graces erect the stately banner'.

† **Hendelak.** Obs. *north. dial.* [f. *hende*, HEND a. + *-LAK* suffix = ON. *-leikr* action, function.] Courtesy, civility.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2793 And brouthen hire, þat... ne hauede per, Of hende-leik, fer ne ner. 13... *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 860 Harlotez with his hendelak he hoped to chaste. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2715 (Ashm.), I haue herd of þi hendelake [Dubl. hynlake]. *Ibid.* 2718 (Dubl.) Qwat bounte þou schewys, What curtesy and hyndlake [Ashm. kyndlake].

Hendely, Hendeness: see HENDLY, -NESS.

† **Henden, adv.** Obs. Also **enden**. [f. *hende*, HEND adj. and *adv.*, with *advb.* suffix as in *aboven*, etc.] Near; = HEND *adv.* 1.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 167 Ne mihte no man for stenche cumen him enden. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3361 It was a stode henden ðor-bi.

† **Hendiadys** (hɛndiˈædiːs). *Gram.* [Late or med. L. *hendiadys*, f. the Gr. phrase *ἐν δύοις* 'one by means of two'.]

The Gr. phrase is app. not found in Gr. grammarians, but is frequent in Servius on Virgil; in late MSS. of Servius, it appears latinized as *endyadis*, *endyady*; Papias (12-13th c.) has *endiadis*.

A figure of speech in which a single complex idea is expressed by two words connected by a conjunction; e.g. by two substantives with *and* instead of an adjective and substantive.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 83 Hendiadys, when one thing of it selfe intire, is diversly laid open, as to say, On iron and bit he champt, for on the iron bit he champt. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* III. xvi. (Arb.) 188 Another manner of speech when ye will seeme to make two of one... which therefore we call the figure of Twynnes, the Greekes Endiadys. 1621 T. BEDFORD *Sinne unto Death* 21 Whether we... make it an Endiadys, with Bullinger [etc.]. 1871 *Publ. Sch. Lat. Gram.* II. v. § 215 Hendiadys. 1887 CLARK & WRIGHT *Hamlet* 123 *Law and heraldry*, a kind of hendiadys, meaning 'heraldic law', 'jus fetiale'.

Hendir, obs. Sc. form of HINDER.

† **Hendly, a. Obs.** [f. HEND a. + *-LY* 1.] = HEND a. 4.

c 1205 LAY. 8169 I-seh he enne hendlicne mon. *Ibid.* 25942 Mid hendeliche worden. c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 358 It hynderis neuer for to be hendly of speche.

† **Hendly, hendely, hendily, adv.** Obs. Forms: see HEND a., HENDY. [f. HEND a., HENDY a. + *-LY* 2.]

1. Courteously, kindly, gently, graciously.

c 1205 LAY. 1227 Heo... hendeliche hire hond on his heued leide. a 1300 *Florida & Bl.* 334 Ansuare him wel hendeliche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7366 And bailed hendli [v. r. hendly, hendely] þat prophete. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. II. 53 Crist hendly reprovede Jewis. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. IV. 30 Mede hendeliche by-hyht hem þe same. 1a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 15 Herkynes me beyndly and holdys 30w stylye. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 285 Mekelyche and hendlyche, as y 30w sayde. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* xlix. 33 Conan Meridok thanked him hendly.

2. Finely, neatly, gracefully; nicely.

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 187 Hondes hendly wrought, helplich, sweete. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 883 Heraudis on hege hors hendly a-rayed.

† **Hendness, hendeness, hendiness.**

Obs. [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] Courtesy, gentleness.

c 1300 *Thrusch & Night*. 101 in *Hazl. E. P.* I. 54 Hote hendiness and curteis. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xx. 144 And helde holinece a iape and hendennesse a wastour [C. xxiii. 145 hendynesse]. 1393 *Ibid.* C. III. 81 Mede ys y-mariid more for hure richesse þan for holinece oþer hendennesse. a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. xv, Conning, Kyndnes, Heyndnes, and Honestie.

† **Hendship.** *Obs.* [f. HEND a. + *-SHIP*.] Courtesy, kindness.

c 1300 *St. Margarete* 189 Maide for þin hendschipe þu haue merci of me. 1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 277 Hapcl, for þin hendschipe haue ys exkused.

† **Hend-wale.** *Obs.* [f. HEN sb. + DWALE sb. 2.] = HENBANE.

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 30 *Canicula, insquiamus*... henbane uel hennedwale. *Ibid.* 84 Hennedwale.

† **Hendy, a. Obs.** Also 3 *hendli*. [f. HEND a. + *-Y*. (OE. *had* -hendig in *list-hendig* skilful-handed.)] = HEND a. (with various shades of meaning).

c 1205 LAY. 4833 An oðer strot he makede swiðe hendli. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 186 Peonne beo 3e his hildre children þet cussed þe zerden þet he haueð o mid iðroscchen. c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 289 in *O. E. Misc.* 155 He is curteis and hendy. c 1375 *Sir Beues* (E.) (1886) 181/1 When Iosyan saw þat hendy knyzt, In here herte sche wax full lyzt.

b. absol. or as *sb.*

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* v. 27 He haveth me to hede this hendy a-non.

† **Hene, v. Obs.** [OE. *hēnan*, f. *hān* stone, HONE.] *trans.* To stone.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John x. 32-3 For hwylcum þæra weorca, wylle 7e me hēnan?... Ne hāne we þe for godum weorce. c 1160 *Halton G.* *ibid.*, For hwilcen þære weorken wille 7e me stānen?... Ne hene we þe for goden weorkan. a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 40 Our giewes him ladde wiþþoute þe toun, and henede [v. r. stened] him wiþ stones.

Henebon, obs. form of HENBANE.

Hen-egg. Forms: see EGG. [In OE. two words, with *henne* in genitive; later treated as a compound; in mod. Eng. *hen's egg* is more commonly used.] The egg of a hen.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 38 Hæne æges zeolocan. 13... *Coer de L.* 2841 For an hen. Men gaff oþ penys fifteen schillings. For an hen-ay penes unlevne. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 75 Oon hen ey. 1620 *VENERER Via Recta* v. 83 Neither must this be vnderstood of all kinds of Eggs, but of Hen-Egges onely. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* i. (1651) 39 Take Hen-eggs boyled hard. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.*

Wks. 1779 I. 57 We likewise conveyed hens eggs into the receiver. 1763 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 2 Nov. (1827) III. 150 Some of the hall-stones were larger than hen-eggs. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 149 The albumen of a duck-egg coagulates with less heat than that of the hen-egg.

Henen, obs. var. of **HEN**, hence.

Henequen (hen'ken). Also **-quin**, **henequen**. [ad. Sp. *jeniquen*, *geniquen*, from the native name.] The fibrous product known as *Sisal hemp*, obtained from the leaves of species of *Agave*, esp. *Agave Ixtli* of Yucatan; also, the plant itself.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) IX. 777 The henequen plant, from which is prepared Sisal hemp. 1884 F. A. OBER *Trav. Mexico* 28 (Stanf.) The road passes through the henequen plantations. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 758 The chief cultivated plants [in Yucatan] are maize, the sugarcane, and especially henequen. It is used chiefly for the manufacture of coarse sackcloth, cordage, and hammocks.

Henes, obs. form of **HENCE**, **HIGHNESS**.

Henforth, -forward: see **HEN** *adv.*

Heng, ME. inflexion of **HANG** *v.*

Henge, **hange** (hendʒ, hændʒ). Now *dial.* [An early form of **HINGE** *sb.* q.v., f. *hang* *vb.*] The 'pluck' (heart, liver, etc.) of an animal.

1469 *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 96 Every sheepe to be brought in whole, except the hedde and the henge. 1707 *Grose Provenc. Gloss.*, *Hanje*, or *Hange*, the head, heart, liver and lights of any animal, called in Somersetshire the puerthane. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Hange*, the pluck, i.e. the liver, lungs, and heart of any animal. In dressing sheep, the head is usually left attached by the windpipe; this is always called a 'sheep's head and hange'.

Henge, obs. f. **HINGE**; obs. inflexion of **HANG** *v.*

† **Hengest**, *Obs.* Also *i* **hengest**, **hengst**, **2 hengest**. [OE. *hengest*, *hengst* = OFris. *hengst*, *hingst*, *hangst*, MDu. *henghest*, *henxt*, etc. (Du. *hengst*), OHG. *hengist* (mod.G. *hengst*), LG. (Sw., Da.) *hingst*. (See also **HENCHMAN**.) The sense has varied in different langs. and at different periods, as stallion, gelding, and horse generally.] A male horse; usually a gelding.

(Also the proper name of the reputed founder of the Saxon or Jutish kingdom of Kent; and in various place-names, as OE. *Hengestesbryc*, *Hengestesdof*, *Hengestesdofod*, *Hengestesdof*, now *Hinxbrook*, *Hinxgate*, *Hinxhead*, *Hinxsey*.) A 1000 *Ælf. Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 274/8 *Capitulus*, *hengest*, c. 1000 *Ælf. Voc.* Ibid. 119/37 *Canterinus*, *hengst*. 1002 in *Dipl. Angl. Ævi Sax.* (Th.) 548 An hundred wildra horsa, and xvi. tame hengestas. c. 1005 *LAV.* 3546 Ich bi-tæche þe anne hengest, godna and strongna.

Hengle, obs. form of **HINGLE**, *hing*.

Hengwite, var. **HANGWITE**, *Obs.*

Hen-harrier. *Ornith.* Also 6-7 **-harrow** (or. [f. **HEN** *sb.* + **HARRIER**: in reference to its preying on poultry.] A European bird of prey, *Circus cyaneus*, also called Blue Hawk, Blue Kite.

The female is known as the Ring-tailed Hawk. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Rubelarius*, a kinde of haukes called an henne harroer. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 236/1 A Henharrow, or Henharrier, is the Male of a Ring-tail. 1691 RAY *Collect. Words* Pref. (E. D. S.) 3 There is a sort of puttock called a hen-harrier, from chasing, preying upon, and destroying of poultry. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* xl. 101 Hen-harriers breed on the ground, and seem never to settle on trees. 1849 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 309/1 The Hen-Harrier feeds on birds and reptiles.

Hen-hawk. *Ornith.* A name given in U.S. to various species of hawks or buzzards, esp. to the Red-tailed and Red-shouldered hawks, *Buteo borealis* and *B. lineatus*. *Blue hen-hawk*, the adult American goshawk.

1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xiv. 116 Crane and hen-hawk, And the cormorant, 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Hen-hawk* (*Falco lineatus*), the popular name of the Red-shouldered Hawk of naturalists. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* iv, The American goshawk is the dreaded blue hen hawk of New England.

Hen-heart. One who has the heart of a hen; a chicken-heart, coward.

c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 198 A! henne-harte!

Hen-hearted, *a.* Timorous or cowardly; faint-hearted, chicken-hearted, pusillanimous.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 164 They kepe them in theyr holdes, Lyke henhearted cokoldes. 1638 H. RIDER tr. *Horace's Epodes* xvi, The hen-hearted and despairing wretch. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lxxvi. (1737) 272 The Hen-hearted Rascal is so cowardly. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxviii, Are you turned hen-hearted, Jack?

Henhood, *nonce-wd.* The condition of a hen. 1820 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compost.* Poet. Wks. VII. 265 From which two milk-white chicken To Cock and Henhood grew.

Hen-house. A small house or shed in which poultry are shut up for the night.

1512-13 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, Eidem pro . . bordyng lez henhouse. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 162 b, Let the front of your Henne house stande alwaies towards the East. 1616 SURF. & MARSH *Country Farme* 17 Your Henne-house, and roomes for other Fowles, fashioned foure-square like a tower. 1740 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 120 You'll find me as errant a Country Joan as ever frequented a hen-house or dairy. 1887 ADELINE SERGEANT *Jacob's Wife* III. vi. 85 A little deserted building which had once been used as a hen-house.

Henism (hen'iz'm). [f. Gr. *ēis*, *ēv*-one + *-ISM*.] The doctrine that there is but one kind of substance, whether mind or matter; = **MONISM**. Cf. **DUALISM**.

1881 MAX MÜLLER *Kant's Pure Reason* I. 187 We have seen how the unreconciled and irreconcilable elements in the Cartesian dualism ended in leading by a double road to

Henism, according to which either matter or mind .. had the right to existence alone conceded to it. 1882 *Mind* Apr. 287 One would enter a mild protest against the new term, Henism.

Henlean (hen'li:an), *a.* Anat. [f. *Henle*, a German anatomist and pathologist (1809-85): see *-AN*.] In *Henlean membrane*, the elastic fenestrated membrane forming the outer layer of the innermost coat of an artery.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Henmost, *Sc.* form of **HINDMOST**.

Hen-mould, *local.* A kind of soil or earth: see *quat*.

1712 MORTON *Northampton* i. l. 25. 37 *Hen-mould* .. is of a much like Constitution to the Moory-Land above described. 'Tis a black, hollow, spongy, and mouldering Earth, which is usually found .. at and nigh the Bottoms of Hills. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Hen-mould Soil*.

Henna (hen'ā). Also 7 *hena*, *hanna*, *hina*, 8-9 *hinna* (h, g *hennah*). [A. Arab. *هنا*, *هنا*.] See also **ALCANNA**.

The Egyptian Privet, *Lawsania inermis* (N.O. *Lythraceæ*); the shoots and leaves of this plant used, esp. by eastern nations, as a dye for parts of the body, or made into a cosmetic with catechu.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Levi's Africa* i. 22 They have no oyle of olives, but of another kinde which they call Hena .. in colour it is as beautiful as gold. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 637 Their women .. with a certaine colour in their hand called Henna, which will staine. 1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* (1684) I. i. 44 (Stanf.) Another sort of Water with which they dye their Hands and Nails red, which they squeeze out of a certaine Root call'd Hina. 1748 Phil. *Trans.* XLV. 570 Called Henna, or Albenna, and, by Corruption, Alkanna. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scotl.* 50 A large quantity of the herb henna is sent by the bride-groom to the house of the bride. 1875 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* I. 3 The henna grows in considerable quantities on the left bank of the river.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *henna-scented adj.*

1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. iii. 137 (Stanf) Sprigs of the henna-tree. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 369 The Henna-juice .. is a very permanent brown dye. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Song Sol.* i. 14 My beloved is unto me as a cluster of henna-flowers.

Henne, obs. form of **HEN** *sb.*, *adv.*

Hennery. [f. **HEN** *sb.* + *-ERY*.] An establishment or place for rearing poultry; a place where hens are kept: cf. *rookery*.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 125 Why not establish extensive henneries, hatch by steam? 1877 E. G. SQUIER *Perry* (1878) 45 Sometimes the roofs are used as grand henneries. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* vi, I was soon covering the hennery with my gun.

Hennes, obs. form of **HENCE**.

† **Hennin** (hen'in). *Hist.* [a. obs. F. *hennin* (see *Goddefroi*).] A head-dress worn by women in France in the 15th century, of high and conical shape, with a muslin veil depending from it.

1852 JAMES AGNES *Sorrel* I. 51 An elderly woman in an extravagantly high hennin .. the head dress of the times. 1885 *Mag. of Art* Sept. 480/1 Ladies' head-dresses grew so prodigious as to bear comparison with the hennins of the Fifteenth Century.

Hennish, *a.* rare. [f. **HEN** *sb.* + *-ISH*.] Of or pertaining to a hen.

1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* 12 Well might a Cocke correct me with a crowe, Whom hennish cackling first did ouer-throwe.

Hennus, -ys, obs. forms of **HENCE**.

Henny (hen'i), *a.* and *sb.* [f. **HEN** *sb.* + *-Y*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a hen; hen-like; having the plumage or figure of a hen: said of the males of some breeds of fowls.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 644 There is a tendency towards the assumption of the female plumage by the males, and distinct breeds of 'henny' Game [fowls] are known.

B. *sb.* A hen-like male fowl.

1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. 252 Males in certain sub-breeds have lost some of their secondary masculine characters, and from their close resemblance in plumage to the females, are often called hennies. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 27 Nov. 5/2 Some males are known as 'hennies'.

† **Henopœia**. *Obs.* [a. Gr. type *ἡνωποιᾶ*, f. *ἡνωποιᾶν*, f. *ēis*, *ēv*-one + *ποιᾶν* to make.] A figure of speech by which a number of things are considered as one.

1685 H. MORE *Illustr.* 75 The whole succession .. being looked upon but as one Beast, by a Prophetick Henopœia whatever befell any particular King is referred to the Beast.

So † **Henopœtic**, † **Henopœtical**, *adjs.* [Gr. type *ἡνωποειτικός*], involving henopœia; unifying. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, etc. 210 Henopœtick Types of a Multitude collected into one Government. *Ibid.* 322 To him that considers how Collective and Henopœtical, as I may so speak, the Prophetick Types are.

Henotheism (hen'othē'iz'm). [f. Gr. *ēis*, *ēv*-one + *θεός* god + *-ISM*.] The belief in one god as the deity of the individual, family, or tribe, without asserting that he is the only God: considered as a stage of religious belief between polytheism and monotheism. See *quots.*

1860 MAX MÜLLER *Semitic Monotheism in Sel. Ess.* (1881) II. 415 The latter form of faith, the belief in One God, is properly called monotheism, whereas the term of henotheism would best express the faith in a single god. 1879 P. LE PAGE RENOUF *Lect. Orig. Relig.* 217 The nature of Henotheism as distinct from Monotheism was explained in

last year's lectures as a phase of religious thought in which the individual gods invoked are not conceived as limited by the power of others. 1880 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 721 Henotheism, the affirmative belief in one God, without the sharply-defined exclusive line which makes it a belief in Him as the only God. 1886 TYLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 367/1 From this primitive naturism sprang .. henotheism, not the henotheism of Max Müller, or of Hartmann, or of Asmus, but a practical henotheism, i.e. the adoration of one God above others as the specific tribal god or as the lord over a particular people, a national or relative monotheism.

So **Henotheist**, one who worships according to henotheism. **Henotheistic**, *a.*

1880 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 721 The region of ideas, in which .. Iris had been born, was the henotheistic region. 1882 MAX MÜLLER *India* 182 If the Veda had taught us nothing else but this henotheistic phase. 1884 *Athenæum* 22 Nov. 653/2 The Moquis would probably be claimed as 'Henotheists' by the person who believes in 'Henotheism'. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* July 225 The worshipper of one out of a number of gods; the Henotheist of Prof. Max Müller.

Henotic (hen'otik), *a.* [a. Gr. *ἐνωτικός* serving to unite, f. *ἐνωσις* unification, f. *ἐν* one. Cf. F. *hénétique*.] Tending to make one; unifying; reconciling, harmonizing.

1878 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) III. 226 Nor, I believe, has any country produced a greater number of Henotic writers; the theological peacemakers, who .. have striven .. to close the breaches of Christendom.

Hen-peck, *v.* *collog.* [A back-formation from **HEN-PECKED** in its participial use.] *trans.* Of a wife: To domineer over or rule (the husband).

1688 *Loyal Litaney* iii. in *3rd Collect. Poems* (1689) 30/2 From being Henpeck'd worse at home. .. *Liberia nos.* 1753 MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 52 ¶ 3 An uxorious Gentleman, who is sometimes a little Henpecked by his Wife. 1819 BYRON *Yuan* i. xxii, But—oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual, have they not hen-peck'd you all? 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. vii, That my lady was jealous and henpecked my lord.

Hen-peck, *sb.* rare [f. *prec.*]

† 1. A wife who domineers over her husband. *Obs.* c. 1801 T. SELWYN *Warn. to Batchelors* ix. (MS.), Their Mac Tabs and their Henpecks may prate as they please.

2. = **Hen-pecking**, the domineering of a wife.

1833 CARLYLE *Diderot in Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 23 Dying of heart-ache coupled with henpeck.

So **Hen-peckery**, the state or condition of being henpecked.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxvii, He had fallen .. to the lowest depth of the most snubbed hen-peckery.

Hen-pecked (hen'ipekt), *pp. a.* *collog.* [lit. pecked by a hen or hens: alluding to the plucking of some of the feathers of the domestic cock by his hens.] Domineered over by, or subject to the rule of, a wife.

a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 104 The henpeck Man rides behind his Wife, and lets her wear the Spurs and govern the Reins. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* II. ii, Was ever poor deity so hen-pecked as I am! 1697 — *Virg. Past.* III. 49 A Step-dame too I have, a cursed She Who rules my hen-peck'd Sire and orders me. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 479 ¶ 5 Socrates, who is by all Accounts the undoubted Head of the Sect of the Hen-peck'd. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 59 An obedient henpecked husband.

b. *transf.* Cf. *hen-frigate* in **HEN** *sb.* 8.

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* IV. xiii, I believe he that marries you will go to Sea in a Hen-peck'd Frigate.

Hen-plant: see **HEN** *sb.* 8.

Henrician (henri'fan), *a.* and *sb.* *Eccl. Hist.* [ad. med.L. *Henrician-us*, f. *Henricus* Henry.]

A. *adj.* 1. Pertaining to Henry VIII of England or the ecclesiastical measures of his reign.

1893 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* xv. III. 39 The chief articles of the Henrician settlement of religion.

2. Of or pertaining to the Henricians (B. 1).

1894 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 317 Many of the citizens had embraced the Henrician heresy.

B. *sb.* 1. One of the followers (in Switzerland and Southern France) of Henry of Lausanne, a religious and moral reformer of the 12th century.

1579 FULKE HESKINS *Parl.* 115 Petrobrusians, and Henricians, that denied the body of Christe to be consecrated, and given by the priestes, as it was by Christe him selfe. 1889 S. J. EALES *St. Bernard* I. 61 The zeal of Bernard .. was exercised chiefly against the heresy of the Henricians.

2. A supporter of the opinion and practice of the Emperor Henry IV of Germany, in opposition to Pope Gregory VII.

1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* (1886) 183/2 *note.*

Hen-roost. [f. **HEN** *sb.* + **ROOST** *sb.*] A place where domestic fowls roost at night.

a. 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 26a 7c *esc* henna hrost.

1611 COTGR., *Poultier*, a Henne-house, or Henne-roost.

1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffs* 120 Walkers by night to steale .. Hennes from Henroose, or any other thing.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 ¶ 1 If a Man prosecutes them [Gipsies] with Severity, his Hen-roost is sure to pay for it.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 150 A boy who had robbed a henroost.

Henry: see **GOOD HENRY**. **Henry-sophister**:

see **HARRY-SOPH**. **Hen's-bill**: see **HEN** *sb.* 8.

Hens (e, henns, obs. forms of **HENCE**.

Hen's-foot. Also 6 *henfoote*, 7 *hens-feet*.

[From the supposed resemblance of the divided leaves to a hen's claws.] Name given to two different

plants: † a. [tr. L. *pes gallinaceus* (Pliny).] The Climbing Fumitory, *Corydalis claviculata*. Obs.
 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xv. 24 Called. Hedge Fumeterre, and Hennes foote. Henfoote or hedge Fumeterre. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 236 The first Capnos, which in Latine is commonly called *Pedes Gallinacei*, i. hens feet.

b. [L. *pes pulli*.] Bur-parsley, *Caucalis daucoides*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cccxlvi. (1633) 1023 In English bastard Parsley or Hennes foot. 1776-86 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 289 *Tordylium Anthriscus*. Hedge Parsley or Hens-foot. Horses are extremely fond of it.

Henslovian (henslō'vian). Bot. [f. *Henslow*, an English botanist (1796-1861).] In *Henslovian* membrane, the cuticle of plants, discovered by Henslow (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Hensman, obs. form of HENCHMAN.

† **Hensour**. Sc. Obs. Also 6 **hensure**. [Origin unknown: see conjectures in Jamieson. The form of the word suggests OFr. derivation.] 'Perhaps a giddy young fellow' (Jam.); perh. = henchman.

(The sense was app. obscure to Henry Charters in 1602.) 15.. *Christs K. on Gr. x.* Ane haisty hensure callit Hary Quha was ane archer heynd. 1535 LYNDSEAY *Satyre of Thrie Estaitis* (Bann. MS. 2651) Thir juglars, jestours and ydill hensours Thir carours and thir quynthe sensours [E. E. T. S. 2605 from ed. 1602, Thir Juglars, Iesters, and idill cutchours, Thir carriers, and thir quintacensours].

† **Hent**, v. Obs. exc. arch. or dial. Forms: 1 **hentan**, 3-6 **hente(n)**, 4-9 **hent**; 4-5 **hint**, 5 **hynt(a)**. Pa. t. 3-6 **hente**, 4-9 **hent**; 4-6 **hint**, **hynt**. Pa. pple. 3-4 **yhent**, 3-7 **hent**, 4-5 **hente**, 5 **ihent**; 4-6 **hint**, 5 **hynt**, **hyntyd**, 6 **Se. hyntit**. [OE. *hentian* (also *gehentan*), of obscure formation. It is probably related to Gothic *hinjan* to seize. Its resemblance, both in form and sense to HEND v. is also noteworthy. But in both cases the phonological relations are difficult.]

1. **trans.** To lay hold of, seize, grasp; to take or hold in one's hand; to catch. arch.
 (In OE. *intrans.* with *genitive* or *prep.*)

a 1000 *Laws Edward & Guthrum* vi. § 6 (Schmid) Beo he þonne utlah, and his hente mid hearme ælc þara þe riht wille. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 De sinfulle haueð leid grune me to henten. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1794) 185 ȝyf he nadd wyþ þe selde somel þe dant yhent Syker he hym adde alyse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3841 Abute hir hals þan he hir hent [v. r. hint]. *Ibid.* 21624 A wessel. Sett vnder þat ligure to hint. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 41 Alle about þei robbed, & tok þat þei mot hent. 14.. *Hoccleve Min. Poems* (1892) 71 þat in the feedes net we be nat hent. c 1450 *Merlin* 101 He hente the swerde be the hiltes and drough it oute. 1530 *Palgrave* 583/1, I hente, I take by violence or to catche, *je happe*. This terme is nat utterly comen. 1536 *Bellefleur Chron. Scot.* II. 355 Scho hint his hors be the renys. 1579 *Spenser Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 195 His harmefull Hatchet he hent in hand. 1611 *Shaks. Wind. T.* iv. iii. 133 log-on, log-on, the foot-path way, And merrily hent the stile-a. 1651 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* v. iv. in Hazl. *Dodley* XII. 311 Hent him, for dern love hent him. [1885 *Burton Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 77 Then he hent in hand two stones.]

abol. 1 a 1500 *Chester PL* (E. E. T. S.) vii. 263 Hent on! and hold that thou has! 1566 *Drant Horace* A iii, When hande nil houlde or hente.

2. To lay hold of and take away, lift, or move in some way; to snatch, carry off; to take (away, off, out, up, etc.). put (on).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13236 Þis bodi vte of erth þai hint [v. r. hent]. 13.. *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 93 Þe lorde. Hent heȝly of his hode, and on a spere henged. c 1400 *Rouland & O.* 1194 Ane Actone one he hent. c 1440 *York Wks.* xxiii. 7 Lord god! . . . þat. wolde. . . hendly hente me oute of heil. 1579 *Spenser Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 169 Dido his dead, but into heauen hent. 1589 *PEELE Tale of Troy Wks.* (Rtldg.) 553/2 Her heart was for her body hent. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. iii. vii. For a time into high heauen hent.

b. **fig.** To lift up, pluck up (heart). (Cf. also 5.) c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9739 Therefore hent vp your hert & your high wille. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4484 Right so þi frendes als faste Heuy hertis sall hente.

3. a. To get at with a blow; to strike, hit. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2715 Moyses. hente ðe cherl wið hise word, And he fel doun in dedes bond. 13.. *Coer de L.* 6783 That other he hint upon the hood.

b. To get to, arrive at, reach, occupy.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 39 Two outlandes kynges on þis lond hauens hent. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 139 The furste hauyn that euer they hente. c 1475 *Partenay* 5272 When of lusiagen the faire Cite hent. 1603 *Shaks. Meas. for M.* iv. vi. 14 The generous, and grauest Citizens Haue hent the gates.

4. To seize, affect (as an influence or condition). 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 141 The vanite of pride him hente. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1730 Therwithalle such colde me hente. a 1547 *Surrey in Toittell's Misc.* (Arb.) 8 There might I se how yer had euerly blossom hent. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. i, Men, whose watchful eyes no slumber hent.

5. To get, take, receive, obtain, gain, meet with; to experience, suffer, 'catch' (harm, etc.); to 'take' (courage, etc.); to apprehend, perceive.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 204 Uerst he þe soue adrad. . . And napeles he hente berte. a 1320 *Ottel* 1195 Þou ne sscalt hente no vileinie, Of no man of king charles lond. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Prolog.* 301 Al þat þe myghte of his frendes hente, On bookes and his lernynge he it spente. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 1412 Of some man. the Baptisme of watere he hent. c 1450 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 122 So that I no harmes hent. 1591 *GREENE Maiden's Dr.* I, Then thought I straight such friends are seldom hent.

b. To hent upon (or in) hand: to take in hand, undertake. To hent one's way: to take one's way.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7669 To hent vpon hand soche a hegh charge. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij b, Aȝen the water his way euen iff he hent. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. vii. 61 Great labour fondly hast thou hent in hand.

6. **intr.** To take one's way, go. *pseudo-archaism.*

1579 *Poor Knt.'s Pal.* G. iv. To seas he hent, whose washing waves did cause him to returne. 1714 *Orig. Canto* *Spencer* xlv, Strait without Word or Answer forth he hent.

7. **dial.** (See *quots.*) [perh. not this word.]

1677 [see HENTING 2]. a 1725 *Lisle Hush* (1757) Gloss. (E. D. S.), Hint, to lay up; to put together. 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills in Archæol. Rev.* (1888) Mar., A barn process, well hinted—well secured. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Hent, to plow up the bottom of the furrow.

† **Hent**, sb. Obs. Also 6 **hint**. [f. HENT v.]

1. The act of seizing; a clutch, grasp.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiii. 88 Scho was so cleverous of hir cluik. . . Scho held thame at ane hint.

2. **fig.** That which is grasped or conceived in the mind; conception, intention, design.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxv. xiv. 557 So [they] put the Consult out of his hent [consilia ducis disieci].

¶ It is doubtful whether in the following we have sense 1 or 2, or whether hint is for hint in its Shaksperian sense.

1602 *Shaks. Ham.* iii. iii. 88 Vp sword, and know thou a more horrid hent When he is drunke asleep: or in his Rage.

† **Hent**, prep. and conj. adv. Obs. [f. HEN adv. hence + to, corresp. to OFris. *hent*, MHG. *hin* ze, *hinz*. LG. *hento*, *hente*.] Till, until.

A. prep. (also *hent to*, *hento*).

1426 *Audeley Poems* 14 He kepis not to restore That he takys amys to no maner mon, Hent his endynge. *Ibid.* 74 Thenke theton and thenke not erke, Hent to the last endynge. 1573 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 252 The brother did put him of warke hento suche tyme as he brought answer for that wyfe.

B. conj. adv.

14.. *Cast. Love* (Hal.) 1479 [Thei] nere never i-wyst ne holden *Hent* [early MS. er] he himselfyn come wolde. 1426 *Audeley Poems* 15 We were put in paradise to have wete withoutyn wou, Hent we had unbest brokyn the commandments of our kyng.

Hent, obs. form of HINT.

† **Henter**. Obs. [f. HENT v. + -ER.] One who seizes, a grasper.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* i. pr. iii. 7 (Camb. MS.) Rauneres and henteres of fowleste thinges.

Henting, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb HENT; laying hold, seizing; grasp, apprehension.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 58/1 Cahchynge, or hentyng. . . apprehencio. 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* ix. iv. in Ashm. (1652) 174 These of our Secretis have som hentyng. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying w.* Kennedy 8 Hell sould noch hyd thair harnis fra harnis hentyng.

2. **Agric.** (See *quot.*) [perh. a different word.]

1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 246 They have also a way of sowing in the Chiltern Country, which is called sowing Hentings, which is done before the Plough, the Corn being cast in a straight line just where the plough must come, and is presently ploughed in. 1733 *TULL Horse-Hoeing Hush.* (ed. 2) xi. 116 They call the Top of a Ridge, a Veeing; they call the two Furrows that are turn'd from each other at the Bottom, between two Ridges, a Henting, i.e. an Ending.

Henus, obs. form of HENCE.

Henware (henwə're). Sc. Also **hens-ware**.

[app. f. HEN sb. + WARE sb.] The edible seaweed

Alaria esculenta, also called *badderlocks*.

1808-18 JAMIESON, *Hens-ware*, *Henware*. 1865 *GOSSE Land & Sea* (1874) 63 The henware. . . a large plant, much resembling the oar-weed, but of paler colour.

Henwife. Chiefly Sc.

1. A woman who has charge of fowls; sometimes applied contemptuously to a man.

a 1500 *Colkethie* *Sow* 844 He. . . chairight sone his hen-wyfe to do hir cure And mak thame fure; than to set them [eggs] scho fure. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* v. 24 Scho. . . wes our Ladyis hen wif: And held Sanct Petir at stryde, Ay quhill scho wes in hevyn. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* ii, A half-witted lad. . . who had a kind of charge of the poultry under the old henwife. 1831 *JANE PORTER Sir E. Seaguard's Narr.* II. 138 A single 'henwife' . . . being found quite enough for the business. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* 108, I am the hen-wife here.

† 2. **Venus** hen-wife, a bawd. Obs.

1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* iv. Prolog. 188 With Venus henwifis quhat wyse may I flite?

† **Henwile**. Sc. Obs. [app. f. HEN sb. + WILE.]

A petty or contemptible wile or stratagem.

a 1662 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 80 (Jam.) Their old unhappi and unprofitable way of hen-wiles. 1697 *CLELAND Poems* 55 (Jam.) Seeks out raw shifts, and poor hen wiles. 1798 P. WALKER *Life Peden* Pref. (ed. 3) 23 Jurants sitting at the Head. . . as if they were to communicate, using that Hen-wyle to get the Tables full.

Henwoodite (henwud'ait). Min. [f. the name of W. J. Henwood, of Penzance (1805-1875); see -ITE.]

A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and copper, of bright blue colour, found in Cornwall.

1878 in *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. (Suppl.). 1887 *DANA Min.* 220.

Henys, obs. form of HENCE.

† **Heo**, dial. hoo, pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem., nom. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: see below. [OE.

hiu, *hio*, *hēo*, fem. of HE; = OFris. *hiu*. In Goth., OS., and OHG., the fem. of the parallel pronominal stem *i-s*, *i-r*, was lost and supplied by a form *sī*, *sīu*, Ger. *sie*. A like substitution took place later in Fris. and Eng.; in the latter, the northern and e. midl. dialects about the 12th c.

exchanged *hio*, *heo*, *hyo*, *þho*, *þhe* for the forms, northern *sco*, *scho*, *sho*, e. midl. *scw*, *sye*, *sche*, *SHE*. But *heo* in various forms survived in the south and w. midl. as a literary word till the 15th c., and is still vernacular from Lancashire to Devon and Sussex, under the forms *hoo*, *hih* (the latter often mistaken for the objective *her*), *ñh*, *ñ*.]

The original feminine pronoun corresponding to *he*; the place of which is now taken by *SHE*. Used of women, and of animals or things grammatically feminine.

a. 1 *hiu*, *hiuu*, *hio*, *hēo*, 2 *hio*, 2-5 *heo*, 2 *hyo*;

2-3 *þho*, 3 *þeo*, 30, 30e.

855 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 718 Hio was for-giften Norþan hymbra cýnynges. c 910 *Ibid.* an. 910 Heo gehergade swiðe micel on þam nœd here. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 27 Soð hio cwæð [c 975 *Rushw. G.*, & hio cwæð; c 1000 *Ag. G.*, & a cwæð heo; c 1160 *Hutton G.*, & a cwæð hio]. c 950 — Mark x. 6 Hee and hiuu. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 24 Hio slæpð [Ag. G., heo slæpð; *Hutton G.*, hio slæpð]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Heo hi wernað wið drunkenesse. c 1205 *LAY.* 182 He was king and heo quen. c 1300 *Beket* 24 The Princes her heo was. c 1330 *King of Tars* 76 To god heo made hire preyers. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. II. 5 'Loke on þe lufthond', quod heo. c 1450 *Mvnc* 396 That heo a-vow no maner bynge.

c 1500 *ORMIN* 2037 Þe laffidj Marje þho barr child Wipþu-tenn weddedd macche. c 1575 *LAY.* 1149 3eo was cwenne [c 1505 heo was quen] of alle wodes. 1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 436 3oe was worþy to be ycluped, Mold þe god quene Vor al þe godesnesse, þat 3oe dude her to Engeland. a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 81 in E. E. P. (1862) 15 Al hir ioi was ago, þo 3o him sei dei in rode. . . þat del, neuer such nas þer none . . . as 3ho makid an saint Jon.

β. 1 *hiæ*, 1 *hie*, 2-3 *hie*, 3-4 *þhe*, 3e, *hye*.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 23 Forlet hie forþon þe hie cæþe after us. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 822 Þa spræc Eue eft, idesa cienost, wifa witegost, hie was geweorc godes. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Hie is þe heuenlicen kinges dohter. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2626 3he kepte it wel in fostre wune, 3he knew it for hire owen sune. c 1250 *Old Kent Serm.* in O. E. Misc. 29 Hye spac to þo serganz þet seruede of þo wyne. a 1275 *Prov. Ælfrid* 292 *Ibid.* 121 Swo hie ne þochte. a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 82 in E. E. P. (1862) 15 For to wep 3e nad no mo bot iiii bitter teris of blode. c 1325 *Lai le Freine* 114 That hie nil, no hie ne schal. c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 572 3he said anon right 3he had i-waked al this night.

γ. 1 *hi*, 2-4 *hi*, 4-5 *hy*.

a 1000 *Crist* 559 in *Exeter Bk.*, Hafað nu se halga helle breafoð ealles þæs gafoles þe hi ȝear-dazum . . . unryhte swealg. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Hi is ælra libbinde moder. *Ibid.* 227 Hi. . . ward mid cyðde. a 1250 *Orul & Night.* 32 Me hi halt lophilch and fule. 1340 *Ayend.* 26 Þeruoere is hy dohter of prede. *Ibid.* 28 Hi ys contrariou to be holy goste. c 1460 *Launfal* 352 Sche badd hym aryse anon; Hy seyde to hym, Syr gantyl knight.

δ. 2-5 *he*, 4 *hey*, 5 *hee*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Þa oðer sunne [is] forliger . . . þet is ihatan fornicatio. He buleð bene mon. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 159 Lustedu nu wich maiden. . . and hwat he hatte, and hwate he was fet. a 1300 *St. Michael* 203 in *Treat. Science*, etc. (1841) 136 The sonne. . . sent a-doun hire hete. . . and of fersc water he draweth up the breth. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 413 Crist askid þo woman watir to drinke, and ȝitte he was an alien, for he was a Samaritan. a 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 299 Hey endetz shameliche Hey draweþ drefdfulliche. c 1480 *Chron. Vilod.* 1119 And thongede hurr' heyyelyche. . . Pat hee had delveryd hym. a 1450 *Le Mortie Arth.* 584 Ther-for he dude on a Russet cote. . . And made heore self þo a Nonne.

ε. 3-4 *ha*, a.

c 1205 *LAY.* 28210 Þa wile a [the queen] beoð alieue. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 136 þus hwil ha [v. r.] aliste hire. 1387 *TREVISAN MS. Cott. Vesp.* D. vii. 29 b. He. . . prayede hys wyf þat hie wolde heere. . . bote a dude þe contrary.

ζ. 2-5 *ho*, 3-5 *hoe*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 þe sunne streonþ þe lome þet ho spret in to al þis wide worlde. c 1205 *LAY.* 424 He hoe [hoc] ȝef hare æðelen Æliener. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 13 Ho wende from al hire kyn. 13.. *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 1001 Þe olde auncian wyf heȝest ho sytze. c 1480 *St. Amadace* (Camden) lxvi, Ho kissette hur lord. c 1480 *Chron. Vilod.* 376 In yche werk þe hoe wrougt.

η. 4-5 *hue*.

1307 *Elegy Edw. I.* iv, Ich biquethe myn herte ariȝht . . . Over the see that hue be diht. 1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 562 While hue liuede also. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. II. 10 Ich was afeard of hure face, thaun hue faire were.

θ. 5-9 *hoo*.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 686 Natheles hoo was wel paid. 1674 *Kay N. C. Words* 26 *Hoo*, *he*, in the Northwest parts of England most frequently used for *she*. c 1815 *Lancash. Ballads & Songs* 160 Hoo says hoo can tell when hoo's hurt. 1867 E. WAUGH *Old Blanket* 72 Th' mistress said hoo thought hoo'd suit 'em.

b. Opposed to *he*: female, feminine.

c 950-1000: see HE 7. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 337 Ay þou meng with þe malez þe mete ho-bestez.

He-oak: see *HE* *prom.* 8 b. **Heold**, obs. pa. t.

of *HOLD* v. **Heole**, variant of *HELE* v. 1 Obs.

Heom, var. *HEM* *prom.*, Obs. (= them); obs. f.

HOME. **Heonene**, **heonne(n)**, **Heonnes**, obs.

ff. *HEN* *adv.*, *HENCE*. **Heore**, obs. forms

of *HER* *prom.* **Heou**, **heow**, obs. ff. *HUE*.

Heoven, obs. inf. and pa. t. of *HEAVE*; obs. f.

HEAVEN.

Hep, variant form of *HIP* sb.², the fruit of the

rose-tree.

Hep, obs. form of *HEAP*, *HIP* sb.¹

|| **Hepar** (hī'par). *Chem. and Med.* [med.L., a. Gr. ἥπαρ liver, in reference to its colour.]

1. An old name for a metallic sulphide, having a reddish-brown or liver colour. Also, for compounds of sulphur with other substances. (Cf. **HEPATULE**.)

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 321 Molybdenous Acid takes Sulphur from its Hepars. 1799 — *Geol. Ess.* 397 Glauber is found, frequently in the state of a hepar. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 149 [Sulphurets] have, for the most part, a reddish brown or liver colour; and hence were formerly called *heparis*, or *livers* of sulphur.

2. Also more fully, **hepar sulphuris** or **hepar sulphurata**: a. (*H. s. kalinum*) Old name for *potassa sulphurata*. b. (*H. s. calcareum*) The name commonly given in homoeopathy to calcium sulphide.

a. 1693 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1715) 436/1 Le Febure makes this Hepar Sulphuris thus: R. Of the best Sulphur in fine Powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Salt of Tartar very dry, as much: Mix them together, till all be reduced to a Mass, which is called the Liver of Sulphur. 1742 Phil. Trans. XLII. 73 That sort of Hepar, formed by the Union of the Caustic Salt with the Sulphur of the Ashes of the Glass-wort. 1873 *Fornes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 327 Liver of sulphur, or hepar sulphuris, is a name given to a brownish substance, made by fusing together potassium carbonate and sulphur.

b. 1866 Allshorn's *Handy-bk. Homoeop. Pract.* 22 Hepar Sulphuris, Sulphuret of Lime, Proto-Sulphuret of Calcium, or Liver of Sulphur, is prepared by trituration. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Feb. 6 2 Patti, I am told, puts a great deal of dependence upon hepar-sulphur. 1887 *Homoeop. World* 11 Nov. 503 If the patient has been already dosed with Mercury, Hepar is the remedy.

Hepat-, before a vowel = **HEPATO-**, comb. form of Gr. ἥπαρ, ἥπαρ- liver: as in **Hepatalgia**, pain affecting the liver, neuralgia of the liver (Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1811); hence **Hepatalgia** a., or of belonging to hepatalgia (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

Hepatempyria [Gr. ἥπατος stoppage], obstruction of the liver (Craig 1847); hence **Hepatempyria** a. (Mayne 1854).

† **Hepatarian**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. l. *hepatari-us*, f. *hepat-*: see *prec.* and -AN.] Of or pertaining to the liver, hepatical (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Hepatic (hī'pætik), a. and sb. Also 4-8 ep- [ad. L. *hepatic-us*, a. Gr. ἥπατις of or belonging to the liver.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the liver. e. g. *Hepatic artery, ducts, flexus, vein; hepatic apoplexy, colic, disorder, disease, flux.*

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhauer's *Bk. Physicæ* 178/1 Phlebotomise... in his right Arme, the Hepaticæ or Liverveyn. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* I. l. iii. iv. Melancholy, which Laurentius subdivides into three parts... Hepaticæ, Spleneticæ, Mesericæ. 1719 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.*, *Hepatic Flux*, is a bilious Looseness, occasioned by overflowing of Choler. 1742 EAMES in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 32 A Discharge of Bile... tis but thin and diluted, and such as in other Animals is usually called Hepatic Bile. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 604 His lordship's bilious and hepatic complaints. 1806 *Med. Trnl.* XV. 577 The hepatic artery being very small, comparatively with the size of the liver. 1837 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 60 Hepatic disorder may disturb the sensorium. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 479 The original filaments... follow the pyloric artery, to cast themselves into the hepatic plexus. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys. v.* (1872) 118 The hepatic duct, which conveys away the bile brought to it... from the liver. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 140 *Hepatic colic*... where a biliary calculus or gall stone passes down from the gall bladder into the intestine.

† 2. Affected with liver complaint. *Obs.* 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xlii. (Tollem. MS.), Licore pat it is sodde inne helped and socoureth frenetic men, and epatic.

3. Acting on the liver, good for the liver. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. Mountain-mint... is Pectoral and Hepatic. 1819 *Rex Cycl. s. v.* *Tabella*, We have cordial, stomachic... and hepatic tablets.

4. Liver-coloured, dark brownish-red; as in **Hepatic aloes, hepatic tanager**.

Hepatic cinnabar, cinnabar mixed with idriolite, carbon, and earthy matter. *Hepatic pyrites*, decomposed liver-brown tessular crystals of iron pyrites (Bristow *Gloss. Min.*).

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 361 With aloes twayne vncis epaticæ. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 92 Take... of Aloes Epaticæ, of white Sugar-Candie, of each the weight of two pence. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 388 Compact Brown Iron Stone or Hepatic Iron Ore. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 21 The Cape aloes have a... more disagreeable odour than the Socotrine and Hepatic.

5. Of or pertaining to a hepar; sulphurous. † **Hepatic air** or **gas**, sulphuretted hydrogen.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* *165 This balsamick hepatic salt. 1786 Phil. Trans. LXXVI. 118 Hepatic Air is that species of permanently elastic fluid which is obtained from combinations of sulphur with various substances, as alkalis, earths, metals, etc. 1788 *Ibid.* LXXVIII. 384 If nitrous air be mixed with hepatic air volatile alkali will be formed.

1789 *Ibid.* LXXX. 67 Upon applying heat to the sulphur thus blackened, I have perceived an hepatic smell. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xii. 500 Inflammable air possesses the property of dissolving sulphur, in which case it contracts a very fetid smell, and forms hepatic air. *Ibid.* 497 Hepatic gas. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 365 [It] exhales a hepatic odour capable of altering the splendour of silver.

† 6. **Hepatic moss**, a liverwort: see **HEPATICA** 2.

1824 GREVILLE *Flora Edin.* Introd. 15 Hepaticæ; Liverworts, Hepatic Mosses. Most of the plants of this order have a considerable affinity with the true mosses.

B. *sb.* A medicine that acts on the liver and increases the secretion of bile.

1486 Bk. St. Albans Cvb. Yene hir epatike with the flesh of a chychon. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xv. 358 You must use cooling Hepaticæ. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse-Watch.* 419 The Bitters are Hepaticæ. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Hepatica** (hī'pætikā). *Bot.* [med.L., fem. (quasi *herba hepatica*) of *hepatic-us*: see *prec.*]

1. A subgenus or section of the genus *Anemone*; esp. the common spring-flowering *Anemone* (*Hepatica triloba*), a native of continental Europe, cultivated in Britain, the three-lobed leaves of which were fancied to resemble the liver.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xl. 58 The leaves of *Hepatica* are broad, and divided into three partes. Amongst the leaves groweth fayre azure or blew floures, every one growing upon a single stemme. *Ibid.* 59 [It] may be called in English *Hepatica*, Noble Agrimonia, or Three leafe Luyewurte. 1664 EVELYN *Nat. Hist.* (1729) 192 January... Flowers in Prime. *Hepatica*, Primroses, Laurus-tinus. 1803 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ed. Man Owm Gard.* 688/1 *Hepaticæ*, single white, single blue, single red, Double red, Double Blue. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 155/1 The fine single blue American *Hepatica*... is a stronger and more vigorous species.

2. The old name in the herbalists for Common Liverwort, *Marchantia polymorpha*, a lichen-like plant which creeps over wet rocks and damp ground, rooting from the lower surface of the leaf. Hence pl. *Hepaticæ*, a group of Cryptogams allied to the Mosses, containing plants which haveno operculum, and as a rule possess elaters; of which the Common Liverwort is an example.

The group was proposed and named by the French botanist Adanson (*Familles des Plantes*, 1763).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 48 Lichen is called in englishe Luyewurte, in duche Steineliberkraut, in french Hepaticæ, the Potiarics call it Hepatica. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxx. 411 This herbe is called in Greeke Λευχιν; in Latine Lichen: in Shoppes *Hepatica*... in Englishe Luyewurt and Stone Luyewurt. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 349 The Cryptogama Class... may be divided into the following orders or assemblages:—1. Miscellaneous; 2. Filices; 3. Musci; 4. Hepaticæ; 5. Algæ; 6. Fungi. *Ibid.* 363 Hepaticæ... Female fructifications inclosed in a veil which splits open at the top, and discharges the capsule. 1807 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 308 The little group of *Hepaticæ* or Liverworts which is intermediate between Lichens and Mosses. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 273 His vast collection of mosses and hepaticæ from the valley of the Amazons.

† **Hepatical**, a. *Obs.* [f. as **HEPATIC** + -AL.] = **HEPATIC** a. I.

1611 COTGR., *Hepaticque*, hepaticall. 1651 BEDELL in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 74 He dropt into an Hepaticall flux.

1732 ABRUNTHUN *Rules of Diet* 323 They degenerate into Hepatical Fevers. *Ibid.* 342 The hepatical Artery and the Vena Porta, carry the Blood into the Liver.

B. *sb.* = **HEPATIC** B.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xv. 357 Hepaticals are such Medicines as are dedicated to the Liver.

Hepatico-logist. A botanist who devotes his attention to the *Hepaticæ* or Liverworts.

1895 *Naturalist* 111 Work... performed by the distinguished hepaticologist, Dr. Richard Spruce.

Hepaticous, a. [f. as **HEPATIC** + -OUS.] a. Of a liver colour. b. Lobed like the liver.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Hepatic** *lex* (hī'pætik). *Obs.* Also 4 epetite. [ad. L. *hepatitis*, a. Gr. ἥπατις.] An early name for a precious stone (*hepatitis gemma* Pliny) said to resemble the liver in some respect.

c. 1305 *Land Cockayne* 94 in E. E. P. (1862) 158 Chalcedon and epetite. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 630 Some [stones] there be which bear the names of certain members of the body; as for example, Hepatites, of the liver. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Hepatitis*, a precious Stone of the shape of the Liver.

Hepatitis 2. *Min.* [Named by Karsten, 1800 (*Hepatitis*), from the older name *lapis hepaticus*.] A name applied to varieties of Barytes emitting a fetid, sulphurous, or hepatic odour when rubbed or heated; liver-stone.

1802-3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) I. 145 They form cavities... filled up with a dun hepate of the spath kind. 1816 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 288 It is named hepate from the disagreeable sulphureous odour it exhales when rubbed.

|| **Hepatitis** (hī'pætītis). *Path.* [a. Gr. ἥπατις *adj.*, of or pertaining to the liver: see -ITIS.] 'Inflammation of the substance of the liver' (*S. S. Lex.*)

1737-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The hepatitis bears a near resemblance to the pleurisy. 1788 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 173 Phrenitis, Pleuritis, Hepatitis, Nephritis. 1819 B. E. O'MEARA *Expos. Trans. St. Helena* 28 Hepatitis, with its usual train of distressing symptoms, followed.

Hepatization (hī'pætīzē'jən). [f. **HEPATIZE**.] † 1. *Chem.* Impregnation with sulphuretted hydrogen. (See **HEPATIC** 5.) *Obs.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 455 These [expedients] were Torrefaction, Sulphurization, Hepatization.

2. *Path.* Consolidation of the lung tissue, so that it becomes solid and friable somewhat like liver, being first of a red and afterwards of a grey colour. Applied also to the state of any texture which has been converted into a liver-like substance (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

1823-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 130 In the second stage [of Pneumonia] or that of hepatization, the crepitous feel is entirely lost. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 249 The third [stage] that of grey hepatization, or diffused supuration of the pulmonary tissue. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 161 In the second stage, usually called the stage

of red hepatization. The solidified lung is of a brownish-red color, non-crepitant, and presents an appearance not unlike that of the liver, whence the name hepatization.

Hepatize (hī'pætīz), v. [f. Gr. ἥπαρ, ἥπαρ- liver + -IZE: corresp. in form to Gr. ἥπαρις-εν to be like the liver, to be liver-coloured.] Hence **Hepatized** (hī'pætīzid), *ppl. a.*

trans. + a. *Chem.* To impregnate with sulphuretted hydrogen. *Obs.* b. *Path.* To convert (the lungs) by engorgement and effusion into a substance resembling liver.

1786 Phil. Trans. LXXVI. 142 Hepatized water in a well closed vessel effects a solution of iron in a few days. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 377 Some form of hepatized ammonia being employed. *Ibid.* II. 134 Sometimes the hepatized portions are exactly circumscribed by a lobule.

Hepato-, repr. Gr. ἥπαρ, combining form of ἥπαρ liver; as in **Hepatocoele** (hī'pætō'sēl) [Gr. κήλη tumour], hernia of the liver. **Hepato-colic** (-kō'lik) a. [Gr. κόλον COLON], relating to the liver and the colon (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Hepatocystic (-sī'stik) a. [see CYST], pertaining to the liver and the gall-bladder, or uniting the two (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

Hepatoduodenal (-dō'nāl) a., pertaining to the liver and the duodenum. **Hepato-enteric** (hī'pætō'enterik) a., pertaining jointly to the liver and the intestine. **Hepatogastric** (-gæ'strik) a., pertaining to both the liver and the stomach (Craig 1847).

Hepatogenic (-džen'ik), *adj.* [see -GEN], originating from the liver. **Hepatology** [see -GRAPHY], the description of the liver, its attachments and functions (Dunglison).

Hepatolith [Gr. λίθος stone], a gall-stone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Hepatolithic** a., of the nature of a gall-stone. **Hepatolithiasis** (-lī'pō'āsis), the formation of stone-like concretions in the liver (Craig 1847).

Hepatology [see -LOGY], that part of medical science which treats of the liver (Dunglison 1833-46); hence **Hepatology**, a student of hepatology; **Hepatological** a., of or belonging to hepatology (Mayne).

Hepatopancreas (hī'pætō'pæ'nkrī'ās) *Biol.*, Klaus's name for the glandular organ, called the liver in Invertebrates, in reference to its two-fold functions of secretion and digestion. **Hepatopathy** [Gr. πάθος suffering], disease of the liver (Mayne).

Hepato-portal a. [see PORTAL], of or pertaining to the hepatic portal system, as distinguished from *reniportal*. **Hepato-renal** a. [see RENAL], relating to the liver and kidneys. **Hepatorrhœa** [Gr. ροία a flow], a flow or discharge from the liver. **Hepato-scopsy** [Gr. σκοπία inspection], inspection of the liver; divination by inspection of the liver of an animal. **Hepatotomy** [Gr. τομία cutting], dissection of the liver (Mayne).

Hepato-umbilical a. [L. *umbilicus* navel], connecting the liver and the navel.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Hepatocoele*, an hernia in which a portion of the liver protrudes through the abdominal parietes. 1738 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 322 *Hepatocystic Ducts*. 1766 HUNTER *Ibid.* LVI. 309 The hepatocystic ducts... enter the gall-bladder at its anterior end or fundus. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 80 Schiff... tied all the structures in the *hepato-duodenal* ligament, save the hepatic artery. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 551 *Hepatogenic Icterus* in the duodenum. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hepatogenic icterus*, jaundice produced by the absorption of bile already formed in the liver. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 109 That the icterus is not really *hepatogenic*, but hæmic in origin. 1897 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 400 True hepatogenous jaundice, with bile pigment in the urine and decoloration of the feces. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hepatolithicus*, of or belonging to a *hepatolith*, *hepatolithicus*. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* LVIII. 98 Dr. Harley, the English *hepatologist* and nephrologist. 1884 SEDGWICK tr. *Clarus' Zool.* I. 59 In the Invertebrata the secretions of many glands, which are generally called 'liver', but which would be more appropriately termed *hepatopancreas*. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hepato-renal ligament*, a reflection of the peritonæum extending from the transverse fissure of the liver to the kidney. 1737-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Divination*, *Hepatoscopy*, or the consideration of the liver.

Hepatoid, a. [ad. Gr. ἥπατοειδής liver-shaped: see **HEPATO-** and -OID.] 'Like to the liver in colour or in function' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

† **Hepe**. *Obs. rare.* [Identical with MHG., MLG. *hepe*, early mod. Du. *heepe*, Du. *heep* sickle-shaped pruning-knife or bill; other forms of which are MHG., M.G. *heppe*, mod. Ger. *heppe*, *hippe*, OHG. *habba*, *happa*, *heppa*: = *happja*: = *OTeut.* **hadjōn*, f. pre-Teut. root *hōp*, whence prob. Gr. *komis* chopper, cleaver, broad curved knife. As there is no cognate word in OE., its appearance in Gower, and this app. in a proverbial phrase (cf. 'by hook or by crook' under *HOOK*), is not easy to account for.] A curved pruning-knife.

1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 223 So what with hepe and what with croke(e) They make her maister often winne.

Hepe, *obs.* form of **HEAR**, **HIP**.

|| **Hephæstus** (hī'fī'stōs). Romanized spelling of Gr. Ἥφαιστος the god of fire, identified by the

Romans with Vulcan. Hence **Hephæstian** *a.*, of, or belonging to, or made by Hephæstus. **Hephæstic** *a.*, relating to fire; also, relating to the forge or use of the smith's hammer.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Hephæstian* mountains, certain burning mountains in Lycia. 1854 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Anc. Greece & Italy* (ed. 3) 434 *Æneas* in Hephæstian armour. 1869 *Lancet* I. 427 Cases of hemiplegia among Sheffield smiths were described as due to the use of the hammer, and termed 'hephæstic hemiplegia'.

Hephthemimer (hefthē'mi-mēr). *Anc. Pros.* [ad. late L. *hepthemimeris* (-is) (Diomedes, Servius), *a. Gr.* ἑπθήμερος 'containing seven halves', *f.* ἑπθ(α)-seven + ἡμι-half + μέρος part, -μερος -partite. So mod. *F. hepthēmimere*. Also commonly used in the Latin form; sometimes contracted *hepthemim.*] A group or catalectic colon of seven half-feet; the part of a hexameter line preceding the cæsuræ when this occurs in the middle of the fourth foot, as in

'Inferretque deos Latio - genus unde Latinum'.

Hence **Hephthemimeral** *a.*, of or pertaining to a hepththemimeris, as in *hepthemimeral cæsuræ*: see the example above.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hepthemimeris*. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hepthemimeris*, in the Greek and Latin poetry, a sort of verse consisting of three feet and a syllable; that is, of seven half feet. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gramm.* § 226. 464-5 Next in power to the penthemimeris is the hepththemimeral or semisepthemimeral cæsuræ. *Ibid.* In this verse, *Quid faciat* [i.e. *laetas*] [segetes] [quo sidere terram]... the principal pause is at the hepththemimeris. *Ibid.* § 232. 470 Trochaic Hephthemimer.

Hepper. A local name of a smolt, or young salmon of the second year.

1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 109* § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, salmon, pink, last spring, hepper, last brood, gravelling, or by any other local name. 1865 *F. Day Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 69 From one to two years old before it has gone to the sea it is known as a skegger, gravelling, hepper, in Wales.

Hepta-, before a vowel **Hept-**, combining form of *Gr.* ἑπτά seven, occurring as the first element of many compounds in Greek, some of which have descended through Latin into the modern langs., while many more have been taken directly from Greek, or formed on Greek analogies. Normally, *hepta-* is combined with elements of Greek origin, but in some instances (chiefly on account of the inconvenience of *L. septem*) it is combined with *L.* or other elements, as *heptangular*, *heptavalent*. In *Chem.* it indicates the presence of seven atoms of an element, as *heptacarbon* (see below), *heptachloride*, *heptoxide*, *heptachlorotoluene*, etc.

Heptacapsular *a. Bot.* [*L. capsula* CAPSULE], having seven capsules, cells, or cavities (Bailey 1730-6). **Heptacarbon** *a. Chem.*, containing seven carbon atoms, as in *heptacarbon compounds*, series: cf. **HEPTANE**. † **Heptace** (heptási) *Cryst.* [*Gr.* ἑπτά point], a summit of a polyhedron formed by the concurrence of seven faces (Kirkman). **Heptachronous** (heptæ'krónas) *a.* [late *L. heptachronus*, *a. Gr.* ἑπτάχρονος, *f.* χρόνος time], in ancient prosody = *heptasemic*. **Heptacolic** *a.* [*Gr.* ἑπτάκολος = of seven verses or members, *f.* κῶλον COLON], in ancient prosody: of seven cola or members, as 'a heptacolic period'. **Hepta-compound**, *Chem.*, a compound containing seven atoms of any element or radical; esp. a heptacarbon compound. **Heptahexahedral** *a. Cryst.*, having seven ranges of six faces each. **Heptahydrate**, *Chem.*, a compound containing seven molecules of water (7H₂O).

|| **Heptameron** [*Gr.* ἑπταήμερος, neut. -ov, of seven days, *f.* ἡμέρα day], a seven days' work; title of a collection of stories, represented (after the pattern of the Decameron of Boccaccio) to have been told on seven successive days, made by Queen Margaret of Navarre, a 1549. **Heptameter** *Pros.* [late *L. heptameterum*, *a. Gr.* ἑπτάμετρον, *f.* μέτρον measure], a verse consisting of seven feet or measures; cf. *heptapody*. **Heptametrical** *a.*, consisting of seven feet or measures. **Heptangular** *a.*, having seven angles. **Heptapetalous** *a. Bot.*, having seven petals. † **Heptaphony** [*f. Gr.* ἑπτάφωνος = seven-voiced, having a sevenfold echo], the union of seven sounds (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Heptaphyllous *a. Bot.* [*Gr.* ἑπτάφυλλος = seven-leaved], having seven leaves or calyx sepals (Webster 1828). **Heptapodic** (-pōdīk) *a. Pros.* [*Gr.* -πόδος -footed], consisting of or containing seven metrical feet; so **Heptapody**, a measure or verse consisting of seven feet. **Heptasemic** (-sēmīk) *a.* [late *L. heptasēmīos*, *a. Gr.* ἑπτάσημιος = of seven times], in ancient prosody: containing seven units of time or more. **Heptasepalous** (-sepālās) *a. Bot.*, having seven sepals. **Heptaspermous** *a. Bot.* [*Gr.* ἑπτάσπερος], bearing seven seeds.

Heptastich (heptástīk) *Pros.* [*Gr.* στίχος line], *sb.*, a group of seven lines of verse; *a.*, seven lines long. **Heptastichous** (-stīkās) *a. Bot.*, having seven leaves in the spiral row. **Heptastrophic** (-strōfīk) *a. Pros.* [*Gr.* στροφή turning, STROPHE], consisting of seven strophes or stanzas. † **Heptatechnist** [*Gr.* τέχνη art], a professor of the Seven Arts (cf. ART 7), a Master of Arts. **Heptatomic** *a. Chem.* [ATOMIC], containing or equivalent to seven atoms. **Heptatonic** (-tōnīk) *a. Mus.* [*Gr.* ἑπτάτονος = seven-toned], consisting of seven notes.

Heptavalent (-evālēt) *a. Chem.* [*L. valent-em* having power or value], combining with or capable of replacing seven atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element or radical.

1866 ODING *Anim. Chem.* 109 *Heptacarbon compounds such as the benzoic residue of hippuric acid. 1880 W. A. Miller's *Elem. Chem.* III. (ed. 5) 317 A small quantity of... *heptachlorotoluene. 1866 ODING *Anim. Chem.* 66 *Heptacarbon compounds, including oil of bitter almonds, and the benzoic, salicylic, and gallic acids. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 204 A crystal is *hepta-hexahedral, when its surface consists of seven ranges of planes, disposed six and six above each other. 1874 GUTHRIE in *Proc. Phys. Soc. Lond.* I. 67 On cooling such a solution... the *heptahydrate crystallizes out. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Heptameron... is chiefly used as a title... The Heptameron of Margaret de Valois... is a very ingenious piece, in the manner of Boccaccio's Decameron. 1894 H. H. GIBBS (title) *Colloquy on Currency*: a Heptameron. 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 84 It revived the old long verse, which he calls the *heptametrical seven-footed line. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Heptagonal Figure is that which consists of seven Angles. 1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 203 (Jod.) The middle of the body heptagonal. 1775 J. JENKINSON *Brit. Plants Gloss.*, *Heptaphyllous. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 216 *Heptasepalous. 1882-3 in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1945 Of *heptastichs there is only one example [*Prov.* xiii. 6-8]. From this heptastich... we see that the proverb of two lines can expand itself to the dimensions of seven and eight lines. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. Test.* (1892) 375 Several pentastichs and hexastichs, a heptastich and an octastich also occur. 1680 T. LAWSON (title) *A Mite in the Treasury*, being a Word to Artists, especially *Heptatechnists, the Professors of the Seven Liberal Arts. 1886 CROOKES in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 573 Fluorine mon- and *heptatomic. 1890 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 24 f. 1 A *heptatonic scale [*in Java*], consisting of semitones, three-quarter tones, and minor thirds. 1893 *Ibid.* 23 Dec. 890-3 A certain series of notes... chosen to form the chromatic, heptatonic, pentatonic, or whatever sequential basis may be required. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 235 This substance is Manganese *Heptoxide.

Heptachord (heptākōrd) *a. and sb. Mus.* [*ad. Gr.* ἑπτάχορδός = seven-stringed, *f.* ἑπτά seven + χορδή string, CHORD. Cf. *F. heptacorde*].

† **A. adj.** Seven-stringed. *Obs.* 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the ancient poetry, Heptachord verses were those sung or played on seven chords; that is, in seven different notes, or tones; and probably on an instrument with seven strings.

B. sb. a. A musical instrument of seven strings. **b.** A series of seven notes, formed of two conjunct tetrachords. **c.** The interval of a seventh.

1765 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.*, *Heptachord*,... was applied to the lyre, when it had but seven strings. 1775 ASH, *Heptachord*, a musical instrument of seven strings, a poetical composition played or sung on seven chords or notes. 1774 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* I. 35 Forming then the whole system of the octachord, or heptachord. *Ibid.* 205 If these two strings were tuned fourths to each other, they would furnish that series of sounds which the ancients called a heptachord, consisting of two conjunct tetrachords. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* xxii. 197 If... these two heptachords should harmonize into a double octave.

Heptad (heptād) [*ad. Gr.* ἑπτάς, ἑπτάδ-, the number seven collectively].

1. The sum or number of seven; a group of seven.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 383/2 The Heptad was so called, *qu. septas* αὐτοῦ ἀξίως worthy of veneration. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 521 The heptad of wandering animals. 1850 J. BROWN *Dict. Our Lord* (1852) I. iv. 351 This prayer contains a sacred heptad of petitions.

b. spec. A group of seven days, a week; = **HEBDOMAD**.

1876 tr. *Keil & Delitzsch's Ezek.* II. 336 A lay of heptads of days or weeks of days. 1881 BLACKIE *Last Serm.* II. 83 The months are divided into heptads.

2. *Chem.* An atom or molecule whose equivalence is seven atoms of hydrogen, i.e. which can be combined with, substituted for, or replaced by seven atoms of hydrogen.

3. *Mus.* A scheme of seven tones in the duodenal system of analysis, containing all the notes from which consonant triads may be formed with the tonic.

1874 A. J. ELLIS in *Proc. R. Soc. XXIII.* 11 The Harmonic Heptad or Unit of Chord-relationship... The heptad also contains all triads, consisting of three tones, two of which are consonant with C but dissonant with each other.

Heptadecad (heptādē-kād) *Mus.* [*f. HEPTA- + DECAD*]. A scheme of twenty-four tones formed by the combination of seven decads, in the duodenal system of analysis.

1874 A. J. ELLIS in *Proc. R. Soc. XXIII.* 14 The Harmonic Heptadecad or Unit of Modulation (or Decadation) consists of seven interwoven decads, which are constructed on the seven tones of a heptad as tonics, and contains 24 tones.

Heptaglot, *a. and sb.* [*f. Gr.* ἑπτά HEPTA- + γλῶττα tongue, -γλωττος -tongued: cf. **POLYGLOT**]. **a. adj.** Using or written in seven languages.

b. sb. A book in seven languages.

1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* xxvii. 245 They are indeed much inferior to the Parisian Heptaglots in the largeness and goodness of the Paper. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 417 It was in connexion with this polyglott that E. Castle produced his famous *Heptaglot Lexicon*.

So † **Heptaglotology**. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1628 E. RIVE (title) *An Heptaglotologie*, that is, a Treatise concerning Seven Languages.

Heptagon (heptāgōn) [*ad. Gr.* ἑπτάγωνον, neut. of ἑπτάγωνος seven-cornered. Cf. *F. heptagone* 1542 in *Hatz.-Darm.*].

1. *Geom.* A plane figure having seven angles and seven sides.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xxxii. 42 In an heptagon, from one angle may be drawne lines to foure opposite angles. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* IV. xi. Schol., The side of a Heptagone. 1885 LEDESCHORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 187 Suppose it is required to inscribe in the conic a heptagon.

b. Fortif. A place strengthened with seven bastions for its defence.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

2. *attrib. or adj.* = **HEPTAGONAL**.

1775 R. PUTNAM in *Romans Florida* 335 It [a fort] was built of a heptagon figure, with one side fronting the river.

Heptagonal (heptē'gōnāl) *a. (sb.)* [*f. HEPTAGON + -AL*: cf. *F. heptagonal* (1633 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Having seven angles and seven sides. **Heptagonal numbers**, the series of POLYGONAL numbers 1, 7, 18, 34, 55, 81, etc. formed by continuous summation of the arithmetical series 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, etc.

1613 SELDEN in *Drayton's Polyolb.* xi. (R.), In a circle describe an heptagonal and equilateral figure, from whose every side shall fall equilateral triangles. 1690 LEYBURN *Curr. Math.* 279 It is called a Heptagonal Pyramide. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., One property... of these Heptagonal numbers is, that if any one of them be multiplied by 45, and to the product add 9, the sum will be a square number. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 398 Body heptagonal, yellowish brown, variegated with narrow transverse deep brown bars. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iii. § 14: 37 We have therefore, externally a heptagonal apse.

b. sb. A heptagonal number.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., The Heptagonals are formed by adding continually the terms of the arithmeticals.

|| **Heptagynia** (heptādjī-niā) *Bot.* [*mod. L.* Linnaeus 1735], *f. HEPTA- + Gr.* γυνή woman, wife, female, taken in the sense of female organ, pistil.] An order in the Linnaean Sexual System, comprising plants having seven pistils. So **Heptagyn**, a plant of this order. **Heptagynian**, **Heptagynous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to this order. **Heptagynous** *a.*, having seven pistils.

1788 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) 103 Heptandria... Order IV. *Heptagynia*, containing such plants as have seven Styles. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Septas*. 1828 WEBSTER, *Heptagyn*, *Heptagynia*. 1864 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Heptagynous*. 1864 WEBSTER, *Heptagynous*.

Heptahedron (-hēdrōn, -hēdrōn). Also **heptædron**. [*f. HEPTA- + Gr.* ἑδρα seat, base.] A solid figure having seven faces. So **Heptahedral**, † **Heptahedrical** *adjs.*, seven-sided, seven-faced.

1668 PHILLIPS, *Heptahedrical*, having seven sides. 1696 *Ibid.*, *Heptahedrical Figure*, or *Heptædron*. 1758 BORLASE *Cornwall* II. § 17. 141 A heptahedral cuspis of brass-coloured Muncid. 1804 WATT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 310 note, Hexadral and pentadral prisms are most abundant; then the tetradral, the triadral, heptadral, and octadral.

Heptal, *a.* [*irreg. f. Gr.* ἑπτά seven + -AL.] = **HEBDOMADAL**.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* 208 *Cycle*, *Hebdomadal* or *Heptal*. A period of seven days, or years, which according to some, either in its multiple or sub-multiple, governs an immense number of phenomena of animal life.

Heptamerous (heptēmēros) *a.* [*f. HEPTA- + Gr.* μέρος part + -OUS.] Consisting of seven members or parts. So **Heptamere** (see quot.). 1790 ADAM SMITH *Ess. Imitat. Arts* (T.), The heptamere of M. Sauvage could express an interval so small as the seventh part of what is called a comma. 1864 WEBSTER (citing ASA GRAY), *Heptamerous*.

|| **Heptandria**. *Bot.* [*mod. L.* (Linnaeus 1735)], *f. Gr.* type *ἑπτανδρος, *mod. L. heptandr-us*, *f. HEPTA- + ἀνδρ-* stem of ἀνὴρ man, male: cf. **DIANDRIA**]. The seventh class in the Sexual System of Linnaeus, containing plants having seven stamens. So **Heptander**, a member of the class Heptandria (Webster 1828). **Heptandrian** *a.*, of or belonging to Heptandria (Webster 1828). **Heptandrous** *a.*, having seven stamens.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Heptandria*... of this class are the horse-chesnut, etc. 1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 88 The flowers of the class heptandria should have seven stamens. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 246 A flower having seven stamens is Heptandrous.

Heptane (heptē'n) *Chem.* [*f. HEPTA- + -ANE*, formative of the names of paraffins.] The paraffin of the heptacarbon series, having the formula C₇H₁₆. 'Of these hydrocarbons nine are possible and four are known' (*Fownes' Chem.* 1877).

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 49 *Normal heptane*, CH₃-(CH₂)₅-CH₃, is contained in Pennsylvanian petroleum, and in the light oils of Boghead and Cannel coal.

1880 W. A. Miller's *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 5) 196 Of the heptylene from normal heptane... somewhat less than one half combines with cold hydrochloric acid, producing a heptylic chloride.

So **Heptene** (he'ptin) [see -ENE], the olefine of the heptacarbon series (C_7H_{14}), also called **Heptylene**, homologous and polymeric with ethene (C_2H_4); it is known to exist in three isomeric forms. **Heptine** (he'ptin) [see -INE], the hydrocarbon of the same series (C_7H_{12}), homologous with acetylene or ethine. **Heptoic a.**, applied to fatty acids, aldehydes, etc. belonging to the heptacarbon series, as **heptoic acid**, $C_7H_{14}O_2$. **Heptyl** (he'ptil) [see -YL], the hydrocarbon radical (C_7H_{15}), of heptylic or cenanthylic alcohol and its derivatives; hence **Heptylo a.**; **Heptylamine** (see AMINE).

1877 WATTS *Foundries Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 59 *Heptene, or Heptylene... also called *cenanthylene*... occurs in the light oils from Boghead and Cannel tar. 1880 W. A. Miller's *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 6) 196 When the isomeric paraffins, normal heptene, ethyl-isomyl... are treated with chlorine, monochlorinated paraffins are produced. 1877 WATTS *Foundries Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 64 *Heptine, or cenanthidine, is formed by the action of potash on cenanthidene dibromide. *Ibid.* 295 Of these acids, one only is accurately known, viz. Normal *Heptoic or Cenanthylic acid. 1865-72 — *Dict. Chem.* (1882) III. 144 Chloride of heptyl ($C_7H_{15}Cl$) is a colourless liquid having an agreeable fruity odour, and burning with a smoky green-bordered flame. *Ibid.* 145 Preparation of *Heptylic alcohol from Castor-oil. *Ibid.* 147 When distilled with caustic potash, it yields *heptylamine ($C_7H_{17}N$) as a light oily liquid, having an ammoniacal aromatic odour. *Ibid.* 148 *Heptylene is a colourless mobile liquid, having a peculiar alliaceous odour. 1873 *Foundries Chem.* (ed. 11) 607 Another heptyl alcohol was separated from fusel oil.

Heptanesian (-nē'siān, -nē'jān), *a.* [f. Gr. ἑπτανησος Heptanesus, lit. 'the Seven Isles', the Ionian Isles.] Of or pertaining to the Ionian Isles. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 205/2 Since 1863 the whole Heptanesian territory has been incorporated with the kingdom of Greece.

Heptarch (he'ptark). [f. HEPTA- + Gr. -αρχος ruling, ruler: cf. next and *tetrarch*.] A ruler of one of seven divisions of a country; one of the rulers of the Heptarchy.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 410 Ere yet the bloody Heptarch had contriv'd, Or yet Northumbria knew the Saxon's power. 1853 *Landor Poetry* xi. 33.

† **b.** A seventh king with reference to Rev. xviii. 9-11. *Obs.*

1679 *HARVEY Key Script.* II. 27 The Secular successive Heptarch of the Apostasy of Antichrist.

So **Heptarchal**, **Heptarchic**, **Heptarchical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to a heptarchy, esp. to the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy. † **Heptarchist** = HEPTARCH.

1848 WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* (1783) 48 In 759, the Saxon heptarchists, Cuthred and Ethebald, fought a desperate battle at Beorgford, or Burford. *Ibid.* 60 The Saxons practised this mode of fixing the several extents of their heptarchic empire. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 152 We should return to the heptarchical regime of local self-government. 1850 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* I. 7 Many of the heptarchal kings... exchanging the crown for the cowl. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 171 The heptarchic king was as much stronger than the tribal king, as the king of united England was stronger than the heptarchic king.

Heptarchy (he'ptarki). [ad. mod.L. *heptarchia*, f. Gr. ἑπτά HEPTA + -αρχία sovereignty, empire, after *tetrarchy*.] A government by seven rulers; an aggregate of seven districts or petty kingdoms, each under its own ruler; *spec.* the seven kingdoms reckoned to have been established by the Angles and Saxons in Britain.

The term appears to have been introduced by 16th c. historians, in accordance with their notion that there were seven Angle and Saxon kingdoms so related that one of their rulers had always the supreme position of King of the Angle-kin (*Rex gentis Anglorum*), 'so that in the Heptarchy itself there seems always to have been a Monarchy' (Camden). The correctness and propriety of the designation have been often called in question, but its practical convenience has preserved it in use. See, besides the authors quoted, HALLAM *Middle Ages* (1878) II. viii. 1. 270, 354-6; SIR J. MACKINTOSH *England* (1846) I. ii. 31; *Penny Cycl.* IX. 406; FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. ii. 22; STUBBS *Const. Hist.* Eng. I. vii. 169; EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* II. § 2.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 1 The exposition of this Map of the English Heptarchie, or seauen Kingdomes. *Ibid.* 5. [1586 CAMDEN *Britannia* 48 (marg. Monarchia semper in Anglorum Heptarchia) Postquam enim in Britannia possessione pedem firmassent, in septem regna distribuerunt, Heptarchiamque constituerunt... tamen... ut Monarchiam in ipsa Heptarchia semper fuisse videatur. (See quot. 1610.)] 1592 STOW *Annales of Eng.* 63 Vntill the time that this Heptarchie, or Gouernement of seuen, was reduced to a Monarchie, or regiment of one. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 360 The Saxon Heptarchie or their seuen Kingdomes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 135 After that these nations above said, had now gotten sure footing in the possession of Britain, they diuided it into seuen kingdomes, and established an Heptarchie. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 30 In that Heptarchie of our Saxons, usually six of the Kings were but as subjects to the supreme. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* ed. 2) 308 Almeyda in despiight of her united Heptarchy landed here [Ceylon] Anno Dom. 1506. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 53 Hee ought to suspect a Hierarchy to bee as dangerous and derogatory from his Crown as a Tetrarchy or a Heptarchy. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arcite* III. 291 The next returning planetary hour Of Mars, who shared the heptarchy of power. 1774

WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) I. 5 The inhabitants of Cornwall... remained partly in a state of independence during the Saxon heptarchy. 1799-1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. v. 195 Ceawlin... changed the Saxon octarchy into a temporary heptarchy. 1812 CANNING *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 3 Feb. (Hansard ser. I. XXI. 530) Repeat the Union! Restore the Heptarchy as soon! the measure itself is simply impossible. 1834 PEEL *Ibid.* 25 Apr. (ser. III. XXIII. 69). 1851 KELLY *Ir. Cambrensis Eversus* III. 301 In England there was a heptarchy, but in Ireland a pentarchy. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 12 Australia is now only waiting for an Enabling Bill in order to form a Federal Council, the inevitable germ of an Australian heptarchy.

Heptasyllabic (heptāsīlā'bik), *a.* (sb.) [f. Gr. ἑπτασύλλαβος of seven syllables (f. ἑπτά HEPTA- + συλλαβή SYLLABLE) + -IC.] Containing or consisting of seven syllables. **b.** *sb.* A verse or metrical line of seven syllables.

a 1771 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 256 With Heptasyllabics mixed at pleasure. 1885 SIR P. PERRING *Harri Knuts* 78 What is admitted in a decasyllabic line, must be admitted in a heptasyllabic. 1889 SWINBURNE *B. Jonson* 56 His use of the sweet and simple heptasyllabic metre.

So **Heptasyllable** (*rare*), a word or metrical line of seven syllables.

1758 BORLASE *Cornwall* 296 It is the Trochaic Heptasyllable, otherwise called the Trochaic Diameter Catalectic.

Heptateuch (heptātī'uk). [ad. Gr. ἑπτάτευχος, f. ἑπτά seven + τεύχος a book.] A volume consisting of seven books; a name sometimes given to the first seven books of the Bible, treated as a section having some historical unity; on the analogy of *Pentateuch*, the recognized name of the first five books.

1678 *Lively Orac.* IV. xxi. 291 Let her learn... the Heptateuch, or books of Moses, Joshua, and Judges. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Heptateuch*, in matters of literature, a volume, or work consisting of seven books. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 217 The Anglo-Saxon Heptateuch published by Thwaites, at Oxford, in 1698. 1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXII. 71 Some one was to read aloud, from the Collations of Cassian, the lives of the Fathers, or some other edifying book, but not the Heptateuch, nor the other historical books of the Old Testament.

Heptene, **Heptine**, **Heptoile**, **Heptyl**, -ylic, etc. *Chem.*: see under HEPTANE.

Heptoxide: see HEPTA- *Hep-tree*: see HIP2.

† **Her**, **here**, *sb. poetic. Obs.* Forms: 1 *hearra*, *herra*, *hærra*, 3 *herre*, *hærra*, *north.* and *Sc.* 4-5 *her*, 5-6 *here*, 5 *heore*, *hery*, 6 *hair*, *heir*, *heyr*. [OE. *hearra*, *hearra*, corresp. to OFris. *herra*, OS. *herra* (MDu. *herre*, *hēr* (r), Du. *heer*), OHG. *herra* (MHG. *herre*, *herre*, Ger. *herr*), ON. *harri*, *herra* (Sw., Da. *herre*). In OHG. and OS., a subst. use of the comparative degree *hēr* (o)ro of the adj. *hēr* 'old', hence 'venerable, august', mod. Ger. *hehr* 'sublime, elevated, august, holy', identical with OE. *hār* hoary, grey, ON. *harr*: -OTeut. **hair*-prob. 'hoary with age, venerable'; supposed to have been first used as a form of address to superiors: cf. the Romanic use of L. *senior*, in It. *signore*, Sp. *señor*, F. *seigneur* 'lord', orig. 'older, elder'. Both in OE. and ON. adopted from OLG.; in OE. found orig. in the parts of the 'Cædmon' poems which are transliterated from an OS. original; also in later OE. and ME. poetry, and in Sc. to 16th c. Apparently only in poetical use.]

Lord, chief, master; man of high position or rank; sometimes more generally = Man.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Hymn* 521 þe sende waldend god þin hearra þæs helpe of heofonice. *Ibid.* 678 Nu hæbbe ic his her on handa, herra se goda; gif ic hit be georne. c 1067 *Poem in O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1066 Se in alle tid hyrde holdlice hearran sinum. c 1205 LAY. 5420 For þu ært ure hærra. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 102 Þis lond ich habbe here so fre, þat to non herre yschal abyue. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1920 All þe bathills & þe heris & þe hise maistris. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10146 Antenor in angur angardly stroke, Vnhorset the here, hade hym to ground. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VII. 41 Arnwlff. Off South hantoun, that huge hie her and lord. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 29, I sa an heir in bed oppressit ly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* v. vi. 8 Thiddir the heir [Æneas] with mony thousand gan hy. *Ibid.* xii. 70 Ane of the eldest herys thus about, Clepit Nautes. 1530 LYNDSEY *Test. Pap.* 338 Thov arte bot kyng of bone, Frome tyme thyne heris harts ben from ye gone.

Hence † **Here-man**, lord, master.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4938 A! A! happy haly here man.

Her (hāi, hāi), *pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem., dat. accus.* Forms: 1-5 *hire*, (1 *hir*), 2-5 *hyre*, (3 *heore*), 3-5 *here*, (5 *heer*), 3-6 *hir*, 4-5 *hure*, 5 *hurre*, 5-6 *hyr*, 5-8 (*dial.*) *hur*, (6 *hare*, *harre*), 4- *her*. [OE. *hire*, dative case of *hi*, *HEO* 'she', cogn. with OFris. *hiri*, MDu. *hare*, *haer*, *hore*, Du. *haar*; cf. also the parallel OS. *iru*, OHG. *iru*, *iro* (mod. G. *ihr*), Goth. *izai*. The dative began in 10th c. to be used instead of the original accusative *he*, *hi*, *hig*, *hy*, and now as indirect and direct objective represents both cases, as in 'I met her and gave her the book to take with her'.]

1. The female being in question: the objective case of SHE.

a. *Dative or indirect object.*

a 1000 *Elene* 963 (Z.) Gode pancode... þæs hire se willa

gelamp. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xiv. 7 þa behet he mid aþe hyre [Lindisf. *hir*, *Rushw. hire*, *Hatton hire*] to sylleenne. a 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1140 7 8 [Hi] brohten hire into Oxenford, and iaren hire þe burch. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Se engel cydde hyre þat godes seowe sceolde beon acenned of hire. c 1205 LAY. 3998 þa deaðe [sune] heore was leouere, þe quike here was leodere. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 30 þe fader... bad hire vnderstonde, To whom heo wolde y married be. 1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 562 Hure was lecherie luf. 1352 LANGL. P. Pl. A. II. 1 Yit kneled I on my knees and cried hire of grace. c 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 395 Hure was lever to her maytoynesse and masse. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* III. 74 Full weil was hir that day that sho was fre. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 498 To goe and doe as her listeth. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 130 'Give her the hair'—he spoke, and rapp'd his box. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 77 O Swallow, tell her, tell her, what I tell to thee. 1870 ROSSETTI *Blessed Damsel*, Her seemed she scarce had been a day One of Gods choristers.

b. Governed by preposition.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. John* xx. 16 Da cwæð se hælend to hyre [Lindisf. *hir*, *Hatton hire*], maria. a 1075 O. E. *Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1035 *He* hit niman of hyre calle þa betstan gearsuma... þe Cnut cing ahte. c 1200 *Beke* 25 Of hire he hadde lute blisse. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 107 With hir went many a knight. c 1400 *Rom. Ross* 2459 If thou myght Atteyne of hire to have a sight. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1006 When he neighed hur negh. 1536 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 70 He had ij childeben by harre. *Ibid.* 72 The fayryst lady that she hade with hare. I was stolne away from hare. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 264 I'll speak to her And she shall be my queen. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 6 But ev'ry eye was fix'd on her alone. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 474 And others laugh'd at her and Philip too.

c. *Accusative or direct object.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* i. 25 And ne groette hire [Ag. G. he ne grette hi]. *Ibid.* xxii. 28 Alle hæfdun hire [Lindisf. *ðailca*, Ag. *hiz*, *Hatton hyl*]. a 1131 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1127 He... sende hire siððen to Normandi; and mid hire ferde hire broðer Rotbert eorl of Gloucestre. a 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1140 7 8 þe king... beset hire in þe tur; and me læt hire dun on niht of þe tur mid rapes. c 1275 LAY. 1146 þe deouel hire [c 1205 heor] louede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 12 Y þeue here þe to þi wyf. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 39 If anio of prestis... leuþ not beer þat he holdip. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10976 He gird hir to ground, and greut hir yll. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 72 Dyvers lordes and ladsy browte hare on hare way. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* v. He observed her; He sent for... dainty Myrrh. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 137 Offend her, and she knows not to forgive; Oblige her, and she'll hate you while you live. 1842 TENNYSON *Day Dream*, *Arrival* IV, He stoops—to kiss her—on his knee.

2. For names of things grammatically feminine, or (in later use) feminine by personification.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxiii. 1 Earðe... and alle ða eardiað in hire. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Manual of Astron.* (Wrt.) 18 þære lyfte gecynd is þæt heo sycð ælne wætan up to hyre. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Al þet þe licome luoeð, þet þa saule heteð, and wa is hire þer fore. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 312/449 Al so þe sonne, þat heo mouwe schyne a-boute eche on, For alle habbez lijt of hire, and with-out hire nougt on. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 96 þe corpe... And al þat euer in hire bi-lyf. c 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 668 And syþen þe sely soule slen & senden hyre to helle! a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1308 Breteins down all þe bild... Dranches hire in þe hize see & drawis hire on hepis. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 78 Our mother the ground... wyl sufficiency nurysh... al bestys, fischys, and foulis, wych are brede and brought up upon hyr. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 187 They pray likewise to the New Moore... and salute her with great deuotion. 1738 POPE *Epit. Sat.* I. 143-4 Vice is undone, if she forgets her Birth... tis the Fall degrades her to a Whore; Let Greatness own her, and she's mean no more. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.*, SS. *Simon & Jude* i. The widowed Church is fain to rove... Make haste and take her home.

b. Represented as used by Welsh or Gaelic speakers for *he*, *him*, or for the speaker himself.

1526 *Hundr. Merry T.* xcii. (1866) 150 By cottes blut and her nayle, quod the welchman, if her (a cock) be not ynough now her wyll be ynough anone for her hath a good fyre vnder her. 1657 H. CROWCH *Welsh Trav.* 3 Bid her, and other such like men. 1671 *Welsh Trav.* 31 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 332 Poor Taffie fell immediately into a great deep pit. Had not a shepherd stood his friend, and helpt hur quickly out, Hur surely there had made an end, Hur makes no other doubt. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiii. 'No offence meant', said the Highlander; 'but her own self comes to buy an armour.' 'Her own self's bare shanks may trot hence with her', answered Henry. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 163 It will be made by a bogie and her wanting taheid upon his body.

3. *Reflexive*: = herself; to herself. (Now poetic.)

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xxi. 16 Heo... sæt hire feortan. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 23 Hæbbe hire þæt heo hafab. c 1200 ORMIN 2655 3ho ras hire upp. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Hie brohte þat child mid hire in to þe temple. c 1230 *Bestiary* 241 Ðe mire... rested hire seldum. 1340 *Ayent*. 260 Hy hyre sseweþ ine alle þe oþre bojes. c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. M.* s 56 He preyedre hit to haste her for his sake. c 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 765 And badde her heyrze, and make hurr all redy. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xxi. 16 She went and sate her downe ouer against him. 1662 GERBER *Princ.* 8 She... had no time to shift her. 1666-7 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccxcvi. Like some shepherdess... Who sate to bathe her by a river's side. 1858 KINGSLEY *Sappho* 20 Then peevishly she flung her on her face.

4. For the *nominative*; esp. in *predicate* after *be*, etc. = she. (Considered incorrect: cf. HIM, ME.)

1608 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* IV. iv. But if it prove her, all that's Woman in me shall be employ'd to destroy her. 1840-1 DICKENS *Humphrey's Clock*, There was him and her a sitting by the fire. *Mod. dial. and colloq.* I am sure it was her that told me. No! it could not be her. Which is her? Her with the hat. Is that her coming?

5. *Her one* = Sc. *her lane*: see ONE, LONE.

6. quasi-*sb.*: cf. SHE.

1646 CRASHAW *Poems* 137 Now, if time knows That her,

45 The true meaning of the Heraclitical Philosophy was plainly this, That there is no other being in the World besides Individual Body or Matter. 1788 Chambers' Cycl., *Heraclitism* .. the philosophy of Heraclitus .. The funda-

mental doctrine... was, that fire is the principle of all things. 1382 R. ADAMSON in *Encecl. Brit.* XIV. 784/2 The Eleatic doctrine that only unity has real being, the Heraclitic counter-doctrine that only in change, in the many, is truth to be found.

Herald (herald), *sb.* Forms: (3) *hyraudus*, 4-5 *heraud*, -e, *herowd*, -e, *herode*, 4 *herrod*, *herhaud*, 5 *herrowd*, *heroud*, *herowde*, *herrold*, *har(r)awd*, -e, *harood*, -ud, -ott, -owed, *harrote*, *harrold*, 5-6 *herawde*, *herrold*(e), *haralde*, *harhalde*, 5-7 *herault*, *harrot*, 5-8 *herauld*, -e, 6 *her(e)hault*, *herehaut*, *herehaught*(e), *haraude*, -aulde, -ald, -rald, -olde, -rolde, -rould, *harhodde*, *harad*, -at, -et, -rat, -ratt, -otto, 6-7 *harolde*, *heralde*, 7 *heralt*, -aute, -old, *haralt*; (5-6) 7-*herald*. [ME. *herald*, *herault*, etc., representing OF. *herault*, *herault*, med.L. *heraldus*, *heraldus*, It. *araldo*, Sp. *heraldo*, *heraldo*, OSP. *farault*; a word of uncertain origin, generally conjectured to be from Teutonic. Diez suggested as a possible source an OGER. **hariwald*, **herwald*, 'wielder' or 'commander of an army', citing the proper names *Charivoldus*, OS. *Hariolt*, ON. *Haraldr*; but this seems to fail to explain the sense. Others have suggested a possible derivation from OHG. *harên*, *herên* to cry, call, which suits the sense better, but involves other difficulties. See Markel, *German. elem. in französisch* (1887) 62.]

1. An officer having the special duty of making royal or state proclamations, and of bearing ceremonial messages between princes or sovereign powers. Also, b, employed in the tourney to make proclamations, convey challenges, and marshal the combatants. Hence, c, having the function of arranging public processions, funerals, and other state ceremonials; of regulating the use of armorial bearings (cf. DISCLAIM v. 7); of settling questions of precedence in processions or at court; and, in process of time, of recording the names and pedigrees of those entitled to armorial bearings: see *Heralds' College* in f.

13.. Gny Warw. (A.) 3393 At an heraud þan asked he, 'This armed folk, what may [þis] be?' 13.. Coer de L. 428 He comanded hastily Herodes for to make cry. And every man for to wende Home. 1375 BARBOUR *Brucie* xii. 371 Throu-out the hoost... gert thai ga Herodis for till mak an crye. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1675 An herowd [v.rr. heraud(e), herald] on a scaffold made a boo... And when he saw þe pepul of noyse al stille Thus schewid he þe mighty dukis wille. 1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3013 An hawrawde hys before, the best of the lordes. a 1400-50 Alexander 883 Heraudis [Duob. Harrales] at heuge hors hendly a-rayed. c 1465 Eng. Chron. (1856) 46 He... sente herodis to the toum [Rouen] and bad thaym yelde it to the kyng of Englund. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 203 Thus departed the herawde from the oost of Charlemagne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* v. 3 With ane harrauldis lowde voce. 1505 in Turner *Select. Rec. Oxf.* 216 Wyne for the Quenes Haroldes. *Ibid.*, The Quenes harrodes. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Caduceator*,... an ambassador or harold sent to treat of peace. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 1546 An herald for peace, *caduceator*. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* vii. 59 Take a Trumpet Herald, Ride thou vnto the Horsemen on yond hill. 1604 R. CANNON *Table Alph.*, *Herault*, kings messenger. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Harold, Herald or Herald. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 518 The sounding Alchymie By Haralds voice explain'd. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xvi. § 245 His Majesty... sent it likewise by Garter, Herald and King at Armes. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the army, drums and trumpets have succeeded to the function of heralds, being sent by the generals on the same errands; and enjoying the same rights and privileges. 1838 THIRLWALL *Græce* xiii. II. 161 A herald came to demand an armistice. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 121 Need we hire the herald, or shall I proclaim the result?

b. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 16 Faith... cryde a l fili daniel! As doth an Herald of Armes when [autrouns] cometh to iustes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 159 By here Cote Armures and by hir gere The heraudes knewe hem best in special. a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1109 At morn when day sprange, Gentyl men to haruds thrange. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 341 Heraudis he dyd go and Ride Another tumenture for to crye. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 7 [He] sente his herauds... to announce that the iousts shold be halden. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 63 The haraldes cryd, 'God schaw the ryght,' Syne bad thame go to-gidder. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 6 (Stage dir.) Enter King... and others. Then Mowbray in Armor, and Harrold. *Ibid.* 25 Tucket. Enter Hereford, and Harrold. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* viii, The Prince... gave signal to the heralds to proclaim the laws of the tournament.

c. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 321 Pursevant and heraudes That crien ryche folkes laudes... Had on him thowen a vesture Whiche that men clepe a cote armure. a 1500 *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 3453 Euery syde Armes were hangid fayre and wyde, Herodes gan the Armes escrye. 1530 PALSGR. 456/2 He can blase Armes as well as any herault... in Engllande. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* Pref. (1597) A ij, They... are named ancient Herehaughtes, who haue made distinction betweene the gentle and the vngentle. 1572 N. ROSCARROCKE *Prelim. Verses to Bossewell's Armorie*, Ye perfit skill Of Herehaughts art. 1592 NASHE *P. Penulises* (ed. 2) 272, Buying Armes of the Herald, who giues them the Lyon without tongue, tayle, or tallents. 1592 GRENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malt.) II. 217 The heralde to blason their descende from an old house. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* in *Hum.* i. iii, The first red herring that was broild in Adam and Eve's kitchen, doe I wote my pedigree from by the Harrots bookes. 1663 Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 480 (Burial of Archbp. Juxon) Persons that came to attend the corps,

wherof Garter King at Armes was one and four more heralds. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind. & P.* iii. 156 Do you not know that for a little coin Herald can foist a name into the line? 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 26 The six heralds are Windsor, Chester, Lancaster, York, Richmond, and Somerset, who take place according to seniority in office. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iv. iv, The heralds they pay to paint their carriages.

† d. Formerly called, with reference to some functions of the office, *herald of (at) arms*.

1377 [see b]. c 1425 Torr. *Portugal* 2465 Harroldys of Armes cryed on hight, The pryntce and that other knyght No more iuste shall thay. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 34 Than was it cryed by an haraude of Armes, y^e eche of them shold do theyr best. 1556 Chron. Gr. Friars (Camden) 50 There was made a proclamacyon with dyvers harholdes of Armes and pursuivantes in their cote armures. 1569 Nottingham Rec. IV. 134 Gevyn to the harret of Armes... 1646 Bp. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 206 The Lords of the Council... sent a Gentleman... with an Herald at Arms, to... dissolve their Meeting. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Herald, or heralds at arms.

† e. *King herald*, *Lyon herald*: ancient names of Garter king-of-arms and Lyon king-of-arms: see KING-OF-ARMS.

[c 1276 in Spelman *Gloss.* (1664) s.v. *Heraldus*, Petrus Rex Hyraudorum citra aquam de Trent ex parte boreali. 13.. *Statuta Armorum* Stat. Realm (1810) I. 231 E qe nul Roy des Haraunz ne Menestrels portent privez armez.] c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1035 A herrowd of Armes as gret a dygnyte has, Specially kyngde harrawd must haue be principalle place. 1566 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 140 The King of Scotis... in haist directes Lyon harrat King of Armes to the Jnglis King. *Ibid.* 142 The king... his lettres deluyris to Lyon Harrat, wrytne in verie sour and proud wordes.

1. *Heralds' College*, or *College of Arms*: a royal corporation, founded 1483, consisting of the Earl Marshal, kings-of-arms, heralds, and pursuivants, exercising jurisdiction in matters armorial, and now recording proved pedigrees, and granting armorial bearings. *Heralds' Office*, the office of this corporation.

1588 THYNNE *Let. Ld. Burghley in Animado*. Introd. 91 The whoole college of heraudes. a 1655 in Cotgrave *Treas. Wit & Lang.* Her. 126 He is at the Herald's Office yondir. What, Has he purchas'd Armes then? a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 153 If it was his assigned and not hereditary coat, it will be long enough ere the herald's office grant another. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. II. 174, I shall give you my Genealogy, as a Kinsman of ours has sent it me from the Herald's Office. 1869 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* I. 32 A parvenu pays the Herald's College for a pedigree.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. One who proclaims or announces the message of another; a messenger, envoy. Hence, a frequent title of newspapers, as *The Morning Herald*, *Glasgow Herald*, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 247 Pus baue I [Abraham] ben his heraud here and in hehle. 1467 SIR J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 570 II. 301, I always shall be your herault bothe her, if sche com hydder, and at home when I come hom. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 97 Their Herald is a pretty knaush Page: That he will by heart hath con'd his embassage. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr.* *Ess.* 201 His tongue, the Herald of his imagination, is a busie Officer. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 230, I finde our very enemies Prophets to foretell, and Herald to declare it, for us. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 136 A Herald of God's love to pagan lands. 1836 EMERSON *Nature*, *Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II. 149 Beauty in nature is not ultimate. It is the herald of inward and eternal beauty.

b. A person (or thing) that precedes and announces the approach of another; a forerunner, precursor.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 6 It was the Larke the Herald of the Morn. c 1600 — *Sonn.* i, Only heraud to the gaudy spring. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 76 One of the most active heralds to his rising fame. 1802 WORDSW. *To the small Celandine* viii, Herald of a mighty band, Of a joyous train ensuing. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 397 Earthquakes are often the heralds of volcanic eruptions. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 295 The Flower, botanically, is the herald of the Fruit.

3. One skilled in heraldry; a heraldist.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xii, 'With neck regandant,' said the herald. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* xii. 126 A print-collector, an ex-librist, and a herald.

4. (In full, *Herald-moth*). Name of one of the noctuid moths, *Gonoptera libatrix*.

1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & Moths* 82 The Herald... appears in April and end of July. 1843 DUNCAN in *Nat. Libr.* XL. 231 The Herald-moth... is found plentifully in October, whence Aurelians have called it the Herald, from an idea that its appearance gave indication of the approach of winter.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *herald angel*, *star*, etc.; *herald-vouched* adj.; *herald-crab* = *heraldic crab*; *herald-moth*: see sense 4; *herald-painter* (see quot. 1688).

1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 45, I neither boast, nor Skorne, a faire discent, Noble, and Herald-vouched Ancient. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 279 Now the herald lark Left his ground-nest, high towering to descry The Morn's approach. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 147/2 A Herald Painter is such as Paints Coats of Arms on Escochions, Shields, Tables, Penons, Standarts, and such like. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 18 The Queen, to glad her sons, proclaims By herald Hawks, the high heroic Games. 1753 WHITFIELD *Hymn*, Hark, the herald Angels sing, Glory to the newborn King. 1771 GRAY *Corr.* N. Nicholls (1843) 127 Jean Froissart, son of Thomas, by profession a herald painter. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iv. xiv, The Herald-bard [Sir David

Lyndesay, Lyon-King and poet]. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxxviii, The herald melodies of spring. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* iv. 1. 137 No herald star announced my birth.

Hence *Heraldess*, a female herald. † *Heraldet*, a petty herald. *Heraldship*, the office or dignity of a herald.

1881 J. M. RODWELL *Isa.* 98 Zion, heraldess of joy, get thee up into a high mountain. 1890 G. A. SMITH *Isaiah* II. v. 85 The verses from *Behold your God*, to the end of the Prologue are the song of the heraldess. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. iv.* i. *Fit*, Her grace's herald? *Abm.* No herald yet, a heraldet. 1613 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-ob.* iii, [Woden], being by name president of ways, and by his office of heraldship Pacifex, i.e. Peacemaker.

Herauld, *v.* Forms: see sb.; also 4-5 *hiraude*, *hyrauld*. [a. OF. *herauder*, *heraulder*, *hirauder*, f. *herault*, *hiraut* HERALD sb.]

1. *trans.* To proclaim, to announce, as at hand or drawing nigh; to usher in, introduce.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 486 His clarioun With which he wonde is to hiraude [v. rr. herawde, herauide, hyraude] Hem that me list preised be. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. iii. 102 Wee are sent, To give thee from our Royall Master thanks, Onely to harrold thee into his sight, Not pay thee. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN. *Whole Creature* xv. § 3. 261 She must be... Heraldet, proclaimed, Trumpetted, as the only Paragon of her Sexe. 1810 SOUTHEY *Keham* vii. v, The Orient... Kindles as it receives the rising ray, And heralding his way, Proclaims the presence of the Power divine. 1855 LONGF. *Hiau.* ix. 126 And the heron... Heraldet the hero's coming. 1869 PHILLIPS *Verses* iii. 46 Six months of continued earthquakes... heralded the eruption. 1886 F. W. ROBINSON *Courting Mary Smith* II. 292 The new young day which the chimes of Coalsby had heralded in a few minutes ago.

† 2. *intr.* To act as herald. *Obs. rare* — o. 1530 PALSGR. 583/1, I herawde, I expresse the offyce of an herawde, je herauide.

Hence *Herauld* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*.

1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* xxvi. 42 [St John] who chief proclaim'st E'en at the outset of thy Heraldry... the mystery of heaven. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxvii. 211 The tempest... I heard its heralding roar in the gullies of the mountains. *Herald*, corrupt form of *HERALD*.

Heraldic (hé'reldik), *a.* [f. *HERALD sb.*, prob. after F. *héraldique* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. Of or pertaining to heraldry. Also *fig.*

1772 WARTON *Life Sir T. Pope* 199 (T). Heraldic surcoats of arms. 1774 — *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. 336 The pompous circumstances of which these heraldic narratives consisted, and the minute prolixity with which they were displayed. 1849 GLOSS. *Heraldry* 10 The distinction between the heraldic antelope and the natural. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* i, Rich in the heraldic history of aristocratic alliances.

2. *Heraldic crab*: a Japanese crab, *Huenia heraldica*, one of the *Maiaide*: see quot.

1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 568 The Heraldic Crab, so called because the shape of its carapace presents a fanciful resemblance to the shield and mantle employed by heraldic painters in depicting coat armour.

Heraldical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = *HERALDIC*.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xvi. (1660) 201 Whose great study and travell in this Heraldical Art, hath... been sufficiently manifest. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 491 High notions of the importance of heraldical studies.

Heraldically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a heraldic manner; according to the rules of heraldry.

1807 G. CHAMBERS *Caledonia* I. ii. vi. 299 note, The armorial bearings of Scotland, most heraldically displayed. 1879 J. C. COX *Ch. Derbysh.* IV. 236 The church was heraldically visited... by Sir William Dugdale.

Heraldist (hé'raldist), [f. *HERALD sb.* + -IST.] One who is versed in heraldry.

1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 492 [The] excesses of his pen... show the insensibility of the mere heraldist to the nobler genius of the historian. 1856 *Bookseller's Catal.*, The result of... most painstaking labour of the celebrated Heraldist and Archeologist.

† **Heraldize**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *HERALD sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To emblazon.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Quarrel betw. Tower Hill & Tyburn*, These arms for thee my muse hath heraldized. 1760 STERNE *Serm.* III. 339 The opportunity... of raising a fortune, and heraldizing a name. 1784 *New Spectator* III. 5/1.

Herald-like, *a.* and *adv.* Like or after the manner of a herald.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace viii. 1653 In Scotland sone he cummy in onon, Bot harrold lyk he sekis his presens. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* iv. ii. 238 A certain souldier... attired Herald-like. 1770 ARMSTRONG *Misc.* II. 179 (Jod.) According to nice heraldlike ceremony, the son... ought to take the wall of the father.

Heraldist, *rare*. [f. *HERALDRY* + -IST: cf. *symmetrist*.] One who is versed in heraldry.

1875 M. A. LOWER *Eng. Surnames* (ed. 4) I. v. 89 The late celebrated heraldist, Nicholas John Philipson of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Heraldry (hé'rældri). Forms: see *HERALD*. [f. *HERALD sb.* + -RY: cf. *poetry*, *pedantry*.]

1. The art or science of a herald; now, esp. the art or science of blazoning armorial bearings and of settling the right of persons to bear arms or certain bearings; in connexion with which it deals with the tracing and recording of pedigrees, and deciding of questions of precedence.

Canting Heraldry, that which deals with canting arms: see *CANTING* *ppl. a* 3 s.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* Ded., Such one was of late specially in this kinde of Herehauly a very fruteful and worthy writer, master Gerard Leigh. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel*

E. viij. a. The Antiquity and Origine of Heraldry. a 1668 DENHAM *Progr. Learn.* 183 'Twas no false heraldry when Madness drew Her pedigree from those who too much knew. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xii. 49 You may look back... to an illustrious pedigree, in which heraldry has not left a single good quality upon record. 1830 MACAULAY *Ess.* Byron (1867) 160 Is poetry, like heraldry, mere matter of arbitrary regulation? 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 47 The most brilliant, and... most practically effective of the arts—Heraldry.

Fig. 1641 'SNETYMNUS' *Vind. Ansu.* vi. 88 As for the Heraldry in blazoning Aerials for an heretick... We referre to former answers. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 70 All those discourses which have been written of the soul's heraldry, will not blazon it so well to us as itself will do. *Ibid.* ix. 410 Titles of worldly honour in heaven's heraldry are but only *tituli nominales*. 1823 in *Joanna Baillie's Collect. Poems* 263 Watt, who in heraldry of science ranks With those to whom men owe high meed of thanks.

† b. Heraldic practice or regulation. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 87 Hamlet... Did slay this Fortinbras: who by a Seal'd Compact, Well ratified by Law, and Heraldry, Did forfeite with his life all those his Lands.

† c. Heraldic title, rank, or precedence. Hence, 'An old and obsolete abuse of buying and selling precedence in the paper of causes for hearing' (*Wharton's Law Lex.* 1883). *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. iii. 280 You are more sawcie with Loides and honorable personages, then the Commission of your birth and vertue giues you Heraldry. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 435 Nothing sat heavier upon his spirits than a great arrears of business... for he knew well that from thence there sprang up a trade in the register's office, called heraldry, that is, buying and selling precedence in the paper of causes.

2. A heraldic emblazonment or device; a collection of heraldic devices; armorial bearings; heraldic symbolism. Also fig.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 64 This Heraldry in Lucrece face was seen, Argued by Beauties red and Vertues white. 1602 — *Ham.* ii. ii. 478 Pyrrhus... Hath now this dread and blacke Complexion smear'd With Heraldry more dismall. c 1708 SWIFT *Baucis & Philemon* 93 The ballads... high in order plac'd, describe The heraldry of ev'ry tribe. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 37 Known by the buckler's blazon'd heraldry, Salisbury lay dead. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 76 A series of panels filled alternately with heraldry and figures. 1889 *Century Mag.* Dec. 237/2 Nature soon covers the work of man in wood or stone with a carpet of moss and her own heraldry of lichens.

3. The office of herald or official messenger.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. xv. § 1 The law of Heraldry in war is positive. 1834 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* xix, Fulfilling the heraldry of God, to each Star he appointed the duty and the charge. 1835 — *Rienzi* iii. i. I trust my next heraldry will be to a more friendly court.

4. The action of announcing and ushering in with pomp and ceremony; heraldic pomp.

1630 MILTON *Circumcision* 10 He who with all Heaven's heraldry whilere Entered the world, now bleeds to give us ease. 1800 COLERIDGE *Christabel* ii. He would proclaim it far and wide, With trump and solemn heraldry. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* 1875 i. 427 A writer... announced, with all the pomp and heraldry of triumphant genius, a discovery.

† Heraldry. *Obs.* [f. *HERALD* sb. + -Y. With quotes. 1390, 1747 cf. *OF. heraudie* cassock, long cloak.] = *HERALD* i. 2.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 173 (Fairf. MS.) Yet wole he [detraction] iangle nocht forthi. As he which hath the heraldie Of hem that usen for to lye. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr.* Ess. 355 He hath Heraldry enough to place every man by his Armes. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 5 She Makes pearl and planets humble heraldry. 1728 STUART in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 51 Red, expressed by the lines thus |||| as in Heraldry. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* No. 73 7 With his Bib under his Chin, his motly Coat, like a Heraldry on his Shoulders.

Herald, obs. form of *HERALD* sb.

Herand(e, obs. forms of *ERRAND*.

Herapathite (her'apáthit). *Chem.* [f. *Hera-path*, an English analyst (1795–1868).] Iodo-sulphate of quinine in its crystalline form.

1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 149. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 61 Crystals of Herapathite separate, in the form of right-angled quadrate rhombic leaves. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 183 Herapathite... possesses optical properties similar to those of tourmaline.

Heraud, -aught, -ault, -aut, etc., obs. ff. *HERALD*, etc.

Herb (hárb), sb. Forms: 3–6 erbe, 3–7 herbe, 4 eerbe, 6 earbe, heerb, *Sc.* hairb, 6–7 hearbe, 6–herb; also 5–6 yerbe, 9 dial. yerb, yarb, yirb. [In ME. usually *erbe*, a. OF. *erbe* (11th c. in Littre), mod. F. *herbe* (= It. *erba*, Sp. *yerba*, Pg. *herva*):—L. *herba* grass, green crops, herbage, herb. In OF. and ME. occasionally spelt with *h* after Lat.; regularly so since c 1475, but the *h* was mute until the 19th c., and is still so treated by many: see H (the letter).]

1. A plant of which the stem does not become woody and persistent (as in a shrub or a tree), but remains more or less soft and succulent, and dies down to the ground (or entirely) after flowering.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 221/41 Of treon and herbes, pikke... biset in eche side. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prolog.* 109 To speke of gomme or erbe or tre. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 257 Hilles and woodes... habundante in yerbes and pastures and mony wilde bestes. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 32 When it is growne it is the greatest among yerbes. a 1631 DONNE *Epigr.* (1652) 92 An Heerb thou [Tobacco] art, but useless. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iii. § 64 Strewing Flowers and Herbs in the ways as they pass'd. 1880

GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 50 Herbs are plants in which the stem does not become woody and persistent, but dies annually or after flowering, down to the ground.

2. *spec.* Applied to plants of which the leaves, or stem and leaves, are used for food or medicine, or in some way for their scent or flavour.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 18/598 A fair herbe, pat men cleopez letuse... In hire mouth heo pulte þarof a lef. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* [Sel. Wks. I. 28 Erbis of vertue þat growen in hem. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 246 And herbes (v. v. erbis) koude I telle eek many on As Egremoyne Valerian and lunarie And other swiche if that me liste tarie. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 371 He toke an erbe, and robbed Charlemagnes noose & his lippes with it. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* i. (1586) 38 b, Flaxe and Hempe... be not to be received in the number of Corne nor Pulse, Fodder nor Hearbes. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sunday vi.* Those Who want herbs for their wound. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 3 If the leaves are of chief use to us, we call them herbs: as sage, mint, thyme. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 530 Fumigations with aromatic substances, woods, herbs, and resins. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* 55/1 Broth, made with fish and wild herbs.

3. *collect.* Herbage. Also fig. (quot. 1677).

1380 WYCLIF *Herb. vi.* 7 The erthe drynkynge reyn... and bryngynge forth couenable erbe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxviii [Sel. Wks. I. 28 Erbis of vertue þat growen in hem. c 1536 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 246 And herbes (v. v. erbis) koude I telle eek many on As Egremoyne Valerian and lunarie And other swiche if that me liste tarie. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 371 He toke an erbe, and robbed Charlemagnes noose & his lippes with it. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* i. (1586) 38 b, Flaxe and Hempe... be not to be received in the number of Corne nor Pulse, Fodder nor Hearbes. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sunday vi.* Those Who want herbs for their wound. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 3 If the leaves are of chief use to us, we call them herbs: as sage, mint, thyme. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 530 Fumigations with aromatic substances, woods, herbs, and resins. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* 55/1 Broth, made with fish and wild herbs.

4. The leafy part of a (herbaceous) plant; esp. as distinct from the root.

1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 314 The herb and seed of Werme. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 26 The herb and flowers of the arnica are... most conveniently given in simple infusion.

† b. In the herb: green, not yet ripe. *Obs.* (Cf. in the blade, in leaf; F. *en herbe*).

1652 SPARKS *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 365 Since our harvest is but in the hearb.

† 5. = *HERBA*, q.v. *Obs.*

6. General Combs., as herb-bed, -eater, -flower, -garden, -gatherer, -juice, -locust, -market, -plot, -seller, etc.; herb-eating, -like adjs.

1568 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 78/2 You get fine healthy young plants... to form a good 'herb-bed'. c 1515 Cocke *Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 5 Patryckye peusshe 'herb-eter. 1651–3 J. B. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* ii. x. (R.), His little garden made for... the feasting of a few Pythagorean herb-eaters. 1725 SWIFT *It cannot rain*, etc. Wks. 1755 III. i. 135 The new sect of herb-eaters [vegetarians]. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 215 'Herb-eating Animals. 1863 STANVHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 40 Senting delicate 'herbflows. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xxi. 2 Geue me thy vynyard, I will make me an 'herbgarden therof. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 34/11 'Herbe-garth, herbarium, olearium. 1552 HULOET, 'Herbe gatherer, herbarius. 1885 TVER *Old Lond. Cries* 32 The simplers, or herb-gatherers... supplied the herb-shops in Covent Garden. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. xxvi. 351 Flowers... of a greene or 'herbelike colour. 1658 ROWLAND *Moset's Theat. Ins.* 997 Either the Bruchus, or the little 'Herb-locust, Grashopper, or Kricket. 1552 HULOET, 'Herbe market, Lachopolium. 1715 LEONI *Palladii Archit.* (1742) II. 82 The Herb-Market, now called *Montanara*. 1611 FLORIO, *Herbaio*... an 'herbe-plot where hearbes grow. 1530 PALSGR. 230/2 'Herbe sellar. 1782 S. PEGGE *Cur. Misc.* 45 At Coronations the ground is strewd with flowers by a person... called the 'Herbstreuer.

7. Special Combs.: † herb-bane, name invented by Parkinson for the parasitic genus *Orobancha* or broom-rape; herb beer, a beverage prepared from herbs; herb-tea, herb-water, a medicinal infusion of herbs. See also *HERB-MAN*, -WIFE, -WOMAN.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 136a *Orobancha*... Kill herbe or 'herbe bane. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 5/5 The proprietor insists that his 'herb beer is... a medicine... In the end 'herb beer' was declared to be a refreshment. 1744 BERKELEY *Sir's* § 75 When... 'herb-teas shall be found to have little... effect. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative Wks.* (Bohn) II. 274 Swallowing pills and herb-tea. 1886 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Lady Brankshere* II. xxxiii. 230, I hope... you took the 'herb-water I prescribed.

b. In various names of plants, as herb St. Barbara († herb St. Barbe, herb Barbara), a name for Winter-cress, *Barbarea*; herb carpenter, *Prunella vulgaris* = Carpenter's herb (CARPENTER sb. 5) (Britten & Holl.); herb of the cross, a name for Vervain, *Verbena officinalis* (see quot.); † herb fluellin = FLUELLIN; herb frankincense, an aromatic umbelliferous plant, *Laserpitium latifolium* (Miller *Plant-n.*); herb of friendship, a species of Stonecrop, *Sedum Anacampseros* (Miller); herb Gerard, Goutweed, *Egopodium Podagraria*; herb-Henry [med. L. *malus Henricus*, Ger. *böser Heinrich*], Dog's Mercury; † herb impious [tr. L. *herba impia*], old name of *Filago germanica* (see quot.); herb-lily, a florist's name for plants of the genus *Alstromeria* (N.O. *Amaryllidaceae*), natives of South America; herb-Louisa, the Lemon-scented Verbena, *Aloysia citriflora* (Miller); herb Margaret, 'the daisy, *Bellis perennis*' (Prior); herb of St. Martin, *Sauvagesia erecta*, a native of tropical America and the West Indies; herb Mary, St. Mary's herb = COSTMARY; † herb paralysis, an old name for the cowslip; † herb Peter, 'the cowslip, from its resemblance to St.

Peter's badge, a bunch of keys' (Prior); herb-royal [*K. herbe royale*] southernwood; herb Sophia, a name for *Sisymbrium Sophia*; † herb terrible, an old name for the shrub *Daphne Tartonraira*; † herb of vine, an old name for Squinancywort, *Asperula cynanchica*; † herb William, a name for Bishop's-weed, *Ammi majus*; † herb willow, name given by Turner to the Yellow Loosestrife (*Lysimachia vulgaris*); extended by Gerard to the Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum Salicaria*), and various species of Willow-herb (*Epilobium*). See also Herb ALOE, H. BENNET, H. BIFOIL, H. CHRISTOPHER, H. FIVELEAF, H. GIT, H. MASTIO, H. PATIENCE, H. OF REPENTANCE, H. SQUINANTIC, H. TREFOIL, H. TRINITY, H. TRUELOVE, H. TWO-PENCE, under ALOE, etc.; also HERB-GRACE, HERB IVE, HERB JOHN, HERB PARIS, HERB ROBERT.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxi. 626 'Herbe S. Barbe is a good herbe for salade. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. viii. § 5. 188 Winter Cresses, or herbe Saint Barbara. 1889 THISELTON DYER *Folklore Pl.* xix. 259 In Brittany, vervain is popularly termed the 'herb of the cross'. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xvii. 26 Paules Betony, 'Herbe Fluellin, or Speedewell. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, 'Herb-frankincense, *Libanotis*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. cix. 300 Now called *Herba Gerard*... that is to say, 'Herbe Gerard. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 943 Wee in English Goutewort or herbe Gerard after the Brandabers, and of some in our Land Aisweede, or Aisweede. 1847 T. FORSTER *Encycl. Nat. Phen.* 101 *Herb Gerard*... so called from St. Gerard, who is celebrated April 23d, and who used to be invoked against the gout. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 60 Black Hellebore, Aconitum, or Wolf-bane... 'herb Henry, and others. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cxv. § 9. 518 Those flowers... that come after growe higher, as children seeking to... ouertop their parents... for which cause it hath bene called *Herba Impia*, that is, the Wicked Herbe, or 'Herbe Impious. 1866 *Tras. Bot.* 1026/1 *Sauvagesia erecta*, the 'Herb of St. Martin... has been used in Brazil for complaints in the eyes, in Peru for disorders of the bowels, and in the West Indies as a diuretic. 1883 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Plants*, *Herb of St. Martin*... Its leaves are... eaten as spinach. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 68 The priest... put thereunto frankincense, 'herbmary, and fire. 1516 GRETE *Herbal* cxxii, 'Herbe paralyss that some call artetkye... is principally good for palsy artetkye and gowty folke. 1554 COPLAND *Bk. Prop. Herbes*, Cristofer female... hath leues lyke 'Herbe Peter, but they be nat in all so whyte. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) Suppl., *Herbe Peter*, Cowslip. 1530 PALSGR. 230/2 'Herbe royall. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cxxiii. § 1. 408 'Herbe terrible is a small shrub two or three cubits high. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 112 Smooth hard dry leaves; bearing a blew flower like that of Scabious... 'Herb terrible. 1520 GRETE *Herbal* cxx, 'Herbe or grasse of vyne is otherwise called herbe squynantkye. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 1037 Of some, 'Herbe-William, Bull-wort, and Bishops-weed. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* i. Ameos, Comin royl, is a Herb of some called *Bulwort*, *Bishops-weed*, or *Herb-william*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* E ij, *Lysimachia* is of two sortes. The one... hath a yelowow floure... it may be called in englishe... 'herbe Wylowe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 268 Herb Willow giueth the hair of the head a yellow colour.

Herb, v. rare. [f. prec.] a. To herb it: to crop herbage, to graze. b. *intr.* To gather herbs. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 113, I [a boar] am going to herb it among that tuft of Trees. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 788/2 Been herbin' again?

† **Herba**. *Obs.* Also 6 yerba. [Ital. *herba*, Pg. *herba* grass. Called *panni d'herba* by the Venetian merchant Cesare Federici in 1563.] A sort of grass-cloth imported formerly from India.

1485 R. FIRCH in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 389 In this place [Orizaba] is... great store of cloth which is made of grasse, which they call Yerua, it is like a silke. a 1624 SIR H. POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 98 Muslins, Persian Silks, Herba Taffaties, Herba Longees, Japan Ware. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3737/4 Stuffs mixed with Silk or Herba. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 397 Of Herba (a Sort of tough Grass) they make Gingham, Pinacoss, and several other goods for exportation. 1813 MILBURN *Orient. Comm.* II. 221 Piece-goods form the staple commodity of Bengal... The following are the kinds imported... with the number of pieces allotted to a ton... Herba Taffaties 800.

Herbaceous (hærb'æ-s), a. [f. L. *herbaceus* grassy, f. *herba* HERB: see -ACEOUS. Cf. F. *herbacé* (16th c. in *Hatz-Darm*).]

1. Of the nature of a herb. a. Applied to plants which do not develop wood in the stem or branches, but die down every year, after flowering (opp. to *arborescent*); also to the soft succulent stems of such plants (opp. to *lignous*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 97 Ginger is the root of neither tree nor shrub, but of an herbaceous plant. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 254 The Alcyonium is of a middle nature betwixt the herbaceous and horny sub-marines. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 347 The stem is simple, herbaceous, and procumbent. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1878) 245 Two plants, one being woody and the other herbaceous. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Nov. 13/2 Horticulturists generally apply the term herbaceous in a more limited sense—that is, to those plants which die down annually, as the pæony and Michaelmas daisy.

b. Of the texture and colour of an ordinary leaf; applied esp. to green flowers or floral organs.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xv. 168 The flowers [of Lady's Mantle]... having no corolla... are only green, or what botanists call herbaceous. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 307 Polygonæ... sepals 3–6, petaloid or herbaceous.

† 2. Composed of or containing herbs. *Obs. rare.* 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Salut.* One of the most agreeable of all the boild Herbaceous dishes.

† 3. Feeding on herbs, herbivorous. *Obs. rare.*
1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. xi. (1786) l. 257 The herbaceous eaters, for instance, are many, and devour much. *Ibid.* (J.). Their teeth are fitted to their food... the herbaceous to gathering and comminution of vegetables.

Hence **Herbaceously** *adv.*, in a herbaceous manner; in quot., With a flavouring of herbs.
1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. iv. 112 To have caught a chub in the Avon, and learned how to cook it spicily and herbaceously... would have been a better result.

Herbage, -gerie, -ry, var. **HARBERGAGE**, -GEBY, *Obs.*

Herbage (hɜːbədʒ). Also 4-6 erbage, 5-6 (sense 3) arbage. [A. F. *herbage*, earlier *erbage* (12th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *herbaticum* 'herba in pratis succisa', f. *herba* **HERB**: see -AGE.]

1. Herbs collectively; herbaceous growth or vegetation; usually applied to grass and other low-growing plants covering a large extent of ground, esp. as used for pasture.

1300 GOWER *Conf.* l. 326 She... let her wimpel falle Nigh to the wel upon therbage. 1419 *Surtices Misc.* (1888) l. 14 The while sall kytte the herbage that grewys upon the mote. 1555 EDEY *Decades* 188 To renewe the herbage for kyne and other beastes. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xiv. 68 He that selleth Land, is understood to transferre the Herbage, and whatsoever grows upon it. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 11 A pretty good Garden, that furnishes the Governor's Table with Herbage and Fruits. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vi. (1879) 118 From a coarse herbage we passed on to a carpet of fine green verdure. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* i. 4 Steep and lofty chalk hills, covered by a scanty herbage.

† b. *Cookery*. ? Herbs for garnishing a dish. *Obs.*
1494 FAYAN *Chron.* (1559) II. 402/2 Brawne and mustarde .. Fyke in erbage.

2. The green succulent parts of herbaceous plants; the stem and leaves: = **HERB** 4.

1701 GREW *Cosmo. Sacra* iv. vii. (R.). Which comprehended, with the herbage of plants, their roots, and fruits. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 17 A wholesome food; such as... the herbage of the Water-cress, the cabbage [etc.]. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 212 The herbage of Boraginæ is often very coarse and hispid.

3. *Law*. The natural herbage or pasture of any land as a species of property distinct from the land itself; hence 'a liberty that a man hath to feede his cattell in another mans ground, as in the forest.' (Cowell *Interpr.* 1607.)

1450 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 180 Graunts made... of estate of enheritaunce terme of lyf or terme of yerres or att wyll, of only herbage or pannage. 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 94 Sir, afor the arbage, dount yt not; for sir Henry Wentforth, nor yet none other, can have it. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 5 Tharbage of which parke... is common to the tenants, and inhabitants of the townshippes nexte adioynynge. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Droit d'herbage*, herbage; or the libertie some haue to graze their cattell in other men's woods. 1647 *HAWARD Crown Rev.* 46 The Herbage and Pannage: Fee 11. o. o. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Ire.* 307 Herbage would have acted as a premium upon tillage, by being a tax upon pasture. 1818 *CAUSE Digest* (ed. 2) l. 302 The herbage or vesture of land may be granted by copy. In a modern case it was resolved, that a person might hold the *prima tonsura* of land by copy, while another might have the soil, and every other beneficial enjoyment of it, as freehold.

4. *attrib.*, as *herbage crop*, *plant*.

1886 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1831) Gloss. 1244 Herbage plants, forage plants, such as clover and other plants cultivated chiefly for the herb, to be used either green or made into hay. 1875 WILSON & THORNTON in *Encycl. Brit.* l. 370/2 Herbage and forage crops... grown expressly for the sake of the cattle food yielded by their leaves and stems.

Hence **Herbaged** *a.*, covered or overgrown with herbage; † **Herbager**, an animal that feeds on herbage; † **Herbagious** *a.* [= F. *herbageux* (Cotgr.)], abounding in herbage.

1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 475 Or stream full-flowing, that his swelling sides Laves, as he floats along the herbaged brink. 1863 *Pilgrim. Præterita* l. 265 In the more thickly herbaged bottoms. 1899 NASH *Leaves. Stuffe* 25 What an aduantageable creature shee (the cow) is beyonde all the foure footed rablement of herbagers and grasse champers. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 506 Now having scene... Herbagious fields.

Herbal (hɜːbəl), *sb.* [perh. repr. a med. or early mod.L. **herbale* or **herbālis* (sc. *liber*), f. *herbālis* adj. (see next); cf. med.L. *nominalis* name-book, *manuale* hand-book, also *diurnal*, *missal*, *ordinal*, *ritual*, etc., as names of books.]

1. A book containing the names and descriptions of herbs, or of plants in general, with their properties and virtues; a treatise on plants. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1516 (title) *The Grete Herbal.* 1551 TURNER (title) *A new Herbal*; wherein are conteyned the names of Herbes in Greke, Latin, Englysh, Dutch, Frenche, and in the Potecaries and Herbaries Latin. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens Ded.*, Having newly translated into English this Herbal or Historie of Plantes. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner Fijj*, Two kinds of Sage, not named in our Herbals. 1628 *Ann. Barber-Surg. Lond.* (1890) 540 To George Peren, Barber-Surgeon, my yearball knowne by the name of Gerard's yearball. 1799 *Med. Jmnl.* l. 211 *Herbarium Mauritanicum*. — 'The Mauritanian Herbal'; by P. R. Willemet. The herbal before us is the fruit of a journey to India. 1862 WRIGHT *Bacon's Ess.* Pref. 23 Consulting the old herbals of Lyte, Gerarde, and Parkinson.

† 2. A collection of herbs or plants; esp. a collection of botanical specimens; = **HERBARIUM** 1.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Vn Herber*, an Herbal. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* ii. 33 He may... lay it being drie in his herball. 1665 PEPPYS *Diary* 5 Nov., Leaves... of several plants, kept dry; which preserve colour, however, and look very finely, better than any herball. 1732 STEELE *Spect.* No. 455 ¶ 2 To collect in voluminous Herbals all the several Leaves of some one Tree. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 171 Who saw what ferns and palms were pressed... In the safe herbal of the coal?

† b. (See quot.) *notice-use*.

1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher Plays* 1873 l. 278 These verdant herbals cleeped Broome Do pierce and enter euerie Ladies room.

Herbal (hɜːbəl), *a.* [f. L. *herbālis* (in med.L.): cf. obs. F. *herbal* (opposed to *mineral*) Godef.].

1. Belonging to, consisting of, or made from herbs. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passager* (N.). Calling of me to that herball dinner and leane repast. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* iv. 267 All the herball fragrance of the Field. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 4 Sept. 5/1 A specific herball remedy for the treatment of this disease.

† 2. Of the nature of a herb, herbaceous. *Obs.*
1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 28 The least of herball Plants, which arise unto such a proportion.

† **Herbalism**. *Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -ISM.] The science of herbs or plants; botany.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 47 The old quarrel in Herbalism, which is the least of Seeds. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Orig. Physick* 46 Those Pieces of Herbalism and Tillage, writ by Cato, Varro, Columella.

Herbalist (hɜːbəlɪst). [f. **HERBAL** *sb.* (or its source) + -IST.]

1. One versed in the knowledge of herbs or plants; a collector of or writer on plants; a botanist. Now used of the early botanical writers.

1594 *DEE Diary* (Camden) 50 M^r Gherardt, the chirurgeon and herballist. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. iii. (1631) 331, I am no herballist, nor curious about flowers and weeds. 1672 *Mede's Wks.* Life 5 He was a curious Florist, an accurate Herballist, thoroughly vers'd in the Book of Nature. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 233 It is the *Eryngium maritimum* of Herballists. 1840 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Ferns* (1844) 291 We learn from the herballists that this plant was much in vogue as a medicine.

2. A dealer in medicinal herbs or simples; one who prepares or administers herbal remedies.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 218, I thought them to be some herballistes, or some apothecaries. 1611 FLORIO, *Herbalio*, a Simpler, an Herballist. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. lxxv*, He left an old man, a herballist, who was supposed to understand a little of medicine, to attend Waverley. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 197 These bunches are afterwards hung up in the herballists' shops.

Herbalize, *v. arch.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To collect (medicinal) herbs. Hence **Herbalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1695 SIBBALD *Autobiog.* (1834) 131, I went and herbalized in the downes and woods with the gardner of the medicine garden. 1767 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 89/1 At the herbalizing feast of the company of apothecaries Mr. Latham recommended the Lamium Album or white nettle to the notice of his brethren. 1769 *Lloyd's Evening Post* 12-14 July 45 Yesterday the Apothecaries Company held their Herbalizing feast, at the Assembly-house on Blackheath. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Solit. Wand.* II. 93 Of the fruits of her herbalizing. 1835 *Gentl. Mag.* July 3 The Briseis of the tent, with her handmaids, was sent to herbalize on the banks of the river for some fresh and cooling diaphoretic.

Herbar (ə, obs. var. **ARBOUR**: see **HERBER**).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 46 The roofe hereof was arched over head, And deckt with flowers and herbars daintily.

† **Herbarian**. *Obs.* [f. L. *herbāria* (sc. *ars*) botany, or herbāri-us botanist + -AN.] One skilled in the knowledge of herbs, a herballist.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1878) II. 14 As Pena the French herbarian hath also noted in the verie end of his herball. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens Ded.*, This Herball... by the traualye of sundry skylful Herbarians into diuers other languages translated. 1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 82 A little pulse or grayne, called of the Herbarians Fæoli.

† **Herbarism**. *Obs.* [f. as next + -ISM.] The knowledge of herbs; = **HERBALISM**.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* l. xxiv. § 6 (1633) 35 Curious in herbarisme. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 204 The professors of Herbarisme or Herbarists there. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* I. 240 The very pith and marrow of herbarism.

† **Herbarist**. *Obs.* Also 6-7 herberist. See also **HERBORIST**. [f. L. *herbāria* **HERBARY**, botany + -IST.] One skilled in herbs; a herballist.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xx. (1878) l. 329 Carolus Clusius, the noble herbarist. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 505 Gerard, with other Herbarists. 1640 (title) *Theatrum Botanicum*; The Theater of Plants, by John Parkinson Apothecary of London, and the Kings Herbarist. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* x. l. 454 Their seed hath been discovered by the industry of the ingenious Herbarist, Mr. Sam. Doody. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* viii. 77 The science which distinguishes the true botanist from the mere herbarist or nomenclator.

Herbarium (həʊbəriəm). [Late L. (Cassiodorus c 550): the neuter of an adj., f. *herba* **HERB**, which gave also *herbārius* botanist, *herbāria* (sc. *ars*) botany, both in Pliny. See -ARIUM.] A collection of dried plants systematically arranged; a *hortus siccus*. Also, a book or case contrived for keeping such a collection; the room or building in which it is kept.

1700-19 *TOURNEFORT Instit. rei Herb.* I. 671 Herbarium sive Hortum siccum appellat collectionem plantarum exsiccatarum quæ in codicibus vel capsis asservantur. 1751 LINNÆUS *Philos. Botan.*, Herbarium præstat omni iconi,

necessarium omni Botanico.] 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 35 An Approved Method of Preparing Plants for an Herbarium. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* viii. 77 A *hortus siccus*, or *herbarium*, by which Latin terms we call a collection of dried plants. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* x. 41 No plants are so easy to prepare for the herbarium as Mosses.

Fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 333 Relegated to that herbarium of Billingsgate gathered by the elder Disraeli. 1883 MRS. HOLMDEN tr. *Pressensé's Study Orig.* 321 Language is a tissue of metaphors... an herbarium in which the plants are withered.

Herbarize, *v. arch.* [f. as **HERBARIST** + -IZE: cf. *botanize*.] = **HERBALIZE**, **HERBORIZE**. Hence **Herbarizing**, **Herbarization**.

1670 *Lex Talionis* 24 Having a laudable Custom once a Year... to go a Herbarizing. 1734 J. SOAME *Anal. Hampstead Water* 27 (R.) The Apothecaries Company very seldom miss coming to Hampstead every spring, and here have their herbarizing feast. 1768 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 8), *Herbarize*, to go abroad in the fields in quest of different or new herbs or plants. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 60 To enable you, after some months herbarization, to render the air, port, or habit of each plant familiar to you. 1845 A. WHITE in *Life Jas. Hamilton* (1870) 257 Excuse the familiarity of one who has herbarized.

Herbarwe, -barow, etc., *obs. ff.* **HARBOUR**.

Herbary (hɜːbəri), *sb.* [Strictly, three different words: ad. L. *herbārius* botanist, herballist; *herbārium*, in late L. sense 'collection of dried plants', F. *herbier*, and med.L. sense, 'collection of living herbs, place where herbs abound', OF. *erbiere*; L. *herbāria* (OF. *herberie*, *erberie* 13th c. in Godef.) botany. See **HERBARIUM**.]

I. † 1. One skilled in herbs, a herballist. *Obs.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 1 The commune names that Herbaries and Apotecaries use. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Cucumis siluestris*,... called of herbaries *Asininus*. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 80 The Herbaries of oure time saye that they are hote and dry.

II. 2. A collection of dried plants, a herbarium.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Erbario*, an herbarie, *herbarium*. 1810 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* (1839) 68/1 Books filled with plants for our herbarie.

3. A place where herbs are grown; a garden of herbs or vegetables.

1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. *Christ's Answ.* § 87 Wks. VI. 478 The sweetest flowers that grow either in the prophetic or evangelical herbarie. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxviii. (1840) II. 413 *note*, An Herbarie, for furnishing domestic medicines, always made a part of our ancient gardens. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* iii. (1812) 41 Let not pot herbs be forgot, but provide a general herbarie in that part of the garden which is most contiguous to the kitchen.

4. A treatise on herbs; a herbal. (*notice-use*.)

1897 DOWDEN *Fr. Lit.* i. iii. 40 The earliest versified Bestiary, which is also a Volucrary, a Herbarie, and a Lapidary.

III. † 5. The science of herbs; botany. *rare.*
1627 HAKEWELL *Apol.* III. viii. § 1 (1630) 246 The two legges of Physicke are Anatomie and Herbarie.

† **Herbary**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *herbāria* (ars): see **HERBARIUM**.] Relating to herbs; botanical.

Herbary art, *botany*.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* To Rdr., This Herbarie Art hath since groaned under the defects of many unworthy Authors.

Herbegage, -gery, -ger (ə, -geour: see **HARBERGAGE**, -GERY, **HARBINGER**).

Herbegi, *obs.* or *erron.* f. *herberi*, **HARBOURY**.

a 1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* 167 in E. E. *Poems* (1862) 12 Louerd 3if vs ur herbegi, aze to helle, let us neuer go.

† **Herbelade**. *Cookery. Obs.* Also *hebolace*, (h)erbeblade, hayrblad. [cf. It. *herbolata* 'a kinde of tarte made of yongg herbes: greene sauce' (Florio) = OF. *herbole* 'medicine prepared with herbes' (Godef.). Cf. also med.L. *herbolasta* 'panificium herbis fartum & conditum' (Du Cange).] A kind of pork-sausage mixed with herbs and baked in a crust.

1390 *Form of Cury* 13 *Hebolace*. Take Oynons and erbes and hewe hem small and do berto gode broth, and aray it as þu diddest caboch. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 54 *Herbelade*. Take Buttes of Porke [etc.]. c 1450 *Ibid.* 76 Take a litul of be broth þat þe porke was soden yn, and drawe hit þorgh a streynour, and caste to the erbelade, and yef hit a boyle. 14... Noble Bk. *Cookry* (1882) 58 To mak hairblad opyne.

Herbengar, -er, *obs.* forms of **HARBINGER**.

Herber (ə, -eir, -our, common ME. forms of **ARBOUR**, esp. in its earlier senses, Green plot, herb- or flower-garden, orchard.

Herber (ə, -age, *obs.* ff. **HARBOUR**, -AGE.

Herberewe, -rejen, *obs.* ff. **HARBOUR** *sb.* and *v.*

Herbergage: see **HARBERGAGE**.

Herberger (ə, -geour, -jour, etc., *obs.* ff. **HARBINGER**, **Herbergery**: see **HARBERGERY**.

Herbergh, -ber3, -berw (ə, etc., ME. forms of **HARBOUR** *sb.* and *v.* **Herberi**, -y (ə, *obs.* var. **HARBOURY** *sb.*, **HARBRY** *v.*

† **Herberie**, *erberie*. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *erberie*, *herberie*, a collection of herbs, a herb-market, 'herbes; increase, provision, or store of herbes' (Cotgr.), f. *herbe* **HERB**: see -ERY.] Herbs collectively, 'store' of herbs; herbage.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 8 Of erbus and of erberi [v. r.

erbage), so auenautliche I-dit. *Ibid.* 11 Of Erberi and Ales, Of alle Maner of trees.

Herberough, -rowe, -berrowe, -beruh: see HARBOUR sb. and v.

Herbescent (hæbɪ'sɛnt), a. [f. L. *herba* HERB + -ESCENT.] Growing like a herb; becoming or tending to become herbaceous.

1717 BAILEY vol. II, *Herbescent*, growing to an herb. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Herbescent*, growing into a herb or in the form of one.

Herb Eve: see HERB EVE.

Herb-grace, herb of grace. Also *herb-a-grace*, and corruptly *herbgrass*, *herby-grass*. [app. of English origin: supposed to have arisen like the synonym, *Herb of Repentance*, out of the formal coincidence of the name *Rue* with *RUE* v. and sb. repent, repentance. See QUOTE. 1592-3, 1602. (But Parkinson, *Theatr. Bot.* 134 says 'from the many good properties wherunto it serveth'.) Notwithstanding Turner, not known in French.]

1. An old name for the herb *Rue*, *Ruta graveolens*. (Now Obs. or dial.)

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, *Ruta* is called... in englishe and frenche, *Rue* and *herbe grace*, in dutch, *Ruten*. 1577 B. GOODE *Herbeback's Husb.* III. (1586) 122 b, Take of Garlicke heades, seven ounces, of hearbe-grace three handfulls. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 4 Some of them smiled and said 'rue was called herb grace' which though they scorned in their youth, they might wear in their age, and it was never too late to say *misereere*. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. iv. 105 He set a Banke of Rew, southe Herbe of Grace: *Rue*, eu'n for *ruth*, here shortly shall be scene, In the remembrance of a Weeping Queene. 1602 - *Ham.* IV. v. 182 'Ther's Rew for you, and here's some for me. Wee may call it Herbe-Grace a Sundries. c. 1610 ROWLANDS *Terrible Battell* 24 *Angellica* is but a rotten root, Hearbe-grace in scorne, I trample vnder-foot. 1665 R. HOOKER *Microgr.* 141 The surface of *Rue*, or *Herbgrass*, is polish'd. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boyatuan's Theat.* World I. 27 *Rue*, or as we call it, *Herb of Grace*. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. N. York* (1860) 44 The vertue of *Rue* or *Herb-a-grace*. 1865 CORNH. *Mag.* July 39 Shakspeare's 'herb of grace' is sadly corrupted, and hardly recognizable under the form 'herby-grass'.

2. In general sense: a herb of virtue or valuable properties.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Verbena*, *Vervein* has ever been held to be 'an herb of grace', and so highly was it esteemed, [etc.].

3. (*Herb of grace*), fig.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. v. 18 Indeed sir she was the sweete Margerom of the sallet, or rather the hearbe of grace. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. iv, Mercy, that herb-of-grace, Flowers now but seldom.

Herbicarnivorous, a. [f. *herbi*, combining f. L. *herba* HERB + *carnivorous*.] 'Living on both vegetable and animal food' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Herbiculous (hæbɪ'kʌləs), a. [f. L. *herba* GRASS + *-cola* inhabiting + *-ous*.] Growing on herbaceous plants, as a fungus.

[1863] BERKELEY *Outl. Brit. Fungology*. Gloss. *Herbiculous*. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Herbiculous*, living on herbs.

Herbid (hɜ'bid), a. rare. ? Obs. [ad. L. *herbidus*, f. *herba*: see -ID. In obs. F. *herbide* (Godef.).] Grassy, grass-like.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 349 It beares an herbid and patulous umbell. 1717 BAILEY vol. II, *Herbid*, full of grass or herbs.

Herbiferous (hæbɪ'fɛrɪəs), a. [f. L. *herbifer* grass-bearing + *-ous*.] Bearing or producing herbs. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Herbiferous*, bringing forth hearbs or grass. 1731-54 in MILLER *Gard. Dict.* 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 208 Modern artists have none of the herbiferous taste of the Greeks.

Herbigage, -bige, -binge, -binger: see HARBERGAGE, -BINGE, -BINGER.

† **Herbish**, a. Obs. [f. HERB + -ISH.] Resembling a herb; greenish.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 70 b, Out of the whiche come furth floures, without of an herbishe colour. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xxiv. 688 Small white or yellowish knoppes, the whiche doo open into floures of an herbishe colour.

† **Herbist**, Obs. [f. HERB + -IST, after F. *herbiste*.] = HERBALIST.

1611 COTGR., *Herbiste*, an Herbist, or Herballist... that understands the nature, and temper of hearbes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Herballist* or *Herbist*.

† **Herbister**, Sc. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ER: cf. *barrister*, *chorister*.] = prec.

1623 *Kings of Scot. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 463 A good medicinar and herbister.

† **Herb Ive**, Obs. Also herb *Ivy*, herb *Eve*. [a. OF. *herbe ive*, f. *ive*, *Ajuga Chamæpitys*; supposed by Darmesteter to be a fem. deriv. of *if yew*.]

a. A name for Ground Pine, *Ajuga Chamæpitys*.

b. Buck's-horn Plantain, *Plantago Coronopus*. c. Buck's-horn or Swine's Cress, *Senebiera Coronopus*.

[c. 1265] *Voc. Plants* in Wr. Wülcker 558/21 *Ostragium*, i. *herbyne*, i. *lipewurt*. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 146 Of herbe yue growyng in oure yerd the mery is. a. 1397 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 1 *Cornu cervi*, i. *herbyne*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, *Coronopus*, is called in Cambraye, herbe lue... it groweth muche aboute Shene aboute London. 1551 - *Herbal* I. Mij, *Coronopus*... is called in Englyshe herbe lue or Crowfoot plant[ayne]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xviii. 28 Called in English... Ground Pyne, Herbe lue, Forget me not, and field Cypress. 1591 PERCIVAL *S. Dict.*, *Yve*, ground pine, herbe lue. 1597 GERAARDE *Herbal* II. xcvi. § 2. 347 Buckes home is called... of many herbe lue,

or herbe lue. 1611 COTGR., *Ive arthritique*, Hearbe lue, ground Pine, field Cypress, Forget-me-not.

|| **Herbivora** (hæbɪ'vɔrə), sb. pl. Zool. [neut. pl. (sc. *animalia*) of L. *herbivorus* herb-eating.] A general name for animals, esp. mammals, that feed on herbage or plants. *spec.* The name of a division of Marsupials, including the kangaroos; and of a division of Cetacea.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 152 They serve to attest the contiguity of land inhabited by large *herbivora*. 1890 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 18 There will also be carnivora destroying the herbivora.

Herbivore (hæbɪ'vɔrɪ), a. [a. F. *herbivore* (1748 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *herbivorus* HERBIVOROUS.] A herbivorous animal; one of the *Herbivora*.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* I. 254 The herbivore... is in Australia, a leaping animal. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* II. 17 That the carnivore may live herbivores must die.

Herbivory (hæbɪ'vɔrɪ), rare. [f. mod. L. *herbivorus* + -ITY.] Herbivorous nature.

1859 R. OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 159/2 The form of the molar teeth of one jaw is recognisable, but the herbivory of the fossil is not thereby determined.

Herbivorous (hæbɪ'vɔrɪəs), a. [f. mod. L. *herbivorus* herb-eating + *-ous*.] Herb-eating; applied to those animals that feed naturally on herbage or the leaves of plants.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Birds, which are... herbivorous, eating grasse or plants. 1794 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 409 If the bones were those of carnivorous animals and herbivorous. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 33 The large herbivorous quadrupeds, such as the ox. 1860 tr. *Hartwig's Sea & Wond.* xiii. 240 The sea-snails are either predaceous or herbivorous.

† **Herb John**, Obs. [transl. med. L. *herba johannis*, F. *herbe de Saint-Jean*, in sense 1.]

1. St. John's-wort, *Hypericum perforatum*.

[c. 1265] *Voc. Plants* in Wr. Wülcker 557/18 *Ypis*, herbe Johan, uelderude. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 140/2 Erbe Ion, or Seynt Ionys worte, *perforata*, *fuga demonum*, *ypericon*. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 692 Walle wort, herbe lohn, Sentory, rybbewort, & camamelle.

2. App. a name for some tasteless herb of neutral qualities; hence applied, in proverbial phrases, to something inert or indifferent.

[Cotgrave has: *Herbe de S. Jean*, thin-leaved Mugwort; some also call *Clarie* so.]

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 307 Balme, with the destitution of Gods blessing, doth as much good, as a branch of hearbe-lohn in our Pottage. 1620 Bp. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* II. i. As for that parcell of the testimonie... it is a Herbe-lohn in the pot to the purpose of my allegation. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. ii. (1669) 12/1 Like Herb-John in the pot, that does neither much good nor hurt. 1679 *Hist. Yetzer* 33 The Bishop of Lausanne, being a Flegmatick and heavy piece, moved slowly, and was herb John in the whole proceeding.

Herbless (hɜ'blɛs), a. [f. HERB sb. + -LESS.] Destitute of herbs or herbage.

1682 TATE *Obs. & Achnit.* II. 1108 His bed the herbless ground. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. ii, Where the birds dare not build, nor insect's wing Flit o'er the herbless granite. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 84 An herbless waste of stone.

Herblet (hɜ'blɛt), [f. as prec. + -LET. Cf. obs. F. *herbelette*.] A little herb.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 287 You were as Flowres, now wither'd: euen so These Herbelets shall, which we vpon you strew. 1814 CARY *Dante Purg.* XXIX. 86 The flowers And the fresh herblets. 1848 G. TURNBULL in *Proc. Bero. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 7 The forget-me-not, the ranunculus, and other semi-aquatic herblets.

† **Herbling**, Obs. [f. as prec. + -LING. Cf. *shrubling*.] = prec.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 34 *Lepidium* y^t Pliny describeth is no herbling but a long and a great herb.

Herb-man. A man who deals in herbs.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Vn *verdurier* ou *verduriere*, an hearbe man or woman which furnissheth a house with hearbes, bowes, and like greene things. 1598 FLORIO, *Herbaio*, an herbe man, a simpier, an herbarist.

Herb of grace: see HERB-GRACE.

Herbor'e, -bour'e, -bor3, -borough, -borow, -borwe, etc. ME. ff. HARBOUR sb.¹, v. **Herborgerie**, -borgere, -borous, -bory: see HARBERGERIE, -BINGER, -BOROUS, -BRY.

Herborist (hɜ'bɔrɪst), [a. F. *herboriste* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.), who also cite *herboliste* (1530), 'derived from *herbe* by confusion with the radical of L. *arbor*' (Darmesteter): cf. the more etymological synonyms HERBALIST, HERBARIST, also the history of ARBOUR sb.] One skilled in herbs, a herballist.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lviii. 398 Some Herboristes of France do call it *Solanum lignosum*. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, Dial. lxvii, For so our Herborists haue truly told. 1658 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 61 All the most curious Herborists in Europe. 1821 J. E. SMITH in *Mem.* (1832) I. 503 Some of our best herborists.

Herborization, [n. of action f. HERBORIZE: so F. *herborisation*.]

1. The action of herborizing; a botanizing excursion.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 385 The Book... is divided into Six Herborizations, each of which contains the Plants he met with in the Course of the Walk. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 302 Jussieu... announced excursions in the fields, or herborizations, and appointed his rendezvous near one of

the barriers at eight o'clock. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xv. 490 We made a long herborization in a thick forest.

¶ 2. By confusion for ARBORIZATION.

1778 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 110 Agates and jaspers containing curious spots, shades, and herborizations. 1785 MATY in *New Review* Oct. 269 Mr. Daubenton gives an account of three different kinds of herborizations... amongst which are those found on agats.

Herborize (hɜ'bɔrɪz), v. [a. F. *herboriser* v. (1611 in Cotgr.) 'derived from *herbe* by confusion with the radical of L. *arbor* tree: cf. *arboriser*' (Darmesteter). Cf. the more etymological *herbarize*, *herbalize*.]

1. *intr.* To tend herbs or plants; to garden. *rare*.

1664 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii. 109 Little Mattocks, Pickaxes... Pruning-knives, and other instruments requisite for herborizing [1653 gardening].

2. To gather herbs; to botanize.

1749 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 52 They herborized together in Catalonia. 1825 tr. *C'est de Genlis' Mem.* V. 38, I went with my little companion to herborize in the woods. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 134. 11 i To herborize on the slopes of Parnassus.

Hence **Herborizer**, one who herborizes; **Herborizing** *vb.* sb. and *ppl.* a.

1789 COXE *Trav. Switz.* I. ix. 91 Haller, whom he accompanied in his herborizing excursions. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 50 Herborizing never ceased... to be the scholar's chief delight. 1882 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Sept. 295, I am not as Jean Jaques was, a 'herboriser', I only study 'pot herbs'.

Herborized, *ppl.* a. [see HERBORIZATION 2.]

Used by confusion for *arborized*: see ARBORIZE.

1788 tr. *Foucray's Nat. Hist. & Chem.* I. 275 M. Daubenton has shewn... that herborized stones contain very fine mosses.

Herbose (hɜ'bɔs), a. [ad. L. *herbōsus*, f. *herba*: see -OSE.] Abounding in herbs or herbage.

1721 BAILEY, *Herbose*, Grassy, full of Grass or Herbs. a. 1763 BYRON *Crit. Rem.*, *Hor. Odes* III. xviii. in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* XV. 239 Now in December, if we reason close, Are fields poetically call'd *herbose*? 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 49 In the Phœnician traditions, where they speak of a herbose or gelatinous sea, situated beyond the Pillars of Hercules.

Hence **Herbosity**, *rare*.

1731-54 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Herbosity*, grassiness, abundance of herbs.

Herbour, obs. var. ARBOUR; see HERBER.

Herbour, -bourgh, -bourough, -bowr(e), obs. ff. HARBOUR sb. and v.

1486 Bk. St. Albans F vij b, Ye shall say thus: An hert Herbourghith.

Herbous (hɜ'rbəs), a. [ad. L. *herbōsus*: see prec. and cf. F. *herbeux*, -euse.] Belonging to or of the nature of a herb; herbaceous.

1712 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* Schol. 52, I had usually sweet Herbous Scents in my Nostrils. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Jujube*, The Flowers are pale and herbous, consisting of five Leaves, standing Rosewife. 1893 *Scrivener's Mag.* XIII. 324/1 Tall, herbous vegetation.

Herb Paris, [ad. med. L. *herba paris*; in Fr. *herbe à Paris*, *parisette*. The origin of the name is obscure; some explain *paris* as the genitive of L. *par* 'equal, a mate, a pair', in reference to the regularity of its leaves and flowers (see quot. 1864); others refer it to the Trojan Paris.]

A general book-name for *Paris quadrifolia* (N.O. *Trilliaceae*), also called *True-love*, a dictyogenous plant found in moist woods, bearing a single greenish flower at the top of the stem, and just beneath it four large ovate leaves in the form of a cross.

1558 MATTHIOLUS in *Dioscoridem* 539 *Plantam* quam herbariorum vulgus *Herbam Paris* appellat. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* I. 19 (not in ed. 1551) Y^e same herbe is called of y^e Barbarus writers *Herba paris*.]

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxvii. 425 *Herbe Paris* hath a smoth round stalke... vpon the whiche growe foure leaues. 1597 GERAARDE *Herbal* II. lxxxv. § 7. 329 *Herbe Paris*... is proued to repress the force of poison. 1864 PRIOR *Plant-n.* (1870) 111 *Herb Paris*, incorrectly so spelt... being... *Herba paris*, Herb of a pair, of a betrothed couple, in reference to its four leaves being set upon the stalk like a trulove-knot, the emblem of an engagement, whence its synonym, *Herb Trulove*. a. 1888 MARY HOWITT *Autobiog.* (1889) I. 41 In other spots flourished... the rare four-leaved Herb Paris, bearing its berry-like flower at the central angles of its four leaves.

Herbreoure, var. of HERBRYOUR, Obs.

Herbri, var. HARBOURY sb. and HERBERT v., Obs.

Herb Robert, [ad. med. L. *herba Roberti*. The name has been variously supposed to refer to Robert Duke of Normandy, to St. Robert, and to St. Rupert.]

The English name for a common wild species of Crane's-bill or Geranium (*G. Robertianum*), with divided leaves and light reddish purple flowers.

c. 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr. Wülcker 558/6 *Herba Roberti*, herbe Robert, chareuille. 1483 Cath. Angl. 183/2 *Herbe Robert*, herbe Robert. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* II. 136. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxii. 47 The fourth kinde [of Geranium] is called... in English *Herbe Robert*. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 311 *Herbe Robert*... stauncheth bloud of greene wounds brused and applyed. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 77 Drink Decoction of Herb Robert. 1826 K. DRYDEN *Broadst. Hom.* (1846) II. 364 The herb Robert blooms about the 29th of April, the day of St. Robert founder of the Carthusians.

Herbrough, obs. form of HARBOUR sb. and v.

Herby, var. HARBOURY sb. and HERBERT v., Obs.

† **Herbryage**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. *herbry*, HARBOURY sb. or HARBY v. + -AGE.] Entertainment, lodging. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace IV. 118 Bot he was than yet still at herbryage.

† **Herbryour**. *Sc. Obs.* Also *herbre*, *herbrey*, *herbril*. [f. *herbry*, *herbery*, HARBOURY: cf. *HARBINGER* and *HARBOURER*.] One sent on before to secure lodgings for an army or company; in pl. an advance company sent to procure lodgings or a camping-ground; = *herberger*, *HARBINGER* 2. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce xvi. 465 The dowglass with thame ferd, That had that herbreyouris [E. herbryouris] all slayne. *Ibid.* xviii. 334 That . . . saw thair herbreyouris then Cum reboyt on that maneir.

† **Herbulent**, a. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. L. *herba*: cf. *turbulentus*, f. *turba*.] = *HERBOSE*. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., *Herbulent* (*herbulentus*), full of grass or herbs.

Herbure, -burgh(e), -burh(e), etc., obs. ff. HARBOUR sb. 1 and v. **Herburgage**, -burger: see *HARBURGAGE*, *HARBINGER*.

Herb-wife. = next.

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campe di Fior* 111 There is a certeine herbe-wife, Of whom if you do buye. 1631 Act Com. Council Lond. 1 Oyster wives, Herbe wives, Tripe wives, and the like. 1825 JAMIESON, *Yirb-wife*, an old woman, who pretends to be acquainted with the medicinal qualities of herbs. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Epidemics Brit.* 483 Herb-wives and gardeners also prospered.

Herb-woman. A woman who sells herbs. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. vi. 92 Why, your herb-woman; she that sets seeds and roots of shame and iniquity. 1642 *Ordin. & Declar. Lords & Com., Lords Day 5* Any Fruit-ers or Hearbe-women. 1750 CHESTER. *Lett.* (1792) III. cxxxix. 40 Even the herb-women at Athens were correct judges of it. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 472 Euripides the son of the herb-woman.

Herby (hē'bi), a. [f. *HERB* sb. + -Y.]

1. Full of or abounding in herbs; grassy. 1552 HULOET, *Herby*, or full of herbs, or haunye herbes, *herbidus*. 1611 COTGR., *Herbigenz*, grassie, hearbie. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 39 An herby sent on broad Scamander's shore. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 729 Columbus. After many dayes. . . incourted with that Herbie Sea. 1889 C. EDWARDS *Sardinia* 210 The herby slope.

2. Of the nature of a herb, herbaceous; pertaining to or characteristic of herbs.

1552 HULOET, *Herby*, or pertaynyng to herbes, *herbarius*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. xxxvi. 367 The flowers . . of a white greene or herby colour. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 189 Mandinwort, or the herby part of the wilde Dasy. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 73/2 The Bean Caper is an herby, not a woody stalk. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 114 The stem is herbaceous or of a herby nature. 1884 T. HARDY *Wessex Tales*, *Interlopers* (1889) 171 The herby breath of cows.

Herbyage, -bynger, -byrge: see *HARBURGAGE*, -BINGER, -BOUR.

Here, *Herece*, obs. forms of *HARK*, *HEARSE*.

Hercogamy (hærkə'gami). *Bot.* Also *herk*-. [f. Gr. *ἥρκος* fence, barrier + *γάμος*, -γάμος marriage.] The prevention of self-fertilization in flowers by means of structural obstacles. So **Hercogamic**, **Hercogamous** *adjs.*, unable to be self-fertilized: see quot. 1880.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) I. 414/2 *Hercogamous* (-us), Said of hermaphrodite flowers when some structural obstacle prevents autogamy. 1883 D. W. THOMPSON tr. *Müller's Fertil. Flowers* 20 Axel considers that a further advance is shown in passing from dichogamy to hercogamic flowers. 1887 H. M. WARD tr. *Sachs's Phys. Plants* 799 All the marvellous adaptations of Dichogamy, Heterostylism, Hercogamy, . . . may be looked upon in this sense.

† **Hercotectonic**, a. *Obs. rare* -l. [f. Gr. *ἥρκος* wall, barrier + *τεκτονικός* TECTONIC.] Of or pertaining to the construction of walls or fortifications.

1672 SIR S. MORLAND (*title*) The Count of Pagan's Method of Delineating . . Fortifications . . Reduced to English Measure, and converted into Hercotectonick-Lines.

† **Herculanean**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *Herculanus*, f. *Hercules*: see -AN.] = *HERCULEAN*; in quot., humorously, 'very strong'.

1604 DEKKER 1st Pt. *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 28 Here's most Herculanian tobacco.

Herculanian (hē'kuli'niān), a. *2* [f. L. *Herculanus* us belonging to *Herculanum* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to *Herculanum*, a town in Campania, which was buried with Pompeii in the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A.D., and has in modern times been partly excavated.

1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 398 Models of Herculanian pots and pans. 1819 WORDSW. *September* 1819, ix, O ye, who patiently explore The wreck of Herculanian lore.

Herculean (hē'kuli'niān), a. [f. L. *Hercules* us, f. *Hercules*: see below] + -AN. Cf. F. *Herculeen*.]

1. Of or pertaining to Hercules.

Herculean pillars, straits: see *HERCULES* 1 c.

1610 CHESTER's *Tri.* (Chetham Soc.) Particulars 2 Bearing Herculan Clubbes in their hands. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 233 The Arabic tongue . . It is now the most universall in the world . . from the Herculan Pillars to the Molluccas. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* xviii. (1754) 354 You have knocked him down with a kind of Herculan Club. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 33. 141 That the Mediterranean Sea forced open that passage of the Herculan Straits. 1803 BADDORS *Hygeia* ix. 17 It [epilepsy] was likewise called the Herculan complaint, an appellation which medical etymologists are puzzled to explain.

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2. Like Hercules, esp. in strength, courage, or labours; prodigiously powerful or vigorous; gigantic. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 116 The more than Herculean fury he was in. 1667 MILTON P. L. ix. 1060 The Danite strong, Herculean Samson. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1750 (1831) I. 201 Addison's style . . though comparatively weak, when opposed to Johnson's Herculean vigour. 1814 BYRON *Corair* i. ix, Robust but not Herculean—to the sight No giant frame sets forth his common height. 1891 *Spectator* 18 Sept., His labours in the cause of science were Herculean.

b. *transf.* Of things: Strong, powerful, violent. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 100 Let mine out-woe me: mine's Herculean woe. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 135 The first (which is the main and Herculean-Argument). 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xxv, The four Herculean Medicines, Opium, The Bark, Steel, and most of the Preparations of Quicksilver. Herculean indeed! Far too strong for common Men to grapple with.

3. Of a labour or task: Difficult or hard to accomplish as Hercules' labours were; requiring the strength of a Hercules; excessive, immense.

1617 MORVSON *Hin.* To Rdr. P. v. The adding of these several values in each daies journey, had been an Herculean labour. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. § 1 Acquiring true knowledge, that Herculean labour. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 13 An herculean task, to which not one life but many must needs be devoted.

Hercules (hē'kuli'z), [L., ad. Gr. *Ἡρακλῆς* (-κλῆς), f. *Ἥρα*, Hera, wife of Zeus + *κλῆος* glory, renown, lit. 'having or showing the glory of Hera'.]

1. A celebrated hero of Greek and Roman mythology, who after death was ranked among the gods and received divine honours. He is represented as possessed of prodigious strength, whereby he was enabled to perform twelve extraordinary tasks or 'labours' imposed upon him by Hera, to which, and to his club, there are many allusions in literature. In Greek and Latin his name is used in exclamations and asseverations.

c. 1369 CHAUCER *De the Blanche* 1058 Thogh I had hadde . . al the strengthe of Ercules. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 74 b, A tale of one, whose carte stode fast in the mire, whiche man . . cried to Hercules for helpe. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 21 A travel and charge farre greater than the twelve labours of Hercules. a. 1592 GREENE *George a Greene* Wks. (Rldg.) 259/1 'Not Hercules against two the proverb is. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* II. i, O Hercules! Why should a Man like this. . . Be all the care of heav'n? *Ibid.*, By Hercules, the Writing of Octavius!

b. A representation of Hercules or a strong man. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 164 [He] was taken with nothing so much as with a little Hercules standing upon the table. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xciii. 427 The arms of the house of Brandenburg, supported by two Herculeses.

c. *Pillars of Hercules, Hercules' Pillars*: the rocks Calpé (now Gibraltar) and Abyla (Ceuta), on either side of the Strait of Gibraltar, thought by the ancients to be the supports of the western boundary of the world, and to have been set up by Hercules; so *Straits of Hercules*. Hence *fig.*, an ultimate limit, the *ne plus ultra*.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 298 To be se Gaditanus, here Hercules his pileres stondep. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 87 We must laie before us the noble devise of Charles the fifth, to wit, the pillars of Hercules, and to dispose ourselves to goe beyond them. 1644 MILTON *Arcep.* (Arb.) 64 A parochial Minister, who has his reward, and is at his Hercules pillars in a warm benefice. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii, The Mediterranean squadron . . was vainly struggling to pass the pillars of Hercules.

2. One who resembles Hercules in strength; a man of prodigious strength; a big man.

1567 TRIALL *Treas.* (1850) 11 Where is now that valiant Hercules? For all his bragges, he is now runne away. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 561 Others there are, who can be satisfied with nothing less than heroism in self-denial; they must be . . Herculeses to subdue all monsters. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xlii. 163 The teakettle was brought in by a black Hercules.

3. A fanciful name given to powerful machines:

a. A heavy weight used like the ram or 'monkey' in a pile-driving machine. b. A kind of machine for cleansing the streets.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 80 The Hercules is used for setting straight the shank, welding . . the arms to the shank, of large anchors. It consists of a weight of about 400 lb. faced with steel, and a long iron shank. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 425/1 The 'Hercules', a ponderous mass of iron attached to a vertical guide rod, which was lifted originally by a gang of men with ropes, but afterwards by steam power, and allowed to fall by its own weight. 1890 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 3/3 This new contrivance is called the 'Hercules' machine—an apt name for the Augean stable of London. . . This new Hercules can scrape thoroughly clean, in sixty minutes, half a mile in length by nearly thirty feet in width of the dirtiest street space in London.

4. *Entom.* (In full, *Hercules Beetle*). A gigantic lamellicorn beetle, *Dynastes* (or *Megasoma*) *Hercules*, about five inches in length.

1816 PRIS. WAKEFIELD *Nat. Hist. Insects* iv. 28 The largest of this genus is called the Hercules, and is a Native of South America. 1840 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Insects* 232 Turn to . . the Hercules beetle . . it cannot for a moment be doubted that this gigantic insect is completely arboreal.

5. *Bot.* = *Hercules' club*.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 189 *Zanthoxylum*. Prickly yellow-wood, or yellow Hercules.

6. *Astron.* A name of one of the northern constellations, figured as a man kneeling on his right

knee; known to the earlier Greek and Roman writers as *ἐνὶ ῥάσι*, *genunixus*, *ingenic(u)lus*, the 'kneeler'.

1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) 212 *Engonasis*. . . some will have it to be Hercules, that mighty Conqueror. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The stars in the constellation Hercules, in Ptolemy's catalogue, are 29. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 148 *Hercules*, one of the old constellations, called *ἐνὶ ῥάσι* by Aratus, Hyginus, and Ptolemy, and described by the first as 'a figure like that of a man in sorrow'. (Hyginus *Poet. Astron.* (a.c. 10) has *En Gonasin*. Hunc Eratosthenes *Herculeum* dicit.)

7. Comb. *Hercules-like* *adj.*; *Hercules'* *all-heal*, a perennial umbelliferous plant, *Opopanax Chironium*; *Hercules braid* (see quot.); *Hercules knot*, a kind of knot, attributed to Hercules, very difficult to undo; *Hercules powder*, a powerful explosive used in mining operations.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 850 *Hercules Alheale or Woundwort. 1883 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Hercules Braid, a thick corded worsted braid, which is employed for trimmings. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 305 As for greene wounds, it is wonderfull how soon they will be healed, in case they be bound vp and tied with a *Hercules knot. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 265 The true lovers knot. . . had perhaps its original from *Nodus Herculanus*, or that which was called Hercules his knot. 1593 BACCHUS *Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 304 All the other gods and goddesses, *Hercules-like, are cloyed with such cholerick clabbes. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Hercules powder. 1882 COPP *Amer. Mining Co.* 101 The principal explosives used in mining are . . rend-rock, Hercules . . and other powders.

Hercules' club. [From the club which Hercules is represented as bearing; see *prec.*, sense 1.] a. The name of a plant, *Xanthoxylum Clava-Herculis*; also, *Aralia spinosa* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). b. A kind of firework. c. 'A stick of unusual size and formidable appearance' (Brewer).

1688 *Lond. Gas.* No. 236/3 Rockets. . . Reporters, Hercules Club . . with all manner of other Fire-works were discharged. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Plants*, *Hercules' Club* . . of the Bean Caper family. . . Its wood is yellow, and is a useful timber.

Herculite. [f. *HERCUL*-ES + -ITE.] A kind of explosive: see quot.

1892 *Fall Mail* G. 1 Sept. 7/1 Herculite, a new French explosive, is a yellowish-grey powder, composed of sawdust, camphor, nitrate of potash, and several substances that are kept secret.

Hercynian (hē'si'niān), a. [f. L. *Hercynia* (sc. *silva*) = Gr. *Ἡρκύνιος δρυμός* the Hercynian forest (see below and -AN).] Applied by and after the ancient writers to the wooded mountain-system of Middle Germany, or to portions of it; esp. in more recent times to the Erzgebirge, whence *Hercynian* gneiss.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Descr. Germanie* iv. 266 The Hercynian forest doth containe the Catti, and is the bounds of their territory. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 276 Bohemia. . . is compassed with great Mountains and the Hercynian woods. 1885 GREIKIE *Treat. Bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 641 Grey gneiss, containing white or grey felspar, and abundant dark magnesia-mica. (termed the Hercynian gneiss).

Hercynite (hē'si'niit). *Min.* Also *hercyn*-, *hyrcin*-. [Named (1839) *Hercynit*, f. L. *Hercynia* (see *prec.*).] Aluminate of iron, found in black octahedral crystals in the Bohemian Forest.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 251 Hercynite. 1887 DANA *Man. Min.* 215 *Hercynite*, a spinel affording on analysis alumina and iron protoxide, with only 2.9 per cent. of magnesia.

Herd (hērd), sb. *1* Forms: 1 *heord*, *hiord*, 2-3 *heorde*, (3 *hierde*), 3- *herd*; also 3-5 *hird*, 4 *hyrde*, 4-6 *herde*, 5-6 *herd*, 6-7 *heard*. [Com. Tent.: OE. *heord* str. fem. = OLG. **herda* (MLG. *herde*), OHG. *herta* (MHG. *hert(e)*, Ger. *herde*), ON. *hjørð* (Sw. *Da. hjord*), Goth. *hairda*:—OTent. **herdā* = pre-Teut. **herdhā*: cf. Skr. *chārdha*-s troop, Oslav. *črěda* herd, flock.]

1. A company of domestic animals of one kind, kept together under the charge of one or more persons. (The notion of a keeper is now little present, and the sense is scarcely distinct from 2.)

a. 1000 *Agis. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 274/18 *Armentum*, *hiord*. c. 1000 *Agis. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 31 *Purh* hæz hyrdes sleze byð seo heord todræfed. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* iii. 1 He draf his heorde to innewardum ðam westene. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. vi. The wulf whiche is enemy of thy heerd. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* v. 11 Ther was there nye vnto the mountayns a greete heerd of swyne fedinge. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 3 b, My heardes of cattel lowing hard by me. a. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. Wks. 1808 XII. 90 With this he did a herd of goats controul. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* i. The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* vi. 134 A well-known breeder has a herd of shorthorns.

b. As contrasted with *flock* (see *FLOCK* sb. 1 3), esp. in the phrase *herds and flocks*, *herd* is restricted to cattle or bovine domestic animals.

1587 GOLDING *De Morney* i. 5 But the tame. . . do naturally live in flocks and heards. 1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* i. 16 Heards and flockes of cattle and sheepe perish. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxvii. 32 Concerning the tith of the herd, or of the flock. 1740 C. PITT *Æneid* III. (R.), Our flocks to slaughter, and our herds destroy. 1873 C. ROBINSON N. S. *Wales* 29 Multitudinous as our flocks and herds have become.

† c. *fig.* A spiritual flock: cf. *FLOCK* sb. 4. *Obs.* c. 1000 *Inst. Polity* in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 304 *Læt* he sy . . rihtwis hyrde ofer cristene heorde. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 30

95 Erest he scal hine seolfe wið sunnan isteoran and seodðan his herde. 1612 *Two Noble K.* i. iv. The impartial gods, who from the mounted heavens View us their mortal herd, behold who err.

2. A company of animals of any kind, feeding or travelling in company; a school (of whales, porpoises, etc.).

c 1205 LAY. 305 Heo funden a heorde of heorten. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2988 And gnattes hird ðor ðicke up-wond. c 1285 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1212 *Dido*. The hilde of hertis is I-founde a-non. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 236/2 Heerde, or flok of beestys, whatso euyt they be, polia. c 1470 in *Hors, Shepe & G.* etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxh. repr.) 30 An Herde of swannys, An Herde of crans, An Herde of wrennys, An Herde of alle dere. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. vii. 1 An Hynd forth singled from the heard. 1675 *TEONGE Diary* (1825) 7 The porpoises com in heard on both syds the ship. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 21 Herds of howling wolves that stun the sailors ears. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iii. 324 The grisly Boar is singled from his herd. 1830 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 20 The groups, herds, or 'schools', which are formed by the sperm whale, are of two kinds. c 1847 in *Knowledge* (1883) 188/2 Herds of the *Actinia bellis* in prime condition. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xvi. 118 We came upon the tracks of a herd of Chamois. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 682 Herds of elephants. 1897 *Daily News* 15 July 5/5 We have ascertained that the seal herd is not in danger of extinction.

b. To break herd: to break away from or leave the herd; hence, to take an independent course.

1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 151 They dare not break herd, afraid of the ridicule of idiots for not resembling them.

3. A large company of people; a multitude, host. Now always in a disparaging sense: cf. b. a 1400 *St. Alexius* (Vernon MS.) 182 Sitting in a church-gerde Among pore men an herde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj. An Herde of harlotys. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist.* Reb. vi. 8 7 He retir'd in the noonday, and in the face of that Rebelious Herd from Wells to Somerton. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Where one Cato shines, Count a degenerate herd of Catilines. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. ix. 290 A herd of parasites and sycophants. a 1856 H. MILLER *Cruise Betsy* II. ii. (1858) 247 Herds of ragged children playing in the lanes.

b. The herd: the multitude, the common people, the rabble. Often qualified by common, vulgar, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 266 When he perceiv'd the common Herd was glad he refus'd the Crowne. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepis Sci.* p. vii. For the good opinion of the rash and inconsiderate Herd of mankind. 1698 *Christ Exalted* 63 Will you now run with the Herd, and cry, God made Millions to damn them? 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* i. 30 Fear, shame, and want the thoughtless herd pursue. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. The legitimate chief was distinguished from the vulgar herd... by his robust frame. 1894 GLADSTONE *tr. Horace's Odes* III. ii. 30 Neglected, Jove oft smites good men Mixed with the guilty herd.

c. Of things: A great number, a mass.

1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (1872) *Intro.* 18 Seeing the herd of hireling coaches are more than the wherries on the Thames. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes Wks.* (1841) 143 We are now to descend to the common herd of attributives, such as black and white.

4. attrib. and Comb., as herd-breed, -bull, -driver, -flock, -stall, -swarm; herd-abandoned (adj).

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P.* R. xviii. xiv. (1405) 774 The hyrd dryer rulyth the oxen to drawe euy. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 31 Clusted in herds warme Feaze away these droane bees with sting, from maunger or hucot. *Ibid.* 35 From their region with prede too gather an heard-flock. 1607 TOFFELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 183 To provide Goats for herd-breed and profit. 1811 SHELLEY *Adonais* xxxiii. A herd-abandoned deer. a 1839 MILMAN *Deborah's Hymn* Wks. 1839 II. 357 Why satt'st thou idle, Reuben, 'mid thy herd-stalls?

Hence Herdlike a.; Herdwise adv., like a herd.

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxi. 189 Herd-wise hieing through the moss and through the heather.

Herd, sb.² Forms: 1-2 herde, 1 hiorde, hyrde, 1-3 heorde, 1-6 hilde, 3-5 hurde, 3-6 herde, 4-5 hyrde, hiorde, heirde, (herthe), 4-6 heerde; 4-6 hyrd, 4-6 (Sc. -g) hird, (4 hered, 5 hirid, 3erd, 6 hield, heird, hurd, heard); 4-herd. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hīrde*, *hīerde*, etc. = OS. *hirdi*, *herdi* (MDu. *hirde*, *herde*, MLG. *herde*), OHG. *hirti* (MHG. and mod. Ger. *hirt*), ON. *hirdir* (Sw. *herde*, Da. *hyrde*), Goth. *hairdeis*:—O Teut. **herdjo-z*, f. *herdā*—HERD sb.¹]

1. A keeper of a herd or flock of domestic animals; a herdsman. Now usually with word prefixed, as cowherd, swineherd, but in Scotland and north of England still a common word for shepherd. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 313 *Bobulcus*, hīrdhiorde. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 109 Ure ealdan fēdras wæron ceapes hīrdas. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 32 Swa swa se hyrde [Lindisf. & Rushw. hiorde; Hatton heorde] asyndrað ða scep fram tyccenum. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Amos her a reoder heorde. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 ðe engel cudde be herdes . . . þat þe helende was þerinne iboren. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 456 He was hīrde wittere and wal. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1059 (Cott.) ðis aþel was a hīrd for fee. *Ibid.* 19488 (Göt.) Sua dos þe heirdes þat, er gode. c 1386 CHAUCER *C. T. Prol.* 603 Ther nas baillif ne hīerde [v. r. herde] nor oother hyne That he [ne] knew his sleighte and his couyne. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* x. 267 Hoow! hūrd! wher is þyn hounde? c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 91 Herkyrn, hyrdes, awake! 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) 1495 II. 227 b/2 He founde a heerde or keper of Camels. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prol. 7 Hornyt Lady, pail Cynthia, nocht brycht . . . That slepand kist the hīrd Endymione. 1593-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 571 Mr. Tyrels Servant . . . being his Herd at a Farm of his. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John II.* (1611) 90 As sheep without their hīrd. 1596 *Mem. St. Giles, Durk.* (Surtees) 17 Paid more to the hūrd for mendinge certayn gapes in the more dyke. 1596 SPENSER

F. Q. vi. ix. 4 Whereas the Heardes were keeping of their neat. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 451 When I was a young lad I was a herd, and kepted the Sisters of the Sheines sheep. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. x. 74 The Herd sounding a Horn along the Streets, the Swine run from all Parts of the Town, to join and follow him. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 384 They are obliged to employ herds to their cattle. 1825 BROCKETT, *Herd*, a keeper of cattle. 1876 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* (1878) 26 Unpolluted meads, where never herd Drives his white flock.

2. fig. A spiritual shepherd, a pastor. In ME. often applied to Christ. Obs.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 101 Þanc ic do, Crist þu goda hyrde. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 43 Þe gastliche hīerde, ðe sculen boðe lokin and stieren. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 41 Ure loured ihesu crist is alre herdene herde. c 1200 ORMIN 6841 Fort Crist iss . . . Hīrde, þatt us fedeþþ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10384 Þat hīrdes war o crist scepe. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 363 Crist was be beste herd and so he puttide his lyf for his sheep. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 92 (Harl. MS.) Neuterheles than be hurde, scil, a prechour, comyth often tyme. 1440-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. lxxx, Thou Herde that Israel doost keepe.

3. transf. A keeper, guardian. Obs.

Beowulf (L.) 670 gehyrde on beowulfes folces hyrde fæst-rædne geþoht. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 177 Þa he bebyrged was, settan him hyrdas to. a 1000 *Cædmon's Genesis* 1007 (Gr.) Ne ic hyrde was broðer mines. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xiii. 61 Hīre agenes huses hīrde. *Ibid.* xxvi. 16 Þiodd aldr . . . rices hīrde. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gloss.* in *W.*-Wulker 163/42 *Paedagogus*, cilda hyrde uel lareow. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* in *O. E. Misc.* 102 Ealured englene hūrd [v. r. herde] Englene durlung. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cccxlii. Therle of Fyffe a fyers man and a sterne herd. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 61 Keip weil thy tail, gude Phillip, I am hīrd The to award from buffettis.

4. Curling. A guard-stone.

1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 166 (Jam.) Gib o' the Glen, a noble herd Behind the winner laid. *Ibid.*, But miss'd his aim, and 'gainst the herd, Dang frae his clint a flaw.

5. Comb., as 4 herd-flock, a company of shepherds; herd-girl, -laddie, -lassie, -maid, -maiden, a girl, etc. who assists, or acts as, a herd; herd's purse = SHEPHERD'S-PURSE; 4 herd-work (-werch), see quot. 1706. Also HERD-BOY, -MAN, etc.

c 1200 ORMIN 3372 All þat hīrdefloc hemm sahh And herde whatt te33 sungenn. a 1856 H. MILLER *Cruise Betsy* II. viii. (1858) 352 Where she had plucked berries, a little 'herd-girl, on the banks of the Auldgrange. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* vi. 174 He was with the Doctor at thirteen, and then became a 'herd laddie. 1889 *Chambers' Encycl.* IV. 871 For many years James Wyllie (the 'herd-laddie') was the acknowledged [Draughts] Champion of the world. 1897 *Lyrics*, etc. in *Arb. Garner* II. 76, I sit and watch a 'herd-maid gay. 1166 *Regist. Eccl. Christi Cant.* MS. (Cowell), Pro opere quod Anglice 'Herdwerch dicitur. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Herdwerch*, or *Herdwerch* (Sax.), Herdsman's Work or Labours, formerly done by Shepherds, Herdsmen, and other inferior Tenants at the Will of their Lord.

Herd (hārd), v. 1 Also (4 herdeye), 6-7 heard. [f. HERD sb.¹]

1. intr. To go in a herd; to form a herd or herds. Said also contemptuously of men: to congregate or live together as beasts. Constr. together, with.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xiv. 148 Maules drowen hem to maules . . . And femeles to femeles herded [v. r. herdye, herdeide, herdyyng, herded] and drew. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 31 They are but sheep which always heard together. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 12 Like swine feeding, eating and promiscuously herding together. 1662 J. DAVIES *Mandelo's Triv.* 127 Females, which . . . suffer themselves to be led up and down, till some of the wild Elephants herd with them. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step. Moth.* II. ii. Stoop to the meanest Arts which catch the Vulgar? Herd with 'em, fawn upon 'em, and caress 'em? 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 108 These animals are in general fond of herding and grazing in company. 1886 EMILY LAWLESS *Hurrikah* v. 57 It was a palace in comparison with the foul hovel in which he and his brother had herded together.

b. Of things: To come together, assemble; to be assembled or associated. rare.

1704 SWIFT *T. Two Wks.* 1760 I. 100 All its properties and adjuncts will herd under this short definition. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 71 Away towards the north and west . . . [the clouds] appear to be herding together.

2. To join oneself to any band or company; to become one of any faction or party; to associate as one of the 'common herd' or crowd, to go in company with.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1010 Ffor-thy hurdez he here, to outwraye hys pople. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. i. xvi. Here greedy Creditors their Debtors chase, Who scape by herding in 't indebted Throng. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xi. 1188 The wretch . . . spurring forward, herds among his Friends. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xl. 463 Hector . . . Remounts his car, and herds amidst the crowd. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 Jan., 'Tis now a cause of humanity . . . and I will not herd with those who think otherwise. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 100 Ethel herd not with the children of her own age.

3. trans. To place in or among a herd; to associate. Also fig.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 310 The stag is herded; come, my Lord, Shall we to horse, and single him againe? 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* i. Wks. (Rtdg.) 276/5 The rest, However great we are, honest, and valiant, Are herded with the vulgar. a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 43, I can allow myself to be . . . applicable to my company, but not . . . to herd myself in every troop. 1691 SWIFT *Athenian Soc.* 81 Wks. 1841 I. 599/2 Our good brethren . . . Must e'en all herd us with their kindred fools.

4. To collect into a herd. Also fig. To amass.

1615 TOMKIS *Abumazar* III. v. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XI. 366

In all the years of my yeomanry, I could never yoke two crowns, and now I have herded ten fair twenty-shilling pieces. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xi. (1862) 106 Our miles had scattered far and wide . . . and several hours elapsed before they could be herded and got into traveling order.

Hence Herded ppl. a., gathered or placed in a herd; Herding vbl. sb., association in herds, congregation; also comb., as herding-place; Herding ppl. a., gathering in herds, gregarious.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cclviii. The most in fields like herded beasts lie down. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 110 If eating and drinking be natural, herding is so too. c 1740 FIELDING *Ess. Convers.* (R.), The tamer and gentler, the herding and flocking parts of the creation. 1805 PRISC. WAKEFIELD *Dom. Recreat.* xiii. (1806) 195 Man, who is a herding, and not a solitary animal. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 235 Among the herded deer. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 211 The herding places of vast numbers of amphibious animals.

Herd, v.² Also 5-6 hurd, hīrd. [f. HERD sb.²]

1. trans. To take care of or tend (sheep or cattle).

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 106 Þe patriarkis . . . herdid bestis. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 14 (Jam.) When they were able now to herd the ewes. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* iv. The very least boy that can herd a cow. 1822 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 283 Cattle, sheep, goats . . . are all herded by boys or women.

fig. 1887 SWINBURNE *Lochnie* iv. il. 293 God, who herds the stars of heaven As sheep within his shepherdfold.

b. To lead or conduct as a shepherd. rare.

1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 79/1 It is also very picturesque to see . . . the girls . . . herding the geese and ducks homeward at sundown.

c. intr. To act as a herd, to tend cattle or sheep.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 31 (Jam.) I had na use to gang Unto the glen to herd this mony a lang. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 315 It was long before I was hearted to herd again in the woods by myself.

2. fig. (trans.) To keep safe, shelter, harbour.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlix. [l.] 19 Þi tunge herded swikedomes ma. *Ibid.* lii. 3 [viii. 2] Un-rightwises herdes youre hand. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* III. 469 And [=if] he herdut sic schrewis Within Ingland quhilk was his mortal fa. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* xv. 21 My lady, lord, thow gaif me for to hīrd, Within myne armes I nureiss on the nycht.

Hence Herding vbl. sb., the tending of sheep and cattle.

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 37 In the Summer we must be at the Expence of Herding, to save our Grass from being destroyed by our Neighbours Beasts. 1802 FINLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 195 (Jam.) The principles of herding are, to allocate to each particular flock, separate walks upon the farm for each season of the year. 1871 *Daily News* 27 Feb., Single whales often broke away . . . and required a good deal of herding to prevent their escape into the sound. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 215 The Mongols have much solitary travelling and herding.

Herd, obs. f. heard, pa. t. and pple. of HEAR v.

Herd-book. [f. HERD sb.¹ + BOOK.] A book containing the pedigree and other particulars of a breed of cattle or pigs: corresponding to the stud-book for horses, and the flock-book for sheep.

1822 COATES (title) *The General Short-Horned Herd-Book*, containing the Pedigrees of Short-Horned Bulls, Cows, etc. of the Improved Durham Breed. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* 86 In 1822, the very year that England began her Shorthorn Herd-Book. 1881 SHELTON *Dairy Farming* 3/1 Long and respectable pedigrees in their owners' herd-books.

Herd-boy. [orig. f. HERD sb.² + BOY; but in later use app. understood as from HERD sb.¹, whence the bad form herd's-boy, and prob. sense 2. See HERDSMAN.]

1. A boy who acts as a herd or assists a herd.

1799 WORDSW. *Danish Boy* 10 Nor piping shepherd shall he be, Nor herd-boy of the wood. 1845 J. BANIM *Tales O'Hara Fam., Felch.* The herd-boy's whistle faintly echoed. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour.* 162 Ossian began life as a herd-boy in Glen Shin.

2. A man or 'boy' engaged in tending a herd of cattle, a cow-boy. U.S. and colonial Eng.

1878 J. MACDONALD *Food from Far West* vi. 45 The herd-boys—men on horseback—go through the ranges and gather the cattle into 'pens'. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 25 June 5/1 Cattle have been captured and fourteen herd-boys killed. The defenders have formed a laager.

Herdel(l), obs. forms of HURDLE.

Herden, variant of HARDEN, HURDEN.

Herd(e)s, obs. forms of HAERDS, HURDS.

Herder (hārdər). Chiefly U.S. Also 7 herder.

[f. HERD v.² + ER¹. Cf. mod. Du. and LG. *herder*, also OFris. *herdere*:—O Teut. type **herdarjo-z*.] One who herds; a herdsman. Also fig.

1635 T. ODELL *Isaac's Pilgr.* title-p. The strife that Isaac had with his heard-men . . . shadowing out the strife which Christ our Lord had with his hearers. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Monthly Rev.* 1877 *Black Green Past.* xiii. He was an imperious master with his herders. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 770/2 The herder, or 'cow-boy', dominates the town.

Herderite (hārdərīt). Min. [Named (1828) after Baron S. A. W. von Herder.] A fluo-phosphate of glucinum and calcium, found in brilliant transparent crystals.

1828 *Phil. Mag.* Ser. II. IV. 1, I propose the name of Herderite for the species. 1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.*, *Herderite*, a very rare mineral, resembling Asparagus-stone . . . Colour several shades of yellowish- and greenish-white.

Herdess (hārdəs). [f. HERD sb.² + -ESS.] A female herd; a shepherdess.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 653 An hierdesse, Which that clepyde was senome Wrot in a comyleyt of hire beuynesse.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* lix. 111 Poems 1873 II. 152 She is the headless faire that shines in darke. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. The lovely Headlesse of the Dell.

† **Herdful**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *HERD sb.* + *-FUL*.] Rich in herds of cattle.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* l. 15 With Labour Men become Herd-full and rich.

Herd-grass, herd's-grass. *U.S.* [f. *HERD sb.* + *GRASS*.] A name for various grasses grown for hay or pasture; esp. Timothy, *Phleum pratense*, and Redtop, *Agrostis vulgaris*.

1747 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 II. 81, I sowed nearly thirty acres with herd-grass and clover. 1789 M. CUTLER in *Life Frs.* & *Corr.* (1888) I. 288 They begin, however, to sow some quantity of herd's-grass seed, which they call Timothy. 1834 Low *Pract. Agric.* (1847) 521 It [*Phleum pratense*] is called herd-grass in America, and is greatly valued there as an herbage and forage plant. 1856 OLMDIST *Slave States* 41 Herd's-grass (red-top), sometimes taking the place of the clover, or being grown with it for hay.

† **Herd-groom.** *Obs.* [f. *HERD sb.* + *GROOM*.] A shepherd-lad; a herdsman, shepherd.

1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 135 As han thise lytel herde gromes That kepen bestis in the bromes. c. 1440 *Complaynt* 418 in *Temple Glas* (E. E. T. S.) 64 On bankys y-a-mong the bromys, Wher as these litylle herdegromys floutyn al the longe day. 1570 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 35 So loytinge lye you litle headgroomes, Keeping your beastes in the budded broomes. 1619 DRAYTON *Past. IX.* (R.), But he forsakes the herd-groom and his flocks, Nor of his bagpipe takes at all no keep. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VII. lxviii, Upon his shield that cruel herd-groom purpled.

Herdic (hɜːdɪk). *U.S.* Also **herdick**. [Named from the inventor, Peter Herdic of Pennsylvania.] A two- or sometimes four-wheeled cab or carriage having a low-hung body with the entrance at the back and seats at the sides. Also **herdic-phaeton**.

1884 T. S. HUDSON *Scamper thro' Amer.* 74 Taking a herdick (small one-horse 'bus named after the inventor) we drove to the White House. 1883 E. M. BACON *Dict. Boston, Mass.* 207 The herdic-phaeton, or herdicks as they are universally called. . . of recent introduction (in 1881). 1884 *Boston Herald* 6 Oct. 1/6 Inquiry among the herdic drivers of this city yesterday failed to elicit any information.

Herdle, *obs. form of HURDLE.*

Herdless, *a. rare.* [OE. *hierce*, *hyrde-lás*, f. *hierce* *HERD sb.* + *-lás*, *-LESS*.] Without a herd or shepherd.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 382 Ne beoð hi byrdeleas þonne hi ðe habbað. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 452 Pey renne aboute as herdles shepe. 1509 BARCLAY *Skyp of Folsys* (1874) I. 46 As a herdles flocke strayth in Jeparay.

† **Herdman.** *Obs.* Forms: see *HERD sb.* + *MAN*.] A man who herds cattle, sheep, or other animals; a herdsman.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xiii. 7 Þurh þone intingan sacu betwux Abrames hyrdemannum and Lothes. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2395 He weren hyrde-men. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28396 Myn hīrd-men and als oþer maa Haf i þaire seruīs halden fra. c. 1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) xxiv. 110 Þai . . ware made hīrd-men and kepers of bestez. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 236/4 Heerd mann, *pastor, agas.* 1533 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 123 The herdman wyll haue for euery best ii. d. a quarter. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xl. 11 He šal fede his flock like an hīrdman. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* Glasse 66 Plowmen, Herdmen, and Shepheards. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xiii. 7 There was a strife betwene the herdmen of Abrams cattell, and the herdmen of Lots cattell. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* III. 217 In vain the Herdman calls him back.

b. *fig. and transf.* esp. A spiritual pastor. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 587 Pennie nis þer such an herde-mon non Ne non so myhtful lord as he is on. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 71 b, We wyll that thou be our pastour or herdman. 1553 *Primer in Liturg. & Doc. Edu.* VI (1844) 457 Shepherd, and Herdman of our souls.

† **Herdness.** *Obs.* [OE. *hierce*, *hyrdnys*, f. *hierce*, *hīrd* *HERD sb.* + *-NESS*.]

1. Guard, keeping, custody. Only OE.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlii. 17 He betatwe hī þa þri dazas to hīrdnysse. — *Exod.* xxii. 7 Ȝif hwa befaest his feoh to hīrdnysse.

2. A collective term for herds or flocks; 'stock'. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1664 Laban bi-tatwe him, sīden to sen, His hīrdnesse ðat it wel ben. *Ibid.* 2771 Moyses was numen an sel In ðe deserð depe sumdel, for te loken hīrdnesse fare.

Herdship. *Obs. or dial.* [f. *HERD sb.* + *-SHIP*.]

a. The office or charge of a keeper of cattle. b. The herd of beasts under his charge. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 19 Could the motions of men craue leaue, and enter into a whole herdship of Swine?

Herdsmān (hɜːdzmæn). [app. an alteration of the earlier *HERDMAN* (after *craftsman, kinsman*, etc.), introduced when *HERD* 2 went out of English use, so that the word was referred to *HERD* 1, as = man of a herd. The word is not vernacular in the north, where *HERD* 2 remains in use.]

1. A keeper of domestic animals which go in herds, esp. of cattle. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 133 Who yet with their wives and children, as herdsmen, wander up and downe the country. 1668 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Ept.* vii. 168 An herdsmān in Turkey bath as much right to order his heard, as an herdsmān in Christendome. 1784 COWPER *Task* l. 168 Our favourite elms, That screen the herdsmān's solitary hut. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 631/1 Plain simple herdsmen and warriors.

2. A name in Orkney for the Common Skua. 1885 SWAINSON *Brit. Birds* 210 Common Skua. — *Herdsmān*

(Orkney Isles): Because it is believed to protect the young lambs from the attacks of the eagle.

So **Herdsmāiden** (for *Herd-māiden*), **Herdswoman**, a maiden or woman who tends cattle.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* xviii, Her juvenile exercise as a herdswoman had put 'life and mettle' in her heels. 1829 J. STERLING *Ess.* etc. (1848) I. 25 The popular predication . . was now to be fulfilled by her daughter, the poor herdswoman. 1856 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 1/3 The home of the herdswomen, who . . tend the cattle in the heights.

Herdwick (hɜːdwɪk). [f. *HERD sb.* + *WICK*: cf. *bailwick, bailiffwick*.]

† 1. The tract of land under the charge of a 'herd' or shepherd employed by the owner or lord of the manor: see quot. 1537; a pasture-ground, a sheep-farm. *Obs.*

[c. 1086 *Domesday, Gloc.* lf. 162 a, In Wales sunt iii hard-wices Lamecare & poteschivet & Dinan.] c. 1150 in Dugdale *Mon. Angl.* (1661) 39/2 (*Grant for foundation of a cell at Bredon*), Vigniti solidos de Molendino de Crakemero . . et quadraginta solidos in soca de Stapelfordia; et unam Herdewicam in Hethcote, iuxta Hertedona, in Pecco. 1537 *Certif. Reven. Furness Abbey* in Beck *Ann. Furness* (1844) App. 64 Pastures with Agistament and brusynge . . occupied to those of the said late Monastery for the sustentacion of ther cattell, and . . deyved into sundry herdwyks and shepe cots. c. 1537 SIR J. LAMPLUGH *ibid.*, note, Erlighecate haythe always beyn a hyrdwyke or pasture ground for the schepe of thabbottes of Furness . . and euer in theyr possessyon; and who soeuer inhabytid therapone haythe always beyn the Abbottes hyrde, and remouable at theyr pleasures, and not tenants by any cōstume. 1564 *Decree* in *West Antig. Furness* (1774) App. ix, Those parcells following, that is to say, the herdwick called Waterside Parke, the herdwick called Lawson Park, the herdwick called Plumers.

2. (In full *Herdwick sheep*): A hardy breed of mountain sheep in Cumberland and Westmorland. Supposed to have originated on the herdwards of the Abbey of Furness. They still usually belong to the landlord of a fell-side farm, along with which they are leased to the tenant.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 223/2 A peculiar breed of sheep, called Herdwicks, from their being farmed out to herds at a yearly sum, is met with on the mountains, at the head of the Duddon and Esk rivers. 1868 A. CRAIG GIBSON *Joe & the Geologist* in *Folk-Sp. Cumbld.* (1880) 2 Yan wad ha' sworn he was summit akin tū a Herdwick tip. 1878 *Cumberland Gloss.*, *Herdwicks*, the mountain sheep of the west of Cumberland . . let out in herds or flocks with the farms. 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. ii, Auld Mr. Ritson's, them herd-wicks.

† **Here**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1-5 *here*, 3 *here*, 4 *her*, 4-5 *heere*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *here* masc., *gen. herges, heriges, heres* = OFris. *here, hiri*, OS. *heri m.* and *n.* (MDu. *here*, Du. *hier*, *heer n.*, LG. *hēr n.*), OHG. *hart, heri* (MLG. *here*, Ger. *heer*) *n.*, ON. *herr m.*, *gen. herjar* (Sw. *här*, Da. *hær*), Goth. *harjis m.* = OTeut. **harjo-*, **harjom* (in proper names of Roman age *chario-*) = OPruss. *karjis* host. App. a deriv. (adj.) from a radical *har-*, pre-Teut. *kar-*, *kor-* in sense 'war': cf. Oslav. *kara* contention, strife, Lith. *kāras* war. Hence HARRY v., HARBOR, HERIOT *sbs.*]

An armed host, an army. Also, more generally: A host; a multitude, a great company.

In the O. E. Chron. the usual word applied to the 'host' of the Danish invaders.

c. 855 O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.) an. 837 Þy ilcan ȝeare ȝefatæt Æþelhelm dux wux Deniscne here. c. 890 *ibid.* an. 872 Her for se here to lunden byrig from Readingum. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 7 Ða se cuning . . sende hys here. c. 1200 ORMIN 3889 An here off Goddess enngless. c. 1205 LAY. 3830 Morgan ledde mucche here. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21840 (Edin.) Be ur scheld eke and ure spere Bituix in and helles here [Cott. her, other MSS. here]. 13 . . K. Alis. 5265 Tygres, olyfaunz, and beres Comen flynge with grete heres. c. 1400-50 Alexander 4800 So hard þai hampird oure here & herid oure erles. 1450-70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1147 The tothir knightis maid care of Arthuris here. [1872 ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 137 Over 35 men (or 3 x 12) constituted a *Here* by In's laws.]

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *here-burne*, a coat of mail; *here-dring*, a warrior; *here-feng*, booty; *here-gang*, an invasion by an army; *here-gume*, *here-kempe*, a warrior; *here-marke*, a standard, ensign; *here-scrud* (-*shroud*), *here-weeds*, armour, martial accoutrements; (all only OE. and early ME.). Also *herefare*, a military expedition (in 17th c. legal antiquaries). See also *HEREGELD*, *HERETOGA*, *HEREYELD*.

Beowulf (Z.) 1443 Scolde *here-byrne hondum ȝe-broden. c. 1205 LAY. 23966 Þe helm an his hæuede, and his hereburne. *Ibid.* 8601 Ȝif here is æl *heredring. *Ibid.* 11716 Heo funden *herre-feng inoh. 10 . . tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xi. [xiv.] (MS. B). To wīðscufanne swa reðum *heregange. c. 1205 LAY. 18194 In þan hire-ȝeonge inne Walisc londre. c. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1191 Ich wot of hunger, of hergonge. c. 1330 *Art. & Merl.* 4094 Here is comand to this lond Gret hunger, and here gonge. c. 1205 LAY. 14534 Pus heo comen . . hæðene *here-gumen. *Ibid.* 28284 Sixti þusende *here-kempen harde. *Ibid.* 27469 Feollen *here-mærken [c. 1275 hire markes]. *Ibid.* 28546 Heo . . heuen here-mærken. *Ibid.* 5069 Leie a-dun þin *here-scrud. *Beowulf* (Z.) 1897 Sæ-ȝeap naca hladen *here-wædum. c. 1400-50 Alexander 1010 Al to heuy to be hildid in any here weds.

1266 SPELMAN *Gloss.*, Herefare, *profectio militaris*. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, Herefare. 1672 Cowell's *Interpr.* s.v. *Subsidy*, Burgbote, Brigbote, Herefare, Heregeld, etc.

† **Here**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *hære*, *hýre*: cf. ON. *hyrr* sweet, smiling, mild; also OS. and OHG.

unhiuri dreadful, MHG. *gehiure* gentle.] Gentle, mild, pleasant.

Beowulf (Z.) 1372 Nis þæt heoru stow. c. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 1467 Oð þæt heo [culufre] hungal restestowe fægere funde and þa fotum stop on beam hyre. c. 1205 LAY. 25867 Ða sæide þat wif here [c. 1275 ore]. c. 1240 *Siv Amadas* (Weber) 16 And how they were guode & here.

Here (*híer*), *adv.* Forms: 1 *hér*, 2-5 *her*, 4-7 *heer* (e, 2- *here*; also (1 *héer*, 2 *heren*, *hur*), 3-5 *hier*, 4 *hir* (e, *Kent.* *hyer*, 4-6 *Sc.* *heyr*, 4-7 *Sc.* *heir* (e, 5 *hiere*, 6-7 *hear* (e). [Com. Teut.: OE. *hēr* = OFris. *hēr*, OS. *hēr*, *hír* (MDu. *Du.* *hier*), OHG. *hiar*, *hear*, *hier* (MHG., mod.G. *hier*), ON. *hēr* (Sw. *här*, Da. *her*), Goth. *hēr*: app. from the pronominal stem *hi-* 'this' (see *HÍ*); the nature of the formation is obscure.]

1. In this place; in the place (country, region, etc.) where the person speaking is, or places himself.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxix. 14 Her eardung. ic ȝeceaas hie. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 17 Nabbas we her buta fif hlafum. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 6 Nys he her, he aras . . swa swa he sæde [1382a Wyclif, He is not here, sothli he roos, as he seide]. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Here he is and honen he nis. c. 1235 *Ancre. R.* 236 Ertu, cwēð he, ȝet her? c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3966 Mi heres dun heir di i lai. 1382a Wyclif *1 Kings* xix. 9 What dost thou here, Helyas? c. 1386 CHAUCER *Priar's T.* 272 Here wyne I no thyng vp-on cariage. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE l. 305 Thi modyr and thou ȝicht her with me sall bide. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 6, I here here that reynart is sore complayned on. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 1 b, Let him be here for the space of sixe daies. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 186 We here in the Campe . . have not had much to doe. 1662 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1804) 121, I am doing all I can to gett him a rich wife here. 1670 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 All beare are well. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 289 That load which pressed most heavily on . . the great continental states was here scarcely felt.

b. With ellipsis of *I am* (or *we are*), in answer to a call or summons, or to attract attention; esp. in answer to a roll-call: = Present, *adsum*.

c. 970 ABBO *Hist. S. Eadmundi* in *Sirius Vita SS.* (1618) IV. 443 Patria lingua dicens: Her, her, her; quod interpretatum Latinus sermo exprimit, Hic, hic, hic. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (E. E. T. S.) II. 324 Hwær eart þu nu ȝefera? And him and-wyrde þæt heafod, Hēr, hēr, hēr. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 22 Up and doune in þe feldre þei souht it aboute . . Tille þe hede him self said, here, here, here. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 726 Here, lord, here I quat wol ȝe? 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 45 Quid, Francis Flute the Bellows-mender. *Flu.* Heere, Peter Quince. 1610 — *Temp.* I. i. 1. a Master. Bote-waunders. *Botes.* Heere, Master. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv, 'Answer to your names, gentlemen, that you may be sworn', said the gentleman in black. 'Richard Upwith'. 'Here', said the green-grocer.

c. Placed after the name of a person or thing to whose presence attention is called: = Who or which is here, whom you see here.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 29 Onely attended by Nerissa here. 1634 [see d]. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* II. i, In the mean time, bear my worthy friend here company. 1753 tr. *Female Foundling* II. 4 My Daughter here wants Linen. *Mod.* 'My brother, here, is ready to give information.'

d. Used for the sake of emphasis after a sb. qualified by *this, these*, or after these demonstratives themselves when used absolutely; *dialectally* or *vulgarly* appended to *this, these*, when used adjectively. (Cf. F. *ce livre-ci, ceci, celui-ci*.)

c. 1450 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 137 The best wyse that we may hast vs out of this here. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) H viij, Now what experience will we have greater than this here? 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxii. xv. 213 note, But this here seemeth to be venomous. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 672 And first behold this cordial julep here. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* II. Wks. 1799 I. 210, I should be glad to know how my client can be tried in this here manner. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, Are you, cried he, the bearer of this here letter? 1778 MISS BURNBY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxxvii. 243, I wouldn't wish for better sport than to swing her round this here pond! 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxi, 'Now, with regard to this here robbery, master', said Blathers. 'What are the circumstances?' 1872 *Punch* 31 Aug. 92/2 'It is no use a trying on these here games with us'.

2. In weakened sense, more or less directly indicating something present to the sight or the mind. Chiefly with verb to be (sometimes with ellipsis). *Here* is calls attention to what the speaker has, brings, offers, or discovers; = there is here, see or behold here. (F. *voici*.)

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 66 And therto here my hand. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 33 There's Honour for you: here's no vanity. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I. i. 107 Heere's a change indeed in the Commonwealth. 1616 *Marlowe's Faustus* Wks. (Rldg.) 126/2 What's here? an ambush to betray my life! 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i, Here's no gross flattery! Will she swallow this? 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 136 O frightful, thought I; here's an avowal of the matter at once. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 65 Here is half the summer past, and still I'm at the chimney nook. 1889 MRS. ALEXANDER *Crooked Path* vi, I says, 'here's your tea, sir', but he made no answer.

b. *Here's* to (elliptical for *Here's a health to*), a formula used in drinking healths.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 119 Heere's to my Loue. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 209 Well then, here's to you Congdon; and now for my Song. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* 143 Come, Madam; here's a Health to our Friends, and hang the rest of our Kin. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III.

(Song), Here's to the maiden of blushing fifteen, Now to the widow of fifty. Let the toast pass, drink to the lass. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xiv, Drink about, Master Yellowley. Here's to you, Master Yellowley.

3. Of a point or period of time: *To be here*, to be present, to have arrived.

1891 E. PEACOCK N. *Brendon* I. 13 The Easter recess will be here in a day or two.

4. In this world; in this life; on earth. Also *here below* († *beneath*, *down*). Cf. F. *ici bas*.

971 *Blithl. Hom.* 35 þa hwile þe we lifað her on worlde. 1300 *Eccles. Inst.* in Thorpe *Enc. Laws* II. 394 Her gehyrð drihten þa þe hine biddað. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 þet me her on þisse lufe for his saule biddet. a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 94. 1340 *Aenb.* 239 Holy cherche þis is hier benche. 1382 *Wyclif* [TINDALE] For here have we no continuyng crite. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* vii. 238 Thow wolt hongy heye þer-for her oþer in helle. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lx. 7 Wnto wardlie prince heir dower. 1576 J. SANFORD *Gard. Pleas.* 138 Among us here beneath. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 232 Both here, and hence, pursue me lasting strife. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Bioudi's Eromena* 81 Experience teacheth us, that the influence of . . . planets are true . . . here below, which none can deny. 1766 *GOLDSM. Hermit* viii, Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long. 1844 *MONTGOMERY Hymn*, 'Friend after friend departs', There is no union here of hearts, That finds not here an end.

5. At this point or period in action, speech, or thought; at this juncture; in this passage (of something written): freq. referring to what immediately precedes or follows.

871-89 *Charter of Ælfred* in O. E. Texts 452 Hersindon ðara manna naman awritene ðe ðeosse wisan xewoton sindon. a. 900 (O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.) an. 871 Her cuom se here to Readingum. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 241 Her endenn twa Goddisselþ þuss. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1627 heading, Her bigins at noe þe le þe toþer weorld right for to del. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 52 An oþer poynt is her putt. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 79 b, Here Zenophon saied nere a woorde. 1644 *MILTON Arcop.* (Arb.) 33 Examples, which to set heer would be superfluous. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. Pr.* Rubric, In Quires and Places where theysing, here followeth the Anthem. 1793 *BEDDOES Calculus*, etc. 212 Here are some experiments and reasons, upon their theory of respiration is founded. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 296 Here Adeimantus interposed a question.

6. In the matter before us or in question; in this case; in this particular.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Her me ah to understanden for-why hit seið alþ quic and noht alþ ded. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Merch.* T. 86 Heere may ye se and heer-by may ye preue That wyf is mannes helpe and his confort. 1586 *YOUNG Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 205 b, And here Ladie Caterine and Cavallero had the honour. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. iii. 41 Here I hit it right. Our Romeo hath not bene in bed to night. 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 1099 Here was his sin; An over-reaching of his commission. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 76 ¶ 4 Here can then be no Injustice, where no one is injured. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 575 Certainly there is as much reason to adjudge the heir in by descent here, as there is to adjudge an heir in by descent where a recovery was had against the ancestor. 1878 *MORLEY Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. *Carlyle* 199 Here more than anywhere else you need to give the tools to him who can handle them.

7. With verbs of coming and bringing: To or towards this place; now, in ordinary use, taking the place of *HITHER*. *Look here*: see *LOOK*.

Beowulf (Z.) 376 Is his ealorān nu heard her cūmen. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 He is iblesced þe þe her cūmet on drihtenes nome. c. 1305 *St. Swithun* in E. E. P. (1862) 43 Sibbe hit was þat seint berin her bi weste wende. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying v.* *Kennedie* 218 Her cūmis our awin queir Clerk! 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 127 See them, Looke here, Here they be. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* v. i. 384 Returne him here againe. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 96, I still had hopes . . . Here to return—and die at home at last. 1814 *BYRON Corsair* i. xvii, Call Pedro here! 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) i. 292 The adverbs *here*, *there*, *where*, are often improperly applied to verbs signifying motion, instead of the adverbs *hither*, *thither*, *whither*: as 'He came here hastily' . . . should be, 'He came *hither*'. *Mod.* Bring them here at once.

b. Hence, by extension, after *belong* = to this place. *collog.*

Mod. I'm a stranger, I don't belong here.

8. Used elliptically in calling an attendant, etc. (Cf. Goth. *hiri*! come here!) Hence, to call attention to or introduce a command: = Gr. *ἄγε*, L. *age*, F. *tenez*.

1576 J. SANFORD *Gard. Pleas.* 52 She reaching him forth to him, added moreover. Holde heere, for I will give him to thee. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Bioudi's Eromena* 18 Here, take these hundred crownes. 1738 *SWIFT Polite Convers.* 211 Here, take away the Tea-table, and bring up Candles. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xi, Here, come out to the fresh air. *Mod.* John! here! quick.

9. Here and there. a. In this place and in that; in various places; in some scattered places; at intervals of space: sometimes = *now and then*. Also, in same sense, with notion, of constant or very frequent recurrence, *every* († *ever*) *here and there*. (So, formerly, † *here and yonder*).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1398, Iesus preched hir and þar. c. 1350 *Will. Palerme* 3821 But William as a wod man was euer here & þere. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ix. 112 A lyttle Village, and House a brood here and there. 1412-20 *LYDO. Chron. Troy* iii. xxvii, He shulde on peces hewen be a sonder Upon the playne dismembred here & yonder. 1513 *MORE Rich. III* (1883) 43 Yet began there, here and there about, some manner of muttering amonge the people. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Pet. i.* 1 Peter an Apostle of Iesu Christ, to them that dwel here and there as straungers thorow

out Pontus, Galacia, Capadocia. 1587 R. HOVENDEN in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 217 They be dispersed here and there in hedgerows. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. 1. 97 Young Fortinbras. Hath in the skirts of Norway, heere and there, Shark'd vp a List of Landlesse Resolutes. 1721 *ANDISON Spect.* No. 50 ¶ 6 Able to understand but here and there a Word of what they said. 1845 *Leid. Jyul.* I. 189 Every here and there are seen dark pits and vaulted caverns. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 326 A good picture may here and there be found in our churches. 1879 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) XXIX. 391/2 Her style is a curious melody, every here and there, of the ambitious and the slovenly.

b. To this place and to that: hither and thither; in various directions; to and fro.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 378 þe kyng hem sende her and þer aboute in Engeland. 1340 *Aenb.* 66 Ase þe wyzte þet ualþ ine hot weter, þet kest hyer and þer. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxii. 20 In yre thait hurit him heir and thair. 1591 *SPENSER M. Hubberd* 1357 Th' Ape. Fled here and there, and euerie corner sought. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 24 Be attentive, turning not thine eyes here and there. 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit.* *Burnak* I. 78 The brute . . . was caught, and taken here and there for sale.

c. This way and that way; with shifts or evasions. *Obs.* Also attrib. ? Shifting, evasive.

c. 1300 *Reket* 42 Tho Gilbert ihurde this; he stod in grete thoȝt, And feigned his word her and ther, and ne grantede noȝt. 1721 J. DISTAFF *Char. Don Sacheverell* 11 Thou canting, whining, here and there Villain.

d. Hence Here-and-there (humorous nonce-*wd.*), one who moves about from place to place.

1701 *CIBBER Love makes Man* iv. iv, I am a kind of a—what d'ye call 'um—a Sort of a Here-and-thereian; I am Stranger no where.

10. Here . . . there. In one place . . . in another place; = L. *hic . . . illic, alibi . . . alibi*.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 101 þai er few, here a here and þere a þere. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xviii. 4, I hyd an hundredth of the Lordes prophetes, here fiftye, and there fiftye in the caues. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded. § 1 Borrowing here of the french, there of the Italian, euery where of the Latine. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 12 Here, barrells fote, there packs, not yet through-wet.

11. Here, there, and everywhere. In every place, indicated or not indicated. (Also formerly *here and everywhere*; *here, there, all where*).

c. 1590 *MARLOWE Faust* iv. 67 That I may be here and there and everywhere. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. i. 138 An extra-*g*nant, and wheeling Stranger, Of here, and euery where. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. v. 26. 1632 *LITTONG Trav.* 327 Like yong maides, and youths together, Run here and there, alwhere, and none knowe whether. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 97 [He] must go round the corn field and cae pieces . . . he must be here and there and everywhere. 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit.* *Burnak* I. 16 We were soon scattered here, there, and everywhere.

12. Neither here nor there. Of no account either one way or the other; of no matter or consequence; unimportant.

1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* xcii. 570 True it is that our so dooing is neither here nor there (as they say) in respect of God. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. iii. 59 'Tis neither here, nor there. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* ix. vi, But if he does, that is neither here nor there. 1819 *BYRON Juan* i. li, But what I say is neither here nor there. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chus.* xiv, You'll find him a little too much for your gravity. However, that's neither here nor there.

13. Here goes! An exclamation declaring one's resolution or resignation to perform some act, usually of a bold or rash character. *collog.*

1829 J. H. NEWMAN *Corr.* (1891) I. 209, I do not expect to finish this by post-time; but here goes. 1862 THACKERAY *Wks.* (1872) X. 218 Since it must be done, here goes! 1889 *BROWNING Asolando, Ponte dell' Angelo* xxi, Spare speech! I'm resigned: Here goes! roared the goblin.

14. Here we (you) are. Here is what we (you) want. *collog.*

1850 *SMEDLEY F. Fairleigh* vi, Hum! ha! now let's see, here we are—the 'G-i-a-o-u'—that's a nice word to talk about.

15. Here was formerly often placed before *vbl.* sbs. and nouns of action. This is now rare.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 125 þe eruedliche herbiwist and þe wunderliche heðen sið of ure louerd. 1815 *Hure* her wununge is swiðe reulich. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xiv. 141 It semeth nouȝt þat 3e shulle Hafe heuene in 3owre here beyngh and heuene her after. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 60 To continue my here-being to some profitable purpose. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 148 Which often since my heere remaine in England, I haue seene him do.

16. Here- in combination with adverbs and prepositions.

[These originated, as in the other Teutonic langs., in the juxtaposition of *here* and another adv. qualifying the same verb. Thus, in HEREBEFORE, 1st quot. *hær beforan* = here (in this document), before (i.e. at an earlier place). Cf. *herinbefore*, *herinafter*, in which *herein* is similarly used. But as many advs. were identical in form with prepositions, and there was little or no practical difference between 'here, at an earlier place' and 'before or at an earlier place than this', the adv. came to be felt as a prep. governing *here* (=this place); and, on the analogy of this, new combinations were freely formed of *here* (*there*, *where*) with prepositions which had never been adverbs, as *herefor*, *hereto*, *hercon*, *herewith*.]

a. with adverbs: as *here-above*, *here-beneath*, *here-within*, *here-without*; *hereforth*, forward in this direction or this way; *here-next*, next to this, immediately after this. Also *HEREAWAY*, *HERE-*

UNDER, etc. b. with prepositions = this, this place, this matter, etc.: as *hereabout*, *hereamong*, *herebeside*, *hereinto*, *here-within*, *here-without*; † *hereafore* = *HEREBEFORE*; † *hereintil* (Sc.), *herein*; † *hermid*, *herewith*; † *hereover*, in addition to this; † *hertozaines*, against this, on the other hand. Also *HEREABOUT*, *HEREWITH*, etc., etc.

871-89 *Charter of Ælfred* in O. E. Texts 452 þas gewortu þe 'herbeufan awrotecne stondað. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 32 As hath bene said here above. 1892 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Par.* xviii. 185 He who saw it hereabove disclosed it to him. 1844 *SOUTHEY Bk. of Ch.* (1842) 224, I have told you 'herefore. 1640 E. DAGES tr. *Machiavel's Prince* 180 To the end hee might be able 'hereamong to undertake greater matters. c. 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 320 'Her bysyde es a well. 1530 *PALSGR.* 819/1 *Here bysyde, icy pres.* c. 1305 *St. Christopher* 94 in E. E. P. (1862) 62 þat child him bad þar charite þat he him ouer here; 3e com 'herforþ, quap Cristofre, y nuste wher þu were. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's T.* 144 Heer forth ne lith no wey. 1489 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV.* c. 14 Officials þat beis negligēt 'herintill. c. 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 40 The Schirf . . . is on na wayis Judge competent herintill. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* i. i. § 3 Our first entrance 'herinto. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* (1811) 188 A near friend . . . looked herewith to an indifferent and unprejudicating eye. c. 1205 *LAY.* 5355 'Her mid we sculled heom bicharren. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 141 (Gött.) 'Here neist sal be sijen told Hu Joseph was bath boght and sold. 1812 26138 (Gött.) I sal þe tel her nest to quam þou sal be shriue. 1398 *TREVISS Barth. De P. R.* ii. ii. (1495) 27 'Here ouer angels kinde passyth a bodily kynde in subtilte of his essencia. a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 268 He eft seið riht 'her to zeines—ne let tu . . . þine meiden no gult to giues. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 115 3ie maisterlinges 'her-wid-innen opened 3iure gaten. a. 1533 *Ld. BERNERS Huon* clv. 593 We haue . . . chaumbers garnysshed and ordeyned as ye haue sene herewith-in. 1530 *PALSGR.* 819/1 'Here without, icy dehors.

B. as *sb.* (*nonce-uses*): = This place; also, the present; the present life.

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* i. i. 264 Thou loostest here a better where to finde. 1859 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 76 With Him it is a universal Here and Now. 1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* Intro. 113 Full of all the tender pathos Of the Here and the Hereafter. 1857-8 *SEARS Athas.* 19 [Motion] requires a here and a there.

Here, *obs.* f. HAIRE, HEAR, EAR; var. HAIRE, HER *sb.*, HER *pron. pers.* and *poss.*

Hereabout (hî-räbäut), *adv.* [f. *HERE* *adv.* 16 + *ABOUT*.]

1. About or concerning this (thing, etc.). *Obs.*

a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 46 Scheawed ofte ine scrifte ouer 3eme-leaste her abuten. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 376 Go now thy wey and speed thee heer aboute. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 343 We may remember that, which this maister hath tolde us hereabout. 1644 *HUNTON Vind. Treat. Monarchy* vi. 49 Read what I have said hereabout.

2. About or near this place; somewhere in this neighbourhood.

a. 1300 *K. Horn* 343 3ef horn were her abute. . . With him 3e wolden pleie. c. 1400 *Warres of Iewes* in Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* x. (1840) II. 106 Prophecie, they sayde, Which man her aboute [bolloed] the laste. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 43 Ie hide me here about. 1653 *WALTON Angler* ii. 47 There is not a likely place for a Trout hereabout. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 234, I think it must lie somewhere hereabout. 1875 *TENNISON Q. Mary* iii. v, There haunt some Papist ruffians hereabout.

b. About this point of action, time, etc.

1675 S. SEWALL *Diary* 31 July I. 11 Herabout I waked.

Hereabouts, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + adverbial -s.]

1. = *prec.* 2.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 38 And hereabouts dwells. 1577 *MORVSON Itin.* II. 130, I think it fittest to stay hereabouts a while. 1732 *FIELDING Mock Doctor* iv. Wks. 1882 IX. 256 Is there no physician hereabouts famous for curing dumbness? 1862 *TROLLOPE Orley F.* i, The land hereabouts ceases to be fertile.

2. = *prec.* 1. *Obs.* rare.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xvi. iii. (1886) 400 He received some trouble himselfe hereabouts. 1649 *ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* 381 The dissenting Opinions of learned writers hereabouts.

† Here a days, *adv.* *Sc. Obs.* Nowadays.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 186 Quhiik will be found na fault now heir a days.

Hereafter (hî-rä'fær), *adv.* (a., sb.) [OE. *hærfæster*, f. *hær* *HERE* *adv.* 16 + *AFTER*: cf. *Da. herefter*, *f. hær herefter*.]

1. After, in this writing, book, or place; in the sequel; after this in order or position; sometimes = next in order, immediately after.

c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iii. xxii. (xxx.) (1890) 250 Swa we eft hereafter secgaþ. c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglin* VIII. 317/37 Hereafter we wyllað þisne cirul amearkan. a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 112 Lo hwuch on assume þe her efter. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27380, I sal þam recken sijen on rau, Wit þair springes her efter neist, Quen i ha tald þe office o preist. c. 1315 *SHOREHAM* 164 Ase ich her after telle may. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 128 Of other sterres how they fare, I thanke here after to declare. 1508 *DUNBAR (title)* The flying of Dunbar and Kennedie her efter followis. 1601 *CHESTER Love's Martyr* 165 (for 169) Hereafter folovv diverse Poetical Essays. 1818 *CAUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 233 In consequence of the statute 32 Hen. VIII. c. 28 which will be stated hereafter.

2. After this in time; at a future time; in time to come.

1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1135 Men . . . sæden ð[at] micel þing sculde cūmen her efter. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Herefter isch paul hwer . . .i.ii. deoflen ladden an meiden. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6568 (Gött.) Here efter it sal sare rew 3ou.

1388 WYCLIF *Gal.* vi. 17 Hereafter no man be heuy to me, for y here in my bodi the tokens of oure Lorde Jhesu Crist. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 42, [I] wolde that I were there, where I shall be v hounded yere here after. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 16 b, I am so gladd that no thynge hereafter may make me sorry. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 68 So would I have you thinke mee to be, at this present, and for ever hereafter to remaine. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. vi. 20 More of this hereafter. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 497, I shall send the rest hereafter. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 180 We cannot . . . anticipate the details which will hereafter be needed.

3. In a future state; in the world to come. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 363 We hopen hane þe lif þat come schal her after. 1618 BR. HALL *Serm.* vii. Wks. 1837 V. 102 To learn so to be happy here, that if a Christian's heart may be more happy hereafter. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 40 The general doctrine of religion, that God will reward and punish men for their actions hereafter. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 515 What we are as men here depends very much on our conception of what we are hereafter to be.

† 4. After or in accordance with this. *Obs. rare.* c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 358 3if it were a trewe sentence, God myste move men hereafter.

B. as *adj.* To come, future. Now *rare.* 1591 SHAKS. i *Hen. VI.* ii. 10 That hereafter Ages may behold What ruine happened in reuenge of him. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) 3 May his Hereafter Torments be never ending! 1799 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 269 Claims . . . to hereafter compensation. 1881 F. E. WARREN *Celtic Liturgy* 103 Requesting the prayers of their hereafter readers.

C. *sb.* 1. Time to come; the future; futurity. 1546 J. HENWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 67 An auditor of a meane wit, Male soone accompt, though hereafter come not yet. 1603 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1605) 408 Distrustful fears in reference to hereafter. 1689 W. SHERLOCK *Death* iii. § 6 (1731) 143 The Reason . . . will serve for all hereafter, but will never serve for any Time present. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* iii. Wks. 1859 II. 145/2 Leave hereafter to the spirit and the wisdom of hereafter. 1883 in J. G. BUTLER *Bible-Work* II. 768 To read the story of our own hereafter.

2. A future life; the world to come. 1703 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. 405 Wretches that are doubtful of Hereafter. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* v. i. This heaven it self, that points out an Hereafter. 1744 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 26 What, if there be an hereafter, a judgment to come? 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* vi. 65 For he sang of . . . life undying . . . In the land of the Hereafter.

† Hereafterward, *adv.* *Obs.* Also -wards. [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + AFTERWARD *adv.*] Hereafter.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15375 Her efterward yeit sal yee se. c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 217 Thou shalt hereafterwards my brother deere Come there this nedeth nat of me to leere. 14. . . Voc. in Wr. Wicliffe 589/2 *Imposterum*, hereafterward. 1530 WHITFORD *Werke for Househ.* Diii. Shal cause the persones . . . hereafterward to bless you & pray for you. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 201 Not one age only, but ages time out of mind, and hereafterward.

† Here-again, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + AGAIN *prep.* Cf. Ger. *hiergegen.*] = next.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 105 Hier agean seade þe profiete [etc.]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 798 Her again [vrr. here ageyne, ageyn] mai naman sai. *Ibid.* 17034 And es naman . . . þat agh sai her again. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2181 (Harl.) And here ageyn no creature . . . avayleþ for to stryue. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 109 If kynde witt carpe her-agen.

† Here-against, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + AGAINST.] Against this; in opposition, contradiction, or contrast to this; in comparison with this.

a 1255 *Anscr. R.* 94 Euerich worldlich gledunge is unwurð her ageines. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2181 (Ellesm.) And here ageyns no creature on lyue Of no degree auailleth for to stryue. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. lxxii. (1860) 42 The witt of heeringe oonliche enformeth the vnderstandinge more than thilke of taaste doth heer ayens. 1583 GOLDING *Calydon on Dent.* xvi. 593 Now hereagainst a man might reply: I had leauer [etc.]. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. ii. § 3 (1634) 587 Such as would speak here-against.

Hereanent, *adv.* Chiefly *Sc. arch.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + ANENT *prep.*] Concerning this.

a 1255 *Juliana* 12 Nulich heronont buhen þe nawiht. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 278 To compeir within ane schort day in the Kingis court, to answer heiranent. 1591 in De Foe *Mem. Ch. Scot.* Add. 58 The Lawes of the Realme . . . and Constitution of our Kirk are clear hereanent. 1643 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Declarat.*, etc. Wks. (1711) 211 The declaration of the commissioners of the general Assembly made hereanent.

Hereat (*hiə'æt*), *adv.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + AT.]

† 1. At this place; here. *Obs.* c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8421 Lengys here at a litill, lystyn my wordes. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* l. xxv. (1739) 43 All Free-holders were bound to present themselves hereat. a 1650 *Turke & Gawin* 109 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 94, I wold not longer be hereate.

2. At this; as a result of this. a 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) ii Heirat was mony hurt with hagbutis. 1586 YOUNG *Guasso's Civ. Conv.* iv. 204 b, Heereat the Ladies objected. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. i. (1647) 44 All admired hereat. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 64 Hereat the young fly away for fear. 1860 RAWLINSON & WILKINSON *Herodotus* ix. lxxvii. IV. 449 Greatly distressed hereat, they declared themselves to deserve a fine as laggards. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, Sella* 149 Hereat broke in the mothe.

Hereaway (*hiə'raʊə*), *adv.* Now *dial.* and *U.S.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + AWAY *adv.*]

1. Away in this direction; in this quarter or neighbourhood, whereabouts. 14. . . Voc. in Wr. Wicliffe 590/41 *Istac*, heraway. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 184/1 Heraway (*A. heraway*), *hac, istac*. 1613

PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1864) 95 Minnagara, which Ortelius in his Map placeth here-away. a 1718 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 203 The above was read . . . to the most eminent of Friends hereaway. 1855 WHITTIER *Lines on Fugit. Slave Act* vi, Hereaway The fell lycanthrope finds no prey. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Swabonnet* xi This is the first time you have been hereaway?

† b. In this present life. *Sc. Obs.* c 1661 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1765) ii. ii. (Jam.), That light is not hereaway in any clay-body.

2. To this quarter or neighbourhood; hither. Hereaway thereaway (*Sc.*), hither and thither, to and fro in every direction.

1549 COVEDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Phil.* 2 The more they are holden vnder and turnoyled hereaway and thereaway, so much more they come forward. 1598 R. BERNARD in *Terence* 94 Follow me in this way, or hereaway. 1793 BURNS *Wandering Willie*, Hereawa, thereawa, wandering Willie, Hereawa, thereawa, baud awa hame! *Mod. Sc.* They were all running hereaway thereaway.

Hereaways. Now *dial.* = prec.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. x. (1614) 162 Here-awaies lived a people called 'Dogzjim', which others called Pagans. *Ibid.* v. xiv. 520 It should be sought here-a-waies, or found nowhere. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.* 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss. s.v.*, I hevnt seen him hereaways sin June.

† Herebefore. *Obs.* FORMS: see BEFORE. [OE. *hēr beforan*, f. *hēr* HERE *adv.* 16 + BEFORE *adv.* = cf. MDu. *hierbevoeren*, MLG. *hierbevoeren*.]

1. Earlier in this document; herein before. 805-31 *Charter of Oswulf* in *O. E. Texts* 444 Deana saula ðær her beforan hiora namon auritene sionðen. 1340 *Aynb.* 59 Ase we zede hyerbenore. 1395 E. E. WILLS (1882) 8 That this be performed as hit is written herebefore.

2. Before this time; before now; in time past. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Beten for þat we hauen agilt her biforen. c 1300 *Cast. Love* 1320 Alle he ladde heribore after his wille. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 726 As I ful ofte hane seyde thee heer biforn. 1486 *Surtres Misc.* (1888) 53 Kings herbefore resorting unto the cite. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* i. (1586) 8 Our fathers herbefore observed the same. 1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* i. (R.), Some privity thing now causeth this riches, As did the ring herbefore I gesse.

Hereberze, -boroghe, etc., *obs.* ff. HARBOUR. [Herebode, -bode: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Hereby (*hiə'bi*, *hiə'biə*), *adv.* [f. HERE *adv.* + BY *prep.* Cf. MDu. *hierbi*, MLG. *hierbi*, Du. *hierbij*, MHG. *hierbi*, Ger. *hierbei*.] The stress shifts with the position of the word; cf. 'I hereby promise', 'I promise hereby'.

† 1. (hereby) By or near this place; in this neighbourhood; close by. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3572 Quat Issue to moysi, 'Ic wene he fighen dun her-bi'. c 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 13 Or he be borne in burgh hereby. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Houn* lxxiii. 218 Sende fyrst to an abbay that is hereby. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. R.* iv. i. 9 Hereby vpon the edge of yonder Coppice. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 588 Hereby was a religious House for preaching Friars. 1655 J. JENNINGS *tr. Elise* 30 A Tenants daughter of mine, a Gentleman here by.

† b. Past this place. *Obs.* c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6300, I wole nomore of this thing seyne, If I may passen me hereby. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 277 The pepill that passis hereby.

† 2. In connexion with this. *Obs.* c 1230 *Halt Meid.* 23 Loke þenne her bi hwa se of hire meidenhad lited in to wedlac. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 127 Her-bi men seggeþ a bispel.

3. By, through, or from this fact or circumstance; as a result of this; by this means.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 67 Here by þou mayst lere þat of o dysse þey etyn yn fere. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 39 Hereby schuld it seme þat haly writte were noȝt trewe. 1526 TINDALE i *Johu* ii. 3 And hereby we knowe that we have known him. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. iv. 94, I will not reason what is meant hereby. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Table 247 A multitude of Phenomena explicabile hereby. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 105 Hereby, we detect the errors of those who evaporate . . . waters. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* xi, I hereby promise to mend the whole in the most scientific manner. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 157 Hereby you may know that I am right.

† Heredation. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. type **herēdāre* (f. *herēd-em* heir): cf. *exherēdāre* to disinherit.] The action of inheriting; inheritance.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* xix. (1833) f. ij b, The Lewes doe comprise all titular rights vnder one of three: acquisition, like Abrahams (in the conquests of the cause, Gen. 23) Heredation, like Isaacs (succeeding thereto) lucration, like Jacobs.

Heredipety (*her'di-pēti*). [f. L. *herēdipet-a* legacy-hunter (f. *herēdium* legacy + *petere* to seek) + *-y* (as in *colloquy*, etc.).] Legacy-hunting.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* i. ii. (1864) I. 91 Heredipety or legacy hunting is inveighed against, in the clergy especially, as by the older Satirists. *Ibid.* ii. v. II. 29 Already heredipety, seeking inheritances by undue means, is branded as an ecclesiastical vice.

So Heredipetous a, legacy-hunting. 1866 F. HALL in *Lyndesay's Monarchie* 245 *marg.*, To the parrot came the magpie, heredipetous, and the raven and the kite, ready to help heavenward.

Hereditability (*hē're-ditā-bi-liti*). [f. next + *-ity*.] = HEREDITABILITY.

a 1837 SIR E. BRYDGES (cited in Worcester, 1846). 1885 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXVI. 107 After the hereditability of the royal office has been accepted. 1895 *Ibid.* July 394 Teratological abnormalities resemble neuropathies . . . in their origin and the characteristics of their hereditability.

Hereditable (*hē're-ditā'b'l*), *a.* [a. *obs.* F. *héritable*, ad. l. type **herēditabilis*, f. *herēditare* to inherit, f. *herēs*, *herēd-em* heir.]

1. Of things: That may be inherited; subject to inheritance; heritable.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 675 A prouerbe amonge the Frenshemen . . . (Principibus obsequi hereditarium non esse) the whiche is to meane, the seruyce of prynces is not hereditable. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. v. 197 Dropsies, Goutis . . . and most diseases are as hereditable from our Parents, as their estates. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* i. ix. § 103 Adam . . . being neither monarch, nor his imaginary monarchy hereditable. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 125 These people . . . are admitted . . . to have a hereditable and transferable interest in it. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 399.

† 2. Of persons: Capable of inheriting; having a right of inheritance; = HERITABLE 3. *Obs.*

1643 FAYNE *Son. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 97 Declaring some of his issues legitimate and hereditably to the Crowne, others not. 1655 M. CARTER *Hom. Rediv.* (1660) 87 The making any men hereditable.

Hereditably, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-ly* 2.] By way of inheritance; heritably.

1495 Act 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 34 Preamble, The furst begotten sonnes of hym and of hys heires . . . in the realme of Eng lond hereditably to succede. c 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* (1714) II. 343 Which Land from that Family is Hereditably descended to Devia. a 1820 TOOKE *Russ. Encycl.* (Webster 1828), The one-house-owners belong hereditably to no private persons.

† Here'dital, *a.* *Obs.* [a. *obs.* F. *héritidal* (15th c. in Godefroi), ad. med.L. *herēdital-is*, f. *herēditas* HEREDITY.] = HEREDITARY.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 72 The successyon is vnto hym due of ryghte heredytalle and by veraye destynacy after my deth. 1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grov.* Things 13 As not only hereditall sicknesses doth shew, but also deformed persons doth prove.

Hereditament (*her'ditāmēt*, *hē're-ditā-*). Also 7 *her-*. [ad. med.L. *herēditamentum*, f. late L. *herēditare* to inherit, f. *herēd-em* heir.]

1. *Law.* Any kind of property that can be inherited; any thing, corporeal or incorporeal, that in the absence of testamentary disposition descended to the heir at common law, and now (Act 60 & 61 Vict. c. 65) to the 'real representative'; real property.

1475 *Statute in Campbell Lives Chancellors* (1857) I. xxii. 320 The said John [Fortescue] shuld . . . forfeit to you, soueyrn lord and your heires, all the castelles, maneres . . . seruyces, fees, advousons, hereditamentes and possessions. 1483 *Plumpton Cor.* xci, Rents, seruyces, reversions, & hereditaments. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 650 [A] parliament, at the whiche y^e duke of Alensone was iuged to lose his hede, & his hereditamentys to be forfaytyd vnto y^e Kyng. 1571 Act 13 *Elis.* c. 10. § 2 Tythes tenements or other hereditaments. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 6a, *Hereditament* is the largest word in all in that kind, for whatsoever may be inherited is an hereditament, be it corporeal or incorporeal, real or personal or mixt. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 13 An incorporeal hereditament is a right issuing out of a thing corporate . . . or concerning, or annexed to, or exercisable within, the same. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) I. xiii. 372 A corporeal hereditament is the thing itself which is the subject of the right, an incorporeal hereditament is not the subject of the right but the right itself. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 540 The representation of Westmoreland was almost as much one of the hereditaments of the Lowther family as Lowther Hall.

fig. 1795 J. S. HOBART in *J. Jay's Corr.* (1893) IV. 196 This power ought to be exercised by the spiritual or the civil rulers solely: it is an hereditament of which they cannot be seized as tenants in common. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* vii. (1861) 178 A kind of hereditament in the family.

2. Heirship, inheritance.

1509-10 Act 1 *Hen. VIII.* c. 19 Preamble, The . . . Kyng . . . restored and habled your said Suppliant . . . in name state degree blode and Hereditament. 1844 MARY HENNELL *Social Syst.* 50 The natural head of the community was the family father; then the son; and this natural hereditament continued as long as the direct line was maintained.

† Hereditance. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. late L. *herēdit-āre* (see *PREC.*) + *-ANCE*.] Inheritance, heirship. 1641 EARL MONM. in *Biondi's Hist. Civ. Warres Eng.* i. l-v. 107 In successions, hereditance, and last wills and Testaments.

Hereditarian (*hē're-dit-ā-ri-ān*). [f. L. *herēdit-āri-us* HEREDITARY + *-AN*.] One who holds the biological doctrine of heredity.

1881 J. OWEN *Even. with Scptics* I. v. 446 The modern hereditarian regards himself as the offspring, mentally as well as physically, of a long succession of ancestors going back as far as the anthropoid ape. 1896 E. A. FAY in *Amer. Ann. Deaf* June 233 Some of the most eminent hereditarians believe that acquired characteristics are never transmitted.

Hereditarily, *adv.* [f. HEREDITARY *a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a hereditary manner; by way of (an) inheritance.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarck's Mor.* Ded. 2, With her Realms and Dominions, the best parts and gifts that were in her be likewise hereditarily descended upon your roial person. 1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 50 Children, which are hereditarily subject to the stone. 1796 RUSSELL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 26 The collyria they apply are secret compositions, which pass hereditarily from father to son. 1807 KNIGHT *Ibid.* XCVII. 241 The acquired habits of the parents being transferred hereditarily to the offspring.

Hereditariness. [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being hereditary; capability of being inherited, or transmitted from parent to offspring.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* vii. (1867) 181 First, for the hereditariness of it [a leprosy], it is a successive disease

1683 *Brit. Spec.* 243 The unalterable Hereditariness of the Monarchy. 1861 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 372 His paper about hereditariness beats everything. 1887 SMILES *Life & Lab.* 188 The hereditariness of family features appeared... in the configuration of the head.

† **Hereditarius**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. hereditarius* (see next) + *-OUS*.] = HEREDITARY.

1597 R. THORNE in *Hakluyt* (1589) 257 Some sicknesses are hereditarius, and come from the father to the sonne.

Hereditary (*hērēdītārī*), *a.* Also *erron.* 7 *hēr-*. [ad. *L. hereditarius*, f. *hereditas* HEREDITY. Cf. *F. héréditaire* (15-16th c.).] The *L. hērēs*, *hērēd-em*, and its derivatives were till recently often written *hēr-*, a spelling formerly also frequent in the English representatives of the family.]

1. **Law and Hist.** Descending by inheritance from generation to generation; that has been or may be transmitted according to definite rules of descent; legally vesting, upon the death of the holder, in the person designated by the law as his heir.

Hereditary countries (of the Austrian German emperors): those which were the original inheritance of the Archdukes of Austria, or were subsequently acquired by marriage, i.e. Upper and Lower Austria, Moravia, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bohemia, Silesia.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 4 [We] have inherited his foul corruptions, as it were by hereditary right. c1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 63 He lost the Kingdom of Denmark, pretending to make it hereditary, whereas it was elective. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* III. note 33 There was always some hereditary Bowl with which they made their Libations to the Gods, and entertained Strangers. 1675 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1049/2 From Vienna they write, that... great preparations were making in all the Hereditary Countreys. 1725 POPE *Odys.* I. 242 To revisit your imperial dome, An old hereditary guest, I come. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. 1. 42 All new grants of hereditary offices were prohibited. 1802 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* I. vii. 134 An hereditary priesthood... in the family of Aaron.

2. Transmitted in a line of progeny; passing naturally from parents to offspring. *a. esp. in Biol., Pathol., etc.*, of physical and mental characteristics, diseases, instincts, etc., that are or may be transmitted from generation to generation.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 163 The fault which like unto a hereditary leprosie in a mans bodie is incurable. 1699 'MISAURUS' *Hon. of Court in Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 46, I have heard you confess that yours is an hereditary gout. 1826 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Mankind* (ed. 2) ix. i. § 3 II. 537 All original or connate peculiarities of body are hereditary. *Ibid.* 544 Now it appears that such spontaneous tendencies are alone hereditary. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* II. xxiii. 369 The hereditary instincts of forest life. 1875 BENNETT & DYER in *Sachs' Bot.* 825 Two different sets of hereditary characters are combined in a hybrid, and there is hence a strong tendency towards the formation of new characters which may be more or less hereditary.

b. in Theology.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 495 We shoulde see me thereby to affirme, that sinne is *ex traduce* or hereditarie. 1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* viii. xvi. This Sin of Kind, not personal, But real, and hereditary was. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 64 Branded... by God for... their owne wicked assuming of hereditary holiness.

c. In general sense: Coming to one from one's precursors in national or physical life; identical with or similar to what was possessed by one's parents, so that it might be conceived as having been bequeathed by or inherited from them.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 47 It hath been their hereditarie practise, to stande upon their guard, to prevent their enemies. 1644 NVE *Gunnery Ded.*, The Patronage of Arts being hereditary to your noble Ancestors. 1754 YOUNG *Brothers* i. 1, Long burnt a fixt hereditary hate, Between the crowns of Macedon and Thrace. a1856 H. MILLER *Cruise Betsey* II. xv. (1889) 483 His actual beliefs appeared to be very considerably at variance with his hereditary creed.

3. Of persons: Holding their position by inheritance.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xix. 98 If he have Right to appoint his Successor, he is no more Elective but Hereditary. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded., That Romulus was no hereditary prince. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxvii, Hereditary bondsmen! I know ye not Who would be free themselves must strike the blow! 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ix. 561 The great possessors of land were now being organized into an hereditary aristocracy.

4. Of, pertaining to, or relating to inheritance.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 30 It was still a line of hereditary descent; still an hereditary descent in the same blood, though an hereditary descent qualified with protestantism. 1848 W. H. KELLY in *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 507 In whatever way the peerage be considered, said the enemies of the hereditary principle, the law of descent will be found to be useless. 1879 KNOX *Princ. Med.* 4 Abnormal structures are the most obvious instances of hereditary transmission.

Hereditation (*hērēdītāshən*), *Biol.* [n. of action f. late *L. hereditare* to inherit (in Vulgate), in med. *L.* also to invest with an inheritance: cf. 15th c. *F. (h)ereditation* succession, inheritance.] The action or operation of heredity.

1883 *Amer. J. Med. Sc.* Jan. 74 Hereditation as a cause may exist oftener than appears. 1885 P. BROOKS *Myst. Iniq.* etc. v. 87 It has its own despair already in itself, this hopeless struggle with hereditation, which... is so literally a wrestling against flesh and blood. 1896 *Expositor* Dec. 416 We preserve hereditary good: we originate good hereditations.

Hereditism (*hērēdītiz'm*). [f. HEREDITY + *-ISM*.] The principle or doctrine of the hereditary transmission of characteristics, etc.

1884 *Edin. Rev.* July 229 Mr. Galton, the apostle of hereditism. 1890 *Nature* 9 Oct. 580 The doctrine of hereditism. 1897 *Genealog. Mag.* Oct. 341 Evidence that hereditism is not confined to flocks and herds.

So **Hereditist**, one who holds the doctrine that all individuality is determined by inheritance.

1895 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 6/5 The new theory of the hereditists, headed by Professor Lombroso, to the effect that genius is merely one of the manifestations of brain disease.

Hereditivity, *Biol. rare.* [f. **hereditivus* (f. HEREDITY + *-IVE*) + *-ITY*.] (See quot.)

1876 LANKESTER in *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. viii. 176 Hereditivity is the power of transmission, the capability of organisms to transfer their peculiarities to their descendants by propagation.

Heredity (*hērēdītī*). [a. *F. hérédité* (11th c. in Littré) the quality of being heir, heritage, ad. *L. hereditat-em* heirship, inheritance, f. *hērēs*, *hērēd-em* heir: see *-ITY*.]

† 1. Hereditary succession; inheritance; *concr.* that which is inherited; an inheritance. *Obs.*

c1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 252 This Richard was a manne... well worthe the princelike hereditie of his father which hee soberlie governed. *Ibid.* 294 His promise... made to the duke concerninge the hereditie of the kingdom.

2. **Law.** Hereditary character, quality, or condition; the fact of being hereditary or heritable.

1784 LAFAYETTE in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 61 If it is found that the hereditie endangers the true principles of democracy, I am... ready... to renounce it. 1882 *Athenaeum* 30 Dec. 896/2 The hereditie and independence of the fiefs can be shown to have commenced in... the tenth century.

3. **Biol.** The property of organic beings, in virtue of which offspring inherit the nature and characteristics of parents and ancestors generally; the tendency of like to beget like. (Often spoken of as a law of nature.)

1863 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 80 Some naturalists seem to entertain a vague belief, that the law of Hereditie applies only to main characters of structure, and not to details. *Ibid.* § 82 Some of the best illustrations of functional hereditie are furnished by the mental characteristics of the human race. 1869 F. GALTON *Heredit. Genius* 324, I was desirous of obtaining facts bearing on hereditie from China. 1889 POULTON tr. *Weismann's Ess. Hereditie* 72 The word hereditie in its common acceptation, means that property of an organism by which its peculiar nature is transmitted to its descendants. *attrib.* 1894 *Daily News* 12 July 6/2 Hereditie philosophers should be interested in the portraits of Mr. Edison's parents.

Here-dring, -fare, -feng: see *HERE sb.*

† **Herefor, -fore**, *adv. Obs. exc. Sc.* [f. *HERE* *adv.* 16 + *FOR* *prep.*: cf. *therefore*; Du. *hiervoor*, Ger. *hierfür*, Da. *herfor*.]

1. For this: instead or in consideration of this, with a view to this. Still in occas. *Sc.* use, written *herefor*.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 17506 (Gött.) Þir guiftes her for [Cott. par-for] giue we 3u. c1380 WYCLIF *Sec. Wks.* III. 343 He was taugt to strive not herefor. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Polly Sija*, Herefore haue I obtained the mercy of god. *Mod. Sc.* For the sum of twenty pounds, being the consideration herefor given.

† 2. For this reason, on this account, therefore.

c1300 *Vices & Virtues* 5 Hierfor ic am neðer and unmiht. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 149 Herfor kyng Richard wrathes him. 1380 Lay *Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 66 Here-for be gospel of Mathew seys þat crist bad vs pray thus. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* II. 35 Saynt albone suffred his martirdome before that saynt edmond was martyrd and herfor saynt albone is callyd the fyrst martir of Engyond. 1581 PETTIE *Guazao's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 2, I will not herefore commend you so much. c1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 13 Heerfor, for distinctiones of both sound and symbol, I wald commend the symbol and name of i and u to the vould sound. 1697 DALLAS *Stiles* I. 84 Herefor I beseech your Lordships, that ye would... ordain the said Director... to grant... Precepts.

Herefrom, *adv. Now rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* *heir-fra*. [f. as *prec.* + *FROM* *prep.* Cf. Da. *herfra*.]

1. From this place; hence. Also, from this state or condition.

1596 DALRYMPLE in *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 33 The boundes [L. *trajectus*] heirfra till Irland is only xvi. myles. 1679 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* (1824) II. viii. 222 Shall we never be redeemed herefrom? 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopop.* xii. § 6. 278 Power to deliver hereto, and to deliver herefrom. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. 247 Over the mountain-passes that men see Herefrom, a town there is.

2. From this thing, fact, or circumstance; from this source.

1594 T. B. La *Primand. Fr. Acad.* II. Ep. to Rdr. 3 The profite and commoditie that issueth herefrom is great. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* II. (1811) 248 Others... may (perhaps) take some light herefrom to do the like. 1762 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 472 Herefrom, possibly, the... proportional distances of the fixed stars may be essayed at.

† **Hereft**, *adv. Sc. Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + *EFT* *adv.*] Hereafter.

c1470 HENRY WALLACE IX. 1007 Gud lordschip I sall gyff the hereft. *Ibid.* 1212 Tithandis off hym ye sall se son hereft.

Heregeld (*hergæld*). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 1 heresgeld, -gild, -zeld, -zeold, -zeold, 7- heregeld, -gild. [OE. *heresgeld*, f. *here* host, the

(Danish) army + *geld*, *gylt*, *gild* payment, tribute, tax = OS. *gela*, OHG. *gelt*, ON. *gjalda*, Goth. *gild*, tribute, payment. The OE. word did not survive into ME., exc. in Scotland, where it regularly came down in the forms *HERREYELD*, *herield*, etc. But legal antiquaries and historical writers, from the 17th c., have written of the Old English tax under the form *heresgeld*, *-gild*. Cf. DANEGELD.]

O. E. *Hist.* The tribute paid to the Danish host; the tax collected to subsidize the Danes; Danegeld.

1018 *Charter of Cnut* in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl.* (1865) 307 Swa fela syðe swa menn gyldeð heresgild oððe to scipgylde [Orig. Lat. Ut quotiens populus universus persolvit censum Danis, vel ad naves]. c1050 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) anno 1040 Her was þæt heresgild [MS. f. heresgild] geseht þæt wæron xxi þusend punda and xcix punda. *Ibid.* (MS. D.) an. 1052 On þan ylcen gear alede Eadward... cyng þæt heresgild þæt Ælfred cyng ar wæstealde... þæt gylde gedrehte ealle Engla þeode on swa langum fyrste. 12... *Charter Eadw. Conf.* (later copy) in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 224 1c kide ihu... ðat seynt Eadmund inland is scotfre from heresgeld and fram ilk oðer goul.

1626 SPELMAN *Gloss.* 347 *Heregeld*, Pecunia, seu tributum alendo exercitui collatum. 1654 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 267 There intervened 39 years from the beginning of this Tribute (which they call *Heregeld*, that is, a Military or Naval Tribute) to that abolishing of it by King Edward. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Heregeld* is a Tribute or Tax levied for the Maintenance of an Army. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 123 (ed. 3) The war-tax or heresgeld was no longer exacted. *Ibid.* 124 note, The heresgeld is a tax for the maintenance of the *here* or standing army as distinguished from the *fyrð* or militia.

Herehau(gh)t(e, -hault, obs. ff. HERALD.

† **Here-hence**, *adv. Obs. or dial.* Also 6, 9 *dial. herence*. [f. *HERE* *adv.* 16 + *HENCE* *adv.*: cf. *THEREHENCE*, *dial. thence*; also Da. *herhen*, Ger. *hierhin* 'this way, in this direction'.]

1. From this source; from this fact or circumstance; as a result of this.

1526 TINDALE *Yas.* iv. 1 From whence cometh warre and fightynge amonge you? come they not here hence? even of youre voluptuousnes. 1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 195 Hereence flow good works. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Expos. Yas.* 53 Hereence is it that God saith by his Prophet, I will loue thee freely. 1695 KENNETH *Par. Antig.* App. 693 Another observation I gather hereence.

2. From this point forward; from henceforth.

1594 KYD *Sp. Trag.* in Hazl. *Dodley* V. 13 Here-hence the night was eagerly renew'd. 1616 CHAPMAN *Hymne to Hermes* 59 But Hermes hereence having his content Cared for no more.

3. Away from here; hence.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 20 We will have him before we go here-hence. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Herence*, hence. *West.*

Herein (*hērīn*), *adv.* [orig. *hēr inne*, f. *hēr* *HERE* *adv.* 16 + *innan*, *inne*, *adv.*, subseq. *In*, *adv.* and *prep.* Cf. MDu. *hierinne*, *-in*, Du. *hierin*, MHG. *hier inne*, Ger. *hierinne*, *-in*, Da. *herind(e, heri, Sw. härinne, -in, här).*]

1. Here within, in here; in this place; in this passage, book, etc.; also, into this place.

a. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 312 Se ylca is herinne ðe 3iu ar aherrede ða gelyfedan cnihitas. a1225 *Ancre. R.* 290 Æme dogge... hwat wultu nu herinne? c1450 *Martin* 138 He resteth in my chamber here-ynne.

β. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 113 Þe king of blisse wile faren herin. a1300 *Cursor M.* 18434 Til adam... Be comen wit his folk here-in. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 136 Of which this letter herein inclosed shall beare sufficient testimony. 1673 RAY *Journ.* Low C. 286 Heerin were many vaulted or arched walks hewn out of the rock. 1865 WOOD *Homes without H.* I. 20 The animal... scoops out a burrow... Herein it lies asleep all day.

2. In this thing, matter, or case; in this fact, circumstance, or condition; in this particular.

a. a1225 *Ancre. R.* 12 Herinne is religiun, & nout iþe wide bod. c1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2215 Her moost sorwe is her Inne Ther wol we first amenden and bigynne.

β. a1300 *Cursor M.* 21396 A titel saghe he [on þe cros] li, 'Her-in sal þou ha victori'. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Up-londyskyn.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlviii, Now judge, Coridon, if herein be pleasour. 1526 TINDALE *Johs* xv. 8 Heare in is my father glorified. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 86 Heerein you warre against your reputation. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 59 Herein consists the knowledge of nature. 1897 LEADAM in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 153 He insists strongly that the king can be sued, herein opposing Bracton.

† 3. quasi-*sb.* This place. *Obs.*

c1440 *Ipomydon* 1877, I am, he said, lorde of hereinne.

Herein above, hereinto, herein before = above, after, before, in this document, statute, etc. (cf. *HERE* *adv.* 16), are often written as one word.

1590 WEBBER *Trav.* (Arb.) 22 The city of Jerusalem, where part of the olde Temple is yet standing... as herein after shall be shewed. 1687 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 101 All and singular the premises hereinbefore mentioned. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 413 The illustrations hereinbefore attempted of several important scripture doctrines. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 404 The several species of makeshift evidence hereinabove brought to view. 1803 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xv. 350 In the way hereinafter prescribed. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. § 115 The requisitions hereinbefore explained.

Hereintil, Hereinto, Heramid: see *HERE* *adv.* 16.

† **Hereily, heirly, a. and adv. Sc. Obs.** [perh. = OE. *herlic*, *hērlīc* noble, ? praiseworthy,

Boeth. Metr. ix. 18 (Gr.) a. *adj.* ? Noble, stately.
b. *adv.* ? Nobly, gloriously, splendidly.

c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 411 Part of the field was siluer, set with ane hert, heirlie and hie. *Ibid.* 846 All thus thir hathillis in hall heirlie remanit. With all welthis at wiss, and worships to vale. 898 Thus was the Howlat in herde herely at hicht, Flour of all fowlis, throw federis so fair.

Heremeit, -mit, -myt(e), obs. ff. HERMIT.

|| **Herenach** (herenax). *Anglo-Irish.* Also *herenagh, herinach, 9 erenach.* [Corruption of Irish *airchinneach*, *Oir. airchinneach* chief man, principal, prince, leader, f. *ar-, air-* over + *cenn, ceann* head; cogn. with Welsh *arbenig* (:-Proto-Celtic *(*p*)*arei-gennikos*, Stokes).]

In the ancient Irish Church, A lay superintendent of church lands; the hereditary warden of the church.

1607 *DAVIES 1st Let. to Earl Salisb.* (1787) 250 For the Herinach, there are few parishes of any compass in extent, where there is not an Herinach. *Ibid.* 251 The founder gave the land to some clerk not being in orders, and to his heirs for ever, with this intent; that he should keep the church clean and well repaired; keep hospitality, and give alms to the poor for the soul's health of the founder. This man and his heirs had the name of *Erenach*. 1609 in *Reeves Eccl. Antiq.* (1847) 209 The Corbe. hath sometime under him severall herenages. 1727 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Heremach*, an Archdeacon. 1848-51 *O'DONOVAN Four Masters* A.D. 601 note, Irish *airchinneach*, i.e. the hereditary warden of the church, usually anglicised *Erenach* or *Herenagh*. 1864 *McLAUCHLIN Early Scot. Ch. xx.* (1885) 292 The lands were usually farmed to a certain individual or family of the kin who were called herenachs.

Hence **Herenachy**, the office of a herenach.
1609 in *Reeves Eccl. Antiq.* (1847) 161 But hold their herenaghie free for ever.

Hereness (hērēnēs). *rare.* [f. *HERE adv.* + *-NESS*.] The fact or condition of being here.

1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bult & Selo.* 11 The herenesses and therenesses of ghosts. *Ibid.* 45 A thing is only there, to me, in behalf of my being here, and not there; for when I am there, the thing is clothed with hereness. 1891 *E. B. BAX Outlooks fr. New Standp.* iii. 167 But the thiness, the hereness and nowness is the illogical and irrational element in all Reality.

Hereof (hērēv). [f. *HERE adv.* 16 + *Of prep.* : cf. *Da. heraf, Sw. häräf.*]

1. Of this; concerning this.

c 1090 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia VIII.* 317/39 Pehe sum þing herof undergyte. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Her of seid seint Iohan. in apocalipsi. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 64 We schulen þauh some her efter spoken herof more. c 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 691 What sholde I mo ensamples heer of sayn? 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* iii. viii. (1495) 54 To pursuwe the distynccyon herof. 1551 *T. WILSON Logike Ep.* (1580) A iij. The Printer herof. . . provoked me first hereunto. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* ii. 206 The Spaniards, departed. . . on Tuesday the 16 herof. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Cambridge* (1840) 223 The twigs herof are phisic [etc.]. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 140 ¶ 2 Upon the Receipt herof. 1870 *MYERS Poems* (1875) 47 Thinking herof I wot not.

† 2. From this; from here. *Obs.*

c 1800 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 Seint iohan. . . com into þis wreche world. . . her-offe at his kynde wurpliche wende. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 265 As þys kyng herof awoc. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* iii. 350 What preest shulde not be paid heroff? 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* iii. vi. 177 A more harde questyon. . . dependeth here of. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* ii. 86 Hereof. . . began the first occasion of the order of the Garter. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay Pref.* 3 What will reasonable issue hereof?

Hereon (hērēv), *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. *HERE adv.* 16 + *ON prep.* Cf. *MDu. hierane, -aen, MHG. and Ger. hieran.*]

† 1. Herein. *Obs.*

c 1000 in *Cod. Dipl.* (Kemble) V. 248 Manexa oðre freolasas heron gewriten synd. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 6 Yf courtys had ony parte hieron. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus* s.v. *Cardo*, Hereon consisteth the whole matter.

2. a. Of position: On this place, etc. † b. Of motion: To this place (*obs.*).

c 1205 *LAT.* 1948 Þis lond was ihaten Albion, þa Brutus cum her on. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 3 This. . . ladde is charite. . . Her-on Jhesus stawe uppe. . . for to teche ous steyze.

3. On this subject, matter, etc.; on this basis.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Her on ic wille ligen a þet ic beo ealdre. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 262 3if heo þenched wel heron. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 438 Þenke we heronne n37 & day. 1562 *COOPER Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 72 Hereon I conclude the priest is not bound to minister. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* 61, I will not say, that our discourse hereon, shall pass for. . . authentick Truth. 1701 *GREW Cosm. Sacra* vi. viii. Index, With the Perfection of Will. . . And of Happiness grounded hereon.

4. On (the occurrence of) this; = *HEREUPON* 2.
1604 *CAREW Cornwall* (1811) 315 Hereon. . . our Foyens took heart at grass. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 272 Hereon the Ithacan, with vast ado, Calchas the seer drags forth.

Hereout (hērēut), *adv.* In 3 *herut*, 4 *here ute*. [f. *HERE adv.* 16 + *OUT adv.* Cf. *MDu. hierute, -ut, Du. hieruit, MLG. hīrūt, Ger. hieraus, -ausen, Da. herud, Sw. härut.*]

1. Out of this place. (Of motion and position.)

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 290 Ame dogge go herut. a 1300 *Curser M.* 2033 (Cott.) Þi fader slepand. . . Liggus here-oute, com se bou sall. *Ibid.* 2567 (Gött.) Þu cum here vte. c 1425 *Sev Sag. (P.)* 1451 Here-out I hym herde, And cam out to clepy hym inne. 1591 *SPENSER Vis. Bellay* 146 A Bird. . . Hereout. . . did fle. 1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhous's Bk. Physicke* 49/1 Distille hereout a water. 1839 *J. ROGERS*

Antipophor. xii. iii. 273 The sinner. . . being in purgatory, or the priest. . . bringing him hereout.

† 2. From this source; hence. *Obs.*

1541 *COVERDALE Old Faith* ii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 79 Hereout also bring the doctrine of repentance. a 1568 *Hope Faithf.* xxv. (1574) 177 Hereout now it followeth, that the soules are passible.

Here-right, adv. *Obs. exc. dial.* In 5 *her rīgt*. [f. *HERE adv.* 16 + *RIGHT adv.*] Here on the spot; straightway, immediately.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2738 Her rīgt ic þe diffye. 1633 *FORD 'Tis Pity* ii. vi. Pray read it me here-right. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, s.v. No! let's settle it here-right. 1893 *Wittsh. Gloss.*, *Here-right*. (1) Of time: on the spot, immediately. (2) Of place: this very spot.

† **Heresian.** [f. as *HERESY* + *AN.*] A heretic.
1675-83 *EVELYN Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 182 note, That grand heresian, Simon Magus.

Heresiarch (herēsīark, hēr'sīark). Also *heret.* [ad. late L. *heresiarcha*, ad. Gr. *αἰρεσιάρχης* leader of a school, chief of a sect, f. *αἰρεσις* HERESY + *-αρχης* ruler. Cf. F. *hérésiarche* (16th c. in *Littre*), perh. the immediate source.] A leader or founder of a heresy. Also *transf.*

1624 *BP. HALL Wks.* Ded. to Jas. I. It was a madde conceit of that old Heresiarch. 1640 *Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 29/1 It is one thing to be a heretic, another thing to be a heresiarch. 1685 *BOYLE Eng. Notion Nat.* xiii. I was not ingag'd in this Controversie, by any Ambition of appearing in Print an Heresiarch in Philosophy, by being the Author of a strange Doctrine. 1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 2 Jargon and austerities are the weapons that best serve the purposes of heresiarchs and innovators. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* iv. 78 The later strife between Courtenay as Archbishop and Wycliffe as principal heresiarch.

So † **Heresiarchy**, the founding of a heresy; in quot. *erron.* a chief or arch-heresy.

1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 255 The rest of the Book consists of Heresiarchies against our blessed Saviour.

† **Heresiastic**, a. *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. *HERESY* (or its source), after *ecclesiastic, enthusiastic*.] Prone to heresy; heretical.

1663 *GERBIER Counsel Bijb.* I would go without being inrolled among Heresiastic Seekers.

Heresimach (-mæk). *rare.* [f. Gr. *αἰρεσιμάχος* HERESY + *-μαχος* fighting: cf. Gr. *αἰρεσιμαχός*.] One who fights against heresy.

1824 *THIRLWALL* 29 Nov. in *Let.* (1881) I. 81 More of the spirit of charity than commonly breathed through the disputations of the old Haresimach (Tertullian).

Heresiography (herēsī'grāfi). [mod. f. Gr. *αἰρεσιγραφία* HERESY + *-γραφία*; cf. *Christianography*, an earlier formation of Pagitt's. So mod. f. *heresiographie*.] A description of, or treatise on, heresy or heresies. (The title of a work by E. Pagitt.)

So **Heresiographer**, one who treats of heresies.

1645 *PAGITT (title)* Heresiography: or A Description of the Hereticks and Sectaries of these latter Times. *Ibid.* B iv b, These sad considerations made me. . . write an *Heresiography*. 1822 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 10 [Their] names have escaped the notice of our English heresiographers.

Heresiologist (herēsī'ldgist). [f. as *prec.* + *-(O)LOGIST*.] One who treats of heresy or heresies. So **Heresiologer** in same sense; **Heresiology**, the study of, or a treatise on, heresies.

1710 *W. HUME Sacr. Success.* 164 You may hear of his fame. . . from the ancient Heresiologists. 1856 *Lit. Churchman* II. 47/1 Heresiologies. . . printed early in the sixteenth century. 1874 *J. H. BLUNT Dict. Sects* 184 For obtaining a complete acquaintance with heresiology. 1875 *LIGHTFOOT Comm. Col.* 285 Heresiologists distinguished four main forms of heresy in the pre-Christian world. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 976/1 The principal heresiologists of the early church are Justin Martyr. . . Tertullian. . . Clement.

Heresy (herēsī). Forms: 3-5 *eresie*, 3-8 *heresie*, 4-5 *eresye*, 4-6 (h)erisy(e), *herisie*, *heresye*, (5 *erresie*, 6 (h)erisy(e), *er(r)ysse*, -ee, -ye, *hearesye*, *Sc. arrosie*, 6-7 *heresie*, 4-heresy. [a. OF. *eresie*, *heresie* (12th c.), mod. f. *hérésie*, ad. L. type **heresia* (whence also It. *eresia*, Pg. *heresia*), for L. *heresis* school of thought, philosophical sect, in eccl. writers, theological heresy, a. Gr. *αἵρεσις* taking, choosing, choice, course taken, course of action or thought, 'school' of thought, philosophic principle or set of principles, philosophical or religious sect; f. *αἰρεῖν* to take, middle voice *αἰρεῖσθαι* to take for oneself, choose.

The Gr. word occurs several times in N.T., viz. Acts v. 17, xv. 5, xxiv. 5, xxvii. 22, where Eng. versions from Tindale render 'sect' (i.e. of the Sadducees, Pharisees, Nazarenes or Christians, considered as sects of the Jews); Acts xxiv. 14, where all versions from Wyclif to 1611 have 'heresy', R.V. 'a sect (or heresy)'; in 1 Cor. xi. 19 Wyclif, *Genew., Rhem.*, and 1611 have 'heresies', Tind. and Cranm. 'sectes', R.V. 'heresies (or factions)'; in Gal. v. 20 Wyclif, Tind., Cranm., Rhem. have 'sectes', *Genew.* and 1611 'heresies', R.V. 'heresies (or parties)'; in 2 Peter ii. 1 Wyclif, Tind., Cranm., Rhem. have 'sectes', *Genew.* and 1611 'heresies', R.V. 'heresies (or sects)'. The earlier sense-development from 'religious sect, party, or faction' to 'doctrine at variance with the catholic faith', lies outside English.]

1. Theological or religious opinion or doctrine maintained in opposition, or held to be contrary, to the 'catholic' or orthodox doctrine of the Christian Church, or, by extension, to that of any church, creed, or religious system, considered as orthodox.

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 82 Eresie, God beo iðonked, ne rixleð nout in Engeland. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 279/36 Swuch manere fals bi-lene: Men clepeden heresie. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 35 Agens þis eresie shulde trewe preestis crye fast. 1388 *— Acts* xxiv. 14 After the secte which thei seien eresie, so y serue to God the fadir. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* iv. lix. 48 He fell into the heresy called Arnyans heresy. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 300 Fulli arrosie. . . That he leirit fra kirkmen of the Britis. 1563 *WINGET Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 71 All heresie that euir has bene in the Kirk. 1596 *DRAUGHT Leg.* iv. 909 What late was Truth, now turn'd to Heresie. 1689 *tr. Locke's 1st Let. on Toleration* 61 Use, which is the Supreme Law in the matter of Language, has determined that Heresie relates to Errors in Faith, and Schism to those in Worship or Discipline. a 1694 *TILLOTSON Serm.* I. xxxiv. (R.), Deluded people! that do not consider that the greatest heresie in the world is a wicked life. 1825 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* iii. v. (1864) II. 2 Heresy, or dissent from the dominant religion. . . had been introduced into the criminal jurisdiction. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. ix. 186 There are always theologians keen-sighted to see heresy in the simplest orthodoxy. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., Such Protestants as are in good faith and sincerely desirous of knowing the truth are not heretics in the formal sense. . . Their heresy is material only—i.e. their tenets are in themselves heretical, but they are not formal heretics: i.e. they do not incur the guilt of heresy.

b. with a and pl. An instance of this; a heretical opinion or doctrine. (For N. T. use, see note to etymology.)

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 9671 Pan ys a wykkede erysye. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* (1866) 17 Erours and heresyess. 1479 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 417 Heresies and erours, clepid openly lollardies. 1566 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 20 Pecocke that was byshoppe of Chechester. . . was apched of dyvers poyntes of heresy. 1557 *N. T. (Genev.) 2 Pet. ii. 1* There shalbe false teachers among you: which pryncely shal brynge in damnable heresies [Wycl. sectes of perdition, TIND., CRANM. damnable sectes, R. V. destructive heresies (or sects of perdition)], even denying the Lord, that hath boght them. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scripture. . . is. . . a Physions-shop. . . of preservations against poisoned heresies. 1852 *MISS YONGE Cameos* (1877) IV. xii. 143 Cardinal Farnese declared there were seven heresies in it.

2. By extension, Opinion or doctrine in philosophy, politics, science, art, etc., at variance with those generally accepted as authoritative. Also with a and pl.

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W. Prol.* 330 (Fairf.) That is an heresye ageyns my lawe. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog. Glasse* 66 Bycause I will not have you to erre with Poëtes. . . I will take the more diligence to drive this Heresie out of your heade. 1616 *B. JONSON Devil an Ass* II. i. Against the received heresy That England bears no dukes. 1711 *SWIFT Examiner* No. 40 ¶ 5 All the heresies in politics profusely scattered by the partizans of the late administration. 1843 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. x. 176, I. prefer Bristol to Bath. . . which I suppose, is a great heresy. 1877 *E. R. CONDER Bas. Faith* v. 209 The doctrines of Evolution. . . which it is intellectual heresy. . . to question.

3. In sense of Gr. *αἵρεσις* (see etym.): Opinion or doctrine characterizing particular individuals or parties; a school of thought; a sect.

1382 *WYCLIF 1 Cor. xi.* 19 It bihoueth heresies for to be. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 359 Aristotle gadrede meny disciples into his heresie (in suam heresim). 1611 *BIBLE 1 Cor. xi.* 19 For there must bee also heresies [TINDALE, CRANMER, sectes; R. V. margin, factions] among you. 1679 *HOBBS Behemoth* (1840) 174 Heresy is a word which, when it is used without passion, signifies a private opinion. So the different sects of the old philosophers, Academians, Peripatetics, Epicureans, Stoics, &c., were called heresies. 1870 *W. GRAHAM Lect. Eph.* 230 The word heresies was the common name for the different philosophical sects, as the Stoics, the Epicureans [etc.].

4. attrib. and Comb., as *heresy-ferret*, *-hunt*, *-hunting*, *-monger*, *-mongering*; *heresy-stained* adj.

1814 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 533 Mad. Genils, and other heresy ferrets, are here censured. 1872 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxiii. 15 If the consciences of heresy-mongers were not scared. 1882 *J. PARKER Apost. Life* I. 140 One of the earliest instances. . . of heresy-hunting. 1891 *FROUDE Divorce of Cath.* 186 More's chancellorship had been distinguished by heresy-prosecutions. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 2/1 The heresy hunt of Mr. Smith. . . was one of the most protracted and determined of modern times.

Heretable, -tage, *obs. ff. HERITABLE*, -TAGE.

† **Herethrough**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *HERE adv.* 16 + *THROUGH prep.* : cf. *Du. hierdoor*, *Ger. hierdurch*.] Through this; by this means; hereby.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 12710 Herpurh mazz mann sen full wel. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. lx. (1893) 141 Here þur3 it happeniþ þat. . . I se clerly what I owe to do. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* s. 287 Quha wan the gret Jre. . . of al the Douglas's heirthrouch. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 42, Her Highnesse shipping should herethrough be defrauded of often supplies.

Heretic (herētīk), *sb.* (a.) Forms: 4 *eretik* (e), 4-6 *heretyk* (e), 4-7 *-ike*, 6-7 *heretique*, -icke, 6-8 *-ik*, 7-heretio; also 5 *heretyo*, *eretyke*, 5-6 *herretyk*, *heretyk* (e), *heretyck* (e), *eretyke*, 6 *eret*, *eretyke*, *heretyque*, *heretyke*, *heretyke*, -ycke, *heretīk*, -iok(e), 7-ique. [a. F. *hérétique* (14th c.) ad. eccl. L. *hereticus*, a. Gr. *αἰρετικός* able to choose, f. *αἰρεῖσθαι* to choose; subseq. in eccl. writers (after *αἰρεσις*) heretical, heretic. OF. had the popularly formed *herège*, also *herite* (see *EBERG, ERITE*). To French derivation is due the position of the stress, as differing from words immed. from Gr. or L. such as *ascetic*, *theoretic*: cf. *catholic*.]

1. One who maintains theological or religious

opinions at variance with the 'catholic' or orthodox doctrine of the Christian Church, or, by extension, that of any church or religious system, considered as orthodox. Also *transf.* with reference to non-Christian religions.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 320 þe kyng said & did crie, þe pape was heretike. **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 1 Heretikes & fals breþer. **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvi. 73 If I be ane heretike .. þan es all heresy þat here es written. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 11 Thys yere was .. an erytyke brentie in Smythfelde for eryse. **1563** WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 71 Gif 3e heifor haldis ws Catholiks to be heretikis. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 8 Heretikes they call vs by the same right that they call themselves Catholikes, both being wrong. **1638** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 251 The Persian Religion at this day varies not from the Turks in any particle of the Alcoran; and yet they account one the other Hereticks. **1725** WATTS *Logic* i. iv. § 8 When a papist uses the word heretics, he generally means the protestants. **1856** H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ix. (1857) 357 Every form of faith has its heretics. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8. 430 The League rejected Henry's claims as those of a heretic.

2. By extension, One who maintains opinions upon any subject at variance with those generally received or considered authoritative.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. 1. 236 Thou wast ever an obstinate heretique in the despite of Beautie. **1620** A. HUMF. *Brit. Tongue* i. vii. § 8 My antagonist .. began that I was becom an heretik, and the doctour sperring how, answered that I denied quho to be spelled with a w, but with qu.

3. Comb., as *heretic-burning*, -*hunting*, -*taker*. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1861) VII. i. 47 Pashur was .. the chief heretic-taker. **1895** J. J. RAVEN *Hist. Suffolk* 163 Gardiner and Bonner .. were heretic-hunting and heretic-burning.

B. attrib. or adj. = HERETICAL. *rare*.

1388 WYCLIF *Titus* iii. 10 Schonye thou a man heretyk [**1388** eretik] astir on and the secunde corcecion. **1606** *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 2 That our said Sovereigne Lord the King .. and whole Commonalte of the realme of England .. were heretique. **1682** DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 189 That they may be dispensed with in their obedience to an heretic prince. **1839** MORN. *Herald*. in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 391 He must consider it heretic and sinful to 'search the Scriptures'. **1860** MOTLEY *Netherl.* x. II. 63 To deprive the heretic Queen .. both of throne and life.

Hence + **Hereticky** (-yokely) *adv.*, as a heretic.

1538 WRIGHTSLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 90 Foure persons of the Anabaptistes heretykely bare fagottes the same daye at Faules Crosse.

Heretical (hē'retikāl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *heretikal-is*, f. *heretic-us* HERETIC: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to heresy or heretics; of the nature of heresy.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 346/2 Al that in the while both bought and solde of those heretical bokes. **1540** *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 Diuerse heretical erroneous and dangerous opinions and doctrines. **1566** in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 104 Masse bookes .. appertayninge to the heretical service. **1602** FULBECKE *Pandectes* 40 They [the Turks] and the Persians, the one seeming heretico to the other, are in continuall warre. **1651** HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 318 To prove that Christians are not to tolerate .. Heretical Kings. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iv. iv. (1852) 71 To bring heterodox, and it may be heretical persons into their communion. **1861** STANLEY *East. Ch.* vii. (1869) 246 No one likes to be called 'heretical', but neither is it a term of unmixed eulogy to be called 'orthodox'.

Hence **Heretically** *adv.*, in a heretical manner.

Hereticallness, heretical quality or character.

1661 BAXTER *Mor. Prognost.* II. xxx. 54 If any Minister Preach or Pray .. Heretically, to the Danger of the Peoples Souls. **1681** H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. ii. 291 Multitudes who, because of their supposed Hereticallness, lay dead, useless and unactive. **1701** STRYPE *Aylmer* (R.), He ignorantly and heretically held against the bishop, that the soul of man was of the substance of God.

+ **Hereticaster**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. HERETIC: see -ASTER.] A petty or contemptible heretic.

1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 10 A Remnant who the Gaps of Schism shall close .. Hereticasters anathematize.

Hereticate (hē'retikēt), *v.* [f. med.L. *hereticāt-*, ppl. stem of *hereticāre*, f. *heretic-us* HERETIC.]

1. *trans.* To pronounce heretical.

1629 BR. HALL *Answ. Urban's Inurb.* 9 The Pope hath not power (that I may vse his owne word) to hereticate any Proposition. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. iii. (1852) 512 Arbitrary and hereticating anathemas. **1873** F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 19 note, Let no one be minded, on the score of my *neoterism*, to hereticate me, as threatening to abet some new-fangled form of religious heterodoxy.

2. To make a heretic of: applied (by opponents) to the ceremony of death-bed inauguration (*Consolamentum*) reported to have been practised by the Albigenses in the 12th c.

1731 S. CHANDLER tr. *Limborck's Hist. Inquis.* I. i. viii. 54 'Is reported of Petrus Sancio, that being called to hereticate a certain sick Woman, she was not then hereticated; because he did not think it proper upon Account of her not being weak enough. And afterwards .. Petrus Sancio did not hereticate her, because she recovered. **1832** S. R. MAITLAND *Albigenses & Wald.* xii. 459 Could Peter Auterius really believe that he saved the souls of those whom he hereticated? **1883** *Sat. Rev.* 31 Mar. 404/1.

Hence **Heretication** (med.L. *hereticatio*), the action of hereticating (in both senses); esp. that attributed to the Albigenses. **Hereticator**, one who hereticates or denounces heresy.

1605 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Heb. i. Annot., The Hereticators will quarrel with it. **1731** S. CHANDLER tr. *Limborck's Hist. Inquis.* I. i. viii. 53 Others [Albigenses] only enter'd into a Covenant with these perfect ones, that at the End of Life they would be received into their Sect. This Reception is often called *Heretication* .. This Admission .. was called Spiritual Baptism, The Consolation, The Reception, and Good End. **1832** S. R. MAITLAND *Albigenses & Wald.* ix. 232 note, Their absolution was general, and performed by the imposition of hands, in the ceremony of *heretication*. **1880** *Guardian* 21 Apr. 520 The right of excommunication was instanced in the heretication of the Armonites, a sort of premature Arians. **1883** *Sat. Rev.* 31 Mar. 404/1 They [Albigenses] adopted .. a ceremony of imposition of hands, variously designated *consolamentum*, or 'heretication', followed by the *Endura* or fasting to death.

Hereticide, [erron. f. HERETIC + -CIDE 2.] The putting of a heretic to death.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. iv. (1852) 525 Nor do I look upon hereticide as an evangelical way for the extinguishing of heresies.

Hereticize, *v.* [f. HERETIC + -IZE.] *trans.* To pronounce heretical.

1830 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 194 [It] was forthwith arbitrarily cried down, hereticized, and destroyed. *Ibid.* 370 The despised and hereticized Pietists.

Hero-till, *adv.* *Sc.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + TILL: cf. Da. *hertil*, Sw. *härtil*.] = HERETO.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii. 241 Quhen her-till all assentit war. *Ibid.* xx. 144 Heir-till thair Athis can thai mai.

Hereto (hē'rētō), *adv.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + TO *prep.* Cf. MDu., Du. *hiertoe*, Ger. *hierzu*.]

+ **1.** To this place, hither. *Obs.*

1205 LAY. 25321 Her to be wule lede kinges. **1598** R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* i. 1. (1625) 9/2 Being hereto driuen through very poverty.

2. To this matter, subject, etc.; with reference to or in regard to this point.

1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 33 Ne penche 3e hereto. **1225** Ancr. R. 388 Hereto ualke a tale. **1386** CHAUCER *Melib.* 7 325 Heer-to accordeth Seint Paul the Apostle. **1470** HENRY WALLACE x. 1125 Will ye her to accord? **1540** TINDALE 2 Cor. viii. 10 And I geve counsell hereto. **1682** NORRIS *Heracles* 9 Agreeable hereto are the words of the Oracle.

3. (Annexed) to this document, etc.

1550 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 152 An open sheet, whiche must here to be annexed. **1866** *Act 59-60 Vict.* c. 13 § 1 The acts enumerated in the schedule hereto.

+ **4.** In addition to this. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 45/2 Hauing no skill in warrelle discipline, and hereto being naked without furniture of armour.

+ **5.** Up to this time, hitherto. *Obs.*

1550 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 39 For the better understanding such thinges as hereto are spoken. **1582** N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxxix. 159 þ, Heereto he had bene a friend to the King of Calicut. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor. ii.* ii. 64 If he remember a kinder value of the People, then he hath hereto priz'd them at.

+ Hence **Heretobefore**, *adv.* *Obs.* Heretofore.

1667 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. Intro. (1684) 3 To endeavour the restauration of what was heretobefore better and the abolition of what is worse.

+ **Heretochy**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *heretoch* HERETOCHA, after *county, duchy*, etc.] The territory ruled by a heretoga.

1577-87 HARRISON *England* i. vii. in *Holinshed* 16 Kent .. was made an earledome or Heretochie .. Athelstone his sonne, being the first Earle or Heretoch of the same. *Ibid.*, Northumberland .. was onlie governed by earls as Heretoches, as an Heretochy.

Heretofore (hē'rētōfōr), *adv.* (*a.*, *sb.*) Also 4-5 heretoforn(e). [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + TOFORE, OE. *tōforan*; cf. MDu. *hiertevoren*, Ger. *hierzuvor*.]

A. adv. Before this time; before now; in time past; formerly.

1350 Will. *Palerne* 1816 For here-to-fore of hardnesse hadestow neuer. **1387-8** T. USK *Test. Love* iii. viii. (Skeat) i. 113 Will of rightfulness is the ilke same rightfulness as here tofore is shewed. **1430** *Hymns Virg.* 87 Where ben þese worpi þat were here-to-for? **1555** EDEN *Decades* 214 The lyke hath not heretofore byn known. **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 126 The Pagans heretofore did their own Handyworks adore. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 11 The political writings of such as have heretofore passed for wise men. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 244, I tried the methods heretofore pursued.

B. adj. Former, previous.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 22 § 3 Annuities graunted .. by .. Piers Courteney somtyme Bisshope of Excestre or by any other heretofore Bisshope there. **1656-7** R. VENNING *Mercies Memorial* 17 Heretofore-mercies are grounds to look for hereafter-mercies. **1839** MRS. PAPENDIEK *Cri. & Priv. Life O. Charlotte* (1887) II. xv. 94 But he felt the loss, for them, of his heretofore allowances. **1864** HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 22 In his heretofore voyages.

C. sb. Time past; the past.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* vi. vi. The same sort of being that he has been in the heretofore. **1876** J. MARTINEAU *Hours Th.* (1877) 230 The relation of his Now to a heretofore and a hereafter.

Heretoforetime, *adv. rare.* [f. *prec.* after *afore*, *before-time*.] = *prec.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 67, I haue yet here to fore tyme gyuen to you many a good counseyl and prouffitable. **1866** NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 158 Though by the way we pass, we have not passed heretoforetime.

Heretoga (hē'rētōgā), *heretoch*, -*togh*.

Forms: 1 heretoga, 2 heretoch, 3 here-, heretoge, *Hist.* 6-9 heretoch, 8-9 -togh, -toga. [OE. *heretoga* = OFris. *hertoga*, -*tiga*, OS. *heritogo*

(MDu. *hertoge*, -*toch*, -*tich*, Du. *hertog*), OHG. *herizogo* (MHG. *herzoge*, G. *herzog*), ON. *hertogi* (Sw. *hertig*, Da. *hertug*); f. *heri*, here HERE sb. army + OE. -*toga*, OLG. -*togo*, OHG. -*cogo* agent-noun, f. weak grade *tug*, *tog*- of **teuhan*, OE. **teohan*, *teon* to lead: see TREE v. (cognate with L. *duc-ere*, *dux*). The *Hist.* forms *heretoch*, -*togh* represent med.L. *heretochius*.]

O.E. Hist. The leader of an army; the commander of the militia of a shire or district. As it was rendered by L. *dux*, and was the same word as Ger. *herzog*, it was taken by 17th and 18th c. writers as = Duke.

1900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* i. xii. [xv.] (1890) 52 Wæron ða ærest heora læteowas and heretogan twegen zebroðra Hengest and Horsa. **1000** ÆLFRIC *Ann.* xiii. 1 Moises se mæra heretoga. **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 243 Se þe geð to fihite wið-ute heretoches. **1205** LAY. 10268 Seuarus weos hera hera-toge. **1577-87** [see HERETOCHY]. **1641** in *Harl. Misc.* (Malb.) V. 48 Lieutenants of counties (anciently known by the name of Heretoch). **1643** HERLE *Answer to Ferne* 24 The ancient Governours of the Militia of the Realme, both by sea and land call'd Heretoches, which Lambard likens to the High Constables of France. **1761** HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. i. 92 note, The heretochs or dukes, and the sheriffs, were chosen by the freeholders in the folkmoete. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 408 In the time of our Saxon ancestors, the military force of this kingdom was in the hands of the dukes or heretochs. **1848** LYTON *Harold* vi. vi. If thou wert as frank in the grim land of thy heretoch. **1874** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 66 In A. D. 449, under two heretogas, Hengist and Horsa, the strangers came.

Heretrix: see HERITRIX.

Hereunder (hēr'vndər), *adv.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + UNDER *prep.* Cf. Du. *hieronder*, Ger. *hierunter*, Da. *herunder*, Sw. *härunder*.] Under this.

1. Subsequently (mentioned or set down) in this document, book, etc.

1425 E. E. WILLS (1882) 65 þis here-vnder writen ys my last will. **1586** T. B. La Primaud, *Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 101 The effects heerunder mentioned of this first vertue. **1693** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 257 Wee whose names are hereunder written. **1893** CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 241 The result is appended hereunder.

2. Under or beneath this surface or appearance.

1639 T. BRUGHS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 201 There must needs lie hereunder some falsity and deceit.

3. Under this title, heading, etc.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 95 Whatsoever containeth any special request, is hereunder included.

4. Under the authority of this (statute or the like).

1880 *Mississippi Code* § 1114 No indictment hereunder shall be quashed for want of form.

Hereunto (hēr'vntū, -vntū), *adv.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + UNTO *prep.*] Unto or to this place; to this thing, matter, subject, etc.; to this document.

1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tas Richmond* Wks. (1876) 299 Herevnto his ryghtwysnes also sholde encline hye. **1577** B. GOODE *Hereshack's Huab.* i. (1586) 12 b. Hereunto is also ioynd my Larder. **1596** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 40 In winites whereof they have hereunto set their hands. **1630** WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 18 All the schooles are not admitted here vnto. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 126 ¶ 2 We whose Names are hereunto subscribed. **1803** *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 253 Adjoining hereunto on the east, is a ward, eighty feet front.

Hereupon (hēr'vppn), *adv.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + UPON *prep.*]

1. Upon this thing, point, subject, or matter.

1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 49 Her uppon heo þeneððe mucle mare þen uppon godalmiht. **1591** SPENSER *M. Huiberd* 123 It behoues .. to resolute first herevpon. **1666** BACON *New Atl.* (1631) 2 Consulting hereupon amongst our Selves. **1651** HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxvi. 226 Hereupon a question may be asked.

2. Immediately following upon this (in time or consequence).

1340 *Curzor M.* 4945 (Fairf.) Her a-pon þai stale my bingc. **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1643 Hyppis, And her-upon, at night they mette y-ferc. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 73 Hereupon the kinges messengers were put in prison. **1597** HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* v. x. § 1 What other effect could hereupon ensue. **1706** tr. *Dupin's Ecll. Hist.* 16th C. II. iii. xviii. 261 Hereupon there was a great murmur. **1863** FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 34, I hereupon had to explain to them [etc.].

Herewith, *obs.* form of HERALD.

Herewith (hēr'wið), *adv.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + WITH *prep.* Cf. Da. *herwed*.]

1. With this; along with or together with this.

1017-23 in *Earle Land Charters* 236 þis was gedon þe byssa witenas gewytnesse þe herwið nyðan awritene standaþ. **1380** WYCLIF *Last Age Ch.* p. xxxii, Her wiþ acordip Carnosensis. **1528** GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xlviii. 93 The abstracts whereof we send unto your highness herewith. **1641** SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 34 You shal receive herewith a pacquet from his Majestie. **1755** G. WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1889 I. 145, I herewith send you a small map of the back country.

+ **2.** At the same time with this; upon this; with these words, etc. *Obs.*

1300 *Curzor M.* 24479 (Cott.) Her-wit come me son succur. **1340** *Ibid.* 18895 (Trin.) Herwiþ þei let þe heed doun And vp þe feet of þat feloun. **1546** J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 61 Well (quoth she) till soone, fare ye well .. Out at doores went she herewith.

3. By means of this; hereby.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Mal.* iii. 10 Proue me now herewith, sayeth the Lord of hostes, if [etc.]. **1597** HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* xxix. § 5 The weak are offended herewith. **1893** M. S. PERRY in *Barrows Parl. Relig.* I. 698 Herewith we worship thee.

Herewithal (hēr-wið-əl), *adv. arch.* [f. **HERE** *adv.* 16 + **WITHAL**.] = **HEREWITH**.

c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 516 Herewithal ther come anon Another huge companye. 1501 *Phonpton Corr.* (Camden) 154, I copied them, as your worship shall see, & receive herewithall closed. 1585 *Asp. SANDYS Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 201 The eyes even of the wise are blinded herewithal. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xiii. 184 Herewithall Doctor Whitaker was much delighted. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* iv. (L.), Professing that herewithal he owed, and offered up himself body and soul, unto God.

† **Hereword**. *Obs.* [OE., f. stem of *herian* to praise + **WORD**.] Word of praise; praise, renown, glory.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. F.) an. 1009 (Earle) 142 note, Da wolde Brihtic gearnian him here word. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Penne he bigetð hereword ðere mide. c1205 *LAV.* 11917 Heo hæfde al þat hære-word [c1275 here-word] of þan maiden of þis ærd. a 1225 *Winc. R.* 148 þeo þet forleosed & aspillæd al hore god þurh wunlunge of hereword.

† **Hereworth**, *a. Obs.* In 3 herewurð. [See *prec.*] Worthy of praise; to be praised.

a 1225 *Juliana* 33 Herewurðe healent.

† **Hereyeld, herield**. *Old Sc. Law.* Forms: 6 heresjeld, -seild, (heresjelda), herield, hyr-ald, -eild, 7 heresjeld(e), 9 heresjeld, (error. heriseld). [The same word as OE. *heresjeld*, *HERESJELD*, used in Scotland in sense of *HERIOT*.] The render to the superior of the best living animal of a deceased vassal; at an early date commuted for a fixed money payment, and now practically obsolete: see *quot.* 1861; corresponding to Eng. *HERIOT*.

a 1500 *Leg. Quat. Burg. Scot.* c. 17 In burgh sall noch be herde bludewyrt naȝit stokisdynt na merchet na heresjeld [nec merchet nec herith] na nane suilk manner of thyng. [1508 in D. Black Hist. *Brachin* (1867) II. 31 A horse as the Heresjeld of . . . John Carnegie his father.] 1535 *LYNDESAV SATYRE* 1086 Our guide gray meir was baittand on the feild And our Land's laird tuk hir, for his hyreid. c1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 200 Na heresjeld sould be paid. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.* *Heresjelda*, is the best auct, oxe, kowe, or vther beast quhilk ane husband-man . . . hes in his possession, the time of his decease, quhilk auct and sould be given to his Landis-lorde. 1693 *STAIR Inst.* (ed. 2) II. i. 111 § 80 The Heresjeld was found due to the Lady Liferenter, though the Defunct had the Room in Steelbow. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., This exaction has been long unknown in practice. . . Sometimes, in striking a composition, the value of the heresjeld is stated against the vassal in money at a low conversion.

attrib. 1535 *LYNDESAV SATYRE* 3904 From thine-furth thay sall want their hyr-ald-hors. 1552 *Monarchie* 1734 Than cumis the Landis Lorde, perfors, And cleiks tyll hym ane herield hors.

Hereresterday. *Sc. ? Obs.* [app. a corruption of *eresterday*, OE. **hergystandæg*, f. *EER* before + *YESTERDAY*: cf. Du. *eergisteren*, OHG. *ergestern*, Ger. *ehgestern*, in same sense.] The day before yesterday.

a 1662 *R. BAILLIE Lett.* (1775) II. 73 (Jam.) Always hereresterday, when we were at the very end of it.

Herfest(e), *obs. forms of HARVEST*.

Hergulutier, var. *ARGOLETIER*, *HARGULATER*.

Herhaut, *hault*, *obs. fl. HERALD sb.*

Herican, *obs. form of HURRICANE*.

† **Hericide**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. (*h*) *eris* master + *-CIDERE* 2.] The murder of a lord or master.

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. xlv. 250 That punish Treachery, Perfidiousness, and Hericide with smart and ignominy.

Herie, herier, heriful: see *HERY v. Obs.*, to praise. **Herield**, -*ield*, var. *HERYELD*, *Obs.* **Herif**, *obs. form of HALIF*.

† **Herigaut**. *Obs.* Also 4 *herygoud*, (8 *herigald*). [a. OF. *herigaut*, *hergaut*, *hargaut*, pl. -*gaus* (14th c. in Godefroi), med.L. *herigaldus*.] An upper garment or cloak worn by men and women in the 13th and 14th centuries.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 11391 Mani on . . . hor armes awei caste & chaungeðe hom vor herigaus [v.r. hergaus]. c1325 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 156 An heme in a herygoud with honginde slevn. 13. . . *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 148 Hopez þou I be a harlot þi erigaut to prayse? [1729 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Herigalds*, a Sort of garment so called.]

Herile (he-ril), *a. rare*. [ad. L. (*h*) *erilis*, f. (*h*) *eris* master.] Of or pertaining to a master.

1644 *H. PARKER Jus Pop.* 36 The power of Masters or Lords from the Greek we terme Despotical, from the Latine Henle. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* vi. (1701) 265/2 The Government of a Family . . . is partly Paternal, partly Nuptial, partly Herile, partly Acquisitive. [1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* (1855) IV. 177 In the sixth book we have disquisitions on matrimony . . . on paternal, and on herile power.]

So † **Herility** [ad. med.L. (*h*) *erilitas*], 'master-ship' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Herinacious, var. of *ERINACEOUS*.

1790 *BRUCE Trav.* V. 143 Long herinacious hairs which, like small thorns, grow about his back.

Hering, *obs. form of HERRING*.

Heriot (he-ri-ot). Forms: 1 *heregeatu*, *here-geatwa*, -*we*, 3-4 *heriet*, 6 *her(r)iotte*, *haryotte*, (*aryott*), 6-7 *har(r)iot*, 7 *herriott*, 7-8 *herriot*, 3-4, 7- *heriot*. [OE. *heregeatwa*, -*we*, f. *here* *HERE sb.* army, host + *geatwa*, *geatwe* trappings, equipments, ornaments, armour.]

VOL. V.

† 1. **Military equipments.** (Only in OE.)

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxvii. § 1 Mid gyldenum hylt swordum, and mid manigfealdum heregeatwum zehyrste. c 993 *Battle of Maldon* 48 Hi willað cow to gafole garas sylan, ættrone ord and ealda swurd, ða heregeatu ðe cow æt hilde ne deah.

2. **Eng. Law.** A feudal service, originally consisting of weapons, horses, and other military equipments, restored to a lord on the death of his tenant; afterwards a render of the best live beast or dead chattel of a deceased tenant due by legal custom to the lord of whom he held; the corresponding payment in Sc. Law was the *HERYELD*.

At an early period this render was commuted in many cases for a fixed money payment. The heriot is now an incident of manorial tenures only. In some exceptional cases, it is also due on a change of tenants, and even on the entry of a new lord. *Suit heriot*: see *quot.* 1882.

c 950 *Dipl. Angl. Ebor. Sar.* (Th.) 499 And þam pingie minne heregeatwa, feower sword, and feower spæra, and feower scyldas. a 1035 *Latins of Cnut* II. c. 71 (72) (Schmid) And þeon þa here-geata [v.r. heregeate, herigeata] swa hit mædic sja. Eorles . . . eadra hors, feower zesadelode and feower ungesadelode, and feower helmas and feower byrnan and ehta spæra and eall swa feala scylda and feower swurd and twa hund mancus goldes. *Ibid.* c. 78 (79) Se man þe on þam fyrdunge ætforan his hlaforde fealle . . . beon þa here-geata forgyfene. c 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 445/480 On of his pouere Men wende of lif-dawe, And is beste best to heriet men brouȝte him, ase it was lawe. 1343 in *Kennett Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 83 Juliana Hardy . . . diem clausit extremam, et accidit domino nova heriota ii. boves pret. xvi s. c 1500 in *W. Denton Eng.* 15th Cent. (1888) 319 note, Now your farmer takes in & lettes at hys wylle with owt fyne or aryott to yowe. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* xii. (1539) 29 There be two maner of herioties. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Angle*, For a Heriot whereof the Landlord takes his deceased tenants best horse.

1641 *BROME Jovial Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 356 What Harlots have you tane from forlorne Widows? 1647 *FULLER Gd. Th. in Worst T.* (1841) 128 There accrueeth to the land-lord a fine and heriot from his tenant taking a farther estate in his lease. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. vi. (1809) 97 Heriot . . . are a render of the best beast or other good (as the custom may be) to the lord on the death of the tenant. 1861 *PEARSON Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 426 The heriot conveyed the acknowledgment of former vassalage, and, from analogy, one was claimed by the church at the death of every believer. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I. ii. 24 note, The warhorse and spear were the gift of the princeps and the origin of the later heriot. *Ibid.* ix. 261 The change of the heriot to the relief implies a suspension of ownership, and carries with it the custom of livery of seisin. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* vi. 162 The Heriot of English Copyhold tenure . . . has been explained as an acknowledgment of the Lord's ownership of the cattle with which he anciently stocked the land of his vassals. 1882 *A. BROWN Scribner's Copyholds* vi. § 1 (ed. 6) 213 A heriot reserved on lease, or *suit heriot*, partakes strictly of the nature of rent, so that the lord cannot seize, but must either distrain . . . or bring an action.

b. *transf.* Applied to analogous payments in other countries.

1644 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. 430 The petty-Land-lords of the times, to whom rich fines and herioti would accrue upon every exchange . . . took part with Andronicus. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* I. i. xxxviii, He is contented with a white Mule, and Purse of Pistols about the neck, which he receives every year for a heriot or homage. 1705 *BOSMAN Guinea* 448 The eldest Son is sole Heir, but is obliged to present a Slave by way of Heriot to the King.

c. *fig.*

a 1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 228 His body was interred . . . in Langeday, the heriot which every son of Adam must pay to the Lord of the Manner of the whole Earth. 1680 *CROWNE Mis. Civ. War* II. 19 Cruelly sworn; But yet such oaths are herioti, which widows To custom always pay, when a life falls.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *heriot-land*; *heriot custom*, *heriot service* (see *quot.* 1767).

1002 in *Earle Land Charters* (1888) 220 ðæt heregeatland æt Suttune. 1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* II. ix. (1638) 75 For heriot service the Lord shall distraine. a 1676 *HALE Anal. Law* xxvii. (1739) 71 This Acquisition by Act in Law may be . . . By Custom as in the Case of Heriot Custom. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xxviii. (1799) 422 Heriot-service, and heriot-custom. The former are . . . due upon a special reservation in a grant or lease of lands, and therefore amount to little more than a mere rent: the latter arise upon no special reservation whatsoever, but depend merely upon immemorial usage and custom. 1806 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 6/6 In the Court of Appeal yesterday . . . Sir Thomas claimed that either by heriot custom or heriot service he was entitled to a heriot of the best beast of the deceased tenant.

Hence † **Heriotage** *Obs.* (see *quot.*).

1611 *COTGR.*, *Droit de meilleur Cattel*, heriotage; the best chattel a tenant hath when he dies, due vnto his Land-lord.

Heriotable (he-ri-ot-ə-bəl), *a.* [See *-ABLE*.]

Subject or liable to the payment of herioti.

1598 *KITCHIN Courts Lect* (1675) 269 The Husband and Wife and their Son purchase Lands jointly Harriotable. 1607 *NORDEN Surv. Dial.* 102 It behoveth the Lord to know, who be the tenants . . . belonging to an heriotable tement, because . . . every part continueth heriotable. 1777 *NICOLSON & BURN Hist. Westm. & Cumb.* I. 174 The tenants are chiefly customary and heriotable. 1889 *JESSOP Coming of Friars* v. 225 Richard . . . protested that his land was not heriotable.

Herisipelas, *obs. form of ERYSIPELAS*.

Herisson (he-ri-sən). [a. F. *herisson*, OF. *heriçon*, -*ichon* (12th c. in Littré) :-late L. **hericiōnem* URCHIN, augmentative of *hericius*, *ericius*.] † 1. A hedgehog, urchin. *Obs.*

1594 *BLUNDEVIL Exerc.* v. xii. (ed. 7) 555 He . . . hath the feet of a Herison. c 1600 *BUREL Pilgr.* in *J. Watson Coll.*

Poems (1706) II. 26 (Jam.) The Houlet and the Herison Out of the air Septentrion Come with a feirfull voce.

2. **Fortif.** A barrier, consisting of a revolving beam, armed with iron spikes.

1704 in *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., Herissons are frequently placed before gates. 1853 *STOCQUELER Milit. Encycl.*, *Herisson*, a formidable hedge or chevaux-de-frise, made of one stout beam fenced by a number of iron spikes . . . which being fixed upon a pivot, revolves in every direction upon being touched, always presenting a front of pikes.

3. 'A sort of wooden horse set with spikes or points, formerly used as a military punishment, the culprit being mounted upon it' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **Herit**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *heryt*. [a. OF. *heriter* (12th c. in Littré) :-L. *hereditare*,] *trans.* To inherit.

a 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Anrel.* (1546) Ffijj, He that lyueth, herytheth death. 1649 *ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* 155 And make . . . them heir Glory's throne.

† **Herit**, *sb. Obs.* [f. *prec.*] Inheritance.

c 1475 *Partenay* 38 In riches herite was not in þe best, But of good lyuyng was in-dede and set.

Heritability. [f. next + *-ITY*.] The quality of being heritable, or capable of being inherited.

1832 *FRASER'S Mag.* V. 45 This tax, thus securing the heritability of offices, was not perpetual. 1882 *A. GRAY in Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts XVII.* 449 The importance of heritability, which is an essential part of Darwinism, would seem to have had a significant illustration in the person of its great expounder. 1890 *Advance* (Chicago) 15 May, Did you ever think about the heritability of such qualities?

Heritable (he-ri-tə-bəl), *a. (sb.)* Also 4 8 *here-*. [a. F. *héritable* (1206 in Godef.), f. *hériter*: see *HERIT v.*]

1. Capable of being inherited, inheritable; in *Sc. and Civil Law*, said esp. of property, or rights pertaining thereto, that pass by inheritance to heirs-at-law, as distinguished from *movable property* or rights, which do not so descend.

Heritable jurisdictions, grants of criminal jurisdiction bestowed on some of the Scottish nobility with a view to the more easy and prompt administration of justice. Abolished 1747 by Act 20 Geo. II. c. 43.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Machor* 92 He gaf of heretabill rycht To godis seruice al þat hon. 1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xiv. 14 The kyng . . . dyd gyde hym cōm. markis sterlyngis of rent heritable, to hold of hym in fee. 1632 *LITWOG Trav.* 62 Ithaca . . . was the heretabill Kingdome of the worthy Ulysses. 1687 *Royal Proclam. in Lond. Gas. No.* 2221/4 No Law, Custom or Constitution . . . can . . . Restraine Us from conferring Heretabill Rights and Priviledges upon them. 1689 *Proc. Convnt. Est. Scotl.* in *Somers Tracts* II. 387 Imposing them where there were heritable Offices and Jurisdictions. 1745-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.*, c. 43 § 1 All Heretabill Jurisdictions of Justiciary, and all Regalties and Heretabill Bailleries . . . shall be . . . abrogated, taken away, and totally dissolved and extinguished. 1766 *W. GORDON Gen. Counting-ho.* 463 Inventory of the moveable and heretabill estate. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) I. xiv. 392 The rights descendible to heirs as distinguished from those of Scotland denoted by the appropriate term heritable. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* II. ii. § 7 Other examples of property which ought not to have been created, are properties in public trusts; such as . . . the heritable jurisdictions.

b. *Sc. Law*. Pertaining to or connected with heritable property.

Heritable bond, a bond for a sum of money, to which is joined, for the creditor's further security, a conveyance of land or of heritage, to be held by the creditor in security of the debt. *Heritable security*, security either constituted by infestment in favour of the creditor, or depending on the force of a condition qualifying the right of property (*Bell Dict. Law Scotl.*).

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 221 The executours may not be callit . . . to warrant any heritabill infestment or disposition maid be the deid befor his deceis. 1801 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 134/2 The value of what, in that part of the Island, is called heritable security. *Mod.* (Title of Company, Edin.), Heritable Securities and Mortgage Investment Association Limited.

2. **Naturally transmissible** or transmitted from parent to offspring; hereditary.

1570 *BUCHANAN Ane Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 32 Arrogance, crueltye, dissimulation, and heretabill tressoun. 1571 *GOLD-ING Calvin on Ps.* li. 7 Sinne floweth by infection intoo the offspring, and is as it were heritable. 1784 *DE LOIME Eng. Const.* I. iii. (ed. 4) 40 Heritable forms of devotions and creeds. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 45 No heritable disease in the family.

3. **Of persons**: Capable of inheriting or taking by descent; succeeding by right of inheritance.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 289 The heritabill proprietor of the saidis landis. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Wor.* III. (1662) 171 His wife . . . being a Double Inheritrix . . . indentured with Husband, that her Heritable Issue should assume her Surname. 1737 *J. Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* II. i. ii. 292 The Earl of Cassilis is Heritable Bailiff of Carrick. 1886 *J. SMALL in Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 456/1 Heritable officers who had fought against the prince were only suspended, not deposed.

b. *sb. pl.* (*Sc. Law*). Heritable possessions; lands and other property that passes to the heir-at-law.

1801 *A. RANKEN Hist. France* I. 278 The peaceable possession of . . . heritables or immovables. 1888 *J. WILLIAMS in Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 574/1 Except where there has been vicious intromission in movables, and in *gestio pro herede* and some other cases in heritables.

Heritabily (he-ri-tə-bəl), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.]

By way of inheritance, by right of inheritance or succession; by heritable property.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxviii. The erle of Flaunders shulde heretabie have the sayd profyte. 1577-95 *Descr. Isles Scott.* in Skene *Celtic Scot.* (1880) III. App. 434 It pertains heretabie to aine Barron callit the Laird of Challow. 1619 SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrilege Handl.* 37 An action heretabie descended. 1737 J. Chamberlayne's *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. iv. 376 This office of Chamberlainry was possessed heretabie of late by the Dukes of Lenox. 1844 ALISON *Europe* (1849-50) XIV. xcv. § 54. 132 The mass of mortgages or debts heretabie secured in France on the land is eleven milliards of francs.

Heritage (herit'iz), *sb.* Also 3-5 eri-, 4-6 ery-, hery-, 5-6 heretage (4 hary-, 6 hæretage, heri-, heiritage). [a. OF. *eritage*, *heritage* (-Pr. *heretage*, OSP. *eredage*, It. *ereditaggio*, med.L. *hereditagium*), f. *heriter*: see *HERIT v.* and -AGE.]

1. That which has been or may be inherited; any property, and esp. land, which devolves by right of inheritance.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 83. I þe heritage and i þe herd þæt com of hire burde. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 523 Richard is brother Underueng the eritage, vor he naddre er non other. The eridom of Penbroc, & al is other eritage. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xxi. 3 Merciful be to me the Lord, that I syue not the heritage of my fadres to thee. 1440 *Generydes* 462 My fader hath geve hym half his eritage. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 17 In the same heritage like has rycheousie from age to age succedid till vther. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. i. 129-Globe It was... part of my heritage, Which my dead father did bequeath to me. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* L. xxix. Lord of a barren heritage. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It.* I. 134 In early life he attended his father in a duel about a heritage.

b. *spec. Sc. Law.* Land and similar property which devolves by law upon the heir and not on executors or administrators; heritable estate, realty.

As distinguished from *conquest*: land inherited and not purchased.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wemen* 344 Mi euidendis of heritages. 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 224 All conquest should ascend anes, and thairefter may na marie ascend; but should descend as heritage. 1845 W. BURGESS *Encycl. Metrop.* 848/1 Where a middle brother or sister (or their issue) dies, leaving younger or elder brothers or uncles. The younger brother (or uncle) and his issue take the heritages; the elder and his issue, the conquest. 1874 *Act 37 & 38 Vict.* c. 94 § 37 The distinction between fees of conquest and fees of inheritance is hereby abolished.

c. *transf. and fig.* The 'portion' allotted to or reserved for any one; e.g. that of the righteous or the wicked in the world to come.

a 1225 *Amcr. R.* 302 To..bruken buten ende þe eritage of heouene. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 þu schuldest þin herte heouen piderward as tin heritage is. 1340 HAMPOLE *Isalter* xxiv. 14 It sall haf hale heritage in blisse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 364 Which hath his heritage in helle. 1738 WESLEY *Ps. XLVII.* iv. God our Heritage shall prove, Give us all a Lot of Love. 1844 A. CUNNINGHAM *Wet Sheet & Flowing Sea*, The hollow oak our palace is, Our heritage the sea.

† 2. The fact of inheriting; inheritance, hereditary succession. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 609 [God] gaf it him als in heritage. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 12903 He left hit til Iweyn in heritage. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints.* Clement 640 þat Ihesu cristis patronag succed should be harytage. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 þis es þe land þat es high til vs in heritage. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 242 b/2 These ben the thynges that I leue to yow to possede by ryghtfull herytage. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) K viij. This goode that they have lefte me be heritage.

3. Anything given or received to be a proper and legally held possession.

a 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 348 If...þi kynge...worschipid þee myche & hit þee greet eritage to be at hijs retenu & serue hym truly. 1382 - *Ps. cxviii.* 13 Lo! the eritage of the Lord the sones. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, Loe, children are an heritage of the Lord.

b. The people chosen by God as his peculiar possession; the ancient Israelites; the Church of God.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvii. 12 Make safe þi folke lord & blesse þin heritage. 1382 WYCLIF *Micah* vii. 18 That...berist ouer the synne of the relikis of thin eritage. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Te Deum*, O Lorde...blesse thyne heritage. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Pet.* v. 3 Neither as being lords over God's heritage. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 7 That people were more peculiarly called the lines and heritage of the Lord. 1881 N. T. *Eph.* i. 11 In whom also we were made a heritage.

4. That which comes from the circumstances of birth; an inherited lot or portion; the condition or state transmitted from ancestors.

a 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theodoret* v. i. The people's charity was your heritage, and I would see which of you deserves his birthright. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 46 The only glory of obeying her as their mother was the fairest lot in their heritage. 1814 BYRON *Lara* l. ii. Lord of himself;—that heritage of woe. a 1872 MAURICE *Friendship Bks.* i. (1874) 22 To earn bread by the sweat of the brow is the common heritage of the sons of Adam.

† 5. Heirs collectively; lineage. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 74 They graunten him a lusty mede...to him and to his heritage.

† **Heritage**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. (*h*)*eritage*, -ger (in both senses), f. (*h*)*eritage*: see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To inherit.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps. xxxviii.* 11 The debonere forsothe shuln eritage the erthe. — *Eclues.* iv. 14 Who holden it, shuln eritage [1388 enherite] lif.

2. To give for an inheritance.

1382 WYCLIF *Eclues.* xvii. 9 The lawe of lif þe eritageðe them [1388 He enheriteðe hem with the lawe of lif].

† **Heritagely**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *HERITAGE sb.* + -LY 2.] By inheritance, as a heritage. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 251 þe while I hold, & sille þorgh right Clayme to hald, at alle my myght, Heritagelik of þe, & of þin heires þat aer þe be.

Heritance (herit'ans), *arch.* [a. OF. *heritance*, f. *heriter* to inherit: see *HERIT v.*] Inheritance; heirship. Also *fig.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 159 Esau, for a lytill Potage solde the ryght of his heritance. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 404 A prysoner, by whom I shall have peas, and all myn heritance agayne. 1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierem.* in *Fair S. P. Ellis*, (1845) II. 417 Our heritance is cut of quyte. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragin. Reg.* (Arb.) 23 Our Common-Law, which is the heritance of the Kingdom. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* i. (D). These were my heritance, O God! thy gifts were these. 1896 MISS MACLEOD *Sea-Eater* Ded., The beauty of the world, the pathos of life, the gloom, the spiritual glamour...the heritance of the Gael.

Heritor (herit'it), *Forms:* 5 heriter, 5-6 heryter, 6 hery-, here-, heritour, 7-8 heretor, 6- heritor. [ME., a. AF. *heriter* = OF. *heritier*, earlier *eritier*, *eritier* = Pr. (*h*)*eritier*, Sp. *heredero* := late L. *hereditarius* (from *hereditarius* adj. HEREDITARY), which took the place of *heredem* heir. In 16th c. erroneously conformed to agent-nouns in -OR, -OR: cf. BACHELOR, and see -OR.]

1. One who inherits; an heir or heiress. a. by law. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 4 King Edward the third, first heritor to the said Royaume of Fraunce. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxiv. Hys cosyn germaine, the vicount of Chateau Bein, who is the heryter. *Ibid.* xliii. (R). They sholde take his daughter...who was as then but fyue yerres of age, for herytoure of y^e royaume of Portygale. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 230 The heritours and airis may be followit at the 3eiris end. 1879 T. P. O'CONNOR *Ld. Beaconsfield* 74 The heritor of the Duke's title and land.

b. by nature or acquisition.

c 1554 *Interl. Youth* in *Hazl. Doddsley* II. 8 And thou shalt be an heritor of bliss. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 327 The fierce heritors of his renown. 1877 *FARRAR Days of Youth* xiii. 123 Our days are heritors of days gone by.

2. *Sc. Law.* The proprietor of a heritable subject; 'in connexion with parochial law, the term is confined to such proprietors of land or houses as are liable in payment of public burdens' (Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*).

Heritor's court, the court of a subject superior held within the bounds of his own fee and heritage.

1597 MONIFEWNY *Chron.* in *Somers Tracts* (1816) III. 395 An land, which is not divided by any haven or port of the sea, but by the severall lordships of the heritours thereof. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 217 O that Christ were restored to be a freeholder and a landed heritor in Scotland. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 17 Their Parliament lodged the power of Election in the Heritors and Elders of each Parish. 1697 DALLAS *Stiles* 736 A Heretor of Salmond-fishing within the Territory of the Burgh. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 50 § 21 No tenant...liable to perform any services whatsoever to his heretor or landlord. 1834 *Brit. Mus.* I. iv. 83 In Scotland no law exists by which repair (of a road) can be enforced; provided the heritors of a parish can show that their statute labour has been expended.

Heritress. [f. *prec.* + -ESS. (*Herytes* in 1533 prob. an error).] An heiress, an inheritress.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxiii. 642. I wyl neuer consent that a newe found damoyssell should be herytes of suche a realme. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 752 She was the sole heritress of her father's thousands. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Jan. 92 Stern rustic heritress Of Cato and Fabricius.

Heretrix, *heretrix* (herit'rix), *Also 7 heretrix, (erron. heiretrix, heirtrix).* [A fem. of *HERITOR* formed in imitation of feminines in L. -trix and F. -trice, from masculines in L. -tor, F. -teur.] A female heir or heritor; an heiress.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 232 Ane heretrix being in ward and keeping of hir over-lord, may be disherishit, and foirlait hir heritage. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 38 The Warde and Mariage of Wemen Heretresses. *Ibid.*, Na woman being ane heretrix of land, may be lawfullie married, without consent of her over-lord. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. § 8 Isabell, Heiretrix of Ailmar Earle of Angoulisme. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* Contents, Mariage of the Princess an Heretrix to the Crown. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 90 Elizabeth Kennedy, heretrix of the said croft.

Herke, *herke*, -ien, *obs. forms of HARK v.*

Herken, -in, *obs. forms of HEARKEN.*

Herl, *sb.* Also 4-6 herle. [Cognate with MLG. *herle*, *harle*, LG. *harl* fibre, filament, hair of flax or hemp: see *HARL*.]

† 1. A fibre or filament; a hair. *Obs. rare.*

13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 190 Þe mane of þat mayn hors...At a herle of þe here, an oþer of golde.

2. A barb or fibre of the shaft of a feather, esp. of the peacock or ostrich, used in making artificial flies for angling. Also *HARL*, *q.v.*

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 35 The body of grene wull & lappyd aboute wyth the herle of the peocks tayle. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* l. xiii. (1668) 68 The herle of a Peacock's tayl. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 295 Peacock's herl alone, or interchanged with ostrich herl. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* 269 Tie on peacock or ostrich herl at the same place. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* June 179.

b. An artificial fly, of which a peacock herl is the distinctive feature.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 301 Dark-blue-herl. The body, black rabbit's scut.

Herle, *Sc.* A local name of the heron.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wemen* 382. I thought my self a papingay, and him a plukit herle. 1825-30 JAMIESON *S.V.*, Herle is still the common name in Angus.

Herling, *hirling*, *local.* The name, on the Scottish shore of the Solway Firth, for the fish *Salmo albus*.

1684 R. SIBBALD *Scotia Illustr.* III. vi. 24 Trachurus. Hunc esse suspicor, qui Dumfriensibus nostris *Hirling* dicitur. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Holywood* I. 19 (Jam.) The Cluden abounds in fine burn trouts, some salmon, some sea trout, and herlings. 1793 *Ibid.*, *Dumfries* V. 132 (Jam.) The river Nith produces salmon, trouts, flounders, pike, eels, and a species somewhat larger than herrings, called hirlings. 1834 JARDINE in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 51 This fish I consider to be the *Salmo albus* of Fleming, the Herling or Hirling of the Scotch side of the Solway Frith, the Whiting of the English side. 1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names...yellow fin, sprod, herling, whiting...or by any other local name. 1880-4 DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 85.

b. *Comb.*, as *herling-house*, -net, etc.

1834 JARDINE in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 51 They are caught...by the stake-nets of small mesh, or, as they are called, herling-houses. 1893 *Scot. Leader* 10 July 4 Ten men were arrested...on a charge of poaching, herling and small-meshed herling nets being found in their possession.

Herlot, *obs. form of HARLOT.*

Herlys, *obs. form of ARLES.*

1487 *Churchw. Acc. Wigton*, Linc. (Nichols 1797) 87 Joh. Writth, on herlys for on worke xii.

† **Herm** (*Obs.*), || **Herma** (hə'mā). [L. *Hermæ*, pl. -æ, a latinized form of *Hermes*, a. Gr. *Ἑρμῆς* Mercury, applied also at Athens to 'any four-cornered pillar surmounted by a head or bust'.]

A statue composed of a head, usually that of the god *Hermes*, placed on the top of a quadrangular pillar, of the proportions of the human body: such statues were exceedingly numerous in ancient Athens, where they were used as boundary-marks, mile-stones, sign-posts, pillars, pilasters, etc.

1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1696) 450 By throwing down and mangling of the Herms (to say, the images of Mercury). *Ibid.* (1631) 496 Three Herms of stone (which are four square pillars) upon the tops of which they set vp heads of Mercurie. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 401 (Stanf.) They portrayed those Herms, that is to say, the statues of Mercurie, in yeeres, without either hands or feet. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 165 Hermæ were stone statues of Mercury. 1796 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (1797) II. lvii. 324 Aspasia, as a *Hermæ*: which means only the head on a pillar, that, from its base, gradually extends itself. 1850 GROVE *Greece* VII. 227 The mutilation of the *Hermæ*, one of the most extraordinary events in all Grecian history. 1850 LITRECH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 345. 412 The isolated statue was historically developed from the pillar; the *Hermæ* remained as an intermediate step, inasmuch as it placed a human head on a pillar having the proportions of the human form.

Hermæan (hə'mi'ān), a. [f. L. *Hermæ-us*, a. Gr. *Ἑρμαῖος* of or pertaining to *Hermes* + -AN.] Of *Hermes*; applied to ancient statues consisting of a block or pillar surmounted by a head: see *prec.*

1813 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journ.* 663 It was a small many-breasted figure, hermæan in the lower extremities, or, with the legs and feet not cut out. 1816 J. DALLAWAY *Stat. & Sculpt.* 7 In a short time artists arose who ventured to engrave a head upon these blocks, and to distinguish by features the one from the other...that description of statue was called 'terminal', or 'Hermæan'.

Hermæic (hə'mi'ik), a. (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. *Ἑρμαῖκ-ός* of or like *HERMÆ*.]

1. Of or belonging to *Hermes Trismegistus*; = *HERMETIC a.* 1.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* l. iv. § 18. 320 All the Hermæic or Trismegistic books that are now extant. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 287 Speculations contained in the Hermæic writings. 1872 W. MATTHEWS *Getting on in World* ix. (1873) 132 To distinguish between the 'me' and the 'non-me' with more than Hermæic subtlety.

b. as *sb.* (*pl.*) The writings attributed to *Hermes Trismegistus*.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* l. iv. § 18. 325 Those Books which Porphyrius saith he met withal, (namely the Hermæicks, and those Writings of Chæremon).

2. = *HERMÆAN*.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. xxviii. He compared them to the Hermæic statues, so common in their streets. 1876 A. WILDER in R. P. Knight *Symbol. Lang. Anc. Art* 63 note, Four-square, like the Hermæic pillars.

Hermæical, a. [f. as *prec.* + -AL.] = *prec.* 1. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* l. iv. § 18. 319 The least part of the Hermæical Institutions. *Ibid.* 324 The Books called *Hermes's* or Hermæical.

|| **Hermandad** (hermandad). [Sp. = brotherhood, fraternity, f. *hermano* brother: cf. L. *fraternitas*.] In Spain, originally the name of popular combinations formed chiefly to resist the exactions and robberies of the nobles, to which were subsequently given general police functions; in 1476 was formed the *Santa Hermandad* or Holy Brotherhood, a voluntary organization embracing the whole country, which was afterwards reorganized as a regular national police.

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 98 The officers and soldiers of the garrisons, the alcaides in office and of the hermandad, and the town clerk. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xiv. 40 To this end, the principal cities and communities of Aragon had recently adopted the institution

of the hermandad. 1845 *Ford Handbk. Spain* i. 41 (Stanf.) The Miquelites are the modern 'Hermandad', the brotherhood which formed the rural police of Spain.

† **Hermaphroditeity**. *Obs. rare*—¹. [irreg. f. HERMAPHRODITE, after such words as *corporeity*.] The state of being hermaphrodite.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. iii. The one [sulphur]. Supplying the place of male, The other [mercury] of the female, in all metallals. Some doe beleue hermaphrodite That both doe act, and suffer.

Hermaphroditism (həɪmæˈfrɒdɪzəm). *Biol.* [a. F. *hermaphroditisme* (1781 in Hatz.-Darm.), irreg. f. *hermaphrodite*: see -ISM.] = HERMAPHRODITISM.

1838 WEBSTER cites *Dict. Nat. Hist.* 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 700 The Conchifera... possess what has been called sufficient hermaphroditism. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 67 There is some reason to suspect that hermaphroditism was the primitive condition of the sexual apparatus.

Hermaphrodisy, *rare*—¹. [ad. med. L. *hermaphrodisia* (obs. F. *hermaphrodisie*, *hermofrodisie*), f. Gr. *ἐρμαφρόδιτος*, after *ἀρροδία*, deriv. of *Ἄρροδῖτις*.] Hermaphrodite state or quality.

1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 8 July in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 295 The revolting hermaphrodisy of the 'blue stocking'.

Hermaphroditical (-dəɪtəl), *a. rare*. [f. as next + -AL.] = HERMAPHRODITIC.

1833 *Examiner* 59/2 There is... in this popular artist's male figures a certain lack either of masculine proportion or energy, a look hermaphroditical. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 367 The animal magnetists... supposed it possible to restore for a time man and woman to an hermaphroditical state.

Hermaphrodite (həɪmæˈfrɒdɪt), *sb.* and *a.* Also (*erron.*) 5-6 **hermofrodite**. [ad. L. *hermaphroditus*, a. Gr. *ἐρμαφρόδιτος*, orig. proper name of *Ἐρμαφρόδιτος* son of Hermes (Mercury) and Aphrodite (Venus), who, according to the myth, grew together with the nymph Salmacis, while bathing in her fountain, and thus combined male and female characters.]

A. sb. 1. A human being, or one of the higher animals, in which parts characteristic of both sexes are to some extent (really or apparently) combined. (Formerly supposed to occur normally in some races of men and beasts; but now regarded only as a monstrosity.)

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. li. (1495) 811 In hermofrodite is founde bothe sexus male and female: but alway vnperfyte. c. 1400 *Laufman's Chirurg.* 3 Cap. ix. Of hermofrodite, bat is to seye, bat hath be schappe of man & woman. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 50, I am in dede a dame, Or at the least, a right Hermaphrodite. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXI. xii. 780 Another likewise was found of sixteen yeeres of age, a very Hermaphrodite of doubtfull sex between both. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 3 a, An hermaphrodite may purchase according to that sexe which prevaileth. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 624 An Exact Narrative of an Hermaphrodite now in London. 1756 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 474 Indeed, we are not told here, that angels are hermaphrodites. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 38 The monstrosity known as hermaphrodite does exist, but is excessively rare.

b. An effeminate man or virile woman. **c.** A catamite.

1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) H iij, Sardanapalus... burnt himself, by which act he deliuered his subjects from a monstrous Hermaphrodite who was neither true man, nor true woman, being in sexe a man, & in heart a woman. a. 1649 DRUMM. of *HAWTH. Jas. I. Wks.* (1711) 9 The womanish decking of the persons of some few hermaphrodites. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* iv. i, He is one of your Hermaphrodites, as they call them.

2. Zool. An animal in which the male and female sexual organs are (normally) present in the same individual, as in various molluscs and worms.

1737-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Divers of the insect and reptile kind are also hermaphrodites; particularly, worms, snails, etc. 1748 H. BAKER *Microsc.* ii. xxi. 180 Lice are not Hermaphrodites, as has erroneously been imagined. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. 100 On the land there are some hermaphrodites, as land-mollusca and earth-worms. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 25 Some hermaphrodites, however, are self-impregnating, such as *Cestoda*, and *Trematoda*.

3. Bot. A plant or flower in which the stamens and pistils (or equivalent organs) are present in the same flower, as in the majority of flowering plants.

1737-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The latest botanists... make a division of plants, which they call hermaphrodites; as having... the stamens and pistil in the same flower. 1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 365 *Tussilago*. female flowers numerous: hermaphrodites very few. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* Introd. i No Hermaphrodite fertilizes itself for a perpetuity of generations.

4. fig. A person or thing in which any two opposite attributes or qualities are combined.

1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonnida* i. i. (1820) 14 'Twas the short journey twixt the day and night, The calm fresh evening, time's hermaphrodite. 1687 *Good Advice* 38 Henry the Eighth, was a kind of Hermaphrodite in Religion, or in the Language of the times, a Trimer. a. 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 116 He acts the Hermaphrodite of Good and Ill, But God detests his double Tongue and Will. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 4, 2/2 In the new comedy—I mean dramatic hermaphrodite—of *Reparation*. 1847 HARE *Guesses* Ser. i. (1873) 10 A race of moral hermaphrodites.

b. Naut. A sailing vessel that combines the characters of two kinds of craft; now esp. one that is square-rigged like a brig forward, and schooner-rigged aft. Also called *hermaphrodite brig*: see B. 4.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 220 An Hermaphrodite is a vessel so constructed as to be, occasionally, a snow, and sometimes a brig. It has therefore two mainsails; a boom mainsail, when a brig; and a square mainsail when a snow. 1831 *TRELAWNY Adv. Younger Son* I. 177 She was rigged as a hermaphrodite. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* v. (1859) 109 'A very taught-rigged hermaphrodite, or brig forward and schooner aft.'

B. adj. 1. Of men or beasts: Having parts belonging to both sexes (really or apparently) combined in the same individual.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 263 Nero did shew certain Hermaphrodite Mares, wherewithal his Chariot was drawn. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 18 Their hermaphrodite natures. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idolatry* II. 487 That astronomical hermaphrodite deity.

2. Zool. a. Of an animal: Having the male and female generative organs present in the same individual. **b.** Applied to organs which combine the characters of both sexes.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The common earth-worms easily shew their Hermaphrodite nature. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 186 This worm is hermaphrodite. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 38 The generative glands of all Vertebrata appear to be hermaphrodite at certain periods of fetal life. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 113 (Edible Snail) The hermaphrodite gland or ovotestis is lodged [etc.] *Ibid.*, From the gland a convoluted hermaphrodite duct passes.

3. Bot. a. Of a flower: Containing both stamens and pistils. **b.** Of a plant: Bearing both stamens and pistils in every flower.

1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 31 Numerous monopetalous hermaphrodite flowers. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) I. 460 Common Carline Thistle... the florets are all hermaphrodite. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnl.* i. vi. 157 This plant is occasionally hermaphrodite in Sikkim. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* Introd. i Linnaeus... divided them into hermaphrodite, monocious, dioecious, and polygamous species.

4. transf. and fig. a. Consisting of, or combining the characteristics of, both sexes. **b.** More generally, combining two opposite qualities or attributes.

1593 NASHE *Strange News* Bivb, With these two Hermaphrodite phrases, being halfe Latin and halfe English. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 602 What could that Hermaphrodite-armie doe, wherein were five and twenty thousand armed women? 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc. Pref.*, Hermaphrodite opinions of moral Philosophers, partly right and comely, partly brutal and wilde. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Linc.* ii. (1662) 154 Epicene, and Hermaphrodite Convents, wherein Monks and Nuns lived together. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 358, I beg of you... to discourage this hermaphrodite mode of dress. 1834 *Brit. Mus.* i. 158 The Hermaphrodite waggon is formed by uniting two carts, corresponding with the fore and hind parts of a waggon, by bolting them together. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix. 22 A small hermaphrodite brig. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 350 It was only by inventing elaborate series of hermaphrodite pairs of nouns or emanations that they could imagine any communication of God's will to man.

Hence **Hermaphroditized** *pa. pple.*, united in one person. (*nonce-wd.*)

c. 1643 A. BROME *Death Jos. Shute* 47 Divinity and art were so united, As if in him both were hermaphroditized.

Hermaphroditic (-dɪtɪk), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἐρμαφρόδιτος* HERMAPHRODITE + -IC.] Belonging to or of the nature of a hermaphrodite (*lit.* and *fig.*); combining male and female characteristics.

1643 B. JONSON *Staple of N. I.* i, Look on me, and with all thine eyes, Male, female, yea hermaphroditicke eyes. 1761 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 264 If the flowers of these plants be hermaphroditic. 1862 *Intell. Observ.* No. i. 31 Nearly all the flukes are hermaphroditic.

b. In a more general sense: Combining any two opposite attributes or qualities.

1881 SWINBURNE *Misc.* (1886) 222 The detestable as well as debatable land of pseudo-poetic rhapsody in hermaphroditic prose.

Hermaphroditical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iii. 112 Ye have also seen in the aforesaid salt a hermaphroditical nature—male and female, fixed and volatill. 1713 GAY *Guardian* No. 149 15 The riding habit, which some have not injudiciously called the Hermaphroditical, by reason of its masculine and feminine composition. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 152 2 Every variety of so-called hermaphroditical malformation is referable to an abnormal condition.

Hence **Hermaphroditically** *adv.*

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. § 31 Unite not the Vices of both Sexes in one; be not... Hermaphroditically Vitious. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 736 2 Both twins were hermaphroditically formed in their sexual organs.

Hermaphroditish, *a. rare*. [f. HERMAPHRODITE + -ISH.] = HERMAPHRODITIC.

1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) I. 325 To them the Amazons succeed, A strange hermaphroditish breed. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. Ill.* vi. 1. 178 A monstrous, frightful, hermaphroditish, neither secular nor spiritual constitution.

Hermaphroditism (həɪmæˈfrɒdɪtɪzəm). *Biol.* [f. HERMAPHRODITE + -ISM.] The condition of a hermaphrodite; coexistence or combination (real or apparent) of male and female organs in the same individual organism, or in the same flower.

1808 REECE *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Vagina* (Jod.), This appearance constitutes a species of hermaphroditism. 1838 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 381 Among the oviparous fishes, hermaphroditism was long considered as a rare and accidental circumstance. 1876 DARWIN *Cross-Fertil.* x. 470 The relationship between hermaphroditism and fertilisation by means of insects is likewise to a certain extent intelligible. 1888

ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 25 The testis may ripen at a different time to the ovary, a phenomenon known as successive hermaphroditism.

Hermaphroditise, *v. rare*. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make a hermaphrodite of; *fig.* to render effeminate.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skeal.* (1878) 4 Such as Hermaphroditize these poore times With wicked scald iests, extreme gullerie. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horae Subsec.* 426 These mens minds be truly Hermaphroditized.

Her-me-le: see *hair-meal* s.v. **HAIR** sb. 10.

Hermeline, *obs. form* of **ERMELIN**.

Hermenaut (həˈmɛnɪt). *rare*. [mod. f. Gr. *ἐρμηνεύτης* interpreter, agent-n. f. *ἐρμηνεύειν* to interpret, f. *ἐρμηνεύς* interpreter, considered to be a derivative of *Ἑρμῆς* Hermes in his character of tutelary deity of speech, writing, and traffic.]

An interpreter; *spec.* one of those employed in the early Church to interpret the service to worshippers who used a different language.

In mod. Dicts.

Hermeneutic (həˈmɛnɪt-ɪk), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἐρμηνευτικός*, f. *ἐρμηνεύτης*: see prec.] Belonging to or concerned with interpretation; esp. as distinguished from exegesis or practical exposition.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 507 In his apprenticeship to the hermeneutic muse. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss' Hist. Canon* v. 90 The hermeneutic method of the profound and hidden meaning.

Hermeneutical, *a.* [as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 510 Aggravated with uncandid hermeneutical dexterity. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* ii. iii. § 67 The Lutherans extol Gerhard, and especially Glass, author of the *Philologia Sacra*, in hermeneutical theology. 1864 *Reader* 21 May 650 The edition [of Shakspeare] being chiefly hermeneutical, the publishers are preparing an exegetical commentary as a companion to it.

Hence **Hermeneutically** *adv.*, according to the principles of interpretation.

1828 WEBSTER cites M. STUART.

Hermeneutics. [f. HERMENEUTIC a.: see -ICS. Also in form *hermeneutic*. Cf. Gr. *ἐρμηνευτική* (sc. τέχνη), L. *hermeneutica*, F. *herméneutique*.] The art or science of interpretation, esp. of Scripture. Commonly distinguished from *exegesis* or practical exposition.

1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* (ed. a) 315 Taking such liberties with sacred Writ, as are by no means allowable upon any known rules of just and sober hermeneutics. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* iv. vii, Here... I kept my papers and my great work on Biblical Hermeneutics. 1843 S. DAVIDSON *Sacr. Hermeneut.* i. (L.), The meaning of all language, written or spoken, is developed by the application of general laws, usually termed Hermeneutics. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 287 No legend... is safe from the hermeneutics of a thorough-going mythologic theorist.

Hermeneutist, *rare*. [f. Gr. *ἐρμηνευτής* HERMENEUT + -IST.] 'One versed in hermeneutics; an interpreter' (Ogilvie 1882).

Hermes (həˈmɛz). [L. *Hermēs*, Gr. *Ἑρμῆς*.]

1. In Greek mythology, a deity, the son of Zeus and Maia, represented as the messenger of the gods, the god of science, commerce, eloquence, and many of the arts of life; commonly figured as a youth, with the *caduceus* or rod, *petasus* or brimmed hat, and *talaria* or winged shoes. Identified by the Romans with Mercury. Hence **b.** A statue of Hermes = HERMA.

1737-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Athens abounded more than any other place in hermes's.

† **2.** Used for the metal Mercury. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 603 Though by their powerful Art they binde Volatil Hermes, and call up unboun In various shapes old Proteus from the Sea.

3. *Hermes Trismegistus* (Gr. *Ἑρμῆς τρίς μέγιστος*, L. *Hermes ter-maximus*, Hermes thrice-greatest), the name given by the Neo-platonists and the devotees of mysticism and alchemy to the Egyptian god Thoth, regarded as more or less identified with the Grecian Hermes, and as the author of all mysterious doctrines, and especially of the secrets of alchemy. Hence *hermetic*, *hermetically*, and the following expressions:

† **a.** *Hermes' seal*: = Hermetic seal: see HERMETIC A. 2 b. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 192 Hermes seale... take the red hote tongues, and therewith wring or nippe the toppe close together; whereby it shall be so closed as if it had no vent before. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 119 Closed up... in a glazen womb sealed with Hermes seales. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 75 Let the neck be shut with a Hermes Seal, by the melting of the glasse in the same place. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade* s.v. *Hermetical Seal*, With a pair of pincers twisting it close together, which is called putting on Hermes's seal.

† **b.** *Hermes' fire*: = CORPOSANT; also, a will-o'-the-wisp. Also *St. Hermes' fire* (? by confusion with *St. Elmo's fire*). *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Ardans*, S. Hermes fires; the flittering, or going fiers... or flames, which be seen by night, and neere unto waters. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xii. 45, I send St. Hermes fire (Jack in a lantern) to the marches. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 11 The Greeks call'd them Castor and Pollux... which some call Hermes fire; Saint Elmo others.

Hermesian (hærm'si-än), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* proper name *Hermes* (see below) + *-IAN*.]

A. adj. Pertaining to Georg Hermes (1775-1831), a Roman Catholic priest, and professor of theology at Bonn, who propounded doctrines on the relation of reason to faith, which were afterwards condemned by the Pope. **B. sb.** A follower of Georg Hermes. Hence **Hermesianism**, the doctrine of Georg Hermes.

1868 *Chambers' Encycl. Supp.* s.v. *Hermes*. The Hermesian method of investigation discards all principle of authority. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 980 A strong reaction set in against the Hermesians. In a short time the movement died out, or was suppressed. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., Hermesianism is now extinct.

Hermet, -ett, obs. forms of HERMIT.

Hermetic (hæm'e-tik), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad.* med. or mod.L. *hermeticus*, irreg. *f.* *Hermes* (*Trismegistus*): see **HERMES** 3. (Apparently formed in imitation of *magnēs, magnetic-us*.)]

A. adj. 1. Pertaining to Hermes Trismegistus, and the philosophical, theosophical, and other writings ascribed to him: see **HERMES** 3.

1676 *Newton in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 397 If there should be any verity in the Hermetic writers. 1878 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 321 There may very well be some Hermetic or Trismegistic books genuine, though all of them be not such. 1792 *T. Taylor Proclus* II. 29 His familiarity with the Hermetic Pan.

2. Hence, Relating to or dealing with occult science, esp. alchemy; magical; alchemical. **Hermetic art, philosophy, science**: names for alchemy or chemistry.

a 1637 *B. Jonson Underwoods* lxii. 77 With the Chimera of the Rosie Crosse, Their Charms, their Characters, Hermetick Rings. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* v. (1651) 160, I extracted thence three drams of pure nitrous Hermetick Salt. 1651 *Biggs New Disp.* 765 But warm'd at the Hermetick fire. 1652 *ASHMOLE Theat. Chem. Pro.* 3 A Particular account of the Hermetique Science. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* I. ii. 225 By his side a pouch he wore, Replete with strange hermetic powder. 1718 *STEELE Spect.* No. 426 P. 8 Basilus Valentinus was a person who had arrived at the utmost Perfection in the Hermetick Art. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 338 As the dream of the philosopher's stone induces dupes, under the more plausible delusion of the hermetic art, to neglect all rational means of improving their fortunes. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 447 The hermetic or philosophical fire... is a perfectly invisible and universal essence.

b. Hermetic seal, sealing: air-tight closure of a vessel, esp. a glass vessel, by fusion, soldering, or welding; also applied in *Surg.* to a method of dressing wounds (see quot. 1886). Also *fig.* Hence **hermetic** for 'hermetically sealed'.

1663 *JER. TAYLOR Fun. Serm. Ld. Primate Wks.* 1831 IV. 53 Not nature, but grace and glory, with an hermetic seal, give us a new signature. 1705 *C. PUNSHALL Mech. Macrocosm* 140 Boyle has observed Water to Dilate, and contract it self... by an Hermetic Glass Bubble. 1845 *BENTHAM Indic. resp. Ld. Eldon* 47 The same hand... has... as if by an hermetic seal, closed all such crannies. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Hermetic sealing**. Also, a mode of treatment of penetrating wounds of the chest or abdomen by closing them externally with collodion and scraps of lint.

3. Pertaining to the god Hermes. **b. Of or pertaining to a Herma**: as *a hermetic column* = **HERMES** 1 b. In mod. Dicts.

¶ **Erron.** for **HERMITIC**, *q.v.*

B. sb. 1. One skilled in hermetic art or science; an alchemist or chemist.

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* ix. 319 Prepared Vitriol... alone to several Hermetics may seem sufficient to furnish an Apothecaries shop.

2. *pl.* Hermetic philosophy; alchemy.

1865 *tr. Hugo's Hunchback of Notre Dame* II. vii. 95 Hermetics, that sophia of all sophias.

Hermetical, *a.* [*f.* as prec. + *-AL*.]

1. = **HERMETIC** *a.* 1, 2.

1605 *TIMME Quersit.* I. xi. 46 The Hermetical Philosophers deny that there is a quintessence, because there are not fewer elements. 1659 *HOWELL Vocab.* To Rdr., Here he shall know the dark terms of Chymistry or the Hermetical Art. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* **Hermetical Physick**, is that Hypothesis... which refers the Cause of all Diseases to Salt, Sulphur and Mercury. 1837 *Sir F. PALGRAVE Merck. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 11 He composed a treatise on Alchemical Science... It has been thrice published... by... collectors of hermetical mysteries.

2. = **HERMETIC** *a.* 2 b.

1664 *BOYLE Wks.* (1772) II. 489 (*title*) Discourse, containing some new Observations about the Deficiencies of Weather-Glasses, together with some Considerations touching the New or Hermetical Thermometers. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cyc.*, **Hermetical Seal**, a manner of stopping or closing glass vessels... by heating the neck of the vessel... and then, with a pair of pinchers twisting it close together. 1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 645 Air will here indeed find its way... unless opposed by an hermetical seal. *Ibid.* III. 289 note, Sir David Barry recommends the hermetical sealing of the vessels.

¶ **Erron.** used for **HERMITICAL**, *q.v.*

Hermetically (hæm'e-tik-äli), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + *-LY*.] In a hermetical manner.

1. Used to denote a method of sealing or closing a tube or vessel by fusing it at the opening, or by soldering or welding; hence, by any mode which renders it absolutely air-tight. See **HERMETIC** *a.* 2 b.

1605 *TIMME Quersit.* II. v. 123 A smal cappe or cover, with

his receiver, strongly and well luted, hermetically closed rounde about. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* iv. 134 When he suffer'd those things to putrefie in Hermetically sealed glasses... no living thing was ever produced there. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* I. 132 Hermetically closed up to prevent any water coming to them. 1877 *W. THOMSON Voy. Challenger* I. i. 24 The receiver is now hermetically sealed at the upper contraction.

b. Surg. Used of a method of dressing gunshot wounds: see **HERMETIC** *a.* 2 b quot. 1886.

1870 *T. HOLMES Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) II. 203 A plan of treating gun-shot wounds of the chest by hermetically sealing their external orifices, was introduced during the late war in America. The record of the results... are sufficiently ample to warrant an unqualified condemnation of the practice.

c. fig. Closely, tightly; absolutely (closed).

1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 40 Were not the Mouth of that Grand Impostor Hermetically sealed up, where Christianity is spread. 1780 *COWPER Let.* 2 July, If you trust me with a secret, I am hermetically sealed. 1855 *PRESOTT Philip II.* Pref. (1857) 4 The Archives which have held the secrets of the Spanish monarchy hermetically sealed for ages. 1883 *H. DRUMMOND Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 71 The passage from the Natural World to the Spiritual World is hermetically sealed on the Natural Side.

† 2. By the method of alchemy. *Obs.*

1664 *J. WILSON Cheats* III. i. *Vol. Pray*, sir, proceed; and disclose this son of gold. *Mof.* Hermetically, I shall.

Hermetico-, combining form of **HERMETIC** *a.* (sense 1), as in **Hermetico-poetical** *a.*, dealing with Hermetic philosophy in poetical form.

1678 (*title*) *Ripley Reviv'd*: or an Exposition upon Sir George Ripley's Hermetico-Poetical Works.

Hermetist (hæ'm'itist), [*f.* as **HERMETIC** + *-IST*.] A Hermetic philosopher.

1827-48 *HARE Guesses* Ser. II. (1867) 467 The Cabbalists and Hermetists who assumed the Universality of Sensation. 1877 *H. P. BLAVATSKY Isis* Pref. 21 What the Hindu initiates and the Hermetists taught before him.

Hermid, herewith: see **HERE** *adv.* 16.

Hermin, -yn, obs. forms of **ERMINE**.

Hermit (hæ'm'it), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3 *armite*, 4-5 *ermyte*, 4-6 *armyte*, *armet*, 4-7 *ermite*, 7 *ermit*. *β.* 4-6 *hermyte*, 4-8 *-mite*, (5 *-mett*), 6 *-hermit*. 7. 3-7 *heremite*, 4-5 *-myt*, (6 *Sc. -meit*, 6-7 *-mit*. See also **EREMITE**. [*ME. her-mite*, *ermite*, *a.* OF. (*her* *ermite*, L. *erēmīta* (med.L. also *herēmīta*), *ad. Gr.* ἐρημίτης, *f.* ἐρημία desert. Beside the forms immed. from French, *ME.* had *heremite* after med.L.; mod.Eng. has also **EREMITE**, *q.v.*]

1. One who from religious motives has retired into solitary life; esp. one of the early Christian recluses. See **EREMITE** 1.

a. c 1205 *LAY.* 18800 Sone be armite (c 1275 *heremite*) com in. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8135 (Götl.) An armyte [*v.rr.* heremite, ermyte] þar þai fand at hame In þat montayn, was halt and lame. c 1300 *St. Brandan* 610 The ermite that was so old ægen hem com gon. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141/2 Ermyte, heremita. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 704 Into that yle... An halie armet dwelland war the daies. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 1. ii. S. Hierome in the life of Paul the Ermitte tells a story. 1651 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Dying* i. § 3 (1727) 21 To be spent in the cottage of a frugal person, or to feed an Ermit.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17900 (Götl.) A man come þan widuten lite, þat semed wele hane bene hermitte [*v.rr.* eremite, ermyte, Ermyte]. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. Pro. 3 In Habite of an Hermite [*B.* Heremite, C. Ermitte] vn-holy of werkes. c 1400 *MAUNDELL* (Roxb.) vii. 24 A haly hermit mette... a beste forschapen. 1481 *CANTON Myrr.* I. v. 22 The other gaf it [their treasure] away and... wente as hermytes. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. iii. 242 A withered Hermite, fiescure winters worn, Might shake off fiftie, looking in his eye. 1703 *MAUNDELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 80 Hermits retiring hither for Penance and Mortification. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Goethe Wks.* I. 384 There is much to be said by the hermit or monk in defence of his life of thought and prayer. *γ.* c 1275 *LAY.* 18804 þan heremite he isre come. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalena* 812 A prest... þat fled þe world as heremyt. 1497 *BE. ALCOCK Mons Perfect.* Diiij b, An heremyte cam to saynt Anthony. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxv. 9 O! þe heremiteis and hankersaidilis, That takis your pennance at your tablis. 1600 *J. PORY tr. Leo's Africa* II. 154 The rule of heremites, the professors... whereof inhabit woods and solitarie places.

b. trans. A person living in solitude.

1799 *CAMPBELL Pleas. Hope* II. 38 The world was sad... And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smiled. 1841 *EMERSON Addr., Lit. Ethics Wks.* (Bohn) II. 213 The poets who have lived in cities have been hermits still. 1849 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. I. viii. (1866) 138 A solitary man who... led a hermit's life, for hermit... he was.

2. In senses immediately derived from 1. *a.* In the formal designation of certain monastic orders: e.g. *Hermits of St. Augustine*: see **EREMITE** 2.

1577-87 [see **EREMITE**]. 1706 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. xi. 449 The Augustinians produced one [new branch] that of the Hermites of St. Augustin.

b. A quasi-religious mendicant; a vagabond; in Gypsy slang, a highwayman.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 3 Every vagabonde here-myte or begger able to labre. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 118 Peter Wakefelde... an Hermite, an idle gadder about, and a prating marchant. 1840 *LONGF. Sp. Stud.* III. v. And you, by the pole with the hermit's head upon it.

† *c.* A beadsman. Also *fig. Obs.*

1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* III. ii. 41 As perfect As begging Hermits in their holy prayers. 1605 — *Macb.* I. vi. 20 For those [honours] of old, and the late Dignities, Heap'd vp to them, we rest your Eremites. 1688 *R. HOLME Arithm.* III. 100/2 Begging Heremits first began to propagate here in England.

3. Applied to various animals of solitary habits, as the hermit-crab, the hermit-bird; see 4 b.

1661 *WALTON Angler* i. (ed. 3) 33 There is a fish called a Hermit, that at a certain age gets into a dead fishes shell, and like a Hermite dwells there alone. 1677 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* iv. (ed. 2) 5. 1862 *WOOD Nat. Hist.* II. 239 All the Hermits build a very curious and beautiful nest. *Ibid.* (1865) III. 603 If two Hermits be removed from their houses, and put into a rock pool... the combats which take place... are as fierce and determined as any.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hermit-seat*; *hermit-fancied*, *-haunted* *ads.*; *hermit-like* *adj.* and *adv.*, like a hermit.

c 1500 *Melusine* lvii. 336 He dide doo make many hermyte habytes. 1709 *WATTS Horæ Lyr.* II. *To Discontented*, Sylvia... Flies to the woods; a hermit saint! 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 15 Come Inspiration! from thy hermit seat, By mortal seldom found. 1785 *BURNS Vision* I. xx, Near many a hermit-fancy'd cove. a 1800 *COWPER Snail*, Hermit-like, his life he leads. 1852 *HAWTHORNE Blithedale Rom.* xxiv, Within which lurked the hermit-frog. 1878 *Prodigal Son* iv. in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* II. 109 Many other hermitlike fools.

b. In names of various animals of solitary habits: *hermit-bird*, (*a*) a humming-bird of genus *Phaethornis*; (*b*) a South American Halcyonid bird of genus *Monasa*, a nun-bird; *hermit-crab*, † *hermit-fish*, *hermit-lobster*, a crab of the family *Paguridae*, which has the habit of taking up its abode in a cast-off molluscan shell for the sake of protecting its soft shell-less hinder parts; *hermit-crow*, a name of the chough; *hermit-thrush*, a migratory thrush, *Turdus solitarius*, common in most parts of North America, and celebrated for its song; *hermit-warbler*, the western warbler, *Dendroica occidentalis*, of the Pacific slope of North America.

1837 *SWAINSON Nat. Hist. Birds* 154 The 'hermit birds' frequently rise up perpendicularly in the air, make a swoop, and return again to their former station. 1735 *MORTIMER in Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 115 The 'Hermit-Crabs' are generally found in great Plenty under these Trees. 1863 *WOOD Nat. Hist.* III. 603 Like all its race, the Hermit-crab inhabits the shell of some mollusc. 1591 *SILVESTER Du Barlas* I. v. 401 The 'Hermit-fish'... that builds him a defence 'Gainst Weather's rigour and Warr's insolence. 1850 *JOHNSTON Conchol.* 81 The other tribe are the soldier or 'hermit lobsters' (*Paguri*). 1840 *SWAINSON Nat. Hist. Insects* 106 'Hermit' moths... extraordinary moths hitherto found only in New Holland. 1831 — in *Fauna Bor. Amer.* II. 185 The food of the 'Hermit Thrush' consists chiefly of berries. 1884 *ROE Nat. Ser. Story* vii, The chief musician of the American forests, the hermit-thrush.

Hence **Hermit**, **Hermitize** *vs. intr.*, to live as a hermit. **Hermitism**, **Hermitry**, the mode of life of a hermit.

1610 *G. FLETCHER Christ's Tri. after Death* xlvii, When with us hermiting in lowe degree, He wash't his flocks in Jordan's spotlesse tide. 1866 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 5/1 'Hermitism' is a rule of life for the middle-aged in India. 1845 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 286 He starved and hermitized at Hesseleborough. 1844 *W. H. MAXWELL Sports & Adv.* *Scotl.* xii. (1855) 117 On this isolated... isle, the... Duke was left to hermitize. 1882 *H. C. MERIVALE Faucit* of B. II. vi, Hermitry must be such a bore if persevered in, the essence of life being variety.

Hermitage (hæ'm'itidz), *Forms*: 3-4 *ermitage*, 4-5 *er*, *her*, *heremityage*, 5 *armitage*, (6 *heremet*, 7 *heremitage*), 4- *hermitage*. See also **EREMITAGE**. [*a.* OF. *hermitage* = *Fr. ermitage*, *It. eremitaggio*, med.L. (*her* *eremitagium*, *f.* L. *erēmīta*, med.L. *herēmīta*: see prec. and *-AGE*.)]

1. The habitation of a hermit.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 138/131 To be Ermitage of Semplingham. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8161 Right unto þat hermitage, [*v.rr.* ermit, ermy-, hermytage] þe king com to and his barnage. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1398 Til heremytages and til abbeyes, Per men holy bodies leyces. c 1400 *MAUNDELL* (Roxb.) xi. 46 Pare er also many kirkes and chapelles and heremytages. a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 330 Ech seven yerres mote of usage, Visite the hevenly armitage. 1585 *F. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* III. xix. 106 They doe not dwell in Hermitages solitarij. 1632 *MILTON Penseroso* 168 May at last my weary age Find out the peaceful hermitage, The hairy gown and mossy cell. 1669 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* II. xxxiii. 220 It being only an Heremitage. 1756 *NUCENT Gr. Tour* IV. 265 Near the city [Nants] is a famous hermitage, situated on a rock. 1832 *G. DOWNES Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 124 The other contains a habitation (formerly, I believe, a hermitage).

b. trans. A solitary or secluded dwelling-place.

1648 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* (1700) 159 My urgent Occasions... will recall me to morrow Moring to my own Western Hermitage. 1649 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 119 Mindes innocent and quiet take That [prison] for an hermitage. 1781 *FLETCHER Lett. Wks.* 1795 VII. 235, I am not without hope of seeing you in London before you see your future hermitage. 1827 *POLLOCK Course T.* v, Vesper looked forth From out her western hermitage, and smiled.

c. The condition of a hermit. *rare.*

1582 *N. T. (Rhem.) Luke* xxi. 1 *marg.*, Solitarinesse or heremitage... is a goodly thing. 1803 *P. WHITE Hist. Clare* 10 [There he] lived his lonely life of hermitage.

2. Name of a French wine produced from vineyards on a hill near Valence: so called from a ruin on the summit supposed to have been a hermit's cell.

1680 *SHADWELL Woman Capt.* I. 5 (Stanf.) *Vin de Bon, Vin Celestine, and Hermitage*, and all the Wines upon the fruitful Rhone. 1709 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 131 ¶ 7 Two more [drops] of the same Kind heightened it into a perfect Languedoc: From thence it passed into a florid Hermitage. 1756 *NUCENT Gr. Tour* IV. 36 Hermitage for those who can

bear a strong wine, at three livres a bottle. 1815 M. BIRKBECK *Journ. France* 43 We approach Tournon, from whence comes the famous Hermitage wine. 1822 *Magic Lantern* 9, I thought his white hermitage better than his claret.

Hermitan, obs. form of **HARMATTAN**.

1688 J. HILLIER *Lett. fr. Cape Corse in Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 365 We had a dry North and North-Easterly Wind, call'd an Hermitan, and it overcame the Sea-Brize.

Hermitary, *s. v. rare*. [ad. med.L. *heremitarium*, f. (*h*)*eremita* HERMIT: see **ARY** 1 B. 2. (Cf. OF. *hermiterie*.)] A hermit's cell; a hermitage.

1754 *Howell's Lett.* II. lxxvii. 406 Monasteries, Hermitaries [ed. 1655, 1713 *Hermitages*], and other religious Houses.

Hermitary, *a. rare*. [ad. med.L. (*h*)*eremitarium* us, f. (*h*)*eremita* HERMIT: see **ARY** 1. Also **EREMITARY**, *q. v.*] Of or pertaining to a hermit.

[1491 *Heremitytarye*: see **EREMITARY**.] 1633 *Costlie Whore* v. 1 in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV. A heremetary life is better then a kingdom, So my Valencia beare me company.

Hermitess (*h*eremite's). A female hermit.

1633 A. H. Parthen. *Sacra* 38 The Violet is truly the Hermitess of flowers. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxxv, Spiritual Attresses, kind Hermitesses, Women that have a playguy deal of Religion. 1797 *Coleridge's Christabel* I. Concl., Like a youthful hermitess, Beauteous in a wilderness. 1836 MISS MITFORD in *Gd. Words* June (1895) 382 A young creature, living in London like a hermitess.

Hermitic (*h*eremite's), *a.* In 7-8 *eriton*. *hermetio*. [Altered, after *hermit*, from earlier (*h*)*eremitic*, *a.* OF. *heremitique*: cf. **EREMITIC**.] = next.

[1483 *Heremitytke*: see **EREMITIC**.] 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Obs. Journ.* Naples 228 The Heremetic State. 1790 W. WRIGHT *Grotesque Archit.* 3 An hermetic retreat, to be composed of roots and irregular branches of trees. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* XIII. 344/2 Mallarmé has withdrawn into a hermitic seclusion.

Hermitical, *a.* See also **EREMITICAL**. [f. as prec. + **-AL**.] Of or pertaining to a hermit.

1886 D. ROWLAND tr. *Jean de Lina's Lazarillo* (1672) Uiv a, Some notion of the Hermitical life. 1615 T. ADAMS *Black Devil* 26 The melancholly man, lives an Hermitical, solitary life. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 350 Instead of the old Hermitical Poverty they had drain'd the Riches of Kingdoms. 1882-3 A. F. MITCHELL in *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 580 [The Culdees] seem at times [in 7th century] to have formed 'hermitical establishments'.

Hence **Hermitically** *adv.*

1842 J. MACKINTOSH *Lett. in Life* (1854) 47 Hermitically inclined I fancied myself.

Hermitish, *a. rare*. [f. **HERMIT** *sb.* + **-ISH**: cf. **EREMITISH**.] Like, or like that of, a hermit.

1812 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 471 A hermit's life, not much less hermitish than yours.

† **Hermitress**. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *hermitresse* (Godef., Cotgr.), irreg. f. *hermite* HERMIT, after words etymologically in *-tresse*.] = **HERMITESS**.

1611 *COTGR.* *Hermitresse*, an Hermitresse; a woman Hermit. 1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Sonn.* 50 Among these pines, Sweet hermitress, she did alone repair. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 221 He allows Hazlitt unreluctantly to parade such words as 'Hermitress'.

Hermitship (*h*eremite'ship). [f. **HERMIT** + **-SHIP**.] The condition or mode of life of a hermit.

1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 7 Your jests at my hermitship and hermitage. 1822 CARLYLE *Lett.* 27 Oct. in *Pall Mall G.* (1891) 23 May 3/2 Emerson does not yet go into vegetables, into rural Hermitship; and we hope never will.

Hermo-, combining form of **HERMES**, as in **Hermoglyphic**, **Hermoglyphist** [cf. Gr. *ἑρμογλυφικός* pertaining to a statuary, f. *ἑρμογλυφεύς* a carver of *Hermæ*, a statuary] (see *quots.*). **Hermokopid** [ad. Gr. *ἑρμοκοπίτης*], a mutilator of *Hermæ*: in *quot.* used *attrib.*

1683 COCKERAM, *Hermoglyphicke*, a grauer of Images. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. cxvi, Sophroniscus is somewhere mentioned by Lucian as an hermoglyphist; a person, whose business it was to engrave inscriptions on marble, or rather on the Hermæ statues. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lviii. (1862) V. 173 The facts disclosed indicated the band of Hermokopid conspirators to be numerous.

Hermodactyl, shortened form of next.

1678 SALMON *Lond. Disp.* 41/2 Colchicum. is of the nature of the Hermodactyl. 1693 — *Bates's Disp.* (1713) 631/1 Poudre of Hermodactyls compound.

Hermodactyl (*h*ermodæ'ktil). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 4 *ermodattile*, 5 *hermodactule*, 6 *-ill*, 6-8 *-il* (6, 8 *-yle*). [ad. med.L. *hermodactylus*, a. Gr. *ἑρμοδακτύλος* lit. *Hermes's finger*.]

1. A bulbous root, probably that of a species of *Colchicum*, formerly imported from the East and used in medicine. Also, the plant itself.

c 1250 *Med. MS. in Archæol.* XXX. 380 Medelyd w^t rosagere And ermoadattilis of on zere. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 236 Also take . . . hermodactylis w^t sugre & cold watir. c 1550 *Lloyd Treas. Health* (1583) Qvii. A plaster made of the rote of walwort and Hermodactiles stampte w^t Hogges gresse. 1616 J. BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.* *Hermoadactyls*, little roots white, and round, sold by Apothecaries, etc. 1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Hermoadactyls*, or mercuries finger, white and red. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Head ach*, [To clear the Brain] you may take two Drams of Hermoadactyl, with some Betony and Pimpernel-Leaves. 1847 E. J. SEYMOUR *Severe Dis.* I. 90 It was found . . . that this plant existed in Greek physic under the name of hermodactylis.

2. Applied by Lyte to the Meadow Saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*; and later to the Snake's-head Iris, *Iris tuberosa* (*Hermoadactylus tuberosus*), which was supposed to be the source of the drug.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxxv. 366 Of Hermodactil or Mede Saffron. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 199 March. . . Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting, *Chelidonium* small with double Flowers, *Hermoadactylis*, Tuberosus Iris. 1768 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 8), *Hermoadactylus*, . . . by some botanic writers . . . supposed the true Hermodactyl, but what has been long used in Europe for that is the root of a Colchicum.

Hermyn, obs. form of **EREMINE**.

Hern, *hörn* (*hörn*), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* (in form *hörn*, *hörn*) or *dial.* about 1500. Forms: 1-6, 9 *dial.* *hörn*, 3-5 (also 9 *dial.*) *hörn*, *hörn*, 3-6 *hörn*, (3 *hörn*, 4 *hörn*) *hörn*, *hörn*, 5 *hörn*, *hörn*, *hörn*, *hörn*, 5-6 *hörn*, 5-8 *hörn*. [OE. *hörn* wk. fem. = OFris. *herne*, ON. *hörn* (Da. *hörn*) corner, angle, nook: = OTeut. **hurnjōn*, f. stem of *HORN* *sb.*] A corner, nook, hiding-place.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxii. 168 Aho hie . . . on ða fenderne byrnan ðære earce. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 5 Standende on ær-somungum and stræta hyrnum. c 1200 ORMIN 1677 loc se33de þatt it [þatt wægherift] wæs þær hennegged i þatt hirn. c 1200 *Beket* 691 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 126 Po i-saig he þis holi man In one hyrne [w. r. hurne] stonde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7343 þat he ne soolde abbe. an herne to wite him inne. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxvii. 21 þe stane þat þe edificand reproyde here it is made in heuyd of hyrne. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. II. 209 And alle fledden for fere and flown in-to hurnes [C. III. 249 hurnes]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Pro.* 105 Lurkyng in hurnes [w. r. hurnes] and in lanes blynde. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 9 Laborintus, Dedalus hous, hap many halkes and hurnes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8390 In four hurnes of the house. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* I. 3577 þe sexsten . . . sey hem in an hyron. *Ibid.* I. 3986 Stondyng in an heyron pere. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 2101 My teching was nocht in hurnes nor pryutic. c 1485 E. E. *Misc.* (Warton Club) 43 Ever I rene fro herne to herne. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* III. iv. 8 Out of the quiet hurnis the rowt wpartis Of that birdis. 1590 R. BRUCE *Serm. Sacram.* (1843) 109 The maist secret hurne of the conscience. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 33 The barrony . . . with all the herne, that is the Nookes and Corners thereof. 1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha* in *Chambers Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 32 To ilka hirn he takes his route. 1895 E. *Anglian Gloss.*, *Hyrne*, a corner, the portion of the village situated in an angle or corner.

b. Comb. † *hörn-stone*, corner-stone.

c 1000 *ELFRIC Hom.* (Th.) I. 106 He is se hyrn-stan þe zefezð þa twegen weallas togæðere. c 1200 ORMIN 13358 Crist iss ec þatt hirnstan þatt bindeth þwægen wæghess.

Hern, *herne*, *arch.* and *dial.* forms of **HERON** (*q. v.*), frequent in literary use.

Hern, obs. pl. of **EAR** *sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8080 Lang and side þair brues wern, And hinged all a-bout þair hern [w. r. eres, ern, eren].

Hern, poss. pron.¹ *Obs.* exc. *south* and *midl.* *dial.* Also 4 *hiren*, 5 *huron*. [f. **HER** poss. pron.¹, apparently by form-association with the ME. pairs *mī, min, thi, thin* (where the derivative form arose not by adding, but by dropping *n*). Cf. *Hisn, ourn, yourn, theirn*.] = **HERS**.

1340 *Ayenb.* 111 Yblissed by þe guode wyfman þet of hiren þet flour þer to dede. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20016 (Trin.) Pouze I be vnworþi mon, Hiren am I al þat I kon. 1388 *Wyclif 2 Kings* viii. 6 Restore thou to hir alle thingis þat ben hern [1382 hyres]. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* I. 2628 Alle his clothus and huron weron wete also. 1500 *CHAPMAN Hum. Day's Mirth* Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 98 What shall I do at the sight of her and hern? a 1845 *Hood Huggins & Duggins*, How often I should stand and turn, To get a pat from hands like hern. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterflies* xvi. 135 It won't fall on his head, but on hern.

† **Hern**, poss. pron.² *Obs.* Forms: 4 *heoren*, *heren*, *hiren*, 5 *hern*. [f. **HER** poss. pron.²; formed as prec.] = **THEIRS**.

c 1340 *Ayenb.* 38 Hi . . . beþencheþ hou hi moze habbe of hiren. 13. . . *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxxii. 1145-9 Heoren is þe Ioye euerlastonde. . . Blessed beo þe pore in spirit ay, for heoren is þe kyndom þer as dwelleþ God and Mon'. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6155 (Trin.) Lafte þei not þat heren was Sheeþe ne cow ox ne as. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* v. i. 479 The vnwisdom of hem schal be knowe to alle men, as hern was.

Hernant (*h*er'mant). (See *quots.*)

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Hernant-seeds*, a commercial name for the seeds of the *Hernandia ovigera*, imported into Liverpool from India for tanning purposes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 585/2 *Hernant seeds*, used for dyeing.

Herne, obs. form of **IRON**.

Herner, *herner*: see **HERONER**, **HERONRY**.

Hernesew (e, -shaw), obs. ff. **HERONSEW**.

† **Hernet**. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. **HERN**, **HERON** + **-ET**.] A young heron.

1615 *SIR R. BOYLE Diary* (1886) I. 72 Paying me . . . 2 couple of fatt capons, 2 hernetts.

|| **Hernia** (*h*er'miä). *Path.* Pl. *herniæ*, *hernias*. Also 4-5 *hirmiä*, -*ya*, *hynryä*, 6 (*Anglicized*) *herny*, -*ie*. [L. = rupture. Cf. F. *hernie*.]

A tumour formed by the displacement and resulting protrusion of a part of an organ through an aperture, natural or accidental, in the walls of its containing cavity; rupture.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Part. T.* 7 349 Horrible swollen membes that semeth ilk the maladie of Hirmiä. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 273 If hernia be watir, þis is þe signe þerof. 1547 *BOORDE Broo. Health* clxxvi. 62b, There be thre kindes named . . . a wateryshe herny, a wyndy herny, a fleshely herny. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. ix. 87 Hernies, Ruptures, or burstings. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. v. That I had Nestor's hernia thou wouldest think. 1797-81 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., *Hernia's* are often occasioned by blows, violent convulsions, over-stretching in vomiting [etc.]. 1878 T.

BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 644 Abdominal hernia or rupture signifies the protrusion of any viscus through an opening in the parietes of the abdominal cavity.

b. *attrib.*, as *hernia knife*, *truss*.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 663 With a hernia knife, . . . or herniotome, the stricture should then be divided.

Hernial (*h*er'miäl), *a.* [f. prec. + **-AL**.] Of or pertaining to hernia; chiefly in *hernial sac*.

1736 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 330 The Abscess formed in the Hernial Bag occasionally. 1812 *HOOPER Med. Dict.* s.v. *Hernia*, When the hernial contents . . . admit of being readily put back into the abdomen, it is termed a reducible hernia. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 645 A hernial tumour . . . is composed of a sac with its contents and the soft parts covering it.

Herniary (*h*er'miäri), *a.* [f. as prec. + **-ARY**.] Of or pertaining to hernia or its surgical treatment.

1751 *STACK in Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 325 A rupture with a double herniary sack. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 19 Mr. Arnaud may indeed be considered a herniary surgeon. 1876 *BARTHOLOW Mat. Med.* (1879) 313 Herniary protrusion and adhesion of the iris are prevented by dilating the pupil.

Herniated (*h*er'miät'ed), *a.* [f. **HERNIA** + **-ATE** 3 + **-ED** 1.] Affected with hernia.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 345 The herniated portion affected but a small part of the testis at its lower part. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 566 The herniated bowel.

Hernio-, comb. form of **HERNIA**, as in **Herniology**, that part of pathology which treats of hernia, a treatise on hernia. **Herniolaparo-** [Gr. *λαπάρα* the flank + *-τομία* cutting], 'the division of the abdominal walls in order to reach a strangulated hernia which has been returned *en masse*, so that the constricting part may be divided' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Herniopuncture**, 'the puncture of a hernia by means of a capillary trocar to diminish its size and so facilitate its reduction' (*ibid.*).

Herniotome (*h*er'miötöm), *Surg.* [f. **HERNIO-** + Gr. *-τομος* cutting.] A knife used in herniotomy.

1878 [see **HERNIA** b]. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 368 The stricture having been divided with herniotome.

Herniotomy (*h*er'miötömi), *Surg.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *-τομία* cutting.] The operation of cutting for strangulated hernia. So **Herniotomist**, one who practises herniotomy.

1811 in *HOOPER Dict. Med.* 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 670 Herniotomy or Kelotomy is to be performed. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 566 Herniotomy was performed, the sac being opened. 1897 W. ANDERSON *Jn. Andover 7 Lithotomists*, herniotomists, oculists, and others.

† **Hernious**, *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *herniosus*, f. *hernia*.] Affected with hernia.

1308 *TREvisa Higden* De P. R. vii. lv. (1495) 270 Hernyous men that ben soo broke. 1623 *COCKERAM*, *Hernious*, a . . . broken person. [a 1648 *LD. HERBERT Life Wks.* (1886) 192 He was burst in the body as we call it, or hernious.]

Hernsew, -*shaw*, -*shew*: see **HERONSEW**.

Hero (*h*ērō), *sb.* Pl. *heroes* (*h*ērōz). Forms: 6-7 *heros*, *heros*, 6-8 *heros*, 7- *hero*; and

pl. 4-7 *heros*, 7- *heroes* (7 *hero*'s). [Ultimately ad. L. *hērō-s*, pl. *hērō-ēs*, a. Gr. *ἥρω-s*, pl. *ἥρω-ēs*. In early use the L. or Gr. singular *hērōs* and pl. *hērō-ēs* appear unchanged (cf. F. *héros* sing. from 14th c.); beside them is also found a sing. *hero-ē* like obs. F. *herōē* (Cotgr.), It. *eroe*, Sp. *heroe*; this became later *he-roē*, and finally *hero*. The pl. *heroes* is now disyllabic.]

1. *Antiq.* A name given (as in Homer) to men of superhuman strength, courage, or ability, favoured by the gods; at a later time regarded as intermediate between gods and men, and immortal.

The later notion included men of renown supposed to be deified on account of great and noble deeds, for which they were also venerated generally or locally; also demigods, said to be the offspring of a god or goddess and a human being; the two classes being to a great extent coincident.

Verse of heroes, the hexameter.

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 401 [Sibylla Erythræa] wroot moche of Criste, and þat openliche, as in þis vers of heroes. 1555 *EDEN Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 Goddess made of men whom the antiquitie cauled Heroes. 1591 *SPENSER Virg. Gnat* 480 And you beside the honourable band Of great Heroës doo in order stand. *Ibid.* 593 Here manie other like Heroës bee. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv. So by Heroës were we led of yore. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* iv. 420 And what, my young Ulyssean heroë, Provoaked thee on the broad back of the sea, To visit Lacedaemon the divine? 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. ii. i. ii. (1651) 45 Plato . . . made nine kinds of [spirits]. 4 Arch-Angels, 5 Angels, 6 Devils, 7 Heroes. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* iv. (1626) 83 Whom when the Heros saw to hard rocks chained. . . He would haue thought her marble. 1632 *HEYWOOD 1st Pt. Iron Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 266 Great Laomedon Denied the Heroë, both the meede propos'd. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* ii. 57 The Vision of that Divine Heros on the white Horse. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 220 Mighty men of old, or hero's. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 56 Resembling Heroes, whose Ethereal Root Is Jove himself. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 417 7 6 Homer is in his Province, when he is describing . . . a Heroe or a God. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iv. 42 A Chief sings some great Action of a God or Heroe. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* IV. 225 The Hero seeking earnest on all sides Machaon. 1840 *THIRLWALL Greece* VII. 199 He continued . . . to receive marks of public reverence approaching to the worship of a hero.

2. A man distinguished by extraordinary valour and martial achievements; one who does brave or noble deeds; an illustrious warrior.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* iii. xvi. 63 After silence short, The Britaine Heroes valled, and did answer in this sort.
1600 W. WATSON *Decadion* ix. v. (1602) 305 All the heroes, nobles and gentles of these northern Isles.
1601 SHAKES. *All's Well* ii. 1. 40 Nobles, Heroes; my sword and yours are kinne.
1604 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 155 He is Master of all the Gallantry of Antient Hero's.
1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1501 Raleigh 'whose breast with all The sage, the patriot, and the hero burn'd'.
1747 MORRILL *Joshua* Chorus, See, the conquering hero comes.
1862 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 302 The hero must, to give meaning to a meaningless phrase, fight for an idea... There is very little room for heroes in wars carried on to settle successions, to rectify frontiers, or to maintain the balance of power.
1885 EDNA LYALL *In Golden Days* I. v. 160 For already Sydney had become his hero of heroes.

3. A man who exhibits extraordinary bravery, firmness, fortitude, or greatness of soul, in any course of action, or in connexion with any pursuit, work, or enterprise; a man admired and venerated for his achievements and noble qualities.

1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogmatizing* xxiv. 240 The sole Instances of those illustrious Heroes, Cartes, Gassendus, Galileo, Tycho [etc.] will strike dead the opinion of the worlds decay.
1676 DRYDEN *Aurengs.* l. i. Who would not be the hero of an age?
1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4343/1 Some other Protestant Hero like your Majesty.
1764 FOOTE *Patron* ii. Wks. 1709 l. 240 No man is a hero to his valet de chambre.
1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 245 'Shakespeare has no heroes; his scenes are occupied only by men, who act and speak as the reader thinks that he should himself have spoken or acted on the same occasion.'
1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* iii. 44 David no doubt became a hero in the eyes of the men and the virgins of Israel.

4. The man who forms the subject of an epic; the chief male personage in a poem, play, or story; he in whom the interest of the story or plot is centred.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* *Life* (1721) l. 62 His Hero falls into an... ill-tim'd Deliberation.
1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 11 p. 5 The Youth, who is the Hero of my Story.
1770 *Junius Lett.* xxviii. 188 The pomp of a mock tragedy, where... even the sufferings of the hero are calculated for derision.
1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hind. Ind.* l. iv. 175 The great Hindú heroic poem, the 'Mahá Bhárat', of which Crishna is, in fact, the hero.
1866 THOLLOPE *Claverings* xviii. Perhaps no terms have been so injurious to the profession of the novelist as those two words, hero and heroine. In spite of the latitude which is allowed to the writer in putting his own interpretation upon these words, something heroic is still expected; whereas, if he attempt to paint from Nature, how little that is heroic should he describe!

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. appositive, as *hero-child*, *horseman*, *king*, *leader*, *martyr*, *saint*, *son*, *soul*, *woman*; b. attributive, as *hero-air*, *apartment*, *dust*, *form*, *race*, *saga*; c. objective, as *hero-nurse*; d. similitive, as *hero-like* adj.; e. *Hero-errant* [after *knight-errant*], a hero wandering in quest of adventures. Also *HERO-WORSHIP*.

1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 306 In the 'hero-apartment, as it is called, besides the old Saxon warriors... are to be seen the portraits of all the generals employed by king Augustus.
1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. Index 417 'Hero-children suckled by beasts.
1814 BYRON *Ode to Napoleon* xii. 'Hero dust is vile as vulgar clay.'
1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 147 If Persia be subdued, our 'hero-errant must seek adventures at the Ganges.'
1776 MICKLE *tr. Camoens' Lusad* 327 That 'hero-form the Lusian standard rears.
1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. iii. 68 The 'hero-founder Nimrod.
1840 ARNOLD *Hind. Rome* II. 266 Alexander's genuine successor, the 'hero-king of the race of Achilles.
1670 DRYDEN *Grenada* (Jod.), Thence 'herolike with torches by my side... my love I'll guide.'
1706 WATTS *Horae Lyr.* II. *To W. Blackburn* v. But there's a heavenly art t' elude the grave, And with the 'hero race immortal kindred claim.
1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xiii. 201, I thought I could hear our 'hero-saint saying, 'I give my sword to the slave'.
1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. l. 6 Then the 'hero-son of Atreus rose.
1860 GEO. ELIOT *in Life* (1885) II. 244 An almost unique presentation of a 'hero-woman.

Hence (chiefly nonce-wds.), *Hero v. trans.*, to make a hero of; to honour as a hero. *Hero-archy* [after *hierarchy*], rule or government of heroes. *Hero-head*, *hood*, *ship*, the state, position, or character of a hero. *Hero-latry* [after *idolatry*], hero-worship. *Hero-less* a., without a hero. *Hero-o-gony* [cf. *theogony*], generation of heroes. *Heroological* a., pertaining to the history of heroes. *Heroologist*, one who writes or discourses of heroes. *Heroology* (also *hero-logy*), a history of or treatise on heroes. *Hero-theism* [Gr. *héios* god]: see *quot.*

1883 MRS. MITCHELL *Hist. Anc. Sculpt.* 212 Statues...not of gods, but 'heroed mortals.
1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1858) 193 All dignities of rank, on which human association rests, are what we may call a 'Heroarchy (Government of Heroes).
1895 *Athenaeum* 31 Aug. 284/3 The dim past, before the Olympian divinities had come southwards to absorb their predecessors and degrade... their godhead to 'herohead.
1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* ii. vii. All his 'herohood and insight.
1864 SKEAT *Ukland's Poems* 71, I was not nourished For lofty hero-hood.
1866 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 487 The distinction between 'herolatry and theolatri, or the sacred rites of heroes and the sacred rites of Gods, was perfectly well known in Greece.
1882 *Athenaeum* 9 Sept. 329/3 The history of Ireland is also almost... if we may use the term—'heroless.
1880 J. DAVIES *in Encycl. Brit.* XI. 777/2 A brief and abruptly terminated 'heroogony, or generation of heroes by immortal sons from mortal mortals.
1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 32. 510 Eusebius... was of opinion that those poetick fables were at first only historical and 'herological.
1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xlvii. III. 105 Holland the 'herologist.
1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 14. 257 A certain Mixture of Physiology and 'Hero-

logy or History blended together.
1880 J. S. STALLYBRASS *tr. Grimm's Teut. Mythol.* xv. l. 366 We may conclude that all the Teutonic races had a pretty fully developed Heroology.
1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 644 His three years of 'heroship expired.
1801 W. TAYLOR *in Monthly Mag.* XI. 646 'Herotheism, or the worship of deified men.

Heroecane, obs. form of *HURRICANE*.

Heroicism: see *HEROISM*.

Herodian (hērō'di-ān), a. and sb.¹ [ad. L. *Herodian-us*, a. Gk. *Ἡρῳδίας* of or pertaining to Herod, *subst. pl.* followers of Herod: see *-IAN*.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to Herod, king of Judea (B.C. 38-4), or to members of his family of the same name; built by Herod. *Herodian disease*: phthiriasis or other loathsome skin disease, like that of which Herod Agrippa died (Acts xii. 23).

1632 EARL MANCH. *At Mondo* (1636) 153 We may not wash our hands of crying, and from bloody sins, sinnes of higher tincture.
1650 WELDON *Crit. Gaz.* I. 13 He dyed opportunely... to leave a mark of ignominy on himselfe by that Herodian disease.
1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 644 For the Herodian period of Jerusalem the chief, or rather only, authority is Josephus.

2. Blustering, grandiose, magniloquent; after the style attributed to Herod in the miracle-plays. (cf. *OUT-HEROD*.)

1886 F. YORK POWELL *in Academy* 15 May 337/2 The plain sensible style of this book is pleasantly in contrast with the Herodian vein of many local histories.

B. sb. pl. A Jewish party, mainly political, who were partisans of the Herodian or Idumean dynasty (chiefly under Herod Antipas, B.C. 4-A.D. 39), and lax in their adherence to Judaism. Hence *transf.* as a term of reproach.

[c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Mark xii. 13 Sume of phariseum and herodianum.]
1382 WYCLIF *ibid.*, Summe of the Farisees and Erodians.
c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 56 Prelats not preaching are raper pilats than prelatys... herodians of Heroud, not heyris of Crist.
a. 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* 451 They jumpe with Caesar, like the Herodians.
1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. 'Hardouin will have the Herodians and Sadducees to have been the same thing.
1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 163/1 The Herodians are not mentioned either by Philo or by Josephus in his enumeration of the Jewish sects.

Herodian (hērō'di-ān), sb.² [In sense 1, irreg. f. Gr. *Ἡρῳδίας* heron, heronshaw + *-AN*. In sense 2, f. mod. L. *herodii-us*, repr. Gr. *Ἡρῳδίας*.]

† 1. A heron. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* xi. 19 The herodian, and the charadron according to his kind.

2. *Ornith.* One of an order of birds, *Herodii* or *Herodiones*, comprising the herons, storks, ibises, and spoonbills.

† *Heroess*. *Obs.* Also 7 *heroisse*. [f. *HERO* + *-ESS*. Cf. rare Gr. *Ἡρώσσα*.] = *HEROINE*.

1612 R. SHELTON *Serm. St. Martins* 48 That Heroisse [Q. Elizabeth] being departed.
1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xi. 445 All th' heroesses in Pluto's house.
1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* 4 July an. 1654, A Heroess so matchless in all degrees of Praise and masculine Renown.
1715 tr. *Cicero's D'Amy's Wks.* 6, I then forgot all that Romances had taught me concerning the Disdain and Pride of their Heroesses.

Herohead, *hood*: see *HERO*.

Heroic (hērō'ik), a. and sb. [ad. L. *hērōic-us*, Gr. *Ἡρωϊκός* pertaining to heroes, f. *ἦρως* HERO. Cf. F. *héroïque* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*.)]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to a hero or heroes; characteristic of, or suitable to the character of a hero; of a bravery, virtue, or nobleness of character, exalted above that of ordinary men. a. Of actions, qualities, etc.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 2 3our heroyque vertu is of mair admiratione, nor was of valeria the dochtir of the prudent consul publicola.
1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. i. 1 But evermore some of the vertuous race Rose up, inspired with heroicke heat.
1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 75 Requested... his death might be given him, by such a Heroicke hand as his, rather then perish by the rascall multitude.
1671 MILTON *Samson* 1711 Samson hath quit himselfe Like Samson, and heroically hath finish'd A life heroic.
1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 20 ¶ 4 There is something sublime and heroic in true meekness and humility.
1802 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, 'Milton! thou shouldst be living'. The heroic wealth of hall and bower.
1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand.* by Seine 153 The choir of the cathedral... is rich in heroic dust.
1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 167 The heroic death of his father.

b. Of persons, etc.: Of the nature of a hero.

1591 SHAKES. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. v. 78 Whereas hee, From lohn of Gaunt doth bring his Pedigree, Being but fourth of that Heroick Lyne.
1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 84 To exceed the patterne of heroicke Ancestry.
1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 67 The Decans turn back, leaving their heroicke Captaine Godgee slaine in the field.
1657 R. LIGON *Barba-does* 105 So noble and heroic a Bird.
1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 36 This would be to act over again the scene of the criminals condemned to the galleys, and their heroic deliverer.
1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. Carlyle 196 The distinction between the truly heroic ruler of the stamp of Cromwell, and the arbitrary enthusiast for external order, like Frederick.

2. Of or pertaining to the heroes of antiquity. *Heroic age* or *time*: that during which the ancient heroes existed; the period of Grecian history preceding the return from Troy.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 577 The Giant brood Of Phlegra with th' Heroic Race... That fought at Theb's and Ilium.
1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. iii. ii. 27 The ancient Mythologie,

containing fabulous narrations of the ancient Heroic times.
1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi. 881 Here found they Teucer's old heroic race.
1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. v. 123 The period included between the first appearance of the Hellenes in Thessaly, and the return of the Greeks from Troy, is commonly known by the name of the heroic age, or ages.
1850 LEITCH MÜLLER *Anc. Art* § 410. 553 The heroic-ideal is expressed with highest force in Hercules... pre-eminently an Hellenic national hero.
1866 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 124 The simple hereditary monarchy of the heroic times.

3. Relating to or describing the deeds of heroes; of a poem or poetry = epic; so *heroic poet*.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 The most notable [denominations of poeise] bee the Heroick, Lirick, Tragick [etc.].
1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i. xi. (Arb.) 40 Such therefore as gaue themselves to write long histories of the noble gests of kings and great Princes intermeddling the dealings of the gods, halfe gods or Heroes... they called Poets Heroick, whereof Homer was chief and most ancient among the Greeks, Virgill among the Latines.
1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 25 This Subject for Heroic Song.
1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 26 An Heroique Poem is certainly the greatest Work of Human Nature.
1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Poetry E. Nations* 185 In comparing Homer with the heroic poets who have succeeded him.
1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) I. vi. 100 The old heroic lays of Rome.

b. Of verse or metre: Used in heroic poetry. In Greek and Latin poetry it was the hexameter; in English, German, and Italian, the iambic of five feet or ten syllables; in French, the Alexandrine of twelve syllables.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 91 Andrew Morosini, who wrote the History of his time in Heroique Verse.
1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 88 The English Verse, which we call Heroique, consists of no more than Ten Syllables.
1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 267 In English we could commonly render one Greek heroic line in a line and a half of our common heroic metre.
1861 F. HALL *in Frail. Amer. Orient. Soc. VII.* 23 The third hemistich of the heroic measure.

c. Of the style or language used in heroic poetry; magniloquent, grand; hence, high-flown, exaggerated.

1591 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 431 Whose living praises in heroic style, It is my chiefe profession to compile.
1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1845) 21 The Style of his Georgicks, as well Noble (if not strictly Heroick) as that of his *Æneids*.
1735 POPE *Profr. Sat.* 109 One dedicates in high heroic prose, And ridicules beyond a hundred foes.
1888 F. M. PEARD *His Cousin Betty* I. v. 106 John's prowess was painted in heroic colours.
1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 3/1 We publish this... because it expresses in inflated and heroic language a theory which... is becoming quite undeservedly popular among a certain class of politicians.

4. Having recourse to bold, daring, or extreme measures; boldly experimental; attempting great things.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 191 'Tis a Noble resolution to begin there where all the world has ended; and an Heroick attempt to solve those difficulties.
1836 GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* 117 Dr. Andrew Buchanan... has... shown how iodine may be given in most heroic doses without producing any of the disagreeable effects... on the digestive mucous membrane.
1880 M'CARTHY *Owen Times* IV. lviii. 257 The country was in a temper to try heroic remedies.
1887 GOLDW. SMITH *in Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Dec. 7/2 Common-place reforms, which heroic legislation has overlooked.

5. In statuary: Of a size between life and colossal.

1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* III. 76 But in Haliartus there is... an heroic monument of Cecrops, the son of Pandion.

6. *humorously*. Unusually large or powerful.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xvii. 240 The men shaved themselves elaborately, cultivating heroic whiskers.
1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* i. iii. 20 His usual allowance was sixteen cups [of tea], all of heroic strength.

7. *Comb.* (parasynt.), as *heroic-built*, *-minded* adjs.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 485 Her Husband... of limb Heroic built, though of terrestrial mould.
1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 1372 Condemn'd to whipping, but declin'd it, By being more heroic-minded.

B. sb. † 1. A man of heroic nature, a hero; esp. a personage of the heroic age, a demigod. b. Applied to a cavalier or royalist. *Obs.*

1613 JACKSON *Creed* i. xi. § 3 Many other particular circumstances of his [Homer's] gods assisting the ancient heroes.
1625 *Ibid.* v. xxi. § 4 Offering of sacrifices to the ancient heroes of Greece.
1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 143 O Lord... raise up the spirit of the Nehemiah and such other Heroicks.
1682 MRS. BEHN *Round-heads* i. i. Gill. Heavens, Madam, I'll warrant they were Heroicks.
Lady L. Heroicks! Gill. Cavaliers, Madam, of the Royal Party.

2. Heroic verse: chiefly in plural.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 4 When he was but yet a fresh-man in Cambridge, he... sent his accounts to his father in those iouling Heroicks [Hexameters].
1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 82, I would prefer the Verse of Ten Syllables, which we call the English Heroique, to that of Eight.
1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* ii. ii. 82 When this Heroicks only deigns to praise, Sharp Satire that, and that Pindaric lays.
1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, Pope Wks. IV. 118 In heroicks, that may be admitted which ennobles, though it does not illustrate.
1807 SOUTHEY *Esperilla's Lett.* I. 3 Some new Cervantes... to write a mock heroic.
1814 L. HUNT *Fest Poets*, etc. Pref. (1815) 14 The various and legitimate harmony of the English heroic.

b. pl. Sarcastically applied to high-flown or bombastic language, or sentiments thereby expressed.

1700 FARQUHAR *Const. Couple* v. i. This is the first where in heroics that I have met with.
1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xiv. 82 Miss Barnevelt took a tilt in heroics.
1847 TENNYSON *Princ. Conf.* 64 In mock heroics stranger than our own.
1862 'SHIRLEY' *Nugz Crit.* vii. 308 Women, it is said, can write powerfully, but they cannot write moderately. They are always in hysterics or heroics.
1879

FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 83 He [Cæsar] had no sentimental passion about him; no Byronian mock heroics.

†3. A heroic poet. *Obs.*

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 172 Virgil .. To whom th' Heroics ever since have sworn Allegiance as their Prince. Hence † **Heroic** *v. nonce-wd.*, in to heroic it, to write in heroic verse; **Heroicism**, **Heroicity**, **Heroicness**, heroic character or quality = **HEROISM**; **Heroicize** *v. trans.*, to make heroic; to exalt to the position of a hero; **Heroically** *adv.* = **HEROICALLY**.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffs* 23 Homer of rats and frogs hath heroiquit it. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. xiv. § 3. 190 There is more happiness in the one, but more Heroicness in the other. 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otis Sacra* (1879) 148 Things to whet, not try Thine own Heroicism by. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1720 And heroically hath finished A life heroic, on his enemies Fully revenged. 1673 REM. *Humours Town* 59 You throw away your glorious Precepts, whilst you talk of Heroicness, to an impertinent and groveling Generation. 1847 FABER *Life St. Rose of Lima* p. xi. [A work] which treats of heroic virtue and what constitutes its heroicity. 1897 FOLK-Lore Mar. 49 At times, as in the case of Arthur .. it has become wholly heroised, and the semi-divine child has to conform to the heroic standard.

Heroical (*hērō'ikāl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†1. = **HEROIC** *a.* 1. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 50 The heroicall factes of the Spaniards of these days deserve so greete prayse. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power* Parl. Ded. Aijb. One person of the exquisitest judgement, Heroicall Spirit. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. Wks. (Globe) 490 Though you have courage in a heroidal degree. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man II. iii. 319 The Bulk of Mankind are at a Loss to believe the Possibility of very heroidal, generous, pious Actions. 1803 E. HAY *Insurre. Westf.* Introd. 19 He manifested a most heroidal disposition at the battles of Ross and Fooks's Mill. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* I. 83 She would imitate such heroidal subjection of personal desires.

†2. *Obs.* of persons; = **HEROIC** *a.* 1 b. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1599 SHAKES. *Hen. V.* II. iv. 59 His Mountaine Sire, Saw his Heroicall Seed, and smil'd to see him Mangle the Worke of Nature. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 16 That Heroicall Woman, Elizabeth late Queene of England. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* II. 4 Luther, that Heroicall Reformer, was Excommunicated by the Pope. 1743 in Entick *London* (1766) 417 To the memory of this most heroidal person. 1824 LANDOR *Image, Com.* (1826) I. 390 Mezentius, the most heroidal of all the characters in that poem.

†3. Grand, magnificent. *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 116 Magnificent apparell both of stufte and fashion exquisite and heroically. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Heroicall*, beseeching a noble man, or magnificent. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 16 June, Verrio's invention is admirable, his ordnance full and flowing, antique and heroical.

2. = **HEROIC** *a.* 2.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* Ded. (Arb.) 5 Howe excellently the Poet Homere had set forth his heroidal factes. 1624 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M's. Wks. 1738 I. 579 The fourth sort he makes of such as reigned in the Heroical days. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 1 When we read the history of heroidal times and heroidal men. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* lxviii. 92 Altar of heroes Troy, Troy of heroidal acts.

3. = **HEROIC** *a.* 3.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Uplondyskm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxvii, They count them poetes hye & heroically. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 Xenophon .. made therein [in *Cyropaedia*] an absolute heroidal Poem. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 416 This division of the play—the heroidal—is conceived in the very highest spirit of chivalry.

†4. = **HEROIC** *a.* 3 b. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. viii. 17 a, Heroical meter is so called of the valiant dedes of armes of noble men that be contained in it. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 377 To write in heroidal verses. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 30 He .. handled the same Argument in Heroical verse.

4. = **HEROIC** *a.* 5.

1770 J. BARRETT *Journ. Lond. to Genoa* II. iv. 287 These statues are of that size that sculptors call heroidal. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 249 We have set up in our hearts a grand image of him endowed with wit .. and enormous heroidal stature.

Heroically (*hērō'ikālī*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] 1. In a heroic manner; after the way of heroes; with exalted bravery and fortitude.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), Not heroically in killing his tyrannical cousin. 1591-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 238 They represent it .. as something heroically excellent, the top and height of the Christian profession. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. lxxx. 285, I will bear this misfortune as heroically as I can. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. (1889) II. 445 The Jacobites .. represented him .. as a martyr who had heroically laid down his life for the banished King and the persecuted Church.

2. In the manner of heroic poetry.

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 447 Whose Muse .. Doth like himselfe Heroically sound. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* Ded. Some .. if they were to write in blank verse, *Sir, I ask your pardon*, would think it sounded more heroically to write, *Sir, I your pardon ask*.

3. With 'heroic' medical or surgical treatment. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xiii. (ed. 4) 94 She was the protégée of all the Ladies Bountiful in the neighbourhood, so that the doctors were afraid to treat her heroically.

Heroicalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Heroic character or quality.

a 1648 DIGBY (cited by Ogilvie). 1689 *Ans. 2 Papers* 38 The Heroicalness of his Temper, and Nobleness of his Soul. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. viii. 121 In violent pain, that with all your heroicalness would make you mad.

Heroi-comic, *a.* [f. Gr. *hērōs* HERO + *COMIC*.] That combines the heroic with the comic; of the nature of a burlesque on the heroic. So **Heroi-comical** *a.*

1718-14 POPE (*title*) *The Rape of the Lock*. An Heroi-comical Poem. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. iv. 211 An heroi-comic poem may therefore be justly esteemed as the most excellent kind of satire. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 241 The Heroi-comic Poem of *Il Malinante Racquistato*. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* x. 235 As to the heroi-comical poem .. it appears to have perished.

Heroïd (*hērō'id*). [ad. L. *Hērōides*, the title of the Epistles of Ovid, according to Priscian, a. Gr. *hērōides*, plur. of *hērōis* heroine.] A poem in epistolary form, expressive of the sentiments of some hero or heroine: from the *Hērōides* of Ovid, which take the form of letters to heroes from their wives or sweethearts.

1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVI. 166 The most important pieces in the first volume .. are Heroïds, or heroic epistles; a form of composition probably invented by Ovid.

Heroify (*hērō'ifai*), *v.* [f. L. *hērō-em* HERO + -FY: cf. *deify*.] To make a hero of; to exalt to the position of a hero. Hence **Heroified** *ppl. a.*

1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Sept. 577/1 Lord Wellington was heroified in a similar manner. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1854) I. 552 Representing both gods and heroes as having been mere earthborn men .. deified or heroified after death as a recompense for services or striking exploits. 1882 WALDSTEIN *Pythag. Rhegion* 13 That [statue] of a heroified pugilist, Euthymos.

† **Heroinal**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *hērōina* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a heroine.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 242 Her mellifluent and heroidal breast.

Heroine (*hērō'in*), *sb. (a.)*. Also 7 heroïna, 8 heroïn. [ad. L. *hērōina*, -inē, a. Gr. *hērōinē*, fem. of *hērōis* HERO: see -INE. Cf. F. *héroïne* (16th c.). The Lat. form was also in Eng. use in 17th c.] A female hero.

1. In ancient mythology, a female intermediate between a woman and a goddess; a demi-goddess.

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Mt. Ida* v. Next Pallas that brave Heroïna came. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XI. Argf. He sees the shades of the ancient heroïnes. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. v. 140 Medea seems .. to have descended .. from the rank of a goddess into that of a heroïne.

2. A woman distinguished by exalted courage, fortitude, or noble achievements.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcop.* 61 A Sardonix which he cut, representing the head of that famous Heroïne (Queen Elizabeth). 1697 tr. *C'est D'Annoy's Trav.* (1706) 85 To distinguish herself from among the Heroïnas of the most famous Ages. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3796/12 Providence .. raised an English Heroïne to dissipate the Designs of an Universal Monarchy. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 475 The greatest heroïnes have but one life. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 667 Over Scotland .. there were Presbyterian heroïnes very many, and Presbyterian furies not a few.

3. The principal female character in a poem, story, or play; the woman in whom the interest of the piece centres.

1715 J. RICHARDSON *Ess. Paint.* 106 The other Saints have regard only to the Heroïne of the Picture. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess. cxxi.* (R.). They .. forget the hero and the heroïne, the poet and the poem. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 217 'Take Lilia, then, for heroïne, clamour'd he, 'And make her some great Princess, six feet high'.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Heroïne-like, heroic.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3810/4 A Soul truly Great and Heroïne.

5. *Comb.*, as *heroïne-like*.

1804 *Something Odd* I. 168 Without screaming, or fainting, or practising any other of the heroïne-like graces.

Hence **Heroïne** *v. nonce-wd.*, in to heroïne it, to act or play the heroïne; **Heroïneship**, **Heroïnism**, the condition or position of a heroïne; **Heroïnize** *v. trans.*, to make into a heroïne.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) I. xviii. 71 She could not heroine it so violent .. an extreme as one in her situation might have wished. 1778 *Hist. Eliz. Warwick* II. 29 A noble effort of heroïnism. 1815 E. S. BARRETT *Heroïne* III. 174, I therefore heroïnized and Heroïsed myself as much as possible. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 290 The heroïnship of the book has passed to one of the daughters of Lady Juliana. 1887 *Graphic* 16 Apr. 414 Both qualifications for heroïnism are combined by Rhona Lascelles. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. xi. 210 Her sense of heroïnship.

Heroism (*hērō'iz'm*). [ad. F. *héroïsme* (17th c.), f. *héros* HERO.] The action and qualities of a hero; exalted courage, intrepidity, or boldness; heroic conduct.

[1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 158 A stain to their Honour, and an abatement to their Heroïsme.]

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Sarah Chiswell* 1 Apr. Admire the heroïsism in the heart of your friend. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* xii. § 27 note, Acts of heroïsism are in the very essence of them but rare: for if they were common they would not be acts of heroïsism. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 289 Heroïsism is active genius; genius, contemplative heroïsism. Heroïsism is the self-devotion of genius manifesting itself in action. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Greatness Wks.* (Bohn) III. 270 No way has been found for making heroïsism easy, even for the scholar.

b. with *pl.* A heroic action or trait.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* I. v. 94 To call forth many evil tempers from the selfish, and many heroïsisms from the sympathetic. 1891 *Daily News* 18 June 5/2 The Sepoy revolt, the history of which is rich in heroïsisms of women.

Heroïstic *a.* Of heroizing character.

1881 *Nation* (N.Y.) 18 Aug. 141 (Cent.) Agreeably .. to the heroïstic account of her, not only was she not called Ursula, but [etc.].

Heroize (*hērō'iz*), *v.* [f. HERO + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make a hero of; to treat or represent as a hero.

1738 WEDDELL *Voy. up Thames* 52 He was glad to escape the Trouble of heroizing them. 1883 'H. A. PAGE' *Vers de Société* 132 Did Mr. Elliott bear in mind how he was heroized in Edinburgh?

b. *spec.* To exalt into a mythological hero.

1891 W. M. RAMSAY in *Athenaeum* 15 Aug. 233/2 A heroized representation of the chief who was buried beneath the tumulus. 1894 *Q. Rev.* July 138 The deceased seated on thrones as heroized ancestors in Hades. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 450 Ancestor worship .. regards the dead man as heroised or even deified.

2. To make or render heroic.

1886 *West. Daily Press* 15 Dec. 3 The Laureate should heroise the nation which he represents, and inspire it with noble and radiant thoughts.

3. *intr.* To play the hero.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 2369 Heroize And speechify and sing-song.

Hence **Heroized** *ppl. a.*; **Heroizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Heroization**, exaltation to the position of a hero.

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 521 No .. heroization of a probably crazy or worthless individual. 1860 A. S. WINDSOR *Ethica* II. 105 Heroizing is the radical vice of the day. 1891-7 [see **HEROIZE** v. 1 b].

Heroless, **-logical**, **-logist**: see under **HERO**. **Heromancy**, *obs.* form of **AEROMANCY**.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xviii. 33 a, Heromancie that is a kinde of propheying by the Ayre.

Heron, **hern** (*hēr'on*, *hām*). *Forms:* *a.* 4 heïroun, 4-5 heroun, 4-6 heyron, -one, -oun, -un(e), (5) haron, 6heeron, (heron), 6-7 hearon, 4- heron. *β.* 4-7 herne, (5) heern, 5-7 hearne, 7 hearn, 5- herne. [ME. *heïroun*, *heyron*, *a.* OF.

hairon (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod. F. *héron* = Fr. *ayron*, Fr. dial. *égon*, Sp. *ayron*, It. *aghirone* :-late pop. L. **hāgiron-em*, deriv. of **hāgīr-us* (Sp. *agro*), ad. OHG. **haiger*, *heiger* a heron. The form *hern* is archaic, poet., and dial.; but the word is often so pronounced, even when spelt *heron*. A diminutive from the Romanic form appears in F. *agrette*. OHG. *heiger* appears to be a by-form of **reiger* (MHG. *reiger*, Ger. *reier*, MDu. *reiger*, Du. *reiger*) cogn. with OE. *hrāga* (:-**hraigron*-), *heron*].

1. The name of a large natural group of long-necked long-legged wading birds, belonging to the genus *Ardea* or family *Ardeidae*; especially and primarily, the Common or Grey Heron of Europe, *A. cinerea*.

a. 1302 *Regist. Whethamsted* (Rolls) II. App. D. 330 [Pro] heyruns et botors .. xxii. s. 1340 *Ayren*. 193 Me ret of be heyronne pet he drab uorþ his uader and his moder huanne hi byeb ealde. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* T. 469 These flauconers .. That with hir haukes han the heron [v. rr. heyron, herowne, heroun] slayn. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 29 Po heroun is rosted. And eton with gynger as his kynde is. 14 .. *Non.* in W. Wülker 702/33 *Hec ardia*, a haron. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccvii. (R.). They toke their horses .. and went into the felde and founde plentie of herons to fye at. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The herons gaff ane vyild skrech. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 53 Isopes frogges to whom .. Iupiter sent a heron to picke them in the hedes. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby* 131 87 A kind of Herons of an admirable whiteness, about the bigness of a Pigeon. 1789 WORDSW. *Even. Walk* 285 And heron, as resounds the trodden shore, Shoots upward, darting his long neck before. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 65 The common heron may still be seen standing motionless, near ditches and pools of water.

b. 13 .. *Coer de L.* 2272 The pavilion with the golden herne. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ.* Ord. (1790) 439 Craunes and Hems shall be armed with larde. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 237/1 Heern, byrde [v. rr. heryn, herne], *ardea*. 1530 *PLSGR.* 231/1 Herne a foule, *heron*. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 71 The Herne, by soaring shewes tempestuous showtes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. ii. i. (1651) 609 As an Hearn when she fishes, still and prying on all sides. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 146 Loud shrieks the soaring herne. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ci. The brook shall babble down the plain .. And flood the haunts of herne and crake. 1855 — *Brook* 23, I come from haunts of coot and herne.

b. With defining epithet, applied to other species of the genus *Ardea* and allied genera.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.*, Scot. vi. (1808) V. 10 A great store of soland geese (not vnlke to those which Plinie calleth water eagles, or (as we saie) sea herons). 1611 CORN., *Agrette*, a fowle very like a Heron, but White; a criel Heron, or dwarfie Heron. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 171 Many sorts of Fowles, as the gray and white Hearn. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 279 Lesser Ash-coloured Heron. A name for Night Heron, *Nycticorax Gardani*. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 65 The egret and the night heron are, I believe, entirely extinct. 1845 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* (ed. 2) II. 510 The Great White Heron (*Ardea alba*) can only be considered as an accidental visitor. *Ibid.* 531 The Squacco Heron feeds on small fishes, mollusca, and insects. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 416 Schlegel retained all in the genus *Ardea*, dividing it into eight sections, the names of which may perhaps be Englished—Great Herons, Small Herons, Egrets, Semi-egrets, Rail-like Herons, Little Bitterns, Bitterns, and Night-Herons. *Ibid.* 418 Large as is the common Heron of Europe, it is exceeded in size by the Great Blue Heron of America, *Ardea herodias* .. The Purple Heron, *A. purpurea*, as a well-known European species .. also deserves mention here. *Ibid.* 419 note, *Ardea ralloides*.

.. is the 'Squacco-Heron' of modern British authors—the distinctive name, given 'Squacco' by Willughby and Ray from Aldrovandus, having been misspelt by Latham.

2. atrib. and Comb., as heron-crest, -plume; heron- (heru-)hawking; heron-like, -topped adjs.; also heron-bluter, Sc. name of the snipe (Jam.); heron- (hern-)dog, a dog used in heron-hawking. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.*, *Veiled Proph.* iii. Chiefs of the Uzbek race, waving their 'heron crests with martial grace. a 1613 *OVERBURY News, Country News Wks.* (1856) 174 That a courtier never attains his self-knowledge, but by report. That his best emblem is a 'hearn-dog. 1709 *Lond. Gas. No. 4539/1* Their Majesties came to this Place, to see the Division of 'Hern-hawking. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1776) I. 422 Heron-hawking being so favourite a diversion of our ancestors. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Haironniere*, of or belonging to, a heron; also, 'heron-like. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly Apr.* 772 These heronlike falcons are distributed over the greater part of Africa. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* iv. vii. His cap. was graced With the proud 'heron-plume.

† **Heroner.** *Obs.* Also 4 *heroneer*, 6 *-eyr*, *hearoner*, 7 *herner*. [a. F. *héronnier* (OF. also *haironnier*) adj., in *falcon heronnier*, f. *hairon*, *héron*, *HERON*. Treated in Eng. as a sb. in apposition to *falcon*, and thence used alone.] A falcon trained to fly at the heron; also, *falcon heroner*.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iv. 385 (413) Ech for his vertu holden is for dere, Bope heroner, and faukon for ryuere. c 1385 — *L. G. W.* 1120 *Dido*. Ne gentill hawtew faukon heroner. 1575 *TURBERV. Faulconrie* 29 The facon gentle... is a very good heroner. 1599 *TYNNE Animadv.* (1865) 39 But this 'heroner' is an especial hawk... of more accompte then other hawkes are, because the flighte of the Heroneys more dangerous then of other fowles. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Faulcon haironnier*, a herner, a falcon made onely to the heron.

Heronry, hernery (hērənri, hē'nəri). [f. *HERON*, *HERN* + *-ry*.] A place where herons breed.

a. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 671 To provide therefore for a Heronry or place to breed herons in. 1622-3 in *Simpkinson Washingtons* (1860) App. 41 Cutting the great tree in the heronry. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* xliii. (1853) 94 Send me word... whether the heronry consists of a whole grove or wood, or only a few trees. 1872 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 25 It contains two or three whole islets, upon one of which was a heronry.

β. 1603-4 *Act 1 Yas. I.* c. 27 § 6 So that hee or they shall not shoote in anye... Gunne, within sixe hundredth paces of any Hermerie. 1786 W. GILPIN *Lakes Cumblid.* (1808) II. xix. 76 The screams of a hernery (the wildest notes in nature).

Heron's-bill. ? *Obs.* A book-name applied by Lyte to the British species of *Erodium* and *Geranium*; usually called *Stork's-bill* and *Crane's-bill*.

1578 *LYTE Dodoens* i. xxvii. 45 There is found in this contrey diuers sortes of herbes, whose seedes be long and sharpe like to a Heareons beake or byl, the which for the self same cause, are all comprehended under the name and kindes of Heareons bill. 1611 *COTGR.* s.v. *Aiguille*, *Storkes bill*, *Crane's bill*, *Heareons bill*, *Pinkneedle*. 1864 *Prior Plant-n.*, *Heron's Bill*, from the shape of the seed vessel.

Heronsew, -shew, -shaw. Now somewhat arch. or dial. Forms: a. 4-6, 9 *dial.* *heron-sew*, -e (also 5 *heroun*, *heiroun*, *heyroun*, *hernyn-sew*(e), *heronseu*, 6 *herensew*, 8 *herrenseu*, 8-9 *heronsue*, -seugh, *corrupt.* *herrin*, *heringsue*). β. 5- *hernsew*, (5-6 *hernesew*, -e, 6 *hearnsew*, 7 *hernseu*, 9 *dial.* *hernser*, -sey, *harnsa*, -ser, -sey). γ. 6-9 *heronshew*, (6-*hearonshew*, 7 *heronshoe*, -showe, 9 *dial.* -sheugh, -shuf). δ. 5-7 *hernshew*, *herneshowe*, (6 *hernshoe*, *hearnsheaw*, 7 *hearneshoe*, 9 *dial.* *herrinshouw*). ε. 7- *heronshaw*. ζ. 6- *hernshaw*, (6 *hearne*, 6-7 *hernse*, 7 *hirnshaw* e). [ME. *heronsew*, etc., a. OF. *heronseau* (Palsgr.), earlier *heroncel*, pl. -*caux* (Godef.), dim. of *heron*.]

The ending -*sew* for F. -*seau* has in some dialects come down as -*seu*, -*sey*, -*ser*; but it also passed in 16th c. into -*shew*, afterwards popularly made into -*shoe*, -*shou*, and -*shaw*. In the last of these forms it was erroneously taken by *COTGR.* for *shaw* = wood. In coast dialects *heron* or *hern* is now frequently corrupted to *herrin*, *herring*, the shoals of which fish are said to be followed by herons.]

lit. A little or young heron; but in current use = *HERON*.

a. c 1386 *CHAUCER Sgr.'s T.* 60. I wol nat tellen... of hir swannes nor of hir heronsewes [v.r. *heirounsewis*]. 1409 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*. In iij heronseus emp., xv d. 1542 *BOORDE Dyetary* xv. (1870) 270 A yonge herensew is lyghter of dygestyon than a crane. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 38r When to their view Appeared a long-legged heron-sew. 1785 *HUTTON Bran New Wark* 30 Niver did hullet, hentenseu, or miredrum, mak sic a noise before. 1796 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss. *Herrinsew*. 1825 *BROCKETT, Heronsew, Heronseugh*. 1855 *ROBINSON Whittly Gloss.* s.v. 'As thin as a herring-sew', a tall lanky person. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Shiri*. II. 111 We got... two butterbuns and a heronsew.

β. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 450 Pygge roasted... and heronsewes. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 88 The heron or hearnsew is called Ardea for mounting aloft. 1625 *SWAN Spec. M.* viii. § 2 (1643) 392 The Heron or Hearnsew is a fowl that liveth about waters. c 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Harnsey*, a heron. 1885 *SWAINSON Names Birds* 144 *Harnser* (Suffolk). *Hernsew*, *Heronseugh* (Yorkshire).

γ. 1563 B. GOCCE *Eglog* viii. (Arb.) 68 The Hearonshew mountes above the clouds, Ye Crowes ech other do cry; All this shewes rayn. 1613 *MARKHAM Eng. Husbandmen* i. i. iii. (1635) 12 If Heron or Heronshoes cry much in their flying. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* iii. 64 The young Heronshoes are with some accounted a very dainty dish. 1805

SCOTT Last Minstr. vi. vi. Capon, heron-shew, and crane. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Heronseugh*, *heronseugh*, *heronshu*, *heronyseuff*, *heerinsuegh*, a heron.

δ. 1575 E. HAKE *News out of Powles Churchyd.* D ij b. Both Capon, Swan, and Hearnshoe good. 1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 8 Wyre cages... in them, liue Bitters, Curulz, Shoouelaz, Hearnshewz... and such like deinty Byrds. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. v. Upon whose tops the Hearnshew bred her young.

ε. 1678 *RAY Willughby's Ornith.* 277 The common Heron or Heronshaw. Thence 1768 in *PENNANT Zool.* II. 339.

ζ. 1530 *PALSGR.* 187 *Heronseau*, an heronshaw. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* gr a, A Hearnshaw (a whole afternoon together) sate on the top of S. Peters Church in Cornhill.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. vii. 9 As when a cast of Faulcons make their flight At an Hearnshaw, that lyes aloft on wing. 1617 *MORYSON Itin.* III. 146 The lands... the English call Silly... all about with Conies, Cranes, Swannes, Hirnshawes, and other Sea birdes. 1867 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) II. 147 The only time I ever saw a heronshaw ('herrin'-shouw' the Annandalers call it) actually fishing.

† b. *Criel-Heronshaw* = *CRYAL heron*, the Egret or Lesser White Heron. *Obs.*

1655 *MOUPET & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 176 All the Heronshaws, namely, the black, white, Criel-Heronshaw, and the Mire-dromble.

o. Phrase. To know a hawk from a heronshaw.

Conjectural emendation of the Shaksperian 'I know a Hawke from a Handsaw', proposed by Hamner (1744), who, being a Suffolk man, founded this on the East Anglian dialectal *harnsey*, *harnsa*, *harnser* (see β). Hence in later writers: see *HANDSAW*.

1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1812) II. 11 Not to know the Hawk from the Heronshaw, was an old proverb taken originally from this diversion [heron-hawking]; but, in course of time, served to express great ignorance in any science. 1838 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) IV. 315 What claim I have to your attention as one that knows a hawk from a herring-sew, it is for yourselves to settle. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* xxi. v. X. 94 The clever Elliot, who knew a hawk from a heronshaw, never floundered into that platitude.

† Erroneously explained by *COTGR.* from *SHAW* a wood; whence in *Kersey* and later Dictionaries; but app. never really so used.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Haironniere*, a herons nest, or ayrie; a heronshaw, or shaw of wood, wherein herons breed. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. *Kersey*), *Hernshaw* or *hernery*, a Place where Hearn breed. 1755 *JOHNSON, Heronry, Heronshaw*, a place where herons breed. 1826 J. THOMSON *Etymons Eng. Words, Heronshaw*, a heronry. [So in later Dicts.]

Heroogony, -ologist, -ology, -ship, -theism: see under *HERO*. *Heros*, obs. f. *HERO*. *Heronun*, -e, obs. forms of *HERON*.

Hero-worship. The worship or adoration of heroes: a. of the deified heroes of antiquity and mythology; b. of heroic men generally.

1774 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* I. 207 (Jod.) To the adoration of these [sun, moon, and stars] succeeded hero-worship in the deification of dead kings and legislators. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 778 Can it then be really true that hero-worship is a rational sort of idolatry? c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Meilliere* 62 Records of the past That prompt to hero-worship. 1840 *CARLYLE* (title) On Heroes, Hero-worship and the heroic in History.

So **Hero-worship v.** (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to worship as a hero; **Hero-worshipper**.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* II. viii. He marched down to the School-house, a hero-worshipper, who would have satisfied the soul of Thomas Carlyle himself. 1865 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 278, I have seldom seen a foolish hero-worshipper. 1884 *EDNA LYALL We Two* xxii. (1889) 184 Tell him... that you hero-worship Sir Michael Cunningham, the statesman of the age.

|| **Herpes** (hē'piz). Also 7 *hirpes*, 8 *harpes*. [L., a. Gr. *ἑρπης* (*ἑρπη-*) shingles, lit. a creeping, f. *ἔρπειν* to creep.]

1. A disease of the skin (or sometimes of a mucous membrane) characterized by the appearance of patches of distinct vesicles. (Applied widely to a number of cutaneous affections.)

1398 *REVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxi. (1495) 277 This euyl is callyd Herpes. *Ibid.* lxiii. 278 Suche a scabbe highte Herpes Cingula. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 111 The herbe fyue leue... stayeth and holdeth back crepinge sores callyd Herpetas. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 391 Any sore that runneth on still and corodeasit goeth. [margin] Which also is callyd Herpes: as the shingles, wilde fire, and wolfe. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exper. Chyrurg.* v. 14 Hirpes or wilde fire had invaded his whole legge. 1771 *MACKENZIE in Phil. Trans.* LXII. 17 A gentleman's son... with a herpes round the neck, which had proved extremely obstinate. 1842 T. H. BURGESS *Man. Dis. Skin* 81 The formation of vesicles in groups upon an inflamed base, is always sufficient to distinguish herpes from other vesicular affections.

2. *Entom.* A genus of Coleoptera of the family *Curculionidae* ('weevils').

Herpetic (hæ'pētik), a. [f. Gr. *ἑρπη-* (see prec.) + *-ic*. Cf. F. *herpétique*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of herpes; affected with herpes.

1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* i. 193 Herpetic spots and blotches. 1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 97 Those herpetic affections which so frequently appear among the children of the poor. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* xix. 375 We saw the herpetic eruptions round their mouths.

So **Herpetic a.**, of the nature of herpes.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 38 A pruriginous, herpetic, and incurable eruption of pustules.

Herpetic, a. 2 nonce-wd. [f. Gr. *ἑρπειν*-*lv* reptile + *-ic*.] Crawling, reptilian.

1848 *LOWELL Biglow* P. Ser. i. Poems 1890 II. 63 An abject and herpetic Public Opinion is the Pope, the Anti-Christ, for us to protest against.

Herpetiform (hæ'pētifŏrm), a. *Path.* [ad. mod. L. *herpētoformis*, f. *herpēs*, *herpēt-* *HERPES*.] Presenting the form or appearance of herpes.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1894 M. MORRIS *Dis. Skin* vi. 102 The vesicles are arranged in herpetiform groups.

Herpetism (hē'pētizm), *Path.* [a. F. *herpétisme*, f. L. *herpēt-* *HERPES*; see *-ISM*.] A constitutional tendency to herpes or similar diseases.

1856 in *THOMAS Med. Dict.* 1891 W. A. JAMIESON *Dis. Skin* x. (ed. 3) 144 French authors speak much of herpetism.

Herpetography¹ (hæ'pētŏgrāfi). [f. Gr. *ἑρπειν* creeping thing, reptile, f. *ἔρπειν* to creep, crawl + *-GRAPHY*.] (See quot.)

1736 *BAILEY* (folio) Pref., *Herpetography*... a Description of creeping Things. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Herpetography², [f. Gr. *ἑρπη-* *HERPES* + *-GRAPHY*.] A description of the disease herpes.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* Hence **Herpetographical a.**

1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Herpetographicus*... of or belonging to herpetography: herpetographical.

Herpetoid, a. Zool. [f. Gr. *ἑρπειν* creeping thing, reptile + *-OID*.] Reptiliform; sauroid.

1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. The archæopteryx is a herpetoid bird.

Herpetology¹ (hæ'pētŏlŏdʒi). [f. as *HERPETOGRAPHY* 1; see *-LOGY*. Cf. F. *herpétologie*.] That part of zoology which treats of reptiles.

1824 *WATT Bibl. Brit.* III. *Subjects, Herpetology*. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 333 *Reptiles*. This department of Natural History is frequently treated of under the general title of Herpetology. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 30/2 Indian reptiles... omitted in general works on Herpetology.

Hence **Herpetologic, Herpetological adjs.**, pertaining to herpetology; **Herpetologically adv.**, in relation to herpetology; **Herpetologist**, one versed in herpetology.

1828 *WEBSTER, Herpetologic, Herpetological, Herpetologist*. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiii. 442 The dragon of modern Herpetologists. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* v. (1874) 80 One of the links with the Saurians which establish its herpetological relationship. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 250 The most distinguished herpetologist in this country.

1886 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 320 Dr. Günther considers that herpetologically Egypt must be included in the Palearctic region.

Herpetology², [f. as *HERPETOGRAPHY* 2 + *-LOGY*.] That part of pathology which treats of herpes; a description of herpes.

1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Dict.* 460 *Herpetography*... a description of the different forms of herpes, as *Herpetology, Herpetologia*, is a treatise on the same. 1893 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* V. No. 17. 88 No. clxviii [of *Catechism of Surgery*] (title) Herpetology.

Herpetotomy. [f. Gr. *ἑρπειν* reptile + *-τομία* cutting.] The dissection of reptiles; the anatomy of reptiles. So **Herpetotomist**, a dissector of reptiles. In mod. Dicts.

Herple, variant of *HIRPLE* v.

Herpolhode (hē'pŏlhŏd). *Geom.* [f. Gr. *ἑρπειν* to creep + *πόλος* pole + *ὁδός* way, path.] A plane curve described by the point of contact of an ellipsoid with a fixed plane, the centre of the ellipsoid being fixed while the ellipsoid rolls upon the plane.

1868 E. J. ROUTH *Rigid Dynam.* 329 The point of contact of the ellipsoid with the plane on which it rolls traces out two curves, one on the surface of the ellipsoid, and one on the plane... the second... is called the *herpolhode*.

Herrald(e), obs. forms of *HERALD* sb.

Herre, obs. f. *HAIR*; var. *HARRE*, *HER sb.*, *Obs.*

Herrejeald(a), -jelde, var. *HERREYELD*, *Obs.*

Herrie, Sc. form of *HARRY* v.

Herriment. *Sc.* [f. *herry*, Sc. form of *HARRY* v. + *-MENT*.] Harriving, ravaging, devastation.

1786 *BURNS Brigs Ayre* 171 The herrymint and ruin of the country. 1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 426 It was... the scene of continual spreaths, liftings, reavings, and herriments.

Herring (hēr'ing). Forms: a. 1 *hëring*, -inc, -inge, -incg, 1-7 *hering*, 4-6 *heyring*(e), 5-6 *beeryng*, 6 *hearyng*(e), 6-7 (8-9 *dial.*) *hearing*, (5 *heirreng*, *hearyng*, 6 *heyring*, 7 *heerring*); β. 5 *herryng*(e), 6-7 *heringe*, 6- *herring*. [OE. *hëring*, *hëring* = OFris. *hëring*, EFris. *hëring*, *ink*, MLG. *harink*, *herink*, LG. *hering*, MDu. *harinc*, *herinc*, Du. *haring*, OHG. *haring*, MHG. *herinc*, G. *haring*, *hering*. The Romanic names, F. *hareng*, It. *aringa*, etc. are from OHG.]

(The ulterior derivation of the WGer. *haring* is uncertain: one conjecture is, ad. L. *hālec*, changed by popular etymology (Diez). Kluge thinks the OHG. and MHG. variant with short vowel, *hering*, was influenced by popular association with OHG. *heri* 'host', as if 'the fish that comes in hosts'; but the shortening of the *e* in later Eng. (rare before 16th c.) appears to be merely phonetic. The vowel is still long in various dialects.)

1. A well-known sea fish, *Clupea harengus*, inhabiting the North Atlantic Ocean, and coming near the coast at certain seasons in enormous shoals to spawn. It is an important article of food, and is the object of extensive fisheries on the British, Dutch, and Norwegian coasts. Also applied to other species of *Clupea*.

Battle of the Herrings (F. *bataille des harengs*), popular name of the battle at Rouvrai, 12 Feb. 1429, fought in defence of a convoy of provisions: see quot. 1548.

a. a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 910 *Sardinas*, heringas. c 1000 *Ælfric Colloguy* in Wr. Wülcker 94/13 Heringes and leaxas, mereswyn and stritan. a 1100 *Ag. Voc.* ibid. 319/13 *Taricus*, nel allec, herinc. 12.. *Charter of Elfwig* (dated 1060-66) in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 179, vi. merswin and xxx. busenda herynges alce are. c 1300 *Havelok* 758 Keling he tok, and tumberel, Hering, and the makeler. a 1400 *Eng. Gills* (1870) 354 Euterich sellers of herynge in belente. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 237/1 Herynge, fische. 1477 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 27 Heiring for illij a penny. 1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 340 He sold his heyring at his plesure. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Fisher men. vze commonly to conducte and conuey their hearing sprotes and other fyshes to... Kyngstone. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. VI. 106 This conflict (because the most part of the cariage was heryng and lenten stuffe) the Frenchmen cal, the... battail of herynges. 1617 *Moryson Itin.* II. 206 Two hearings every fish day. 1624 *Capt. SMITH Virginia* I. 10 All Heringes in abundance. c 1700 *LADY NAINNE Song* 'Caller Herring', Who'll buy my caller herring [Sc. hairin]? They're no brought here without brave darin [other rimas farin, despairin]. 1888 *Craven Dial.*, Herring, Hering.

ß. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxi. (1495) 781 It is sayd that the camelon lyneeth only by ayre... the heryng by water. 1472 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 23 Feche & herynge. 1570 *LEVINS Manup.* 136/10 Herring, halec. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 111 Our Fish, especially our Herring, being... of general use for food throughout Europe. 1720 *De Fox Capt. Singleton* xlii. (1840) 231 The majority... were for poking up the poor Dutchmen among the herrings; in a word... for throwing them all into the sea. 1880 *GÜNTHER Fishes* 659 *Clupea mirabilis*.—The Herring of the North Pacific.

b. With qualifications, expressing the condition of the fish, or the way in which it is cured.

Black herring, a kind of cured herring. **Kipperred h.**, = **KIPPER**, q.v. **Mazy h.**, the highest brand of herring, which are full of roe. **Red h.**, a herring having a red colour from being cured by smoking; also fig.: see **RED HERRING**. **Round shore-h.**, herring salted just as they come from the water. **Split h.**, gutted herring cured and packed for the market. **White h.** (a) fresh herring; (b) herring salted but not smoked. **White-salted h.**, herring cured according to the French method by gutting and packing in a thick brine, in which they stand until they are finally packed in fresh lime and salt. (See also **BOATED** *apl. a.* 1, **CORVED**, *CRUX*, *FULL a.* 1, **GREEN a. 1, **SHOTEN a. 1) c 1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 54 Cover by white heryng... ben cover red heryng and set abufe. 1469 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 102 White herringes a laste, that is to say xij barrells. 1538 *BALE Thre Lawes* 1566 They loue no pese porrege nor yet reade herynges in lent. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. vi. 32 Hopdancie cries in Tom's belly for two white herring. 1617 *MORYSON Itin.* III. 148 The English export into Italy great quantity of red herrings. 1722 *London Gas.* No. 6040/r Salt used in the curing and making of White-Herrings. 1821 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Corr.* II. 397, I begged him to give orders to send me some barrells of red herrings, caught and cured in Scotland. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 72 Cured fish of various kinds.—Black Herrings, Red Herrings, Kippers, Bloaters. 1888 *Argosy* 278 Fresh or white herrings, as they are called on the Norfolk coast, should be broiled.****

c. Applied, with qualifications, to other fishes of the family *Clupeidae*, or resembling them.

Branch herring, the alewife, *Clupea vernalis*. **California h.**, a species inhabiting the North Pacific, *C. mirabilis*. **Crake h.**, the scad. **Fall h.**, *C. mediodici*. **Fresh-water h.**, the pollan, a variety of whitefish found in the loughs of Ireland, *Coregonus pollan*. **Garvie h.**: see **GARVIE**. **Lake h.**, the cisco, *Coregonus hoyi*, which abounds in Lake Ontario. **Ohio h.**, the skipjack, *Clupea chrysocloris*. **Rock h.**, a species of shad, *Alosa fixta*. **Round h.**, *Etrumeus sadina*. **Toothed h.**, the mooneye, *Hyodon clodanus*. Also **King of the herrings**, *Chimera monstrosa*; also a species of ribbon-fish, *Regalecus glesne*. **Mother or Queen of the herrings**, the allise-shad, *Alosa vulgaria*.

1886 *RAY & WILLYBOY Hist. Pisc.* ix. ix. § 9 *Clupea*... *Angl.* A Shad, the Mother of the Herrings. 1836 *VARRELL Brit. Fishes* II. 364 Northern Chimæra. King of the Herrings... is generally taken when in pursuit of shoals of Herrings. 1861 *Couch Brit. Fishes* II. 138 Crake Herring, Scad (North of Ireland) *Trichurus vulgaris*. 1865 *Ibid.* IV. 292 An attempt to obtain examples of the Pollan in Ireland was met with the reply that no fish was known by that name, although... it was discovered that the Fresh-water Herring was familiarly known to every one.

2. Proverbial phrases. † *Neither (no) barrel better herring, never a barrel the (a) better h.*: i.e. never one better than another, nothing to choose between them: see **BARREL** 4. *Neither fish, flesh, nor good red h.*: see **FISH sb.** 1 4 c. *Dead as a h.*: see **DEAD a.** 33 b. *I like not barrel or h.*: I dislike the whole of it. *Every h. should hang by its own head*: every one should stand on his own merits. Also *thick as herrings* (i.e. in shoals); *like herrings in a barrel*; *as thin as a herring*.

1346 *J. Heywood Prov.* (1867) 84 A foule olde riche widow, whether wed would ye, Or a yonge fayre mayde, beyng poore as ye be? In neither barrel better heyring (quoth hee). 1583 *STANFURST Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 45 For a ful reckning, I lyk not hurrel or heyring. 1674 *tr. Martinière's Voy. N. Countries* 127 There was never a Barrel better Herring, one as rich and ill favoured as the other. 1795 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 234 Virtues thick as Herrings in their souls. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxvi, 'Na, na! let every herring hang by its ain head.' 1824 *CARLYLE* in *Froude Life* (1882) I. 262 It is the law in Yarmouth that every herring hang by its own head. 1891 *N. GOULD Double Event* 117 (Farmer) People jammed inside like herrings in a barrel.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* a. General combs.: as *herring-barrel*, -boat, -cutter, -fisher, -fishery, -fleet, -fry, -harvest, -lugger, -monger, -net, -pic, -scale, -season, -spawn, -time, -tub; *herring-sized* adj.

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1420 *Inv. in Linc. Chapt. Acc. Bk. A.* 2. 30. ff. 69, 2d *heryngbarrelles. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 466 And the Mast was one Cane as bigge as a Herring-Barrell. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxvii, He wadna for a' the herring-barrels in Glasgow [etc.]. a 1836 *H. MILLER Cruise Betsy* vi. (1858) 99 A fleet of 'herring-boats' lay moored beside them. 1615 *E. S. Brit. Buss* in *Arb. Garner* III. 625 The charge of one hundred Last of 'herring casks or barrels. 1828 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, 'Herring-cutter, a gutter and salter of herrings. 1765 *J. BROWN Chr. Jnrl.* (1814) 206 No 'herring-drove, but a storm approacheth. 1704 *London Gas.* No. 4038/5 The Sorlings went off to the 'Herring-Fishers. 1615 *E. S. Brit. Buss* in *Arb. Garner* III. 625 Upon conference with some experienced in this 'herring fishery. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 286/2 The principal herring-fishery off the coast of Norfolk and Suffolk commences in September and ends in the beginning of December. 1889 *EDNA LYALL Hardy Norseman* iv. 39 We shall have the 'herring-boat back from Iceland before many days. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Anchoa*, 'heryng frye, hakeula. 1865 *H. H. DIXON Field & Fern* iv. 65 Even the mild porpoise... is busy chasing the herring-fry. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 54 Backe returned the Caterer... and poured downe the 'herring merchant his hundred ducats. 1614 *Eng. way to Wealth in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 242 The 'herring-mongers of Yarmouth. 1535 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 15 (Jam.) Ane 'barein nett. 1615 *E. S. Brit. Buss* in *Arb. Garner* III. 625 The particulars of her herring-nets, and of the warppes and other ropes, cords, and lines. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 71 Every year about Lent-tide, the sherifes of Norwich take certayne 'herring pies... and send them as a homage. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Norwich*. The sheriffs are obliged by their charter to present the King with 12 herring-pies yearly. 1039 in *Earle Land-charters* 207 And hæfde hit him wel neh twelf monað and twegen 'hæringc timan.

b. *Special combs.*: **herring-brook** = **HEBRING-POND**; **herring-cooper**: see *quot.*; **herring-drift**: see **DRIFT** 11 b; **herring-gull**, a species of gull, *Larus argentatus*, which follows herring-shoals and preys upon them; **herring-gutted a.**, having a narrow, thin body like a herring; † **herring-hang**, a building in which herrings are hung to cure; **herring-hog** (*dial.*), the gram-pus; **herring-king** = **King of the herrings** (see 1 c); **herring-man**, a man engaged in the herring-fishery; **herring-pike**, a fish of the group *Clupeosces*; **herring-salmon**, a name of N. American species of *Coregonus*; **herring-silver** (see *quot.*); **herring-wife**, a woman who sells herrings; **herring-work**, herring-bone work (Ogilvie).

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 451 Unknown on this side the 'herring-brook. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, 'Herring Coopers, who make the casks in which herrings are packed. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* II. 514 'Herring-drift, 18 feet deep, 11 fathoms long. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* I. 709/r Arctic gulls, whose plumage differs from that of the 'herring-gull. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 4/8 The herring-gull—the pirate of the sea. 1726 *ARBUOTHNOT Diss. Dimpling* 9 Meagre, 'Herring-gutted Wretches. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* 38 Lank-jawed, herring-gutted plebeians. 1682 *J. COLLINS Salt & Fishery* 106 They are hanged up in the 'Herring-Hangs, or Red-Herring Houses. c 1640 *J. SMYTH Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 319 The Sturgeon, Porpoise, Thorpale... the 'herring hogge. 1674 *JOSSELYN Voy. New Eng.* 10 We saw many Grandpiscos or Herring-hogs, hunting the shoales of Herrings. 1884 *DAY in Fisheries Exhib. Lit.* II. 165 The genus *Chimæra*... as it makes raids upon the Herrings, it is called the 'Herring King'. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem* (Arb.) 152 Not much unlike the fisher men of Rye, and 'Hering men of Yarmouth. 1633 *AMES Agst. Cerem.* Pref. 28 Its a hard world, when herring men revile fisher men. 1836 *RICHARDSON Fishes* 180 The 'Herring salmon forms its [the namaycush's] principal food in Lake Huron. 1706 *PHILLIPS 'Herring-silver*, Money formerly paid as an Equivalent for the Custom of giving a certain Quantity of Herrings for the Provision of a Religious House. 1611 *COTGR.* *Harengiere*, a 'Herring-wife; a woman that cries, or sells Herrings.

Hence **Herring v. trans.**, to manure with herring. 1880 *GOODE & ATWATER Hist. Menhaden* 249 (Cent.) In Maine they talk of land that has been herringed to death.

Herring-bone, sb. (a.)

1. The bone of a herring.

1652 *Season. Exp. Netherl.* 8, I was pleased to hear so rich a Towne... could be Founded on Herring-Bones. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* I. 709/2 The popular saying of being founded on herring-bones is as applicable to the thriving town of Wick, as Amsterdam.

2. *attrib. or adj.* Resembling in appearance the bones of a herring. a. *Sewing*. **Herring-bone stitch**, a kind of stitch in which the threads are set obliquely at equal angles on opposite sides of a line, or crossing each other: hence *herring-bone seam*, *thread*. Also *absol.* = *herring-bone stitch*, etc. 1659 *TORRIANO, A-spina pesce*... the hearing-bone stitch. 1767 *GOOCH Treat. Wounds* I. 453 That kind of stitch called by sempstresses the herring-bone or a flat seam. 1866 *R. CHAMBERS Ess. Ser.* i. 198 Causes your clothes to be... embroidered in the herring-bone fashion. 1880 *Plain Hints* 24 Herring-bone, called 'cat's teeth' in the West of England, is the name of the stitch used for flannel work.

b. *Arch.* Applied to a kind of masonry and of paving in which the stones or tiles are set obliquely in alternate rows so as to form a zigzag pattern: as *herring-bone ashlar*, *balk*, *bond*, *work*, etc.

1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 238 They make a good Pavement, and... [it] looks handsomely, especially if laid Herring-bone fashion. 1836 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.* s.v., The interior, or backing, of Roman walls is often of irregular herring-bone work. 1848 *RICKMAN'S Archit.* App. 36 Rude and wide jointed rag-work, with some herring-bone. 1853

Archæol. XXXV. 384 The walls to this room were 3 feet thick, with herring-bone masonry. 1865 *LUBBOCK Preh. Times* v. (1869) 157 Urns... decorated by... incised patterns in which the chevron or herring-bone constantly recurs.

c. *Weaving and Clothmaking*. Applied to stuffs in which a zigzag pattern (as in b) is worked: as *herring-bone twill*, *weaving*. Also *absol.* A stuff having a herring-bone pattern.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 53. 63 Barragons and fustians, herringbones, thicksets... dimities and velveteens, for which Bolton was famous. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework*, *Herringbone-twill*, a name by which a soft slight dress material is known. 1887 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 697/r With an interwoven corded stripe, with chevron or herring-bone weaving between.

d. *Carpentry*. **Herring-bone bridging**, so *absol.* *herring-bone*, 'strutting-pieces between thin joists, diagonally from the top of one to the bottom of another, to prevent lateral deflection' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Herring-bone, v. [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To work with a herring-bone stitch. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1787 *MRS. TRIMMER Econ. Charity* 79 Plain linen Caps, with binders herring-boned with coloured Cruel. 1873 *MISS BROUGHTON Nancy* II. 101 She has been teaching me how to herring-bone. 1880 *Plain Hints* 25 The raw edge should be herring-boned about four or six threads deep.

2. *trans.* To mark with a herring-bone pattern.

1887 *T. HARDY Woodlanders* III. v. 101 A sanded floor, herring-boned with a broom. *Ibid.* xv. 307 The herring-boned sand of the floor.

Herring-buss. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [*a. Du. haring-buis*: see **BUSS sb.** 1] A two- or three-masted vessel used in the herring-fishery.

1615 *E. S. Brit. Buss* in *Arb. Garner* III. 636 To seek out the said Herring-Busses, and to buy of them their herrings. 1691 *London Gas.* No. 2684/3, 7 or 8 French Frigats and Privateers... fell in with our Herring-Busses. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. IV.* v. (1869) II. 93 The tonnage freight upon the herring-buss fishery. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* II. v. The common fleet of herring-busses and whalers.

† **Herring-cob.** *Obs.* [*See COB sb.* 1 8.] The head of a herring; *fig.* a stupid head: cf. **CONSH-HEAD**. (In *Dicts.* from Littleton onward, erroneously given as 'a young herring'.)

1594, 1632 [*see COB sb.* 1 8]. 1678 *LITTLETON Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Cob*, A herring-cob, *Halecula*. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Herring-cob*, a young Herring. 1719 *D'URVEY Pil to Purge Melanch.*, The rubbish and outcast of your herringcobs invention.

Herringer (*her'ing-er*). [*f. HEBRING + -ER.*]

a. One who goes herring-fishing. b. A boat used in herring-fishing.

1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* xiv, A lot of long-shore merchant-skippers and herringers, who went about calling themselves captains. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 May 11/2 We are not going to ride to a mile and a half of netting, like a herringer of the Minch.

Herring-pond. *humorous.* The sea or ocean, esp. the North Atlantic ocean.

1686 *J. DUNTON Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 19 I'll send an account of the wonders I meet on the Great Herring-Pond. 1689 in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 603/r My sometime Friends and Allies on the other Side the Herring-pond. 1729 *GAY Polly* i. Wks. (1772) 146 How little are our Customs known on this side the herring pond. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 498 We hired a boat to cross the herring pond which intersects great Britain and fair France. 1861 *Mrs. H. WOOD E. Lynne* i. ii. (1888) 157 I'd send them over the herring-pond if I could.

|| **Herrnhuter** (*her'n-hüt-er*). Also 8 **Herren-, Hern-, 8-9 -hutter**. [*f. Herrnhut* (lit. the Lord's keeping), the name of their first German settlement on the estate of Count von Zinzendorf in Saxony. See *quot.* 1753.] One of the sect of 'United Brethren' or Moravians.

1748 *Whitehall Evening-Post* No. 449 An Edict is published against the Moravian Brethren, or... Herrnhuters. 1753 *Scots Mag.* May 212/r Between this wood and the town or village is an hill called *Huthberg*, i.e. *Truengward Hill*. This gave occasion to the colonists to call themselves *Huth des Herrn*, and afterwards *Herrnhuth*, i.e. the guard or protection of the Lord. 1834 *MARY HOWITT Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Swallow* IV, Thou hast heard the lowing heifers On some good Herrnhuter's farm [in S. Africa]. 1879 *BARING-GOULD Germany* II. 186 His spiritual songs... now stand in the hymn-book of the Herrnhuters.

Hence **Herrnhutism**, **Herrnhutianism**, **Herrnhutianism**, Moravianism.

1753 *Scots Mag.* May 212/r Herrnhutism does indeed... appear to be... essentially evil. 1879 *BARING-GOULD Germany* II. 188 Pietism of mystic tendency culminated in Count... Zinzendorf... and Herrnhutism. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1604 Mysticism entered into various combinations with Pietism, Herrnhutianism [etc.].

Herrod, -old, -owd, *obs. ff.* **HERALD sb.**

Herry, -ye, *Sc.* forms of **HARRY v.**

Herryllie, *obs. form* of **EARL**.

Hers (*hāz*), *poss. pron.* 1. Forms: 3-5 *hirs*, *hiris*, 4-5 *hires*, 5 *heres*, -is, *heerys*, *hyres*, 5-6 *hyrs*, 5- *hers*. [In form, a double possessive, *f. poss. pron. hire*, *HER*, thus *hires*, *her's*, *hers* (cf. *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*), *app.* by association with the possessive case in such phrases as 'a friend of John's', whence 'a friend of her's', formerly 'a friend of her (hire)'. Of northern origin; the midland and southern equivalent being **HERN**.]

The absolute form of the possessive pronoun **HER**, used when no noun follows: = Her one, her ones; that or those pertaining to her. (= F. *le sien, la sienne, les siens*, Ger. *der, die, das ihrige*.)

13. *Cursor M.* 8608 (Göt.) Fra hir fere scho stal hir barn, And laid bi hir hirs [Trin. And leide hiren bere] so for-fam. *Ibid.* 20016 (Cott.) Hirs [vrr. hirs, hiren] am i wit all þat i can. 1382 *Wyclif Job* xxxix. 16 She is maad hard to hir sones, as thoȝ thei be not hirre. c1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 221 For this was his desir and hire [Petw. MS. hers] also. — *Man of Law's T.* 129, I moot been hires [vrr. hers, hirs], I may noon oother chese. c1430 *Life St. Kath.* 150 To oure lordys wurschip and his holy moders and hyres. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Edw. IV. 219 [She] registered her selfe and hers, as persons there privileged. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 59 As mine on hers, so hers is set on mine. 1641 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 464 She was forced to confesse her's was the fault. 1841 *MILL in Nonconf.* I. 257 They must be hers of her own right.

b. *Of hers* = belonging to her.

1478 *J. PASTON in Paston Lett.* No. 872 III. 219 Aftry the dyssease of a steppe modyt of hyrs. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 70 A...nebyur of herys [printed heris]. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 321 b/2 This lady...buried them secretly in a felde of heerys. c1630 *RISDON Surv.* Devon § 293 (1810) 302 These her elemosynary acts of hers are almost vanished. *Mod.* She mentioned the matter to a friend of hers.

† c. Formerly used for the first of two possessives followed by a substantive, as *hers and my father*, now *her father and mine*.

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 186 Hers and mine Adultery. 1707 *in Lond. Gas.* No. 4356/2 Her Majesty...is very sensible of their Zeal for Her's and the Publick Service.

† **Hers**, poss. pron. 2 Obs. Also 4 *heoria*, 4-5 *heros*, *heris*. [Formed in same way as *prec.* on **HER** 'their'; supplanted by **THEIRS** before 1500. A southern equivalent was **HERN** 2. The earlier form was *here*, *hire*, etc.] = **THEIRS**.

c1340 *Cursor M.* 2507 (Trin.) þei helde heres [vrr. hairs, hairens] was þe lond, For þei hadde þe ouer bond. *Ibid.* 22578 And þo to hores [vrr. hores] vche a burne. c1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 300 Fore men...þat haugen gret neede for hem & heoris. c1380 *Anticrist* in *Todd Three Treat.* *Wyclif* (1851) 133 Crist forsoke his wille; þi seken heris be it right or wronge. c1449 *Pecock Repr.* 397 If Y...consente not for me and my Successours in my name and heris for to fulfille [etc.].

Hers(e), Sc. forms of **HOARSE**.

Hersale, obs. var. of **HIRSEL**, flock.

† **Hersall**, obs. nonce-ud. A Spenserian shortening of **REHEARSAL**. Cf. **HERSING**.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. xi. 18 With this sad hersall of his heavy stresste The warlike Damzell was empassiond sore.

Herschel (hɜːʃəl). *Astron.* A name proposed (and to some extent used) for the planet now called Uranus, after its discoverer, Sir William Herschel in 1781.

1819 *Pantologia*, **Herschel**, the name by which several astronomers call the primary planet discovered by Dr. Herschel in March 1781. 1878 *Newcomb Pop. Astron.* 355 Herschel proposed to call the new planet Georgium Sidus...Lalande thought the most appropriate name of the planet was that of its discoverer, and therefore proposed to call it Herschel.

Herschelian (hɜːʃə-liən), *a. (sb.)* [f. proper name **Herschel** + -IAN.]

Of or pertaining to the astronomer Sir William Herschel (1738-1822), or his son Sir John Herschel (1792-1871). **Herschelian** (telescope), a form of reflecting telescope having a concave mirror slightly inclined to the axis. **Herschelian rays**, the ultra-red heat rays of the spectrum, the existence of which was first proved by Sir W. Herschel.

1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 310, I looked at the planet with an Herschelian four and seven-feet reflector. 1837 *GORING & PRITCHARD Microgr.* 155 The Newtonian and Herschelian telescopes having very small angles of aperture, will admit of concave metals with spherical figures. 1838 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 58 A seven feet Herschelian.

So **Herschelian a.** = *prec.*

1874 *FISKE Cosmic Philos.* i. I. 19 Beyond the red...lie the so-called Herschelian rays, of least refrangibility.

Herschelite (hɜːʃə-liːt). *Min.* [Named 1825 after Sir John Herschel: see -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, now considered a variety of chabazite.

1825 *T. THOMSON Ann. Philos.* Ser. II. X. 262 Dr. Wollaston...has examined chemically a small quantity of Herschelite. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 437 Herschelite...accompanies phillipsite in a lava at Acicello.

Herse (hɜːs), *sb.* Also 5 *hierche*, 6 *herse*, 6-7 *hearse*. [a. F. *herse* (12th c. in Littré) harrow:—L. *hirpes*, *hirpic-em*, large rake used as a harrow. The same word which, in a different group of senses, has now the form **HEARSE**.]

† 1. A harrow, for agricultural use. Also b. A harrow used for a cheval-de-frise, and laid in the way or in breaches with the points upward to obstruct the enemy. *Obs.*

[1454 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 555/1, a new hercie sive canill @ 8.] 1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* xii. xv, He kembyd his heer wⁿ an hierche in stede of a combe. 1737-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, **Herse** is also a harrow, which the besieged, for want of *chevaux de frise*, lay either in the way, or in breaches, with the points up, to incommode the march as well of the horse, as the infantry.

c. A portcullis grated and spiked. *Hist.*

1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.*, **Herse**, in Fortification, is a

Lattice in the form of a Harrow, and beset with many Iron Spikes. It is usually hung...that the herse may fall, and stop up the Passage...or other Entrance of a Fortress. 1841 *Archæologia* XXIX. 62 The...absence of the Herse is very unusual, and can only be explained, under the supposition that there was one at the porch of entrance, now fallen.

d. **Her**. A charge representing a portcullis or a harrow.

1545 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* II. clxxi. [clxxvii.] 507 The deuyse in y^e Standerde was a Herse golde, standing on a bed goulles.

† 2. *Mil.* A form of battle array. Cf. **HARROW** sb.¹ 3. *Obs.*

The actual arrangement is much controverted. 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxxx. 156 The archers...stode in maner of a herse, and the men of armes afote and archers afore them, in maner of a herse. 1581 *STYWARD Mart. Discipl.* 1. 92 To place the like number in an hearse or square Bataille. *Ibid.* 93 Sometime by reason of the ground it is necessarie to bring such a number into an hearse or twofolde bataille which maie be more available then the quadrant bataille. 1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. com. Weapons* 30-33. 1635 *BARRIFFE Mil. Discip.* xciv. (1643) 300 The Hearse Battell...is when the depth doth manifold exceed the length, thrice at the least. 1841 *R. F. BURTON Bk. of the Sword* 245 The Phalanx or oblong herse was irresistible during the compact advance. 1897 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July 432, etc.

3. A frame on which skins are dried: see *quot.*

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 513 They [skins] must be set to dry in such a way as to prevent their puckering, and to render them easily worked. The small manufacturers make use of hoops for this purpose, but the greater employ a herse, or stout wooden frame.

Hence **Hersed a.**, drawn up in the military formation called a herse.

1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* II. 88 From his hersted bowmen how the arrows flew Thick as the snow-flakes.

† **Herse**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OE. type **hersian*, related to *herian* **HERY**, as *HALSE* *v.* 1 is to *HAIL* *v.* 2.] *trans.* To glorify or extol.

a1400-50 *Alexander* 2200 Mast hize 3e erseid & herid of 3oure strenthe. *Ibid.* 2498 Þe hize i here him enhansed & hersude his name.

Herself (hɜːrsɛlf), *pron.* [OE. *hire self*, *selfre*, f. *hire* **HER**, dat.-acc. pers. pron. + **SELF**. *Self* was in OE. an adj. which could be inflected in concord with any case of the pronoun; e.g. *heo self*, *hire selfre*, *hle selfe*; the dative form is the source of the modern use. For the history of the constructions see **SELF**.]

I. *Emphatic use.* = Very her, very she, that very woman, etc. = L. *ipsa*.

1. As dative and (later) general objective.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 [Ysaie] nemmede hire cun to more and hire sullf to gerde. a1400-50 *Alexander* 347 þan suld he say to hire-selfe sadly þire wordis. 1550 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 1 Men did more earnestly...seke Vertu for hir selfe. *Mod.* She was told that it was meant for herself.

2. Standing in apposition with the nominative pronoun, or with a sb. in nominative or objective.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Heo wæð hire self waschen of hire fule sunnen. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. iv. 98 And Iulia her selfe did gie me. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 60 Envy her self at last...Shall give her Hands. 1762 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xviii. 7 to He...went in pursuit of Hansi herself. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* V. 43 Sparta herself forming the first. 1864 *BYRCE Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (1875) 78 The Saracen wasted the Mediterranean coasts, and sacked Rome herself. *Mod.* I heard it from a lady who herself was present.

3. Taking the place of the nominative pronoun.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 10822 (Göt.) Of þat elde hir self was in [Cott. þat sco was in]. a1400-50 *Alexander* 266 Sone as hire selfe it sawe. c1400 *DRYDEN Troy* 462 Hir seluyn is wrothe, And has wroght wth þis wedur. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. 81 The ielous ore-worne Widdow, and her selfe...Are mighty Gossips. 1808 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 112 A determination...that herself and her allies will demand from Great Britain no renunciation of her maritime principles. 1814 *BYRON Lara* II. xxv, Herself would...seat her down upon some linden's root.

b. Used alone in predicate after *be*, *become*, etc., and in adverbial extensions = by herself. *To be herself*: to be in her normal condition of mind and body, to be in full possession of her faculties: see **SELF**.

c1300 *R. BRUNNE Medit.* 453 Oure lady wente here seluyn alone. c1430 *Syr Tryam.* 408 There sche travaylyd of a chylde, Hytselfe alone, withowtyn moo. 1636 *MASSINGER Gl. Dk. Flor.* IV. ii, Being herself, then, She must exceed his praise. a1700 *DRYDEN* (J.), The more she looks, the more her fears increase At nearer sight; and she's herself the less.

c. By Welsh or Gaelic speakers (or in ridicule of their speech) *herself*, *her own self* (*her nain sel*) is used in the same way as **HER pers.** *pron.* 2 b.

c1707 *in Scot. Antig.* (1898) XII. 105 Her nane sell does not well farstand tesse Nice Points. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xxix, It was either ta muckle Sunday herself, or ta little government Sunday. 1828 [see **HER pers.** *pron.* 2 b].

II. *Reflexive use.* = L. *sibi*, *se*; Ger. *sich*.

4. Dative, and objective with preposition.

977 *Blickl. Hom.* 5 Heo hæfde hire sylfre geworht þæt mæste wite. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Ha næued næwt freo of hire seluyn. a1300 *Cursor M.* 17970 Bi hir self sco sat vp-right. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xvii. 67 As a woman disperate and from herself. 1531 *TINDALE Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 7 The scripture abydeþ pure in herselfe. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2581/4 Much inclined to talk to her self. 1864 *TENNYSON*

Aylmer's F. 304 Made her...Swerve from her duty to herself and us.

5. *Accusative or direct object.*

c1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* I. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.) She constreynede and shronk hyr seluyn. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 30 She about her white swere it did, and henge hir selven there. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xvi. 62 She hath habandoned herselfe...to receyue the false enes. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* IV. Prol. 256 Syne for disdaine alace I her selfin slew. 1598 *GRENEWEY Tacitus* Ann. I. xiv. (1622) 97 He had been taken by the enemy, if the first legion had not opposed her selfe. 1796 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 216 She supported herself...with a greatness of soul altogether incredible. 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's F.* 303 You have...Perplexed her, made her half forget herself.

III. From the 14th c. probably, as in the corresponding *his self*, there has been a tendency to treat *her* as the possessive pronoun, and *self* as sb., whence such expressions as *her very self*, *her own self*, *her good*, *dear*, *sweet self*, and the like. See **HERSELF**, **SELF**.

(The formal identity of *her* personal pron. and *her* possessive (cf. c1200 in 1) conceals the difference which is manifest in the parallel *himself*, *his very self*.)

Hership (hɜːʃɪp). *Sc. arch. or Hist.* Forms: 4-7 *heir*, 5-6 *her*, 6 *hair*, *hayr*, *hear* (-heirst-), *heiri*, *herry*, 6-7 *hair*, -*schip* (e), -*schyp* (e), (-*scheip*), 6- *hership*. [f. **HERE** army, host, or stem of OE. *herzan*, ON. *herja*, to **HARRY** + -**SHIP**: cf. ON. *hershkap-r* 'warfare, harrying,' which may be the actual source.]

1. *Harrying*, pillage, plundering, devastation; a warlike incursion, or foray; harrying of cattle.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* IX. 298 [The king] heryt thame on sic maneir, That...neir fifty þreir, Men menynt the heirschipe of bouchan. c1470 *Henry Wallace* VIII. 94 On Inglisten full gret herschipe thai maid. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* I. 23 Maist extreme violent spulgee and hairschipe of ther mouabil gudis. 1578 *Compl. Inhab. Eldon in Northumb.* Gloss. a. v. *Har*, Night refles and hairships by the thefts of Easte and West Tivdall. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robt.* III. 60 The paine of slauchter, reif, destructions and heirschips...It is statute that na man vse any...heirschippis, birning, Reif, slauchter, in time to come. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xv, The committing of divers thefts, reifs, and herships, upon the honest men of the Low Country. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xlii. note, *Hership*, a Scottish word which may be said to be now obsolete; because, fortunately, the practice of 'plundering by armed force', which is its meaning, does not require to be commonly spoken of.

2. A harried condition; hence, ruin, distress, famine, caused by robbery with violence or the like.

1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* xl. xi. (Jam.), The landwart pepyll be thir waris war brocht to sic pouerte and heirschipe, that thair land was left vnswain and vnlabourit. 1566 *LAUDER Tractate* 109 Bryngand thame to pouertie, To honger, heirschipe, and rewyne. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Will.* 8 Trubland Gods people with skarnes, pouertie, and outer hairschipe.

3. Booty, plunder; esp. cattle forcibly driven off.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 117 All the heirschipe, tane wes of befor, To euerilk steid thair gart agane restoir. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* 46 (Jam.) The track at last he found, Of the ca'd hership on the mossy ground.

|| **Hersillon**, *Obs.* [F. *hersillon*, f. *herse*.]

1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.*, **Hersillon**, in Fortification, is a Plank stuck with Iron Spikes, for the same use as the Herse. 1796 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), **Hersillon**, a Plank Ten or Twelve Foot long stuck full of Nails, with the points up.

Hersute, *Obs.*, shortened f. **REHEARSING**.

c1400 *Anturs of Arth.* II, With-outun any hersing [other MSS. more lettyngel], There dipte was thayre saytenyng.

† **Hersoun**, *v. Obs. rare.* [app. for *hersens*, extended form of **HERSE** *v.*: cf. *halson*, **HALSEN** *v.*, similarly formed.] *trans.* To glorify, do honour to.

a1400-50 *Alexander* 1600 Bowes hym downe...And hersouns þat haly name þat he byheld withoun.

Hersute, *Obs.* form of **HIRSUTE**.

Hert(e), *Obs.* ff. **HART**, **HEART**, **HURT**.

Hert, *Obs.* f. *art*, inflection of **BE** *v.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 20219 Sun þou hert [v. r. *ert*] of heuen king.

Herte-bren, *Obs.* form of **HEARTBURN**.

† **Herten**, *a. Obs.* [f. ME. *hert*, **HART** + -**EN** 4.] Made of the skin of a hart.

13... *Horn Childe* xxix. in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* (1802) III. 293 Therwith herten gloves to, Swiche was the maner tho.

Hertfordshire (hɜːtɜːdʃə). Formerly **Hart-**. [Name of an Eng. county.] In phrase *Hertfordshire kindness*: see *quots.*

a1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1811) I. 427 'Hartfordshire kindness.' This is generally taken in a good and grateful sense, for the mutual return of favours received. a1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hartfordshire-kindness*, Drinking to the same Man again. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Convers.* II. *Lord Sm.* Tom, my service to you. *Neo.* My Lord, this moment I did myself the honour to drink to your Lordship. *Lord Sm.* Why, then, that's Hertfordshire kindness. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Hartfordshire kindness*. That is, any one drinking back to his right-hand man; i.e. the person who immediately before drank to him.

Herth(e), *Obs.* ff. **HEARTH**, **EARTH**. **Hertpeny**, -**ston**, *Obs.* ff. **HEARTH-PENNY**, -**STONE**. **Herto-zeines**, in opposition to this: see **HERE** adve. 16. **Herust**, *heruest*, -**vist**, *Obs.* ff. **HARVEST**.

Her-ward, originally to *her-ward*, towards her: see -**WARD**.

c1477 *CAXTON Jason* 113 b, To redresse Jason and Argos to herward. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 68 But the Lion...

b. 1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 644 **Hesperidene*, the

terpene of essential oil of orange-peel. 1886 Syd. Soc. Lex., *Hesperidene*, C₁₀H₁₆, the oil of Seville orange. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 764 Of *Hesperidin*. This substance was discovered by M. Lebreton, in 1828, in the unripe fruits of different species of orange and lemon trees. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 438/1 In the white portion of the peel (of lemon) ... a bitter principle called *hesperidine* has been found.

|| **Hesperides** (*hesperidēs*), *sb. pl.* [*L. Hesperides*, a. Gr. *Ἑσπερίδες*, pl. of *Ἑσπερίς* 'western', 'a daughter of the west' or 'land of the sunset', f. *Ἑσπερος* evening, the evening star: see *HESPERUS*.]

1. *Gr. Myth.* The nymphs (variously reckoned as three, four, and seven), daughters of Hesperus, who were fabled to guard, with the aid of a watchful dragon, the garden in which golden apples grew in the Isles of the Blest, at the western extremity of the earth.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Hesperides*, the daughters of Hesperus. They had Gardens, that bore golden fruit. 1671 *Milton P. R.* II. 357 Nymphs of Diana's train. And ladies of the Hesperides, that seem'd fairer than feign'd of old. 1860 *Ruskin Mod. Paint.* V. ix. 2. § 8. 307 The Hesperides ... are four. Their names are, *Ἑσπερία*,—Brightness; *Ἐρυθία*,—Blushing; *Ἑστία*,—the (spirit of the) Hearth; *Ἀρεθούσα*,—the Ministering.

b. *transf.* (In quot. 1608 as *sing.*) 1608 *Shaks. Per.* I. i. 27 Before three stands this fair Hesperides, With golden fruit, but dangerous to be touch'd. 1860 C. SANGSTER *Hesperus*, etc. 85 Some souls are the Hesperides Heaven sends to guard the golden age.

c. Hence, the garden watched by these nymphs; also, the 'Fortunate Islands' or 'Isles of the Blest' (at *Μακάριον νῆσος*), beyond the Pillars of Hercules, at the western extremity of the ancient world, in which the garden was supposed to be situated.

c 1590 *Greene Fr. Bacon* ix. 82 The fearful dragon held his seat That watch'd the garden call'd Hesperides. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 7 *Isles of Cape de Verde* ... some think, these were the Hesperides, so famous for the Garden of golden Apples. 1826 J. MONTGOMERY *Voy. round World* 53 The West Indies I behold, Like th' Hesperides of old.—Trees of life with fruits of gold!

2. *Bot.* The name given by Endlicher to one of his classes of plants, containing the orange family (*Aurantaceæ*) and some related orders.

The name *Hesperidæ* was given by Linnaeus to one of his natural orders, containing the genus *Citrus* and some others. Based on an identification of the orange, citron, etc. with the golden apples of the mythical Hesperides.

1857 *Henry Bot.* 211 Endlicher's System ... Cl[ass] 51. Hesperides [containing] Humiriaceæ, Olacineæ, Aurantiaceæ, Meliaceæ, and Cedrelaceæ. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 586/1.

Hesperidian, *-ean*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the gardens of the Hesperides.

1850 *Leitch tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) 621 A Hesperidian tree enwreathed by a serpent (symbol of a blessedness veiled in darkness and terrors). 1885 *Pater Marius* II. 52 Some vanished or delusive golden fleece, or Hesperidean fruit-trees.

Hesperidin, *-ine*, *-ium*: see *HESPERID*.

Hesperinic, *-isic*: see *HESPER*.

|| **Hesperis** (*hespēris*). *Bot.* [*L. hesperis*, Gr. *Ἑσπερίς* of evening or the west (see *HESPERIDES*); also as *sb.* 'the night-scented gilly-flower'.] A genus of cruciferous plants including the Rockets and Dame's Violet.

1664 *Evelyn Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 May. Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting ... Cowslips, Hesperis, Antirrhinum [etc.]. 1882 *Ouida Maremma* I. 115 The fragrant hesperis of the shore.

|| **Hesperornis** (*hespērōnis*). *Palæont.* [f. Gr. *Ἑσπερ-ος* western + *ὄρνις* bird.] The name of a genus of fossil birds of the western hemisphere.

1871 O. C. MARSH *Lett.* 29 Nov. in *Amer. J. Nat. Sci.* 4 *Art* (1872) Jan. 57, I shall fully describe this unique fossil under the name *Hesperornis regalis*. 1881 *Lubbock in Nature* No. 618. 406 The Hesperornis, described by Marsh in 1872 as a carnivorous swimming ostrich; provided with teeth; which he considers a character inherited from some reptilian ancestor. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 290 Still more reptilian in some particulars is the hesperornis.

|| **Hesperus** (*hespērōs*). [*L. hesperus*, a. Gr. *Ἑσπερος* adj. of the evening, western; *sb.* the evening star.] The evening star.

c 1374 *Chaucer Boeth.* I. metr. v. 22 (Camb. MS.) *Pe eue sterre hesperus*. c 1470 *Henryson Tale of Dog* 28 *Quhen Hesperus to schaw his face began*. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 51 The Sonne is gone to rest, and Hesperus do shewe in the West verie bright. 1667 *Milton P. L.* ix. 49 The Sun was sunk, and after him the Star Of Hesperus, whose Office is to bring Twilight upon the Earth. 1813 *Shelley Q. Mab* I. 259 Some shed a mild and silver beam Like Hesperus o'er the western sea.

Hespine, var. form of *ESPYNE Obs.*

Hess, *Sc. f. hoase*, *HOARSE a.*

Hessian (*hesiān*), *a.* and *sb.*¹ [f. *Hesse*, a grand duchy of Germany + *-IAN*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Hesse in Germany.

Hessian bellows, a kind of bellows with the fan inside to furnish the blast; **Hessian bit**, 'a peculiar kind of jointed bit for bridles' (Ogilvie); **Hessian boot**, a kind of high boot, with tassels in front at the top, first worn by the Hessian troops, and fashionable early in the 19th century; **Hessian crucible** (see quot. 1874); **Hessian larva**, a fly or midge (*Cecidomyia destructor*), of which the larva is very destructive to wheat; so named, because it was erroneously supposed to have been carried into America by the Hessian troops, during the War of Independence.

1677 *Piot Oxfordsh.* 250 He hath discovered also the mystery of the Hessian wars. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1992 A Furnace, to which the Hessian Bellows will be very useful. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life J. nrls.* 4 *Corr.* (1888) I. 246 Here I saw the Hessian fly, as it is called, which has done immense injury to wheat. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 92 Their method of proceeding was to apply a violent heat to the earths, which were surrounded with charcoal in a Hessian crucible. 1816 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* (1856) 26 In 1788 an alarm was excited in this country by the probability of importing, in cargoes of wheat from North America, the insect known by the name of the Hessian fly. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* i. (1863) 5 A man ... dressed in blue cotton-net pantaloons and Hessian boots. 1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 659/1 Hessian crucibles are made of the best fire-clay and coarse sand ... They are used in this country [United States] in all experiments where fluxes are needed. 1890 *MISS ORMEROD Injur. Insects* (ed. 2) 79 The year 1886 was memorable, agriculturally, for the appearance of the Hessian Fly as a pest of the Wheat and Barley in Great Britain. 1897 *Sir A. West in 19th Cent.* Apr. 640 In the early days of Her Majesty's reign ... Hessian boots were common: the last man to wear them was Mr. Stephenson, a Commissioner of Excise ... who wore them to the day of his death in 1858.

B. sb. 1. A native of Hesse in Germany; a soldier of or from that country.

1872 C. GIBSON *For the King* xi, Everything depended on the whim of the dragons and Hessians.

2. In U.S., A military or political hireling, a mercenary.

From the employment of Hessian troops by the British government in the American War of Independence. During the War of Secession, it was again used in the South as a term of obloquy for the Federal soldiers.

1877 in *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*

3. *(Hessians.)* Short for *Hessian boots* (see A).

1866 *LAMB Mr. H—* 1. Wks. 578 Blank Dr. to Zedkiel Spanish for one pair of best hessians. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 1 June 5/1 Plain blue surtout, the buckskins and hessians ... of Wellington at Waterloo.

4. A strong coarse cloth, made of a mixture of hemp and jute, employed for the packing of bales (*Dict. Needlework* 1882).

1881 *Young Every Man his own Mechanic* 366 A piece of strong canvas or hessian should be tacked to the edges of the board. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 3/5 The demand for hessians has fallen off a little.

Hessian (*hesiān*), *sb.* 2 *Math.* [Named after Dr. Otto Hesse of Königsberg, who showed (in 1844) the importance of this covariant.] The Jacobian of the first derivatives of a function.

1856 *CAYLEY in Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 636 The Hessian is the determinant formed with the second differential coefficients or derived functions of the quadratic with respect to the several facients. 1880 R. F. SCOTT *Theory Determin.* 143 Jacobians and Hessians belong to that class of functions known as covariants. 1895 *ELLIOTT Algebra of Quantities* 14.

Hessite (*hesiōt*). *Min.* [Named 1843, after G. H. Hess, of St. Petersburg: see *-ITE*.] Telluride of silver, occurring in grey, scitile masses.

1849 J. NICOL *Man. Min.* 477 Hessite ... occurs massive and granular. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 51.

Hest (*hest*), *sb. arch.* Forms: *a.* 1 *hēs*, 2 *hes*, 2-3 *hæs*, 3 *heas*, 3-4 *has*. *b.* *hesn*. *γ.* 2-6 *heste*, 3-*hest*, (3 *haste*, 3, 5-7 *heast*, 4-5 *heost* (e, 5-6 *heaste*, 6 *Sc. heist*). [OE. *hæs* fem. (inflected *hæse*) was the regular repr. of OTeut. **hait-ti-*, abstr. *sb.* from *haitan* 'to call upon by name', OE. *hātan*: see *HIGHT v.*; thence early ME. *hæs* (*has*), *heas*, *hes* (infl. -e), altered to *heste*, *hest*, by assimilation to *sbs.* in ME. -te:—OE. -t, as *ishefte*, *wiste*, OE. *geseaft*, *wist*, from *scieppan*, *wesan*. The early pl. of this was *hesten*. In 12th c., there was also a deriv. in -n, *hesn*, inflected *hesne*.]

1. Bidding, command, injunction, behest. *arch.*

a. c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxxiii. (Z.) 210 On ðisum and swylcum is gebed and na hæse. — *Gen.* xxiv. 10 Be his hlafordes hæse. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 292 Nout of godes bode me of godes hese [*v.r.* hease]. *Ibid.* 345 þe narewe is godes hese [*v.r.* has]. c 1200 *OHWIN* 337 þurh þat Kaseress hæse. *b.* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 To techen þe folke godes hesne to done, þe lewede godes hesne for to heren. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 220 He 3estilde windes mid his hesne.

γ. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 þa ilke þa baldet cristes heste. c 1225 *Ancre R.* 8 þeos. beoð Godes hesten. c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 48 [He] sende heste & bode, se wide se þe lond was.

1377 *LANGP. P. Fl. B.* II. 82 Vnoxome and bolde to breke þe ten hestes. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* 465 Teching the doctrines and the hestes of men. 1609 *Sir R. SHIRLEY in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 93 Perform those heasts; which the great Persian, hath imposed upon thy integrity.

1610 *Shaks. Temp.* III. i. 43 O my Father, I have broke your hest to say so. 1633 *T. ADAMS Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 11 They stand round about the Lord ... and execute his imposed hests like ready servants. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xv, Christian or heathen, you shall swear to do my hest. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl. v.* vi. II. 110 Standing like a hackney-coach ... at the head of a discerning public and its shilling.

† 2. Vow, promise. Cf. *BEHEST Obs.*

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 242 þa þe gode bihten heste and nolden hit ileste. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6453 þis ys þe heste [*v.r.* hete] þat y þe bight. c 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 74 To þe land of hest þat þam was bight. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 477 Whanne heest and deede ... varie, They doon a gret contrarie. c 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 2243 Fyl what? a lorde breke his heste or bonde? 1573 *DOUGLAS Æneis* II. xi. [x.] 84 Thi moderis heist on na wis nedis the dout. 1567 *TURBERY, tr. Ovid's Ep.* (1576) 141 She thought it best to stand unto her former plighted hest. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in *Wordsw. Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 46 To thee sweet Rose, by hest is this homage more than dewe.

† 3. Will, purpose, determination. *Obs.* (App. arising from an imperfect comprehension of sense 1.) 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxii. 30 He ... handlit hir as he had hest. 1583 *STANYHURST Æneis* II. (Arb.) 64 In one heast hee stieflye remayned. — *Ps.* I. 2 (Arb.) 126 But in the sound law of the lord His mynd, or heast is resiaunt. 1845 *CARLYLE Cromwell* VIII. (1871) IV. 80 Swallowing in silence as his wass.

† **Hest**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *HEST sb.* Cf. *BEHEST v.*]

1. *trans.* To promise.

14. *Cast. Love* (Halliwell) 411 Tho thu to him thy hest hestyst [earlier MS. higest], Thorgh sothe then deth to him thou hettyst. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 92 Ther hested I, as myn hert thought, To serve my God with hertly love.

2. To bid, command.

1583 *STANYHURST Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 106 He persisting too doo what Iuppiter heasted, Sturd not an eye.

3. *catachr.* To grant (a wish).

1583 *STANYHURST Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 98 Thy long wish is hested [*habes, tota quod mente petisti*].

Hence *Hest'ing vbl. sb.*, purpose, design. (Cf. *HEST sb.* 3.)

1583 *STANYHURST Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 This guest ful slylye did offer Hym self for captiue, thearby too coompas his heasting.

Hest, *obs.* form of *EAST*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Thomas* 441 In hest ynde.

† **Hestcorn**, *Obs.* [f. *HEST sb.* + *CORN*.] (See quot. 1848.)

a 1537 in *Dugdale Monast. Angl.* (1661) II. 367/2 Quasdam avenas, vulgariter dictas Hestcorn, percipiendas de dominis & Ecclesiis in illis partibus, quas Ministri dictæ Ecclesiæ, usque in præsens percipiunt pacifice & quiete. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.*, *Hest-corn*, vowed or devoted corn.

† **Hestern**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad *L. hesternus*]. Of yesterday, yester-

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.*, *Irel.* H v/2 (N.) Exploites that were enterprised but hestern day. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* (1737) V. 232 Those who supervis'd it noct Hestern.

Hesternal (*hestōnāl*), *a.* [f. *L. hesternus* (see *prec.*) + *-AL*.] Of yesterday; of yesterday's standing or date.

1649 *Br. Hall Confirm.* (1651) 67 Some hesternal teachers that refuse and disallow of it. 1789 M. MADAN *tr. Petrus Sat.* iii. 106 (1795) 93 But him the hesternal Romans (*Qui-rites hesterni*), with cover'd head, sustained. 1827 *LITTON Pelham* lvii (D), In enervating slumbers from the hesternal dissipation or debauch.

Hesthogenous (*hespōdžēnos*), *a.* *Ornith.* [Badly formed from Gr. *ἡσθησ* dress, clothing + *-γενής* born, produced + *-ους*.] Of birds: Hatched with a clothing of down; ptilopædic: opposed to *gymnogenous*.

1850 *NEWMAN in Zoologist* VIII. 2780 Hesthogenous Birds. In these, immediately the shell is broken the chick makes its appearance in a state of adolescence rather than infancy. 1885 A. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 31 Hesthogenous—a word so vicious in formation as to be incapable of amendment, but intended to signify those [birds] that were hatched with a clothing of down.

Hestre, var. *ESTRE*, *Obs.*

Hestunye, *obs.* form of *ASTONY v.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 21 The ser- uantes so yn soule he-stunyid and with grete feer affrayed.

Hesy, *obs.* form of *EASY*.

Hesychast (*hesikast*). *Eccl. Hist.* [ad. med. *L. hēsychasta*, ad. eccl. Gr. *ἡσυχαστής* quietist, hermit, f. *ἡσυχάζω* to be still, keep quiet, f. *ἡσυχος* still, quiet.] One of a school of quietists which arose among the monks of Mount Athos in the 14th century. Also *attrib.* So **Hesychasm** (*hesi-kæz'm*), the doctrine or practice of Hesyachasts.

1835 *WADDINGTON Hist. Church* (ed. 2) III. 214 These enthusiasts were originally called Hesyachasts, or, in Latin, Quietists. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* s.v. The well-known Light Theory of Dionysius was adopted by the Hesyachasts. The Hesyachast notion seems to have been a perversion of Dionysius' spiritual perception into a sensuous perception. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 782 In the time of Justinian the word Hesyachast was applied to monks in general simply as descriptive of the quiet and contemplative character of their pursuits. *Ibid.*, About the year 1337 this Hesyachasm ... attracted the attention of the learned and versatile Barlaam.

Hesyachastic (*hesikæstik*), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἡσυχαστικ-ός*, f. *ἡσυχάζω* or *ἡσυχαστής* (see *prec.*).]

1. Appeasing, quieting. In ancient Greek music applied to a style of melody which tends to appease the mind.

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 151 The First of these [Keys] is call'd by the Greeks *Diastaltic*, Dilating; the Second, *Systaltic*, Contracting; the Last, *Hesyachastic*, Appeasing.

2. *Eccl. Hist.* Pertaining to the Hesyachasts.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 782/2 The supposed reward of Hesyachastic contemplation.

Het (*het*), *pp. a.* Now *dial.* [In 1, pa. pple. of *HEAT v.* (cf. *lead*, *led*, etc.); in 2, app. the same word substituted for earlier *Sc. hait*, *hate*:—OE. *hāt*, *Hot*. (But, possibly, shortened from *hate*.)]

1. *participle.* Heated. Now *dial.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* IV. 113 He tuk a culter hat glowand That het wes in a fyre byrmand. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 693 For þai sa Increly were hete. 1517 *TORKINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 36 The watir was het to wassh the fete. 1570 *LEVINS Maniþ.* 86/17 Hette, *calefactus*. 1862 *LOWELL Biglow P. Poems* 1890 II. 260 Don't you git het. 1893 *ZINCKE Wherstead* 261 In East Anglia, an ironing-flat and

a kettle of water are not heated, but *het*. *Mod. Sc.* 'Cauld kail het over again'.

2. *adj.* *Hot. Sc. and north dial.*

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Bertholomeus 35 Bundaye . . With het cheynis, as fyre brynnand. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ennis* XII. v. 84 Of the hevy birding sa mait and het. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* (1858) I. 15 The hetter weir oft syis the sonner peis. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slac* 1253 He hit the yron quhytle it was het. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry* xx, But gie him 't het, my hearty cocks! 1814 SCOTT *Wav. xxx*, I'll put this het gad down her throat.

Het: see HATE *sb.*, HEAT *sb.* and *v.*, HIGHT.

|| **Hetæra** (hētī'rā), **hetaira** (hētairā). Pl. **hetæræ** (-rī), **hetairai** (-rai). [Gr. *ἑταῖρα*, fem. of *ἑταῖρος* companion.] (In ancient Greece, and hence *transf.*) A female companion or paramour, a mistress, a concubine; a courtesan, harlot.

'In Attic mostly opposed to a *lawful wife*, and so with various shades of meaning, from a concubine (who might be a wife in all but the legal qualification of citizenship) down to a courtesan' (Liddell & Scott).

1850 W. TOOKER tr. *Lucian* I. 727 note, Finding no word in the dictionaries that completely answers to the greek hetære, as the term courtesan . . I thought it, all things well considered, best to employ the word hetære as a grecian technical term. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* 363 A present to a hetaira. 1861 *Illustr. Times* 6 July 10 Certain naughty ones, who used to be called 'hetæres', and are now known as 'horsebreakers'. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 52 Girls, Hetairai, curious in their art, Hired animalisms. 1874 MAHAFFY *So. Life Greece* vii. 200 There is no evidence of a society of cultivated hetairai at Athens in Pericles' day. 1885 E. PEACOCK in *Acad.* 31 Oct. 287/1 The hetairæ about the court [of Chas. II]. 1888 LOWELL *Heartsease & Rue* 54 Mine and hetæra getting equal weight With him whose toils heroic saved the State.

Hence **Hetærio** *a.*, of or belonging to hetære.

1868 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 568 Faithful to the lady of his original choice—usually of the hetæric class.

|| **Heterio** (hētī'rio). *Bot.* Also *erron.* **etærio**.

[*mod.L.*, irreg. f. Gr. *ἑταῖρος* associate.] A fruit consisting of a collection of indehiscent carpels, either dry or succulent, upon a common receptacle; as that of the buttercup, strawberry, raspberry, etc.

1866 *Trans. Bot.* 471/2 *Etærio*, such a kind of aggregate fruit as that of the *Ranunculus* or strawberry. 1870 BENNETT *Bot.* 308 In the Raspberry and Bramble we have a kind of etærio formed of a number of little drupes, or drupels.

Heterism (hētī'riz'm), **hetairism** (hetairiz'm). [a. Gr. *ἑταῖρισμός*, f. *ἑταῖρεῖν* to be a courtesan, f. *ἑταῖρα* HETÆRA: see -ISM.]

1. Open concubinage.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Oct. 417/2 It is said that hetairism, with its Phrynes and Aspasiæ, is so far becoming a recognised institution. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 9/2 Beginning to recognize the existence of heterism, not only as a fact, but as a thing to be talked about in drawing-rooms.

2. *Anthropol.* Applied by Sir J. Lubbock to a supposed primitive form of the sexual relations: communal marriage in a tribe.

1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* iii. 67 The primitive condition of man socially was one of pure Hetairism . . or, as we may for convenience call it, Communal marriage where every man and woman . . were . . equally married to one another. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 662 Thought by several writers to imply that the primitive condition was one of unqualified hetairism.

Hence **Hetairist**, -istia *a.*

1876 *Athenæum* 11 Nov. 627/1.

Heterocracy (hetī'p'krāsi), **hetair-**. [f. Gr. *ἑταῖρος* companion, fellow, or *ἑταῖρα* HETÆRA + -CRACY.] **a.** The rule of fellows (of a college). **b.** The rule of courtesans.

1845 MOZLEY B. *White Ess.* 1878 II. 100 The 'hetairocracy' of Oriel Common Room stuck in his mind. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. vi. 346 The government . . had become what has been aptly styled an Heterocracy, and was in the hands of women, illustrious by their birth, but the licentiousness of whose lives surpasses belief.

Hetery (hētī'ri). *Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. *ἑταῖρεια*, -ia, companionship.] An oligarchical club in ancient Athens for political and judicial purposes.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. li. VI. 392 These clubs, or Hetæries, must without doubt have played a most important part in the practical working of Athenian politics. *Ibid.* 393 note, Having thus organised the hetæries, and brought them into cooperation for his revolutionary objects.

† **Hetch**. *Obs. rare* -o. Also *heach*, *heche*. A shortened form of *hetchel*, *HATCHEL*.

1598 FLORIO, *Pettine*, . . a combe to dresse flaxe or hempe, called a heche, or a hatchell. 1611 *Ibid.* (ed. 2), *Pettine*, . . a hetch or hatchell to dresse flax. 1611 COCKE, *Sermon*, a hatchell, or heach; the yron combe whereon flax is dressed.

Hetch(e), *obs.* forms of *HATCH sb.* and *v.*

Hetchel, early form of *HATCHEL sb.* and *v.*

† **Hetchill**. *Obs.* by-form of *HUCKLE*: perh. influenced by *aitch-bone*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 313 A suffumigation made with the fat taken from the hetchill peece or loines.

† **Hete**. *Obs.* [By-form of *HOTE*, *HIGHT sb.*, conformed to the verbal inflexion *hete* of *HIGHT v.*: cf. *BEHETE sb.*] Command, promise.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 6872 (Gött.) As godd had hight him in his hete. *Ibid.* 11897 Pai haf halden him par hete [Cott. haite] Par-in pai hang him be fete. 13 . . Gauw & Gr. *Knt.* 1525 3e, pat ar so cortays & coynt of your hetes. c1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 345 Lere me to som man . . that . . halt Godes hetes [Royal MS. hestys]. c1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 440 Weyte thou be large of pey and hete.

Hete: see *EAT*, *HATE*, *HEAT*, *HIGHT*, *HOT*, *HOTE*.

† **Hetefaste**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 3 *heteueste*, -feste. [app. f. OE. *hete* hated, etc. (cf. *hetellice* violently, vehemently) + *feste* firmly, *FAST*.] Firmly, securely, fast.

a1225 *Juliana* 36 Bind him hetefeste [v.r. heteueste]. a1225 *St. Marher.* 10 His twa honden to his . . cneon heteueste ibunden. a1225 *Anc. R.* 34 (MS. Cott.) Haldeð him hetefeste. *Ibid.* 378 Ure Louerd was . . ine a stonene þruh biclused heteueste.

Hetelich, -like, *obs.* ff. *HATELY*, *HOTLY* *adv.*

Heter-, the form of the combining element HETERO- used before vowels.

† **Heter, hetter**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 3-5 *heter*, *hetter*, *hatter*, 5 *hatir*, *hetire*, *hetur*, *hattir*, *hettur*, *hitter*, *hittur*. [cf. MLG. *hetter*; app. a deriv. of *hatian* to HATE, cf. *hete sb.* hate.]

Rough; fierce, violent, cruel; severe; keen, eager. 13 . . E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 373 Heter hayrez þay hent bat asperly bited. c1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* II. 406 þe sunne mai be dekkid heter bi fumes þat shal cleer be erþe. a1400-50 *Alexander* 520 And hent sall [he] a full hetire deit. *Ibid.* 702 Behald ouer þi hede and se my hatter werdis. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Hetter*, eager, earnest, keen.

† **Heteric** (hetē'rik), *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἑτερος* other, different + -IC.] Applied by some phonetists to non-phonetic spelling, in which different symbols are used for the same sound, and different sounds expressed by the same symbol, as in current English. So **Heterically** *adv.*, **Hetericism**, **Hetericist**.

1848 A. J. ELLIS *Plea Phonetic Spelling* (ed. 2), Hetericism is a bar to education. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 418 This they call Phonetic spelling; the old system is branded as the Heteric. *Ibid.* 419 Mr. Ellis is particularly severe on such a piece of hetericism. *Ibid.* 423 The hetericist still faithful to his allegiance. *Ibid.* 424 Does Mr. Ellis intend that people should begin by writing one word in a thousand phonetically, and the rest heterically?

Heterize (hetē'riz), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἑτερος* other, different + -IZE.] *trans.* To make different; to turn into another form. Hence **Heterization**, turning into a different form.

1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secr. Hegel* I. 126 The universe is but a materialisation, but an externalisation, but a heterisation of certain thoughts. *Ibid.* 128 Externalised, materialised, or, better, heterised thoughts (i.e.) thoughts in another form or mode. 1883 R. B. MUKHARJI tr. *Renan's Phil. Dial.* 79 note, Matter is the heterization of thought.

† **Heterly, hetterly**, *adv. (adj.) Obs.* Forms: see *HETER*; also 5 *heterlyng*. [f. *HETER* + -LY 2, -LY 1.] Roughly, fiercely, violently, cruelly, severely, sternly, keenly, eagerly.

a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2108 þe king . . Biheold hire heterliche, And bigon to preatin hire. a1225 *Anc. R.* 290 Hot him ut heterliche—þe fule kur dogge. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 638 Cleopatra, And heterly hire burlyyn al atоны. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 5826 He hit hym so hetterly on hegh on the shield. a1400-50 *Alexander* 5322 Hitterly on ilk side his heued he declines. a1461 How Gd. *Wif taught hir Dau.* 28 in Hazl. E. P. I. 182 Melody hym answer, and noght to heterlyng.

B. adj. = *HETER. rare.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 5781 Nestor . . hard hastid to helpe with heterly wille.

Hetero- (hetē'ro), before a vowel *heter-*, combining form of Gr. *ἑτερος* the other of two, other, different; a formative of many scientific and other terms, often in opposition to *homo-*, sometimes to *auto-*, *homoc-*, *iso-*, *ortho-*, *syn-*. The more important of these, and their derivatives, will be found in their alphabetical places; others, of less importance or frequency, are entered here. **Heteracanth** (-ākənθ) *a. Ichth.* [Gr. *ἑταῖρα* thorn, spine], having the spines of the dorsal and anal fins alternately broader on one side than the other; opp. to *homacanth*. **Heteracmy** (-æ'kmi) *Bot.* [Gr. *ἑταῖρα* point, culmination, ACME], the ripening of the stamens and pistils of a flower at different times, including *proterandry* and *proterogyny*; opp. to *synacmy*. **Heteradenic** (-ādē'nik) *a. Anal.* [Gr. *ἑταῖρα* gland], of glandular structure, but occurring in a part normally devoid of glands (Ogilvie, 1882). **Heterandrous** (-ændrəs) *a. Bot.* [see -ANDROUS], having stamens or anthers of different forms (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). † **Heterarchy**, the rule of an alien. **Heteratomic** (-ātō'mik) *a.*, consisting of atoms of different kinds; opp. to *homatomic*. || **Heterauxesis** (-ēksēs'is) *Bot.* [Gr. *ἑταῖρα* growth], growth at unequal rates, irregular or unsymmetrical growth. **Heterobiography** *nonce-wd.*, biography written by another person; opp. to *autobiography*; so **Heterobiographical** *a. **Heteroblastic** (-blæ'stik) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *ἑταῖρα* germ], arising from cells of a different kind; opp. to *homoblastic*. **Heterobranchiate** (-bræ'ŋkiāt) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *ἑταῖρα* gills], having gills of diversified forms; applied in various classifications to a division of fishes, crustacea, gastropods, etc. **Heterocarpian**, -ca'rpous *adj.* *Bot.**

[Gr. *καρπός* fruit], producing fruit of different kinds; so **Heterocarpism** (see quot.). **Heterocellular** (-se'li'liār) *a. Biol.*, composed of cells of different kinds (as most organisms); opp. to *isocellular*. **Heterocephalous** (-se'fāləs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], applied to a composite plant bearing flower-heads of different kinds, male and female. **Heterochiral** (-kai'ō'rāl) *a.* [Gr. *χείρ* hand], of identical form but with lateral inversion, as the right and left hands; opp. to *homochiral*; hence **Heterochirally** *adv.* † **Heterochresious** (erron. -chresious) *a. Obs.* [Gr. *χρῆσις* use], relating to different commodities or uses; opp. to *homochresious*. **Heterochromous** (-krō'məs) *a.* [Gr. *χρῶμα* colour], of different colours, as the florets of some *Compositæ*, e.g. the daisy and asters.

Heterocline (-klēin) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *κλίση* bed: cf. *DICLINOUS*], having male and female flower-heads on separate receptacles, heterocephalous. **Heterocyst** (-sist) *Biol.* [Gr. *κύστις* bladder, CYST], a cell of exceptional structure or form found in certain algae and fungi. **Heterodactyl** (-dæ'ktīl), -dæ'tylous *adj.* *Zool.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger or toe], having the toes, or one of them, irregular or abnormal, as certain families of birds (Ogilvie, 1882).

Heterodermatous (-dē'mātəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *δέρμα* skin], having the skin or integument of different structure in different parts, as certain fishes and serpents; opp. to *homodermatous*. **Heterodogmatize** *v. nonce-wd.* [see *DOGMATIZE*], *intr.* to hold or pronounce an opinion different from that generally held. **Heteroecious** (-ē'fəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *οἰκία* house], applied to fungi which at different stages of development are parasitic on different plants; opp. to *autecious*. **Heteroecism** (-ē'siz'm), the condition of being heteroecious; hence **Heteroecismal** *a.* = *heteroecious*. **Heteroepy** (-ēv'ēpi) *nonce-wd.* [after *orthoepy*], pronunciation differing from the standard; so **Heteroepic** (-ēv'ēpik) *a.*, involving heteroepy.

Heterogangliate (-gæ'ŋgliāt) *a. Zool.*, having the ganglia of the nervous system unsymmetrically arranged, as most molluscs; opp. to *homogangliate*. **Heterognathous** (-g'nāpəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw], 'having differently-shaped jaws' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Heterogynal** (-p'dzināl), **Heterogynous** (-p'dzinəs) *adj.* *Zool.* [Gr. *γυνή* woman, female], applied to species of animals in which the females are of two kinds, perfect or fertile, and imperfect or 'neuter', as in bees, ants, etc. † **Heterokinēsy** (also -chinesie) *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἑτεροκίνησις*], motion caused by an external agent; opp. to *autokinēsy*. **Heterolobous** (-p'lōbəs) *a.* [Gr. *λόβος* lobe], having unequal lobes.

Heteromalous (-p'māləs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *ὁμαλός* even, level], applied to mosses which have the leaves or branches turned in different directions; opp. to *homomalous*. **Heteromastigatē** (-mæ'stigēt) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *μάστιγ* whip], having flagella of different kinds, as an infusorian; opp. to *isomastigatē*. **Heteromaton** (-p'mātōn) *nonce-wd.* [after *AUTOMATON*], a thing that is moved by something else.

Heteronemeous (-nēmīəs), **Heteronemous** (-nēməs) *adj.* *Bot.* [Gr. *νήμα* thread, filament] (see quot.). **Heteropetalous** (-pē'tāləs) *a. Bot.*, 'having dissimilar or unequal petals' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*). **Heterophthalmy** (-p'hæ'tlmi) [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός* eye], the condition in which the eyes are different in colour or direction. **Heterophyadic** (-fai'æ'dik) *a. Bot.* [late Gr. *φύας*, *φυσ*- shoot, sucker], producing two kinds of stems, one bearing the fructification, the other the vegetative branches, as in the genus *Equisetum*. **Heteropolar** *a.*

[POLAR], having polar correspondence to something different from itself; having dissimilar poles, as in the figures called *Stauraxonia heteropola* (*Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 843). **Heteroproral** (-prō'rāl) *a. Zool.* [L. *prōra* prow], having unequal or dissimilar proræ, as a pterocymba in sponges; opp. to *homoproral*. **Heteropsychological** *a.* (see quot.). **Heteroptics** *nonce-wd.* [see *OPTICS*] (see quot.). **Heterorhizal** (-rōi'zāl) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *ρίζα* root], applied to the roots of cryptogamous plants (see quot.). **Heterosomatous** (-sō'mātəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *σῶμα* body], having a body deviating from the normal type; said esp. of flat fishes, which have the two sides of the body asymmetrical; so **Heterosome** (-sō'm), a flat-fish; **Heterosomous** *a.* = *heterosomatous*. **Heterosoteric** (-sō'terik) *a.* [Gr. *σῶτηρ* salvation], relating to salvation by another. **Heterosporous** (-p'spōrəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *σπόρος* seed], producing two different kinds of spores; opp. to *homosporous* or *isosporous*. **Heterostaural** (-stō'rāl) *a.* [Gr. *σταυρός* cross], having an irregular polygon as the

base of the pyramid; said of a heteropolar stauroxial figure; opp. to *homostaural*. **Heterostemonous** (-stī'mōnēs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *στήμων* warp, thread, taken in sense 'stamen'], 'having dissimilar stamens' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*). **Heterothermal** (-pē'māl) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *θερμός* heat], having a temperature which varies with that of the surroundings, as plants and cold-blooded animals; opp. to *homothermal* or *homothermous* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Heterotonous** *a.* [Gr. *τόνος* tone], having different or unlike tones. Hence **Heterotonously** *adv.* **Heterotrichal** (-p'trikāl), **Heterotrichous** *adjs. Biol.* [Gr. *τριχ-* hair], belonging to the order *Heterotricha* of ciliate infusorians, in which the cilia of the oral region differ in size and arrangement from those of the rest of the body; also said of these cilia. **Heterotrophy** (-p'trōh) *Bot.* [Gr. *-τροφή* nourishment], an abnormal mode of nutrition observed by Frank in some plants, as those of the N.O. *Cupuliferae*, which have no root-hairs, their function being discharged by a fungus which closely surrounds the roots. **Heterozonal** (-zō'nāl) *a. Cryst.*, said of faces (or poles) of a crystallographic system which lie in different zones (or zone-circles): opp. to *tautozonal*.

1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 41 If the spines are asymmetrical, alternately broader on one side than on the other, the fish is called 'heteracanth'. 1870 *Nature* II. 482 The phenomena of Protandry and Protogyny forming together that of 'Heterogamy'. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Serm. Christ & Caesar* Wks. 1837 V. 281 Next to Anarchy is 'Heterarchy'. 1886 VINES *Physiol. Plants* xvi. 376 Spontaneous variations in the relative rate of growth of opposite sides of the organ, or to express it in a single word, spontaneous 'heterauxesis'. 1884 J. W. HALES *Notes & Ess. Shakes.* 7 We see no reason to take the words in any non-natural or 'heterobiographical' sense. 1845 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 78 That superior charm... which autobiography possesses (if we must speak Greek) over 'heterobiography'. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 450/1 Heterobiography... a word required for the process of having your biography written for you by some other person without your permission, and to your own amazement. 1888 H. GADOW in *Nature* 13 Dec. 1850/1 This new cartilage is either homoblastic or 'heteroblastic'. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Heterobranchiate'. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Proc. R. Inst.* IX. 625 'Heterocarpism, if I may term it so, or the power of producing two kinds of reproductive bodies. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk. Gloss.*, 'Heterocarpous', producing more than one kind of fruit. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., 'Heterocephalus'. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 97 The similarity of the right-hand and a left-hand is called 'heterochiral': that of two right-hands, homochiral. Any object and its image in a plane mirror are 'heterochirally similar'. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 69 'Heterocresious, are inventions which produce different mechanic works, warres and commodities. So milning and shipping are two Heterocresious inventions, because the worke of the one is meale or flower, and the worke of the other is carriage or transportage. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., 'Heterochronous'. 1850 HOOKER & ARNOTT *Brit. Flora* (ed. 5) 197 When the ray is of a different colour from the disk, they are heterochromous (as in *Bellis*). 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk. Gloss.*, 'Heterocline', nearly same as Heterocephalus, on separate receptacles. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 215 Thus the whole unite into a single curved Nostoc-filament. Individual cells, apparently without any definite law, become 'heterocysts'. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 245 It is only in the higher forms that a few larger cells of a different colour—termed heterocysts—are intercalated among the otherwise similar cells of a filament. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Those in which the external toe is versatile: 'heterodactylous'. 1885 KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* IV. 369 While in the woodpeckers the first and fourth [toes] are directed backwards, in the trogons the first and second take that position; hence they are said to be heterodactylous. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 52 Physicians, who have 'heterodogmatiz'd, and deviated from the ancient beaten path of clear reason and experience. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 332 In others the various reproductive forms are developed upon different hosts, for example, the acidium-fruits of *Acidium Berberidis* occur only on the leaves of *Berberis vulgaris*, whilst the uredospores and the teleutospores are formed only upon Grasses... Such forms as these are said to be 'heterocercous' (metecious), to distinguish them from those... which inhabit the same host throughout their whole life (autecious). 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 246 *Puccinia graminis*... shows... the 'heterocism which occurs also in some other Fungi. 1887 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 184/5 De Bary discovered and demonstrated the wonderful fact of heterocism, showing that a fungus on the wheat produces an entirely different fungus on the barberry. 1884 *Ibid.* 29 Mar. 414/1 He demonstrates it to be a true 'heterocismal uredine. 1873 M. COLLINS *Sg. Silchester* I. i. 21 The proper way to begin is to teach them a 'heteropic abracadabra. 1838 FRASER *Mag.* XVII. 742 His vile and barbarous Scotch orthoepy, or rather 'heteroepy. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 365/1 The 'heteroganglionic type of the nervous system... is established in the Mollusks. 1855 OWEN *Invertebr. Anim.* (ed. 2) 470 The scattered centres of the nervous system, disposed according to the Heteroganglionic type of that dominant system of organs. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Heterogynous'. 'heterogynous. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Heterogynous, applied to those insects, such as ants, in which each species comprises males, females, and neuters. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. 1. § 38. 47 Body hath no other Action belonging to it but that of Local Motion, which Local Motion as such, is Essentially 'Heterokinesie. *Ibid.* i. v. 668 Plato rightly determined that cogitation, i. self-activity or autochinesie, was, in order of nature, before the local motion of body, which is heterochinesie. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Heterolobous, having unequal lobes... 'heterolobous. 18... HARE *Gosses* (1859) 182 Is not man the only automaton upon earth? The things usually called so are in fact 'hetero-

matous. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Heteronemus (Bot.) applied by Fries to nemous... vegetables in which the sporidia are lengthened by germination into filaments which unite to produce a heterogeneous body, as happens in the fungi and mosses: 'heteronemous. *Ibid.*, 'Heteronemus (Bot.), having unequal filaments, as those of the stamens of the *Epacris heteronema*. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Heteronemous, applied to those plants the stamens of which are unequal in the length of their filaments. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Heterophthalmia, term for the eyes being of different colour from each other: 'heterophthalmic. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Heterophthalmic, the condition in which the eyes are of a different colour, or are different in direction. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 418 (*Sponges*) The prisms may be similar (homoporal) or dissimilar ('heteroporal). 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. The.* II. i. ii. 65 The chief 'heteropsychological theories of ethics... are all founded on an attempted identification of the moral sentiments with some other function of our nature. 1711 *Spectator* No. 250 ¶ 7 This Irregularity in Vision... must be put in the Class of 'Heteropticks. 1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* 135 In ferns and Equisetaceæ the root and stem are strikingly different... the root springs from any part of the spore, and hence to the roots of this great division has been given the name 'Heterorhizal. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Heterorhizal, [fishes] in which the right and the left sides of the body are dissimilar: 'heterosomatous. 1894 A. B. BRUCE *St. Paul's Concept. Christ.* 403 The doctrine of Jesus was autoheteric, that of Paul was 'hetero-soteric. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 805 In Phanerogams the embryo-sac corresponds to the large, the pollen-grain to the small spore of 'heterosporous Vascular Cryptogams. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 474 Professor Williamson divides coals into Isosporous and Heterosporous coals. *Ibid.* 607 They further consider that some of his Calamariz... were heterosporous. 1886 *Athenæum* 10 Apr. 401/2 Mr. Bennett has made use of the term Megasporegia in describing the heterosporous vascular cryptogams. 1823-34 GOOL'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 194 The same sound... is consequently heard, not homotonously, or in like tones, but 'heterotonously, or in separate and unlike. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 863/1 'Heterotrichal band circular. *Ibid.*, 'Heterotrichous band.

Heterocerc (het'ērosērk), *sb.* and *a. Ichthyol.* Also -*cercus*. [f. HETERO- + Gr. *κέρκος* tail.] *a. sb.* A heterocercal fish. *b. adj.* = next. 1876 PAGE *Text-bk. Geol.* ix. 184 All the fishes of the palæozoic periods being heterocercs. 1882 OGILVIE, *Heterocerc*. **Heterocercal** (-sē'rkāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Having the lobes of the tail unequal. Opp. to *homocercal*.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 191/1 *Heterocercal*, the term chosen by M. Agassiz... to express a peculiar form of the tails of fishes... The tail is... unequally bilobate, as in the shark... The peculiarity of the Heterocercal fishes is that the vertebral column runs along the upper caudal lobe. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 133 The heterocercal character of the tail.

Hence **Heterocercality**, **Heterocercy** (-sē'si), the condition of being heterocercal.

1884 *Science* 3 Oct. 341/2 Whenever heterocercality manifests itself, there is degeneration of the caudal end of the chordal axis.

Heterocerous (het'ērsēsōs), *a. Entom.* [f. mod. L. *Heterocera* neut. pl., f. HETERO- + Gr. *κέρας* horn.] Belonging to the sub-order of lepidopterous insects *Heterocera* (Moths); so called from the diversified forms of the antennæ, which are not clubbed as in the *Rhopalocera* (Butterflies).

1881 *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 268/2 New Genera and Species of *Heterocerous* Lepidoptera from Japan.

Heterochronic (-krō'nik), *a. Biol. and Path.* [f. HETERO- + Gr. *χρόνος* time, *χρονικός* of or concerning time.] *a.* 'Occurring at different times; irregular; intermittent: applied to the pulse' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). *b.* Occurring or developed at an abnormal time. So || **Heterochronia** (-krō'nīā), **Heterochronism** (-p'krō'niz'm), **Heterochrony**, the occurrence of a process, or development of a tissue, organ, or organic form, at an abnormal time; **Heterochronistic**, **Heterochronous** *adjs.* = HETEROCHRONIC.

1854 MAYNE, *Heterochronicus*, *Heterochronus*... heterochronic: heterochronous: applied to the pulse. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 5 We may... designate the general morbid processes as Heterochronic and Heterotopic. *Ibid.* 355 They are developed at a time when their presence is an abnormality (Heterochronia). 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 502 Entire organs which, during the serial genesis of the type, came comparatively late, come in the evolving individual comparatively soon. This Prof. Haeckel has called heterochrony. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 13 Kenogenetic 'displacements in time', or 'Heterochronisms'. *Ibid.*, By heterotopy the sequence in position is vitiated; by heterochrony the sequence in time is vitiated.

+ **Heteroclitical**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *heteroclitus* -us (see next) + -AL.] = next 2.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 75 As good forbear an irregular foole as beare a foole hetero-clitall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xix. 385 Sinnes heteroclitall, and such as want either name or president. 1673-4 GREW *Anat. Trunks* i. ii. § 8 If there be any Heteroclitall Plants, wherein they are found otherwise.

Heteroclitite (het'ērokloit), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *hétéroclite* (16th c. in sense 2, 14th c. *etrolite*), a. L. *heteroclitus*, a. Gr. *ἑτερόκλιτος*, irregularly inflected, f. *ἑτερο-* HETERO- + *-κλιτος*, verbal adj. from *κλίνω* -*iv* to bend, inflect.] *A. adj.*

1. *Gram.* Irregularly or anomalously declined or inflected: chiefly of nouns.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Heteroclitite*, that is declined otherwise than common Nouns are. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. vii. § 1 The heteroclitite nouns of the Latin tongue.

2. *fig.* Deviating from the ordinary rule or standard; irregular, exceptional, abnormal, anomalous, eccentric. Said of persons and things. (Very common in 17th and 18th centuries; now rare.)

1598 FLORIO, *Bischiasso ceruello*, a fantastical, heteroclitite wit. 1600 HOSP. *Incur. Fools* 94 Heteroclitite, reuerse, thwart and headstrong Fools. 1638 FEATLY *Strict. in Lyndom* i. 170 Who will not attribute more to the uniforme practise of the primitive Church, then to the heteroclyte practise of later Churches? 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 104 This heteroclitite animal [the bat]. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* (1768) II. 225 Mortification... may be given him by fools or heteroclitite characters. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 265 From its peculiar characters, which led Pallas to call it *Tetrao paradoxus*, it has received the somewhat pedantic name of *Heteroclitite Grouse*. 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LVII. 229/3 Nor need I dilate on the heteroclitite address, fallacion, reminiscion.

B. sb. [absol. use of A.]

1. *Gram.* A word irregularly inflected; *esp.* a noun which deviates from the regular declension.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Examples of all the coniugations declined at length through all moods and tenses, with the Heteroclitites. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 97 What mean you by Heteroclitits? Nouns... declined otherwise than the ordinary manner. 1760 (*title*) Lily's *Rules Construed*; whereunto are added T. Robinson's Heteroclitites. 1870 MARCH *Ag. Gram.* § 100 Nouns... [that] vary in Case-endings (Heteroclitites).

2. *fig.* A thing or person that deviates from the ordinary rule; an 'anomaly'. (Very common in 17th c.; now rare or Obs.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. § 3. 8 A substantial and seuer Collection of the Heteroclitites, or Irregulars of Nature... I find not. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* iv. xxv. (1655) L. 83 Ther are strange Heteroclitites in Religion now adades. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) II. xii. 189 Our Parliament would affect to be an heteroclitite to all other parliaments. 1780 T. DAVIES *Life Garrick* II. xl. 141 The doctor was a perfect Heteroclitite, an inexplicable existence in creation.

So + **Heteroclitic**, + **Heteroclitical**, + **Heteroclitous** *adjs.* = HETEROCLITIC *a.*

1632 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. i. iv. (ed. 4) 377 Loathsome and fulsome filthy potions, Heteroclitical pills... horse medicines. 1648 PETTY *Adv. to Hartlib* 23 Parrot-like repeating heteroclitous nouns and verbs. 1656 EARL *MONM. Adv. Fr. Parnass.* 449 Employing... for souldiers, those heteroclitic dispositions, who by reason of their restless natures, 'twas thought were likely to do worse. 1885 *Pal Mail* G. 13 Jan. 5/1 Every portion of Marlowe's work is stamped with mutiny and revolt, with love for unblessed speculation and interest in heteroclitical offence.

Heterodont (het'ērodōnt), *a. and sb. Zool.* [mod. f. HETERO- + Gr. *δόντος*, *δόντ-* tooth. In mod. f. *hétérodont*.]

A. adj. Having teeth of different kinds or forms (incisors, canines, and molars), as most mammals. Also said of the teeth. Opp. to *homodont*.

1877 TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 232/2 In the majority of the Mammalia, the teeth in the same jaw vary in size, form, and structure, and they are therefore called Heterodont. 1886 *Athenæum* 9 Oct. 471/1 Existing toothed whales have what appears to be a homodont and not a heterodont dentition, but a heterodont dentition has been observed in the foetus of an existing whale.

B. sb. 1. A heterodont animal.

2. A snake of the N. American genus *Heterodon*. **Heterodox** (het'ēródōks), *a. and sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἑτερόδοξος* of another opinion, holding opinions other than the right, f. *ἑτερο-* HETERO- + *δόξα* opinion.]

A. adj. 1. Of doctrines, opinions, etc.: Not in accordance with established doctrines or opinions, or those generally recognized as right or 'orthodox': *a. orig.* in religion and theology.

1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 354 Christ's local descending to hell, and divers others heterodox doctrines. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 204, I shall first shew you the Heterodox Opinion, And then that which I take to be the Orthodox. 1686 R. PARR *Life of Usher* 15 Articles. Heterodox to the Doctrine and Articles of the Church of England. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. (1887) 2 Some of the heterodox opinions which he avows... particularly his Arianism.

Hence *B. generally*.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 210 That the name of any other Author, or Philosophy, seemeth Heterodoxe without examination. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 24 Some call it Over-witting those they deal with, but that's generally denied as a Heterodox Definition. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 6 The Major held some strangely heterodox opinions on the modern education of girls.

2. Of persons: Holding opinions not in accord with some acknowledged standard: *a.* in theology; *b.* in other matters of belief or opinion.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 18 Whosoever should dare to swarve from these [Galen and Aristotle]... being looked upon as Heterodox, was the object of scorn and derision. 1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 20 The Eastern Sages... teach the Heterodox a Lesson of Humility. 1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 96 We cannot treat the Orthodox Greek Church, at once as orthodox and heterodox. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 177 Admissions which recommended him to neither the orthodox nor the heterodox.

+ *B. sb. Obs.* 1. An opinion not in accord with that which is generally accepted as true or correct; a heterodox opinion.

1619 Balcanqual's *Lett. fr. Syn. of Dort* in Hales' *Rem.*

(1672) 524 Upon Tuesday . . the Canons of the first and second Article . . were approved, except the last of the second Article . . and the second heterodox in that same Article. *Ibid.* On Thursday morning . . it was reasoned whether that last heterodox should be retained. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 11. iii. 66 Not only a simple Heterodox, but a very hard Paradox, it will seem, and of great absurdity unto obstinate ears. 1691 W. NICHOLLS *Ansv. Naked Gospel* 105 These and many more are the Heterodoxes of his Books.

2. A heterodox person. *rare*.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 18 Heretics, then, and heterodoxes are not good honest men, as the vulgar counts them.

Hence **Heterodoxly** *adv.*, in a heterodox way;

Heterodoxness, heterodox quality or character.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 401. 501 What Error or Heterodoxness in avowing it perfectly Celestial and Æthereal? *Ibid.* 523 The speaking of two persons thus in Christ . . seemed to administer some scruple of Heterodoxness to some. 1674 C. ELLIS *Vanity of Scoffing* 9 A thing so heterodoxly yet so magisterially asserted. 1698 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 10 These who have either unthinkingly, or Heterodoxly imbibed his notions.

† **Heterodoxal**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of heterodox character; heterodox.

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* iv. xv. (1754) 466 This new Piece of Philosophy . . tho' heterodoxal and cross-grained to the old Philosophers. 1661 Sir Harry Vane's *Politics* 11 Most of those Hearers . . grew most Heterodoxal Rabbits. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 217 Dr. Reynolds calls the Lambeth Articles Orthodoxal: no one intimated that they were Heterodoxal.

† **Heterodoxical**, *a. Obs.* = prec.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 214 Not only simply heterodoxical, but a very rough-hewn paradoxical asseveration. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 23 In . . other parts . . similar heterodoxical passages may be found.

† **Heterodoxous**, *a. Obs.* = prec.

1650 B. DISCOLLIMINUM 28, I could demonstrate it to be Heterogeneous, Heterodoxous, Incongruous.

Heterodoxy (het'êrôdôksi). [ad. Gr. *êteropôdoxia* error of opinion, f. *êteropôdoxos* HETERODOX.]

1. The quality or character of being heterodox; deviation from what is considered to be orthodox.

1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 317 That preamble, which the daring Heterodoxy of some modern writers put me upon. 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 32 No Man's Shoe wrings him the more because of the Heterodoxy, or the tipping of his Shoe-maker. 1837 CARLYLE *Pr. Rev.* II. iv. ii. Does the reader inquire . . what the difference between Orthodoxy or My-doxay and Heterodoxy or Thy-doxay might here be? 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 519 The establishment of Christianity as the State Religion . . turned the attention of the rulers . . to minute questions of heterodoxy and orthodoxy.

2. With *a* and *pl.* An opinion or doctrine at variance with that generally received as true or right; a heterodox opinion.

1652-66 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* To Rdr. (1674) A ij b/x The Anarchy and licentiousness of Heterodoxies and confused Opinions. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. l. § 31. 39 Another heterodoxy of his, concerning the resurrection. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 201 Charging him with Popery, Arminianism, and other heterodoxies. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. vi. 197, I know that I have great poetical authorities against me in this heterodoxy.

Heterodromous (het'êrôdrômos), *a.* [f. mod. L. *heterodromos*, f. Gr. *êteropô* HETERO- + *drômos* running + -OUS. In mod. F. *hétérodrome*.]

Running in different directions: opp. to *homodromous*. † *a. Mech.* Applied to levers of the first order, in which the power and the weight move in opposite directions (*obs.*). *b. Bot.* Turning in opposite directions on the main stem and on a branch, as the generating spiral of a phyllotaxis.

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* (ed. 2) II. s.v., The Wheel, Windlass, Capstand, Crane, &c. are perpetual Heterodromous Levers. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Heterodromus Vectis*, in mechanics, a lever wherein the fulcrum, or point of suspension, is between the weight and the power. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* (ed. 2) iii. § 3. 140 The successive leaves form a spiral round the axis . . In the majority of cases, the direction in both the stem and branches is the same, and it is then said to be *homodromous*; but instances . . occur in which the direction is different, when it is called *heterodromous*. 1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* 190.

So **Heterodromy** *Bot.*, heterodromous condition. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heterodromy*, term applied . . when the axial shoot of the stem coils from right to left, whilst that of the branch twists from left to right, or vice versa.

Heterogamous (het'êrôgâmos), *a.* [f. Gr. *êteropô* HETERO- + *gâmos* marriage + -OUS; in mod. F. *hétérogame* (De Candolle).]

1. *Bot.* Various applied to conditions in which stamens and pistils are not regularly present in each flower or floret.

Applied *a. orig.* by De Candolle to plants having flowers monœcious, dioecious, or polygamous; *b.* by Lessing to composites whose capitula or flower-heads contain florets differing in sex; *c.* by Trinius to grasses in which the arrangement of the sexes is different in different spikelets.

1842 in BRANDE. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Heterogamous*, when in a capitulum the florets of the ray are either neuter or female, and those of the disk male. 1873 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 196 If all the florets of a flower-head (*capitulum*) be perfect, the flower-heads are *homogamous* (Dandelion); if part of them be imperfect, the heads are *heterogamous* (Daisy).

2. *Biol.* Characterized by the alternation of differently organized generations, as of a parthenogenetic and a sexual generation.

1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 1031 Certain species [of Nematelminthes] possess what is known as the 'free rhabdites form' and are heterogamous.

3. Of or pertaining to irregular marriage.

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 159 Besides these he may have had other heterogamous connexions.

Heterogamy (het'êrôgâmi). [f. as prec. + Y.] The quality or condition of being heterogamous.

1. *Bot.* Mediate or indirect fertilization of plants.

1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* ix. 418 These circuitous methods of fertilisation may be called *Heterogamy*, or 'crooked fertilisation', in contradistinction to the typical and orthodox method, which may be styled *Orthogamy*, or direct ('straight') fertilisation.

2. *Biol.* The succession of differently organized generations of animals or plants, as where sexual generation alternates with parthenogenesis.

1884 A. SEDGWICK tr. *Claus's Zool.* I. 543 Chermes affords an example of heterogamy in that two different oviparous generations follow one another: a slender and winged summer generation, and an apterous generation which is found in autumn and spring and lives through the winter. 1886 KOLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Intro. 31 Alternation of Generations . . whether in the form known as metagenesis, i.e. the alternation of asexual and sexual individuals, or as heterogamy, i.e. the alternation of parthenogenetic and sexual races. *Ibid.* 508 [In Insects] Alternation of Generations is coupled with parthenogenesis, and is known in this case as Heterogamy. 1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* xv. 207 A sexless fern-plant forms special reproductive cells (spores), which develop parthenogenetically into a sexual prothallus, from the fertilised egg-cell of which the fern-plant arises . . [this] is called by zoologists, in reference to flukes for instance, *heterogamy*.

Heterogene (het'êrôdžin), *a. ? Obs.* [ad. Gr. *êteropôgenês* of different kinds, f. *êteropô* HETERO- + *gênos*, *gêve*- kind: cf. F. *hétérogène* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] = HETEROGENEOUS.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Therefore they be called [het]heterogenes that is to say of dyuers natures. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. Know you the sapor pontick? sapor stipstick? Or, what is homogene, or heterogene? 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1318 A strange Chimera of Beasts and Men Made up of pieces Heterogene. 1709-29 V. MANDEV *Syst. Math. Geom.* 143 Homogene Figures, are of the same kind, as to the number of Sides: Heterogene the contrary. 1740 E. BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 42 From a Het'rogen medicine, The strife is intestine. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 10 The diction, similes, and metaphors . . are somewhat motley and heterogene. 1830 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* I. ix. 394 A soil and nature foreign and heterogene.

Heterogeneous (het'êrôdžin'âl), *a. and sb.* Now *rare*. Also *7* *erron.* -ial (1. [f. Scholastic L. *heterogene-us* (f. Gr. *êteropôgenês*, *êteropôve*-: see HETEROGENE) + -AL.]

A. adj. = HETEROGENEOUS.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xi. 48 Separated from the others, which are heterogall, or of another kinde. 1631 JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* II. (1669) 9 Such water as is free from any heterogall mixture. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 108 A Parliament is a politick body, compounded of heterogall or dissimilar parts, viz. the King, the Lords, spiritual and temporal, in one distinct house, and of a house of Commons another distinct house. 1674 S. JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 5 Numbers Heterogeneous are mixt Numbers of Whole and Broken, Abstract and Contract. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Heterogeneous Nouns* in Grammar, are such as have one Gender in the Singular . . and another in the Plural. *Ibid.*, *Heterogeneous Surds*, are such as have different Radical Signs: As \sqrt{aa} : and \sqrt{bb} . 1805 E. DAVES *Wbs.* 299 An heterogall color, orange, for instance . . viewed through a prism, will disappear, being resolved into the two homogeneal colors . . red and yellow. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* II. 304 A system which admitted of such tyrannical action . . was a heterogall thing.

B. sb. A heterogeneous person or substance.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. iii. (1739) 16 By congregating Homogeneous, and severing Heterogeneous. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 20 Whether this mixture of heterogeneals do not pollute the ordinances.

Hence **Heterogeneousness**, heterogeneity.

† **Heterogeneous**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = HETEROGENEOUS.

a 1601 NASH *Quaternio* (1632) 44 All the parts both homogeneal and heterogeneal of the dead corps. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1638) 385 *Corpus heterogenes, in terra coalescens*: A Heterogeneous body encensing in the earth. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2. (1643) 170 When they consist of Heterogeneous parts, or parts of a divers kind.

Heterogeneity (het'êrôdžin'iti). [ad. med. L. *heterogenitas* (et) *heterogenitas* 14th c.), f. *heterogene-us*: see next and -ITY. Cf. F. *heterogénéité* (1641 in Hatz.-Darm.)] The quality or condition of being heterogeneous: *a.* Difference or diversity in kind from other things; *b.* Composition from diverse elements or parts; multifarious composition.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 109 In the artificial processe of manifesting the heterogeneity of water. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 304 To multiply Simple Surdes observe their Homogeneity or Heterogeneity. 1779 RAMSDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 421 The advantage . . of not being disturbed by the heterogeneity of light. 1784 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 111 As to the Chinese . . its great Heterogeneity in respect of other Languages. 1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xvii. § 145 (1875) 396 Evolution is an integration of matter . . during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity, to a definite, coherent heterogeneity. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jw. Mundi* vii. (1870) 194 In the members of the Olympian court itself we discern every kind of heterogeneity.

c. With *a* and *pl.* A heterogeneous element or constituent.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 19 In their crudities, heterogeneity & impurities. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 414 Mica, iron ore, and other heterogeneities are more frequent in it. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv. So many heterogeneities cast together into the fermenting-vat.

d. Law of Heterogeneity (Logic): see quot.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 91 About the second principle, the Law of Heterogeneity, there is no dispute. According to this law, things the most similar must, in some respects, be dissimilar or heterogeneous; and, consequently, any Concept, however large its Intension may be, may still have that Intension increased, without thereby descending to individuals.

Heterogeneous (het'êrôdžin'ôs), *a.* [f. Scholastic L. *heterogene-us* (see HETEROGENEAL) + -OUS.] The opposite of *homogeneous*.

The earlier word, and the more usual, esp. in technical expressions, till c. 1725, was *heterogeneous*.

1. Of one body in respect of another, or of various bodies in respect of each other: Diverse in kind or nature, of completely different characters; incongruous; foreign.

1624 F. WHITE *Reply to Fisher* 243 The question . . is heterogeneous to this disputation. 1660 GOUGE *Chr. Direct.* II. (1831) 21 Labour . . to drive out all wandering heterogeneous thoughts that come to disturb thee. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 25 Chusing two heterogeneous fluids, such as Water and Oyl. 1699 Ld. TARBUR in *Pepys's Diary* (1899) VI. 195 Though it be heterogeneous from this subject. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 35 Its heat proceeds from a mixture of heterogeneous Bodies. 1743 LOND. & COUNTRY BREW. II. (ed. 2) 112 Which is perfectly heterogeneous to the true Management of the Hop. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 199 Things utterly heterogeneous can have no intercommunion. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 58 The National Church is absolutely heterogeneous to the Apostolical or Anglo-Catholic party of 1833. 1862 MILL *Utilit.* 16 Pain is always heterogeneous with pleasure. 1866 LIDDON *Bampton Lect.* II. (1875) 44 A large collection of heterogeneous writings. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* viii. 180 We do not suppose that the two worlds, visible and invisible, are absolutely different and heterogeneous in fundamental structure.

b. loosely. Extraordinary, anomalous, abnormal.

1757 [see HETEROGENEOUS]. 1768 W. DONALDSON *Life & Adv.* Sir B. Sapskull I. 58 Men of fashion are strange heterogeneous monsters. 1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscret.* (1786) V. 242 Lady Belvoir and her two daughters are actual characters, however heterogeneous some people may think them.

2. Of a body in respect of its elements: Composed of diverse elements or constituents; consisting of parts of different kinds; not homogeneous.

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 182 The members of a heterogeneous body . . are discrepant and various in themselves. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xix. (1647) 261 The army will be very heterogeneous, patched up of different people. 1649 A. ROSS *Life in Mahomet Alcoran* 405 He . . found at his doore an Heterogeneous Beast, called Elborach, half Asse, half Mule, but much swifter then either. 1701 DE FOX *True-born Eng.* I. 280 Thus from a Mixture of all kinds began, That Heterogeneous Thing, an Englishman. 1796 H. BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 245 All sorts of light . . simple and homogeneous, or heterogeneous and compounded. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* II. This heterogeneous mass of wild and desperate men. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxi. 52 Good is of a character exceedingly diversified and heterogeneous. 1867 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* IV. vii. 419 In so vast and heterogeneous an Empire as the Persian.

3. *Math.* *a.* Of different kinds, so as to be incommensurable. *b.* Of different dimensions or degrees; non-homogeneous. *Heterogeneous Surds*: see quot. 1796. (The later nomenclature is that of *like* and *unlike surds*.)

1656 HOBBS *Six Less. Wks.* 1845 VII. 199 Of these two sorts of angles the quantities are heterogeneous. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. xvi. Schol., Heterogeneous quantities are not compared together. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Heterogeneous Surds*. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Heterogeneous Quantities* . . are those which cannot have proportion, or be compared together as to greater and less . . As lines, surfaces, and solids in geometry. *Heterogeneous Surds*, are such as have different radical signs; as \sqrt{a} and \sqrt{b} ; or $\sqrt[3]{10}$ and $\sqrt[3]{20}$.

4. In various connexions:

Heterogeneous attraction, attraction between atoms different in kind, chemical attraction; also that between the different kinds of electricity and magnetism. *Heterogeneous bodies*, 'such as have their parts of unequal density' (Hutton *Math. Dict.* 1796). *Heterogeneous nouns*, nouns of different genders in the singular and plural. *Heterogeneous numbers*, 'mixed numbers consisting of integers and fractions' (Hutton). 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., parts are not proportionable to the bulk thereof. *Ibid.*, *Heterogeneous Nouns*, *Heterogeneous Numbers*. 1826-34 Good's *Bk. Nat.* (ed. 2) I. 93 The heterogeneous attraction, or that between the two different substances, is stronger than the common force of gravity.

Hence **Heterogeneously** *adv.*, in a heterogeneous manner; **Heterogeneousness**, the quality or condition of being heterogeneous; heterogeneity.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1662) 129 The Heterogeneousness of the Exposition of the First Day's Creation. 1768 JOHNSON *Gen. Obs. Shaks.*, 3 Hen. VI. Dissimilitude of style, and heterogeneousness of sentiment, may sufficiently show that a work does not really belong to the reputed author. 1775 — *Journal to West. Isl.*, *Outing in Sky* Wks. 4. 439 The rooms are very heterogeneously filled. 1836-9 TOND *Cycl. Anat.* II. 105 The heterogeneousness of two fluids. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Dan.* vii. 435 Unauthentic tradition is wont to connect things heterogeneously.

Heterogenesis (het'êrôdžin'ênsis). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *êteropô* HETERO- + *gênêsis* birth, generation.]

†1. Abnormal or irregular organic development: see quot. *Obs.* (So *F. heterogénisic.*)

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Heterogenesis*, name given by Brieschet to a Class of organic deviations comprehending those in which there exists a relative anomaly, whether from the situation or from the colour of organs, the number or the situation of the fetuses belonging to the same gestation, the situation or the number of organs in particular.

†2. Applied to sexual reproduction from two different germs, male and female. *Obs.*

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 398 The process by which new individuals are produced is called *Heterogenesis*. In this process, two different cells are concerned, germ-cells and sperm-cells.

3. The birth or origination of a living being otherwise than from a parent of the same kind.

1864 *Q. J. Nat. Sc.* Jan. 17 *Heterogenesis* is a term employed to express the creation or birth of living beings in an abnormal manner. *Ibid.*, At present the evidence which we possess, is rather adverse to the doctrine of 'heterogenesis' in any form. 1870 HUXLEY in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* p. lxxvii, The living parent was supposed to give rise to offspring which passed through a totally different series of states from those exhibited by the parent, and did not return into the cycle of the parent; this is what ought to be called *Heterogenesis*, the offspring being altogether, and permanently, unlike the parent.

b. *esp.* The generation of animals or vegetables of low organization from inorganic matter; abiogenesis; spontaneous generation.

1878 TYNDALL in *19th Cent.* III. 23 The notion of heterogenesis or spontaneous generation.

c. Alternation of generations.

1863 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. II. vii. 211 Where propagation is carried on by heterogenesis, or is characterized by unlikeness of the successive generations, there is always asexual genesis with occasionally recurring sexual genesis. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 169 When the species is composed of a regular alternation of variously constituted generations and individuals. This particular sort of reversion is termed Alternate Generation, or Heterogenesis.

Heterogenetic, *a.* [f. prec.: cf. *genetic.*]

1. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, heterogenesis or heterogeny.

1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 709 All the related heterogenetic phenomena. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 1041 Giles holds that *A. duodenale* may become sexually mature while outside the body and in the free state; in other words, that it is heterogenetic.

2. *Philos.* Relating to external origination.

1887 WHITTAKER in *Mind* XII. 289 Prof. Wundt calls his own theory of the will 'the autogenetic theory', opposing it to 'the ordinary or heterogenetic theory'.

Heterogenist, [f. *HETEROGENY* + *-IST*: cf. mod. *F. hétérogéniste.*] An upholder of the hypothesis of heterogeny or spontaneous generation.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1870) II. xiii. 304 The English heterogenist was far bolder. 1878 — in *19th Cent.* Mar. 501 While no discovery of the age would bear comparison with this 'new birth of living particles', it is a mere commonplace occurrence to our fortunate heterogenist.

† **Heterogenize**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* + *gennē* *HETEROGENE* + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To act in a manner heterogeneous or foreign to his own character.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 110 Never Artist so licentiously heterogenized or so extravagantly exceeded his prescribed limits as Ambition or Covetice.

† **Heterogenous**, *a.* *Obs.* A less correct form of *HETEROGENEOUS*.

1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 62 Heterogenous Quantities cannot be compared alternately. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 260, I am afraid I shall carry but a very heterogenous dress along with me. 1812 *Examiner* 11 May 303/1 Of the most opposite and heterogenous kind.

Heterogeny (*het'érōjēni*). [mod. *f. Gr.* type **heterogēneia*, abstr. sb. from *heterogēnēs* *HETEROGENE*; or, in 3, from *HETERO* + *-gēneia* birth.]

†1. I. Heterogeneousness. *Obs.*

1647 *Husbandman's Plea agst. Tithes* 67 There is no heterogeny or disparitie in the matter.

2. *concr.* A heterogeneous assemblage. *rare.*

1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 158 Sometimes he would put up a heterogeny of articles in a lot, and knock them all down, perhaps for ninepence.

II. 3. *Biol.* Production of living beings from substances organic or inorganic without germs or ova; spontaneous generation.

1863 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 20, I have written a letter... to say, under the cloak of attacking Heterogeny, a word in my own defence. 1871 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XII. 313 No better case has ever been made out for heterogeny than by Charles Bastian. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heterogeny*,... also the production of a living being from the substance of a living being of some other kind; as in the supposed development of maggots from the substance of putrefying flesh.

Heterogone (*het'érōgon*), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* *HETERO* + *gónos* offspring, race, *-gonos* generating.] = *HETEROGENOUS* 1.

1877 GRAY in *Amer. J. Nat. Sc.* Ser. III. XIII. 82, I propose the term of heterogone (or heterogonus) for these flowers. 1880 — *Bot. Text-bk.* I. 225 The nature of heterogone dimorphism may well be understood from a single example. The most familiar one is that of *Houstonia*.

Heterogonous (*-p'gōnās*), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-OUS*.]

1. *Bot.* Having incongruous reproductive organs; applied by Asa Gray to flowers in which cross-

fertilization is secured by the stamens and pistils being dimorphic or trimorphic.

1877 [see *HETEROGENE*]. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 4. 225 They may be classed into those without and those with dimorphism of stamens and pistils, or, in other words, those with Homogonous and those with Heterogonous flowers. 1880 — *Bot. Text-bk.* I. 226 Heterogonous trimorphism is known in certain species... and the complication may have certain conceivable advantages over dimorphism.

2. *Biol.* Exhibiting irregular reproduction; producing offspring dissimilar to the parent.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Digenesis, heterogonous*, the form of digenesis in which the buds produce animals differing in appearance from their progenitors. 1886 *Ibid.*, *Heterogonous*, being of, or produced by, irregular generation.

So **Heterogonism**, **Heterogony**, the condition of being heterogonous (in either sense).

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 126 A series of phenomena... which has been spoken of as 'Digenesis with Heterogony'. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heterogonism*, the production of dissimilar offspring from similar parentage, as in *Gymnoblasi* where dissimilar gonosomes may arise from similar trophosomes.

Heterography (*-p'grāfi*). [f. Gr. *hetero-* *HETERO* + *-graphia* writing. Opposed to *orthography*.]

1. Spelling that differs from that which is correct according to current usage; 'incorrect' spelling.

1783 S. PARR *Wh.* (1828) VII. 390 Neoteric affectations of Archaism and Heterography. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 667 His orthography, or rather heterography, has been a subject of keen animadversion; and he has been charged with misspelling his own name. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xiv, I corrected his heterography.

2. Irregular or inconsistent spelling (as the current spelling of English).

1847 DE QUINCEY in *Tail's Mag.* XIV. 162 All climates alike groan under heterography.

So **Heterographer**, one who practises heterography; **Heterographic**, *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by heterography.

1864 *Realm* 20 Apr. 7 Mr. Landor... records, in heterographic hexameters, Porson's opinion. 1865 H. B. WHEATLEY in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* (title) Notes on some English Heterographers. 1883 H. P. SMITH *Gloss. Terms & Phrases, Heterographic*, using the same combinations of written letters to express different sounds, as English spelling does.

Heteroideous (*het'érōi'dēas*), *a.* *rare.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* *HETERO* + *eidōs* form + *-OUS*.] (See quot.)

1866 *Trans. Bot.* 587 *f. Heteroideous*, diversified in form.

† **Heterologal**, *a.* *Math. Obs.* [f. as next + *-AL*.] Applied to those terms in two or more ratios or fractions which do not correspond, as the antecedent or numerator of one, and the consequent or denominator of the other: opp. to *homologal*.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 48 The new Fraction... will not be in its least terms, unless such Heterologal terms be first abbreviated to their lowest.

Heterologous (*-p'logēs*), *a.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* *HETERO* + *logos* ratio, relation, etc. + *-OUS*.] Having a different relation, or consisting of different elements; not corresponding: opp. to *HOMOLOGOUS*. *spec. a. Path.* Of a different formation from that of the normal tissue of the part.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 578 Note, one of the heterologous formations, as they are termed by Professor Carswell. 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 25 New formations are homologous (epidermic, pigmentary, dermic), or heterologous (pseudoplasms, neoplasms). 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 96 The same kind of tumour may be, under certain circumstances, homologous, and under other circumstances heterologous.

b. *Chem.* (See quot. 1886.)

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VI. 609 His *Précis de Chimie Organique*, in which he (Gerhardt) sketches the idea of 'Homologous and Heterologous Series'. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heterologous* series, Gerhardt's term for bodies derived from each other by definite chemical metamorphoses, in contradistinction to *Homologous* series.

Heterology (*-p'lodgi*). [f. as prec. + *-Y*; in sense 2, f. Gr. *hetero-* + *-logia* discourse.]

1. The condition of being heterologous: opp. to *HOMOLOGY*.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1871 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (1873) 105 Any deviation from the type of the parent tissue constitutes heterology. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1870) I. 96 Tissues normal in themselves appear under the form of a tumour, sometimes in regions where this tissue normally exists, sometimes in places where it does not exist in the normal state of things. In the first case I speak of it as *homology*, in the second as *heterology*.

2. *nonce-use.* Vocabulary of different names.

1852 C. W. H[OSKINS] *Talpa* 28 Let the old drainer christen it, for my heterology is exhausted.

Heteromeran, *Entom.* [f. mod. *L. Heteromera* neut. pl. (Latreille, f. Gr. *hetero-* *HETERO* + *mēros* part).] A beetle belonging to the *Heteromera*, a division of *Coleoptera* in which the two anterior pairs of legs have five tarsal joints, but the third pair only four.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Heteromerans*, *Heteromera*.

Heteromerous (*het'ér'mēros*), *a.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* *HETERO* + *mēros* part + *-OUS*.] Having or consisting of parts differing in character, number, or other respect.

1. *Entom.* Having legs differing in the number

of their tarsal joints; *spec.* belonging to the division *Heteromera* of coleopterous insects (see prec.).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 683 The term *heteromerous* properly belongs to all insects in which the different pairs of tarsi vary *inter se* in the number of their joints. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* v. (1873) 98 Numerous *Lamellicorn* and *Heteromerous* insects.

2. *Bot. a.* Applied to lichens in which the gonidia are arranged in one or more distinct layers within the thallus: opp. to *homomomerous*. b. Applied to flowers in which the members differ in number in the different whorls: opp. to *isomerous*.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 265 The gonidia are crowded into one layer, by which the hyphal tissue is at the same time separated according to circumstances into an outer and inner or an upper and under layer; the thallus-tissue is then stratified, and such Lichens are termed *Heteromerous*. 1882a VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 601 When the number of members is the same in each whorl [of a flower] they are said to be *isomerous*, when this is not the case *heteromerous*.

3. *Chem.* Unrelated as to chemical composition, as in certain cases of isomorphism.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Heteromorphic (*het'érōm'fīk*), *a.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* *HETERO* + *morphē* form + *-IC*.]

1. Of different or dissimilar forms. *spec. a. Entom.* Existing in different forms at different stages of life: said of insects which undergo complete metamorphosis (*Heteromorphia*).

1864 in WEBSTER. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 6 The Homomorphic insects do not pass through such striking changes of form as the Heteromorphic.

b. *Bot.* Applied to flowers or plants which occur in forms differing in the relative length of the stamens and pistils (including *dimorphic* and *trimorphic*).

1874 in R. BROWN *Man. Bot. Gloss.* 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* i. 24, I formerly applied the term 'heteromorphic' to the legitimate unions; and 'homomorphic' to the illegitimate unions; but after discovering the existence of trimorphic plants... these two terms ceased to be applicable.

2. Deviating in form from the standard or type; of abnormal form: = *HETEROMORPHOUS* 1.

In mod. Dicts.

Heteromorphism (*-m'fīz'm*). [f. as prec. + *-ISM*.] The condition or property of being heteromorphic; diversity of form.

1839 *Frasar's Mag.* XX. 699 The various portraits of her majesty astonish by their perplexing *poly- or heteromorphism*. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 150 *Heteromorphism*, the property, sometimes observed in compounds, of crystallising in different forms, though containing equal numbers of atoms similarly grouped. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* ii. 36 Nor are these... the only cases of Heteromorphism now known. 1881 *J. Nat. Bot.* X. 86 All we have to suppose is a peculiar heteromorphism.

Heteromorphite (*-m'fīz'īt*). *Min.* [f. as prec. + *-ITE*.] A variety of JAMESONITE.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 151 *Heteromorphite*, Feather ore, a sulphantimonite of lead... which occurs in capillary forms resembling a cobweb; also massive. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 91.

Heteromorphous, *a.* [f. as prec. + *-OUS*.]

1. Of abnormal or irregular form.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 139/2 Various animals... from exhibiting no uniform or regular shape, have been entitled... heteromorphous. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heteromorphous*, differing in form, shape, or external appearance, as compared with the normal.

2. *Entom.* = *HETEROMORPHIC* 1.

1855 OWEN *Invertebr. Anim.* 437 The differences of the larvæ which are distinguished by the entomological terms, *Heteromorphous*, *Homomorphous*, *Capitate*, &c., essentially depend upon their quitting the egg to enter into active life at different periods of development.

Heteromorphy. [f. as prec. + *-Y*: after Gr. sbs. in *-morphia*.] = *HETEROMORPHISM*.

1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* 600 Deviations from ordinary forms, comprising... heteromorphy (deformities, polymorphy, alteration of colours).

Heteronomic (*-n'p'mīk*), *a.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* *HETERO* + *nómos* law + *-IC*: cf. Gr. *νομικός* of or pertaining to law.] Showing a different law or mode of operation.

1. 'Of unlike or opposite polarity: applied to contact of parts of the human body in experiments on animal magnetism: opp. to *isonomic*'.

18... *Amer. J. Nat. Psychol.* I. 502 (Cent.) Heteronomic [contact] is hyperæsthetic and increases it [muscular energy].

2. *Optics.* Affected by spherical aberration so as not to converge to one focus; divergent.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 167 The diminution of the astigmatism of the heteronomic pencils.

Heteronomous (*-p'nōmās*), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-OUS*.]

1. Subject to different laws, involving different principles.

1824 DE QUINCEY *Templars' Dial.* Wks. IV. 254 If two inconsistent principles of valuation be employed, then the table will be vicious because heteronomous [*erron. onymous*].

2. *Biol.* Having different laws or modes of growth; applied to parts or members differentiated from the same primitive type.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 104 Arthropoda.

Animals consisting of a series of more or less heteronomous segments. *Ibid.* 78 The development of wings and the differentiation of the body into three great heteronomous divisions, the head, the thorax, and the abdomen. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 238 The limitation of the number of the appendages . . concurrently with the greater development of heteronomous metameres.

3. Subject to an external law: opp. to *autonomous*.

1894 *Forum* (U. S.) July 572 Man has been . . a thrall, owning obedience to a law conceived to be external . . and other than the expression of his own nature. In a word he has been heteronomous.

Heteronomy (-pñōmī), [f. as prec. + -r: after Gr. derivatives in -νομία.]

1. Presence of a different law or principle: see quot. 1824.

1824 DE QUINCEY *Templars' Dial.* Wks. IV. 205 He has certainly not vitiated the purity of this principle by the usual heteronomy (if you will allow me a learned word)—i. e., by the introduction of the other and opposite law. 1828-30 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 12 note, Heterocritical phraseology is the first step to Heteronomy of apperception, and insanity is nothing more.

2. Moral Philos. Subjection to the rule of another being or power (e.g. of the will to the passions); subjection to external law. Opp. to *autonomy*.

1855 MISS CORBIE *Ess. Intuit. Mor.* 146 It would not be Free Self-legislation (autonomy), but (heteronomy) subservience of the Pure Will to a lower faculty. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* II. iii. ii. 282 So far as they obtain sway over him, he is under a heteronomy.

3. Biol. The condition of being heteronomous; differentiation from a common primitive type.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 115 The degree to which heteronomy or differentiation is carried out in the various regions of the body (in *Copepoda*).

Heteronym (hetērōnim), [f. as next, after *synonym*.]

1. A word having the same spelling as another, but a different sound and meaning: opp. to *homonym* and *synonym*. 1869 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. A name of a thing in one language which is a translation of the name in another language.

1885 B. G. WILDER *Jour. Nerv. Dis.* xii. (Cent.), Vernacular names which are more or less precise translations of Latin names, or of names in any other language, may be called heteronyms.

Heteronymous (hetērnīmēs), a. [f. Gr. *heterōnymos* (i. HETERO- + *onyma* name) + -OUS.]

1. Having different names, as a pair of correlatives, e.g. *husband, wife*: opp. to *synonymous*.

1734 WATTS *Ontology* vii, Synonymous Relatives or of the same Name. Heteronymous or of a different Name. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xiv. 22 The second class [of relative terms] were called by the ancient logicians heteronymous; we may call them more intelligibly, double-worded relatives.

2. Optics. Applied to the two images of one object seen in looking at a point beyond it, when the left image is that seen by the right eye and vice versa: opp. to *homonymous*.

1881 LE CONTE *Monoc. Vision* 95 When we look at the farther finger, the nearer one is so doubled that the left image belongs to the right eye and the right image to the left eye. The images are said to be *heteronymous*, i. e., of a different name. *Ibid.* 245 Phenomena illustrating the heteronymous Shifting of the two Fields of View.

3. 'Pertaining to, of the nature of, or having a heteronym' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hence **Heteronymously** *adv.* (see 2).

1881 LE CONTE *Monoc. Vision* 120 When we look at the farther finger, the nearer one is doubled heteronymously;—when we look at the nearer finger, the farther one is doubled homonymously.

Heterousian, heterousian (hetērou'siān), a. and sb. *Theol.* Also *g heterousian*. [f. Gr. *heterousios*, *heterousios*, f. *hetero-* HETERO- + *ousia* essence, substance. Opp. to *homousian* and *homousian*.]

A. *adj.* Of different essence or substance.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 612 The Homousian Trinity of the orthodox went exactly in the middle, betwixt that Monousian Trinity of Sabellius . . and that other Heterousian Trinity of Arius. 1790 PORSON *Lett. to Arch. Travis* ix. 221 The word *one* is applied, 1. to things homousian . . 2. to things heterousian, where there is a sameness of persons, but a difference of natures.

B. *sb.* One who held the Father and the Son to be different in essence or substance; an Arian.

1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects, Heterousians*, a name given to the extreme Arians.

So **Heterousian** (heterou'siast, heteru'siast) = B.; **Heterousious** (heterousious) a. = A.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 579 Neither a Trinity of Words only . . nor yet a Jumbled Confusion of God and Creature (Things Heterousious) together. 1824-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 33 Aetius . . the apostle of a new Church, representing the widest going section of the Arian party. His adherents were called Anomoeans, Heterousians, or Euxontians.

Heteropathic (-pæ'tik), a. [f. as next + -io.]

1. *Med.* = *ALLOPATHIC*.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 513 First stands the homöopathic . . Then the allopathic or heteropathic . . the . . method which hopes to cure disease by exciting some dissimilar affection.

2. Of different operation; differing in their effect.

1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. vi. 403 Though there be laws which, VOL. V.

like those of chemistry and physiology, owe their existence to a breach of the principle of the Composition of Causes, it does not follow that those peculiar, or, as they might be termed, *heteropathic* laws, are not capable of composition with one another. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxix. 252 It is distinguished by Mr. Mill from cases of the heterogeneous or as he says the heteropathic intermixture of effects.

Heteropathy (-pāpi), [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *πάθεια*, f. *páthos* suffering.]

1. *Med.* = *ALLOPATHY*: opp. to *homopathy*.

1847 CRAIG, *Heteropathy*, the method of attempting to remove one disease by inducing a different one.

2. *Path.* (See quot.)

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heteropathy* . . Berthold's term for the form of idiosyncrasy in which the organic susceptibility behaves itself in a different fashion to the normal in the presence of any irritation.

3. Antipathy or aversion excited by suffering: opp. to *sympathy*. (*nonce-use*.)

1874 MISS CORBIE in *Theol. Rev.* Jan. 74 At the sight of pain animals generally feel an impulse to destroy rather than to help. This emotion will be indicated by the term *Heteropathy*. 1881 — *Duties Wom.* iv. 118 It is astonishing and horrible to witness how the deep-seated frightful human passion, which I have elsewhere named *Heteropathy*, develops itself in such circumstances.

|| **Heterophasia** (-fē'ziā), *Path.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *φασία*, f. *phásis* speech.] = *HETERO-PHREMY* (as a result of mental disease).

1877 GOULBURN *Bateman's Darwinism* 115 Perversion of language to which the name of *Heterophasia* has been given. 1881 tr. Ribot's *Dis. Mem.* 132 Sometimes the patient retains an extensive vocabulary of vocal . . signs, but cannot use it correctly (cases of *heterophasia*).

Hence **Heterophasiac**, 'one who is affected with heterophasia' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Heterophemy (-fēmi), [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *φήμη*, f. *phēmē*, *phēmis* voice, speech.] The saying or writing of one word or phrase when another is meant.

1875 R. G. WHITE in *Galaxy* Nov. 693 The assertion made is most often not merely something that the speaker or writer does not mean to say, but its very reverse, or at least something notably at variance with its purpose. For this reason I have called it heterophemy, which means merely the speaking otherwise. 1885 — *Stud. Shaks.* 33 As to the writing twice of Verona instead of Milan, it seems plainly a mere case of heterophemy. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 22 Mar. 213/2 We are forced in charity to credit the bishop with a kind of 'heterophemy'.

So **Heterophemism**, an instance or result of heterophemy. **Heterophemist**, one who says something else than he means to say (whence **Heterophemistic** a.). **Heterophemize** *v. intr.*, to say something different from what one means to say.

1875 R. G. WHITE in *Galaxy* XX. 697 (Cent.) Henry Ward Beecher appears among the heterophemists . . He heterophemizes in a very striking manner. *Ibid.* 698 (Cent.) Examples in which creditor is used for debtor—perhaps the most common of all heterophemisms.

Heterophyllous (-fīlēs), a. [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *φύλλον* leaf + -OUS. In F. *heterophylle*.]

1. *Bot.* Bearing leaves of different forms upon the same plant.

1828 WEBSTER cites *Jrnl. Sci.* 1871-2 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 120 Examples of heterophyllous and dimorphic plants, in which there is a very considerable difference in form in the same organs, not only at different times, but even simultaneously. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 467 The leaves of the heterophyllous species which have them arranged in four rows, possess stomata on their inner surface.

2. *Zool.* Belonging to the group *Heterophylli* of cephalopods.

Heterophylly, *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -Y: in mod. F. *heterophylle*.] The condition of being heterophyllous.

1874 in R. BROWN *Man. Bot. Gloss.* 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 619/1 (*Rodriguez*) Variability of species and heterophylly are characteristic of the flora to quite an unusual degree.

|| **Heteroplasia** (hetērp'lā'siā), *Path.* Also anglicized as **heteroplasia** (-p'lāsi). [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *πλάσις* moulding, formation: F. *hétéroplasié*.] The formation of a tissue different from the normal tissue of the part in which it occurs.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Heteroplasia*, *Heteroplasia*, terms for abnormal organic formation: heteroplasia. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 354 The so-called *Heteroplasia*, Heterologous new-formations, that is to say, tissues which bear little resemblance to normal tissues.

Heteroplasm, *Path.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *πλάσμα* anything moulded, a figure: F. *hétéroplasmé*.] A tissue formed in a part where it does not normally occur.

1878 R. DUFFY *Surg. Vade M.* (ed. 11) 84 As Virchow showed, there is no such thing as heteroplasm. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heteroplasm*, Burdach's term for a morbid tissue foreign to the economy.

Heteroplastic (-plæ'stik), a. [f. as prec. + Gr. *πλαστικός* fit for moulding: F. *hétéroplastique*.]

1. *Path.* Of or belonging to heteroplasia; of the nature of a heteroplasm.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 270 Tubercle, carcinoma, and other heteroplastic new-formations.

2. *Biol.* Dissimilar in formation or structure, as the different tissues of the body.

Heteroplastide (-plæ'stāid), *Biol.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *πλαστός* moulded, formed + -IDM.] An organism composed of tissues of different kinds, as most animals and plants: opp. to *homoplastide*.

1889 VINES in *Nature* 24 Oct. 621 Death is . . a characteristic feature of differentiated multicellular organisms (heteroplastides). *Ibid.* 622 How the mortal heteroplastides can have been evolved from the immortal monoplastides or homoplastides.

Heteropod (hetē'rōpōd), a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. next.] a. *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Heteropoda*.

b. *sb.* One of the *Heteropoda*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 301 The animal of the *Heteropoda* having a proboscis and only two tentacles. 1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* (1885) 649 The heteropod genus so characteristic of Palaeozoic time, *Bellerophon*.

|| **Heteropoda** (hetē'rōpōdā), *sb. pl.* *Zool.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *πούς*, *pod-* foot.]

a. A group of Crustacea including forms with 14 feet, some of which are adapted for swimming.

b. An order or subclass of Gastropods, having the foot modified into a swimming organ. c. A group of Echinoderms.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 24/2. 1838 *Ibid.* XI. 92/2 Forskall places all the *Heteropoda* of Cuvier under his genus *Pterotrachea*. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 245 Both families of the *Heteropoda* are represented by fossil forms. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 324 The foot of the *Heteropoda* is differentiated into a more independent organ.

Hence **Heteropodan** = *HETEROPOD* sb.; **Heteropodous** a. = *HETEROPOD* a.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 24/2 A genus of the heteropodous mollusca of Lamarck.

Heteropter (hetē'rōptai), *Entom.* One of the *Heteroptera*.

1864 in WEBSTER.

|| **Heteroptera** (hetē'rōptērā), *sb. pl.* *Entom.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *πτερόν* wing.]

A suborder of *HEMIPTERA*, comprising those insects whose wings consist of dissimilar parts, being coriaceous at the base and membranous at the tip; the true bugs. Opp. to *HOMOPTERA*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 385 He designated the first of the sections *Heteroptera*. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* I. 25 The *Heteroptera* cannot exactly be said either to sting or bite.

Hence **Heteropteran** = *HETEROPTER*; **Heteropterous** a., belonging to or having the characters of the *Heteroptera*.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Heteropterans*, *Heteroptera*, the name of a section of *Hemipterans*, comprehending those in which the hemelytra terminate abruptly by a membranous appendage. 1895 *Naturalist* 213 Mr. Mason recorded 132 out of about 420 heteropterous hemiptera known to inhabit the British Islands.

Heteroscion (hetē'rō'siān), *sb.* and a. [f. med. L. *heteroscius* (usually in nom. pl. used subst.), a. Gr. *heteroskios* diversely-shadowed (f. *hetero-* HETERO- + *σκιά* shadow) + -AN.]

A. *sb.* A name applied to the people of the two temperate zones in reference to the fact that, in the two zones, noon-shadows always fall in opposite directions. (Cf. *Amphiscian*, *Periscian*.) Usually in *pl.*; the Lat. pl. *heteroscii* is also frequent.

Heteroscii, in strictness, and according to the origin and reason of the word, is a term of relation, and denotes those inhabitants which, during the whole year, have their noon-tide shadows projected different ways from each other. Thus, we . . are *heteroscii* with regard to those who inhabit the southern temperate zone; and they are *heteroscii* with respect to us. (Chambers *Cycl.*)

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 68 Of the diversity of shadows, their ar. . . divers distinct habitations of people found, . . Amphiscii, Heteroscii, Periscii, and we want apt English terms for them. 1616 BULLOCK *Eng. Expos.*, *Heteroscians*, any people dwelling vnder a temperate zone: so called because their shadows at noone bend still but one way. 1652 URQUHART *Feucl Wks.* (1834) 259 Which to withhold from them, whether Periscians, Heteroscians, or Amphiscians, would prove very absurd. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 506 *Heteroscii*, in Geography, are such inhabitants of the earth as have their shadows at noon projected always the same way with regard to themselves, or always contrary ways with respect to each other.]

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of noon-shadows in the temperate zones.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma, Terrest. Globe* (1650) 300 Of Oxford the Sign-Regent is Capricorn, the Noon-shadows are *Heteroscian*.

|| **Heterosis** (hetē'rō'sis), *Rhet.* [Late Gr. *heterosis* alteration, f. *heteros* different.] 'A figure of speech by which one form of a noun, verb, or pronoun, and the like, is used for another' (Webster, 1864).

Heterostatic (-stæt'ik), a. *Electr.* [f. HETERO- + *STATIC*.] Applied to electrostatic instruments in which there is electrification independent of that to be tested.

1867 SIR W. THOMSON in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 501 The electric system here described is heterostatic, there being an independent electrification besides that whose difference of potential is to be measured. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 309 This method of using an auxiliary electrification besides the electrification to be measured is called the *Heterostatic* method in opposition to the *Idiostatic* method, in which the whole effect is produced by the electrification to be measured.

Heterostrophic (-strɒfɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *-strophos* turning + *-ic*: cf. Gr. *στροφικός*.]

1. Turning or winding in another direction; *spec. in Conch.* applied to univalve shells in which the usual direction of the spire is reversed, as in a 'reversed' whelk.

2. *Gr. and Lat. Pros.* 'Consisting of two systems of different metrical form: as, a heterostrophic song or choric passage' (*Cent. Dict.*).

So **Heterostrophous** *a.* = *prec.* 1; **Heterostrophe**, **Heterostrophy**, the condition of being heterostrophic.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Heterostrophus* (*Conchol.*), applied to a spirivalve shell in which the terminal border is to the left side of the animal, as in the *Physa heterostrophus*: heterostrophous. 1884 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, *Heterostrophe*, the reversal of the direction in which the spire of a shell turns.

Heterostyled (het'əstəild), *a.* *Bot.* [f. HETERO- + *STYLE* + *-ED*]. Having the styles or pistils of different individual plants of different lengths relatively to their stamens; the same as *heteromorphic* or *heterogony*.

1856 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1892) 311 The nature of heterostyled plants may be illustrated in the primrose. 1877 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* Ser. III. 82 Mr. Darwin's term [*dimorphism*] has the disadvantage of not indicating what parts of the blossom are *dimorphic*. This has been supplied by Hildebrand, in Germany, who has introduced [*Bot. Zeit.* 1871] the term *heterostyled* and the counterpart *homostyled*.

So **Heterosty'ism**, **Heterostyly**, the condition of having the styles of different lengths relatively to the stamens; *heteromorphism*, *heterogony*. **Heterostylous** *a.* = **HETEROSTYLED**.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* III. vi. 809 Another contrivance for the mutual fertilisation of different individuals of plants with hermaphrodite flowers.—*Dimorphism* (or *Heterostylysm*)... In one individual the flowers all have a long style and short filaments, while in another individual all the flowers have a short style and long filaments. 1876 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1892) 53 This account was published before I had discovered the meaning of heterostylysm. 1887 WARD tr. *Sachs' Phys. Plants* 792 The same principle is also employed in the case of heterostylous flowers. 1887 GOEBEL *Morphol. Plants* 405 A further method for securing the mutual fertilisation of different plants of the same species is heterogony (*heterostyly*).

Heterotactous (-tæktəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *τακτός* ordered, arranged + *-OUS*.] Characterized by heterotaxy. *a.* *Anat. and Bot.* Having organs abnormally placed or arranged.

b. *Geol.* Without regularity of stratification.

a. 1889 G. K. GILBERT in *Worcester's Suppl.*, *Heterotactous* mountain mass.

Heterotaxy (-tæksi). [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *-ταξία*, *f. τάξις* arrangement.]

1. *Anat. and Bot.* Aberrant or abnormal disposition of organs or parts.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Heterotaxia*, applied by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire to those complex anomalies, which, while they are of anatomical importance, do not hinder the performance of any function, and are not apparent externally: heterotaxy. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVIII. 78, I believe this case might be reported as partial heterotaxy. 1897 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 28 Aug. 34 The anomaly known as heterotaxy, or *transpositio viscerum totalis*.

2. *Geol.* Want of uniformity in stratification (*Worcester Suppl.* 1889).

Heterotomic (-tɒmɪk), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *-τομος* cut + *-ic*: cf. Gr. *τομή* of or for cutting.] = *next*, sense 1.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heterotomic*, applied to a calyx or a corolla in which the alternate divisions are dissimilar.

Heterotomous (-tɒməs), *a.* [as *prec.* + *-OUS*.] 1. *Bot.* Applied to a perianth having unequal or dissimilar divisions. 1847 in CRAIG.

2. *Min.* Having cleavage different from the ordinary. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Heterotopy (het'ɒtəpi). *Phys.* [ad. mod. L. *heterotopia* (also in Engl. use), f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *-τομία*, *f. τόμος* place.] Displacement in position, misplacement: *a.* *Path.* The occurrence of a tumour in a part where the elements of which it is composed do not normally exist. *b.* *Biol.* (See quot. 1879.)

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 355 Tumors are abnormal only because they occur in a locality in which their elements do not normally exist (*Heterotopia*). 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 12 The kenogenetic vitiations of the original paligenetic incidents of evolution depend in great measure on a gradually occurring displacement of the phenomena... by adaptation to the changed conditions of embryonic existence.—This displacement may affect either the place or the time of the phenomena.—If the former, it is called *Heterotopy*; if the latter, *Heterochrony*. *Ibid.* 13 Displacement of position, or heterotopy, especially affects the cells or elementary parts which compose the organs; but it also affects the organs themselves.

Hence **Heterotop'ic**, **Heterotopous** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of heterotopy; **Heterotopism** = **HETEROTOPY**.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 45 The different position occupied by visual organs forbids us to suppose that they have had a common hereditary origin, and is in favour of these heterotopic organs having been independently dif-

ferentiated from an indifferent apparatus. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 13 An analogous heterotopism affects the primitive kidneys in the higher Vertebrates.

Heterotropical (-trɒpəl), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. *heterotropos* turning another way (f. *hetero-* HETERO- + *-τροπος* turning) + *-AL*.] = **HETEROTROPOUS**.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Heterotropical*, a term applied to the embryo of a seed when the former lies across the latter; that is to say, neither pointing to its base nor apex. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 588 *Heterotropical*, lying parallel with the hilum. A term applied only to the embryo.

Heterotropic (-trɒpɪk), *a.* *Physics.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ic*: cf. Gr. *τροπικός* of or pertaining to turning.] = **ANISOTROPIC**, **AEOLOTROPIC**.

1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 203 These ratios... have a determinate value at every point in a heterotropic medium, but may vary from point to point.

Heterotropous (-trɒpəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. as *prec.* + *-OUS*.] = **HEMITROPOUS** 2.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 209 Embryo supposed by Von Martius to be heterotropous (that is, to have its radicle not turned towards the hilum). *Ibid.* 229 In *Rhinanthaceae* it must be antitropous or heterotropous. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 240 Another condition (of the ovule) is more rarely met with, the *amphitropous* or *heterotropous* or *hemianatropous*, intermediate between orthotropous and anatropous.

Heterousian, etc.: see **HETEROUSIAN**.

Hetfull, obs. *f.* **HEATFUL** *a.*, passionate.

1470 HENRY Wallace II. 91 A hetfull man the stwart was of blude.

Heth(e, hep, obs. forms of HEATH, HEIGHT.

+ **Hethe**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also 3 *Orm.* *hæpenn*.

[*a.* ON. *hæða* to mock, scoff at, *f.* *hæð* scoffing, mocking.] To mock, scorn.

1200 ORMIN 13682 And alle þa þatt... *hæpenn* uppenn opre menn þurh here modigesse. 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 37 Y-here thou me nou, hendest in helde, Navy the none harmes to hethe.

+ **Hethely**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 3

hæpeliȝ, *heythlik*, *hethli*, 4 *hæpelihe*, *hetheli*, -y. [*a.* ON. *hæðiligr* *adj.*, ludicrous, contemptible, *hæðiliga* scornfully, mockingly, *f.* *hæð*: see *prec.*]

A. *Adv.* Ludicrous, to be held in derision.

1350 *Sir Tristr.* 2897 To wue on our kinde Hæpelihe holdpe he.

B. *Adv.* Scornfully, derisively, contemptuously; esp. in early ME. phrase *hetheli leten* to think scornfully of, to scorn: see *LET* *v.*

1200 ORMIN 7408 þa þatt lætenn hæpeliȝ Off Godess hallȝhe lare. *Ibid.* 13272 þatt he ne let noht hæpeliȝ Hiss ȝunnge fort to folghenn. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2666 (Cott.) Agar was... heythli lete of hir lauedi. *Ibid.* 14669 (Gött.) Hethli [*Trin.* scornfully] þai bihted him. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 43 Forthi he schroudes his bodi And lates of pouer men hetheli. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 268 His senatour has sommonde me, and said what hym lykyde, Hethely in my halle, wyth heynous wordes.

+ **Hethen**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 *heþen*, 3-5 *heþen*, *hethen*, (3 *heoþen*, *heþenn*, 4 *heden*, *heþen*, -in, *heythen*, *epen*, *hipen*, 4-5 *hethin*, -yn, -ene, 5 *hethinne*, -un, *hithinne*). [Early ME., *a.* ON. *hæðan* (Sw. *håden*, Da. *heden*), *f.* root of *HE* pron.] = **HENCE**.

1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 Heþen to fare to siker wuninge. 1200 ORMIN 15570 Gaþ till, and bereþþ heþenn ut Whatlike piȝe piȝesse. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1644 Hu fer ist heþen to laban? 1300 *Cursor M.* 7578 (Cott.) I red betime þou hethen [*Fairf.* *heythen*] fle. 13... *Ibid.* 8229 (Gött.) 'Sal nan', he said, 'þaim heden [*Cott.* *heþen*] stir'. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 26 After nyen and twenty ȝere þe dede him hiþen nam. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 408 'Fare well... for y mot heþen fonde'. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2542 þat sho was likly hethin to pas. 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 56 Or I hethen wyn This cote shalbe myne.

b. With *from*. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlii. (cxv.) 18 Fra hethen, and in to werld þat isse. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22678 Right vnþo þe abime fra heþen. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6007 And swa sely may be alle þas, þat fra hethen in charite gas.

Hence + **Hethenforth**, -**forthward**, -**forward** *advs.* = **HENCEFORTH**, etc. + **Hethenwith**, *depar-ture*, *decease*. + **Hethenward** *adv.*, away from here, hence.

1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 65 Doð giwer lichame heþenforð to hersumiende hennesse. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlii. (i.) 2 Fra heþen forth into werld þat isse. 1340 *Cursor M.* 11695 (Fairf.) Fra now heþen forwarde. 1410 N. LOVE *Bona-vent. Mirr.* l. 105 (Gibbs MS.), I schal neuer heþen forth-ward fele oght of hem.

1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 125 þe wunderliche heþen sið of ure louerd seint iohan baptiste. *Ibid.* 141 Hwu wunderliȝ was his hider-cume... and hwu siker his heþensið.

1200 ORMIN 5490 A33 hemm langeþþ heþennward, And upp till heoffness blisse. 1400-50 *Alexander* 734 Hy þe hethen-ward [*Dubl.* *hyneward*], þou hathill.

Hethen, *heþen*, *heþen*, *obs.* *ff.* **HEATHEN**. **Hethenese**, *heþenese*, -*inesse*, *obs.* *ff.* **HEATHENESSE**. **Hether**, -*most*, *obs.* *ff.* **HITHER**, etc.

+ **Hether**, corrupt *f.* **HELDER** *adv.*, rather.

1550 LATIMER *Serm.* (1562) 245 b, I wil hether spend the time in exhorting you... then curiously to recite [etc.].

+ **Hething**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* *hæþing*, 3-4 *hething*, 4 -yng, *hethinge*, *ethyng*, 3-6 *hething*, (*Sc.* 5 *heithing*, -ding, *heyden*, -din, *hathing*). [*a.* ON. *hæðing* scoffing, mocking, derision, *f.* *hæða* **HETHE** *v.*] Scoffing, derision, mockery; scorn, contempt; dishonour.

1200 ORMIN 240 þatt icc ne beo mang wimmannkinn Till hæþing butenn childre. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15881 þe feluns loȝh him til hething. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 190 Allas, quod Iohn, the day that I was born; Now are we dryve til hethyng and til scorn. 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 10 At the last shee saide halfe in hathing. 1460 Towneley *Myst.* (Surtees) 236 Both on ernest and on hethyng. 14500 *Pebles to Play* xi, Ane young man stert upon his feit, And he began to lauche for heydin. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 265 The Scottis men... Hot scorn and hething send to him agane. 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 388 in Thynne *Animadv.* 88 Abjurd, and to hething scornid.

b. An object or cause of scorn or derision. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15412 Hald yee it na hething. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvii. 7 Comm., Swa makis he me his hethyng. 1450 Towneley *Myst.* (Surtees) 174 What, dewille, wille he be there? This hold I great hethyng. Hence + **Hethingful** *a.*, scornful, contemptuous. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3953 Bourdfull among buernes, blithe of his wordis, Hethyngfull to bathels, but it harmy not.

Hethinne, var. **HETHEN** *adv.*, *Obs.* **Hethnes**, -*nesse*, *obs.* *ff.* **HEATHENESSE**. **Hethnical**: see **HEATHENIC**. **Hethon**, -*un*, -*yn*, var. *ff.* **HEATHEN**, **HETHEN**.

Hetien, *heting*, -*yng*, *obs.* *ff.* **HATE** *v.*, **HIGHT** *v.*, -*ing*. **Hetique**, *obs.* *f.* **HECTIC**. **Hetire**, var. **HETER** *a.*, *Obs.*

|| **Hetman** (het'mán). Also 8 *hettman*, 9 *attaman*. [Polish *hetman* captain, commander = Boh. *hejtman*, Little Russ. *hetman* (Russ. *ataman*)] Believed to be derived from Ger. *hauptmann* captain, app. through early mod. G. *heubtmann* and Boh. *hejtman*.]

A captain or military commander in Poland and countries formerly united or subject to it; whence still retained as a title among the Cossacks. Under the suzerainty of Poland, 1592-1654, 'the hetman of the Cossacks' was a semi-independent prince or viceroy. His title and authority were at first continued after the acceptance of Russian suzerainty by the Cossacks in 1654; but the power and privileges of the office were gradually curtailed and abolished. At present the title 'Hetman (*ataman*)' of all the Cossacks 'is an appanage of the Czarévitch, who is represented by a 'hetman by delegation', for each of the territorial divisions. Subordinate Cossack chiefs have also the title (*ataman*).

1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 19 Every town is like a little common-wealth, and has it's own *Hetman*, or Captain, chosen yearly. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vi. lxxxii. 374 His brother... is now Hetman of the Cossacks in the Ukraine... This is a kind of vice-royalty, and is... the most lucrative of any employment in the empire. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* I. 400 This submission (to Russia) took place in the year 1654 under the hetman Bogdan Chmelnitzki. *Ibid.* 403 The insignia of the hetman are, the truncheon, the national standard, the horse-tail, kettle-drums, and the national signet. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* iii, The Ukraine's hetman, calm and bold. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 791 In 1592, Stephen Bathory, the king of [Poland]... appointed an Attaman or Hetman as chief over them [Cossacks]. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 5/3 The Czar's Body Regiment of Cossacks... received a congratulatory telegram from the Czar... 'I drink with your hetman (the Czarévitch) the health of the regiment'.

Hence **Hetmanate**, **Hetmanship**. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 61/1 During the hetmanate it had fortifications of which traces are still extant. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 July 147/1 Kostomarov... has completed an extensive monograph upon the Hetmanship of Mazepa.

Hett(e, obs. *ff.* **HEAT *sb.*, **HEAT** *v.* (*inf.* and *pa. t.* and *pple.*), **HET**. **Hetten**: see **HIGHT** *v.* **Hetter**, **Hetur**, var. **HETER** *a.*, *Obs.* **Hettrand**, -*rent*, -*ret*, *obs.* *Sc.* *ff.* **HATRED**. **Hou**, *obs.* form of **HEW**, **HUE**.**

Heuch, **hooch** (hiʊχ), *int. dial.* An exclamation of excitement; the cry of a dancer of the Highland fling. Hence **Heuch** *v. intr.*, to utter this cry.

1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* xxx, They flung about with might and main, and deafening 'hoochs' that would have served for a war dance. 1865 J. LUMSDEN *Poems* 43 Lads and lasses lap and skirled Cried 'Heuch!' like warlocks driven Clean gyte. *Ibid.* 137 They danced, they snappit, an' heuched awa'.

Heuch, var. of **HEUGH**, *obs.* *Sc.* *pa. t.* of **HEW**. **Heue**, *obs.* *f.* **HEAVE**, **HEW**, **HIVE**. **Heued**, *obs.* *f.* **HEAD**. **Heuene**, *obs.* *f.* **EVEN** *adv.*, **HEAVEN**. **Heuf**, *obs.* *f.* **EUPHRAS**. **Heug**, *obs.* *f.* **HUGE**. **Heu-ga-se**, *phrase*. The view-halloo in otter-hunting; used *interjectionally* and as *sb.*

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 104 Mr. Treby's Harriers... hovered an otter. 'Heu gase! heu gase!' was vociferated from the lungs of many a tough one. 1828 *Ibid.* XXI. 306 The heugase, heugase (the view screech of the otter-hunter) is heard poured forth with joyful yell. (*Heu gase!* The cry is still used in North Wales and Shropshire... It is certainly the present customary cry with the Hawkstone Otter Hounds. F. T. Elworthy.)

Heugh, **elch** (hiʊχ), *sb.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4 *hogh*, 5 *hough*, 5-6 *hewoh*, (5 *huwe*, 6 *hew*, *hewche*, *heuche*, *huche*), 5- *heuch*, 7- *heugh*, (9 *dial.* *heuf*). [*Sc.* (and north Eng.) repr. of ME. *hōgh*, OE. *hōh*, *f.* ablaut grade *hank-* of *HANG* *v.* (cf. Goth. *faurahāh* curtain). Cf. *HOE* *sb.* 1, *How* *sb.* 2; also, for form, *CLEUGH*, *CLOUGH*; and, for later phonology, *Sc.* *beuch*, *beu* = **BOUGH**.]

1. A precipitous or hanging descent; a craggy or rugged steep; a precipice, cliff, or scarp; most commonly, one overhanging a river or the sea. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15826 (Gött.) And rugged him vnrekinli

bath ouer hil and hough [Cott. ogh, Fairf. scogh, Trin. slowse; rime wogh]. *Ibid.* 22202 (Cott.) Ouer hough to lepe his hals to brek [so Göt., altered in others]. c1425 WYNTOUN *Crom.* vii. 93. The Kyng. Oure a Hewch gert cast hym downe, Doggis til ete his caryowne. *Ibid.* vii. xxviii. 92 Sum fiede downe oure be Hwe. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 5549 Him thought þat abouen þat hough he and his men lay sure ynogh. c1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. iv. 13 To se the hewis on either hand is wondir. c1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 Vndir ane hingand heuch I herd mony hurils of stannirs and stanis that tumlit doune. c1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 37 Euery blome on branche and bewch. hang their heidis out our the hewch. c1609 SKENE *tr. Quon. Attach.* c. 48 § 10 (Jam.) Gif an wyldre or head strang horse caries ane man . . . ouer ane craig, or heuch. c1706 BURNS *Song, 'Simmer's a Pleasant Time'*, The water rins o'er the heugh. c1825 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxvi. From the top of a heugh or broken bank, [he] enjoyed the scene much more to his satisfaction. c1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Heuf*, or *Heugh*, a steep hill-side. c1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 39 The most part of us were out on the heuchs, looking to seaward.

2. A glen or ravine with steep overhanging braces or sides; a cleuch.

c1450 HENRYSON *Mer. Fab.* 27 Then was hee blyth, and in ane heuch him hid. c1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 Al. cryit. . . as it hed bene ecco in ane hou heuch. c1753 *Stewart's Trial* 203 At the foot of the heugh (or deep hollow place) of Corrynakeigh in Koolfinacoon, he heard a whistle. c1801 LEYDEN *Gloss.* to *Compl. Scot.*

3. The steep face of a quarry or other excavation (quarry heugh); an excavation for coal, originally open; a coal-pit; *fig.* a pit.

c1502 [see COAL-HEUGH]. c1592 *Early Rec. Min. Scot.* (1878) 65 That his graces subjects might haue a securitie to tak their hewis. c1785 BURNS *Addr. to Dr. H.* 13, 'Thou lowin heugh's thy hame, Thou travels far. c1808-25 in JAMESON.

4. Comb. heughman, a miner, collier.

c1810 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 11 The Dysart heughmen left their places O' darkness now, and wash't their faces.

Heugh, int. Also 7 heuk. An exclamation of surprise; hullo! (Cf. HEWGH, WHEW.)

c1668 ETHEREDGE *She Would if She Could* ii. ii. Henk! sly girl and madcap, to 'em, to 'em, boys, alou! c1852 W. ANDERSON *Expos. Popery* (1878) 128 Heugh! Cardinal! revealed at last! c1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* 176 Heugh! What a fellow I am! I never asked her what she was doing here!

Heui, Heuid, Heuine, obs. ff. HEAVY, HEAD, HEAVEN. **Heuk**, var. HEUGH int., HUKK obs.

Heulandite (hiw'lændit). *Min.* [Named 1822 after H. Heuland, an English mineralogist; see -ITE.] A mineral of the Zeolite group; a hydrated silicate of aluminium and calcium, found in crystals of various colours with pearly lustre.

c1822 *Edin. Phil. Jnl.* vi. 112 The Sübrite and the Heulandite. c1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Min.* 439 Heulandite belongs to the anorthic system. c1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 445 Heulandite occurs principally in amygdaloidal rocks.

Heumat, -met, -mont, obs. Sc. ff. HELMET. **Heureka**, the proper spelling of EUREKA, 'I have found (it)', q.v.

c1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds Scot.* 28 The Syracusan's voice did not exclaim The grand *Heureka* with more rapturous joy.

Heuretic (hiure'tik), *sb.* *rare*. [ad. Gr. *εὐρητικός* inventive, ingenious, f. *εὐρίσκω* to find.] The branch of logic which treats of the art of discovery or invention.

c1828 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic App.* (1866) II. 230 That which treats of those conditions of knowledge which lie in the nature, not of thought itself, but of that which we think about. . . has been called *Heuretic*, in so far as it expounds the rules of Invention or Discovery.

Heuristic (hiuristik), *a. (sb.)* [irreg. f. Gr. *εὐρίσκω* to find, app. after words in -istic from vbs. in -ίζω, -ίζε; cf. Ger. *heuristic*, -isch.] Serving to find out or discover.

c1860 WHEWELL in *Todhunter's Acc. W.'s Wks.* (1876) II. 418 If you will not let me treat the Art of Discovery as a kind of Logic, I must take a new name for it, Heuristic, for example. c1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. xix. 662 The ideas of reason are heuristic not ostensive; they enable us to ask a question, not to give the answer. c1890 J. F. SMITH *tr. Pfeiderer's Devel. Theol.* iv. i. 321 Its proper place as an heuristic principle in practical sociology.

B. sb. = HEURETIC.

c1860 ABF. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 35 (ed. 5) 56 Logic may be regarded as Heuristic, or the Art of Discovering truth.

Heurt(e), var. HURT, rondel.

Heurtleberry, variant of HURTLEBERRY.

Heve, obs. inf. and pa. t. of HEAVE, obs. f. HIVE *sb.* **Heved**, obs. pa. t. and pple. of HEAVE; obs. f. HEAD.

Heveène (hē'vēn). *Chem.* [f. *Hevea* name of the S. American genus of plants yielding caoutchouc + -ENE.] An oily hydrocarbon, C₁₄H₁₄, of amber-yellow colour; the least volatile product of the dry distillation of caoutchouc and gutta-percha.

c1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 701 Heveène is an oily body. c1855 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1867) III. 656.

Heveld-bed. *Obs. rare*. [With *heveld* cf. MHG. *hevelte* vault of the sky, *hemelte* vault of an arch, vaulted roof, OHG. *himilizi*, *himilze*, ceiling, canopy.] ? A canopied bed, a tent-bed.

c1230 *Fali Meid.* 21 Þat wedlakes heved bed nawt ham ne ihte.

Heven, v. l. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hasenian*, 4 *heuenen*. [OE. *hasenian* = OHG. *hebinūn*, *hefe-*

nūn, early MHG. *hebenūn* :—O Teut. type **habinōjan*, *habandjan*, f. **habano*, pa. pple. of **haffjan* to take, take up, lift : see HEAVE.] *trans.* To raise, lift up, exalt. *lit.* and *fig.*

Beowulf (Z.) 1574 Wæpen hafnede, heard he hiltum. c13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 349 Such an asking is heuened so hyge in your sale. c13. *B. E. Allit. P. B.* 24 As he heuened a31 happez & hy3t hem her medez. *Ibid.* 506 Bot Noe . . . heuened vp an auter & habed hit fayre. *Ibid.* 920 Owre fader hatz. . . h3ijly heuened þi hele for hem þat arn combed.

Heven, v. 2. *Obs.* Also 4 *heuin*, *heyuen*. [a. ON. *hefna* (Da. *heвне*, Sw. *hämna*)] *a. trans.* To avenge. *b. intr.* To take vengeance.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 4366 Ren his res þan sal he sare, Or heuen [v. r. venge] his harm wit foli mare. *Ibid.* 11802 His wranges godd on him sal heuen. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 2083 But þou put þe, priam, to so proude auter, for to heuyn on þi harme in a hegh yre.

Hence **Hevening** [ON. *hefning*], vengeance, judgement, punishment.

c1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9763 But God, that forseth nopyng, He sente þarfore grete heuenyng.

Heven, -in, -yn, obs. ff. HEAVE v., HAVEN, HEAVEN. **Hevese**, obs. f. EAVES. **Hevi**, -vy, obs. ff. HEAVY. **Hevid**, -od, obs. ff. HEAD. **Heviur**, var. of HAVIER, gelded deer.

Hew (hiw), v. Pa. t. *hewed* (hiw); pa. pple. *hewn* (hiw), *hewed*. Forms: 1 *hēawan*, 3 *hēawen*, 3-5 *hewen*, (5 -yn), 3-6 *hewe*, (6-7 *heaw*), 4-*hew*. Pa. t. and pple.: see below. [A Com. Teut. vb.; originally reduplicated. OE. *hēawan* = OFris. *hawwa*, *howwa*, OS. *hawuan*, *hawuan* (MLG. *houwen*, *houwen*, *hoggen*, MDu. *hawuen*, *houwen*, Du. *houwen*); OHG. *houwan* (MHG. *houwen*, Ger. *hauen*), ON. *haggwa* (Sw. *hugga*, Da. *hugge*), Goth. **haggwan* (not recorded); Pa. t., OE. *hēow*, pl. *hēowan* = OS. *heu*, pl. *heuwun* (MDu. *hiu(w)*, (hau), *houwen*), OHG. *hiu*, *hiu*, pl. *hiowun*, *hiuuen* (MHG. *hiu*, *hie*, pl. *hiuuen*, *hiuuen*, Ger. *hie*, -en), ON. *hjó*, pl. *hjoggum*; Pa. pple., OE. (gc) *hēawen* = OS. *ghowuan* (MDu. *gehouwen*), OHG. *ghowuan* (MHG. *gehouwen*, Ger. *gehauen*), ON. *högg(v)inn*; O Teut. type **haww*, pa. t. *hehaw*, pple. *hawwan* :—pre-Teut. **kow*, **kow* : cf. OSlav. *kovg*, *kovati*, to forge, Lith. *kduju* (*kduiti*) to strike, forge, *kova* battle. The original reduplicated pret. appeared in OE. as *hēow*. In ME., this fell together with the pres. stem *hēaw*, under the form *hew*. But a weak pa. t. *hewe* appeared in the 14th c., and by 1500 superseded the strong form. A weak pa. pple. *hewed* also occurs from the 14th c., but has never been so common as the strong *hewen*, *hewin*. (The weak pa. t. and pple. found in MHG., MLG., and MDu. are from the parallel weak vb. OHG. *houwōn* : some refer the weak tenses in Eng. to a wk. OE. **heawian*.) Derivatives from the same root are HAG v.1, HAG sb.3, sb.4, HAY sb.1.]

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c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 8 Sume heowun þara treowa bogas and strowedun on þone weg. c 1320 *Scynþ Sag.* (W.) 592 The gardiner. . . Hew away the bough. c 1340 [see A. 28].
 a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3433 Þan bad he bernas þaim to bynd . . . & hewe of þaire hedis. c 1489 *Caxton Blanchardyn* xlii. 165 He smote & hewe bothe legges & armes from the bodies. 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* v. xxvii. 1612 137 Many Spurres hewen off the heeles. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 410 Hewen out of the deepe quarries. 1849 *FREEMAN Archit.* l. 1 v. 91 The fragment of rock left when the rest is hewn away. 1855 *KINGSLEY Heroes, Thebes* ii. 226 The man who . . . hews off their hands and feet.

fig. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 209 Þis þarlost þat has hewed owre hartis fro oure brestis. 1526 *TINDALE Rom.* xi. 22 Els thou shalt be hewen of.

6. To divide with cutting blows; to chop into pieces. *Obs. exc.* as in b.

1384 *WYCLIF Job* xl. 25 Frendis shul hewen [*Vulg.* concident; 1388 *kerue*] hym, marchaundis shul deuyden hym? 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 263 She . . . hewe the flesche, as doth a coke. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 6 Pyke owt þe bonys, an þan hewe it, an grynd it smal in a mortar. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 160a/2 They hewe the cordes of the shyppes and anon the shyppes began to breke by the force of the see.

b. esp. with *asunder*, in or to pieces, small, or other extension, expressing the resulting state.

13. c 1305 *Coer de L.* 1305 The Duke Renaud was hewe smale Al to pesys. 1384 *WYCLIF 1 Sam.* xv. 33 Samuel hewide hym into gobbetis before the Lord. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxvii. 153 Þe prestez . . . heweþ be body all in smale peeces. c 1400 *Melayne* 1324. I sall, by myghtfull god, . . . hewe thi bakke in two. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iii. 391 Harnes and hedis he hew in sondrys fast. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 329 They cut of his armes and legges, and then hewed his body all to peeces. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Sam.* xi. 7 He tooke a yoke of oxen and hewed them in peeces. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Essex* (1840) i. 528 Thomas Barret . . . was from thense hayled forth, and lamentably hewyn a-peeces. 1773-83 *HOOKE Ori. Fur.* xv. (R.) Him in a hundred parts Astrophe hews. 1841 *JAMES Brigand* iv. They think that we are hewed into mince-meat.

7. To make, form, or produce by hewing (with obj. expressing the product).

To hew one's way, to make a way for oneself by hewing down obstacles. To hew out, to excavate a hollow passage, etc. by hewing.

a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* IX. 262 Wingez settan, dician, deorhege heawan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6643 (Cott.) 'Hew þe suilk tables', he said 'Als i þe forwit had puruaid'. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xvii. 244 Ac hew fyre at a flynte. 1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* xxii. 16 Thou hewe out to thee heer a sepulchre. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) ii. Theron was hewen in grete letters in this wyse [etc.]. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Per. Idol.* iii. (1640) 46 Carved, graven, hewde or otherwise formed. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 25 Their Canoes or Boats are hued out of one tree. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* ix. 433 While I . . . hew a passage through the sleeping foe. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* Wks. 1811 II. 179 A long valley that seems hewn out on purpose to give its waters a passage. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xi. 78, I hewed sixty steps upon this slope. 1871 *L. STEPHEN Playgr.* Eur. xiii. (1894) 328 The ingenious natives have hewed a tunnel into the ice.

fig. 1826 *T. B. La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* i. Ep. Ded., This Platonian Academie and schoole of moral philosophy . . . hewen out of the choicest timber of all countries. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xiii. (1687) 674 Nor is it so proper to hew out religious Reformation by the Sword. 1822 *R. G. WALLACE 15 Yrs. India* 78 He determined to hew a way for himself to distinction through the ranks.

† 8. Of a horse or man: To strike (one foot against the other): cf. CUT v. 27. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 319 When a horse trots so narrow that he hews one leg upon another. 1617 *MARKHAM Caval.* iii. 74 You may make him ouerreach, or hew one foote ouer another. 1639 *T. DE GREY Compl. Horseman.* 177 By hewing one legge against the other. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Hew, to knock one ancle against another.

Hence Hewed *ppl. a.*, cut or hacked; hewn or dressed, as stone. Hewing *ppl. a.*, that hews.

1551 *BIBLE 1 Kings* vi. 36 (R.) Wyth three rowes of hewed stone. c 1570 *TURBERV. To Royleing Route Sycoph.* (R.) To yeelde his hewed head to bayting. 1576-1600 *EDWARDS Paradise Dainty Devices in Brit. Bibl.* (1812) III. 19 Hewing axe y^e oke doth waste. 1632 *SHERWOOD, Hewed* or hewen, *haché*.

† **Hew, sb. Obs.** [f. *HEW v.*] An act of hewing; a swinging stroke with an ax or other sharp-edged instrument; hacking, slaughter; a cut or gash produced by hewing.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. viii. 49 Of whom he makes such hauckes and such hew, That swarms of damned soules to hell he sends. 1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelouer's Bk. Physicke* Contents, All manner of woundes . . . ether through hewes or thrustes, through shottes, or fallies. 1618 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Merry-Worthy-Ferry Voy.* Wks. (1872) 32 And if that King did strike so many blows, As hacks and hews upon one pillar shows.

Hew, obs. form of EWE, HUE, YEW.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 758 *Hec verbica*, a hew [*He erua*, a hewlambe.

Hewable (hiū'āb'l), *a. rare.* [f. *HEW v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being hewn.

1863 *A. C. RAMSAY Phys. Geog.* 139 Building stones. . . of a hewable kind. *Ibid.* iv. (1878) 46 Quartz-rock, which is no longer hewable, like ordinary sandstone.

Hewar, var. HUEB, Obs. Hewch, obs. f. HEUGH.

† **Hewe. Obs.** Also 1 *pl. hiwan*, 2 *pl. hiwun*, 2-3 *heowe*, 4 *hewen*. [OE. *hiwan* pl. (of **hiwa*), members of a household, domestics, ME. *hiwen*, *heowen*, *hewen*, *heowes* and *hewes* pl.; also (later) *hewe* sing. — ON. *hji, hjün*, OHG. *hiwun*, *hiun*, man and wife, members of the household, domestics, MDu. *huwen* domestics (OHG. sing. *hiwo*

husband, *hiwa* wife); deriv. of *hiw-*, Goth. *heirwa*-household (in *heirwafrunja*, Mk. xiv. 14, οἰκοδεσπότης, master of the household, 'good-man of the house'. Cf. HEWEN, HIDE sb., HIND sb., HIRD).

The Teut. *hiwa*- is thought by some to be coradicate with L. *civis* citizen.

A domestic, a servant.

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 757 Hine of slozon his hiwan. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark v. 19 Ga to þinum huse to þinum hiwun [c 1160 *Hutton G. heowen*]. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Ga inn seðen mid þine hiwun. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xlii. 114 Mury hit ys in hyre tour, wyth bathes ant wyth heowes. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 559 He ne with-halt non hewe [A. vi. 42 non hyne] his hire þat he ne bath it at euen. *Ibid.* xiv. 3. I have an houswyf hewen and children. c 1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 541 O seruaut tray-tour, false hoomly hewe. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 173 This fals envious hewe . . . torthen preising into blame.

Hewe, obs. f. HEAVE v.; error. f. HOVE v.

Hewel, -ell: see HICKWALL.

† **Hewen. Obs.** In 1 *hiwen*, 3 *hewenn*. [OE. *hiwen* neut., deriv. of *hiw-* family: see HEWE.] Family, household.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIÐ Gen.* xlii. 33 Nimað þa þing þe eowre hiwenn beþurfon. c 1200 *ORMIN* 594. *Ibid.* 608 þat hird wass i þatt time jehattenn Ytamaress hus, and Ytamaress hewenn.

Hewer (hiū'ar). [f. *HEW v.* + -ER¹.] One who hews. a. One who cuts wood or stone; spec. one who shapes and dresses stone for building. Cf. HARDHEWER. b. In *Lumbering*, 'One who uses a heavy broad-ax in squaring timber' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1384 *WYCLIF 1 Esdras* iii. 7 Thei þene money to heweris of stonius, and to leieris. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 238/a Hewar, secalor. 1530 *PALSGR.* 231/i Hewer of stones, *tailleur de pierres*. 1671 *H. M. tr. Colloq. Erasmus* 298 The hewers down of timber. 1789 *BURNS To Capt. Riddell*, Our friends the Reviewers, those chippers and hewers. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Hewers*, those who follow that branch of the masonry trade which consists in the cutting or dressing of the stone previous to its being placed on the walls.

c. In a colliery, the man who cuts the coal from the seam.

1708 *J. C. Compl. Collier* (1845) 35 To agree with your Hewers of Coals or Miners, by the Score of Corves. 1867 in W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 232 The hewer that keeps his safety lamp in the best order. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 176/1 The plaintiff . . . a coal hewer or miner.

d. **Hewers of wood and drawers of water:** labourers of the lowest kind; drudges. (From *Joshua* ix. 21.)

[c 1000 *ÆLFRIÐ Dent.* xxix. 11 Buton wuduheawerum and þam þe water berap. 1384 *WYCLIF Dent.* xxix. 11 Out taak the hewers of trees, and hem that beren wattris.] 1535 *COVERDALE Josh.* ix. 21 Let them lyue, that they may be hewers of wood and bearers of water for the whole congregation. 1755 *MAN* No. 25. 2 Even hewers of wood and drawers of water are men in a lower degree. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xxvi, Being but a hewer of wood and drawer of water, she is rheumatic.

Hewer, variant of HUEB; obs. f. EWER².

† 1461 in *P. Lett.* No. 429 II. 75, ij. basanes and ij. hewers.

Hewgag (hiū'gæg). *U.S.* [Of recent origin. It has been suggested that it is 'prob. based on *gewgaw*, a jew's harp'.]

A toy musical instrument for children, consisting of a wooden tube with a hole near one end, and the other closed by a piece of parchment, the vibration of which produces a wailing sound. (Humorously referred to as a sound of jubilation.)

1858 *S. BOWLES in Merriam Life* (1885) I. 295 To-day Hanscombe sends a letter 'all about it', setting it out with the accompanying 'sound of hew-gag'. 1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 21 Nov., When a leading paper . . . sounds the hewgag, other papers . . . take up the cry, and repeat it.

Hewgh, int. An imitation of the sound of whistling; = HEUGH, WHEN.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. vi. 93 O well flowne Bird: i' th' clout, i' th' clout: Hewgh. Give the word.

Hewhall, hew-hole: see HICKWALL.

Hewin, obs. form of HEAVEN sb.

Hewing (hiū'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HEW v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb HEW, in various senses.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 239/i Hewynge (or hakkyngel, *secio*). 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 324 For hewynge & sawynge of an Ankere Stoke — viij*d*. 1573 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 174 Item for hewing, marking, felling . . . and carriage. 1639 *T. DE GREY Compl. Horseman* 41 How cometh the farcin . . . by enter-firing, and hewing, and lastly by spur-galling. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 67 He falls to hacking and hewing, as if he would make all fly into shivers. 1863 *MARY HOWITT F. Bremer's Greece* II. xii. 30 Blocks of marble in progress of hewing.

b. *Comb.* as *hewing-knife*, -pick, -stone, etc.

1404 *DURHAM MS. Sac. Roll*, j hewing kniffe. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Marteline*, a small hewing picke. 1854 *H. MILLER Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 269 [He] brought his hewing stone . . . from one of the quarries of Moray.

Hewk (e, var. HUK Obs.), a cloak.

Hewles, obs. f. HUELESS. Hewmat, -met, -mond, -mont, obs. Sc. fl. HELMET.

Hewn (hiū'n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of *HEW v.*]

1. Fashioned by hewing with a chisel, ax, or other tool; made by or resulting from hewing.

13. *Gauv. & Gr. Kut.* 789 Harde hewen ston. 1600 *J. PORY tr. Leo's Africa* II. 168 Made of smooth and hewen stones. 1713 *BERKELEY Guardian* No. 70 7 2 Small inequalities in

the surface of the hewn stone. 1854 *RONALDS & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 63 The hewn logs are arranged with their sharp edges towards the stake. a 1856 *H. MILLER Cruise Betsey* x. (1858) 165 Having seen similar markings on the hewn-work of ancient castles. 1864 *PUSEY Lect. Daniel* viii. 485 From the hewn stump, which has vitality, a strong tree will shoot forth.

2. Excavated or hollowed out by hewing.

1384 *WYCLIF Luke* xxiii. 53 He . . . puttide him in a graue hewun. 1526 *TINDALE Ibid.*, He . . . layed it in an heawen tombe.

† **Hewster¹, Obs.** [f. *HEW v.* + -STER¹.] One who hews or hacks.

1587 *TURBERV. Trag.* T. viii. (1837) 214 Those hewsters drave the horses back.

† **Hewster², Obs.** [f. *hew*, *HUE sb.* + -STER¹.] A colourer, a dyer.

1600 *Chester PL. Banes* (E. E. T. S.) 8 And then you, diers and hewsters, Antechrist bringe out.

† **Hewt. Obs.** [prob. — OE. *hierwet* hewing, cutting (*Gregory's Past.* xxxvi. 253), and thus corresponding in sense to *OF. copeis*, *COPESE*.] ? A copse; a grove.

1575 *TURBERV. Venerie* 75 He muste take good heede that he come not too earely into the springs and hewtes where he thinketh that the harte doth feede. [So 1677 in N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* 71; 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hart*.] *Ibid.* 82 Now the huntsman should go to seeke an harte in small groues or hewts. 1823 *STANLEY Hist. Nat. (Arb.)* 66 A tumb to Troytowne and mouldy tempel aneareth Vowd to the godly Ceres; a ciper by the church seate abyeth . . . From diuerse corners to that hewt weyt make asembly.

1616 *BULLOKAR, Hewte*, a little copse or groue. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 188/1 Hewts, or Springs [are] the places where the Deer feeds; taken for the small Groves or Copies; and the Springs the greater Groves.

Hewy, obs. Sc. f. HEAVY. Hewyd, obs. f. HUED.

Hewyn, obs. form of EVEN sb.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 801/14 *Hic esperes*, hewynsterre. *Ibid.* 42 *Hoc crepusculum*, a hewyntide. *Ibid.* 44 *Hoc vesperum*, a hewynsongtyde.

Hewyn, -yne, -ynn, obs. forms of HEAVEN.

Hex- (heks), Gr. ἕξ, six, not used in comb. in Greek, exc. as standing for ἕξα- HEXA- before a vowel, but used as a combining element in modern formations, chiefly in *Chem.* (where HEXA- is more regular), in sense 'containing six atoms or molecules of the radical or substance'; as *hexabenzoate*, *hexbromide*, *hexdecyl* (= HEXADECYL), *hexfluoride*, *hexhydric* adj. (containing six hydroxyl molecules).

1873 *Fournes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 500 Chromium forms a hex-fluoride. *Ibid.* 561 A crystalline mass, consisting of quin-tone hexbromide. *Ibid.* 629 With benzoic acid, it forms a dibenzoate and hexbenzoate. *Ibid.* 803 Quinone treated with chlorine yields, as final product, hexchlorobenzene. 1877 *Ibid.* (ed. 12) II. 160 Hexdecyl or Cetyl Alcohol. 1878 *KINGZETT Anim. Chem.* 402 Hexhydric alcohol of the general formula C₆H₁₂O₆-(OH)₆.

Hexa- (heksā), before a vowel *hex-*, combining form of Gr. ἕξ, freely used in Greek, and forming the initial element in various modern technical words, some adopted from Greek, others formed from Greek elements or on Greek analogies. In *Chem.* it indicates the presence of six atoms of some element, as in *hexacarbon*, *hexacompound* (see below), *hexabromide*, *hexachloride*, etc. **Hexabasic** (-bē'sik) *a. Chem.*, having six atoms of a base, or of replaceable hydrogen. **Hexacanth, Hexacanthous** *adjs. Biol.* [Gr. ἄκανθα thorn], having six spines, rays, or hooks. **Hexacapsular** *a. Bot.*, having six capsules. **Hexacarbon** *a. Chem.*, containing six atoms of carbon: cf. **HEXANE**. || **Hex-ace** (he'ksā's) *Cryst.* [Gr. ἀκμή point], the summit of a polyhedron formed by the concurrence of six faces. **Hexaceto-** *Chem.*, in combination, containing six molecules of acetic acid or acetyl.

Hexachetous (heksākē'tas) *a. Entom.* [Gr. χεῖρη long loose flowing hair], pertaining to the *Hexacheta*, a division of the brachycerous Diptera, containing those two-winged flies which have a proboscis composed of six pieces. **Hexachronous** *a. Pros.* [Gr. χρόνος time], consisting of six months; hexasemic. **Hexacollole** *a. Pros.* [Gr. κῶλον COLON²], consisting of six cola. **Hexa-compound**, a chemical compound of the hexacarbon series: see **HEXANE**. **Hexacoralan, -coralline** *Zool.*

a. [CORAL], pertaining to the *Hexacoralla*, a chief division of the *Coralligena* or corals in which the fundamental number of intermesenteric chambers of the body cavity and of the tentacles is six; *sb.*, one of these corals. **Hexactine, Hexactinal, -actinal** *a. Zool.* [Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτίν-ος ray], having six rays, as a sponge-spicule. **Hexactinian** *a. Zool.* [as prec.], pertaining to the *Hexactiniae*, a group of *Actiniaria* having septa in pairs, in number six or a multiple of six. **Hexacyclic** *a. Bot.* [Gr. κύκλος circle], applied to flowers having six divisions of the floral cycle. **Hexadactylic** *a.*, **Hexada-ctylous** *a. Anat.* [Gr. δάκτυλ-ος finger, toe], having six fingers or six toes; so **Hexada-ctylism**, hexadactylous condition. **Hexa-**

drachm Numism. [DRACHM], a coin of the value of six drachmas. **Hexafoil** [FOIL *sh.*], a pattern having six leaf-like divisions or lobes. **Hexaglot** *a.* [Gr. *ἑξαγλωτ* tongue], written or composed in six languages. **Hexacosane Chem.**, one of the higher paraffins, $C_{26}H_{54}$. **Hexaldehyde Chem.** = CARBOIC or HEXYL aldehyde, $C_6H_{12}O$. **Hexalogy** [see -LOGY], a treatise on six subjects. **Hexanemus** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *ἑξάμημος* thread], having six threads (see quot.). **Hexapartite** *a.* [L. *partitus* divided], divided into six parts. **Hexapetaloid** *a. Bot.* [see PETAL and -OID], having six divisions which have the appearance of petals; so **Hexapetaloidaeus** *a.* (see quot.). **Hexapetalous** *a. Bot.* [PETAL], having six petals. **Hexaphyllous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *ἑξάφυλλον* leaf], applied to a calyx having six sepals or to a leaf consisting of six leaflets. **Hexaprostyle** *a. Arch.* [PROSTYLE], having a portico of six columns in front: cf. **HEXASTYLE**. **Hexapterous** *a.* [Gr. *ἑξαπτερόν* wing], provided with six wings or wing-like appendages. **Hexaptote** [Gr. *ἑξαπτότης*, from *πῶτος* case], 'a noun declined with six cases' (Phillips 1658). **Hexarchy** [Gr. *ἑξαρχία* rule], a group of six states. **Hexasemic** (-sēmik) *a. Pros.* [Gr. *ἑξασήμεος*], containing six units of time or more. **Hexapalous** *a. Bot.* [SEPAL], having six sepals. **Hexapetrous *a. Bot.* [Gr. *ἑξάπετρος* seed], six-seeded (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Hexastemonous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *ἑξάστημον* stamen], having six stamens (Mayne). **Hexaster** (-æstar) *Zool.* [Gr. *ἑξάστηρ* star], in sponges, a star or stellate spicule with six (usually equal) rays. **Hexastrophorous** (-æstērōrōs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *ἑξάστροφρος* bearing], provided with hexasters, as the tribe *Hexastrophora* of silicious sponges. **Hexastichous** *a. Bot.* [cf. **HEXASTICH**], arranged in six rows (Mayne 1854). **Hexastigm** [Gr. *ἑξάστιγμα* prick, mark], a figure determined by six points: cf. **HEXAGRAM**. **Hexasyllabic** *a.* [Gr. *ἑξασύλλαβος*; see SYLLABIC], consisting of six syllables. **Hexatetrahedron** = **HEXAKISTETRAHEDRON**.**

1878 KINGZETT Anim. Chem. 101 Stadelin . . . constructed upon them the theory of bilirubin as a 'hexabasic acid.' **1880 W. A. MILLER'S Elem. Chem.** III. i. (ed. 6) 300 The 'hexabromide $C_6H_2Br_6$ ' can readily be obtained. **1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life** 251 The . . . 'hexacanth' embryo . . . has become greatly distended. **1897 ALLBUTT Syst. Med.** II. 1008 The embryo of the cestodes is provided with six hooklets (hence the term 'hexacanth'). **1854 MAYNE Expos. Lex.**, *Hexacanthus* . . . having six rays . . . six-rayed: 'hexacanthous. **1875 ASH**, 'Hexacapsular', having six seed vessels. **1866 ODLING Anim. Chem.** 109 'Hexacarbon compounds such as amido-caproic acid or leucine. **1886 Syd. Soc. Lex.**, 'Hexacetodextrin, a substance obtained when starch is heated to 160° C. with acetic anhydride. **1880 CLEMINSHAW Wurtz's Atom. Theor.** 233 The 'hexachloride of ruthenium is unknown. **1866 ODLING Anim. Chem.** 66 'Hexacompounds, including caproic acid, leucine, and grape sugar. **1877 HUXLEY Anat. Int. Anim.** 165 Another tabulate coral, *Pocillopora*, is a true 'Hexacorallan. **1897 Encycl. Brit.** XXII. 417 Modifications of the triaxon 'hexactine type. **1877 Athenæum** 1 Dec. 703/1 Of 'hexactinian corals. **1875 BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.** 554 Polycarpæ . . . Flowers pentacyclic or 'hexacyclic. **1860 PROCTOR Rough Ways** 213 The descendants of four grandparents of whom one only was 'hexadactylic. **1828 WEBSTER**, 'Hexadactylous, having six toes. **1807 ROBINSON Archæol. Græcæ** v. xxvi. 548 Pentadrachms and 'hexadrachms. **1862 S. KEIS. Spec. Exhib.** vi. 58 A vertical central stem rising from a wide 'hexafoil-shaped base. **1895 Athenæum** 13 Apr. 480/3 A small mediæval patent, sunk in hexafoil. **1882-3 SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.** III. 2299 The 'hexaglot edition of the Psalter published at Rostock, 1643. **1807 W. A. MILLER Chem.** (ed. 4) III. 325 'Hexaglyceric bromhydrin. **1889 Watts' Dict. Chem.**, 'Hexaicosane . . . a soft waxy substance found among the products of the distillation of cerotic acid. **1880 MILLER'S Elem. Chem.** III. 751 Normal primary 'hexaldehyde . . . obtained by the distillation of a mixture of calcic normal hexylate and calcic formate. **1881 Athenæum** 22 Jan. 134/3 Mr. Scott's 'hexalogy closes with what we may call a satiric chapter on cubic determinants. **1854 MAYNE Expos. Lex.**, *Hexanemus* . . . Having six threads . . . six-armed: 'hexanemus. **1819 Pantologia**, 'Hexapetaloid coral, in botany, divided so near to the base as to have the appearance of a six-petalled coral, but in reality one-petalled, as in agapanthus. **1845 LINDLEY Sch. Bot.** viii. 1858 129 Flowers hexapetaloid, irregular. **1830 — Nat. Syst. Bot.** 252 Some of them have both the calyx and corolla equally formed, and coloured so as to be undistinguishable, unless by the manner in which those parts originate: these constitute the 'hexapetaloidous form. **1877 BAILEY vol. II**, 'Hexapetalous, composed of 6 leaves, as the *Filix*, *Pulsatilla*, etc. **1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.** s.v. *Hemerocallis*, The flower is hexapetalous. **1875 ASH**, 'Hexaphyllous. **1875 Encycl. Brit.** II. 411 The propleum . . . as applied to the Acropolis . . . consists of a Doric 'hexaprostyle portico internally. **1854 MAYNE Expos. Lex.**, *Hexapterus* (Bot.), provided with six wings, as the capsule of the *Fritillaria imperialis*. (Entomol.), applied to the *Phalæna hexaptera*, because the male seems to have a third pair of small wings . . . six-winged: 'hexapterous. **1799-1805 S. TURNER Anglo-Sax.** (1836) I. III. vii. 206 [Ethelfrith] converted the Saxon States in England into an 'hexarchy. **1888 F. H. HILL G. Canning** xxiii. 217 The Concert of Europe . . . a despotic hexarchy of States. **1870 BENTLEY Bot.** 216 A polysepalous calyx may consist of two or more parts . . . 'hexasepalous of six. **1863** 'Hexastigm [see **HEXAGRAM** 2]. **1896 Academy** 28 Mar. 261/3 To render the Alcaic metre . . . by two decasyllabic, one 'hexasyllabic, and one octosyllabic line.

Hexachord (he'ksākōd). *Mus.* [ad. late Gr. *ἑξαχόρδος*, f. *ἑξα*- HEXA- + *χόρδη* string, CHORD. Cf. *F. hexacorde*.]

1. A diatonic series or scale of six notes, having a semitone between the third and fourth.

Adopted instead of the ancient TETRACHORD as the unit of analysis, in the scheme attributed to Guido d'Arezzo (11th c.), in which all recognized notes were distributed among seven hexachords; see GAMUT.

1730 PERUSCH Treat. Harmony 76 It is by Canons and Fugues that we may be sensible of the Error of those, that reject the Hexachords as Useless. **1854 BUSHNAN in Circ. Sc.** (c 1865) I. 289/2 A plaintive melody, consisting of an ascending and descending scale of the hexachord. **1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove Dict. Mus.** I. 735 We look down upon his [Guido's] Hexachords from the perfection of the Octave. He looked up to them from the shortcomings of the Tetrachord.

2. The interval of a sixth. *Obs.*

1694 W. HOLDER Harmony viii. (1731) 146 Hexachord, major and minor. **1727-41 CHAMBERS Cycl.**, Hexachord, in the ancient music, a concord commonly called, by the moderns, a sixth. The hexachord is two-fold, greater and lesser.

3. 'A musical instrument with six strings' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

Hexactinellid (hek'sæktinē'lid), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Hexactinellidæ* (f. Gr. *ἑξά* six + *ἀκτίς* (ἀκτίν-) ray + L. dim. -ell-; see -ID.)]

A. adj. Of or belonging to the Hexactinellidæ, a family of siliceous sponges.

1865 DAWSON in Relics Prim. Life viii. (1897) 201 Spicules of sponges, some simple and others hexactinellid. **1879 NICHOLSON Paleont.** (ed. 2) I. 147 At the present day we find an abundance of Hexactinellid sponges.

B. sb. A sponge of this family.

1879 NICHOLSON Paleont. I. 147 In the Tertiary period comparatively few Hexactinellids make their appearance. So **Hexactinelline** *a.* = prec. *A.* (*Cent. D.*)

Hexad (he'ksæd). [ad. Gr. *ἑξάς*, -ad- a group of six, f. *ἑξ* six.]

1. The number six (in the Pythagorean System); a series of six numbers.

1660 STANLEY Hist. Philos. ix. x. (1687) 528/1 The Pythagoreans held the number Six to be perfect. The names of the Hexad are these.

2. A group of six.

1879 G. SALMON Higher Plane Curves vi. (ed. 3) 234 The following two groups of hexads of bitangents. *Ibid.*, These 1008 and 5040 hexads have been studied by Hesse as bitangents whose twelve points of contact lie on a proper cubic.

3. *Chem.* An element or radical that has the combining power of six units, i.e. of six atoms of hydrogen. Chiefly attrib. or adj.

1869 ROSCOE Elem. Chem. 187 Six molecules of water in which half of the hydrogen is replaced by a hexad group. **1877 W. A. MILLER'S Elem. Chem.** I. (ed. 5) 34 Hexads or Elements, each atom of which in combining may represent six atoms of Hydrogen.

Hence **Hexad-** *a.*, of the nature of a hexad (sense 3).

1873 Fournes' Chem. (ed. 11) 251 Sulphur has . . . lately been shown to form certain organic compounds in which it is tetradic, and others in which it appears to be hexadic.

Hexadecane (he'ksādēkē'n). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἑξά*- HEXA- + *δέκα* ten (for Gr. *ἑκαδέκα* sixteen) + -ANE.] The paraffin of the 16-carbon series, also called CETANE. So **Hexadecylic** *a.* **Hexadecyl**, the radical $C_{16}H_{33}$, also called CETYL. **1872 WATTS Dict. Chem.** VI. *Hexadecyl*. **1880 W. A. MILLER'S Elem. Chem.** III. i. (ed. 6) 163 Hexadecane Derivatives. **1889 Watts' Dict. Chem.**, *Hexadecylic Acid*.

|| **Hexæmeron** (hek'sā'ī-mērōn). Also **hexameron**. [Late L. *hexæmeron* (the title of a work by Ambrose) = Gr. *ἑξαήμερον*, neut. of *ἑξαήμερος* of or in six days, f. *ἑξ* six + *ἡμέρα* day; ἡ *ἑξαήμερος* was the title of a work by Basil.] The six days of the creation; a history of the creation, as contained in Genesis; or a treatise thereon, as the works of Basil the Great and Ambrose.

1593 HARRISON MS. Chronol. II. title (in Descr. Engl. 1877 i. App. 1. p. xlvii). The hexameron or worke done in those six daies wherein the worlde was created. **1651 BIGGS New Disp.** Pref. 11 His hebdomadal work of the Hexameron Fabrick. **1696 WHISTON Th. Earth** III. (1722) 259 In the first Constitution of the Expansum or Firmament on the 2^d Day of the Hexæmeron there would be Clouds. **1854 C. SOUTHWORTH Occas. Sermon.** Ser. III. 19 Let us not allow our souls to dwell in a sabbath-less Hexameron of earthly care and toil. **1886 W. R. SMITH in Encycl. Brit.** XXI. 125/2 The older account of the creation in Gen. ii. . . does not recognize the hexæmeron, and it is doubtful whether the original sketch of Gen. I. distributed creation over six days.

Hence **Hexæmeric** (hek'sā'ī-mērik) *a.*, pertaining to the six days of the creation.

1895 Athenæum 19 Oct. 535/2 The hexæmeric work of creation.

Hexagon (he'ksāgōn). [ad. late L. *hexagōnum*, a Gr. *ἑξάγων*-ov, neut. sing. of *ἑξάγωνος* six-cornered, f. *ἑξ* six + -γωνος, f. stem of *γωνία* angle. Cf. *F. hexagone*.]

1. *Geom.* A plane figure having six sides and six angles. (Loosely said of bodies of hexagonal section.)

1570 BILLINGSLEY Euclid IV. xvi. 124 We may in a Hexagon geuen either describe or circumscribe a circle. **1571**

DIGGES Pantom. III. viii. R ja, By the rules giuen in Planimetria, yee shall finde the area of the lesser Hexagonum. **1691 RAY Creation** I. (R.). The space about any point may be filled up either by six equilateral triangles, or four squares, or three hexagons. **1788 REID Act. Powers** III. ii. (R.). Bees . . . make their cells regular hexagons. **1860 FARRAR Orig. Lang.** I. 13 The waxen hexagon of the bee.

b. attrib. or adj. = **HEXAGONAL**.

1754 BP. POCOCKE Trav. (1889) II. 72 Two hexagon towers. **1851 Illust. Catal. G. Exhib.** 765 Hexagon and octagon Gothic fonts.

2. *Fortif.* A fort with six bastions.

1669 STURMY Mariner's Mag. 5 Let the Fort be an Hexagon, that is, of six Bastions. **1727-41 in CHAMBERS Cycl.** Hence **Hexagonize** *v.* [cf. Gr. *ἑξαγωνίζω*], trans. to make into a hexagon, to render hexagonal.

1885 J. M. COWTER Our Parish Bks. II. 42 Some . . . churchwarden . . . seems to have endeavoured to 'hexagonise' the font by chipping off some of its corners.

Hexagonal (hek'sægōnāl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also *7* *erron.* **exagonal**. [f. **HEXAGON** + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a hexagon; of the shape of a hexagon; having six sides and six angles.

1571 DIGGES Pantom. IV. v. Vii b, The Diameter of the circle described within a Pentagonum is equal to the sides hexagonal and decagonal of the comprehending circle. **1664 POWER Exp. Philos.** I. 49 Poppy Seeds . . . are like an Hony-Comb on the Surface, with regular Sides and Angles, making all of them pentagonal and hexagonal areolæ. **1862 TYNDALL Mountaineer.** viii. 67 Nature, prodigal of beauty, rains down her hexagonal ice-stars year by year.

b. Hexagonal numbers, the series of POLYGONAL numbers 1, 6, 15, 28, 45, 66, 91, etc., formed by continuous summation of the arithmetical series 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, etc.

(If any one of these be multiplied by 32 and 4 added to the product the result will be a square number.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. *Polygonal number*. **1796 HUTTON Math. Dict.** I. 468/2 If that common difference . . . be 4, the series will be hexagonal numbers or hexagons.

2. Of solids: Whose section is a hexagon; constructed on a hexagon as base.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. II. i. 53 As for the figure of crystall. it is for the most part hexagonal or six cornered. **1776 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.** (1776) VIII. 101 Each cell is like that of the 'bee, hexagonal. **1794 SULLIVAN View Nat.** I. 447 Quartz. . . When crystallized in hexagonal pyramids. . . is called mountain crystal. **1871 TYNDALL Fragu. Sc.** (1879) I. xii. 357 When silica crystallises, we have formed these hexagonal prisms capped at the ends by pyramids.

3. *Cryst.* Denominating one of the principal systems of crystallization, which is referred to three lateral axes, normally inclined to each other at 60°, and a vertical axis at right angles to these and differing from them in length. Also, Of or belonging to this system.

1837 DANA Min. II. (1844) 35 *Hexagonal System*. The vertical solid angles of the rhombohedron are formed by the meeting of three equal planes. **1878 GURNEY Crystallogr.** 38 The line of intersection of six symmetrical planes is an axis of hexagonal symmetry. **1895 STORY-MASKELYNE Crystallogr. Index**, Hexagonal axes.

B. sb. A hexagonal number.

1796 HUTTON Math. Dict. II. 258/2 The angles . . . of the hexagonals [are] six.

Hence **Hexagonally** *adv.*, in a hexagonal manner; in the form of a hexagon; according to the hexagonal system of crystallization. **Hexagonalize** *v. trans.*, to form into hexagons.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. Hexagonally. **1794 G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos.** II. xvi. 233 Its sides are flat, and from its base, hexagonally divided. **1837 DANA Min.** (1844) 67 A hexagonally prismatic crystal of white lead. **1870 Athenæum** 2 Apr. 454 With a small hexagonalized map in his pocket, the traveller . . . could always tell his distance to a nicety.

† **Hexagonal**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. late L. *hexagōnium* HEXAGON + -AL.] = **HEXAGONAL**.

1609 C. BUTLER Fem. Mon. (1634) 104 Each hexagonal bottom of one side, answereth three parts of the hexagonal Bases of three contiguous Cells on the other side. **1678 CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.** I. iii. § 37. 158 The Bees . . . in framing their combs and hexagonal cells. **1775 ASH, Exagonal**.

So † **Hexagonian** *a. Obs.* = prec.

1598 R. HAYDOCK tr. Lomazzo I. 111 Their ouale . . . temples; as also their circular, pentagonal, hexagonal, octogonion, square, and crosse ones.

† **Hexagonical**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. **HEXAGON** + -IC + -AL.] = **HEXAGONAL**.

1657 S. PURCHAS Pol. Flying-Ins. 71 Each hexagonal bottom of one side, answereth to three third parts of the hexagonal basis of three contiguous cells on the other side. **1679 M. RUSDEN Disc. Bees** 9 Their several Combs, and hexagonal Cells.

Hexagonous (hek'sægōnōs), *a. Bot.* [f. **HEXAGON** + -OUS.] Having six edges; hexagonal in section. (Often written **6-gonous**.)

1870 HOOKER Stnd. Flora 350 *Stratiotes aloides*. Fruit . . . flagon-shaped, 6-gonous, green.

† **Hexagony**, *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *hexagōnium* (Ambrose), by-form of *hexagōnium* **HEXAGON**.] A hexagonal structure, as the cell of a bee. **1655 BRAMHALL Disc. agst. Hobbes** III. Wks. 1844 IV. 52 When I read in St. Ambrose of their [bees'] 'hexagonies' or sexangular cells.

Hexagram (he'ksāgrām). [f. **HEXA** + Gr. *γράμμα* line, letter.]

1. A figure formed by two intersecting equilateral

triangles, each side of the one being parallel to a side of the other, and the six angular points coinciding with those of a hexagon.

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. 256 Paracelsus ascribes a similar degree of virtue to the hexagram.

2. *Geom.* A figure of six lines.

The term is spec. applied to: (a) *Pascal's mystic hexagram*, which is formed by lines joining six points on a conic, and has the property that the intersections of the first and fourth, the second and fifth, and the third and sixth of these lines lie on one straight line; (b) *Briançon's hexagram*, which is a six-sided figure circumscribed about a conic, and has the property that the three lines joining opposite angles intersect in one point.

1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 145 In a hexastigm or hexagram every triangle determined by three points or lines is said to be the opposite of that determined by the remaining three. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 338 He [Pascal] established the famous theorem that the intersections of the three pairs of opposite sides of a hexagon inscribed in a conic are collinear. This proposition, which he called the mystic hexagram, he made the keystone of his theory.

3. In Chinese literature, one of the sixty-four figures, consisting each of six parallel (whole or divided) lines, which form the basis of the 'Yih-king' or 'book of changes'.

1883 R. K. DOUGLAS *China* xix. 359 Following each hexagram occur a few sentences of the original text. 1882 *Athenæum* 2 Sept. 1863/3 The 'Yi King', or 'Book of Changes', consists of sixty-four hexagrams, the component parts of which are whole or divided lines, placed one over the other in a certain fanciful order, and called by a name which in its turn suggests an explanation found in the text.

|| *Hexagynia* (heksádžin'ia). *Bot.* [mod. Bot. L. f. HEXA- + Gr. γυνή woman, female, taken in sense of 'female organ, pistil'.] In the Sexual System of Linnaeus, an order of plants having six pistils. Hence *Hexagyn*, a plant of this order. *Hexagynian*, *Hexagynious* *adjs.*, belonging to this order. *Hexagynous* (heksædžinəs) *a.*, having six pistils.

1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* 211 Enneandria, Hexagynia, Bulimus. 1828 WEBSTER, *Hexagyn* .. Hexagynian. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Hexagynious.

Hexahedral (heksáh' drál, -he'drál), *a. Geom.* and *Cryst.* Also *hexaedral*. [f. next + -AL.] Of the form of a hexahedron; having six faces.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 381 A salt crystallized in long hexahedral laminae. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 206 Amphibexahedral [crystal], i.e. hexahedral in two senses, because by viewing the planes in two different directions, we obtain two six-sided surfaces. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrif.* I. 325 Steatite, crystallized in hexahedral prisms. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 483 The Hexahedral or tessular form. So + *Hexahedrical a.* (in same sense).

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Like the Chrystals of Salt-petre. long and Hexahedrical. 1669 — *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 103 If a Hexahedral Bit be employed it will make the Cavity almost as cylindrical as can be desired.

Hexahedron (heksáh' drón, -he'drón). *Geom.* and *Cryst.* Also 6-7 *hexaedron*, 7-8 -um. [neut. sing. of Gr. ἑξαέδρος, f. ἑξ six + ἑδρα seat, base. Cf. *F. hexaédre*.] A solid figure having six faces; esp. the regular hexahedron or cube.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. Def. xiv. T ij a, *Hexaedron* or *Cubus* is a solid figure, enclosed with six equal squares. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 122 Sal Armoniac [shooting] into Hexaedrons. 1690 LEYBURN *Curr. Math.* 299 The Side of the Hexaedron. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 168 The square hexahedron or crystallographic cube.

Hexakis-, Gr. ἑξάκις six times, forming an initial element in some crystallographical terms. *Hexakisoctahedron*, a solid figure contained by forty-eight scalene triangles. *Hexakistetrahedron*, a solid figure contained by twenty-four scalene triangles, being the hemihedral form of the hexakisoctahedron.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 121 Two trapezohedrons joined together produce the hexakisoctahedron. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 90 This form may be called indifferently the hexakisoctahedron or the octakisexahedron. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 187 The forty-eight scalenohedron or hexakisoctahedron occurs as a self-existent form only in the diamond. *Ibid.* § 189 Of the hexakistetrahedron .. the minerals blende and fahlore offer the prominent examples.

Hexamer, *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] Consisting of six parts or divisions.

1879 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* (ed. 2) I. 182 A 'hexamer' arrangement of the septa.

Hexamerous (heksæm'érəs), *a.* [f. HEXA- + Gr. μέρος part + -OUS.] *a. Bot.* Having the parts of the flower-whorl six in number. (Often written 6-merous.) *b. Zool.* Having the radiating parts or organs six in number, as an actinoid zoophyte.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 405 *Melanthaceæ* .. Herbs with regular 6-merous and 6-androus flowers. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 159 The finally hexamerous Anthozoon passes through a tetramerous and an octomerous stage. 1880 GRAY *Struc. Bot.* vi. § 2. 176 In Monocotyledons, so-called hexamerous blossoms are really trimerous, the sixes being double sets of three.

Hexameter (heksæm'itər), *a.* and *só.* Also (4) *exametron* (e-, -oun-, -ytron), 6-7 *hexametro*, *exametro*. [a. L. *hexameter* *adj.* and (*sc. versus*) *sb.*, ad. Gr. ἑξαμέτρος, f. ἑξα- HEXA- + μέτρον measure, metre. Cf. *F. hexamètre* (1511).]

A. adj. (Now only as attrib. use of sb.)

1. *Pros.* Consisting of six metrical feet; esp. of the form of the dactylic hexameter.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. viii. 16 a, A songe of Exametro Verses. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 189 The heroic or hexametro verse we acknowledge to haue come first from the Oracle of Pythius Apollo. 1611 FLORIO, *Hexametro*, an exametro verse. 1737-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Some of the French and English poets have attempted to compose in hexametro verses, but without success. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (Mason), In hexametro and pentametro verse.

b. Composing or writing hexameters.

1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. to Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 289/1 A vast receptacle for hexametro and pentametro boys.

+ 2. *humorously* of an insect: Having six feet.

1652 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Journ. Wales* (1859) 11 Embrodered all over with such hexametro powdered ermins (or vermin) as are called lice in England.

B. sb. A 'verse' or line of six metrical feet; esp. the dactylic hexameter (*catalectic*), which in the typical form consists of five dactyls and a trochee, or (in Latin poets) more commonly a spondee; for any or all of the first four dactyls spondees may be substituted, but in the fifth foot a spondee is admitted only for special effect.

In English and German hexameters, stress is substituted for length in the first syllable of each foot; but it is often sought to combine with this an observance of quantity.

1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 91 They ben versified communely Of vj. feet which men clepen Exametron [vrr. exametroun, examytoun, exametroun]. 1579 E. K. GLOSS, *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May, Emblem, These Emblemes make one whole Hexametro. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. iv. 77 These 6 notes, Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, .. are all comprehended in this Exametro, 'Ut Releceat Miserum Fatum Solitoque Labores'. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 ¶ 10 We have already tried and rejected the hexametro of the ancients. a. 1834 COLERIDGE *Ovidian Elegiac Metre* Wks. 1877 II. 344 In the hexametro rises the fountain's silvery column, In the pentametro aye falling in melody back. — *Note* Poet. Wks. (1893) 614/2 The following verse from the Psalms is a rare instance of a perfect hexametro .. in the English language:—Gód came | úp with á | shóut : our | Lórd with the | sóund of á | trúmpet. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 11 Fancy-borne perhaps upon the rise And long roll of the hexametro. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 272 The feeble and tuneless form of metre called hexameters in English.

b. Comb.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stoffe* 4 Such a nigling Hexametro-founder as he [Homer] was.

Hexametral, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the hexametro.

1818 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illust.* (ed. 2) 376 He could not employ the hexametral structure. *Ibid.* 442 [Italian] heroic verses have not the advantage of the hexametral length.

Hexametric (heksám'etrik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a hexametro; consisting of six metrical feet; composed in hexameters.

1785 WARTON *Pref. to Milton's Smaller Poems* (T.), That Ovid among the Latin poets was Milton's favourite, appears not only from his elegiac but his hexametric poetry. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 164 The verses are faultless, are English, are hexametric.

So *Hexametrical a.* = prec.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lix. (1840) III. 370 His version of Naogeorgus's hexametrical poem. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Apr. 423/1 The intricacies of the hexametrical cæsuræ.

Hexametrist (heksæm'etrist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who composes or writes hexameters.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* III. 338 That the English dialect, will be found inferior to the German for the purposes of the hexametrist. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. 434 Claudian, and even .. Merobaudes, stand higher in purity, as in life and poetry, than all the Christian hexametrist.

Hexametrize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *a. intr.* To compose or write hexameters. *b. trans.* To put in hexametrical form; to celebrate in hexameters.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* III. 338 If .. to hexametrize should become an amusement of our poets. 1799 SOUTHEY in *Robbers Mem.* W. Taylor I. 301 A little practice has enabled me to hexametrize with facility. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 249 The poet stands by hexametrizing his success.

Hexametro-, stem of Gr. ἑξαμέτρος HEXA-METER used as formative element and comb. form, as in *Hexametrographer* [see -GRAPHER], a writer of hexameters, a hexametrist. *Hexametromania*, a mania for writing hexameters.

1865 *Lond. Rev.* 24 June 672/2 Homer is the quintain of most hexametristographers. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Dec. 736 Distaste for the new hexametro-mania had predisposed English instincts to enjoy a wholesome native metre, by way of antidote.

|| *Hexandria* (heksænd'riä). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnaeus 1735), f. Gr. ἑξ six + ἀνδρ-, stem of ἀνρ man, male, in sense of 'male organ, stamen'.] A class of plants in the Sexual System of Linnaeus having six (equal) stamens.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Hexandria*, in botany. .. Plants of this class are garlic, hyacinth, etc. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 88 The sixth class, hexandria, whose beautiful flowers have six stamens.

Hence *Hexander*, a plant of the class *Hexandria*. *Hexandrian*, -ious *adjs.*, of or pertaining to that class. *Hexandric*, *Hexandrous* *adjs.*, having six (equal) stamens.

1828 WEBSTER, *Hexander*, in botany, a plant having six stamens. *Hexandrian*, having six stamens. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 228 There is a tendency .. to become pentandrous, or even hexandrous. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Hexandrous, or hexandrous. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* i. v. 51 Daffodil has .. stamens epiphyllous, hexandrous. 1886 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, *Hexandric* .. Hexandrous.

Hexane (heks'æn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. ἑξ six + -AN-]. The paraffin of the hexacarbon series, C₆H₁₄; of this there are five forms. So *Hexene* (heks'æn), the olefine of the hexacarbon series (C₆H₁₂), also called *hexylene*, homologous and polymeric with ethene; it exists in numerous metameric forms. *Hexine* (heks'æn), the hydrocarbon C₆H₁₀ of the same series. *Hexoic acid*, C₆H₁₀O₂, the same as caproic acid. *Hexoylene*, one of the isomeric forms of hexene.

1877 WATTS *Formes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 48 Normal 'Hexane' or Dipropyl occurs in the light oils of Boghead and Cannel coal, and abundantly in Pennsylvania petroleum.

1897 REMSON *Theoret. Chem.* (ed. 5) 208 Five hexanes are possible according to the theory, and all of them are known.

.. Normal hexane is formed when normal propyl iodide is heated with sodium. 1877 WATTS *Formes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 59 'Hexene' or *Hexylene*, C₆H₁₂. Two hydrocarbons of this composition have been obtained, one from secondary, the other from tertiary, hexyl alcohol. *Ibid.* 177 Hexene Glycols, C₆H₁₂(OH)₂. *Ibid.* 64 'Hexines', C₆H₁₀, *Hexoylene*.

1886 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, *Hexine* C₆H₁₀ .. a mobile liquid obtained by Berthelot by acting on allyl iodide with sodium .. also called *Diallyl*. 1877 WATTS *Formes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 294 'Hexoic' or Caproic acids, C₆H₁₂O₂ .. There are eight possible forms of these acids, analogous to the eight pentyl alcohols. 1886 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, 'Hexoylene', C₆H₁₀, Caventou's term for the hexine of petroleum oil formed in the preparation of hexylic alcohol.

+ *Hexangle*, *Obs.* [A hybrid formation f. HEX(A- + ANGLE.) = HEXAGON. Also attrib. = HEXAGONAL.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* Ded. 3 The fabrick of her hexangle Combs. *Ibid.* 69 The wise Bee is not ignorant of Geometrical inventions, all her cells are hexangles.

Hexangular (heksængj'ulär), *a.* [f. prec., after *angular*.] Having six angles; hexagonal.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 88 Hexangular prismatical bodies. a. 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 120 The Bees who in their secret Hive, Mansions Hexangular contrive.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. v. 66 In strict accordance with this hexangular type.

Hence *Hexangularly adv.*

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Hexaped, Also *erron. hexi-*, *hexoped*. [A hybrid formation f. HEX(A- + L. πῆς, ped- foot.)]

+ 1. A measure of six feet. *Obs. rare* -e.

1623 COCKERAM, *Hexapede*, a fathom.

2. A creature with six feet, a hexapod. (In quot.

1865, *humorously*, a six-wheeled locomotive.)

1828 WEBSTER, *Hexaped*, an animal having six feet. (Ray, and Johnson after him, write this *hexapod*; but it is better to pursue uniformity, as in *quadruped*, *centiped*.) 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 7 The terrible hexiped of the fiery eyes.

|| *Hexapla* (heksäplä). Also anglicized *hexaple*. [a. Gr. (τὰ) ἑξαπλά (the title of Origen's work), neut. pl. of ἑξαπλούς, -πλούς sixfold, f. ἑξ six (HEXA-) + -πλούς -fold.]

A sixfold text in parallel arrangement, as that made by Origen of the Old Testament, and that of the New published by Bagster.

1608 WILLET (title) *Hexapla* in Genesin: that is, sixfold commentarie vpon Genesin. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 179 Of all these Origen compounded his Hexapla.

1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* xviii. 178 He maintains that the Tetraples and Hexaples of Origen were not so call'd from the four or six Columns, but that they were call'd Tetraples, because they contain'd a fourfold Version; Hexaples because they comprehended six Versions. 1841 (title) *The English Hexapla*, exhibiting the six important English translations of the New Testament Scriptures.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Hexaple*, the combination of six versions of the Old Testament by Origen is so called: viz., the Septuagint, Aquila, Theodotion, Symmachus, one found at Jericho, and another at Nicopolis.

Hence *Hexaplar*, *Hexaplarian*, *Hexaplaric* *adjs.*, of the form or character of a hexapla.

1828 WEBSTER, *Hexaplar*, sextuple. 1845 S. DAVIDSON in *Killo's Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* II. 733/1 His [Origen's] recension is called the Hexaplarian text. 1882-3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2286 The hexaplar version of sundry portions of the Old Testament, made by Paul of Telle, A.D. 616. 1894 *Athenæum* 26 May 681/2 The papyrus [of Ezekiel] .. contains Hexaplaric critical signs.

Hexapod (heksäp'əd), *só.* and *a.* [ad. Gr. ἑξαπόδ- six-footed, f. ἑξ six (HEXA-) + πούς foot.]

A. só. An animal having six feet, an insect; in early use, chiefly applied to insect larvae.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 125 Strait Beetle producing hexapod. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 354 The Hexapods from which the greater sort of Beetles come. 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 65 Their first appearance is an hexapode (an ill-shapen grub) with six feet. 1816 KIRBY & C. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 70 Larvæ which in this tribe are usually Hexapods.

1875 A. SWINBOURN *Picture Logic* xiv. 94 A flea, madam, may be defined as an apterous hexapod.

B. adj. Having six feet; belonging to the class *Hexapoda* or *Insecta*, hexapodous.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 308 Diptera. — Hexapod Insects with two wings, and two poisers. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 100 The thoracic legs of hexapod Insects.

Hence *Hexapodal*, *Hexapodous* *adjs.*, having

six feet, belonging to the class *Hexapoda*. *Hexapoda* *a.* and *sb.* = *HEXAPOD a.* and *sb.*

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 24 The Insecta, or hexapodal articulate animals, have... six articulated feet. 1836-9 *Fodor Cycl. Anat.* II. 854/1 Insects... may be characterized as a class of hexapodous... animals.

Hexapody (heksæpōdi). *Pros.* [ad. Gr. type *ἑξαπόδιον, f. ἑξαπόδ- of six feet, f. ἑξ six (HEXA-) + ποῦς, ποδ- foot. Cf. *dipody*, *monopody*.] A line or 'verse' consisting of six feet.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 16 A series of one foot is called a monopody... of six, a hexapody. 1868 JESS *Ajax* Introd. 62 In Period I, each of the two verses is a hexapody. 1879 J. W. WHITE tr. *Schmidt's Rhythmic Class. Lang.* 64 The hexapody commonly called 'Alexandrine Verse', most used by the French in their tragedies. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 570/2 Hundreds [of folk-songs] in Hungarian music consisting of dipodies, tetrapodies, tripodies, pentapodies, and hexapodies.

Hexarch, *error.* form of *EXARCH*.

Hexastich (heksästik). Also 6-7 *hexastichon*, 7 *exasticke*, 7-8 *hexastick*. [ad. mod. L. *hexastichon*, a. Gr. ἑξάστιχον, neut. of ἑξάστιχος 'of six rows, of six verses', f. ἑξα- HEXA- + στιχος row, line of verse.] A group of six lines of verse.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1237/1 As appeareth by this hexastichon, which I find among the said John Leland's written epigrams. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* I. 109 19 His request to Diana in a Hexastich. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 23 He gave me this insuing hexastichon. 1740 AMES *Typog. Antiq.* (1789) 301 Then follows a distich, and an hexastich by the expositor. 1800 MALONE *Dryden* (R.). Dryden... furnished Tsonson with a well-known hexastich, which has ever since generally accompanied the engraved portraits of Milton. 1891 [see *Heptastich* s.v. *HEPTA*].

Hence **Hexastichic** *a.*, of six metrical lines. 1890 *Athenæum* 22 Nov. 700/3 There are hexastichic strophes throughout Prov. xxx.

Hexastyle (heksästail), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 *error.* *hectastyle*. [ad. Gr. ἑξάστῦλος, f. ἑξ six (HEXA-) + στῦλος pillar. Cf. *F. hectastyle*.]

A. adj. Having six columns; applied to a portico or to the façade of a temple.

1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 301 (D.) One of the largest... hectastyle porticoes in the kingdom. 1847 *Gentl. Mag.* XCIV. ii. 609/1 The hexastyle temple at Pæstum. 1832 W. WILKINS in *Philol. Museum* I. 541 We have two examples of hexastyle peripteral temples.

B. sb. A portico or façade having six columns. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Hexastyle*, an Ancient Building which had six Columns in the Face before, and six also behind. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The temple of Honour and Virtue at Rome, was a hexastyle. 1866 FELTON *Ant. & Mod. Gr.* II. viii. 140 Behind the Doric hexastyle was a magnificent hall 60 feet broad.

Hence **Hexasty-lar** *a.* = *HEXASTYLE a.* **Hexateuch** (heksätēik). [mod. f. Gr. ἑξ six (HEXA-) + τεύχος book, after *pentateuch*. In Ger. (Wellhausen) 1876.] The first six books of the Old Testament, the Pentateuch with the book of Joshua.

1898 COLENZO (title) Wellhausen on the composition of the Hexateuch critically examined. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1149 A fabulous history of the events of the Hexateuch. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Nov. 621/3 The Pentateuch, or rather the Hexateuch, now called the five books of Moses and the book of Joshua. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. T.* 109 Our analysis of the Hexateuch is completed.

Hence **Hexateuchal** *a.*, pertaining to the hexateuch.

1889 *Yale Univ. Catal.* 108 Hexateuchal Analysis. 1892 HUXLEY in *Times* 11 Feb. 14/4 That component of the Hexateuchal compilation to which Genesis i-ii. 4 belongs.

Hexatomic (heksätōmik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. HEXA- + ATOMIC.] Containing or consisting of six atoms of some substance; having six replaceable hydrogen atoms; also = *HEXAVALENT*.

1873 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 290 No definite pentatomic hydrate is known, but of hexatomic hydrates there are several noteworthy examples. 1877 WATTS *Fowles' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 187 Hexatomic Alcohols and Ethers: this class of compounds includes most of the saccharine substances found in plants. 1879 *Academy* 27 Dec. 467 Iron, manganese, chromium, and aluminium being regarded as hexatomic.

Hexavalent (heksævālēt), *a.* *Chem.* [f. HEXA- + L. *valēt-em* having power or valuc.] Combining with or capable of replacing six atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element or radical. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886.)

Hexeity, *obs.* form of *HÆCETTY*.

Hexene, **Hexine**, *Chem.*: see under *HEXANE*.

Hexiology (heksiolōjī), *error.* *hexiologie*. [f. Gr. ἑξ habit + -λογία.] That branch of science which treats of the development and behaviour of a living creature as affected by its environment. Hence **Hexiolo-gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to hexiology.

1880 MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 606 The inter-relations of living creatures, as enemies, as rivals, and as involuntary helpers, constitute a third department of Hexiology. 1881 — *Cat* 494 The science of Hexiology is the study of all these more or less complex relations.

Hexiradiate (heksirādīāt), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. ἑξ six + L. *radiātus* rayed, *RADIATE*.] Having six rays, as the spicules of a glass-sponge; sexiradiate. 1881 CARPENTER *Microsc.* xiii. (ed. 6) 608 Framework...

fundamentally consisting of an arrangement of six-rayed spicules... hence the group is distinguished as *hexiradiate*.

Hexist, *obs.* form of *HIGHEST*.

Hexoctahedron. *Geom.* and *Cryst.* [f. HEX(A-) + OCTAHEDRON.] + *a.* The critical form of the CUBO-octahedron. *b.* = *HEXAKTISOCTAHEDRON*.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* App. 459 An Exoctohedron is a solid figure contained of six equal squares, and eight equilateral and equal triangles. 1837 DANA *Min.* i. (1844) 39 Hexoctahedron... Here for each face of the octahedron, is substituted a low six-sided pyramid.

Hexode (heksōd), *a.* *Electr. Telegr.* [f. Gr. ἑξ six + δὸς way, path.] *lit.* Of six ways: applied to a mode of multiplex telegraphy, whereby six messages can be transmitted simultaneously.

1864 PREECE in *Times* 27 Jan. 4/3 The multiplex system of working of Mr. Delany, by which, with 'hexode' working, six messages could be transmitted simultaneously.

Hexoic acid, **Hexoylene**: see under *HEXANE*.

Hexpartite, *a.* [Hybrid formation, f. Gr. ἑξ six + L. *partit-us* divided.] Consisting of six divisions; sexpartite, sextipartite.

1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* 1499 f. Hexpartite vaulting, where the ribs spring from the angles, and two others from a shaft placed in the middle of each long side, thus making six divisions. Examples of hexpartite vaulting are scarce in England.

Hext, *obs.* form of *HIGHEST*.

Hexyl (heksil). *Chem.* [f. Gr. ἑξ six + ὕλη, -LY, substance.] The hydrocarbon radical C₆H₁₃. It may exist in various forms, of which *normal hexyl* is also called *caproyl*. *attrib.* as in *hexyl alcohol*, *aldehyde*; *comb.* as in *hexylamine*.

1859 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 333 Hexyl and heptyl alcohols are found in certain fermented liquors. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hexylamine* C₆H₁₃NH₂. An oily liquid obtained by treating hexyl chloride with an alcoholic solution of ammonia.

Hence **Hexylene**, an earlier name of *HEXENE*. **Hexylic** *a.*, of or pertaining to hexyl, as *hexylic acid*, *aldehyde*, etc.

1873 FOWLES *Chem.* (ed. 11) 606 Hexylene hydrate is produced from mannite, a saccharine body. 1873 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* (1875) 314 Our common kerosene is chiefly a mixture of hexylic and heptylic hydride. 1880 MILLER's *Elem. Chem.* III. i. (ed. 6) 452 A mixture of this alcohol with primary hexylic alcohol is obtained from normal hexane.

Hey (hē, hē), *int.* (*sb.*) Forms: 3-4 *hei*, 4-8 *hay*, 7 *haye*, 5- *hey*. [ME. *hey*: cf. *dn.* and *Ger. hei*, *Sw. hej*, in sense *r*. Cf. also *HEIGH*.]

1. A call to attract attention; also, an exclamation expressing exultation, incitement, surprise, etc.; sometimes used in the burden of a song with no definite meaning; sometimes as an interrogative (= *eh?*).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 579 *Hei!* hwuch wis read of se icudd keiser! c 1305 *St. Kath.* 137 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 93 *Hei* traitours, quap þemperour, beo 3e icome herto? 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1445 *Ande* þay halowed hyghe ful hye and hay! hay! cried. 14. *Christm. Carol* 3 (Mätz.) *Hey, hey, hey, hey!* The borrys hed is armeyd gay. a 1520 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 168 *Hey, dogge, hay, Hau* thes hogges away! 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 256 *Hey Mountaine, hey.* 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 42 *Our Musick play'd, Hey Boys up go we!* and all manner of noisy paltry tunes. c 1745 in *Ritson Scot. Songs* (1794) II. 84 (Jam.) *Hey, Johnny Coup*, are ye wakin' yet? 1794 *Sheridan's Duenna* II. iii, Well, and you were astonished at her beauty, hey? 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 232 *Hey, Solomon, my friend!* 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xv, You are looking round for Estella? *Hey?*

b. Hey for —: an utterance of applause or exultant appreciation of some person or thing (cf. *Hurrah* for *h*), or of some place which one resolves to reach.

1689 PRIOR *Ep. to F. Shepherd*, Then hey for praise and pænyric. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 30 We must make a dash at the spoons and forks, and then hey for the money. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* II. (1864) 89 Then hey for boot and horse, lad, And round the world away. 1881 JAS. GRANT *Cameronians* I. iii. 42 Breakfast at nine, and then—hey for the covers!

c. as sb. A cry of 'hey!'

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1158 *De* hindez were halden in, with hay & war. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 36 And halsing gan the land with hey and hail. a 1627 MIDDLETON *Microcynicon* Wks. (Dyce) V. 489 With nailed shoes, and whipstaff in his hand, Who with a hey and ree the beasts command. 1790 A. WILSON *Wks.* (1876) II. 100 Our hechs an' heys are by.

2. In combination with various interjections or other words. (See also next and *HEY-DAY*.)

1519 *Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 20 Sing, frisky jolly, with hey trolly lolly. For I see well it is but a folly For to have a sad mind. a 1520 SKELTON *Agst. Comely Coystrouters* 30 Rumbly downe, tumbly downe, hey go, now, now! a 1546 COVERDALE *Goostly Psalmes*, Unto Christen Rdr., They should be better occupied, then with hey non non, hey trolly loly, & soch lyke fantasies. c 1560 T. PRESTON *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 236 They can play a new dance called *Hey-diddle-diddle*. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. Aa ij, Here is our enemy lo, heylagh, loud clamours than they throw. 1564 *Guid & Godly Ball.* 204 *Hay trix, tryme* go trix, vnder the grene wood tre. 1599 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 71 Conuerting all your sounds of woe, Into hey nony nony. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 74 The world, hey dery diddle, goes round without a fiddle. 1606 *Choice, Chance* etc. (1881) 19 The ploughman... putting vnto... the market, with *haye Ree*, and *uho* to his horse. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 407 Then, hay tosse and laugh all night. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal*

v. (Arb.) 129 *Hey down, dery down.* 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* iv. xiii, Hey toss! What's the matter now? 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 272 *Hey!* Hoop! I d'ye hear my damnd obstreperous Spouse? 1711 SWIFT *Wks.* (1778) XIII. 380 *Hey dazy*, will you never have done? 1867 JEAN INGLOW *Poems, Warblings of Blackbirds* iv, With a wild sweet cry of pleasure, And a 'Hey down derry, let's be merry! little girl and boy!'

3. In phrases, sometimes treated as words.

a. + Hey go-bet. The int. *hey* followed by the phrase *go bet* (see *BET* *adv.*), which was app., among other things, a call in hunting, and the name of a song and dance; used by Nashe as *sb.*, ? 'one to whom "hey go bet" is said', perh. a person ready at one's bidding. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1213 *Dido*, The heerde of hertes founden ys anon With hay goo bet, prik thou, lat goon, lat goon. a 1550 *Freere & Boye* 300 in Hazl. *E. P.* 111. 73 Ye hath made me daunce, maugre my hede Among the thornes, hey go better. 1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* 11 Those whom he counteth his enemies (the worst better than the best of his hey gobetts). *Hunting Song* in *Halliwells*, But when my lips are very well wet, Then I can sing with the, Heigh, go bet!

b. Hey-go-mad. A phrase expressive of boisterous excitement; sometimes used as *adj.* *dial.*

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. 2 *Away* they go clattering like hey-go mad. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Heigh-go-mad*, to be highly enraged. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. vi, Yo was hey-go-mad about her, but an hour sin. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Heigh-go-mad*, said of a person who betrays excessively high spirits.

c. Hey-pass. An exclamation of jugglers commanding an article to move: often joined with *repass*. Hence as a name for the command, and an appellation of a juggler. ? *Obs.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* xi. 58 Do you hear? you heypass, where's your master? 1593 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 31 Whereof the onely Circes Heypasse and Repasse was that it drew a thousand ships to Troy to fetch her backe with a pestilence. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1837) 210 You wanted but *Hey-passe* to have made your transition like a mystical man of Sturbridge. 1727 GAY *Fables* xlii. 35 (Jod.) *Heigh!* pass! 'tis gone. a 1834 LAMB *Lett.* xvii. To Wordsw. 161 Autumn hath foregone its moralities; they are 'hey-pass repass', as in a show-box.

d. Hey presto. A phrase of command by conjurers and jugglers; hence *transf.* used to connote an instantaneous or magical transformation, or some surprisingly sudden performance; also *sb.* as a name for the command.

1731 FIELDING *Lottery* III. Wks. 1882 VIII. 481 The hamer goes down, Hey Presto! be gone! And up comes the twenty pound. 1761 GARRICK *Epit. to Hecla*, Hey! Presto!—I'm in Greece a maiden slain—Now I—stranger still!—a maid, in Drury-Lane! 1873 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooring o't* II. 55 Like some magician come to lift everyone out of the Slough of Despond, with a sort of 'Hey Presto!' 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 677 *Heigh, presto!* the thing is done. 1891 A. LYNCH *Mod. Authors* 133 The melodramatic situations, the surprises, hi-prestos, climaxes.

Hey, *obs.* form of *EYE*, *HAY*, *HE pron.*, *HEO pron.*, *Hi pron.*, *HIE*, *HIGH*.

Hey-day, heyday (hē'dē), *int.* Forms: 6-7 *heyda*, (6) *hoighdagh*, *hoy day*, 6-7 *hoyda*, *hoyday*, 7 *hoida*, 6-8 *hey day*, (7) *hay da*, *ha day*, 8 *heigh-day*, 7- *hey-day*, 8- *heyday*. See also *HIGH-DAY*. [app. a compound of *HEY int.*; the second element is of doubtful origin, but at length identified with *day*. The early *heyda* agrees in form, but less in sense, with *Ger. hei-da*, *heidā* = hey there!: cf. also *Ger. hei-dā*, *heidā*.] An exclamation denoting frolicsomeness, gaiety, surprise, wonder, etc.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 757 Courtly Abusyon, Rutty bully, ioly rutterkyng, heyda! 1552 HULOET, Heyda or hey, *euax*. a 1553 UDALL *Royster* D. III. iii. (Arb.) 48 *Hoighdagh*, if faire fine mistresse Custance sawe you now. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. ii, Hoyday, here is stuffe! 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde* Wks. 1874 II. 11 *Hoida*; come up. 1622 B. JONSON *Masque Augures*, Hey-da! what Hans Flutterkin is this? what Dutchman doe's build or frame castles in the aire? 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* II. iv. (Arb.) 61 *Hey day*, hey day! I know not what to do, nor what to say. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 171 P. 3, I go no further than, Say you so, Sir? Indeed! Heyday! 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 67 *Hey-day*, why no nible, and whither so fast? said she. 1780 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) X. 164 *Heigh-day!* What has this to do here? 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chus.* vii, Heyday! Pray, what does he want with me? 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Thesens* II. (1856) 184 *Hey-day*, we are all masters here.

Hey-day, heyday (hē'dē), *sb.* (a.) Also 6 *hayday*, 8 *hay day*. [Of uncertain origin; perh. connected with *prec.* The second element does not seem to have been the word *day*, though in later use often identified with it: see sense 2.]

1. State of exaltation or excitement of the spirits or passions.

c 1590 *Sir Thomas More* (1844) 41 To be greater... when the thred of hayday is once spoun, A bottom great wood vpp greatly vndoun. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 60 At your age, The hey-day in the blood is tame, it's humble. 1633 FORD 'Tis *Pity* iv. iii, Must your hot itch and pluriety of lust, The heyday of your luxury, be fed up to a surfeit? 1783 BURGONNE *Ld. of Manor* I. i. (D.), A merry peal puts my spirits quite in a hey-day. 1794 SOUTHWAY *Wat Tyler* I. i, Ay, we were young, No cares had quell'd the heyday of the blood. 1867 EMERSON *May-Day* etc. Wks. (Bohn) III. 423 Checked in these souls the turbulent heyday.

2. The stage or period when excited feeling is at its height; the height, zenith, or acme of anything which excites the feelings; the flush or full bloom, or stage of fullest vigour, of youth, enjoyment, prosperity, or the like. Often associated with *day*, and taken as the most flourishing or exalted time.

1752 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxxviii. 221 Our imperious youth, was now in the heyday of his blood. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 86 (*Hotel at Paris*). I was interrupted in the hey-day of this soliloquy, with a voice. *Ibid.* 135 (*Maria, Moulins*) To travel it through the sweetest part of France—in the hey-day of the vintage. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 143 In the good old times that saw my aunt in the hey-day of youth. 1824 SCOTT *St. Rovan's* iii. In his heyday he had a small estate, which he had spent like a gentleman. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 38 In the flush and heyday of youth, of gaiety, and loveliness. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* IV. ii. The heyday of life is over with him. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* vii. 232 In the bloom and heyday of the young world's prime. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xiv. 346 He was no more than thirty-six, in the hey-day of his powers.

b. attrib. Of or pertaining to the hey-day of youth; *erron.* belonging to a festive or gala day.

1730 CIBBER *Apol.* i. 14 All the hey-day expenses of a modish Man of Fortune. 1792 *Fortn. Randle* viii. 44 A man with his heyday dress, is passing over the bridge.

Hey-day guise, hey-de-gay: see HAY sb. 4 2.

Heyduck (hai'duk, ha'duk). Forms: 7 heyduke, 7-*duke*, *-duel*, 9 heyduk, heiduk, *-duck*, *heiduk*, *hayduk*. [a. Boh., Pol., Serv., Roman. *hajduk*, Magyar *hajdu* pl. *hajduik*, in Bulg. *hajdutin*, mod. Gr. *χαϊρούτς* = *chaidoutes*, Turkish *جادر* *haidūd* robber, brigand.]

A term app. meaning originally 'robber, marauder, brigand' (a sense still retained in Servia and adjacent countries), which in Hungary became the name of a special body of foot-soldiers (to whom the rank of nobility and a territory were given in 1605), and in Poland of the liveried personal followers or attendants of the nobles.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 87 Like the Hungarian Heyducks their wrath is prone to mischief, and their amity is worth nothing. 1684 *Scanderberg Rediv.* iv. 54 First Marched five Companies of Heydukes. 1685 *Long. Gaz.* No. 2073/1 The Heydukes of Cattaro had made an incursion towards Goza, and had destroyed all that Country. 1729 *Brice's Weekly Jmrl.* (Exeter) 16 May 3 A Dwarf... is to attend on his Royal Highness in the Dress of a Heyduke. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 82 Two Heyducks who were behind the coach, bravely exposed their lives to save the King [of Poland]. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 13 The richly costumed heydukes and chassours of the Hungarian lords. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 49 Such as refused to appear before the Kadi... fled into the forests and turned Heyduks or robbers. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredd. Gl.* vi. iii. 158 Carried by two shining particoloured creatures, heyduks so-called... in a sublime sedan. 1889 *Athenaeum* 15 June 768/1 One of that extinct species of servants, the heyduks, holds the horse of the fat monarch.

Heye, obs. f. AWE, HIE. Heyer, -eer, var. HAIRE. Obs. Heyeth: see HEIGHT. Heyf, Heyfar, -fer, etc., obs. f. HEAVE, HEIFER. Heygh, hey3, obs. f. HIGH. Heygth, hey3te, hey3the: see HEIGHT.

Heyghne, heyne, obs. f. HAIN v. 2, to raise.

1475 *Crabhouse Reg.* (1889) 6r She heynd the stepul and new rofyd it. 1550 *LEVER Serm.* (Arb.) 34 By takyng of fynes, heyghnyng of rentes. 1635 *RUTTER Sheph. Holiday* (N.). And on the turfe table with the best Of lambs in all their flocks shall heyne the feast.

Hey-ho, hey ho (hē'ho), *int.* Forms: 5-6 hay ho(e), hey(e) how(e), 6 heighho, 7 heigh ho, heigh-ho, hi ho, 6-hey ho. An utterance, app. of nautical origin, and marking the rhythm of movement in heaving or hauling (cf. HEAVE HO, *hale and how*, *HALE* sb. 4 1); often used in the burdens of songs, with various emotional expression, according to intonation. In some later quotes blending with HEIGH-HO.

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 157 Hay hoe, caraway, lat the cup go rounde. 1475 *Sqr. Ioue Degre* in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* III. 179 Your maryners shall synge arowe Hey how and rumby lowe. 15. *Peebles to Play* v. With hey and how rohumblow. The young folk were full bauld. 1550 *Frere & Boye* 50 in *Hazl. E. P.* III. 62 The lyttel boye... Of no man had he no care, But sung, hey howe, awaye the mare, And made ioye ynough. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Aug.* 54 It fell upon a holly eye, hey ho holidaye. *Ibid.* 78 As the bonilasse passed by, hey ho bonilasse. 1592 G. HARVEY *New Letter* 16 Let him be the Falanta downe diddle of Ryme, the Hay ho holiday of Prose. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. II. vii. 180 Heigh ho, sing heigh ho, vnto the greene holly. 1605 *Leary* III. ii. 75 With heigh-ho, the Winde and the Raine. 1614 *Eng. Helicon* in *Brit. Bibl.* (1812) III. 188, I knowe a simple countie hinde, Heigh ho, sillie swaine. 1659 *Pol. Ballads* (Percy Soc.) III. 147 Sing, hi ho, Wil. Lenthall, who shall our generall be? 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* v. [He] whistled 'With a hey ho chevy!' all through.

Heyho: see HICKWALL. Heyhove, Heyhte, Heykyle, obs. f. HAYHOVE, HEIGHT, HECKLE. Heyl, -o, obs. f. AIL, HAIL, HEAL, HELE. Heylander, obs. f. HIGHLANDER. Heyld, obs. f. HIELD v. Heyler: see HILLER. Heylis, obs. f. HALSE sb. Heylle, var. HAIL sb. 2, Obs. Heyn(e), var. HAIN, HINE, HINE, HOINE. Heynd, var. ENDE Obs., a duck. Heynd, -e,

var. HEND a., Obs. Heyne: see HEYGHNE. Heynne, var. HINE adv. Obs., hence.

† Heyr. Obs. (See quot.) 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1682) 327 Heyrs, young Timber-trees that are usually left for Standils in the felling of Copces. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3).

Heyr, -e, obs. f. HAIR, HAIRE, HEIR, HER sb. † Heyrat(t). Obs. An American quadruped; app. the Kinkajou (*Cercopithecus caudivolutus*).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 84 We may hereunto add the beast which is bred in America, called Heyrat, spoken of by Thevetus: which name signifieth a beast of Hony... for it will climb the trees, and coming to the caves of Bees... take out the Hony with their nails... It is about the bigness of a Cat, and of a Chesse-nut colour. 1677 G. CHARLETON *Exercit. Anim.* (ed. 2) 18 Heyrat. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 183/1 The Heyrat a beast in America, as big as a Cat, a great climber of Trees.

Heyron(e, -oun, -un(e), obs. f. HERON. Heysoge, heysugge, obs. f. HAYSUGGE. Heyt, obs. f. EAT, HAIT, HEAT, HEIGHT; obs. Sc. f. HATE, HOT. Heyte, obs. f. AIT 1. Heyth, obs. f. HEATH, HEIGHT. Heypen, obs. f. HEATHEN; var. HETHEN. Heyty-titey, obs. var. HIGHTY-TIGHTY. Heyuen, obs. f. HEAVEN. Heyved, heywit, obs. pa. pple. of HEAVE. Heyward, obs. f. HAYWARD.

† Hi, hy, pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem. acc. Obs. Forms: 1 hia, hea, hie, hie, (hie), 1-2 hie, 1-3 heo, 1-4 hī, hī, 2 hie, hie, 2-3 ha, hoe. [OE. *hie*, etc., acc. of *hiu*, hio, fem. of *he*, corresp. to OFris. *hia*; cf. Goth. *ija*, the form corresp. to which was already lost in OHG. and OS., and supplied by *sia*, mod. Ger. *sie*, from stem *si-*, SE. In late OE. the originally distinct nom. and acc. began to be confounded under the forms *hie*, *hī*, *hī*, *hie*, *hie*; and in later times, though *heo* was the typical nom. and *hi*, *hy* the acc., the two cases were hardly distinct. Following the example of *me*, *thee*, *us*, and *you*, and like the other OE. accusatives of the 3rd pers., *hie* began in the 10th c., in north-midl. dial., to be supplanted by the dative *hire*, HER. In the east-midl. dial. of the OE. Chronicle, this substitution was fully established by 1125; but the original acc. *hi*, *hy* remained longer in the west and south, being found in Layamon after 1200, and in Shoreham (Kentish) in the first quarter of the 14th c. During its obsolescence, another acc. form, *hes*, *his*, made its appearance in the south.]

= HER (acc.); also refl. herself. Used of females, and with nouns grammatically feminine: cf. HEO.

1285 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxix. 15 Ða ðe soecað sawle mine ðæt hie aften hie. 1295 *Kentish Charter* in O. E. Texts 447 gif min wiif ðonne hia nylle mid clennisse swæ gehaldan. 1300 *Martyrology* *Ibid.* 178 Se casere bio heht gemartyrian. 1300 *O. E. Chron.* an. 919 [He] beget þa burz and him cirdon to maest ealle þa burgware þe hie ær budon. 1300 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. I. 19, & naðe ðe gebrenge... al ðe walde deiglice forelitta he [c. 975 *Rushw. G.*], & ne walde hie... wolde degullice forelitten hie. 1301 *Onset* [þin] hond ofer hia... þæt him lifige [Rushw. G.] gesette hond þin ofer heo, & heo leofað; c. 1160 *Hatton G.* Sete þine hand upon hig, and heo lyfað; c. 1160 *Hatton G.* Sete þine hand upon hyo, and hie lefað. 1300 *Lindisf. G.* Matt. xiv. 4 Neis geleded ðe to habbanne hia [Rushw. hire]. *Ibid.* xiv. 23 Forlet hia, forðon [hiu] cliopas æfter us [Rushw. Forlet hie, forþon þe hie cægeþ æfter us]. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 170 Gif he hy [geoniam] mid him hafað. c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 4 Nys þe alyfed hi [v. r. hig] to wite to hæbbeenne [c. 1160 *Hatton G.* hy to wite to hæbbeenne]. *Ibid.* xiv. 23 Forlet hig, forðon heo clypað æfter us [c. 1160 *Hatton G.* Forlet hyo, forðon hyo clypað æfter us]. c. 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1037 Baldwine eorl hi [Ællygfe] ðær wel underfeng, and hig þær gehæold. *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1048 7 4 Se cyng... betæhte hy his swyster to Hwerwillon. c. 1100 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1075 Se cyng hi let bryngan to Westmynstre... and lægde hi wið Eadward kyng hire hlaforde. *Ibid.* an. 1100 Se archbishop Anselm hi him bewæddade and siððan to cwenen gehalgede. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Adam hi nemmede eua. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Unbidede heo [þe asse] and leaðeð heo to me. c. 1200 *Moral Ode* 215 Þa þe godes milce seched he iwis mei ha ifinden. c. 1205 *LAV.* 42 He hoe [þe boc] 3ef þære æðelen Ælienor. *Ibid.* 158 He hoe wolde habben. *Ibid.* 3186 Ich heo [c. 1275 hire, i. e. Cordelia] wulle þe biwiten & senden ha [c. 1275 hire] þe in anescipe. c. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 29 þe nihtegale hi iseg And hi biheold and overseg. *Ibid.* 939 And sat sum ðel and heo bihohte. c. 1275 *Passion our Lord* 435 in O. E. Misc. 49 þe rode... He ber heo on his schulder. c. 1315 *SHOREHAM* 102 Senne hys [i. e. is] swete and lyketh, Wanne a man hi deth. *Ibid.* 136 To healde hy [þe erthe] on hyt nys noed.

† Hi, hy, pers. pron., 3rd pl. nom. and acc. Obs. Forms: see below. [OE. *hiæ*, *hie*, etc., the original plural, nom. and acc., in all genders, of *he*, *heo*, *hit* (see HE), corresp. to OFris. *hia*; cf. Goth. nom. pl. *eis*, **ijs*, *ija*, acc. *ins*, *ijs*, *ija*, the forms corresp. to which were already lost in OS. and OHG. and supplied by *sia*, and *sie*, *sio*, *siu*, mod. Ger. *sie*, from stem *si-*, SE. Since OE. times, a like fate has befallen this pronominal form in Eng. Already in 10th c. the northern dial. occasionally used, as equivalent to *hia*, the demonstrative *þa*, *tha*, plural of *the*, *that*; before 1200, the cognate form *þe33*, THEY, adopted from Norse, had quite superseded

hi, *hia*, nominative, in north-midl. (Ormin); the corresponding northern form was *þai*, *thai*. By 1300, *þei*, *thai*, *they*, had become the standard Nominative form in midland English generally; though *her*, *hem*, were retained in the possessive and objective till the 15th c. Before 1400, *thai*, *thai* are seen side by side with *hi*, *hy*, even in s.w.; and before 1500, *hi*, already confounded in form with its sing. *he*, *he*, disappeared from literature; although in the reduced form *it* it still lingers in s.w. dialect. The Accusative *hi* was lost sooner than the nominative; in the 10th c., in north-midl. dial., it began, like the other accusatives *him*, and *hit* sing. fem., and on the analogy of the original accusative pronouns of the first and second persons, to be supplanted by its own dative *hem*, *hem* (see *HEM* pron.); in the east-midl. dial. of the OE. Chronicle, *hem* had quite superseded *hi* before 1125; but in the west the acc. was used by Layamon after 1200, and in Kentish it was still Shoreham's form c. 1315. When it disappeared in the south, it gave place, as in the fem. sing., to a form *hes*, *his*, q.v.; elsewhere it was succeeded by *HEM*, which itself in course of time was displaced by *THEM*. Thus, *they*, *them* are the present sense-equivalents of *hi* nom. and acc.]

I. 1. Nominative case. — THEY.

a. 1 hie, hia, (hea), hie, 2 hie, 2-3 hie. 805-31 *Kentish Charter* in O. E. Texts 444 Æc ic beode minum æfterfylgendum... ðæt hie simle ymb xij monað... gegeorwien ten hund hlafa. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxi. 18 Hie soðlice sceaweden and gelocodon me. c. 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 Þa cuedon hie þæt hie hie þæs ne onmunden. c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvi. 354 Ðonne hit tocyrd ðæt hie hit sprecan sculon. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 5 Þæt hie hie gesene [c. 975 *Rushw. G.*]. Þæt hie hie gesene. c. 975 *O. E. Chron.* an. 951 Þæt hie woldan æl þæt he wolde. c. 1160 *Hatton G.* Matt. ix. 24 Hye teldan hine. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 Efter þan þe hie weren wuniende in ierusalem... þo hie foreliten godes lore. c. 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in O. E. Misc. 33 Hie answenden and seyde, Lord [etc.].

β. 1 hio, heo, 2 hio, hie, 2-4 heo.

871-89 *Surrey Charter* in O. E. Texts 452 Þonne ageofen hio þa ilcan elmassan to cristes cirican. a. 900 *CYNEWULF Elene* 166 (Gr.) Hio him andwara ænige ne meahon ær. c. 937 *O. E. Chron.* an. 937 Þæt heo [MSS. A, B, hie, C, D, hie] beaduweorca beteran wurdun. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 199 Heo næfre swylc wuondor ne gesawon. *Ibid.* 249 Hio wæron gefeonde mycle gefean. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* iii. 7 Hie oncnæwon þa þæt hie nacode wæron. c. 1160 *Hatton G.* Matt. x. 1 Þæt hie adripen hie ut [Agr. G. hie. hie]. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Nare hio blinde gesceapene. c. 1205 *LAV.* 183 He wes kyng and heo quen, & kyne-hold heo wælden. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III.* Þe treowpe þæt heo wæs oþen. c. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 282 Þenne þe segen ihesu crist in þæt ilke foorme, þæt heo segen him... whon heo furst comen.

γ. 1 hi, hy, hie, 2-4 hi (i, y), 3-4 hii, 4 hy.

c. 887 *O. E. Chron.* an. 887 And hi cuedon þæt hie þæt... healdan sceoldan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 123 Þa hy þa up on þone heofon æfter urum drihtne locodon. c. 993 *Battle of Maldon* 19 Byrhtnoð... tæhte hu hi sceoldon standan. c. 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 993 And hy þone ealdorman þær ofslagon. c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 24 Hi [v. r. hig] tældon hyne. *Ibid.* 32 Hie brohton him dumbe man. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Hi hadden him manred maked & athes suoren. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 To chiesen 3lef y wolden hare sceapenne lufie. *Ibid.* 223 I muon gecwonen eider god and euyt. *Ibid.* 225 Þa cweden hi betweh man þæt hi woldan wercean æne burch. c. 1205 *LAV.* 2230 I funden [c. 1275 hie funde] þa þreo maidenen. c. 1275 *Ibid.* 3610 Hii [c. 1205 heo] verde to one borwe. *Ibid.* 10314 Hii flouren forp rihtes, þæt i comen to þan Peutes. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 369 Hii rerde abbeyes & priories vor her synnes. c. 1315 *SHOREHAM* 47 Ere hy thys ordre have, Me selch hy wel assaye Of that hy redeth that hy wel Ham comen aneye. c. 1394 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 214 To the kyng Edward hi fasten hure fay. 1340 *Ayene*. 16 Hi byep heaued of alle kuede... þe hy dyadliche, be hy uenial. 1377 *LANGLE P. Pl. B.* l. 189 Aren no men auruoren þan hij Whan þe ben auuanced. c. 1380 *Sir Ferum*. 1014 Sory wer þey for hi ne miht hure pruwesse fullfille þore. *Ibid.* 2380 Y not how þay schul ascape þen, þæt hy ne goþ to dede. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 110 Hy kepeþ here reule.

δ. 2-5 he, (4 hey), 5 heo.

c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Hi wolde mid modinesse beon betere þonne he gesceapen were. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Þa þet lond beðden he hit sealden. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 For þæt þe he ne wunode noht on am, ne he on him. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 351 Alle he [hertes] an off one mode. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 16 To wyte, weþer he [= they] wolde þes, oþer heo nolde none. c. 1300 *Havelok* 152 He wrungen hondes, and wepen sore. c. 1325 *Song Passion* 24 in O. E. Misc. 198 Ne cūþen hey him nout cnowe. c. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 471 But oþer cures of Cristen þei cōweten nougt to hane, But þere as wyngnyge lijf he lokeþ none oþer. c. 1410 *Chrom. Eng.* (Ritson) 33 Schep he heden ase hors gret. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 59 To the child her serice profet he [prime vanyte]. c. 1450 *LONELICH Grail* xlii. 76 And whanne they syen he Wolde not so... Of here vyandes thanne 3oven hee.

ε. 2-4 ho.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 A mon... fol imong þoues, ho him bireuoden and ho him ferwunden. c. 1200 *Moral Ode* 98 Nabbeð hi naping forgeten of al þæt ho isegon. *Ibid.* 100 Al ho habbeð in hore write þæt we misduden here. *Ibid.* 105 Hwi weren ho biþeten, to whon were ho iborene? c. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 66 And alle heo [Cott. MS. ho] þe driveþ heonne. c. 1250 *Meid Margrete* xx. Ho leiden honden hire upon. c. 1275 *Sinners Beware* 136 O. E. Misc. 76 Þeos playdurs... Ho schule... In helle habben teone. c. 1375 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 239 For esye he comun al, esye ho sulin wele.

ĥ. 2-4 ha, 4 a.

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Pus ha bine hereden. c 1205 *LAY.* 5365 Ha [c 1275] hii leopen on heore feire hors. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 44 Ower graces . . . also ha beoð iwriten ou. c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* (Percy) xlv, Loke that ha fare wel Hors & eke man. 1287 *Ælfrida Higden* i. lix (in Morris *Spec.* 340) Pe kynges of Engeland wonþe alwey for fram þat contray . . . & 3ef a goþ to be noþ contray, a goþ wiþ gret help & strengthe.

η. 3-4 huy, 4 hui, hue.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 10/315 Pe croiz . . . deope under corþe huy caste. c 1290 *St. Brandan* 669 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 238 An ester eue huy come. c 1300 *K. Horn* (Ritson) 1486 Hue gurdun huem with suerde, Hue eoden . . . Towart the castele. c 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 214 That hue ne shulden aþeyn him go. c 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 50 Ne dwelden huy nouȝt after ful longue Huy token with heom þat neod was. c 1375 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 230 Pe 3ates of parais. . . Aþein hui beoþ nouþe open.

II. 2. Accusative case. = THEM.

c 845 *Vesp. Psalter* xvi. 13 Aris, dryhten, forecym hie and forcer hie. a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 787 Se ȝerefa þerto rad, and hie wolde drifan to þes cýniges tene. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* x. 1 Þætte hie forðfere ða ilce ha ȝeȝeme all un-hætt. *Ibid.* 26 Ne forðon ondredes ȝe hie vel ða. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* *ibid.*, Ne forþon ondræp eow hie. c 975 *O. E. Chron.* an. 664 And [Eadgar cýng] sette hy mid munecan. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xx. 25 Þa clypode se hæled hȝ to him [c 1160 *Hattou G.*, Þa clypode se hæled hȝ to hȝm]. *Ibid.* xliii. 5 Ealle heora weorc hȝ doð þæt menn hi ȝeseon. c 1260 *Hattou G.* *ibid.*, Ealle heore weorc hȝ doð þæt men hȝ ȝeseon. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 He hi ledde ofer se mid dreie fote. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Þah ure an heofde idon eower alre sunne and he walde gan to scrifte and bi-reusnan and foretæn ha a mare. *Ibid.* 23 Þu scoldest heo biwiten al swa cænliche swa crist ha be bihtahte. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 Þe king . . . sende hie in to babilonie to þralscipe . . . and þat lond folc hem ouerset mid felefeld pine. c 1205 *LAY.* 309 To his sune he heo [c 1275 ham] draf. a 1250 *Out & Night.* 1518 Overswithe þu hi herest. c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 33 Ha sente hi into his wyn-yarde. c 1315 *Shoreham* 14 He with-stent hi alle. *Ibid.* 16 The feond fondeth hy so.

3. Reflexive and Reciprocal. Themselves; each other.

c 845 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxii. 27 Ða afirad hie from ðe for-weorðað. c 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 540 And steorran hie ætweðon. c 1000 *Ibid.* (MS. D.) an. 925 ðelstan . . . and Sihtlic . . . heo ȝesamnodanæt lāme weorðige. c 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* xviii. 7 Hȝ gretton hȝ ȝesýbsumum wordum. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* ii. 11 Hi [v. r. hȝ] æfenodon hi [v. r. hȝ], & hi to him ȝebædon. c 1160 *Hattou Gosp.* *ibid.*, Hȝ apeneden hȝ, & hȝ to hȝm ȝebædon.

Hi pron., occasional variant of HE, HEO.

Hi (hæi), *int.* [A parallel form to HEY.] An exclamation used to call attention.

c 1275 *Hunt. Hare* 126 Thei cryed, 'Hy, hy!' all at ones 'Kyll! kyll! for kockes bownes!' 1277 *Gentil. Mag.* 39 Hold, hold, 'tis a double; hark bey! bowler hȝe! If a thousand gainsay it, a thousand shall lye. 1287 *Alb. Smith Chr. Tudpole* xxx. (1879) 267 'Hi!' cried the brigand, giving the mule a bang with the butt-end of his musket. 'Hi!' 1886 *Fenn's This Man's Wife* ii. ii. It was not a thrilling word . . . it was only a summons—an arrest. Hi! 1894 — *In Alpine Valley* i. 47 Here, hi! have a cigar? 1897 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 3/3 A good lunch, and then hi! for the Crystal Palace.

Hiacinth, obs. form of HYACINTH.

Hiant (hæi'ant), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *hiant-em*, pr. pple. of *hiā-re* to gape.] Gaping; having a wide aperture. (Chiefly in *Nat. Hist.*)

1800 *Hurd's Rav. Village* 17 E'er he pours into the distant deep, Through the wide fathoms of yon hiant cliffs. 1848 *HARDY in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 335 Maxillæ rather broad. . . the lobes hiant.

Hiar, obs. form of HIGHER.

Hiate (hæi'et), *v. rare.* [f. L. *hiāt*, ppl. stem of *hiā-re* to gape.] *intr.* To gape; to cause a hiatus. Hence *hiating* ppl. *a.* So *hiation*, gaping.

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxi. 162 The continuall hiation, or holding open his mouth [on the part of the chameleon], which men observing conceive the intention thereof to receive the aliment of air. 1876 *R. Ellis Comm. Catullus* (1889) p. xiv, Latin. . . to which the hiating vowels & i are comparatively strange.

Hiatus (hæi'z, t̃s). Pl. hiatus, hiatuses.

[a. L. *hiatus* gaping, gap, opening, f. *hiā-re* to gape.] 1. A break in the continuity of a material object;

a gaping chasm; an opening or aperture. Now *rare*. 1563 *W. Fulke Meteors* (1640) 17 b, These holes called *Hiatus*, differ from wide gapings, in nothing, but that they be lesse, and therefore seeme . . . deepe pits or holes, and not . . . gaping. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* xiii. 44 Hades was below, and Abraham's bosome was above, and betweene them both a great huge *Hiatus*. 1675 *R. BURTROGGE Causa Dei* 319 He saw two Openings or *Hiatus* in the Earth. 1695 *Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. i. 127 The Water of this orb communicates with that of the Ocean, by means of certain *Hiatus*'s or Chasmes passing betwixt it and the bottom of the Ocean. 1737 *FRANKLIN Lett. Wks.* 1840 VI. 5 Those *hiatuses* at the bottom of the sea, whereby the abyss below opens into it and communicates with it. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 June 5/3 One side of the mountain was rent into a large *hiatus* about 200 yards square.

|| b. Anat. An opening or foramen.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hiatus Fallopii*, a foramen situated on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone leading to the aqueduct of Fallopius.

c. humorously. A rent or hole in a garment.

1761 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* IV. xxvii, The hiatus in Phutatorius's breeches was sufficiently wide to receive the chestnut.

2. A gap or interruption of continuity in a chronological or other series; a lacuna which de-

stroys the completeness of a sentence, account, writing, etc.; a missing link in a chain of events, etc.

1613 *JACKSON Creed* ii. xix. § 6 To forewarn the Reader of the *hiatus* in our aduersaries collections. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ii. iii. § 17 A Dunce-Monk, being to make his Epitaph . . . at Night left the Verse thus gaping, *Hic sunt in fossa Bedæ* — assa, till he had consulted with his Pillow, to fill up the *Hiatus*. 1676 *W. HUBBARD Happiness of P.* 57 When there are such Chasmes and *hiatus*'s in the superiour or inferiour parts of a state, they are sad Omens, portending ruine. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 264 It was printed in the usual Greek characters, with all the *hiatus* filled up by conjecture. 1844 *H. ROGERS Ess.* i. ii. 59 In 1671 . . . there is another *hiatus* in his correspondence. It extends over three years. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* i. i. § 1 A Material Instrument, whose function it is to bridge over the hiatus between the individual Consciousness and the External World.

b. Logic. A step wanting in a chain of proof; a gap in reasoning or evidence.

a 1850 *CALHOUN Wks.* (1874) II. 265 Where is that hiatus . . . between the premises and the conclusion?

3. Gram. and Pros. The break between two vowels coming together without an intervening consonant in successive words or syllables.

The break or interval of silence is necessary in order that the two vowels may be separately heard, when there is no intervening consonant to mark the division between them.

1706 *POPE Let. to Walsh* 22 Oct., The *Hiatus* which has the worst effect, is, when one Word ends with the same Vowel that begins the following. 1875 *LOWELL Spenser Prose Wks.* 1890 IV. 309 note, He (Milton) also shuns a hiatus which does not seem to have been generally displeasing to Spenser's ear. *Mod.* The article an has been reduced to a, except before vowels, where hiatus would result.

† Hibber-gibber. Obs. [Reduplicated derivative of GIBBER.] A confused repetition or babble of talking; gibberish.

1594 *G. HARVEY Pierce's Super.* 24 One madde knaue with his awke hibber-gibber is able to put down twenty of your smugged artificiall men that simper it so nicely.

Hibernacle (hæi'bæn'k'l). Also hy-. [ad. L. *hibernāculum*: see below. So in mod.F.] A winter retreat; a hibernaculum.

1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* (1737) V. 231 The Legions on their *Hibernacles* think. 1791 *E. DARWIN Bot. Gard.* ii. 17 note, What is in common language called a bulbous root, is by Linneus termed the *Hibernacle* or winter-lodge, of the young plant. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 736 All the other snug and airless depositories and hibernacles of life in the city of cities.

Hibernacular, *a.* [f. L. *hibernāculum* (see next) + -AR.] Of or pertaining to a hibernacle.

1834 *SRLBY in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 35 Those insect tribes . . . had . . . quitted their hibernacular retreats.

|| Hibernaculum (hoibə'næ:kju'ləm). Also hy-. Pl. -a. [L. *hibernāculum* winter residence, usually in pl. *hibernacula* winter huts of soldiery, winter quarters, f. *hibern-us* wintry: see -OULE.]

† 1. A greenhouse for wintering plants. *Obs.* 1699 *EVELYN Acetaria Plan.* Of Orangeries. . . *Hibernacula*, Stoves, and Conservatories.

2. Zool. The winter quarters or place of retirement of a hibernating animal.

1789 *G. WHITE Seaborn* xxvii. (1853) 108 Hedgehogs make a deep and warm hibernaculum with leaves and moss. 1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1843) II. 348 It shall seek out appropriate hibernacula or winter quarters and in them fall into a profound sleep. 1866 *TATE Brit. Mollusks* iv. 135 This it lines with leaves, retires to its hibernaculum and closes the aperture of the shell.

3. Bot. A part of a plant adapted to protect an embryonic organ during the winter, as a bulb or special bud.

1760 *JAS. LEE Introd. Bot.* (1788) Gloss. 418 *Hibernaculum*, Winter-lodge, the Part of a Plant that incloses and secures the Embryo from external Injuries. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* i. 25 note, He (Linneus) names them *Hibernacula*, winter germs or buds, into which the whole plant retires during the winter season. 1860 *TYAS Wild Fl.* 31 [Butterwort] There are formed small round leafy buds or hibernacula, about half an inch in diameter.

4. Zool. a. An encysted winter-bud of a polyzoan, which germinates in the following spring.

1885 *E. R. LANKESTER in Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 433/1 The only approach to a differentiation of the polypides in *Paludicella* is in the arrest of growth of some of the buds of a colony in autumn, which, instead of advancing to maturity, become conical and invested with a dark-coloured cuticle. They are termed *hibernacula*.

b. The epiphragm or false operculum of a snail. 1888 *HUXLEY & MARTIN Elem. Biol.* 273 It is no uncommon thing to find, during the warm season, individuals [snails] to the exterior of whose shells there adhere one or more (often a great number) of . . . hibernacula, cast off by their fellows on emerging from the dormant state. 1888 *ROLLISTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 108 When the snail hibernates it closes the aperture of its shell by a whitish disc, the hibernaculum or epiphragma.

Hibernal (hæib's-nəl), *a.* Also hy-. [ad. L. *hibernal-is* wintry, f. *hibernus* wintry.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or proper to winter; appearing in winter.

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 225 [The dog-star] should rather manifest its warming power in the winter, when it remains conjoined with the Sun in its Hybernall conversion. 1799 *Spirit Pub. Frnls.* (1800) III. 129 To sleep away the hibernal months. 1819 *MONTGOMERY Reign of Spring in Greenland*, etc. (ed. 2) 211 They meet the pale hybernall sun. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 365 *Leucopium æstivum*; leaves hibernal.

2. fig. Pertaining to the winter of life; late.

a 1626 *BP. ANDREWES Serm.* (1856) I. 356 We have lost our regard so even of judgements and all, as neither vernal nor hibernal repentance we bring forth.

Hibernant (hæi'bæn'ant), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *hibernant-em*, pr. pple. of *hibernā-re* (see next). So in F.] Hibernating.

1836-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II. 766/1 In the hibernant . . . condition. 1842 *M. HALL Guls. Lect.* 15 The deep and long-continued sleep of the hibernant animal.

Hibernate (hæi'bæn'et), *v.* Also hy-. [f. L. *hibernāt*, ppl. stem of *hibernā-re* to winter, f. *hiberna* winter quarters, *hibernus* wintry.]

1. *intr.* To winter; to spend the winter in some special state suited to resist it; said esp. of animals that pass the winter in a state of torpor. *transf.* Of persons: To winter in a milder locality.

a 1802 *E. DARWIN cited in WEBSTER* (1828). 1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1843) II. 349 It is probable that some insects of almost every order hibernate in the egg state. 1837 *Butterfly Collector's Vade-M.* 115 This species hibernates in the perfect state and sometimes survives the winter. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 10 There are now positively no places on the shores of the Mediterranean where invalids can hibernate cheaply and comfortably.

2. fig. a. Of persons: To remain in a torpid or inactive state. b. Of things: To lie dormant.

1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* I. 39 Inclination would lead me to hibernate during half the year. 1862 *M. HOPKINS Hawaii* 305 The unsettled questions are hibernating, probably to bud and burgeon again at some future season. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 94 The public institution in which he hibernated (so to speak) during the other three hundred and sixty-four days of the year.

Hence Hibernating *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; Hibernator, an animal that hibernates.

1836-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II. 766/2 In the sleep of the hibernating animal, the respiration is . . . impaired. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 395 Propagated by budding from marginal clefts, and by autumnal hibernating bulbils. 1883 *Sunday Mag.* 674 The Faurde is really one of the hibernators, like our own hedgehog. 1888 *ROLLISTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 262 'Hibernating gland', a gland found in many Rodentia, Chiroptera, and Insectivora.

Hibernation (hoibə'næi'ʃən). Also hy-. [ad. L. *hibernātiō-em*, n. of action f. *hibernā-re*: see prec.]

1. The action of wintering, or passing the winter, esp. in some suitable place or condition.

1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.*, *New Conserv.* (R.), The several plants that were to pass their hibernation in the green-house. 1687-1700 *SIR P. RYCAUT Contin. Knolles's Hist. Turks* 1462 (L.) The next day . . . the vizier [marched] to Diarbekir, for his hibernation. 1808 *SOUTHEY Lett.* 13 Sept. in C. C. Southey *Life & Corr.* III. xiv. 160, I am . . . laying in health and exercise for the next season of hibernation. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 8 Apr. 1/3 My experiences may be of use next season to those who are in doubt about their next year's quarters for hibernation.

2. *Nat. Hist.* The dormant condition into which many animals and plants pass when the temperature falls below certain limits; esp. the winter sleep of some warm-blooded animals, as the dormouse, hedgehog, badger, bear, bat, etc.

a 1802 *E. DARWIN cited in WEBSTER* (1828). 1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1843) II. 349 Their hibernation in these circumstances has little or nothing analogous to that of larger animals. 1847 *CARPENTER Zool.* § 221 This state of hibernation . . . is better displayed in the Dormouse, than in any other warm-blooded animal of our own country, except the Bat. 1856 *DOVE Logic Chr. Faith* iv. ii. § 5. 221 [A plant] prepares itself for the period of hibernation. 1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog.* Sea vi. § 325 The great serpents and reptiles have buried themselves for hibernation.

3. fig. Any condition or period of dormancy or suspended activity.

1829 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 176, I know scarcely any one that walks, and this . . . has reduced me to a sort of hibernation. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 1/1 With the revival of the Guild of Literature revive a number of questions which during its hibernation were put upon one side. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 394/1 The long interval of half a century seems to be the period of hibernation during which the telescopic mind rests from its labours.

Hibernatory (hoibə'nætəri). [f. L. *hibernā-re* (see HIBERNATE): after conservatory.] A place for keeping plants in during the winter.

1852 *Beck's Florist* Oct. 225 This frame is to be employed for . . . propagating plants from cuttings, and lastly, to be used as a hibernatory.

Hibernian (hoib's-miān), *a.* and *sb.* Also hy-. [f. L. *Hibernia*, a corrupted form of *Iverna* (*Iu-erna*, *Iu-erna*, *Iuberna*) = Gr. Ἰφέρνη, Ἰέρπη = OCeltic *Iveriu (acc. *Iverionem, abl. *Iverione), whence Ir. *Eriu*, acc. *Eirinn*, *Erinn* Erin, later MÍr. nom. and acc. *Eri* (whence OE. *Yra*, *Ireland*) Ireland. See -AN.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to Ireland; Irish.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 436 The conscionable carriage of the Hibernian Clergy. 1711 *POPE Lett. to ŷ. C.* 15 June, What he observes at the Bottom of Page 20th . . . was objected to by yourself. 'Tis right Hibernian, and I confess it what the English call a Bull in the Expression. 1773 *BYRON'S Sicily* xliii. (1809) 227, I suppose your Hibernian squabbles . . . would soon have an end. 1881 *F. HALL in Nation* (N. Y.) 19 The truly Hibernian predicament of being notoriously unknown. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework*, Hibernian embroidery . . . with Satin and Buttonhole Stitches upon velvet, silk, or net foundations, with coloured silks or flosses.

cough), hichooke, -koke, hichesook(e). [A parallel form to HICKET, the difference being either that of two diminutive suffixes, or merely phonetic, as in the later *hickop*, *hickup*. The explanation of the variant form in *hick*, *hitch*, is not clear; it is perh. to be sought in the dial. equivalence of *ch* and *k*.] An earlier form of HICUP *sb*.

a. 1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 524 The syppes are for the hickcock And vi more for the chykcock. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 190 Against vomiting, and the Hickcock. 1660 HOWELL *Parly Beasts* 78 (D.) Go to the stomach, it hath . . . singultus or the hickock. 1670 COVEL *Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.) 140 A jerky motion like those who have a strong Hickcock. 1678 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Hick*, the Hick-hock.

β. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Cj. The brothe . . . dryeth awaye the hychooke. *Ibid.* Cvj b. Dyll . . . swageth y^e hichooke. 1562 *Ibid.* ii. 54 Mynt . . . stancheth perbrekyng and the hich cough. 1598 FLORIO, *Singhiozari*, yeaxings, hichesocks.

† Hickock, *v.* Obs. Forms: see prec. [f. prec.] An early form of HICUP *v*.

1598 FLORIO, *Singhiozari*, to sob, to throb . . . to yeze, to hichesocke. 1611 COTGR., *Sanglotter*, to yex or hickock.

Hickol, dial. form of HICKWALL.

Hickory (hik'eri). Forms: 7 hiquery, 7-9 hickery, 8 -erie, -ary, heckarry, 8- hiccory, hickory. [Shortened from *po'hickery*, recorded as the native Virginian name in 17th c.]

1. A North American tree of the genus *Carya*, closely allied to the walnut, with tough heavy wood, and bearing drupes (mostly with a hard woody rind or husk) inclosing 'nuts', the kernels of which in several species are edible. Also hickory-tree.

There are about a dozen species, all natives of N. America, the commonest in the Eastern U. S. being the Shell-bark, Scaly-bark, or Shag-bark H. (*C. alba*); others are the Pecan or Illinois-nut H. (*C. oliviformis*), common in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, the Bitter-nut or Swamp H. (*C. amara*), and the Pig-nut, Hog-nut, or Broom H. (*C. porcinia*).

[1553 J. FERRAR *Reformed Virginia Silk Worm* (Cent.), Poplar, Plum, Crab, Oak, and Apple tree, Yea, Cherry, and tree called Pohickery.] 1682 T. A. CAROLINA 7 The Wild Walnut, or Hiquery Tree. 1737 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 62 Many hickory-trees which bear a bad kind of walnut. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 543 Hickory, the most common Tree in their Woods. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 14 Here the soil is good, with cotton wood, sycamore, hickory, oak, and white walnut. 1849 BRYANT *Fountain* 23 The hoary trunks Of oak, and plane, and hickory, o'er these held A mighty canopy. *Ibid.* 75 Indian maidens . . . That gather from the nestling heaps of leaves The hickory's white nuts.

b. In Australia, transf. to various trees whose wood is similarly used to that of the American tree; the Native Hickory of N. S. Wales is *Acacia leprosa* and *A. Melanoxylon*, of Tasmania *Eriostemon squameus* (MORRIS).

1884 BOLDREWOOD *Melb. Mem.* v. 35 The beautiful umbrageous blackwood (*Acacia Melanoxylon*), or native hickory, one of the handsomest trees in Australia.

2. The wood of the American hickory.

1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 628 There is also another sort of Timber called Hickory, that is harder than any Oak. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 234 Her earrings consisted of two pieces of hickory, of the size and shape of drumsticks. 1879 CASSIDY's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 160/1 Hickory is very tough and elastic.

b. A rod, stick, or the like, made of this wood.

1805 D. WEBSTER *Let. 4 May in Priv. Cor.* (1857) I. 206, I have only to take my hickory and walk. α 1813 A. WILSON *Forresters Poet.* Wks. (1846) 220 Grant this, ye powers I to dominies distrust, Their sharp-tailed hickories will do the rest. 1857 Wm. BOYD *Oakw. Old* ii. Let him sport his hound and hickory.

c. *Old Hickory*, a nickname of Andrew Jackson, President of U. S. 1829-37.

3. The nut of the American hickory.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 228/2 These nuts [those of *Carya alba*] stand second in point of flavour among the hickories. 1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 433/3 The Hickory is a fine nut.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *simple attrib.* Adapted to the growth of hickory; made or consisting of the wood of hickory; resembling this wood, very hard or tough (also *fig.*).

1741 P. TAILFER, etc. *Narr. Georgia* 97 The Proportion of Pine Barren to either good Swamp or Oak and Hickory Land, is at least six to one. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* III. 119 The sparks which were discharged from an hickory fire. 1829 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 369 As to the old general [Jackson], with all his hickory characteristics, I suspect he has good stuff in him [see a c]. 1850 LVELL and VISIT U. S. II. 22 The soil of the 'hickory grounds' is derived from the disintegration of granitic rocks.

b. *Comb.* hickory-acacia = Native Hickory of N. S. Wales, 1 b; hickory-elm, an American elm (*Ulmus racemosa*); hickory-eucalyptus, an Australian tree, *Eucalyptus punctata*, with very hard tough wood; hickory-girdler (also *hickory twig girdler*), a longicorn beetle, *Oncideres cingulatus*, of the United States; hickory-horned a., having very tough or hard horns; applied to a kind of caterpillar (see *quot.*); hickory-nut, the nut of the hickory; hickory-pine, N. American species of pine, *Pinus Balfouriana*, var. *aristata*, and *P. pungens*; hickory-shirt (U.S.), 'a coarse and durable shirt worn by laborers, made of heavy

twilled cotton with a narrow blue stripe or a check' (*Cent. Dict.*); hickory-tree (see 1).

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (1828) II. 235 This caterpillar (*Derocampa regalis*) is called in Virginia the 'hickory-horned devil'. 1683 PENN *Let.* 5 July in *Gentlem. Mag.* (1834) CIV. 1. 42 Here is a 'hickory nut tree, mighty large, and more tough than our ash. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Cult. Fruit Trees* xxi. (1824) 298 The Hickory Nut from North America. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXX. 71 (Cent.) The shell-barks, the hickory-nuts par excellence. 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer. s.v.*, Colloquially hickory has been employed as a nickname for persons and objects partaking of the qualities of the wood of this tree. . . so 'hickory shirts' for their strength. 1891 B. HARTE *Fam. Tasajara* I. 16 Fumbling in the breast pocket of his hickory shirt. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 370/2 The 'Hickory twig girdler' . . . gnawing deep grooves round the shoots and small branches.

† **Hickscorner**. Obs. [See *HICK sb.*] The name of a character in an allegorical interlude of the same title printed by Wynkyn de Worde, represented as a travelled libertine who scoffs at religion; hence, a scoffer in general.

c 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 160 *Freevill*. Yea, but where is Hickscorner now? 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* Pref. * * * Zeno . . . used to call Socrates the scoffer, or the Hicke scorne of the citee of Athens. 1560-4 BECON *Supplic.* Prayers, etc. (Parker Soc.) 232 The papists deck themselves like hickscorner in game-players' garments. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 12 b. Here you play hickscorner concerning the reformation of our manners. 1622 AILESBUURY *Serm.* (1623) 49 Methinks I foresee the Hickscorners of this age knocking at Heauengate.

Hicksite (hik'soit). [f. proper name *Hicks* + *-ITE*.] A member of a seceding body of American Quakers, founded by Elias Hicks in 1827, and holding Socinian doctrines. Also *attrib.*

1830 MARRATT *Diary Amer. Ser.* i. III. 95 The Friends . . . have been separated into Orthodox and Hicksite. 1874 WHITTIER *Anti-Slavery Convect.* *Prose Wks.* 1889 III. 178 A few spectators, mostly of the Hicksite division of Friends, were present, in broad brims and plain bonnets.

Hickup, obs. form of HICUP.

Hickwall (hik'wōl). *local*. Forms: a. 5 hyghwhele, 6 highwale, hucholl, hewhall, 6-7 hewel(l), 7- hew-hole. β. 7 highwale, 8 heighwale, heyhoe, hihō, 7-8 high-hoe, 9 haihow, 9 heigh-hole. (Cf. HIGH-HOLE, HECCO.) γ. 6 heche-wall, 6- hickwall; also 6 hiciwaw, 7 hiciway, 7-8 hickway. (Cf. WITWALL.) δ. 9 hickle, hickol, heckle, ickwell, iickle, eckle, eacle, eaqul, ecall, eikle, eekle. (Cf. YUCKLE.) ε. 8 hufil, 9 hefful. (Cf. YAFFLE.) [A word of comparatively late appearance in writing, of which the original form and derivation are difficult to determine amid the variety of spellings in which it is found from the 16th c. onwards. It is probable that all these go back to imitations of the 'loud laughing note' of the bird, of which the early form *hygh-whele* (? = *hiūxwel*) may be an imitation (already perhaps modified so as to make it articulate). Closely allied to this are the series *hueholl*, *hewhole*, and *heighwale*, *high-hoe*, *high-hole*, accommodated by popular etymology to the habits of the bird. The series *hickwall*, *hiciwaw*, *hickway* may easily have arisen from an earlier (*hiūxwel*), by the hardening of *gh* to *k* (as in *heahfore*, *heighfer*, *heksfer*, *heckfer* (HEIFER), and the words *hexi*, *next*), although the second element takes the appearance of being = OE. *wag*, ME. *wagh*, and mod. *wall*, and the first has been explained as a derivative form of *hack* vb., quasi 'that which hacks walls'. From *hickwaw* Drayton's *hecco*, and the modern *hickle*, *ickle* series, are obvious phonetic descendants. Finally, *hefful*, *hufil*, show *f* for earlier *gh* (X^h), and thus attach themselves likewise to (*hiūxwel*). There is perh. some attraction between some of these forms and the names YUCKLE, YAFFLE, which appear to represent an earlier **youchel*, **yawchel*, parallel to (*hiūxwel*); and there may have been similar mutual influence between *hickwall* and WITWALL, the latter prob. orig. = ME. *wodewale*, WOODWALE.] The Green Woodpecker.

a. 14.. MS. *Arundel* 249 ff. 90 Hygh-whele, *picus*. c 1533 DEWEES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 911 The high-wale, *lespec*. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 25 Like vnto y^e ende of the tongue of an hueholl or wodspike. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 13/41 Hewhall, *vireo*. *Ibid.* 56/13 Hewell, bird, *vireo*. a 1678 MARVELL *Appleton House* 558 Yet that worm triumphs not long But serves to feed the hewel's young. 1678 RAY *Witlughby's Ornith.* 135 The green Woodpecker, or Woodspite, called also the Rain-fowl, High-hoe, and Hew-hole. 1797-1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 276 *headings*, The Green Woodpecker . . . Hew-hole.

β. 1611 COTGR., *Epiche*, a Speight . . . Wood-pecker, or Highwale. *Ibid.*, *Prinard*, a Heighwale, or Wood-pecker. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words* 84 (Halliwell) *Heyhoe*, the green woodpecker. 1678 [see c]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xiii. 308/2 Woodspite, Hickwall, Witwall, Hihō, Red Sparrow. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Haihow*, . . . the Green Woodpecker.—Bridgnorth.

γ. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. xvii. 30 b, The Hechewal, if a wedge be driuen into the whole of her nest . . . compelleth it to fall out with an herbe that she knoweth. 1573-80 BARET *Aliv.* H 416 An Hickwall, or witwall, *vireo*.

1580 HOLLYHAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Pic.* . . . a birde called a Speicht or Hicwaw. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 351 The Wrincke or Hickway, with some few others, haue two [toes] before and other two behind. 1611 FLORIO, *Piechio*, . . . a bird called a wood hacker, a wood wall, a wood pecker, a tree iobber, a hickway. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* *Introd.*, The woodpecker . . . nutjobber . . . witwall, hickwall . . . creeper. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lxiii. (1737) 254 This same Herb your Hickways, alias Woodpeckers use. 1824 CARY tr. *Aristoph. Birds* III. i. 109 Those carpenter fowls, the hickwalls, Who with their beaks did hack the gates out workmanly. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Hickwall*, the green woodpecker.

δ. 1876 S. WARRICKSH. *Gloss.*, *Hickle*, the green woodpecker. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Ecall*, . . . the Green Woodpecker. 1882 W. WOODS, *Gloss.*, *Eacle*, the Woodpecker. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 99 Green Woodpecker. . . Eccle (Oxfordshire). Icwell (Northants). Eaqul or Ecall (Salop). Yuckel (Wilts). Yockel (Salop). 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Heckle*, the green woodpecker (Heref.).

ε. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorks. Gloss.*, *Hufil*, . . . woodpecker. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hefful*, a wood-pecker, a high-hole.

Hiera piera, vulgar perversion of HIERA FICIA. 1837 *Sat. Rev.* III. 239/2 A drug known by a familiar name, *hiera piera*.

Hicwaw, **Hicway**, var. of HICKWALL.

Hid (hid), *ppl. a.* Forms: see under HIDE *v*. Hidden, concealed, secret.

α 1225 *Anscr. R.* 172 Semei bitocned þe utwarde ancre-nout Hester þe ihude. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 299 Pharisees . . . þat þen bud monuments. 1382 — 1 Cor. iv. 5 þe hid thingis of derknessis. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 45 Hid malice and dyspite. α 1598 ROLLOCK *Serm.* Wks. (Wodrow Soc.) I. 379 He will seirche . . . to the hiddest hirmes of thy hart. 1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* ix. and x. 44 Such things as they can come by: which is called hid food. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 54 Like the hid scent in an unbudded rose.

† b. In phr. *In hid* (*hiddis*), a literal transl. of L. *in occulto*, *in abscondito*. Obs.

α 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 9 He hid me . . . in the hid [L. *in abscondito*] of his tabernakile. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 104 No man doip out in hiddis and 3it he castip to be in apert. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 104 Þingis þat þei don in hid.

Hidage (haidedg). Obs. exc. *Hist.* [ad. med. Anglo-L. *hidagium*, f. *hida* *HIDE sb.* 2: see -AGE.] 1. A tax payable to the royal exchequer, assessed at a certain quota for each hide of land.

a 1195 *Charter Hen. I* in *Wetheral Reg.* (1897) 29 Terræ . . . quiete de placitis . . . et geldis et danegeldis et hidagis et assisis. 1225 in *Kennett Par. Antig.* II. 249 Cum hidagio hoc anno. 1280 CAXTON *Descent. Brit.* 21 *hidage*, tallage for hydes of londe. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Hidage*, 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 136 (D.) All the king's supplies made from the very beginning of his reign . . . Carucage, Hydag, Escuage, Escheates, Amercements, and such like. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 270 The Aides taken in the infancy of the Norman State here was *Hydag*. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 310 Of the same nature with scutages upon knights-fees were the assessments of hydag upon all other lands, and of tallage upon cities and burghs.

2. The assessed value or measurement of lands, on which this tax was levied; cf. HIDATION. 1862 *Collect. Archæol.* I. 12 In many cases the manors are found to have retained their reputed hidage. 1883 F. SERBOHM *Eng. Vill. Commun.* 38 The estimate thus given of the hidage of a manor.

|| **Hidalgo** (hidæ'lgo). Also 7 *huydalgo*. [Sp. *hidalgo*, OSp. and Pg. *fidalgo*, formerly also *hijo dalgo* (pl. *hijos dalgo*), i. e. *hijo* (filho) *de algo*, son of something, 'the sonnee of a man of some worth' (Minsheu). See DIEZ; and cf. FIDALGO.] In Spain: One of the lower nobility; a gentleman by birth.

No one who was not a hidalgo was formerly entitled to the appellative *Don*.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 220 These haue large liberties and exemptions, as in Spain those Gentlemen who are called Hidalgos. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 267 The Dons of Spaine, the Monsiers of France . . . the Hidalgos of Portugal . . . and the younger Brethren in England, make a very poore company. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 116 Beaten off by fifty Huydalgoes. 1808 SCOTT *Let. to T. Scott* 20 June in *Lockhart*, There may be some hidalgo amongst the mountains of Asturias with all the spirit of the Cid. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. ix. A true Hidalgo, free from every stain Of Moor or Hebrew blood. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. vii. (1864) V. 314 An outburst of reprobation . . . from all the nobles and hidalgos of the kingdom.

b. *transf.* One like a hidalgo.

1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 81 In order to . . . defeat those ingenious hidalgos the monkeys. 1867 MISS YONGE *Six Cushions* xi. 90 [He] was a ready-made hidalgo, as he well knew.

c. *attrib.*

1838 LYTTON *Calderon* vi. Those hidalgo titles of which your father is so proud. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. II. 82 The old hidalgo idea.

Hence **Hidalgoish** a., resembling or characteristic of a hidalgo. **Hidalgoism** (*hidalgism*), the practice or manners of a hidalgo.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xvi. A bat a little too hidalgoish, but quite new. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* 1045 Petty princedom and effeminate hidalgoism. 1887 A. MOREL-FATIO in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 358/1 His [Cervantes'] main purpose was . . . to show by an example pushed to absurdity the danger of hidalgoism, of those deplorable prejudices of pure blood and noble race . . . which . . . were destined to bring Spain to ruin.

Hidated, *ppl. a.* [f. med.L. type *hidāt-us*, f. *hida* HIDE 2.] Made or measured according to hides.

1889 *Athenaeum* 28 Sept. 421/1 An elaborate hidated survey, identified as belonging to the reign of Stephen. 1898 *Ibid.* 12 Feb. 211 The German hidated village is not a creation of the State.

Hidation (hoid'zən). The fixing of the number of hides; mensuration or assessment by hides.

1876 R. W. EYTON *Key to Domesday* 3 The older system [of mensuration in Domesday]... in that its basis was the Saxon hide, we may venture to call the System of Hidation. 1880 *Academy* 2 Oct. 234 There are frequent instances of a low hidation in Saxon times being increased... by the Conqueror's officers.

Hiddelles, var. **HIDELS** Obs.

Hidden (hid'n), *ppl. a.* [See **HIDE v.**]

1. Concealed, secret, occult, etc.: see **HIDE v.**
a 1547 *SURREY 'Good Ladies, ye that' etc.* in *Tottel Misc.* (Arb.) 10 That vneath may I finde Some hidden place. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) x Cor. iv. 5 Who... will lighten the hidden things of darkness. 1645-6 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II. 1139 We entered into a very fair nook, and in the hiddest corner of it. 1718 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 179 Discovering part of the hidden Treasure. 1817 *COLERIDGE Sibyll. Leaves* Poems (1862) 87 A noise like of a hidden brook In the leafy month of June. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 267 Hidden meanings or remote allusions.

2. *Mus.* Applied to the consecutive fifths or octaves suggested between two parts when they move in similar motion to the interval of a fifth or octave.

1869 *OUSELEY Counterp.* ii. 8 These imaginary octaves or fifths are called 'hidden consecutives'. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* iv. § 102 If two parts go by similar motion to octaves or perfect fifths, such progressions are called 'hidden' octaves or fifths. These octaves and fifths, being passed over, instead of sounded, are said to be hidden.

3. *Comb.* as **hidden-veined**, -**working** adjs.

1870 *BENTLEY Bot.* 144 In succulent plants, the leaves are termed hidden-veined.

Hiddenite (hid'énait). *Min.* [Named 1881, after W. E. Hidden.] A variety of spodumene, found in transparent emerald-green crystals, and sometimes cut as a gem.

1881 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXI. 130. 1881 *Athenaeum* 16 Apr. 530/3 Dr. Lawrence Smith has proposed the name of 'Hiddenite' for the new mineral discovered by Dr. Hidden in North Carolina, which is known in the gem market as 'lithia-emerald'.

Hiddenly (hid'nli), *adv.* [f. **HIDDEN ppl. a.** + -LY.] In a hidden manner; so as not to be evident to the sight or understanding; secretly.

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. En cachette*, privily, closely, hiddenly. 1642 T. GOODWIN *Heart of Christ in Heaven* 74 This marriage of Adam was ordained hiddenly, to represent and signifie Christs marriage with his Church. 1721 R. KEITH tr. T. a Kempis' *Solil. Soul* xiii. 207 Why therefore is it that thou withdrawest thy self sometimes so hiddenly from the Soul? 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* vii. (1862) 197 note, The figure of all those who would do good hiddenly.

Hiddenmost (hi'd'nmost), *a.* [f. as prec. + -MOST; after *inmost*, etc.] Most hidden or secret. 1892 E. C. STEDMAN in *Century Mag.* Apr., Describe, express, interpret, the hiddenmost nature of man.

Hiddenness (hi'd'nness), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or state of being hidden; secrecy.

1380 *WYCLIF Agst. Begging Friars* xliii. Sel. Wks. III. 397 He spake openly to þo world, and in hidnesse noþing. 1631 *GODFREY'S Arrows* iv. v. 380 The Philistines use it... for the hiddenness or secrecy of a cause. 1752 *LAW Spirit of Love* II. (1816) 27 Had not the Christ of God laid in a state of hiddenness in every son of man. 1885 *PATER Marius* I. 95 The hiddenness of perfect things.

Hidden, -ir, var. of **HEDER**; Sc. fl. **HITHER**.

Hiddill, -ils, var. **HIDEL**, -ELS. **Hiddlin'**: see **HIDLINGS**.

Hiddys, **Hiddoes**, -owus, obs. fl. **HIDEOWS**.

† **Hiddy**, *a.* [var. of **HEADY a.**] Lofty, towering.

1632 *VICARS Æneid* II. 39 The hiddie (arduous) horse standing within our town, Hath armed men disgorg'd.

Hiddy-giddy (hi'di-gi-di), *a.* and *adv.* Sc. [A riming jingle: cf. **HEADY a.** 2 b, and **GIDDY**.]

A. adj. Giddy, whirling. **B. adv.** In a giddy whirl; in confusion; topsy-turvy.

1450-70 *HOLLAND Howlat* 821 In came tha flyrand fulis... and seid hiddy giddy. 1535 *LYNDESAY Satyre* 4151 It gart my heid rin hiddie giddie. 1629 *MAXWELL tr. Herodian* (1635) 295 He fell to his hiddygiddy veneration of his country Deity... with antique dances. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 205 The Main-kirk rang wi' slaps and smites: Pell-mell, thwack! hiddie-giddie!

Hide (hoid), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 hýd, 3 hude (ú), huide, 3-4 hidd, 3-8 hyde, 4 hidd, 4-5 huyde, 4-6 hyd, 6 hydd, 4- hide. [OE. *hýd* str. fem. = Ofris. *húd*, OS. *hūt* (MDu. *hut*, *huut* (d), Du. *huid*), OHG., MHG. *hūt*, Ger. *haut*, ON. *hið*, Goth. **hūts* = OTeut. **hūti-z* = pre-Teut. **kūti's*: cf. L. *cutis*, Gr. *κῶρος*.]

1. The skin of an animal, raw or dressed: more particularly applied to the skins of the larger beasts and such as may be tanned into leather.

a 900 O. E. *Chron.* an. 891 Se bat was geworht of þridan healfre hyde þe hi on foron. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 þe neddre... crieþ neddrige þureh nerewe hole, and biledre þe hude batten hire. c 1220 *Bestiary* 144 Danne ðe neddre is of his hid naked. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 Seod þe cat at þe fliche & te hund at te huide. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 216 þo carþ be a bole hyde smale al to a þong. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7315 Teren the wolf out of his hide. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* 396 That they do not shave flesh, skynnes, or huydes, but above the Brugge. 1495-7 *Nam. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 229 For half an Oxre hyde all Redie coryed and Tanned. 1579

SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 223 Fast by the hyde the Wolfe Lowder caught. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 140 They put on a garment made of hides. 1727 *SWIFT Desire & Possess.* 57 Strip his Hyde, and pick his Bones, Regardless of his dying Groans. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (1778) 51 An ox's hide, used on board for sifting powder, and called a gunner's hide. 1853 C. MORRIS *Tanning*, etc. 146 Hides... comprise the skins of oxen, horses, cows, bulls, and buffaloes, and are employed for thick sole leather.

b. In collocation with **hair**, esp. in phr. (In) **hide and hair**: wholly, entirely; neither hide nor hair: nothing whatever. (So Du. *huid en haar*.)

c 1330 [see 2]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Adrian 514 Wneum-myt in hyd ore hare. 1450-70 *HOLLAND Howlat* 950 This Howlat hidows of hair and of hyde. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 523 He sall exhibite the samyn... cattel, in hyde and hair, at any certane day and place. 1857 *HOLLAND Bay Path* xxv. 303, I haven't seen hide nor hair of the piece ever since.

2. The human skin. (Since 17th c. contemptuous or jocular.)

a 1000 *Laws of Ælfréd c. 70* (Schmid) Gif mon oðrum rib forleas binnan zehale hyde, zeselleð x scill. to bote; gif sio hyd sio tobrocen... zeselle xv scill. to bote. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 3661 þou wat mi hid e smith and bar, And esau es rugh wit har. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14904 He sey neuere er, So faire childre of huyde ne ber. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 224 Alle rent is thi hyde. 1536 *BELLENDEAN Chron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lii, He was fairer of visage and hide, than was any lady of the world. 1645 *MILTON Colast. Wks.* (1851) 372 Who could have beleved so much insolence durst vent it self from out the hide of a varlet? 1781 *COWPER Expost.* 486 He found thee savage... Taught thee to clothe thy pink'd and painted hide. 1842 *ANDERSON Creol.* x. 106 One who... tanned the hide of a poor pigmy. a 1873 *LYTTON Pannias* 138 The poor fellow meant only to save his own hide.

† b. In alliterative collocation with **hue** (colour, complexion, countenance). Obs.

c 1330 *King of Tars* (Ritson) 752 Hit hedde bothe lymes and face... Huyde and heub, bon and fel, And everi lyme. c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1230 Full fayre of hewe & hyde. c 1420 *Auntysr off Arth.* 108 (Douce MS.) But on hide ne on huwe, no heling hit hadde. 1535 *STEWART Chron.* III. 305 His awn deir sone... Of hyde and hew baith plesand wes and fair. a 1549 *Murning Maidin* xii. in *Lancham's Let.* (1871) Introd. 151 Ye ar so haild of hew and hyd. 1845-80 JAMIESON s. v. *Hyd*, 'It's sœ dirty, it'll never come to hyd or hew.' *Loth.*

3. As a material for clothing, shoes, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 935 God mad þam kyrtels þan of hide. *Ibid.* 2250 þar-for most þai þam hide Bath wit hors and camel hide. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 232 Pieces of cane bound round with... slips of raw hide. 1860 *LONGF. Wayside Inn*, K. *Olaf* xix. x, Eric severed the cables of hide. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* x, They wore short jackets of hide.

4. A whip made of a beast's hide. Cf. **COW-HIDE** 3.

1851 *MAYNE REID Scalp Hunt.* xliii, Pork and pipe-clay, accompanied with a too liberal allowance of the 'hide'.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **hide-beating**, -**curing**, -**dresser**, -**ing**, -**factory**, -**fair**, -**knob**, -**merchant**, -**net**, -**plate**, -**seller**, -**thong**, -**whip**; **hide-blown a.**, **blotted**; **hide-drogher** [**DROGHER**], a coasting vessel trading in hides; the master of such a vessel; hence **hide-droghing**, trading with such a vessel; **hide-factor**, a dealer in hides who supplies tanners; **hide-handler**, a machine or vat in which hides are treated with the liquor used in tanning them; **hide-mill**, a machine for softening dried hides; **hide-money** (transl. of Gr. *δερματιόν*): see quot.; **hide-rope**, a rope made of plaited cowhide (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **hide-scraper**, -**stretcher**, -**worker**, appliances used in preparing hides for leather.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 150 Beat his hide, or make him to fear a 'hide-beating'. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR 1st Pt. *Arivelleid* i. iii. (D.), Slothful, 'hide-blown, gormandizing niggards. 1890 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 6/5 A Free Trade demonstration of the tanners and 'hide-dressers', in Paris... A thousand men who used to be employed in tanning and 'hide dressing'. 1841 *EMERSON Lect., Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 239 It is the sailor, the 'hide-drogher, the butcher. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 602 The beach where Dana once lost his hides in his 'hide drogher'. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv. 41 A large ship... as rusty and worn as two years' 'hide-droghing' could make her. 1894 *Daily News* 1 May 8/3 'Hide fairs were things common enough in many districts of rural England in old days. 1853 PRATT in C. MORRIS *Tanning*, etc. 321 Three 'hide-mills, for softening the dry Spanish hides. 1846 *GROTE Greece* II. vi. (1849) II. 475 note, The 'hide-money (*δερματιόν*) arising from the numerous victims offered at public sacrifices at Athens, is accounted for as a special item of the public revenue. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristotle*, *Knights* I. i, There succeeds a thievish, loud 'hide-seller. 1851 *MAYNE REID Scalp Hunt.* II, Raw 'hide-thongs were looped about our wrists and ankles. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 274/2 A blunted piece of iron, known as a 'hide-worker', easily removes the hair after the hide is taken from the water where it was 'dumped' after the liming.

Hide, *sb.* 2. Obs. exc. *Hist.* Forms: 1 hýd, hýd, híd, hýd, 1-9 hyde, 1- hide. [OE. *hid* str. fem., earlier *hýd*, app. from **húwid*, deriv. of *húw*, *hýg*, household, family: cf. *HEWE*. The suffix is obscure.

In the Latin text of Bede, and elsewhere, expressed by *familia*, for which in the OE. transl. *húwic* and *húwscipe*, derivatives of *húw*-family, interchange with *hid*]

1. A measure of land in Old English times, continued also for some time after the Norman Conquest, varying in extent with the nature of the ground,

etc.: primarily, the amount considered adequate for the support of one free family with its dependants; at an early date defined as being as much land as could be tilled with one plough in a year. See **CARUCATE**.

The question of the extent of the **hide** has been much controverted. The general conclusion appears to be that it was normally = 120 acres; but the size of the acre itself varied. See *Maitland, Domesday and Beyond*.

848 in *Earle Land Charters* (1888) 122 Ego berchtwulf cuning sile forðrede minum ðegne nigen hixida lond in wudotune. 869 in *Birch Cartular. Sax.* (1885) 524 Eac wudulond all hit is gemæne para fīr & teneuht hixida. c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xviii. [xvii] (1890) 306 Is hæc ilcan calondes gemet æfter Ongolcynnes eahte twelf hund hida [Est autem mensura ejusdem insule [Vecte] juxta æstimatorem Anglorum, mille ducentarum familiarum]. a 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* in *Schmid Gesetze* 242 And scoete man æghwilec hide pænig oððe pænigwes weord, and bringe man þæt to cirican. c 1000 *Wergilde c. 2* § 7 *Ibid.* app. vii. 396 Gif Wilisc man geþeo, þæt he hæbbe hwiisc landes [Laws of Ine c. 33 Gif Wylisc mon hæbbe hwiisc landes] and mæge cuninges gafol forþbringan, þonne bið his wer-gild cxx scill. And gif he ne geþeo buton to healfre hude, þonne si his wer lxxx scill. 1086 *Domesday Bk.* in *Kennett Par. Antig.* (1818) I. 88 Idem Robertus tenet Bernecestre... Ibi sunt 15 hidae et dim. Terra 22 car. a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1008 Her bebedæt se cýng þæt man sceolde ofer eall Angel cýnn scýpu feastlice wircen þæt is þonne [of] þryn hund hidum, and of x. hidan ænne scegð, and of viii. hidum helm and byrnan. *Ibid.* an. 1086 Næs an hid landes innan Engla lande þæt he nyste hwa heo hæfde. [c 1154 HENRY OF HUNTINGDON VI. 360 (Du Cange) Hida Anglice vocatur terra unius aratri cultura sufficiens per annum. c 1173 *Dialog. de Scacc.* I. xvii, Quid Hida... secundum vulgarem opinionem. Ruricolæ melius hoc norunt; verum sicut ab ipsis accipimus, hida a primitiva institutione ex cunctis acris constat.] c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 52/185 An hondret hidene of guod lond with hire he 3af þer. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 434 Of ech hyde of Engeland þre ssyllinges he nom þo. 13... K. *Alis.* 458 Whan corne ripep in heruest tyde Mery it is in feld & hyde. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. ccxlii. 246 So an hyde of lande cointeyneth .xx. acres. 1593 *NORDEN Spec. Brit.*, *M'sex* I. 5 The vsuall account of lande at this day in Englande is by acres, yarges, carewes, hydes, knightes fees, cantreds, baronies and counties. 1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 273 By their account xcii. acres made a Hyde. 1788 R. KELHAM *Domesday Bk.* (L.), The just value of a hide, that might fit the whole kingdom... was ever of an uncertain quantity. 1895 *POLLOCK & MAITLAND Eng. Law* I. 347 In the south of England this unit appears as the carucate... In the north the hide appears in place of the carucate, and the hide is generally regarded as made up of four, but it may well be of six virgates. 1897 *Maitland Domesday & Beyond* 510 They know but one tenemental unit. It is the *hūwic*, the *terra unius familie*, the *terra unius manentis*, the manse, the hide.

b. **Hide and Gaine** [OF. *gaigne*, *gaigne* arable land, 'terre labourable' (Godefroy)].

These words appear to be given originally as synonyms of arable land. But later compilers took them as a phrase.

1347 in *Fitzherb. Abridge. tit. Admeasurament* 7 fol. 15 La terre a qe le comen est claim appendant] fuit auncient terre hide & geign. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 85 b, And the Common Law giueth errable land (which anciently is called Hyde & gaine) the prebeminence and precedence before meadows [etc.]. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Hide and Gain*, arable Land, or the same as gaigne. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 383 Hide and Gayne did anciently signifie arable Land.

2. *nonce-use*. (Associated with **HIDE sb.** 1) As much land as could be measured by a thong cut out of a hide. (In quot. referring to the story of Dido's purchase of the site of Carthage, *Virg. Æn.* I. 368.)

1594 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* iv. ii, She crav'd a hide of ground to build a town.

Hide, *sb.* 3. [f. **HIDE v.** 1]

† I. 1. (In ME. use.) The action or an act of hiding; concealment. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10771 Quen ioseph sagh na hide ne dught, Nedings forth his wand he brought. *Ibid.* 26115 O mans hert an opening wide, þat man can schen wit-wen hide. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. viii. 31 A stythe stunte hire sturne stryð, that ys in heuene hert in hyde.

II. 2. (In modern use.) A hiding-place; a cache.

1649 T. WODENOTE *Hermes Theol.* viii. 13 Hunted by an Orthodox Divine... who can easily ferret them out of all their hides and holds. 1864 'MANHATTAN' *Marion* I. 20 [He] would... go early to his hide, and conceal himself, with the barrels of his duck gun loaded with buck-shot. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 301/2 A nice little 'hide', containing not only the articles he was in search of, but also other stolen property.

Hide (hoid), *v.* 1. Pa. t. hid; pa. pple. hid, hidden (hid'n). Forms: 1 hýdan, (3rd sing. hýt), hýdan, 3-4 hude (ú), (3rd sing. hitt, hit, hýt), 3-5 huide, huyde, 3- hide, (4-5 hid(d, hyd, 6 hyed). Pa. t. a. 1 hýdde, hiddo, 2-4 huddo, 3-6 hiddo, etc., (5 hude), 4- hid. β. 5 hidded, 5-7 hided. Pa. pple. a. 1 hýded, hidd, 2-4 ihud(de, 4-5 yhud(de, -hid(de, -hyd, (y)hed(de, i-hid, -hydd, hud, 4-6 hidd(e, etc., 4- hid. β. 6 hyden, 6- hidden. [OE. *hýdan* = MDu. *húden* (*huyden*, *hueden*), MLG. *húden* to hide, LG. (*ver*) *hien* = OTeut. **hūdan*, variously referred to the root of OE. *hýd*, **HIDE sb.** 1, and to a pre-Teut. **keudh-*, *kudh-*, seen in Gr. *κεῖδω* to hide, cover up, conceal. The late pa. pple. *hidden* is after strong vbs., e.g. *ride*, *ridden*.]

1. *trans.* To put or keep out of sight; to conceal intentionally from the view or notice of others; to conceal from discovery, to secrete.

c807 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past. xxvi. 184 Swæ se læce hrt his isern wið ðone mon þe he snidan wile. *c1133 O. E. Chron.* an. 963 [He] fand þa hiddle in þa ealde wealle writes þæt Headda æf heafde ær gewriton. *a1200 Moral Ode* 28 Al to muchel ich habbe ispent, to litel hid in horde. *c1250 Gen. & Ex.* 352 Ðu gunen he same sriden, And limes in leues hiden. *a1300 Cursor M.* 3677 (Cott.) Wit a rough skin so hidd his bals. *c1340 Ibid.* 910 (Trin.) Ðou wommon . . . shalt haue euer þi heed hid. *1485 Bk. St. Albans* E iv b, In moore or in moos he hidyth hem fast. *1490 CANTON Eneydos* xxiv. 89 She hidded the swerde. *1600 J. PORY tr. Leo's Africa* II. 32, I had no leisure to hide away my coine from them. *1646 FULLER Wounded Consc.* (1841) 339 Our English proverb saith, he that hath hid can find. *1770 Junius Lett.* xxxvi. 177 Retire, then. . . and hide your blushes from the world. *1875 EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims, Elog.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 190 Mothers hid their sons, and wives their husbands . . . lest they should be led by his eloquence to join the monastery.

† **b.** To conceal so as to shield or protect. *Obs.*
a1300 E. E. Psalter xxx. 21 [xxxi. 20] (Mätz.) Ðou salt am hide Fra fordringues of men. *1382 Wyclif Ps.* xxvii. 5 He hidde me in his tabernacle in the day of euils. *1535 COVERDALE Ps.* lxxiii. 1 a Hyde me from the gatheringe together of y^e frowarde. *1614 Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 422 Many . . . having nothing but a cote of thatch to hide them from heauen.

c. To hide one's face: (a) in Biblical language, to turn away or withdraw one's eyes, take no heed. (Also to hide one's ear, oneself.) (b) = d (δ).

1382 Wyclif Job xiii. 24 Whi thi face thou hidist, and demest me thin enemy? *1560 BIBLE (Genev.) Ps.* xxx. 7 Thou diddest hide thy face, and I was troubled. . . *Isa. i.* 15 When you shalt stretch out your hands, I will hide mine eyes from you. *1611 BIBLE Lam.* iii. 56 Hide not thine ear at my breathing, at my cry. *1780 COWPER Table T.* 422 When Avarice starves (and never hides his face) Two or three millions of the human race.

d. To hide one's head: (a) to protect one's head, to shelter oneself, take shelter; (b) to keep out of sight, keep from shame or discomfiture.

c1400 Apol. Loll. 40 Pore He was, for He had not were to hied His heuid. *a1559 SKELTON Howe the douty Duke* 185 Crepe into your caues You heedes for to hyde. *1563 W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 57 Some Rivers there be, that hide their heads under the Earth, and . . . far off, breake out againe. *1590 SPENSER F. Q.* II. ii. 18 But yet I warne thee now, . . . hide thy head. *1593 SHAKS. Rich. II.* iii. 6 Richard, not farre from hence, hath hid his head. *1667, 1840* [see DIMINISHED 2]. *1778 A. HAMILTON Wks.* (1886) VII. 539. I believe it [a faction] unmasked its batteries too soon, and begins to hide its head.

† **e.** All hid: the signal cry in hide-and-seek; hence, an early name of the game itself. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. L. L. L. iv. iii. 78 All hid, all hid, an old infant play. *1602 DEKKER Satirom.* (N.), Cries all hid, as boys do. *1607 TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* iii. v. Wks. 1878 II. 82 A lady can At such all-hid beguile a wiser man. *1632 SHERWOOD.* All hidde, *jeu, où on se cache pour estre trouue des autres.*

2. refl. and intr. a. *refl.* To put or keep oneself out of sight, or to conceal oneself.

c807 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past. xv. 88 Ge fleoð, & hydað eow. *c1000 Ags. Ps.* (Th.) ciii. 21 Hi on holum hydaþ hi georne. *c1200 ORMIN* 13736 þe33 baþe hemm hiddenn sone anan. *c1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3410 þey naddo no tome for to fle, Ne place to huyden hem priue. *c1386 CHAUCER Spr.'s T.* 504 Right as a serpent hit hym vnder floures Til he may see his tyme for to byte. *1489 CANTON Faytes of A.* ii. iii. 94 They hided hem self within the thykke bushes. *1548 HALL Chron., Hen. IV* 13 b, Lurkyng and hidyng him selfe in pryncy places. *1639 T. BRUGIS tr. Camus' Mor. Relat.* 255 The blade hides it selfe in the handle. *1879 F. POLLOK Sport Brit.* *Burmah* I. 116 Tigers have a wonderful knack of hiding themselves.

b. intr. To conceal oneself. Also with *up*.
Hide fox and all after: a cry formerly uttered in the game of hide-and-seek, when one player hides and the rest seek him. Cf. 1 c.

c1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 8864 On þep and hilles to hyde in hulk. *c1340 Cursor M.* 16724 (Trin.) þe list biþ to hyde. *c1420 Chron. Vilad.* st. 808 Where ever he satte, stode, or hude. *1602 SHAKS. Ham.* iv. ii. 32 Hide Fox, and all after [cf. HIDE-AND-SEEK 1]. *1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 199 The recesses in which she ultimately hides. *1872 J. E. TAYLOR Half Hours in Green Lanes* (1877) 108 The slightest sound would cause them to hide up.

3. trans. To keep (a fact or matter) from the knowledge or observation of others; to keep close or secret.

c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 199 We hudeð liðere sinnen on us. *a1300 Cursor M.* 1107 þis ded had euer i-wis þen hidd, If god him-self ne had it kydd. *1382 Wyclif Prov.* x. 14 Wise men hidden kunnyng. *c1430 Life St. Kath.* (1884) 61 The place of hir sepulture was hydde from knowleche of cristen puple an hundred 30ere and thyrty. *a1533 Ld. BERNERS Huon* lxxxiii. 201 He coude haue no power to hyde or couer the trowth. *1690 Gt. Scanderbeg* 92 The Sultan . . . being defeated, hided Ariannissa's condition. *1772 Mrs. GRIFFITH tr. Viand's Shipwreck* 130 Protect my mother; hide from her the condition I am reduced to. *1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. iv. vii. He that has a secret should not only hide it, but hide that he has it to hide.

4. To keep from view (without implication of intention); to prevent from being seen; to obstruct the view of; to cover up.

c1374 CHAUCER Boeth. iii. met. viii. 64 (Camb. MS.) The cauernes of the see I-hyd in flodes. *1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (1495) 103 Heer well dysposyd, . . . hydth and defendyth the hede. *c1420 Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 487 Vndir cloude yhid the mone. *1577 B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 45 Where the Grasse would so soone growe, as it would hide a staffe in a day. *1610 SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 86 The Iuy which had hid my princely Trunk. *1709 BERKE-*

LEY Th. Vision § 79 His thumb, with which he might hide a tower, or hinder its being seen. *1820 VINCE Elem. Astron.* xxi. 229 A few seconds before the sun was totally hid. *1856 KANE Arch. Expl.* I. v. 48 Littleton Island is before us, hiding Cape Hatherton.

Hide, v.² [f. HIDE sb.¹]

1. trans. To remove the hide from; to flay. *rare.*
1757 W. THOMPSON R. N. Advoc. 41 They are neither sufficiently blooded, nor dressed in any tolerable manner more than hiding.

2. To beat the hide or skin of; to flog, thrash. (See also HIDING vbl. sb.²) *slang or colloq.*

1825 BROCKETT, Hide, to beat. 'I'll hide your jacket.' *a1825 FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Hide,* to thresh; to curry the hide. *1875 BUCKLAND Log-bk.* 169 The cause of my being hide and flogged so often at school.

† **Hide, v.³ Obs. rare.** [f. HIDE sb.²] *trans.*
To fix the number of hides in (a piece of land).

1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. I. 400 The land belonging to this towne was never hid.

Hide-all, a. That hides or covers up everything.

1837 COTTE Remin. (1847) 48 [He] refused to wear the hide-all sable gown.

Hide-and-peep. A child's game: hiding the face and peeping out again; bo-peep.

1832 W. STEPHENSON Gateshead Local Poems 27 Some children play'd at hide and peep, Beneath their mother's apron.

Hide-and-seek. Also *9* hide-and-go-seek.

1. A children's game, in which one or more of the players hide, and the rest, at a given signal, set out to find them.

The earlier name was *All hid*: see HIDE v.¹ 1 c; but *hide-and-seek* must have been well known before 1672: cf. 2. *1765-7 SWIFT Gulliver* i. iii. The boys and girls would venture to come and play at hide-and-seek in my hair. *1735 PEGGE Kenticism, Hide-and-fox* [cf. HIDE v.¹ 2 b], hide-and-seek. *1838 DICKENS O. Twist* v. The ragged boys . . . played a noisy game at hide-and-seek among the tombstones. *1861 HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* xvii. The children . . . play hide-and-seek, and look for nests in the gorse-bushes.

2. transf. and fig. Applied to action in which one person or thing evades or appears to evade another. Also *attrib.*

1674 DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode III. ii. 'Sdeath, I begin to be weary of this hide and seek. *1706 FARQUHAR Recruit. Officer* II. i. Our armies did nothing but play at prison bars, and hide and seek with the enemy. *1828 CHB. WORDSW. K. Chas. J. Idon Basilisk* 31 All these hide-and-seek devices, all this child's play. *1861 SALA Dutch Pict.* xviii. 288 The treacherous sun . . . has been playing a game of hide-and-seek with me all day. *1870 MISS BRIDGMAN R. Lynne* I. xvii. 298 Rose . . . could not have put her thoughts in any consecutive words—they seemed to be playing at hide-and-go-seek in her mind.

So Hide and seek v., to play at hide-and-seek. *1830 TENNYSON Mermaid* iii. We would run to and fro, and hide and seek, On the broad sea-wolds in the crimson shells. *1847 — Princ.* II. 435 Some hid and sought in the orange thickets.

Hideaway (haid'əwə), *sb.* and *a.*

A. sb. One who hides himself away; a fugitive. (Cf. *runaway, stowaway*.)

1821 Echo 5 Jan., The hideaways were soon killed or taken prisoners. *1883 G. ALLEN in Col. Clout's Calendar* 33 Compelled the hide-aways to reveal themselves.

B. adj. That hides or is hidden away.

1876 Mrs. WHITNEY Sights & Ins. xvii. 177 Still little hideaway nooks. *1891 ATKINSON Last Giant-Killers* 3 In those deep hide-away valleys or dales.

Hidebind (haid'bɔɪnd), *v.* [f. HIDE sb.¹ + BIND v., after *hide-bound*.] *trans.* To render hidebound; to confine, constrict.

1622 ROGERS Naaman 149 Selfe hath hidebound thee and straited thee in thine owne bowells. *1840 DE QUINCY Style* I. Wks. XI. 177 Some scaly leprosy or elephantiasis, barking and hide-binding the fine natural pulses of the elastic flesh.

† **Hidebinding.** *Obs.* [f. HIDE sb.¹ + BINDING vbl. sb.²] The disease HIDEBOUND: see next, B.

1748 tr. Renatus' Distemp. Horses 241 What the Country People call Hide-Binding is a mischievous Plague to Cattle of the Ox-kind.

Hidebound (haid'bɔɪnd), *a.* (sb.) [f. HIDE sb.¹ in locative relation + BOUND ppl. a.²: cf. *tongue-tied*.]

1. Of cattle: Having the skin clinging closely to the back and ribs so that it cannot be loosened or raised with the fingers, as a result of bad feeding and consequent emaciation.

1559 [see B.]. *1600 HOLLAND Livy* XXI. xl. 415 Their horses, no other than lame jades and poor hide-bound hildings. *1681 OTWAY Soldier's Fort.* v. 1, I had rather my Ox should graze in a Field of my own, than live hide-bound upon the common. *1876 T. HARDY Ethelberta* (1877) 362 A hide-bound bull is going to be killed.

2. Of human beings: Having the skin tight and incapable of extension.

1599 Broughton's Let. v. 17 An *Archilochus* leane and hidebound with hart-fretting enuie. *1624 QUARLES Div. Poems, Job* (1717) 196 My bones are hide-bound. *1708 MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. lii. (1737) 209 This did not make me . . . Hide-bound and Costive. *1895 W. WRIGHT Palmyra & Zenobia* iii. 21 They [the children] had not the hide-bound, hunger-pinch'd appearance of the children of Yabroud.

fig. *a1613 OVERBURY A Wife* (1638) 113 And till he eat a schooleman, he is hide-bound. *a1641 SUCKLING Poems* (1646) 8 His Muse was hydebound. *1863 Mrs. GASKELL*

Sylvia's L. I. 55 Always ease an uneasy heart, and never let it get hidebound.

3. Of trees, etc.: Having the bark so closely adherent and unyielding as to impede growth.

1626 BACON Sylva § 545 If Trees be Hide-bound, they wax lesse Fruitfull, and gather Mosse. *1727 POPE Macc.* 11 Like stunted hide-bound Trees, that just have got Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *1827 STEUART Planter's G.* (1828) 27 No part of it appears stunted or hidebound.

fig. *a1661 FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 306 Hitherto the English pale had been hide-bound in the growth thereof, having not gained one foot of ground in more than two hundred years.

4. transf. and fig. Of persons, their minds, etc.: Restricted in view or scope; narrow; cramped; hence, bigoted, obstinately set in opinion.

1603 H. CROSSE Vertues Commw. (1878) 82 [To] intrinsicate into the maior of the matter, with such hide-bound reasons. *1644 MILTON Areop.* (Arb.) 57 To blot or alter what precisely accords not with the hidebound humor which he calls his judgement. *1678 BUTLER Hud.* III. i. 21 And still the harsher and hide-bounder The Damsels prove, become the fonder. *1724 R. WELTON Subst. Chr. Faith* 27 No narrow hide-bound mind that can only love and seek its own self. *1886 STEVENSON Dr. Jekyll* III. (ed. 2) 31 An excellent fellow . . . but a hide-bound pedant for all that.

† **b.** Close-fisted, stingy, niggardly. *Obs.*

1597-8 Br. Hall Saf. v. iv. The neighbours praise Villio's hidebound son. *1616 BEAUM. & FL. Scornif. Lady* III. ii. There's nothing in that hide-bound usurer. *1683 Situation of Paradise* 73 (T.) Cares and sleepless nights tormented with continual lashings a hidebound miser.

II. 5. Having an edging or binding of hide.

1858 W. ELLIS 3 Vis. Madagascar xii. 336 The hardwood and hide-bound shields of the attacking party afforded no protection.

† **B. sb.** The diseases affecting cattle and trees, described above in 1, 3, *Obs.*

1559 COOPER Thesaurus, Coriaco, the sicknesse of cattall when they are clounged, that their skynnes dooe cleve fast to their bodies, hyde bounde. *1607 TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 61 Oxen are also much troubled with a disease called the Hide-bound. *1639 T. DE GAY Compl. Horsem.* 132. *1678 PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Hide-bound* . . . is a disease whereunto Trees . . . by the cleaving of the Bark, are subject. *1727 BRADLEY Fam. Dict., Hide-Bound,* a Disease in Horses, when the Skin sticks so fast to their Backs and Ribs, that you cannot pull it from the Flesh with your Hands.

† **Hidebound, a.** *Obs.* = HIDEBOUND a. 4 b.
1633 MASSINGER Guardian I. 1, They are Hide-bound money-mongers.

Hidden (haid'ɪd), *a.* [f. HIDE sb.¹ + -ED 2.]

1. Having a hide (esp. of a specified kind).

1c1400 Morle Arth. 1001 He has a kyrtill one. It es hydde alle with hars. *c1440 York Myst.* xxxi. 51, I am full tenderly hydd. *1576 NEWTON Lemmings' Complex.* (1633) 99 Rough skinned, or thick leathery hid, such as . . . are the Bever and the Otter. *1830 Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 237 These are flesh and blood, hid and hairy.

2. Made of twisted hide.

1807 Naval Chron. XXXIII. 189 To which was fastened a hidid rope.

† **Hidegeld, -gild**. *O.E. Law. Obs.* [OE. *hidgeld*, -geld hide-payment: see HIDE sb.²] A tax paid on every hide of land; hidage.

a1087 in Dipl. Angl. Ævi Sax. (Th.) 439 Wiðutan þam hidgelde þe nan man wiðutan gode anum atellan ne mæx. *1670 BLOUNT Law Dict.* s.v. *Hidage*, That Tax which was also called Hyde-gyld. *1706 PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Hidage* or *Hide-gild*.

† **Hidegild**, *hydegild*. *O.E. Law. Obs.* [OE. *hydgild*, -gild, f. *hyd* HIDE sb.¹, skin: see Schmid *Gesetze der Angels.*, Glossar 615.] A fine paid in lieu of a flogging.

a1000 Law of Eadward & Guthrum c. 7 § 1 (Schmid) Peowman þolie his hyde oððe hyd-ryldes. *1708 Termes de la Ley* 391 *Hydegild*, is a price or ransom to be paid for the saving of his Skin from being beaten.

† **Hidel**. *Obs.* Forms: 4-7 *hidell*, 4 *hidil*, 5 *hydle*, *hydell*, *hedell*, 6 *hidelle*, *hidle*, *hydel*, *hiddill*. [f. HIDEELS, -s being mistaken for the plural inflexion: cf. *burial*, *riddle*.] Hiding-place; = HIDEELS. In *hidell*, in concealment, in secret; but *hidell*, without any concealment, openly.

a1300 E. E. Psalter xxvii. 5 He hiled me in hidell of his telde ai. *a1340 HAMPOLE Psalter* Cant. 511 Him þat deuours þe pore in hidil. *1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye* 265 The same sowle . . . kepte close in the hydel of her deadly body. *1485 Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 6 § 2 Beyng in sentwairie or in hedell for youre querrell and tittle. *1503-4 Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 36 Preamble, Sir Edward keptith hym in such hidelles and other places franchised. *1508 DUNNAR Test. Kennedy* 53, I callit my Lord my heid, but hiddill. *1594 Jas. VI Let.* in J. Melvill *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 320 The retreat of our rebelles to corners and hiddilles. *1607 COWELL Interpr., Hidel* seemeth to signifie a place of protection, as a Sanctuarie.

Hideband (haid'band), *hist.* [f. HIDE sb.² + LAND.] = HIDE sb.² 1.

1577 HARRISON England II. xvii. (1877) 1. 293 Etheldred made a law that euerie man holding 310 hidelands, should find a ship. *1626 J. HARRINGTON Oceana* (1700) 65 The proportion of a Hide Land, otherwise called *Carica*, or a Plow Land, is difficult to be understood, because it is not certain. *1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* IV. 61 A 'hyde land' or its synonyms being applied to sixty, eighty, an hundred, an hundred and twelve, or an hundred and fifty acres.

Hideless (haid'less), *a.* [f. HIDE sb.¹ + -LESS.] Without a hide or skin.

1854 H. H. WILSON tr. Rig-veda II. 109 From a hideless [cow] you have formed a living one.

Hideling (hoidlin), *a. and sb. dial.* [In A. app. a derived use of **HIDLINGS**, the ending being confused with that of ppl. adjs. and vbl. sbs. in *-ing*. In B. the suffix is identified with that in *changeling*: see *-LING*.]

A. adj. Given to hiding or concealment.

1864 *T. Bell's Brit. Quadrap.* 143 From their obscure and hiding habits, the Shrews are difficult of observation. 1867 *Dimock in Girald. Camb.* (Rolls) V. 57 margin, Hares more hiding in their habits.

B. sb. A person or thing given to hiding itself.

1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 512/2 You would get a sight of that hiding the landrail.

† **Hidel-like**, *adv. Obs.* [f. **HIDEL** + *-LIKE* = *ON*. *-liga*, *advb. suffix.*] Secretly.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2882 Du art min dral, dat hidel-like min lond vt-stal.

† **Hidels**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hydels*, 3 *hudies*, 4 *hyd*, *hidd*, *huydels*, *hiddills*, *hyddills*, *hydlis*, 4-5 *hidles*, *-lis*, *-els*, *-ils*, 5 *hid*, *hydeles*, 5-6 *hydles*, 6 *hiddelles*. [OE. *hydels*, f. *hyd-an* to HIDE + *-ELS*: cf. *RIDDLE*.] Hiding-place.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Mark xi. 17 Cofa vel hydels ðeafana.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ix. 30 He sittis in waitis with the riche in hidels that he sla the innocent. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) l. 199 Saturnus hid himself in þat lond .. and cleped þe lond Latium, þat is Saturnus huydels. *Ibid.* V. 117 (Hercules) brak out of his hydels. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. xv. 83 Where is þe lurkyng hidels of glory & worship? [1570 *LEVINS Maniþ.* 116/17 Hydels, latebræ.]

b. In hidels, in a hiding-place; hence, in hiding, in secret.

a 1000 *Law of Æthelstan* c. 4 § 6 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 226 Gif hit on hydelse funden sy. c 1205 *LAY.* 1817 Heo .. ipon wilderne an hudeles wumden. a 1300 *Cursus* M. 7953 þe sin þat þou in hiddels did. 1388 *Wyclif Matt.* vi. 4 That thi almes be in hidlis, and thi fadir that seeth in hidlis [1388 *hiddills*], shal selde to thee. 1481 *Caxton Godefrey* cxxx. 194 Many..cam and solde it in the town by nyght in hydles. 1517 in *Plead. Duchy Lancast.* (1896) I. 70, [60 others, who remained] in Hiddelles [near the said tenement].

† **Hide-money**. *Obs.* = **HIDEELD**.

1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1596) 186/2 The Kings officers gathered of euerie one hide monie through the realme.

Hideosity (hidi'siti). [f. **HIDEOUS** + *-ITY*, after *curiosity*, etc. ME. had *hideosite*, OF. *hideo-sité*.] Hideousness; *concr.* an embodiment of hideousness, a very ugly object.

1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Oct. 359/1 Trafalgar-square, that place of monstrosities and hideosities. 1884 *Jaunt in Funt* xv. 243 Mere grotesque hideosity of carving. 1897 *United Serv. Mag.* 277 Laying bare, in spite of its repulsive hideosity..the whitened sepulchre.

Hideos (hi'diəs), *a. (adv.)* Forms: 4-5 *hidous(e)*, (*hid*-, *hyd*-, *-os(e)*, *-ows(e)*, *-owes*, *-oys*, *-us*, *-ws*, *hedous*, *-eows*, *hiddowus*, *hudous*, *idous*, *ydous*, *Sc. hid*-, *hyd*-, *-wis(e)*, *-wys(s)*, *hidowis*, *hydowus*), 4-6 *hydous(e)*, 5-8 *hidous*, 6 *hiduows*, *hiddowus*, *hydeous*, *-ious*, *-youse*, *hedious*, *idyous*, *Sc. hiddowus*, *-dowis*, *hiddowus*, 6- *hidous*. [ME. *hidous*, *a. AF. hidous* = OF. *hidos*, *-eus*, earlier (11th c.) *hisdos*, f. *hisde*, *hide* horror, fear. The alteration of *-ous* to *-eows* belongs to 16th c.: cf. *courteous*, *despitous*, *pitous*, and see *-OUS*.]

(As to origin of the Fr. word, see Diez, Littré, Brachet. Some think *hisdos* immediately represented L. **hispidōsus* (formerly attributed to Catullus), f. *hispidus* rough, shaggy, bristly, and that the sb. *hisde* was a back-formation from the adj. But this presents numerous difficulties.)

1. Frightful, dreadful, terrible, horrible; hence, horribly ugly or unpleasant, repulsive, revolting. In the original sense the notion was that of 'causing dread or horror'; this has gradually passed into that of 'revolting to the senses or feelings'.

a 1300 [implied in **HIDEOUSLY**]. 1393 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 10216 Of þat syt he gan him grys. For þat syt was hydous And dreful and perylous. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 4772 It sal be hydus til mans heryng. c 1380 *Sir Ferrumb.* 4435 þe Sarsyn was an hudous man, By-twynne ys to browen was a span largeliche of brede. 1388 *Wyclif Wisd.* x. 16 He stood agens hidouse [1388 *grislful*] kyngis. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 258 Aferd thai war with hidwis noyis and dyne. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* II. 864 Wofully cruciat with peynes hiduows. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* 1. 46 Hurlid headlong .. With hideous ruine and combustion down to bottomless perdition. 1728 *Pope Dunci.* III. 166 Silence, ye Wolves! while Ralph to Cynthia howls, And makes Night hideous. 1774 *GOLDISM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 233 Resembling a baboon in size, strength of body, and an hideous wrinkled visage. 1783 *WATSON Philip III* (1839) 235 More than a hundred thousand men, women, and children, suffered death in its most hideous forms. 1853 *KINGSLAY Hypatia* ix. Lanes and alleys hideous with filth and poverty. 1896 *DR. ARGYLE Philos. Belief* Pref. 13 The hideous noises made by the rude machinery of the first steamboat.

b. Terrific on account of size; tremendously or monstrously large; huge, immense. ? Obs.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 326 þe kyng did mak right zane an hideous engyn. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxx. 110 (Harl. MS.) He saw at the fote of the tree an hidowise pite, ande ane orible dragone here in. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 239/2 Hydows *K. hiddowus*.., *immanis*, *immensus*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* III. vi. 137 Als grete, wele nere, As bene ane heidowus huddow, or a quahle. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. xii. 15 Of stature huge and hideous he was, Like to a Giant for his monstrous height. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 7 This hideous Cataract [waterspout], as I conceive, is exhale by the Suns powerfull Attract. 1700 *S. L. tr.*

Fryke's Voy. E. Ind. 105 The Elephant .. tumbled down backwards into the River, with a most hideous plunge. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 146 The great precipice below, which hangs over the sea, is so hideous.

2. Terrible, distressing, or revolting to the moral sense; abominable, detestable; odious.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 14268 Perfore þe bataille was merueilleus, & þe slaughter more hydous. 1388 *Wyclif Jer.* xi. 15 Doth many hideous gyltis [1388 *greet trespasiss*]. c 1475 *MVRC* 670 Douce MS. Thou shalt pronounce this idous thing with crosse & candell and bell knylling. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* I. i. 153 In thy best consideration checke this hideous rashnesse. 1698 *DRYDEN St. Evremont's Ess.* 351 We shall find them composed of a hideous Melancholy that makes up all Man-haters. 1863 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* II. iv. Hard speech between those who have loved is hideous in the memory.

3. abso. A frightful person or object.

c 1420 *Avontyrs of Arth.* 131 Who þat myghte þat hedows see..How hir cholle chairede, þyr chafis and þir chynne!

† **B. adv.** = **HIDEOUSLY**. *Obs.*

1667 *MILTON P. L.* VI. 206 Nor less hideous joyn'd The horrid shock. 1705 *BOSMAN Guinea* 273 Here are..Snakes; some whereof are hideous great.

Hideosly (hi'diəsli), *adv.* Forms: see *prec.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a hideous manner: see the *adj.* The sense ranges from 'horribly, dreadfully, fearfully', in earlier use, to 'revoltingly' in later.

It is sometimes misused as an intensive, intended to be stronger than 'awfully, terribly, dreadfully', when these have become too familiar.

a 1300 *Cursus* M. 1676/1-88 Ful hideously þen con it [þe erthe] quake. 1340 *Ayene* 2 þe ilke þet zureþ hidousliche be god oþer by his halþen. 1388 *Wyclif Num.* xxii. 27 The asse..felle down vnder the feet of the sitter, the which more hydowisly wrooth, bette with staf the sides of hir. c 1386 *CHAUCER Kan.* i. T. 843 The brighte swerdes wente to and fro So hidously. c 1400 *Dest.* *Tray* 7522 Paris..Hurt hym so hidously, þat he his horse lenyt. c 1440 *Parsonage* 2394 Alle aboute the lystes wyde He hym caused so hidously. 1591 *SPENSER Tears of Muses* 553 Heaps of huge words uphoorded hideously, With horrid sound though having little sence. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 15 Both men and women hideously cut and slash their flesh in sundry formes. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* I. vi. 15 The word desert sounds hideously to English eares. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 142 Those that are wounded show vast fury, roar hideously. 1882 *MISS BRADDON Mt. Royal* II. ix. 173 There is a calmness about your life which makes me hideously envious.

Hideosness (hi'diəsnes). [as *prec.* + *-NESS*.]

1. objectively. The quality of being hideous: dreadfulness; horrible repulsiveness. (See the *adj.*)

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 9487 þe hydousnes Of payne and sorrow þat in helle es. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 378 Warnyngis of hydousnes & perille of þis synne. 1530 *PALSGR.* 231/1 Hydousnesse, *hideosetle*. 1599 *SHAKS. Much* *Ado* v. i. 96 Fashion-monging boyes, That..Goe antiquely, and show outward hidousnesse. 1633 *T. ADAMS Exp.* 2 *Peter* II. 10 He that hath wounded this lion at the heart, shall never fear the..hideousness of his roaring. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 114 That natural wonder at Castleton, which is from its hideousness named the Devil's Arse. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 132/2 Unsavory scandals..exhibited in all their native hideousness.

† **2. subjectively.** Horror, terror, dread. *Obs.*

1388 *Wyclif Gen.* xv. 12 Whanne the sunne was gon down, drede felde on Abram, and a greet hidousnesse [1388 *grisynnes*] and derk assyde him. — *Job* iv. 15 The heiris of my fleisch hadden hidousnesse. — *Ezek.* xxxiii. 10 The kyngis..shulen drede with greet hidousnesse on thee [1388 *with ful myche orrou* shulen be agast vpon thee].

† **Hideosship**. *Obs.* [f. **HIDEOUS** + *-SHIP*: cf. *hardship*, *worship*.] Horror, dread.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxix. (1869) 124 Gret hidousship and dret drede ye doon me.

Hider (hoidr). [f. **HIDE** v.1 + *-ER*.] One who hides (in various senses of the vb.).

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. pr. i. 117 (Camb. MS.) The hidere of the gold. 14.. *Voc.* in *Wt.* *Wulker* 575/19 *Contutator*, an hydere. 1540 *COVERDALE Confut. Standish* Wks. II. 366 An hider of the scriptures from the unlearned. 1631 *Star Chamb.* Cases (Camden) 86 Woe to hidere of come. 1845 *FORD Handbk.* Spain. i. 5 Many a treasure is thus lost from the accidental death of the hider. 1869 *W. C. HAZLITT Eng. Provs.* 204 Hiders are good finders.

Hider, *obs.* form of **HITHER**.

Hiding (hoidin), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. **HIDE** v.1 + *-ING*.]

1. The action of the vb. **HIDE1, *lit.* and *fig.*; the condition of being hidden; concealment.** (Often in *phr.* in *hiding*, *Sc.* under *hiding*.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 174 Ipisse worde, Hester, beoð hudunge & heinesse boðe iueied togederes. c 1290 *Beket* 1355 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 145 In hydunge ase þei it were. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6712 Sothfastnesse wole none hidyngis. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Hab.* iii. 4 There was the hiding of his power. 1656 *Bp. HALL Occas. Medit.* (1851) 47 If our light be seen, it matters not for our hiding. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* lxix. A gentleman who was 'in hiding' (after the battle of Culloden). 1834 *H. MILLER Scenes & Leg.* viii. (1857) 116 When under hiding, word was brought him that she lay sick of a fever. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* x. II. 612 The Popish priests, indeed, were in exile, in hiding, or in prison. 1890 *BESANT Demoniac* II. 27 A man..who has to go away into hiding every month or so.

2. Something that hides; a means of concealment; a hiding-place.

1388 *Wyclif Heb.* ix. 3 Afir the veil, or hydying, the secunde tabernacle. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xlvii. (1869) 160, I..seche hydinges and corneres. 1611 *BIBLE Deut.* xxxii. 38 Let them rise up, and be your protection [margin, an hiding for you]. 1859 *G. W. DASENT Tales fr. Norse* 94 Then he rode off with it to the hiding, where he kept the other two.

† **3. Something hidden; pl. secrets. Obs. rare.**

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xliii. 23 [xliv. 21] He knew þe hidynges of þe hert.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *hiding-hole*; † *hiding-cloth*, a curtain or veil. Also **HIDING-PLACE**.

c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 480 in *O. E. Misc.* 50 Pat hiding-cloþ to delde in þe temple a to. 1611 *COTGR.* *Cahē*..a hiding hole. hidden corner. c 1731 *SWIFT Storm* 69 Else some hiding hole he seeks. 1852 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. The more drawers and closets there were, the more hiding-holes could Dinah make.

Hiding, *vbl. sb.*2 *slang or colloq.* [f. **HIDE** v.2]

A flogging, thrashing, beating.

1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV. 95 As complete a hiding as the greatest glutton..would wish to take. 1817 *SCOTT Search after Happiness* xiii. Some tumours..Gave indication of a recent hiding. 1822 *BEWICK Mem.* 118 Giving him a severe beating, or, what was called, a 'hiding'.

Hiding, *ppl. a.* [f. **HIDE** v.1 + *-ING*.] That hides: see the *verb*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 185/2 Hydyinge, occultans, abscondens. 1705 *ELIZ. WEST Mem.* (1865) 222 Not altogether a hiding God. 1874 *J. P. HOPPS Princ. Relig.* xiii. (1878) 42 Freed from most of these hiding veils.

Hence † **Hidingly** *adv.*, secretly, privily.

1388 *Wyclif 2 Sam.* xii. 12 Forsothe thou didist hidyngli. — *Wisd.* xviii. 9 Hidenly [1388 *pruelli*] forsothe the rjstwis childer of goode men sacrificiden.

Hiding-place. [f. **HIDING** *vbl. sb.*1] A place in which one hides or conceals oneself.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 239/2 Hydyinge place, *latibulum*.. *latebra*. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Isa.* xxxii. 2 That man shalbe as an hiding place from the winde. 1611 — *P.* cxix. 114 Thou art my hiding place and my shield. 1774 *GOLDISM. Nat. Hist.* (1790) VII. 278 (Jod.) They seldom therefore seek for hiding-places before the fall of the leaf. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 641 The Protestants every where came forth from their hidingplaces.

Hidir, *obs.* form of **HITHER**.

Hidle, **Hidles**, *-is*, var. **HIDEL**, **HIDELS**, *Obs.*

Hidlings, *adv. and sb. Sc. and north. dial.* Also *erron.* *-lands* = *-lins*. [f. **HID** *ppl. a.* + *-LING*, *-LINGS*, adverbial formative: cf. *backling*, *-s*, etc.]

A. adv. In hidden wise, secretly.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 280 He mei hine unmunleugh aworpen [v. r. *hodings* casten]. 1808-18 in *JAMIESON*. a 1851 *JOANNA BAILLIE* (Ogilvie), *And* she's to come to you here, hidlings, as it war. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* *Hidlands*, secretly.

b. More usually in hidlings (as if *sb.*): in secret, secretly.

1423 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E.E.T.S.) 171 The hardy or the manful in hidlings he nendeynyth [= *nendeynyth*] not any-thinge to do. 1563 *WINSET Wks.* (1890) II. 33 It is a grette temptatioun..the samin man..suld inheriding in hidlings pestilent erouris. 1795 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* II. i. And skulk in hidlings on the hether braes. 1801 in *Ferguson & Nanson Music. Rec. Carlisle* (1837) 259 To sell in open market, or in hidlings. 1887 *HALL CAINE Deemster* xxiii. 146 It's been a quarrel and maybe a fight..and he's been in hidlings.

B. app. taken as sb. pl. a. Hiding-places, secret places. b. Secret or clandestine operations.

1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 764 Thair is no boundis, bot I haif bene, Nor hidlings fra me hid. 1813 *W. BEATTIE Tales* 36 (Jam.) The hills look white, the woods look blue, Nae hidlings for a hungry ewe, They're sae beset wi' drift. 1823 *ELIZA LOGAN St. Johnstown* III. 19 (Jam.) I dinna ken what a' this hidlings is about. 1846-60 *R. E. G. WARBURTON Hunt. Songs* (1883) LIX. xiv. 166 One was shunted into hidlands, To other laid upon the shelf.

Hidlings, *a. Sc. and north. dial.* Also *9 hidlin*. [The same word as *prec.* used as *adj.*, and then often with final *-s* dropped: cf. **DARKLING**.]

Hidden, secret, underhand, clandestine.

a 1810 *TANNAHILL Poems* (1846) 75 He ne'er kept up a hidlins plack, To spend aint a comrade's back. 1818 *MISS FERRIER Marriage* II. 127, I wud nae count mysel married i' the hidlins way they gang about it noo. 1824 — *Inher.* lxxxiv. Carrying on this hidlin' coortship. 1887 *J. SERVICE Life Dr. Duguid* v. 31 His hidlin' kind of ways.

† **Hidly**, *adv. Obs.* = **HIDDENLY**.

1388 *Wyclif Jer.* xxxvii. 16 Sedechie..askide hym in his hous hidli [1388 *pruilly*]. 1549 *LATIMER 5th Sermon*, *bes. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 151 It was..hidlye and covertly done.

† **Hidness**. *Obs.* [cf. OE. *gehyðnes* security.] Secrecy, **HIDDENNESS**.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 77 Saynt Cutbert's clerkes in hidnes euer zede. a 1508 *ROLLOCK Sermon*, Wks. 1849 I. 366 They use to be commended for their secrecie and hidnes. *Ibid.* 373 This is ane meruellous hidnes.

Hidos(e), **hidous**, etc., *obs. ff. HIDEOUS*.

† **Hidour**. *Obs.* In 4 *hidour*, 4-5 *hydour*, 5 *hydoure*. [a. OF. *hideur*, *hidor*, in 12th c. *hisdur*, f. *hisde* horror, fear (see **HIDEOUS**) + *-eur*, *L. -ōrem*, as in *terreur*, *horreur*, and *Eng. dreadour*.] **a.** Horror, terror, dread. **b.** Hideousness, terribleness.

c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 33 Thou aigest habbe more hydur Of thyne oþene unryste. 13.. *E. E. ALLIT. P. C.* 367 Such a hidor hem hent and a hatel drede. 1423 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E.E.T.S.) 216 Olyfantēs..bene horribil hugely, and beryth grete hydoure. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* Eng. clxxxvi. He opened his mouth toward Wales and made it quake thurgh the hydour of his mouth.

† **Hidous**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 4 *hydowse*. [f. *hidous* **HIDEOUS**. OF. had *hider*, *hider* to feel terror; also *hidusable* frightful, terrible, as if from a vb. *hiduser*.] **a. intr.** To feel terror. **b. trans.** To feel terror at, dread, abhor.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* I. 269 A man kyndeli hidousip

derknesse and is glad bi lit. *Ibid.* III. 54 Pou, to take mankynde for to delyuer it, hidoustist not be virgins wombe. 1382 *Dan.* vii. 15 My spirit hidoustide.

† **Hidousty.** *Obs.* [a. OF. **hidouseté*, *hideuseité* (Palsgr.), f. *hideux*, -eus: see -TY.] Hideousness. c1420 *Wyclif's 2 Macc.* vi. 12 (*Gloss* to dreden not) Nether haue hidoustee [11 MSS. either haue not hidouste].

Hidro-: see HYDRO-

Hidrotic (*hidrōtik*), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [*ad.* med. L. *hidrōtic-us*, a. Gr. *hidrōtik-ús*, f. *hidrōs*, -ōros sweat. Cf. F. *hidrotique*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to sweat; causing sweat; sudorific; diaphoretic.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Carduus benedictus* .. *angelica*, etc. are of the number of hidrotics, or hidrotic medicines. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hidrotic acid* .. believed formerly to exist in sweat. *H. fever*, Blundell's term for those cases of puerperal fever in which profuse perspiration is a marked symptom.

B. sb. A medicinal agent causing perspiration.

1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (T.), He seems to have been the first who divided purges into hydrotics and purgers of bile.

Hidur, *obs.* form of **HITHER**.

Hidus, hiduous, hidwis, etc., *obs.* ff. **HIDEOUTS**.

† **Hidy**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 hydie. [f. **HIDE** sb. 1 + -Y.] Of or pertaining to hides.

1552 HULOET, Hydie, or of a hyde or skynne, *pelliceus*.

Hie (*hai*), *v.* Now *arch.* or *poet.* *Pa. t.* and *ppl.* **hied**; *pp. pple.* **hying**. *Forms:* a. 1 *higian*, 2 *hizhen*, *Orm.* *hizhenn*, 3 *hihe*, 3-5 *hize*, *highe*, 4 *hizie*, (*heo3e*), 4-5 *hy3e* (e, *hyghe*, *heiz* (e, *he3e*), *he3yge*, *he3e*, 4-7 *heighe*, 4-8 *high*, 5 *hyhe*, 5-6 *hygh*. *β.* 3-8 *hye*, 4 *hi*, 4-5 *hij*, (*heij*), 4-7 *hy*, 6 *Sc. he*, 3- *hie*. *Pa. t.* 1 *higode*, 3-4 *hizede*, etc., 3-5 *hiede*, *hyede*, 4- *hied*, (4-7 *hyde*, 5 *hiet*, *hede*, *hit*, etc.). [OE. *higian* (and ? *higian*) to strive, be intent or eager, pant; cf. MDu. *higen*, Du. *hijgen* to pant, breathe with difficulty, MLG. *higen*, *hichen*, Ger. *heichen*.]

† **I. intr.** To strive, exert oneself, pant. *Obs.*

c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxx. § 1 *Hizab* ealle mægne ðæt he wold .. *gefoen*. c897 — *Gregory's Past.* xxii. 160 He sceal simle higian ðæt he weorþe .. *geedniwad*. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 29 *Pa* bi he geseþh to Gode higian. c1200 *ORMIN* 2723 Forþi birp us highenn her to cwe menn Crist o life. c1225 *Anscr.* R. 92 3e schulen gostliche isoun be blissen of heuene, nor to ogeten our heorte to hien toward heom.

2. To hasten, speed, go quickly.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 *Pider* we sculen hizhen. c1205 *LAY.* 2317 Alle heo higeden to. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 544 So quic so he migte hie. c1300 *Cursor M.* 21278 *Pe* queles ar draun diuerse wise, þe first it gas, þe tober it hise [v. r. hys]. c1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 623 She ran þan burgh hem, and hastily hyde. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 33 *Hy3* not to heuen in hatere to-torne. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xviii. 6 Abraham hyede [1388 *hastide*] into the tabernacle. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3893 [Was] neuer hafull to hym to hygh into batell. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 474 *Aryse* up my colour my frend, and he3ye. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 254 (Harl. MS.) They sesyd of wepyng, and hied to the castell. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogz*, etc. (Arb.) 115 Into the Hall with haste he hys. 1593 *SHAKES. Rom. & Jul.* iii. 12 *Hie* to your Chamber, He find Romeo To comfort you. 1659 R. BROUGH *Pres. Schism* 519 We must hie away as we love our souls. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 1055 *Thither* .. Accurst, and in a cursed hour, he [Satan] hies. 1714 *GAY Sheph. Week* Prol. 37 *I* hie with Glee To Court. 1787 *MAD. D'ARLAY Diary* 2 Feb., He shook his head at me .. and hied downstairs. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge*, v. The locksmith .. hied with all speed [to Southwark]. 1871 R. ELLIS *Callitulus* lxiii. 19 *Thither* hie ye thither away To the Phrygian home.

† **b.** To hasten, make haste, use diligence or dispatch (to do something, or that something be done); to betake oneself quickly (to something).

c1250 *Meid Maregrete* lxiii. To don ham to depe he hiede bileue. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1584 To henge þe harlotes he heged ful ofte. c1245 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1916 *Hye* that thay were dyght. c1250 *MYRC* 98 *Teche* the mydwyt that scho hie for to vndo hyre wyth a knyf. 1664 *Flodden F.* viii. 73 To handy stroaks they hyed apace.

† **c.** To advance or come on quickly, hasten on; to 'get on', make progress; to speed, prosper.

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1485 Of þat feste ne ich namor telle, For to hize wiþ our spelle. c1340 *Cursor M.* 4700 (Trin.) So þe wo bigon þy hye. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* v. iii. (Tollem. MS.), He wexep feble .. and elde hyep wel faste. c1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iii. 1075 *Wherof* sum fruit wol targe and sum wol hie. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 95 *Fayr* falle thi growne, welle has thou hyde. 1581 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* (ed. 2) Aug. 195 The night higheth [1579 *nigheth*] fast. 1608 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* iii. iii. Wks. 1878 II. 74 O sir directur hies.

† **d.** To hie it. *Obs.*

1619 *BP. J. WILLIAMS Serm. Apparell* (1620) 11 To heighe it abroad, to visit and to see.

3. refl. = sense 2.

The refl. pron. was orig. a dative, as in OE. *hi eodon heom* they went them, *hi fleoþ him* they flee them, *heo sæt hire* she sat her.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 258/50 *Leone* sire, hie þe hom. c1300 *Cursor M.* 19771 (Edin.) And bad to þaim he suld him hie, Bot not þai talde him resun qui. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3245 [þai] hit hom into haun, as hom hap shope. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xix. (1617) 325 *We* must hie vs thither. 1599 *SHAKES. Pass. Pilgr.* xii. O, sweet shepherd, hie thee, For methinks thou stayst too long. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* ii. (1851) 59 Certainly we ought to hie us from evil like a torrent. 1773 *WARDER True Amazons* (ed. 2) 104 The Bees .. high them home as fast as they can. 1854 *PATMORE Angel in Ho.* i. ii. ix. (1879) 225 The foolish hie them post haste through.

† **b.** = sense 2 b. *Obs.*

c1300 *Cursor M.* 15772 *Pat þou* sal do, þar-to nu hij þou þe. c1489 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymou* xxvi. 559 *Now*, lordes, hyghe you of that ye have to doo. c1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE P's.* lxx. i, Lord, hie thee, me to save. 1649 R. HODGES *Plain. Direct.* 10 Thou hyest thee about thy work.

† **c.** = sense 2 c. *Obs.*

1533 *ELYOT Gov.* i. viii. That I haue well hyed me, to make of a noble man a mason or peynter. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Dent.* cv. 704 *When* men come before a judge they thinke they haue hyed them well, if they may deceiue him.

† **4. trans.** To cause to hasten; to hasten, urge on, bring quickly; to drive away. *Obs.*

c1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 573 *Pe* hie hym, and ho goþ withoutyn any stryfe. 1382 *WYCLIF Esther* ii. 9 He shulde hegen the wymmen enouryng. c1430 *Syr Genr.* (Roxb.) 7326 *Than* gan he fast mercy crye, But [Clarionas] wold his deth hie. c1430 *LYNG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 65 *Anon* they haue hym hyed into the temple. 1563 *WINSET Wks.* (1890) II. 76 *That* quihik wes neilie inuenit, shuld be expodit, and hyt away. 1575 *J. STILL Gamm.* *Gurton* ii. iii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 204 *A* man is well hied to trust to thee.

5. with advb. accusative; usually to hie one's way.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 5000 (Cott.) And hijd þam þar wai [Gott. hied þaim in þair way] ful suith. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L. i.* x. On the hunter hied his way. 1853 *G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* i. 18 It hies its way down the valley.

† **Hie, hy, sb.** *Obs.* *Forms:* 3 *hih*, *hi3*, 4 *hi*, *hi3*, *hi3*, *hy3e*, *hiy*, (*hey* (e, *hegh*), 4-5 *hie*, *high* (e, 4-6 *hy*, *hye*, 5 *hygh*). [f. **HIE** v.: cf. *haste* vb. and sb. *Obs.* in *Eng. bef.* 1500, in *Sc.* soon after 1600.] *Haste*, speed. Chiefly in phr. *in hie*, in haste, with haste, quickly, soon: often added merely for rime's sake.

c1200 *ORMIN* 2686 *It* se3þ þat Sannte Marje for Wip mikell hih þatt we3e. c1275 *XI Pains Hell* 66 in *O. E. Misc.* 230 *Aftur* schal Mihel lede him in hie to paradys to oþur hih. c1300 *Cursor M.* 1275 *Quedif* þat I sal haue it in hie [v. r. hie, hey; rime metri]. c1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* i. 1 *He* .. þat has swa gret hegh on hie. c1430 *Syr Genr.* (Roxb.) 9532 'Sir', he seid, 'I haue grette high, Toward Ynde I most nede'. c1470 *HARDING Chron.* xxvii. i. *Wherfore* he wente vnto Ragan in hie. c1475 *Rauf Coitzger* 577 *Of* his harnes in hy he hynt. 1572 *Satir. Pocus Reform.* xxxiii. 323 *With* speid thay ran in hy. c1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* lii. 46 *The* quihik but dowt wil be my deid in hy.

Hence † **Hieful** *a.*, speedy, hasty, quick, prompt.

c1225 *Anscr. R.* 302 *Schrift* schal beon .. ofte imaked, hihful, edmod.

Hie, high, int. *Sc. and north. dial.* [Cf. **HI** int.] The call to a horse to turn to the left: the opposite of *hup*.

1825 *JAMIESON, Hie Wo*, a phrase addressed to horses when the driver wishes them to incline to the left, *Roxb.* 1851 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 160/1 (Language to horses) *To come towards you.* *Hie* is used in all the border counties of England and Scotland; *Hie here, come aith*, are common in the midland counties of Scotland. 1863 *MORTON Cycl. Agric. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 148 *To right, Hup; To left, Hie.*

Hence **Hie** v. 2 *trans.* to direct a horse to the left (by this call).

1851 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 181/2 *Hupping* the horses constantly from you, until about half the division is ploughed, and then *hizing* them towards you. *Ibid.* I. 177/2 *By hizing* the horses towards him.

Hie: see **Hz**, **HEO**, **Hi** *prons.* **Hie**, *obs.* f. **HIGH** *a.* and *v.* **Hied**, *obs.* f. **HIDE** *v.*

† **Hielman** (*hi-lāmān*). *Australia.* Also *hiele*, *heela*. [Corruption of native Australian name *climang*, *e-le-mong*, *hilaman*.] The narrow shield of the Australian aborigines, made of bark or wood (Morris *Austral Eng.*).

[1798 D. COLLINS *Acc. N. S. Wales* 612 *E-le-mong*, shield made of bark.] 1839 T. L. MITCHELL 3 *Exp. E. Austral.* II. 349 *There* is much originality in the shield or hielman of these people. 1852 *MUNDY Antipodes* iv. (1855) 102 *The* hielman or shield is a piece of wood, about two and a half feet long, tapering to the ends, with a bevelled face not more than four inches wide at the broadest part. 1873 J. B. STEPHENS *Black Gin* etc. 26 *No* faint far hearing of the waddies banging. Of club and heelman together clanging.

b. Comb. **Hielman-tree**, the Bats-wing Coral, *Erythrina vespertilio*, used by the Australian aborigines for making their shields (Morris).

Hieland, *obs.* and *Sc. var.* **HIGHLAND**.

Hield, heeld, heald (*hīld*), *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.*

Forms: 1 *hieldan*, *hyldan*, *heldan*, (1-4 3rd s. *hylt*, *helt*), 2-5 *helde* (n, 3 *healden*, *healden*, 4 *heyld*, (*heill*), 4-5 *held*, *heelde*, *hilde*, 4-6 *heild*, *hiel* (e, *hyide*, 5-7 *heeld*, 9 *dial.* *heald*). See also **HEEL** v. 2, **HEEL** v. 1 *Pa. t.* 1 *hyld*, 3 *heolde*, *heald* (e, *halde*, 4 *held* (e, *helte*, *hild* (e, 5 (9 *Sc.*) *elt*); also *held*-, *heilded* (e, etc. *Pa. pple.* 1 *hylded*, 4 *helded*, *held*, etc. [OE. *hieldan*, late *Wes. hyldan*, Kentish *hieldan*, Angl. *hieldan* = OS. *hieldjan* (af-*hieldjan* to decline), MDu., MLG. *helden*, Du. *hellen* to slope, overhang, OHG. *heldan* (= *haljan*), MHG. *helden* to incline, lean, =-O-Tent type **halþjan*, f. **halþjo*-, OHG. *hald*, OE. *heald*, ON. *hallr* inclined, sloping, bent to one side.]

I. Intransitive uses.

1. To bend downwards or to one side; to lean, incline, slope. *Obs.* or *dial.* (See also **HEEL** v. 2 i.)

c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 4 *Heo* ne helt on nane healf. c1205 *LAY.* 29542 *Austin* a cneowe heolde Adun to bere uolde. c1300 *Cursor M.* 24407 *Pan* lete he dun his heud heild. c1440 *HYLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xxv. A cyte sette vpon an hylle helde to the southe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/2 *To Helde* .. to bowe. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hom.* iii. ix, This gudely carvell .. *Now* sank scho low, now hie to heuin vpheldit. 1530 *PALSGR.* 585/1, I hylde, I leane on the one syde, as a bote or shyp or any other vessell. *Ibid.*, Sytte fast .. for the bote begynneth to hylde. 1559 *MORWYNG Evonym.* 351 *Let* it be laid in a dish hielding toward the one syde. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xi. 53 *We* say a Ship doth heild on Starboard or Larboard, that is, to that side shée doth leane most. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Heild* [so ed. 1666; ed. Kersey 1706 *heel*], a term in Navigation, a Ship heilds .. that is, leans most to that side. 1825 *BROCKETT, Heald*, to incline, to bend laterally.

† **b.** To bow, submit. *Obs.*

c1300 *Cursor M.* 22335 *All* folk to rome suld heild, And trunge als til held yeild. 13.. *Coer de L.* 791 *If* ever I stope or held, I hope never to be scheld! c1400-50 *Alexander* 1622 *Nouthire* hayslid I him ne hildid him nouthire.

† **2.** To sink, droop, decline, fall; to come or go down (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

c1205 *LAY.* 3915 *Sudden* he adun halde. *Ibid.* 16478 *Heo* smiten a þan hædene þæt heo adun helden. c1300 *E. E. Psalter* ci. 12 [cii. 11] *Mine* daies als schadwe helded þai. c1340 *Cursor M.* 6431 (Fairf.) *Be* þe sunne be-gan to helde *Wip* israel was left þe felde. c1400-50 *Alexander* 3201 *Doun* he hildis all to-hewyn þaire handis be-twe. c1430 *Syr Genr.* 4444 *Ismael* so Generides smet .. *That* Generides began to helde; *Weligh* he had goon to ground.

† **3.** To bend one's course, turn in a particular direction; to take one's way; to go or come. *Obs.*

c1205 *LAY.* 6115 *He* to scipe wende And fram þan londe helde. *Ibid.* 20186 *Arður* halde after Mid þriti pused cnicht. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 39 *Pen* þe harlot with haste helde to þe table. 13.. *Gaw.* & *Gr. Knt.* 1922 *Penne* þay helden to home.

† **4.** To turn away or aside (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

c1205 *LAY.* 8878 *A-weiwad* he halde, and nolde hit heren. c1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlii. 3 *Alle* helded þai samen ai. c1325 *Metr. Hom.* 83 *Scho* heldid some to synfull layke. c1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xiii. 4 *All* thai heldid, to gidere thai ere made vnprofitable.

5. To incline to; to be of the party of, take up with, favour. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c1300 *Cursor M.* 17462 *All* þat wit him heilded or held. *Ibid.* 19805 *Par* was a man heldand to right, Cornelius to nam he hight. c1325 *Metr. Hom.* 80 *If* thou wilt to my langynge helde. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 353 *It* [valour] wald till hardymant hald [v. r. heyl, heill] haly, With-thi away war the foly. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Heald*, to be favourable to, 'he heads us to yan side'.

II. Transitive uses.

† **6.** To cause to take a downward or sloping position; to incline, bow, bend down. *Obs.*

Beowulf (Z.) 687 *Hyld* hine þa heaþo-deor. c1200 *Ag.* *Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 5 *Pa* hie adredon, and hyra andwilton on eorþan hyldun. c1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlvii. 6 *Helde* pine ere to me. c1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvii. 11 *He* heldid heuens and he lighthid down. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 234/2 *Heldyn*, or bowyn, *inclino, flecto, deflecto*.

7. To pour out (liquor) by sloping or tilting the vessel that contains it; hence *gen.* to pour, shed (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.* or *dial.* See also **HELL** v. 1

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 *To* drinken .. þat he sholde spellen wreche men, oðer raðer helden hit ut þene men þermide forðrenchen. c1225 *Anscr. R.* 428 *Me* schal helden eoli and win beoðe ine wund. c1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxi. 13 *As* watere i am helt. 1382 *WYCLIF Lam.* ii. 4 [He] heeldide [1388 *schede*] out as fyr his indignacioun. c1449 *Pecock Repr.* iii. viii. 323 *In* this davenom is hildid into the churche of God. 1674 *RAY N. C.* Words 24 *To Heald*, as when you pour out of a Pot. 1807 *J. STAGG Poems* 11 *Some* they helt it [drink] down sea fast. *J.* *Stagg* cud hardly stan.

Hence **Hie'deld** *ppl. a.*, inclined, tilted; **Hie'dling** *vb. sb.*, sloping, declension, pouring out; **Hie'dling** *ppl. a.*, leaning, inclining (*lit.* and *fig.*). c1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxi. 4 [lxii. 3] *Als* a heldeand wagh mai be, And a stanewall doun-pot. c1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xiii. 4 *With* that heldynge thai ere made vnprofitable. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Clemens* 397 *þe* mone. *In* heldynge was of Martis house. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 23 *þat* y be no þing hildande To loue uerril þe worldis wele. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 234/2 *Heldynge*, or bowynge .. *inclinacioun*. 1627-47 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. xxxvi. 367 *Pleasure* .. is at best but a hilded vessell.

† **Hield, heeld, heald**, *sb.* *Obs.* *Forms:* 1-5 *helde*, 2 *hulde* (ū), 4-5 *held*, 6 *heild*, 9 *heald*. [OE. **hielda*, *hylda*, *helde*, wk. fem. f. *hieldan*; see **HEILD** v. But in later use perh. formed anew from the vb. stem.]

1. A slope, incline, declivity.

943 *Charter* in *Kemble Cod. Dipt.* III. 418 *Donne* and-lang ðære dic oð ðæs clifes norð hyldan. c1000 *Ag.* *Voc.* in *Wr.* *Wülcker* 205/36 *Clinium*, i. *discensum*, helde, burh-steal. c1200 *Moral Ode* 343 *Hi* muwen liltliche gon, mid ðere nuder helde, into ane bare felde. c1250 *Hymn to God* 22 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 258 *In* heldes and in hulle. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3442 *þe* narwe pape bi-tiven the held. c1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* viii. 22 *Neepis* loueth heldis. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. Prol. 48 *Montayne* toppis sleikit wyth snaw our heldis.

b. On held: in a bent or stooping posture.

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 154 *So* I hobyllle alle on held *That* unethes may I walk for esd.

2. fig. Inclination; declension, decline.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1520 *As* vchon hade hym in helde he hailed of þe cuppe. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded. (1871) 14 *His* purse is on the held.

3. Naut. = **HEEL** sb. 2

1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Heald*, the heel over of a grounded ship.

Hield, obs. pa. t. of *HOLD* v.

Hielding, see *HIELD* v.; var. *HILDING*.

Hielmite (hye'lmit), *Min.* [Named 1860 (*Hjelmüt*), after the Swedish chemist P. J. Hjelm (1746-1813).] A black stannite-tantalate of iron and other bases, found as a massive mineral.

1861 *Amer. J. Nat. Sc. Ser.* III. XXXI. 362 *Hjelmüte*, a new tantalate found at Kararfshol, in Sweden. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 519 *Hjelmüte*.

Hiely, var. *HEILY* a. *Sc.*, *Obs.*, haughty.

Hiemal (hai'mäl), a. Now rare. Also *hy-*. [ad. L. *hiemalis*, f. *hiem-* winter. Cf. F. *hiemal*.] Of or belonging to winter; winter.

Hiemal line (quot. 1635), the tropic of Capricorn, at which the sun arrives at the winter solstice.

1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xiv. 18 Or sound of lark about be reverent fowls, And somersday the nightis hiemall. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* III. l. xi. (ed. 7) 296 Some [Signs are called] *Hiemall* or *Brumall*, as *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, and *Pisces*. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* III. 126 Betwixt th' Antarctic and the *Hiemal* lines. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 2 Awakening and germinating from their *Hiemal* repose. 1883 *Scot. Leader* 16 May 4 The first minister... delighted in the *hiemal* sport.

Hiemate (hai'mät), v. rare. Also *hy-*. [f. L. *hiemāt-*, ppl. stem of *hiemare* to winter, f. *hiem-* winter.] *intr.* To winter, hibernate.

1623 COCKERAM, *Hiemate*, to winter at a place. 1770 C. SMART *Hop Gard.* (R. Supp.). Whistling Euris comes, [With all his world of insects, in thy lands to *hiemate*. 1799 B. S. BARTON (cited in *Cent. Dict.*).

† **Hiematical**, a. *Obs.* rare -1. [irreg. f. L. *hiem-* + -*atic* + -*al*.] = *HIEMAL*.

1631 *Celestina* xiv. 159 O yee *hiematically* and winterly months!

† **Hiemation**, *Obs.* rare. Also *hy-*. [ad. L. *hiematiō-em*, n. of action f. *hiemare* to *HIEMATE*.] The spending of the winter, wintering.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hiemation*, a wintering. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xx. (1776) 413 Setting it in cases in our Conservatories of *Hiemation*. 1692 - *Let. to Pepys* Aug. in *P.'s Diary* (1889) IX. 365, I hope, however, to get home... about the end of October to my *hiemation* in Dover-street.

|| **Hiems** (hai'emz), *Obs.* Also 5 yemps, 6 hiemps. [L. = winter.] Winter; esp. in poet. personification.

c 1450 *Lydg. Secres* 1455 Yemps endith the ende of Februarye. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 24 Now *Hiemps* heapes the dyke with snow and shewes her frostie face. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. ii. in *Bullen* O. P. III. 203 Where frosty *Hiemps* with an ycie Mace Strikes dead all living things.

Hiena, obs. form of *HYAENA*.

Hiened, *Hienes* (se), obs. ff. *HIND*, *HIGHNESS*.

Hier, obs. form of *HIRE* sb. and v.

Hieracite (hai'ērāsīt), *Ecl. Hist.* [ad. med. L. *Hieracite* followers of *Hierax* (see below).] A follower of *Hierax*, an Egyptian ascetic (c 300 A.D.), who denied the resurrection of the body, and taught that celibacy is required for Christian perfection, etc.

1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 154 The *Hieracites*, who have a phantasy, that no children departing this life before they come unto years of discretion and knowledge shall be saved. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1836) I. 70 A subtle heretic of the sect of the *Hieracites*.

|| **Hieracium** (hai'ēr-ā'šūm), *Bot.* [Lat., a. Gr. *ἱεράκιον* name of a plant, f. *ἱερά* hawk.] A large genus of Composite plants, mostly with yellow flowers; called in Eng., *Hawkweed*.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 209 June... Flowers in Prime... *Geranium*... *Hieracium*. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 361 *Columbines*, and *Hieraciums*. a 1806 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Flora's Horologe* vi. See *Hieracium's* various tribe.

Hiera'co, combining form of Gr. *ἱερά*, -*ākos*, hawk, as in *Hieracosphic* a. [Gr. *οσφία* skill], pertaining to the management of hawks. **Hieracosphinx** (hai'ēr-ā'kosfinks) *Egypt. Antiq.*, a hawk-headed sphinx.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 2 Modern Practitioners... understand as little of them, as they do of the Geoponick, *Hieracosphic*, or *Cynogetic* Physicks.

|| **Hiera picra** (hai'ēr-ā' pīkrā), *Pharmacy*. [med. L., Gr. *ἱερά* (fem. of *ἱερός* sacred), a name given to many medicines in the Greek pharmacopoeia + *πικρά*, fem. of *πικρός* bitter. The form in quot. 1400 is from OF. *gerapigre*.] A purgative drug composed of aloes and canella bark, sometimes mixed with honey and other ingredients. Also corruptly *hickery-pickery*, *hiera picra*, *higry-pigry*, which see.

1379-80 *Durh. MS. Burs. Roll*, In di. libr. de Gira *picra*, xlii. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 238 *Ierapigre* bat entrip in pululas. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Hiera picra*,... often used in Phisicke to purge Choler out of the Stomacke. 1677 *Wood Life* (O.H.S.) II. 378, 6 pills of *Hiera picra*. 1754 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 268 He takes nervous draughts and *hiera picra*. 1866 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 6/6 Charged... with unlawfully conveying a packet of *hiera picra*, a powerful drug, into Holloway Gaol.

b. *fig.* (with allusion to the etymology.)

a 1639 S. WARD *Serm.* (1862) 76 (D.) There is too much of this bitter zeal, of this *Hierapicra* in all our books of controversies.

Hierarch (hai'ērāk), a. and sb. Also 5 *ier-aroh*. [ad. med. L. *hierarcha*, a. Gr. *ἱεράρχης* steward or president of sacred rites, high priest, f. *ἱερός* sacred + *-αρχης*, -*αρχος*, ruling, ruler.]

† A. *adj.* Having rule in holy things, or among the holy ones: applied to certain orders of angels. *Obs.* (Cf. *HIERARCHY* 1.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. Aiva*, Of thorderis of angelis v. be *ierarch* and *iii. tron[ly]*.

B. sb. 1. One who has rule or authority in holy things; an ecclesiastical ruler or potentate; a chief priest; a chief prelate, an archbishop.

1574 *Life 10th Abp. Canterb.* To Rdr. Dijb, The two Hierarches of Canterburie and Yorke. 1640 *Bastwick Lord Bps.* III. C.ijj. And those Diverse, he makes to be Prelates, or Hierarches. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* v. (1851) 115 Their great Hierarch the Pope. 1841 G. WADDINGTON *Hist. Ref.* III. xxxviii. 127 Nothing was farther from the thoughts of its hierarchies than any serious purpose of self-amendment. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* I. 105 note, On the first summons of Peter and John before the Hierarch.

2. Applied to an archangel; also to Christ, as commander of the celestial *HIERARCHY*.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 468 To whom the winged Hierarch [Raphael] repli'd. *Ibid.* xi. 220 The Princely Hierarch, In thir bright stand there left his Powers, to seise Possession of the Garden. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr. V.* 233 Subject to the Hierarch of the Celestial Hierarchy.

Hierarchal (hai'ēr-ā'kāl), a. [f. prec. + -*al*.] Of or belonging to a hierarch or a hierarchy.

1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Annu.* § 13. 150 Enemies to the Hierarchal preeminence. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* 1. 660 (MS.) Eve When first created... uprising from the sound Of hierarchal harmony! 1824 *SOUTHEY Bk. of Ch.* (1842) 171 An hierarchal government, like that of the Lamas, or the Dairis of Japan.

Hierarchie (hai'ēr-ā'kik), a. [ad. Gr. *ἱεραρχία*, f. *ἱεράρχης* *HIERARCH*: see -*IG*. Cf. F. *hiérarchie*.] Of or belonging to a hierarch.

1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth* Ch. 30 To enforce Humane Rites and Ceremonies, and stablish Hierarchie Policy in the Church. 1706 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 64 An empire, of which Upsala was for many centuries the political and hierarchie seat. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 388 All the hierarchie and aristocratic traditions and prejudices of Europe. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* I. 106 The hierarchie clique, which... governed the body which still called itself the Sanhedrin.

Hierarchial, a. [f. as prec. + -*al*.]

† 1. Belonging to the angelic hierarchy. *Obs.*

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Aich.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 121 Of Hierarchial Juylestes the gratulant glorification.

2. Belonging to a priestly hierarchy, or body of ecclesiastical rulers.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. vii. (1634) 548 In the Council, where principally the image of the Hierarchial order ought to be seen? 1602 *WASHINGTON tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* Pref. (1851) 16 An Hierarchial Tyranny, under a Cloak of Religion. 1735-8 *BOLINGBROKE On Parties* 14 The Excesses of Hierarchial and Monarchical Power... intirely occasion'd the Miseries, which follow'd. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 393 The principle of Church development was exchanged for a principle of hierarchial encroachment.

3. Belonging or according to a regular gradation of orders, classes, or ranks: see *HIERARCHY* 4.

1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* III. 56 The nobles were not united by the hierarchial connection of the feudal system. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 180 The mutual influence of the sciences has been quite independent of any supposed hierarchial order. 1897 CAPT. F. N. MAUDE *Volunt. v. Compuls. Service* 31 Kalkreuth... stood by... refusing to move, because he had received no orders from his hierarchial chief.

Hierarchically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -*ly* 2.] In the manner of a hierarchy; from a hierarchial point of view; in a graduated order.

1664 *GATAKER Transubst.* 97 Religiously and hierarchically (that is, as becometh an Hierarch or a Bishop). 1831 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XLV. 441 To specialize particular banks, and to connect them hierarchically one with the other. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1874 Hierarchically the country [Portugal] is divided into four provinces.

Hierarchism. [f. *HIERARCH* (or *HIERARCHY*) + -*ISM*.] Hierarchial practice and principles; hierarchial system.

1846 *WORCESTER Cites KELLY*. 1852 *BUNSEN Hippolytus* II. II. ii. (1854) II. 141 She establishes Catholic hierarchism without its hierarchial independence in reference to the State. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* XIV. viii. VI. 565 The more dominant hierarchism of the West is manifest in the oppugnancy between Greek and Latin Church architecture.

Hierarchist (hai'ēr-ā'kist), [f. as prec. + -*IST*.] An adherent or supporter of a hierarchy.

1640 *Br. Hall Episc.* I. xi. 42 The Achillean argument of the Hierarchists. 1644 *JESSOP Angel of Eph.* 43 That argument which is used by our Hierarchists for the maintenance of their Episcopall Monarchie. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 535 His little church at Norwich was persecuted by puritans as well as by hierarchists.

Hierarchize, v. *nonce-ud*. [f. as prec. + -*IZE*.] *trans.* To arrange in a hierarchy or gradation of orders.

1824 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Mar. 4/1 The millions of population that it contains seem to a Frenchman new to England so strangely hierarchized that he is at first bewildered. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/6 A rustic people that was never hierarchized.

Hierarchie (hai'ēr-ā'ki). Forms: a. 4-6 *ierarchie*, -y(e, *gerarchie*, -y(e, 5 *ierarchie*, 5-6 *ierarchie*(e), (6 *Sc. cherarchie*, *ierarchie*). b. 6-7 *ierarchie*, 7- *ierarchie*. [ME., a. OF. *ierarchie* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *gerarchie* (15th c. in *Littre*) = It. *gerarchia*, ad. late L. *ierarchia* for *hierarchia*, a. Gr. *ἱεραρχία* the power or rule of

a *ἱεράρχης* (*HIERARCH*), episcopate. The initial Gr. *i-*, treated consonantly in late L., gave *j*, *g*, in the Romanic langs., and so in ME. The later *β* forms, like mod. F. *hiérarchie*, are directly ad. L. *hierarchia*.]

1. Each of the three divisions of angels, every one comprising three orders, in the system of Dionysius the Areopagite: see note s.v. *CHERUB*. Also, the collective body of angels, the angelic host.

a. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 338 *per ben pree* *ierarchie*. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* II. vii. (1495) 33 The hyghest *ierarchie* of angels conteynyth thre ordres Seraphin, Cherubyn and Trones. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 24 b/1 Saint denys in the booke of *gerarchie* of holy angelis in the vii chapytre saith. *Ibid.* 253 a/1 Me semed y^t all the *Jerarchie* lyft her up. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlviii. 57 The blissful some of *cherarchy*. 1528 *LYNDESAI Dreame* 524 Thir ordouris nyne thay ar full plesandlye Deydrit in to *ierarchie* thre.

β. 1531 *ELYOT Gov. i.* Ministres, whom... he hath constituted to be in diuers degrees called *hierarchie*. 1574 *NEWTON Health Mag. Epist.* 10 The Lord... conduct you to the ioies of his glorious *hierarchie*. 1591 *GREENE Maiden's Dr.* lii, I'll place his ghost among the *hierarchie*. a 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 255. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* VII. 192 So sang the *Hierarchies*. a 1711 *KEN Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 3 Thy Boundless Glories in Eternal Light, Angelick *Hierarchies* to Hymn excite. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 515 A subordinate order in the heavenly *Hierarchy*.

b. *transf.* of other beings: see *quots.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* II. vii. (1495) 33 Saynt Denys speketh of thre *ierarchie*s, the fyrste is aboute heuen and stondeh in thre persones [i.e. the Trinity], the second in heuen and stondeh in holy angels. The thyrde vnder heuen and stondeh in prelates. 1450-1530 *Myrrour Ladye* 274 *Trina cell*, the thre *ierarchie*s of heuen, the sonne, the starres, the mone. 1652 *Br. Hall Invis. World* III. iii, [Lucifer]... ceaseth not still to oppose his *hierarchie* to the celestial. 1800 *KEATS Ode to Psyche* 25 Loveliest vision far Of all Olympus' faded *hierarchie*!

2. Rule or dominion in holy things; priestly rule or government; a system of ecclesiastical rule.

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) III. 469 He speaketh of the Ecclesiastical *Hierarchy* or Regiment. 1581 J. BELL *Had-don's Annu. Osor.* 216 The principll stayes and proud pillars of this *ierarchie*. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 509 To reforme *Hierarchy* by Anarchy, a Remedy worse then the Disease. 1674 *HICKMAN Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 62 Vehement maintainers of *Hierarchy* and Ceremonies. 1841 *GALLINGA Italy, Past & Pr.* (1848) I. 116 An unlimited centralisation of ecclesiastical *hierarchie*. 1851 *Ht. MARTINEAU Hist. Peace* IV. x. (1877) III. 75 A scheme of a *hierarchie* which might easily become a despotism.

† b. *gen.* Rule, dominion. *Obs.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 145 All the londe aboute, Which stant under his [the king's] *gerarchie*.

3. *concr.* The collective body of ecclesiastical rulers; an organized body of priests or clergy in successive orders or grades.

1619 *BRENT tr. Sarpi's Conc. Trent* (1676) 553 Others placed this *Hierarchy* in Orders only, alledging Dionysius, who, in naming the *Hierarches*, maketh mention of none but of Deacons, Priests, and Bishops. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 148 The Pope and all the English *Hierarchy* conspire with Stephen against Maud. 1738 *WESLEY Psalms* LXXX. xlii, They once rever'd the *Hierarchy*, And bless'd the Mitre's sacred Power. 1865 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 102 When the *hierarchie* is afraid of science, and education... there is nothing left but to quit.

4. A body of persons or things ranked in grades, orders, or classes, one above another; *spec.* in *Natural Science* and *Logic*, a system or series of terms of successive rank (as *classes*, *orders*, *genera*, *species*, etc.), used in classification.

1643 *MILTON Divorce* viii. (1851) 41 There is a certain scale of duties, there is a certain *Hierarchy* of upper and lower commands. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* II. 36 Those who, in the Imperial *hierarchie*, were distinguished by the title of Respectable, formed an intermediate class between the illustrious prefects and the honourable magistrates of the provinces. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. ii. 66 All the world knows how difficult it is... to transfer any person from one social *hierarchie* into its exact place in another. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* iv. 60 We have in each case a *hierarchie* of Concepts. 1875 *MANNING Mission H. Ghost* xiii. 375 There is a *Hierarchy* of Being, and God is the Lord of all; and this *Hierarchy* of Being is also a *Hierarchy* of Intelligence.

Hieratic (hai'ēr-ā'tik), a. [ad. L. *hieraticus*, a. Gr. *ἱεράτικος* priestly, sacerdotal, devoted to sacred purposes, f. **ἱερά*-os vbl. *adj.* from *ἱεράου* to be a priest.]

1. Pertaining to or used by the priestly class; used in connexion with sacred subjects. *spec. a.* Applied to a style of ancient Egyptian writing (called *ἱερατικά* by Clement of Alexandria, c A.D. 200), which consisted of abridged forms of hieroglyphics.

1669 *GALE Cri. Gentiles* I. i. xi. 64 *Hieratic* [letters], used by those who write of Sacreds. 1771 W. JONES *Zool. Eth.* 69 The next in order was the *hieratic*, or the writing used by the religious scribes and priests. 1850 *LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art.* (ed. 2) § 216 The *hieratic* character... seems to have arisen in the transference of hieroglyphics, particularly the phonetic portion of them, to papyrus, by the abbreviation and simplification of signs. 1850 *GLADSTONE Homer* II. ii. 105 Some other country having, like Egypt, an *hieratic* and also a demotic tongue. 1862 *RAWLINSON Anc. Mon.* I. iv. 81 This mode of writing... has been called without much reason 'the *hieratic*'. 1883 *SAVCE Fresh Light fr. Anc. Mon.* 86 It was from the *hieratic* forms of the Egyptian letters that the Phœnician letters

were derived. 1886 LOWELL *Orat. Harvard* 8 Nov. Wks. VI. 147 The teaching... of Hebrew, as the hieratic language.

b. *Hieratic paper*: = HIERATICA.
1856 [see HIERATICA.] 1855 *Housh. Words* XII. 67 The old hieratic paper soon lost its prestige.

c. Applied to a style of art (esp. Egyptian or Greek), in which earlier types or methods, fixed by religious tradition, are conventionally adhered to. Also *fig.*

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 176 Art in all its stages, from the rudest of the archaic or hieratic paintings to the finest design and finish of the Macedonian times.
1846 C. MAITLAND *Ch. Catacombs* 240 The intaglios of Kamai, almost the best hieratic work in existence. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii. 710 Sculptured in what is called the hieratic attitude; that is, with the left arm down and pressed close to the body.

d. Appropriate to sacred persons or duties.
1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess. I.* 14 It speaks... with hieratic grandeur. 1885 PATER *Martins I.* 32 A sort of hieratic beauty and orderliness in the conduct of life. 1893 *Nation* 9 Feb. 101/3 They have a sort of hieratic calm and peace.

2. *gens. Priestly, sacerdotal.*
1859 S. SHARPE *Hist. Egypt* xvi. § 6 II. 109 Learned in the ten books, called hieratic, relating to the laws, the gods, the management of the temples, and the revenue. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* 343 note. The essentially hieratic monarchies. 1885 W. H. PAYNE tr. *Compayré's Hist. Pedagogy* 15 It [education in the East] was administered by the hieratic class. 1893 in *Barrows Parl. Relig.* I. 663 The Law and the Prophets... constituted... the hieratic Hebrew books.

|| *Hieratica* (hai'ē-ri-tikā). [*L. hieratica* (sc. *charta* or *papyrus*), fem. of *hieraticus* (see *prec.*)] Papyrus of the finest quality, in ancient Egypt appropriated to sacred writings.

Now, a trade name of a special quality of paper.
1832 GELL *Pompeiana* II. 184 There was the *hieratica*... and common waste paper.

Hieratical, *a.* [f. as HIERATIC + -AL.] = HIERATICO.

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Hieratical*, sacred, holy, destined to things sacred. As Hieratical Paper, fine Paper, Dedicated only to Religious Books. 1885 H. MORE *Illustr.* 324 The Hieratical power, riding this beast. 1899 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* I. 206 Several hieratical papyri which we possess are dated from the Rameusem. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 836/1 Animals... painted... with a hieratical rigidity.

Hieratico-, combining form of Gr. *ἱερατικός* HIERATICO, as in *Hieraticopolitical a.*, combining priestly and political characters.

1895 H. MORE *Illustr.* 325 The secular or Civil part of the Hieraticopolitical Head of the Beast.

Hierce, *hierche*, obs. ff. *HERSE* *sb.*, *HERSE*. **Hierd(e)**, obs. f. *HERD* *sb.* and 2. **Hierer**, *Hierling*, obs. ff. *HIERER*, *HIERLING*.

Hiero-, before a vowel *hier-*, combining form of Gr. *ἱερός* sacred, holy. See the following words. **Hierocracy** (hai'ē-ri-kra'si). [See -CRACY.]

1. The rule of priests or religious dignitaries; government by priests or ecclesiastics: = HIERARCHY 2.

1794 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XV. 184 Under the hierocracy of Palestine, and in the feudal ages of Europe. 1801 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 469 Vermont will emerge next, because least... under the yoke of hierocracy. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. viii. 146. 1892 A. B. BRUCE *Apologues* II. viii. 280 The age of the hierocracy, when priests and scribes bore rule, not only failed to produce new prophets, but became incapable of appreciating the old ones.

2. *concr.* A body of ruling priests or ecclesiastics: = HIERARCHY 3.

1828 SOUTHBY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 579 It is this hierarchy, or hierocracy, who... are to become the efficient and ruling instruments for tranquillizing Ireland.

Hierocratic (hai'ē-ri-kra'tik), *a.* [f. as *prec.*: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to a hierocracy.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 994 By hierocratic empire, more or less irresponsible to men. 1880 CONDER *Hand-bk. to Bible* i. vi. 126 The rule and government of the Hebrew people... were... hierocratic.

Hierocratical, *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -AL.] = *prec.* 1799 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 420 [Their] constitution was hierocratical.

Hierodule (hai'ē-rod-i-ül). *Gr. Antiq.*, etc. [ad. late L. *hierodul-us*, a. Gr. *ἱερόδουλος* (masc. and fem.), f. *ἱερόν* (neut. of *ἱερός* used subst.) temple + *δούλος* slave. The L. pl. *hierodüli*, and a fem. pl. *hierodülæ*, occur in Eng. writers.]

A slave (of either sex) dwelling in a temple, and dedicated to the service of a god.

'Esp. applied to the public courtesans or votaries of Aphrodite at Corinth.' Liddell & Scott.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. v. 138 Sent to Delphi with a company of other hierodules. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 422 An ivory Aphrodite is celebrated by her hierodule in myrtle bowers. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 27 Apr. 316/2 The Amazons—that is, the warrior priestesses, or hierodules, of the Cappadocian Hittites.

So **Hierodulic a.**, belonging to a hierodule. 1855 BLACK tr. *Wellhausen's Proleg. Hist. Israel* IV. i. 123 Captives were employed to do hierodulic services.

Hierogamy (hai'ē-ri-gä-mi). [f. HIERO- + Gr. *-γάμια* marriage.] A sacred marriage.

1882 MARY LOCKWOOD tr. *Lenormant's Begin. Hist. App.* I. iii. 550 The hierogamy of Zeus and Europa was annually celebrated at Gortyna in Crete.

Hieroglyph (hai'ē-ri-öf), *sb.* Also 6 *giero-* *glife*. [Back-formation from HIEROGLYPHIC: cf.

F. hieroglyphe (1576 in *Hatz.-Darm.*). The Gr. *ἱερογλύφος* meant 'a carver of hieroglyphics': cf. sense 3. With the *gi-* form, cf. *F. hieroglyphique* (Cotgr.) and *It.*, and see HIERARCHY.]

1. A hieroglyphic character; a figure of some object, as a tree, animal, etc., standing for a word (or, afterwards, in some cases, a syllable or sound), and forming an element of a species of writing found on ancient Egyptian monuments and records; thence extended to such figures similarly used in the writing of other races. Also, a writing consisting of characters of this kind.

1598 FLORIO, *Geroglifico*, a giero-glife, mysticall or enigmatically letters or cyfers vused among the Egyptians. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 375 The swan... was certainly the hieroglyph of the country. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 12 These Hieroglyphs are a true Sacred Writing. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 35 The Hieroglyphs were generally coloured on the great monuments. 1876 BIRCH *Egypt* 9 The hieroglyphs in the name of Ptolemy were fuller forms of the demotic signs used in the same name.

b. *attrib.* Inscribed with hieroglyphs.
1853 J. CUMMING *Scripture Read. Gen.* xli. 358 From hieroglyph monuments of Egypt.

2. *transf. and fig.* A figure, device, or sign having some hidden meaning; a secret or enigmatical symbol; an emblem.

1646 BUCK *Rich.* III. 115 (R.) A quaint device sent unto her in a rich jewel, fashioned much after the manner of the trivial hieroglyphs, used in France, called Rebus de Picardy. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 552 Secret symbols and hieroglyphs, which described the concealed doctrines. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Pilgrims* 27 For on your brows is written a mortal sentence, An hieroglyph of sorrow, a fiery sign. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 800 One of the signs or hieroglyphs in the centre of the Table.

b. *humorously.* A piece of writing difficult to decipher.

1875 L. MORRIS *Frederic* vi. in *Songs Two W. Ser.* III. (1878) 419 His writing was so clear, and skilful, and fine, That I set him the task to decipher The hieroglyphs which are mine.

3. One who makes hieroglyphic inscriptions. *rare.* 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xli. 8 The hieroglyphs, who belonged to the priestly caste, and whose primary business was to make hieroglyphic and other inscriptions.

Hieroglyph, *v.* [f. as *prec.*] *trans.* To represent by a hieroglyph; to write in hieroglyphs.

1622 MABRE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 138 And therefore the Egyptians, when they would Hieroglyph a King, and by some mystical Cyphers express his vigilance, they did put a Scepter in his hand, with an eye on the top of it. 1867 DE MORGAN in *Athenaeum* 20 July 71/1 The bricks are indeed alive, and the evidence is hieroglyphed upon them: but how are we to read it?

Hieroglyphed (-glift), *a.* [f. HIEROGLYPH *sb.* or *v.*] *a.* Written in hieroglyphs. *b.* Inscribed with hieroglyphs.

1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* iv. 84 The first hieroglyphed sarcophagus we had yet seen. 1881 *Academy* No. 457. 104 note. These hieroglyphed names are phonetically spelled.

Hieroglypher, *rare.* [? f. Gr. *ἱερογλύφος* carver of hieroglyphics + -ER.] One who writes in hieroglyphs.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 573 note, Christopher was first so painted of some Egyptian or Hieroglypher.

Hieroglyphic (hai'ē-ri-öf-ik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 *hy-*, *-gli-*, *-f-*, *-i(o)que*, *-ik(e)*, *-iek*; 7 *gio-*. [ad. *F. hieroglyphique* (1529 in *Hatz.-Darm.*) or late L. *hieroglyphicus*, a. Gr. *ἱερογλυφικός*, f. *ἱερός* sacred + *γλύφω* carving (cf. *γλυφικός*). The adj. was used subst. by Plutarch, τὰ ἱερογλυφικά (sc. γράμματα) letters, writing, whence *hieroglyphics*.]

a. adj.

1. Of the nature of an Egyptian or similar hieroglyph (sense 1); written in or consisting of hieroglyphics.

1825 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. xvi. 50 A fair obelisque... 50 cubits high beset with letters Hieroglyphicque. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* I. ii. § 11 Translated into Hieroglyphic Characters. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. vi. (1840) 248 In the old writings of the Egyptians, I mean their hieroglyphic writing. 1857 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. x. 261 The Chinese... was in its origin a hieroglyphic system. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* x. 186 The Rosetta stone... containing an inscription in three characters, hieroglyphic, enchorial, and Greek.

2. *transf. and fig.* Of the nature of a hieroglyph (sense 2); having a hidden meaning; symbolical, emblematic.

1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Soul* iii. So that all fair Species be Hieroglyphick marks of Thee. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hieroglyphick Marks* (in *Palamestry*), those winding Lines and Wrinkles in the Hand, by which the Professours of that vain Science pretend to foretell strange Things. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* vii. 175 It locked in hieroglyphic language the truth.

3. Containing or inscribed with hieroglyphs.

1663 COWLEY *Verses Sev. Occas.*, *Complaint* i. A wondrous Hieroglyphick Robe she wore. 1875 COLES (title) *Nolens Volens*... together with the Youths' Hieroglyphick Bible.

4. *humorously.* Difficult to decipher.

1856 OLMSD *Slave States* I A hieroglyphic scrawl.

b. sb.

1. *orig. in pl.* = Gr. τὰ ἱερογλυφικά. The characters or mode of writing used by the ancient Egyptians (or by transference, other peoples), con-

sisting of figures of objects directly or figuratively representing words (*picture-writing*), or, in certain circumstances, syllables or letters. The sing. is rarely used: see HIEROGLYPH.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 140 The same that the ancient Hieroglyphiques wear with the Egyptians. 1611 COTGR., *Gieroglyphique*, giero-glyphicall; of, or belonging to, Gieroglyphiques. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 811 The Indians of... Mexico, shewed unto a Jesuit their Bookes... which in figures and Hieroglyphiques represented things after their manner. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 338 They [Chinese] use not letters but Characters, or Hieroglyphicks, of which they have above 40000. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 319 The ancient Mexicans... in those pretended Histories, preserv'd by fanciful Hieroglyphicks. 1758 J. KENNEDY *Curios. Willon-Ho.* 47 The Statue of Isis... There are a great Multitude of Hieroglyphicks quite round the Bottom. 1845 MAURICE Mor. & Met. *Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 558/1 The invention of a system of hieroglyphics. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* x. 246 Between the figures is a cartouche, containing a name in hieroglyphics.

2. A picture standing for a word or notion, esp. one symbolizing something which it does not directly figure (like many of the Egyptian hieroglyphs); hence, a figure, device, or sign, having some hidden meaning; a secret or enigmatical symbol, an emblem; a hieroglyph.

1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 10 Commending onely unto them Hieroglyphiks, or holy preaching signes. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* E. Palme... an Hieroglyphick or Embleme of victory and conquest. 1634 PEACHAM *Genil. Exerc.* II. i. 107 Flax was the Hieroglyphicke of Fate among the Egyptians. 1638 QUARLES (title) *Hieroglyphicks of the Life of Man.* 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 45 A silken string circles both their bodies as the Hieroglyphic or bond of Wedlock. 1688 J. OGILVY tr. *Magaillan's Hist. China* 70 It is the nature of Hieroglyphicks not to be the natural figures of the things which they signifie, but only to represent them. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 34 ¶ 6 Water is the proper hieroglyphick of easy prattle. 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 134 The Levitical rites were nothing less than the gospel itself in hieroglyphics. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 262 He was the first to imprint New-year cakes with the mysterious hieroglyphics of the Cock and Breeches. 1891 WILSON in *Colleges Oxford* 245 The grotesque figures or 'hieroglyphics' in the Cloister Quadrangle [Magd. Coll.] were painted... in honour of his coming.

b. *pl. humorously.* Characters or writing difficult to make out. Cf. HIEROGLYPH *sb.* 2 b.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 265 Petitions signed with numberless hands and frightful hieroglyphics. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 155 Inability to decipher the hieroglyphics of Bradshaw. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ii. 64 Some ladies... cross their writing till the page becomes a chequer-work of unintelligible hieroglyphics.

† **Hieroglyphic**, *v. Obs.* [f. *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To represent by, or as by, a hieroglyphic; to symbolize.

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 36 Perhaps he meanes to hieroglyphicke unto us what wondrous engines silver tooles are in Rome. 1650 T. BAVLY *Herba Parietis* 15 By Cupid... was hieroglyphic the love that was between her and her husband. 1653 E. CHISENHOLD *Cath. Hist.* 125 It was made like a Nut, and did thereby Hieroglyphic its short continuance. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 282 As for Winifrid's Life being Hieroglyphick'd on the windows of Holywell Church.

2. To interpret or express, as a hieroglyphic.

1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* iii. 112 He doth Hieroglyphick my name of I. R. in English, Latin, and Hebrew, making mee in the one Iack Roague, in the other Iscarioth de Rubigine, and Ishmael Rabschach in the third.

Hieroglyphical (hai'ē-ri-öf-ikäl), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of hieroglyphics; like the Egyptian picture-writing.

1605 J. DOVE *Confut. Atheism* 50 These letters were but Hieroglyphical, like to the letters of the Egyptians, not Abcdarye letters, but shapes and Images of beastes. 1611 GIEROGLYPHIC [see HIEROGLYPHIC B. 1]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 55 Obeliskes with hieroglyphical inscriptions, carried from Hieropolis... to Rome. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 307 Hieroglyphical Writing in all its Varieties. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 360 The Aztec manuscripts or hieroglyphical pictures preserved in the house of the viceroys.

b. Relating to, or dealing with, hieroglyphics.

1811 LAMB *Cny Faux* Misc. Wks. (1871) 372 By the most hieroglyphical Egyptian. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 165 The hieroglyphical readings of Champollion and his successors.

2. Symbolical, emblematic; = HIEROGLYPHIC *a.* 2.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 188 The nyne Muses... painted upon the wall... would serve him for places of memorie, or for hieroglyphical partitions. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. v. § 4 (R.) To this challenge the Scythian returned an hieroglyphical answer; sending a bird, a mouse, a frog, and five arrows. 1672 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 497 Gilding y^e diall... and y^e Hieroglyphical Triangle. 1689 *London Gaz.* No. 2501/3 (*Ld. Mayor's Shew*) The Rich Adornments of the Pageants, and Hieroglyphical Representations. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 64 ¶ 1 A good Courtier's Habit and Behaviour is Hieroglyphical on these Occasions. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansiegg, First Step* v. Cards like that hieroglyphical call To a geographical Fancy Ball On the recent [Mulready] Post Office covers.

3. Difficult to decipher or make sense of; cf. HIEROGLYPHIC *a.* 4.

1612-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. v. My blubbing pen her sable teares lets fall. In characters right Hieroglyphical. 1767 MISS DEWEES in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* Ser. II. (1862) I. 134 This was written in the dark, but you used to love hieroglyphical letters. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xxi. 238 A particular method of handling... which has its effect at the intended distance, and is altogether hiero-

glyphical and unintelligible at any other. 1885 *Law Times* 11 Apr. 421/2 Notes often disjointed, sometimes hieroglyphical... as jotted down at the hearing.

Hieroglyphically, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a hieroglyphical manner.

1. In, by, or with hieroglyphics or picture-writing. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 57 They writ their Chronicle hieroglyphically. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 88. 1/1 Anubis Hieroglyphically represented with a Head like a Dog's. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 319 Promise... to send the snake's head, in the time appointed by our sticks hieroglyphically painted. 1833-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 703 The native name was *Keme* represented hieroglyphically with the ideographic character of the crocodile-tail.

2. Symbolically, emblematically; metaphorically. 1644 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* v. i. That celestial fire Which hieroglyphically is described In this his bow, his quiver, and his torch. 1644 CUDWORTH *Serm.* 1 Cor. xv. 57 in *Disc. Lord's Supp.* (1670-210) The Death of Christ... Hieroglyphically instructed us that we ought to take up our Cross likewise, and follow our crucified Lord and Saviour. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. x. Receiving as literally authentic what was but hieroglyphically so.

Hieroglyphize, *v. rare* -1. [f. *HIEROGLYPHIC* + *-IZE*] = *HIEROGLYPHIZE*.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dissert. Pallas Anglicana* 4 Under the name of Music... is Hieroglyphized the Protestant practical Harmony.

Hieroglyphist (hai'ērglɪfɪst). [f. as *HIEROGLYPH* + *-IST*.] A writer of hieroglyphs; one versed in hieroglyphs.

1839 SIR H. DAVY cited in Worcester (1846). a 1857 GLIDDON cited in Webster (1864). 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. ix. 152 Trying at condensation, as the hieroglyphists put an animal for a paragraph.

Hieroglyphize, *v. rare* -1. [f. as *prec.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To write or express by hieroglyphics; = *HIEROGLYPH* *v.*

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* iii. (1769) 42 Mexico... where they hieroglyphized both their thoughts, histories, and inventions, to posterity, not much unlike to the Egyptians.

† **Hieroglyphy**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. *HIEROGLYPH*; *perh.* associated with *-RY*.] = *prec.*

1764 FOOTE *Orators* I. i. (1767) 24 Not enigmatically hieroglyphed [1799-glyphed], but plainly... pourtray'd.

Hierogram (hai'ērogræm). [f. *HIERO* + *-GRAM*. Cf. *F. hierogramme*.] A sacred symbol; a hieroglyph (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hierograms* (from the Gr.), sacred Letters or writings. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. x. Facts are engraved Hierograms for which the fewest have the key. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* I. vii. 33 In square marble panels... were hierograms and sculptured pictures of men.

Hierogrammate, *at.* [f. Gr. *ἱερογραμματεύς* sacred scribe, one of a lower order of the Egyptian priesthood, f. *ἱερός* sacred + *γραμματεύς* clerk, scribe.] A writer of sacred records, *spec.* of hieroglyphics.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 323 Then succeeds the Hierogrammateus or Sacred Scribe... to whom it belongeth to be thoroughly acquainted with the Hieroglyphicks. 1864 *Athenaeum* No. 1937. 785/3 The learned hierogrammates of the colleges of Thebes and Memphis. 1876 J. ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 66 Well-versed in mystic records of Egyptus' land, And Hierogrammat of linguistic skill.

Hierogrammatic, *a.* [f. *HIEROGRAM* on Gr. analogies; cf. *grammatic*.] Of the nature of a hierogram, relating to or consisting of hierograms. So **Hierogrammatical** *a.*; **Hierogrammatist** = *HIEROGRAMMATE*.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 167 Symbolicall Philosophie, by figures and resemblances declaring their meaning, which is styled Hieroglyphical, or Hierogrammatical, and by Clemens, Mystical Theologie. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 66 Melampus, the Hierogrammatist. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iv. iv. Wks. 1811 IV. 143 The hierogrammatic, or sacerdotal... he [Porphyry] comprized... under the generic term of epistolic. *Ibid.* 157 Another alphabetic character for their sacred use... called hierogrammatical. 1801 J. HAGER *Babyl. Inscrip.* 37 The Chaldeans... had a hierogrammatic or hieroglyphic writing. 1831 M. RUSSELL *Hist. Egypt* v. (1853) 155 The Hierogrammatist or Sacred Scribe.

Hierograph (hai'ērogrəf). [f. Gr. *ἱερογράφος* sacred + *-γραφος* written (see *-GRAPH*). Cf. *eccl.* Gr. (7d) *ἱερογράφος* representations of holy things.] A sacred inscription or symbol; a hieroglyph.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 860 We have deciphered their hierographs. 1854 J. D. BURNS *Vis. Proph.* 116 He saw, in radiant signatures inscribed One hierograph.

So **Hierographer** [*eccl.*: Gr. *ἱερογράφος*], a sacred scribe; **Hierographic** [late L. *hierographicus*, Gr. *ἱερογραφικός*], **Hierographical** *adjs.*, of the nature of, or relating to, sacred writing or symbols; in quot. 1658 = *hieratic*.

1605 J. DOVE *Confut. Atheism* 19 His name is engraven there in in hieroglyphical letters. 1658 OWEN *Consid. Walton's Biblia Polyglotta* 262 Clemens tells us of three sorts of Characters among the Egyptians; one for things of common use, another, Hierographic, used by the Priests in their sacred Writings, and the other Hieroglyphick. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Hierographer*, a Writer of Divine Things. 1784 ASTLE *Orig. & Progr. Writ.* III. (T.), Partly written in symbolic, and partly in these hierographic characters. *Ibid.* These [characters] were properly what the ancients call hierographical.

Hierography (hai'ērogrəfi). [*ad. eccl.* Gr. *ἱερογραφία* description of holy things, the Scriptures, f. *ἱερός* sacred + *-γραφία* writing, *-GRAPHY*.]

1. A description of sacred things; a description of religions.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hierographie*, a description or pourtraying of divine things. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER *Tr. Tiele's Hist. Relig.* I The history of religion is not content with describing special religions (hierography).

† 2. Sacred writing; writing by hierograms. *Obs.* 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* II. 551 They... lost the knowledge of their Hierography, or emblematic way of writing.

Hierolatry. [See *HIERO* and *-LATRY*.] Worship of holy beings or saints: hagiolatry.

c 1814 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) III. 71 To have traced the progress of the Christolatri... with the same historical distinctness... that the Protestants have that of hierolatry against the Romanists. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* V. 127 Mariolatry, hierolatry... amongst educated French Roman Catholics, of the male sex at least, may now be said to be nowhere.

Hierology (hai'ērɒlədʒi). [f. *HIERO* + *-LOGY*. Cf. late Gr. *ἱερολογία* sacred or mystical language, benediction. In mod.L. *hierologia*, *F. hierologie*.]

† 1. 'A discourse on sacred things' (Webster 1828). *Obs.*

† 2. Hieroglyphic lore; the study of Egyptian records. *Obs.*

a 1848 M. RUSSELL *Hist. Egypt* xi. (1853) 452 The later discoveries in hierology. 1850 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* I. 36 It is the pride of modern hierology... to have brought to light some annals of a monarch (Sesortesen) whose existence and name were omitted by all historians.

3. Sacred literature or lore; the literature embodying the religious beliefs of a country or people; e.g. of the Egyptians, Greeks, Jews, etc.

1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 214 The new researches... have opened to us the deep debt of the churches of Rome and England to the Egyptian hierology. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 352 Not to throw away the cosmogony and the hierology of Greece. 1870 10th Cent. Sept. 486 The conjectured relation between the *Nub-pu-nub* of Egyptian hierology and the 'I am that I am' of the Hebrew legislator.

4. The history of religions as a branch of study.

1893 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 204 Zoroastrianism... is of the highest value to hierology.

5. = *HAGIOLOGY*.

1890 E. VENABLES in *Rep. Linc. Archit. Soc.* 265 St. Edmund King and Martyr... the St. Sebastian of English hierology.

So **Hierologic**, **Hierological** *adjs.*, belonging to hierology; **Hierologist**, one versed in hierology.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 204 Our living hierologists... have laboured conjecturally to fill up the vague outline of Herodotus. a 1848 M. RUSSELL *Hist. Egypt* xiii. (1853) 504 Samuel Birch... one of the ablest of modern hierologists. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hierologic*, *Hierological*.

† **Hieromachy** (hai'ērmāki). *Obs. rare*. [f. Gr. *ἱερός* sacred (*HIERO*) + *-μαχία* fighting.] A conflict of ecclesiastics.

1574 *Life 10th Abp. Canterb.* To Rdr. D i j b, The ambitious and tragical Hieromachie between the two Hierarches off Canterbury and Yorke for the papacie in England.

Hieromancy, [*ad. mod.L. hieromantia* (a. mod.Gr. *ἱερομαντεία*), f. Gr. *ἱερός* *HIERO* + *μαντεία* divination; see *-MANTY*.]

1. Divination from the observation of objects offered in religious sacrifices, or from sacred things. [1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Hieromantia*.] 1775 ASH, *Hieromancy*.

2. Jugglery with sacred things. *nonce-use*.

1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXIV. 168 He has known how to attach to his mystic hieromancy, both the unthinking and the designing erudition of the clerical order.

Hieromartyr. Gr. *Ch.* [f. *HIERO* + *MARTYR*. Cf. Gr. *ἱερομάρτυς*.] In the Greek Calendar, a martyr who was in holy orders.

1864 WEBSTER, *Hieromartyr*, a martyr who is also a priest.

|| **Hieromonemon** (hai'ēromnēmōn). [Gr. *ἱερομνήμων* adj. ('mindful of sacred things') and sb., f. *ἱερός* sacred + *μνήμων* mindful.] A sacred recorder.

1. Gr. *Antiq.* The title of one of the two deputies sent by each constituent tribe to the Amphictyonic council, whose office was more particularly concerned with religious matters.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 76.

2. (See quot.)

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hieromonemon*, an officer in the ancient Greek church; whose principal function was, to stand behind the patriarch at the sacraments, ceremonies, etc. and shew him the prayers, psalms, etc. he was to rehearse.

Hieromonach (hai'ēromnāk). Gr. *Ch.* [*ad. Gr. ἱερομναχὸς* holy monk (see *HIERO* and *MONK*).] A monk who is also a priest; a 'regular' as opposed to a 'secular' cleric.

1782 BURKE *Penal Laws agst. Irish Cath.* Wks. VI. 285 Those who wish to address them [clergy of the Greek Ch.] with civility always call them *hieromonachi*. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2082 One hieromonach (monk-priest), two secular priests.

Hieronymian (hai'ērɒni'miān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Hieronymus* Jerome, a celebrated father of the Church in the 5th c.; see *-IAN*.] *a. adj.* Of or belonging to St. Jerome, the author of the Latin Vulgate translation of the Bible. *b. sb.* = *HIERONYMITE sb.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hieronymians*, a Religious Order, that had their beginning of St. Hierome... There were also certain Hermites called Hieronymians of the foundation of one Charles Granel of Florence. 1884 *Athenaeum* 19 Apr. 502/2 To determine... the basis of its readings, whether the old Latin or the Hieronymian Vulgate.

Hieronymic, *a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-IC*.] = *prec. a.* 1889 HORT in *Academy* 19 Jan. 42/1 Ceolfrid's Bible was to be Vulgate, Hieronymic in text, Augustinian in canon.

Hieronymite (hai'ērɒni'mɔɪt), *sb.* and *a.* *Eccl. Hist.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ITE*.] *a. sb.* A hermit of any of the various orders of St. Jerome. *b. adj.* Belonging to any of these orders.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hieronymites*, or Hermits of St. Jerom. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* II. i. (1864) 70 This extraordinary commission of three Hieronymite friars and an eminent jurist. *Ibid.* 74 He previously solicited authority for this from the Hieronymite commission in St. Domingo.

Hieropathic (hai'ērɒpæ'tɪk), *a. nonce-wd.* [*irreg. f. Gr. ἱερός* sacred + *πάθος* feeling, emotion, affection + *-IC*.] Consisting in love of the clergy.

1844 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.*, *Hildebrand* (1875) 30 That hieropathic affection so familiarly known among ourselves, of which the female spirit is the seat, and the ministers of religion the objects.

Hierophancy (hai'ērɒfænsi). [*ad. Gr. ἱεροφάντριά*, f. *ἱεροφάντης*; see next and *-ANCY*.] The function of a hierophant; capacity of expounding sacred mysteries.

1851 S. JUDG *Margaret* III. (1872) 379 The hierophancy that exists in all souls needed only to be awakened.

Hierophant (hai'ērɒfənt). [*ad. late L. hierophantēs*, *-phanta*, a. Gr. *ἱεροφάντης*, f. *ἱερός* sacred + *φαίνω* bring to light, make known, reveal. Cf. *F. hierophante* (1535 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. *Antiq.* An official expounder of sacred mysteries or religious ceremonies, esp. in ancient Greece; an initiating or presiding priest.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. xii. 244 The Crafts of their Heathenish Priests and Hierophants. 1774 BURNET *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. 332 Eminent at Athens, as hierophant in the Eleusinian mysteries. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav.*, *Greece* (1825) II. 223 The chief priest, hierophant, or mystagogue, was taken from the Eumolpidae. 1882 WHITTIER *Quest. of Life* 5, I listen to the sibyl's chant, The voice of priest and hierophant.

2. *gen.* An expounder of sacred mysteries; the minister of any 'revelation'; the interpreter of any esoteric principle.

a 1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 38 Poets are the hierophants of an unapprehended inspiration. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 105 The hierophant and interpreter of the godlike in the soul. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 6 A doubt as to whether 'able editors' were, after all, the great, divinely accredited hierophants of the species.

Hierophantic, *a.* [*ad. Gr. ἱεροφαντικός*, f. *ἱεροφάντης*; see *prec.*] Of or belonging to a hierophant or hierophants; resembling or of the character of a hierophant.

1775 in ASH. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVI. 182 The hierophantic race is not wholly extinct. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xliii. V. 284 Gelo thus belonged to an ancient and distinguished hierophantic family. 1879 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Under which Lord?* III. xi. 254 He, grand, calm, handsome, hierophantic, solemnly exhorted all men to constancy and courage.

Hierophobia (hai'ērɒfə'biə), *nonce-wd.* [f. *HIERO*, after *hydrophobia*.] Fear or horror of sacred things or persons.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 310 Ali Bey has the hierophobia upon him, or philosophers' disease.

Hieroscopy (hai'ērɒskə'pi). [*ad. Gr. ἱεροσκοπία*, f. *ἱερός* sacrifices, victims + *-σκοπία* view (*-SCOPY*). Cf. *F. hieroscopie* (Littre).] = *HIEROMANCY* 1.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hieroscopy*, a kind of divination, performed by considering the victim, and observing every thing that occurs during the course of the sacrifice.

Hierosolymitan (hai'ērɒslə'mɪtān), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. late L. Hierosolymitan-us* (Augustine), f. *Hierosolyma* = Gr. *Ἱερουσόλυμα* the city of Jerusalem.] *a. adj.* Belonging to Jerusalem. *b. sb.* A native or inhabitant of Jerusalem.

1538 BALE *God's Promises* in Dodsley O. Pl. (1780) L. 32 Ten of the twelve tribes became Samaritanes. And the other two were Hierosolymitanes. 1721 BAILEY, *Hierosolymitan* [ed. 1731 *Hierosolomite*], belonging to Jerusalem. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 44 The Armenian Liturgy is a division of the Caesarean family of liturgies, itself a branch of the Hierosolymitan.

So **Hierosolymite** (hai'ērɒslə'mɪtɔɪt), *sb.* and *a.* [*ad. Gr. Ἱερουσόλυμις* native of Jerusalem.] = *prec.* c 1550 CHEKE *Mark* i. 5 Alyr contree of Judai, and y^e hierosolymites cam vnto him. 1731 [see *prec.*]. 1853 *Reader* 18 July 53/3 All works of purely hierosolymite origin.

Hierpe see *HEARTH sb.* 2

Hierurgy (hai'ērɒrdʒi). Also 8-ourgy. [*ad. Gr. ἱεουργία* religious service, f. *ἱεουργός* sacrificing priest, f. *ἱερός* (neut. pl. of *ἱερός*) sacrifices + *-εργία* working, f. *ἔργον* work; see *-URGY*.] A sacred performance; a religious observance or rite.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 342 Both in their Doctrine and their Priestly Hierurgies. a 1740 WATERLAND *Wks.* VIII. 333 (R.) All priests from him... consummating the spiritual hierurgy according to the laws of the church.

Hence **Hierurgical** *a.*, relating to sacred rites. 1725-44 LEWIS *Pecocke* 268 The mystical and hierurgical rights of the priesthood.

Hiet, obs. pa. t. of HIE *v.* Hiew, obs. f. HUE.
Hifalutin, var. HIGHFALUTIN. Higgis taper,
var. HAG-TAPER.

Higgle (hig'gl), *v.* Also 8 higle. [app. related to HAGGLE, with the vowel-modification which often expresses less noisy or lighter action.]

1. *intr.* To cavil or dispute as to terms; to stickle; *esp.* to strive for petty advantages in bargaining; to chaffer. Cf. HAGGLE 2.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 12 Either he higgles with some hollow reservation, or lisbeth with some faltering equivocation. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. i. 278 We will not higgle with so frank a chapman for a few months under or over. 1672 SHADWELL *Miser* i. Wks. 1720 III. 13 He has been higgling with a fellow, above half an hour this morning, about five Coney-skins he sold him. 1800 MAR. EDGEMORTH *The Will* (1832) 99 He would not stand to higgle with me for the price of a horse. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 380 He is a disputant, and higgles over an argument.

2. To carry on the trade of a HIGGLER (sense 2); 'to go selling provisions from door to door' (J.). 1790, etc. [See HIGGLING *vbl.* sb. 2].

b. *trans.* To buy and fatten up for the market. *local.* (Cf. HIGGLER 2 b.)

a. 1845 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., The poor often talk of 'higgling up a pig'; i.e. buying and fattening it up.

c. (See quot.)

1866 G. A. SALA in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IX. 318/2 When A knowing or hoping that figs will be soon inquired for, buys up all the figs in the market he higgles; but when A keeps a grocer's shop and asks B eightpence for a pound of figs and B offers him sixpence, then B higgles.

Higgledy-piggledy (hig'ldi pig'ldi), *adv.*
sb. a. Forms: 6-8 higle-pigle, 7- higgle-piggle, hickle-pickle; 6-di, -die, 6-7 -de, -tee, 7- -dy, 8 -te, 9 -ty. [A riming compound of obscure origin.]

Mainly an example of 'vocal gesture', the odd conformation of the word answering to the thing described; whether founded on pig, with some reference to the disorderly and utterly irregular fashion in which a herd of these animals huddle together, is uncertain, though examples show that such an association has often been present to persons using it. If the collateral HIGLY-PIGLY were the original form, the sequence pig, pigly, higgly-piggly would be not unlikely.]

A. *adv.* Without any order of position or direction; in huddled or jumbled confusion and disorder; with heads and tails in any or every direction. Usually contemptuous.

1598 FLORIO, *Alla rapa*, snatchingly, higgledy-piggledy, shiftingly, nap and run. *Ibid.*, *Alla rinfusa*, pellmell, helterskelter, higgledy-piggledy. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 24 They lay higgledy piggledy, master, mistress, children, men and maid-servants altogether. c. 1682a HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* xvii. Wks. 1716 II. 137 Rashly, hand over-head, Hickletee-Pickletee. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cent. Crew*, Higgledy-piggledy, all together, as Hogs and Pigs lie. 1718 MOTTEUX *Outx.* (1733) III. 39 Not [to] set down at random, higgledy-de-piggledy, whatever comes into his Noddle. 1792 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 366 The officers . . . lying higgledy piggledy on the ground with the common men. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 187 Pigs, on a march, do not subject themselves to any leader among themselves, but pass on, higgledy-piggledy, without regard to age or sex. 1849 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 375, I will write higgledy-piggledy just as subjects occur. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* 59. (1886) 60 Our belongings, piled higgledy-piggledy, and upside down, about the floor.

B. sb. A confusion; a disorderly jumble.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch. Eng.* 347 An higgledy piggledy of Preachers. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* xlii. 184 The Massie Body of which Higgle-de Piggledy-de is joyn'd and soder'd together with a feign'd Sanctimony. 1850 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 241 Herschel says my book 'is the law of higgledy-piggledy'. 1880 E. THRING *Let. H. D. Harper in Daily News* (1897) 12 Feb. 6/3 Higgledy-piggledy has been solemnly dethroned.

C. *adj.* Void of order or regular plan; confused, jumbled; topsy-turvy.

1832 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 483 Robert the Devil is brought out in a higgledy-piggledy manner at various theatres. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 2 June 647/1 Our principle of arrangement was the great higgledy-piggledy plan. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 3/1 In a higgledy-piggledy world like this it is impossible to make very nice distinctions between good luck and good work.

Higgle-haggle, *v.* [Reduplicated, combining HIGGLE and HAGGLE: cf. gibble-gabble, tittle-tattle, etc.] *intr.* To higgle or haggle with much alternation or 'coming and going'.

1839-41 S. WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year* II. vi. 145 After some little higgle-haggle he bought it. 1885 LOWE *Bismarck* I. ix. 633 This higgle-haggle was more than Bismarck could bear, and he lost his temper.

Higgler (hig'glar). Also 7 heglar, (8 hicklar), 7-9 higger. [f. HIGGLE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who higgles or chaffers in bargaining; = HAGGLER 2.

App. the source of sense 2, as in the corresponding senses of HAGGLER. See Pegge *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 264.

2. An itinerant dealer; *esp.* a carrier or huckster who buys up poultry and dairy produce, and supplies in exchange petty commodities from the shops in town; = HAGGLER 3, CADGER 1, 2.

1637 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Carriers' Cosmogr.* in Arb. Garner I. 237 There doth come from Great Marlow in Buckinghamshire some higgiers or demi-carriers. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astral.* cxlix. 633 Hucksters, Heggars that buy and sell and forestall the Markets. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756)

167 Higgiers, and such People as went to and from London with Provisions. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. lx. 335 An honest higler . . . goes to town constantly on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. 1798 in *Strand Mag.* (1897) Aug. 216 Dressed in a drab jacket and had the appearance of being a hicklar. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 11. 214 A person keeping a higger's cart. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. 262 He was a foot-higgler now, having been obliged to sell his . . . horse, and he travelled with a basket on his arm.

b. One who buys poultry to fatten for the market.

1840 Penny Cycl. XVIII. 476/2 Speckled colours are most generally seen with the higgler. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 220 The following method of fattening fowls has been kindly furnished us by one of the first higgiers in Sussex.

c. A horse used by a higgler. *Obs.*

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 13 On Pads, Hawkers, Hunters, on Higgiers and Racers.

Higgler (hig'glar). [f. prec. + -Y.] A higgler's business or ware.

1760 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 149 The Butter-market, with all the Sorts of Higgler's Goods.

Higgling, *vbl.* sb. [f. HIGGLE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the *vb.* HIGGLE; close bargaining, chaffering; stickling as to terms.

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 78 There is much Higgling and Wrangling for 'tother Ten Pound. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. v. (1860) I. 32 It is adjusted by the higgling and bargaining of the market. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 329 Saguntum was perishing while the higgling went on at Rome.

2. The occupation of a HIGGLER (senses 2, 2 b.).

1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 85 That sort of traffic called higgling. 1832 *Boston Herald* 22 May 3/3 [One] who keeps what is called a higgling team. 1882 *Athenaeum* 26 Aug. 271/2 Students of peculiar manners . . . will be glad to obtain the capital paper on Sussex higgling.

Higgling, *ppl.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That higgles; cavilling, wrangling.

1678 OTWAY *Friendship in R.* Epil. 21 For shame leave off this higgling way of Wit, Railing abroad, and roaring in the Pit. 1691 SHADWELL *Scourers* IV. 1, This morning I beat twenty higgling-women. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 225 The higgling disposition of the French. 1830 in COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 308 A sort of higgling merchant.

† **High**, *hi*, sb. 1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 hyze, 3 huze, huize, huie, hize, *Orm.* hi. [OE. *hyge* = OS. *hugi* (MLG. *hoge*, *höge*, MDu. *hoge*, *hoghe*, *höghe*, Da. *heug*), OHG. *hugi*, *hugu* (MHG. *hüege*), ON. *hygr* (Sw. *hög*, Da. *høj*), Goth. *hugs*; -Otent. **hugi*-n thought, understanding, mind; an important word in the older Teut. langs., but early obs. in ME.; also lost in mod.G.]

To the Teutonic root *hug*- belong also HIGHT sb. 2 and *v.* 3, HIGHTLY *v.*, HIGHTLY, Ho *v.* 3 to care, Hoe sb. 3 care, HOW, HOWE *v.* and sb. care, with many words in the cognate langs.] Thought, intention, determination, purpose.

a. 1000 *Seafarer* 96 (Cod. Exon. 82 b) Ne me 23 him bonne mid hyge þencan. a. 1000 *Cadmon's Daniel* 117 Næs him bliðe hyge. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 þat he haue milce of us and gife us hize and mihte, to foreleten and birenen and beten ure sinnes. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 2777 A33. . . soþfast hi 3 hope onn himm. c. 1205 LAY. 2337 Mid soðfasten huize. *Ibid.* 3033 Cordoille. . . nom hire let fulne huie, þat heo lize nolden. *Ibid.* 4920 Mid soðfeste huze.

High (hōi), a. and sb. 2 Compared HIGHER,

HIGHEST, q.v. Forms: a. 1 hēah (hēa-, hēag-), hēh, 2 heah, (hah-, haeh-, ha3-), 2-3 heh, 2-4 heih, 2-5 he3, 3 hēh, hē3-, hēh3-, *Orm.* he3h, 3-4 heiz, 3-5 hey, hei, 4 he3y, heizh, hee3, heij, 4-5 hegh, -e, heyh, heye, 4-6 hegh, 5c. heych, he, hee, 5- Sc. heich, (6 hech). b. 3-5 hi3, hi3, 4 hih, hi, hij, 4-5 hyh, hie3, 4-6 hygh, hy, hye, hie, 5- high (5 hyhe, y3e, 5-6 hyghe, highe, 6 hiegh, Sc. 6 hiech, hych, 6- hich, 8- hie). [Com. Teut.: OE. *hēah*, *hēa*-, *hēag*- = OFris. *hāch*, *hāg* (WFris. *haeg*, *haeg*, *heeg*), ODu. *hōh* (MDu. *hooch*, *hog-e*, Du. *hoog*), OS. *hōh* (MLG. *hoch*, *hog-e*, ho, I.G. *hoog*), OHG. *hōh* (MHG. mod.G. *hoch*), ON. *hár*- (earlier *hōr*- from **hauhar*), (Sw. *hög*, Da. *høj*), Goth. *hauh*-s; -Otent. **hauho*-z; -pre-Teut. **koukos*: cf. Lith. *kaukas* swelling, boil, *kaukaras* height, hill. OE. *hēah*, *hēh*, regularly gave ME. *hēgh*, *heigh* (hēx), whence later *hee* (still in Sc.); but in 14th c. this was narrowed to *hi3*, *high* (hi3), whence *hie*, *hy*: cf. the parallel phonetic history of DIE *v.*, EYE. As with these words, Chaucer used both *heigh* (*hey*) riming with *seigh* saw, and *hy*, *hye* riming with *Emelye*, etc. The final guttural began to be lost in the 14th c., as shown by the spellings *he*, *hee*, *hey*, *hi*, *hie*, *hy*(e); mod.Eng. retains the late ME. spelling *high*, with the pronunciation (hōi).]

A. *adj.* (Opposed, in most senses, to low.)

1. Literal senses.

1. Of great or considerable upward extent or magnitude; extending far upward; 'long upwards' (J.); lofty, tall.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ciii[1]. 18 Muntas heaz. c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xii. [xiv.] (1890) 194 On bodie heah. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 Upon swiþe hea dune. c. 1000 *Ælfric's Hom.* I. 166 Uppan ðam scylfe þes heazan temples. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Areran . . . anne stepel swa hehne. 1297 K. GLOUC. (1724) 174 þe heye hulle. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11666 Scho bihið a tre was hei [vrr. hey, hy, hegh]. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1071 He

was strong man and hey. 1382a WYCLIF *Matt.* iv. 8 A ful hee3 hill. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 463 Ther saugh he hertes with hir hornes hye [vrr. highe, hiehe, hyse, heel]. c. 1394 P. PL. *Crede* 208 Halles full hy3e, and houses full noble. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 700 To þe hieght of þe hye dyke. *Ibid.* 4863 He clynterand torres. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE *v.* 300 In heich haddry Wallace and thai can twyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/1 Heghe, sublimus. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* ii. 10 Stronge people and hye of stature. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 8 The trees so straight and hy. 1668 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 150 Clad in Black Gowns . . . with high round Caps flat at top. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsychid.* 396 The walls are high, the gates are strong.

b. Rising considerably from a surface. *High relief*: see RELIEF.

c. 1000 Sax. *Leech.* II. 96 Gif þæs dolges ofras synd to hea. 1807 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 216 Worked in high-relief. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* viii. 122 The relief is not so high or bold.

2. Having a (specified) upward dimension or extent.

a. 1000 in *Shrine* (Cokayne) 88 Gyldeu onlicnes twelf elna heah. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Pritti fedme heah. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 1419 (Trin.) An ellen hy3e þei wore. 1547 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 181 A ryche herse . . . of nyne stories heigh. 1566 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 35 Sevin, or viii. cubites high. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 34 When hee was a Crack, not thus high. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 43 The snow was . . . halfe leghe high. 1796 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. vi. The common size of the natives is somewhat under six inches high. 1868 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 747 The Cabbage Palm . . . is a lofty tree 170 to 200 feet high.

3. Situated far above the ground or some base; far up; having a lofty position. Formerly with names of countries, and still of districts, denoting the upper (or inland) part, as *High Asia*, *High Furness* (cf. *High Dutch*, *High German*).

c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 170 Seðe 7e3igde þone heazan heofenlican bigels. a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 166 þe heouene is swiðe heih. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3204 Hey Paraydis, þat blisful place. c. 1400 MAUNDVY. *Pref.* (Roxb.) 3 Egipte þe hie and þe lawe. 1450-70 *Gologros & Gav.* 252 Al thai that ar wrocht vndir the hie heuin. 1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* iii. 10 At this voyce wente Sara in to an hye chamber of hir house. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 75 Their Sconces lying so high, that they had a great command of us. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 2 The sharp end is very often high in the air. 1789 BURNS 'Willie Brew'd', The moon . . . That's blinkin' in the list see hie. 1836 A. & J. TAYLOR *Rhymes Nursery, The Star* i. Up above the world so high, Like a diamond in the sky. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 25 [He] Clim'd to the high top of the garden-wall. 1869 W. W. HUNTER (title) *A Comparative Dictionary of the Non-Aryan Languages of India and High Asia*.

b. Situated at a specified distance above some level; (so far) up.

1662 J. STYVE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 178 A very handsome [Chamber], and one pair of stairs high. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 72 She lay in the Garret four Story high. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 5 The limit of atmospheric air, supposed to be forty-five miles high.

4. Of physical actions: Extending to or from a height; performed at a height.

With noun of action, and akin to the adv., the stages of development being to leap high, high leaping, a high leap.

1596 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 43 Now, in as low an ebb as the foot of the Ladder, and by and by in as high a flow as the ridge of the Gallows. 1601 - *All's Well* II. iii. 299 Which should sustaine the bound and high curvet Of Marses ferie steed. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Dispatch* (Arb.) 243 It is not the large Stride, or High Lift, that makes the Speed. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 381 You might well expect the fate of Icarus, for your high-soaring. 1891 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport & War* 10 High action will cause splints, speedy-cuts, and other unsoundnesses. 1897 RANJITSINGHI *Cricket* iv. 156 It . . . enables the batsman to make a forcing-stroke along the ground instead of a risky high-drive.

b. Of a vowel-sound: Produced with the tongue or some part of it in a high or raised position.

1876 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* 11 The vertical movements of the tongue produce various degrees of 'height', or distance from the palate. From among the infinite degrees of height three are selected, 'high', 'mid', and 'low'. (i) is a high, (æ) a low vowel, while (e) as in 'say' is a mid vowel.

II. Figurative senses.

5. Of exalted rank, station, dignity, position, or estimation. (Of persons or their attributes; also, with emphatic force, in *high God*, *high heaven*.)

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxviii. 28 [lxxxix. 27] Ic. . . settu hine heane fore cynyngum eorðan. *Ibid.* xcvi[1]. 2 Dryhten in Ston micel and heh ofer alle folc. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 He wes . . . heh ofer heouene and ouer eorða. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 17393 þatt he3he ma33stere Nicodem. c. 1205 LAY. 21972 And þus þer cleopeðe Howel hæhes cunnes. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7945 (Cott.) Of he drightin stod þe nan au. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 17300 (Trin.) Ouer þo iewes . . . As her prince an hy man. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1465 Now er we heghe, now er we lawe. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 199 Grete richessis and he3e statis. c. 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* Prol. 3 Princes and lordes of hie estate. 15. in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 328 Befeir that hich grand Roy. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 153 In any either hie or low kinde of life. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 121 Man, proud man, Drest in a little briefe authoritie . . . Plaies such phantastike tricks before high heauen, As makes the Angels weepe. 1613 MIDDLETON *Triumphs Truth* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 266 Like one of high blood that hath married base. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 54. 344 Sir Francis Walsingham was . . . high in the Queen's Favour. 1727 DE FOE *Protest. Monast.* 6 He had . . . always livd in what we call high life. 1759 TOWNLEY (title) *High Life Below Stairs*. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 560 Hereafter . . . We two may meet before high God. 1895 DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 22/2 The high position France had attained in 1684.

b. *The Most High*: the Supreme Being; God.

1611 BIBLE Ps. lxxiii. 11: How doth God know? and is there knowledge in the most high? (1382a WYCLIF in heighe; 1388 an heighe; 1535 COVERD. the most hyshe). 1667 MILTON P. L. vi. 906 A despite don against the most high. 1755 MAN No. 28. 6 Revelation represents the Most-High to us as the most beneficent fountain of joy.

6. Of exalted quality, character, or style; of lofty, elevated, or superior kind; high-class. (Hence frequently in titles: see 30.)

c897 K. ALFRED Gregory's Past. lvi. 433 Buton ðone hean foreðone and ða geowadwisnesse ðara godena monna. Ibid. lxxiii. 459 Sio hea lare in heighe manegum monnum to helanne. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 17 Ða 3et he 3et us ane hege 3efe. c1230 Hall. Meid. 13 Ipe hege blisse of heuene. c1380 WYCLIF Serm. Sel. Wks. i. 16 Ðei clepen it hey ri3-wisnesse. 1485 CAXTON St. Wenef. i. A man of hey merite. 1500-20 DUNBAR Poems lxxviii. 3 Of high reuene, riches and royaltie. 1559 J. ROGERS Gl. Godly Love 183 Surely it is ane highe and pure love. 1715-20 POPP. Iliad ii. 404 Where now are all your high resolves at last? 1757 FOOTR Author l. Wks. 1799 l. 135 His peculiarities require infinite labour and high finishing. 1802 WORDSW. Sonnet. 'O Friend! I know not! Plain living and high thinking are no more. 1808 SCOTT Marm. iii. xiii. High minds, of native pride and force, Most deeply feel thy pangs, Remorse! 1817 SHELLEY Hymn Intell. Beauty v. Hopes of high talk with the departed dead. 1856 KINGSLEY Plays & Purit. 31 They railed in their ignorance... at high art and all art. 1870 BLAINE Encycl. Rur. Sports § 460 The account given is not in unison with our notions of high play.

b. Of great consequence; important, weighty, grave, serious.

c1200 ORMIN Ded. 66 Heh wikkenn alls itt semph. 13.. Genu. & Gr. Knt. 1051 A hege ernde and a hasty me hade fro þo wonez. c1500 Three Kings' Sons 81 Wise ymough to conuie an hy matter. 1645 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. i. ii. § A high and capittal error. 1685-6 EARL SUNDERLAND 13 Feb. in Macaulay Hist. Eng. v. (1871) l. 320 note. Making a composition... for the high Misdemeanour they have been guilty of. 1699 BENTLEY Phil. 213 The accusation is a very high one. 1730 in Swift's Lett. (1768) IV. 249 Of very high consequence to the whole kingdom. 1815 SCOTT Ld. of Isles vi. 14. When tidings of high weight were borne To that lone island's shore. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. vi. II. 126 On pain of his high displeasure. 1863 H. COX Instit. l. vii. 81 Accused of high crimes and misdemeanours against the state.

c. Advanced, abstruse, difficult to comprehend (now only in particular collocations); † difficult to perform, arduous (obs.).

1382a WYCLIF Prov. xxiv. 7 Ful he3 to the fool is wisdom. 1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alch. l. xiii. in Ashm. (1652) 132 When they such hygh thyngs don take in hond, Whych they in no wyse understand. a1533 LD. BERNERS Gd. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) D ij. So high sentences, as he wrot. a1568 ASCHAM Scholem. i. (Arb.) 32 Neuer passe farre forward in hie and hard sciences. 1611 BIBLE Ps. cxxxix. 6 Such knowledge is too wonderful for me: it is high, I cannot attaine vnto it. 1667 MILTON P. L. ix. 602 Speculations high or deep. Mod. A branch of High Mathematics.

7. Chief, principal, main; special. (In OE. usually in combination, as *heahburh* chief town, *heahsynn* capital sin, etc.: see 19.) Now only in particular collocations: see HIGH ROAD, etc.

a1300 Cursor M. 10428 For þair heist fest sake. c1380 WYCLIF Sel. Wks. III. 341 He was not cleidid... his disciple of Crist. c1400 Destr. Troy 8738 Full solenly besyde the high altar. 1490 CAXTON Eneydos xxii. 84 We wryte... the hyghe festes with rede lettres of colour of purple. c1553 CHANCELOER Bk. Emp. Russia in Hakluyt (1886) III. 40 A place... where the hie market is holden on Saint Nicholas day. 1622 CALLIS Stat. Sewers (1647) 88 There is no difference touching repairs of the High streams and the highways in my opinion. 1667 PRIMATT City & C. Build. 72 Houses which front high and Principal Streets.

8. Rich in flavour or quality; luxurious. (Of food or drink (obs.), or of feeding.)

c1384 in Wyclif's Wks. (1880) 157 To drynke heighe wyne. 1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. i. 10 Like a Horse Full of high Feeding. 1616 in J. Russell Haigs vi. (1881) 138 It was over high meat for my weak stomach to digest. 1626 BACON Sylva § 48 Almonds that are not of so high a taste as Flesh. 1737 SWIFT Stella at Wood-park 21 Prouder than the devil With feeding high and treatment civil. 1732 LAW Serious C. vi. (ed. 2) 83 High eating and drinking, fine cloaths and fine houses. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD Mr. Isaacs 2 Patient under blows and abstemious under high-feeding.

9. Of meat, esp. game: Tending towards decomposition; slightly tainted: usually as a desirable condition.

1816 Sporting Mag. XLVIII. 258 The first place to ascertain if they (partridges) are beginning to be high, is the inside of their bills. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT Eng. Spy II. 112 The fish is rather high. 1879 F. POLLOK Sport Brit. Burmah I. 168 Alligators and crocodiles... prefer their food very high.

fig. 1870 LOWELL Study Wind. 161 A jest or a proverb (if a little high he liked them none the worse).

10. Of qualities, conditions, and actions, physical or other: Of great amount, degree, force, or value; great, intense, extreme; strong, forcible, violent.

Often in reference to a vertical graduated scale on which the magnitude or intensity of some action records itself by upward extension, or is marked by the position of lines, etc.

13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 976 Pe wenchas... folged... Trynande ay a hyge trot þat torne neuer dorsten. c1386 CHAUCER Knt.'s T. 940 Now looketh is nat that an heigh folye. c1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 84 When ryches is he, Then comys povertie. 1534 MORE On the Passion Introd. Wks. 1272/1 What state... hath not high cause to tremble and quake? 1565-73 COOPER Thesaurus, Ardentissimus color... a very high or glisteryng redde colour. 1601 R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commu. (1603) 22 Where they are in high request. 1607 SHAKS. Timon iv. iii. 433 Till the high Feaour seeth your blood to froth. 1608 D. T. Ess. Pol. & Mor. 69 To sel their lues at as high a rate as possibly they can. 1634 SIR T.

HERBERT Trav. 5 Wee had the winde high and large. 1674 MARTINIERS Voy. N. Countries 61 Even their Crows are white, to as high a degree as our Swans. 1691 LOCKE Lower Interest Wks. 1727 II. 72 The Exchange is High. 1693 Wood Life (O. H. S.) III. 438 Earl of Westmorland also died, as 'tis reported, with high drinking. 1712 ADDISON Spect. No. 418 ¶ 8 Flowers with richer Scents and higher Colours. 1714 Fr. Bk. of Rates 3 When any high Duties were imposed upon the French Trade in England. 1722 DE FOE Plague (1884) 118 The Plague was so high, as that there dy'd 4000 a Week. 1789 M. MADAN Persius (1795) 44 note. Who think it a high joke. 1804 W. TENNANT Ind. Kevrat. (ed. 2) I. 65 Rent in Calcutta still continues high. 1820 SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg. l. 350 note. The temperature in London was as high as 93°. 5. 1842 S. LOVER Handy Andy i. 9 Who... had got the horse into a good high trot. 1897 ALLBUTT Syst. Med. II. 958 An essential constituent of several of the high explosives.

† b. Of the voice: Raised, elevated, loud. Obs.

c1205, a1225 [see HIGHER A. 18, HIGHEST A. 18]. c1250 Gen. & Ex. 2780 God sente an steuene, bryht and he3; 'Moyses, moyses, do of ðin shjon'. 13.. Genu. & Gr. Knt. 1165 Hunterez with hy3e horne hasted hem after. c1400 Rowland & O. 835 And vp he keste ane hege cry. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. W. de W. 1531 92 b. With hygh & clamorous wordes or speche. 1565 in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz. (Parker Soc.) 521 After the Psalm the prayer following shall be said by the minister alone, with a high voice. 1646 F. HAWKINS Youth's Behav. i. (1663) 15 Shew no sign of cholour, nor speak to him with too high an accent. 1776 Trial of Nundoc. 77/1 Nor did he read it in so high a voice, that I should hear it.

c. Geog. Of latitude: Denoted by a high number; at a great distance from the equator.

1748 Anson's Voy. II. v. 182 Very high latitudes not far from the polar circle. 1788 WESLEY Wks. (1892) VI. 282 Many other provinces in America, even as high as Newfoundland and Nova-Scotia. 1823 SCORESBY Whale Fishery 31 This kind of fog, peculiar to high latitudes. 1857 LD. DUFFERIN (title) Letters from High Latitudes.

† d. With defining words, denoting the proportion of precious metal to alloy: = FINE a. 2 b.

1594 PLAT Jewell-hk. III. 85 The golde being 24 Carots high, & the siluer 12 ounces fine.

e. High-priced, expensive, costly, dear.

1727 SWIFT To Earl of Oxford Wks. 1755 III. II. 47, I suppose now stocks are high. 1823 BYRON Age of Bronze xiv. But bread was high, the farmer paid his way. 1889 A. C. GUNTER That Frenchman xvii. This palace alone is worth a fortune, situated... in the fashionable quarter of St. Petersburg, where land is very high.

f. Played for large stakes.

1828 SCOTT F. M. Perth xiii. You are playing a high game, look you play it fairly. 1889 Law Rep. Weekly Notes 21/2 A notice cautioning members against high play.

11. Of time or a season: Well advanced; fully come, complete. (In high noon, high day, the notion that the sun is high in the heavens is often present.)

c1275 Passion Our Lord 657 in O. E. Misc. 56 At þon heye vnderne... þer hi wote to-gadere. a1300 Floriz & Bl. 151 Bihit hit was middai hi3 Floriz was þe brigge ni3. c1350 Will. Palerne 2066, I sei3 hire nou3t seþ hie3 midni3t. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. 1705 At he3 prime perkynt lette þe plou3 stonde. 1393 Ibid. C. XIX. 139 Til plenitudo temporis hie tyme a-procheð. 1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss. I. cccxxii. 322 Tyle it was past hye none. 1546 J. HEYWOOD Prov. (1867) 41 We will dyne fyrst... it is none hye. 1581 LAMBARDE Eiren. i. vii. (1588) 36 It was... high time to make a contrary law. 1611 BIBLE Rom. xiii. 11 Now it is high time to awake out of sleepe. 1655 H. VAUGHAN Silex Scint. i. Regenerat. i. It was high-spring, and all the way Primrosed, and hung with shade. 1693 G. POOLEY in Phil. Trans. XVII. 673 Sometimes the Courses, Seams or Rakes... are perpendicular, which they call the High time of the Day, or Twelve a Clock. 1713 STEELE Englishm. No. 42. 273 It is high time for every Englishman to exert himself in Behalf of his Country. 1828 J. R. BEST Italy as it is 228 The high bathing season of Leghorn. 1860 MISS MULLOCK Domestic Stories (1862) 100 It was high summer, too, on the earth.

12. 'Far advanced into antiquity' (J.); of early date, ancient. In phr. *high antiquity* is blended the notion of ascending 'up the stream of time'.

1601 R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commu. (1603) 28 Of no higher times, then when they first began. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. v. xxii. 330 The nominal observation of the several dayes of the week... is very high, and as old as the ancient Egyptians. 1774 WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry (1775) l. 3 Poems of high antiquity. 1793 HELY tr. O'Flaherty's Ogygia Addr. 6 Too high a date. 1875 SCRIVENER Lect. Text N. Test. 17 A genuine semblance of high antiquity.

13. Of or in reference to musical sounds: Produced or characterized by relatively rapid vibrations; acute in pitch; shrill.

1390 GOWER Conf. III. 90 Now highe notes and now lowe, As by the gamme a man may knowe. 1573-80 BARET Alu. H. 369 An Heigh, or shrill sound, *extensus sonus*. 1597 MORLEY Introd. Mus. 166 Songs which are made for the high key. 1674 PLAYFORD Skill Mus. II. 93 Raise your Treble or smallest string as high as conveniently it will bear without breaking. 1705 S. SEWALL Diary 28 Dec. (1879) II. 151, I... went into a Key much too high. 1875 BLASERNA Theory Sound iv. Every ear... distinguishes a high note from a low one... The low notes are characterised by the small number, the high notes by the large number of their vibrations per second.

14. Showing pride, self-exaltation, resentment, or the like; haughty, pretentious, arrogant, overbearing; wrathful, angry. Of words, actions, feelings, etc.: hence (now only dial.) of persons. In *high words* now often blended with sense 10 b.

c1205 LAW. 1503 He3e word he spekeð þat alle heo wullett quellen Quic þat he findeð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 442 Þoru sum heye herte þer was a lute stryf Bytvene þe Erl of Aungeo, & þe emperesse hys wyf. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce VI.

116 His hert, that wes stout and he, Consalit hym allane to byde. c1450 tr. De Imitatione i. i. 2 High wordes makip not a man holy & ri3wise. 1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss. I. cccxxii. 313 A man of hie mynde, ri3t cruell, and full of yuell condicions. c1560 A. SCOTT Poeme (S. T. S.) xxvii. 31 Quhen scho growis heich, I draw on dreich, To vsey and behald the end. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. vi. § 166 The Soldiery... grew very high, and would obey no Orders... but of their own making. 1648 MILTON Tenure Kings (1650) 13 No Prince not drunk with high mind would arrogate so unreasonably above human condition. 1660-1 PERRY'S Diary 20 Mar. Indeed the Bishops are so high, that very few do love them. 1710 STEELE Tatler No. 231 ¶ 2 [She] had from her Infancy discovered so imperious a Temper (usually called a High Spirit) that [etc.]. 1781 COWPER Truth 93 High in demand, though lowly in pretence. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND Mem. (1807) II. 156 The wild woman... was at high words with the witches. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. ix. II. 404 Many who talked in high language about sacrificing their lives and fortunes for their country.

† b. Zealous, eager, 'keen'. Obs.

1662 J. BARGRAVE Pope Alex. VII. (1867) 10 He is high for the House of Austria, and would be flayed alive for the King of Spain. 1692 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) III. 611 The house of lords were high on the lord Huntingdon and Marlboroughs commitment. 1704 [see HIGH-CHURCHMAN]. 1706-9 M. TINDALL Rights of Christ. Ch. iv. 144 Our first Reformers were as Low for Church, as they were High for Religion.

15. Extreme in opinion (esp. religious or political); carrying an opinion or doctrine to an extreme.

1675 BROOKS Gold. Key Wks. 1867 V. 14 To prove, against the Socinians and the high atheists of the day... that there is a hell, a place of torment. 1829 I. TAYLOR Enthus. iv. (1867) 77 A... plunge from the pinnacle of high belief, into the bottomless gulf of universal scepticism. 1885 H. O. WAKEMAN Hist. Relig. Eng. xi. 119 As men grasped high Sacramental doctrine more and more. a1890 CHURCH Oxford Movem. xvi. (1891) 295 It was a high Anglican sermon. Mod. A high Calvinist, a high Ritualist, a high Tory.

b. spec. = HIGH CHURCH, A.

1706-9 M. TINDALL Rights of Christ. Ch. iv. 145 'Tis no wonder the Highfliers treat 'em [16th c. Reformers] so, since in all their Notions concerning the Power of the Clergy, they are too High for the Reformation. 1710 ADDISON Tatler No. 220 ¶ 3 The present Constitution of our Church, as divided into High and Low. a1734 NORTH Exam. II. v. § 49 (1740) 345 Conformable Loyal Gentlemen, whom we will cry down for High Men, that is Adherents to Popery. 1827 WORDSW. Sacherwal 9 High and Low, Watch-words of Party, on all tongues are rife; As if a Church... must owe To opposites and fierce extremes her life.

16. Emotionally exalted; elated, merry, hilarious: chiefly in phr. *high spirits*.

1738 SWIFT Pol. Conversat. 26 You would not have one be always on the high Grin. 1768 J. BYRON Narr. Patagonia, Acc. Wager (1778) 48 The men were in high spirits from the prospect they had of getting off in the long-boat. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary 12 Aug. Daddy Crisp... as usual, high in glee and kindness at the meeting. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. iv. I. 435 When his health was good and his spirits high, he was a scoffer. 1897 MAX PEMBERTON in Windsor Mag. Jan. 269/1 I've had a high old time hunting up six dozen of 53.

b. Excited with drink, intoxicated. slang.

1627 MAY Lucan x. 406 He's high with wine. 1639 MASINGER Unnat. Combat III. ii. When we are at the banquet, And high in our cups. 1846 J. TAYLOR Upper Canada 106, I met three gentlemen... and they were all high. 1892 Nation (N. Y.) 28 July 66/3, I was told that Governor and legislators would get high on whiskey illegally sold on the evening of the very day when they had passed a stringent amendment to the [Maine] law.

17. Phrases. a. *High and dry*: said of a vessel cast or drawn up on shore out of the water; hence fig. out of the current of events or progress, 'stranded' (sometimes with allusion to senses 5, 14, or 15, and to DRY a. sense 17).

High-and-dry church, a nickname for the old High Church party, as distinguished from that which originated with the 10th c. Oxford movement.

1822 R. G. WALLACE 15 17s. Ind. 48 Another surf sent Ensign George True high and dry on the beach. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 359 Dry dock... for laying up ships of war out of commission, or ships 'in ordinary', high and dry. 1857 TROLLOPE Barchester T. 39 (Hoppe) That party which is now scandalously called the high-and-dry church. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN Apol. 282 Principles... which went beyond that particular defence which high-and-dry men thought perfection. 1891 Spectator 10 Oct. 487 The high-and-dry aristocrats who looked on him as a tradesman.

b. *With* († in, through) *a high hand*: with imperious or absolute exercise of power; imperiously. So to take the high hand, etc.

1382a WYCLIF Num. xxxiii. 3 Therfor thi goon forth... in an hie hoond [1535 COVERDALE, thorow an hie hande; 1611 with an high hand]. 1596 BR. W. BARLOW Three Serm. II. 92 Much more will hee scourge them that sinne with an hie hand. 1622 MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. II. 7 Carrying... all a kinde of high hand over their wifes. 1676 ALLEN Address Nonconf. 171 In truth he had with a high hand forbidden it. 1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp. IV. 96 An army that, to be successful and carry things with a high hand, ought to be able to move. 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. III. IV. 1, The dominant party carrying it with a high hand. 1883 STEVENSON Silverado Sq. 71, I took the high hand in despair, said there must be no more talk of T. coming back.

c. *On the high horse*: see HORSE.

d. *High and low*: (people) of all conditions.

c1200 Moral Ode 164 in Trin. Coll. Hom., þar sullen ef- ninges ben to þe heie and to þe loze. 1236 CHAUCER Rom. Rose 1252 Curtesye, That preised was of lowe & hie. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. xlviii. 1, 2 Hye & lowe, riche & poore, one with another. 1598 SHAKS. Merry W. II. i. 117 He woos both high and low, both rich and poor, both young and old. 1781 COWPER Hope 312 That all might mark—knight, menial,

high, and low. 1894 GLADSTONE *Horace Odes* III. l. 15 One lot for high and low to draw.

† e. In high and low: in all parts; in all points or respects; wholly, entirely. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2798 Alle his world on ligh and hei Es nacking forwit cristis ei. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 816 And we wol ruled been at his deys In heigh and lough. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 5 In hegh and lawe he submyt hym to y^e grace and awarde of y^e Mayr and Counsel.

f. High and mighty: (a) formerly used as an epithet of dignity; (b) colloq. Imperious, arrogant; affecting airs of superiority. Hence *High-and-mightiness*: the quality of being 'high and mighty'; also as a title of dignity or a mock title; also erroneously for *High mightiness*: see MIGHTINESS.

1400 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. l. 3 Right heigh and myghty Prynce, my goode and gracious Lorde. 1419 *Ibid.* 65 Moste hy and moste myghty Prynce. 1423 in 15th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Apr. viii. 33 Ane he and myghty lord, George of Dunbare, Erl of the March. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 229 Right high and mightie prince, right pysssaunt and noble kynge. 1559 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Prayer Queen*, O Lord our heuently father, high and mighty, King of Kynges. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 83 Book-learned Physicians, against which they bring in their high and mighty word Experience. 1694 *tr. Milton's Lett. State* 1 Apr. an. 1656, Most High and Mighty Lords, our dearest Friends. 1825 J. W. CROKER *Diary Nov.* in *C. Papers* (1884), Lord Grey, in his high and mighty way, was proceeding to make light of all this. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 229 Some of those bankers are as high and mighty as the oldest families. 1876 *Fam. Herald* 30 Dec. 129/2, I feel certain his serene high-and-mightiness has never ridden in a hay-wagon in his life. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 2/2 This high-and-mightiness is not calculated to endear the Under-Secretary to the Press in general.

g. High priori: a burlesque alteration of A PRIORI, connoting lofty or unfounded assumption.

1748 *POPE Dunc.* iv. 471 We nobly take the high Priori Road. 1851 *MILL Logic* iii. (ed. 3) l. 209, I am unable to see why we should be... constrained to travel the 'high priori road' by the arbitrary fiat of logicians.

h. On the high ropes (colloq.): in an elated, disdainful or enraged mood.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* v. v. *Rope*, Upon the High-ropes, Cock-a-hoop. 1707 *HEARNE Collect.* 24 Feb. (O. H. S.) l. 336 Hei! day! What in the High-Rope! a high-Flyer & a Tantiv! 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. xviii, He was upon the High-Rope and began to rail at them like mad. 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Conquer*, II. Wks. (Globe) 653/2 All upon the high rope! His uncle a colonel! 1838 *DICKENS Nick.* xxxi, I went there the night before last, but she was quite on the high ropes about something.

18. On high (rarely upon, of high) [orig. an high, also reduced to A-HIGH; cf. *alow*, *aloud*, *afar*, *aneat*; when the full form was retained, *an* was at length changed to *on*: see *AN prep.*].

a. In or to a height, above, aloft; *spec.* up to or in heaven.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 95 De faste hope hafð hire stede up an heih. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 Ure helende þe was þis dai heued on hegh. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 708 All things... On hei, on lau, on land, on see. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 121 Hire to disporte vp on the bank an [v. r.] on heigh. 1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. (1482) 284 There hyr heedes were set vpon high. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* xl. 25 Lift vp youre eyes an he, and conside. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* cxlii. 5 The Lord our God, who dwelleth on high. 1607 *DRYDEN Song St. Cecilia's Day* 61 The trumpet shall be heard on high, The dead shall live, the living die. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 305 From boats below, and roofs on high. 1870 *L'ESTRANGE Miss Mitford* I. 131 That heart-breathed sigh Which for thy life ascends on high.

† b. With a 'high' or raised voice; loudly; aloud. (Also of high.) *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 1288 in *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 143 And bi-gan to telle is tale on heiz [*MS. Harl.* 227 anhez]. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 139 Whan þis was set & stabled, & pes cried on hii. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 40 He herde... iangle, and borde of highe. 1519 *Interl. 4 Elem.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* l. 23 If we call any thing on high, The taverner will answer. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 313 Some of the prisoners have been heard to shout on high.

† c. fig. To an intense or high degree. † d. ? Openly, publicly. *Obs.*

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. vii. 124 Til ich, wratth, waxe an hyh and walke with hem bothe. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 744 Suche on he was alle his leuyng.

e. From on high (rarely from high): from a high place or position; *spec.* from heaven.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2327 Þe Amyral þat was so riche, ys falle doun fram an heiz. 1526 *TINDALE John* iii. 31 He that cometh fram an hye is aboue all. 1531 — *Exp. i John* (1537) 6 He which euer crepeth... can not fall fram an hygh. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* i. 78 The dayspring from on high hath visited us. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 681 Their Flock's Father (forc'd from high to leap) Swims down the Stream. 1742 *GRAY Elton Coll.* viii, Ambition this shall tempt to rise, Then whirl the wretch from high. 1819 *HEBER Hymn 'From Greenland's icy mountains'* iii, We, whose souls are lighted With wisdom from on high.

IV. Combinations and special collocations.

19. In OE. *heah* was very often combined with a subst. (= Skr. *karmadhāraya* compounds), instead of standing in grammatical concord with it; several of these combinations or compounds came into ME., where they were often written *divisim*, and were thus recognizable only by the uninflected form of the adj.; when adjective inflexions were lost, there was nothing to distinguish these from the ordinary use of the adj. before a sb.

Among these may be mentioned the following:

a. in lit. sense 'lofty', as *heah-beorg* high mountain; *heah-clif* high cliff; *heah-dor* high deer, stag; *heah-floed* high flood, high tide, deluge; *heah-land* HIGHLAND; *heah-se* high or deep SEA; *heah-sell* (SETTLE) high seat, throne, seat of honour; *heah-veofod* high altar (WEVED); the last three passing into b. High in degree, rank, or dignity, excellent, main, chief, as *heah-burh* chief town; *heah-craft* excellent art or skill; *heah-freols* high festival; *heah-messe* high MASS; *heah-nama* great or exalted name; *heah-streot* HIGH STREET; *heah-synn* mortal sin, cardinal sin; *heah-thd* HIGH TIDE.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* i. þær is Crecra heah burh and heora cynstol. a 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) = Givægi folce minum heahsyna hira. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xix. 13 Se groefa... zebrohte bute done hæled & sætt fore ðæm heh-sæde. a 1000 *Cardinal's Dan.* 699 To þære heah-byrig þæt he Babilone abrecan mihton. c 1000 *Egbert's Confess.* Pref. in *Thorpe Ags. Laws* II. 132 (Doss.) Bebeorh ðe wið ða eahta heahsyna. a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086 Swa swiðe he lufode þa hea deor swiðe he wære heora fæder. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 91 In his heorð-liche hez settle. c 1200 *ORMIN* 4172 ltt lss 433 heh messedagz.

c. esp. in names of offices and dignities, with sense 'chief, principal, highest, head, arch-', sometimes passing into the absolute sense, 'of high rank or dignity, exalted, lofty': e.g. *heah-biscop* high bishop, archbishop, pontiff; *heah-boda* (M.E. *heh-bode*) archangel; *heah-cyning* high king, chief king; *heah-diacon* archdeacon; *heah-ealder* chief elder or ruler; *heah-ealdormann* chief alderman or ruler; *heah-engel* (M.E. *heh-engel*) archangel; *heahfæder* (M.E. *hehfader*) high father, great father, patriarch; *heah-zerfa* high REEVE; *heah-god* high God, the Most High; *heah-læce* high leech, eminent physician; *heah-sacerd* chief priest; *heah-begen* high thane, chief minister; etc.

Beowulf (Z.) 1030 þæt was hilde-setl heah cynynges. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 25 Mid heahfaderum & apostolum. *Ibid.* 147 Micahel se heahengel se was calra engla ealderman. c 1000 *Laws of Wiltwad* Pref. (Schmid), Birtwald Bretonne heah-biscop. c 1000 *Laws of Æthelstan* Pref. (*ibid.*), Mid zepæhte Wulfhelmes mines heh-biscopeas. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lviii. 2 Heonan ic cleopige to heah Gode. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Hæmbooc* in *Anglia* VIII. 310/27 Se heah engel gabriel. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Angeli (boden) arch-angeli (hæbboden). *Ibid.* 239 Per he sit... mid his apostlen mid þe hægefaderen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 125 Ure drihten sende his hez engel gabriel to... zacharie. c 1200 *ORMIN* 17107 þatt kinedom þatt Godd Hehfader rixlepp inne. 13... *Sir Beues* (A.) 1873 Hið deke ich wile make þe. 1549 *LATIMER 2nd Sermon*, bef. *Edw. VI.* To Rdr. (Arb.) 46 The office of the high bishope. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* Ep. to Giles (Arb.) 24 Sente thether by the highe Byshoppe. 1890 J. HEALY *Insula Sanctorum* 559 It was to this lonely but sweet retreat that Ireland's last High-king retired to die.

20. On the analogy of the preceding (19 c), frequently used with later official titles, implying the supreme officer or dignitary, or the officer who fulfils the function to the prince or state.

(Usually written as two words, but sometimes hyphenated) e.g. High Admiral, Bailiff, Chamberlain, Chancellor, Commissioner, Constable, Justice, Marshall, Master, Mightiness, Reeve, Sheriff, Steward, Treasurer, etc. See these words.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4617 Steward... Sal þou be made, and hei iustis. *Ibid.* 508 þar vs tok þe hei baili. *Ibid.* 10341 Joseph... þat of egypty was heif stward. 13... K. *Atis*, 270 Oo madame, he seide, Olympeas, Heize maister in Egipte j was. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xxiii. 19 The hye captayne toke hym by the hond and went a parte with hym out of the waye. 1583 *N. Riding Rec.* (1894) 254 From the Quenes majestie or from her Lord Hye Admyrall. 1589 *Hay any Work* 27 The offices of our L. high Chancellor, high Treasurer, and high Steward of Engeland. 1662 *WOOD Life* 10 Nov. (O. H. S.) l. 461 To be high-sherriff of Oxfordshire. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 510/1 Whereby his majesty's pacific dispositions had been made manifest to their High Mightinesses. 1805 N. NICHOLLS *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 33 The contest for the high stewardship at Cambridge, between Lord Hardwick and Lord Sandwich. 1824 *WATT Bibl. Brit.* II. 4 Civb, Townley, James. High Master of the Merchant-Taylor's School. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 497 The hands of the high chamberlain, William of Croi, Lord of Chievres.

21. In other collocations with specialized sense: *high Change*, the time of greatest activity on 'Change, or the Exchange itself at such a time (cf. 11); *high cross*, a cross set on a pedestal in a market-place or in the centre of a town or village; † *high game*, a form of cheating at cards; *high go* (colloq.), a bout of merriment, a frolic, a 'spree'; † *high-head*, a high head-dress, such as those fashionable in England in the 18th c.; † *high-law* (*Thieves' Cant*), highway robbery; hence † *high-lawyer*, a highwayman; † *high Mall*, the time of greatest resort in the Mall (cf. 11); *high place*, in Scripture, a place of worship or sacrifice (usually idolatrous) on a hill or high ground; the altar and other appointments for such worship; *high table*, a table raised above the rest at a public dinner; *spec.* in colleges, the table at which the president and fellows sit; *high tea*, a tea at which meat is served.

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 1, I look upon 'High-Change to be a great Council, in which all considerable Nations have their Representatives. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* II. 45 (Hoppe) The Old Clothes Exchange, like other places known by the name... has its daily season of 'high Change'. 1596 *Hie crosse (see *Cross* sb. 7 b). 1609 in *Digby Myst.* (1882) p. xix, The pence at y^e high crosse. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3336/3 A great Bonfire at the High-Crosse. 1674 *COTTON Compl. Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* (1816) 343 One most egregious piece of roguery... playing the 'high-game at putt. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 355 Our volatile 'high-go's were troublesome enough to every body. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvii. 92 The last night they... were getting into a high-go, when the captain called us off. 1698 *FARQUHAR Love and Bottle* i. Wks. (Rtdg.) 488/1 She wore... a silk manteau and 'high-head. 1791 *WESLEY II. ks.* (1872) VIII. 307 Give no ticket to any that wear calashes, high-heads, or enormous bonnets. 1591 *GREENE Disc. Cosynage* (1859) 33 There be also other Lawes, as *High-Law, Sackling-Law, Figgling-Law, Chetung-Law. *Ibid.* 41 *High Lawiers, Versers, Nips, Conny-catchers. 1676 *ETHEREDGE Man of Mode* iii. iii, 'Tis now but 'high Mall, madam. 1743 *FIELDING Wedding-Day* iii. i. Wks. 1882 X. 368, I have seen him walking at high Mall. 1388 *WYCLIF Num.* xxii. 41 Balaach ledde Balaam to the 'high placis (1382 hie thingis) of Baal. 1611 *BIBLE Lev.* xxvi. 30, I will destroy your high places, and cut downe your images. 1668 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* ii. iv. ¶ 3 Naloth in Ramah, where was a high place whither the people came to sacrifice. 13... K. *Atis*. 1084 Forth goth Alisaundre... Ryght to the 'hegh thail. [1431 cited from Oxford in *Rogers Agric. & Tr.* III. 550/3.] 1711 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 237 The Dean then went up to the Steps at the High-Table. 1886 *WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge* I. 116 A dais in parquet-work for the high table. *Mod.* He dines at the High Table. 1866 E. G. K. BROWN *Tractor. Movem.* (1861) 337 At one of the 'High Teas' of S. Barnabas. 1884 *GIRL'S OWN Paper* May 4/7/4 For people who are not in the habit of giving dinner-parties... high tea is a capital institution.

b. With agent-noun, denoting one who does (what is expressed) 'high' (see *HIGH adv.*): as *high-attainer*, -bidder (see *BIDDER* 4 and *HIGHEST* A. 2), -feeder, -jumper; *high-liver*, (a) one who lives luxuriously; (b) one who professes a higher spiritual life than the ordinary. Also *HIGH-BLOWER*, etc.

1654 *TRAPP Comm. Job* iv. 13 So do the Enthusiasts, and *high-attainers. 1897 *ALLBUTT Syst. Med.* II. 860 When the patient has been a 'high feeder. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 8/1 A man became a mile-runner, a 'high-jumper, a five-mile bicycle racer. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 211 None of our family have ever been 'high-livers. 1888 *Forum* (U. S.) Aug. 692 Among these high-livers and faith-curers.

22. a. With nouns, forming attrib. phrases; unlimited in number: as *high-action*, -caste, -class, -grade, -level, -pressure, -speed, -temperature, etc. 1864 *BEVERIDGE Hist. India* vi. ii. 587 The 'high-caste Brahmins. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 168 Facilities for securing a 'high-class education. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 69 There are 'high-Country Wines. 1890 *Spectator* 7 June 787 Two or three 'high-grade schools. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2140/4 White Stockings... 'high-heel Shoes. a 1890 W. B. SCOTT *Autobiogr. Notes* (1892) l. 197 The 'High-Level Bridge... over the Tyne. 1875 J. C. COX *Ch. Derbysh.* I. 195 The 'high-pitch roof of the nave. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 70 To supersede the 'high-pressure engines. 1846 *MRS. GORE Eng. Char.* (1852) 14 The high-pressure power of modern education. 1891 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 69 About the middle of last week a large high-pressure system spread over the United Kingdom from the southward. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. l. 123 We are 'high prove melancholy. 1880 *WARREN Book-plates* iii. 21 The prominent or 'high relief portions. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 63 'High-speed loose pulleys. 1692 *Let. in Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 488 This was then thought consistent enough with the 'high-tory loyalty.

b. Parasyntetic combs, unlimited in number: as *high-angled*, -arched, -backed, -bodied, -boned, -browed, -coloured, -complexioned, -courage, -crowned, -fated, -flavoured, -foreheaded, -horned, -lined, -motived, -notioned, -pooped, -priced, -principled, -roofed, -shouldered, -souled, -thoughted, -towered, -vaunted, -walled, -wilted, -zoned, etc.; *high-blooded*, of high blood, race, or descent; † *high-horsed*, mounted on the high horse: see *HORSE*; *high-kilted*, wearing the kilt or petticoat high, or tucked up; *fig.* indecorous; *high-lived*, pertaining to high life, frequenting high society; *high-necked*, having a high neck; *spec.* of a dress, high in the neck; *high-nosed*, having a high or long nose; *fig.* having a keen scent; † *high-palmed*, bearing the 'palms' of the antlers aloft; having lofty antlers; † *high-sighted*, having the sight directed aloft, supercilious. Also *HIGH-HANDED*, -HEARTED, etc.

1894 *Daily Chron.* 18 Aug. 5/1 Japan... has just paid great attention to 'high-angled as well as direct fire. 1627 *MAY Lucan* x. (l.), 'High-arch'd roofs. 1727 *SOMERVILLE Poems* 225 (Jod.) His high-arch'd neck he proudly rears. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1949/4 A thick short Gelding somewhat 'high Back'd. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxix, The high-backed oaken chair. 1632 *MASSINGER & FIELD Fatal Dowry* ii. ii, Where heavenly virtue in 'high-blooded veins is lodged. 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* II. (1863) 450 A high-blooded greyhound. 1664 *PERVS Diary* 28 Feb., His lady a very 'high-carried, but comely big woman. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 52 b, A man maie be 'high coloured... and yet not blacke. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 143 Urine high-coloured. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xiii. 221 The 'high-complexion'd Leame. 1599 *MASSINGER, etc. Old Luv* v. i, Your hat is too 'high-crowned. 1868 Q. *VICTORIA Life Highl.* 46 Welshwomen

in their curious high-crowned hats. 1748 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 491 The rasperies were particularly high-flavoured. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 28 Of a sweet aspect, but high-foreheaded. 1668 PHAER *Æneid* ix. Cc. ii. 'Hyheaded, like two great oaks by Padus banks. 1613 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 714/1 Willing to be dismounted from their 'high horsed frenzies. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. v. Who had been carried home, in compassion, by some 'high-kilted fishwife. a 1830 SCOTT in A. Cunningham *Burns* (1847) 184 In one or two passages of the 'Jolly Beggars', the Muse has slightly trespassed on decorum, where, in the language of Scottish song, 'High kilted was she As she gaced ower the lea'. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, First Step*, iv. To dazzle the world with her precious limb—Nay, to go a little high-kilted. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxi. All pretensions to high-life or 'high-lived company. 1844 WILLIS *Lady Jane* i. 539 'High-neck'd gowns. 1870 BRYANT *Hiad* II. xvii. 185 To lead away the high-necked steeds. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 15 Well-favoured, but 'high nosed. 1668 OSBORN *Adv. Son* 1673: 218 Our high-nosed Hypocritical Zealots that pretend to smell rank Idolatry in all Professions but their own. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vii. 108 The goodly Heards of 'high-palm'd Harts. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* II. xxxix. ix. 'High-peaked saddle. 1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* xii. 14. The honesty of this boy was somewhat high—that is, somewhat 'high-priced. 1792-1823 D'ISRAËLI *Cur. Lit., Libraries*, Rare and high-priced. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1765 III. 293 The political creed of all the 'high-principled men I have met with. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 267 Like our Churches, 'highroofed within but with a low Gate. 1871 BRYANT *Odys.* v. 54 His high-roofed palace. 1697 *London, Gas.* No. 3313/4 A tall thin Man, 'high Shoulder'd. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenshoe* vi. The little high-shouldered vulgar thing! 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 118 Let 'high-sighted Tyranny range on. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xv. 255 My 'high-soul'd, master. 1566 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* i. (1815) 9 'High-thoughted (like to her) with bountie laden. 1860 MRS. BROWNING *V. Emanuel entering Florence*, High-thoughted souls. a 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* III. 827 (Jod.) Amongst the 'high-topt hills. *Ibid.* I. 24 (Jod.) 'High-tow'red Harfleur. 1671 MILTON *P. L.* II. 260 Huge cities and high-towered. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 109 Some 'high-Vic'd City. 1611 COGNE, *Hautnouré*, 'high-walled. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iv. 35 'High witted Tamora. 1777-8 POTTER *Æschylus* (1779) II. 321 (Jod.) Hail Queen of Persia's 'high-ton'd dames supreme!

B. sb. [Absolute uses of the adj.]

1. A high place or region; a height, eminence. Obs. exc. Sc. (chiefly in *heights* (*hichs*) and *howes*, heights and hollows).

13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1152 Hized to be hyze. 1382 WYCLIF *I Sam. x.* 13 Forsothe he ceside to prophete, and cam to the heiz [1388 an his place; L. *ad excelsum*]. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 416 b. There must be a thyrd place . . in the highe betwixt heaven and hell I suppose. 1741 RAMSAY *To Ld. Dalhousie* 52 She . . scours o'er heighe and hows a' day. a 1822 SIR A. BOSWELL *Sheldon Haughs* in *Chambers Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* 168 Frae heighe and hows, frae hames and ha's. 1875 W. M. LILWIKITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 24 We enter Kirkcannan parish among heighe and howes.

2. Height, altitude; fig. highest pitch, acme. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* li. 75 Rered more þen an enche of hegh. 1557 PAVNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* Aij. Increased to the high of theyr perfection.

3. Cards. The ace or highest trump out.

High (həi), *adv.* Compared HIGHER, HIGHEST, q.v. Forms: 1 *héah*, *hēa3e*, 2-3 *he3e*, *he3he*, *heie*, etc., 3- *hech*, etc.; see HIGH a. [OE. *hēah*, later *hēage*, cf. OS. and OHG. *hōho*, MHG. *hōhe*, *hō*; thence early ME. *hēge*, by loss of final -e, *hē3*, blending in form with the adj.]

I. 1. At or to a great distance or extent upward; in or into a high position; far up; aloft.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 233 Heage flyþ se earn. c 1200 ORMIN 6057 Fort ærn mazz fleghenn i þe liftt Full hege towarð heoffne. a 1225 *Annc. R.* 130 Ant tauh he vleon heie. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3380 He, and aaron, and hur ben gon, He3 up to a dune. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2086 He sittes wit drigthin bei o loft. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 494 We worþe þu wy3tes. Pat þe toubmes of profetes tildeþ vþ heize. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 996 To God a vow I mak befor. . . to hyng the heych to morn. 1559 *Annc. R.* Mag. O. *Glendour* i. The fall of such as clymbe to hye. 1587 *Ibid.*, *Bladud* xxiii. Fly not so high for feare you fall so lowe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. i. 1 High on a Throne of Royal State. . . Satan exalted sat. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 175 They set her hiche on a purpil swerde. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xv. 100 Their direction changed high up the pass.

b. *Horsemanship.* With 'high action', lifting the feet far up from the ground.

1686 *London, Gas.* No. 2164/4 Trots well, but gallops somewhat high. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3703/4 Saddle-Nag. . . trots high.

2. *fig.* In or to a high position, degree, estimation, amount, price, etc.; to a great extent, greatly; forcibly; strongly.

a 1225 *Annc. R.* 359 Heie stod he þet spec o þisse wise! c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7304 (Trin.) For 3oure richesse to he3e 3e rise. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2200 Mast he3e 3e are herid and berid of 3oure strenthe. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 24 Thocht he war neuer exalted so high. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 113 Rectifie the Spirit as high as you can. 1652 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 284 [He] hath bid very high for it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. li. 46 Both Heav'n and Earth shall high extoll Thy praises. 1691 tr. *Emilia's Frauds Romish Monks* 407 Not in a condition to spend as high as others. 1744 DE FOR *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 135 The king, . . drove things too high. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 65 Lewis consented to go as high as twenty five thousand crowns. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 62 Every heart beat high with joy at the news.

† b. Loudly, aloud. Obs.

a 1225 *Annc. R.* 152 A sopare . . remd and 3eied lude and

heie þet he bered. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 416 The cry 1aiss hydwisly and hee. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 948 Scho holdis out hire hede, and he3e to him callis. c 1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Aynon* iv. 121 [This] she sayd soo high that her children vnderstode it. 1519 *Interl. 4 Elem.* in *Harl. Dodsley* I. 33 What haste hast thou, That thou speakest so high? a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 207 You must do me the honour to speak high, for I am deaf.

c. Richly, luxuriously; to excess.

1628 BP. J. WILLIAMS *Serm. at Westm.* 6 Apr. 8 It is a luscious kind of meate, and feedes very high. 1667 *Pepys Diary* 20 July, Where it seems people do drink high. 1691 WOOD *Atk. Oxon.* II. 721 After his return he lived high . . without any visible income. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 319 When once he's broken, feed him full and high. 1737 BRACKEN *Farrary Impr.* (1757) II. 103 If you feed a young Horse high, he should have Exercise.

3. *Geog.* In or into a high latitude on the earth's surface; far from the equator.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* to They put the Caspian Sea too high, and consequently allow Persia a greater breadth from North to South, than it really hath. 1720 DE FOR *Capt. Singleton* i. (1840) 11 Having been . . as high as the Cape of Good Hope. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iii. (1856) 30 Our expedition met it as high as Storö Island, in latitude 72°.

4. In reference to time: † a. Far on, late (*obs.*). b. Far back, early.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xc. 112 That yere [Easter] fell so hye that it was nere to thentring of May. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 266 The moneth Ramazan . . is their Lent; falling sometime high, sometime low. 1664 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 26 For we shall not here ascend so high as Prometheus. 1744 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 208 Not the least ground to date the Samaritan Pentateuch so high as the times of Jeroboam. 1774 (see HIGHER B. 17).

5. In reference to musical sounds: At or to a high pitch, shrilly.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 42 Your true loues coming, That can sing both high and low. *Mod.* The melody goes very high. I can't sing as high as that.

† 6. Proudly, haughtily, overbearingly; arrogantly, presumptuously; with lofty ambition or profession; abstrusely (quot. 1667); with indignation or anger. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1067, I shuld tere out þi tunge . . for chatering so high. 1579 GOSSON *Ch. Abuse* (Arb.) 39 Nor the rich suffred to loke too hye. 1650 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) III. 433 He . . did talk very high, how he would have a French cook, and a master of his horse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 558 Others . . reason'd high Of Providence, Foreknowledge, Will, and Fate. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. i. 105 The other threatened as high. 1844 WARD-LAW *Lect. Prov.* (1869) I. 393 He resents it, as a reflection on his penetration. He takes it short and high.

II. Phrases.

7. *High and low*: † a. Wholly, entirely (*obs.*): see HIGH a. 17 e; b. up and down, here and there; in every place or part.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 471 He saw The castell tynt bath hye and low. 1604 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* v. viii. Gads-bud, I can't find her high nor low. 1822 J. W. CROKER in *Diary* 11 Jan. (1834) He . . missed his snuff-box, and there was . . a search high and low. 1895 *Academy* 12 Oct. 294/2 Although the publishers have searched high and low, they have not [etc.].

8. *To play high*: a. to play for stakes of large amount; b. to play a card of high value.

1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* viii. 31 Suspecting them to be playing high. 1885 PROCTOR *Whist* ii. 33 By playing high second hand you waste a good card.

9. *To run high*: *lit.* said of the sea when there is a strong current with a high tide, or with high waves; hence *fig.* of feelings or conditions, manifesting themselves forcibly.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 125 ¶ 1 When the Feuds ran high between the Round-heads and Cavaliers. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. l. 202 The tide runs high against the court and ministry. 1717 tr. *Frederic's Voy.* 14 The Sea ran too high to send Boats. 1763 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 1 At times, . . her fever ran very high. 1836 MARRVAT *Mishd.* Easy xviii. The sea runs high, and the boat may be dashed to pieces on the rocks. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 416 The disputes . . had repeatedly run so high that bloodshed had seemed to be inevitable. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamira* II. 28 Party spirit ran high.

10. Combinations.

II. a. In syntactic comb. with pres. or pa. pple. of any verb which can be qualified in the active or passive by high or highly; e.g. to aim high, hence high-aiming, high-aimed; so high-aspiring, bended, -blazing, -blest, -blown, -braced, -built, -climbing, -dressed, -dried, -embowed, -fed, -flushed, -gazing, -heaped, -judging, -mounted, -ing, -placed, -prized, -raised, -reared, -seasoned, -seated, -soaring, -swelling, -swollen, -throned, -thundering, -lowering, -luned, -working, etc.; † high-carved, -carved Naut. (see CARVED, CARVED); high-descended, of lofty or noble descent; high-finished, of high finish, highly elaborated; highly refined or accomplished; high-grown, (a) grown or increased to a height; (b) overgrown with tall vegetation; high-strung, strung to a high tension or pitch; *fig.* in a high state of vigour or of sensitiveness.

1766 CRASHAW tr. *Marino* (L.). Thy 'high-aim'd hopes 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* i. iii. (L.). Some upreard, 'high-aspiring swain. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Troyal & Tri. Faith* vi. (1845) 71 Broken as a too 'high-bended bow. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 145 God 'high-blest. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 361

My 'high-blowne Pride At length broke vnder me. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1069 Haughty, as is his pile 'high-built and proud. 1880 TENNYSON *Revenge* ix. Ship after ship . . their high-built gallies. 1530 TINDALE *Doctr. Treat.* (1848) 505 Here must a mark be set to those unquiet, busy, and 'high-climbing spirits. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 546 The brow of some high-climbing Hill. 1666 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. ii. *Magnif.* 368 'High-descended Queen. 1779 POTTER *Æschylus* (ed. 2) I. 52 (Jod.) No prejudice of high-descended ancestry. 1756 *Foots. Engl. Fr. Paris* i. Wks. 1799 L. 98 Two pound of 'high-dried Glasgow [snuff]. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 157 To . . love the 'high-embowed roof. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* II. ii. Like 'high-fed jaeds . . In antick trappings. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 193/2 A 'high-finished picture of Pericles. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. iv. 7 Search every Acre in the 'high-growne field. *Ibid.* II. iv. 231 'High-judging Ioue. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* i. On the northern side of this 'high-lying park. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 98 'High plac'd Macbeth. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 102 Cliffs, 'high-pointing to the skies. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* xii. 35 His 'high priz'd benefits. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 290 'High-raised mounts. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 242 'High rear'd Bulwarks. 1588 — *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 64 With a power Of 'high resolved men. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* III. i. The 'high-season'd Dish. 1752 BERKELEY *Th. Tar-water* Wks. III. 504 High-seasoned food and strong liquors. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 525 Heav'n's 'high-seated top. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 126 Farre 'high soaring o're thy praises. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. xxxii. (1495) 470 The moost 'hyghe strowting parties of craggis ben callyd Scopuli. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. lviii. 'High-strung health. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev. x.* Intro'd. High-strung enthusiasm. c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 190 Beauty's 'high-swelling pride. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* II. ii. 117 Your 'high-swolne hates. 1823 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xiii. The water's high-swoln tide. 1875 LONGF. *Pandora* ii. Commissioned by 'high-thundering Zeus. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 32 Ne is there hauke . . Whether 'high towing, or accoasting low.

b. With an adj. = Highly, to a great degree.

(The hyphen shows that high qualifies the following adj., not the sb.)

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. i. 15 So full of shapes is fancie, That it alone is high fantastical. 1663 BOYLE *Colours* (J.), A high-red tincture. 1715-20 POPE *Hiad* xviii. 433 High-eminant amid the works divine. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 266 They use such high-learned words.

c. Occasionally hyphenated to a verb to make the construction clear.

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prospe.* 240 Shee stirred and high-reared her crest. 1788 COWPER *Morn. Dream* i. The billows high-lifted the boat.

† **High**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *héan*, 3 *hæh3en*, *hehen*, (*Orm.*) *hezenn*, 3-4 *hei* (en), 3-5 *he3e* (n), 4-6 *hie*, *hegh* (e), *hey*, etc. (see HIGH a.). 4-7 *high*. [OE. *hēan*, f. *hēah* HIGH a.; cf. also Goth. *hauhjan*, OHG. *hōhjan*, *hōhen*, MHG. *hohen* to raise, exalt. See also HAIN, HEYGENE.]

1. *trans.* To make high or higher (*lit.* and *fig.*); to raise, lift up, elevate, exalt, extol.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. iv. (1890) 206 He ongon hean and miclan (þa cirican). c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Swa þat we on alle ure þanke þe heien. *Ibid.* 57 Hejen his sete on heuene. c 1200 ORMIN 9204 Nu sket shall ille an dale beon All heghedd upp and filled. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4125 He sal heghe himself to be Aboven þe haly trinite. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. xviii. Who so hieth himself he shalbe lowed and who so lowyth himself he shalbe hyed. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* an. 1465 (1553) 216 b. Syluer that . . was hyghed to xl. d. an vunce. 1523 FITZGER. *Surv.* xi. (1539) 25 High no man for no hate.

2. *intr.* To become high or higher (*lit.* and *fig.*); to rise, mount up, ascend.

c 1200 ORMIN 6017 God man riseþþ a33 uppwardd . . andd he3heþþ a33 Biforenn Godess ehne. a 1225 *Annc. R.* 72 Ase 3e wulleþ þat heo (þouhtes) clymben & hien towarð heuene. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 295 Now it is highth, now it loweth, Now stant upright, now overthoweth. 1556 BURROUGH in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1886) III. 126 It . . hyeth two fadome and a halfe water. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. xviii. The river Nilus higheth apuntt until he be risen to his ful heigth. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 35 The tydes doe high about some 6 foot.

High, *int.* Variant of HEY, HI.

1800 WEEMS *Washington* II. (1810) 15 'High! why not my son? 1830 GALT *Lawrie* Tr. VI. iii. (1849) 266 She made no reply, but only a high-madam-ho signification that she recognised me.

High, *obs. form* of HIE.

Highaw (e): see HICKWALL.

Highball. A game, a species of poker, played with balls and a bottle-shaped receptacle.

1894 J. N. MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* xi. 261-266. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 3/1 Methods of cheating with dice, at highball, poker, roulette.

High-binder. U.S. slang. [f. HIGH a. 14: cf. BENDER 5, HELLBENDER.]

1. A rowdy; one of a gang which commits outrages on persons and property.

1806 *Weekly Inspector* 27 Dec. last p. An association calling themselves 'High-Binders'. 1806 N. Y. *Evening Post* 26 Dec. 2 A desperate association of lawless and unprincipled vagabonds, calling themselves 'High-binders', during the last winter, produced several riots. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *High-binder*, a riotous fellow. New York slang.

2. One of a secret society or gang said to exist among the Chinese in California and other parts of the United States for the purpose of blackmailing and even of assassination.

1887 *Amer. Missionary* Aug. 235 The High-Binders were already on his track, and he scarcely feels safe even in Oakland. 1888 *Pub. Opinion* (N. Y.) 15 Dec. 193 The power of the Highbinder is the only one which the average Chinaman

understands and fears, and his conduct is regulated by it to a greater extent than by the laws of the country in which he lives. 1892 *Boston (Mass.) Trav.* 10 Dec. 12/1 The Italian Mafia is a dangerous enemy to law and order, like the Chinese 'highlanders' of California.

3. A political conspirator.

1890 C. L. NORTON *Political Amer., Highlanders* .. applied. .. to political conspirators and the like.

High-blower. A horse that makes a 'blowing' noise by flapping the nostrils at each expiration in galloping; also sometimes euphemistically applied to a 'roarer'. So **High-blowing** *vbl. sb.* and *pppl. a.*

1831 *YOUATT Horse xii.* (1847) 254 Eclipse was a 'high-blower'. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock ii.* 35 The high-blowing Humphrey Clinker [race-horse so named]. *Ibid.* iii. 55 A roarer—or, politely speaking, 'a high blower'. 1881 SIR F. FITZGERALD *Horses & Stables iii.* xxiii. (ed. 2) 300 High Blowers. The noise, which some horses make by flapping the ale of their nostrils, has occasionally been mistaken by inexperienced people for roaring. 1891 M. H. HAYES *Veterinary Notes xi.* (ed. 4) 304 Highblowing is not a disease, but is simply produced by the flapping of the horse's nostrils when he expels air quickly from his lungs.

High-born, a. Born in a high rank of society; of noble birth.

1300 *Cursor M.* 12236 Lazar was a heie-born man. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* 1. 297 High-born Howard, more majestic sire. 1780 E. PERRONET *Hymn, 'All hail the Power'* ii. Let high-born Seraphs tune the lyre. 1850 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 30 The posterity of a highborn beggar. 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 13 The high-born beautiful snow came down.

High-borne, a. rare. [See BORNE.] Borne on high; exalted, lofty, of high bearing.

(But some take it in the example as = *high-born*.) 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 1. 173 This child of fancie, that Armado hight, shall relate In high-borne words, the worth of many a Knight From tawny Spain.

† High-boy. Obs.

1. One who lives 'high'; a 'fast' man, libertine, gallant; cf. *roaring boy*.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 104 Many Huffs and High-boys. 1680 BROOKS *Wks.* (1807) VI. 68 A high boy, or one that was strong to drink among others, or to drink down others!

2. A partisan making high claims for his party; cf. **HIGH-FLYER** 3.

1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Chas. I* 117 These High-boys say plainly that all such who are not of their opinion are perfect Malignants. 1715 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gotham Election Wks.* 1760-1 I. 177 Sir Rog. I am amaz'd to find you in the Interest of the High-Boys. *Add.* Our Parson says that's only the Whig's Cant.

High-bred, a.

1. Of high breed, stock, or descent; high-born.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 50 The soul is too high bred to give us any rational accounts of the awarings of sense. 1760 R. HEBER *Horse Matches ix.* 146 The high bred chesnut horse. 1800 SCOTT *Abbot xxiv.* The high-bred descendant of an ancient baron.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of high breeding or bringing-up; characterized by highly refined manners.

1796 SEWARD *Anecd. II.* 306 (Jod.) Prior was a very high-bred man, and made himself peculiarly agreeable to Louis XIV. by this talent. 1816 *Remarks Eng. Mann.* 103 A model of suavity and high-bred manners. 1875 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) IV. 309 He caught the grand manner and high-bred ways of the society he frequented.

High Church, a. and sb. [app. deduced from *High-Churchman* (see next) and used attrib. as in *High Church party*, and then substantively.]

A. adj. or attrib. phrase. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of High-Churchmen (see next); of or belonging to the principles and practices of High-Churchmen; see B.

1704 DE FOX *Storm xxiv.* They say this was a High-Church Storm, sent out the Nation to Reform. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 July (O. H. S.) I. x The latter has promis'd to come over to the High Church Party. 1705-15 BURNET *Own Time vi.* (1823) IV. 249 Those men, who began now [anno 1704] to be called the high church party, had all along expressed a coldness, if not an opposition to the present settlement. 1710 *Let. to New Memb. Parlt.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 565 Any manner of persons, either high-church, low, or no church. 1726 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* iii. 73 Maintaining the same principles with our jacobite high-church priests. 1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret Wks.* 1761 III. 194 Whether it contained any Tory or high-church principles. 1744 N. TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* III. 523 Those of the Clergy who began now [1700-2] to be called the High-Church party .. set up a complaint all over England of the want of Convocations. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. ii.* Tory or High-Church predilections and prejudices. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 250 The nonjuring and high-church factions between the clergy produced few eminent men. 1830 W. WILBERFORCE *Private Papers* 31 Dec. (1897) 157 All my three Oxonians are strong friends to High Church and King doctrine. 1884 MANDELL CREIGHTON in *Dict. Eng. Hist.* 265/2 A movement which had its seat at Oxford, and was begun by Newman, Keble, Pusey, and Hurrell Froude, revived the old High Church party. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* III. x. vi. 233 By the end of 1837 the High Church revival had become general. 1895 OMAN *Hist. Eng.* xli. 679 To the new High-Church party we owe much good work in neglected parishes, and a restoration of decency and order in public worship. *Mod. colloq.* The women of the family are very High-Church.

B. sb. [orig. short for *H. C. party*, *H. C. principles*.] The party or principles of the High-Churchmen (see next).

1702 LADY PYE in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 26, I never saw so short a sorrow as was here [about King William's death] .. and the High Church are elevated hereabouts. 1704 [C. LESLIE] *Wolf Stript* 5 They [the Low-Church] profess themselves ready to join with the Dissenters in Confederacy against the High-Church. 1706-9 M. TINDALL *Rights of Christ. Church Pref.* Nothing is more disputed at present than who is the best Churchman, both High and Low Church laying claim to it. 1709 *Reft. Sacheverell's Sermon*. 24 This is the true Spirit of High-Church; they would have the Mitre overtop the Crown. 1710 *Answ. Sacheverell's Sermon*. 6 Several of the High Church are for a Union between the Church of England and the Church of Rome. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 220 ¶ 9 The Terms High-Church and Low-Church, as commonly used, do not so much denote a Principle, as they distinguish a Party. 1710 in *Howell State Trials* XV. 554 I'll lead you on, boys; huzza! high church and Sacheverell! 1726 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* Pref. 11 To convince the world how strenuous they were in the cause of high-church and the pretender. 1833 *Record* 24 Jan. 4/3 The order which resists Reformation is the High Church.

Hence **High-Church v. trans.** (nonce-*wd.*), to render High Church in doctrine and practice.

High-Churchism, † **High-Churchship**, High Church principles, doctrine, or practice. **High-Churchist**, -ite, an adherent to High Church principles.

1780 GORDON & TRENCHARD *Indep. Whig* No. 4 ¶ 5 Italy .. (that Seat of High-Churchship). 1823 S. PARR *Wks.* (1828) VII. 272 An amusing .. picture of generosity, whim, domination, and high-churchism. 1846 MACFARLANE *Cabinet Hist. Eng.* XV. 128 The high-churchism of the Queen [Anne] naturally grew higher with sickness and danger. 1848 CLOUGH *Let. & Rem.* (1865) 118 A— belongs, I see, to the new High Churchites. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 107 Stilted County Queens, with daughters long on hand, had taken refuge in High-Churching their village. 1868 *Episcopalian* (N. Y.) 8 July, Another High-Churchist .. used language inappropriate to be placed on record.

High-Churchman. [orig. *high Churchman*: cf. *good Churchman*, *strict Churchman*, etc.]

A Churchman or member of the Church of England holding opinions which give a high place to the authority and claims of the Episcopate and the priesthood, the saving grace of the sacraments, and, generally, to those points of doctrine, discipline, and ritual, by which the Anglican Church is distinguished from the Calvinistic churches of the Continent, and the Protestant Nonconformist churches in England.

a. Originally applied in the 17th and early 18th c. to those who, holding a *de jure* Episcopacy, opposed a comprehension or toleration of differences in church polity, and demanded the strict enforcement of the laws against Dissenters, and the passing of such additional measures as the Occasional Conformity Bill. With these were then associated the doctrine of the divine right of kings (of the House of Stuart), and the duty of non-resistance on the part of subjects. The appellation was, in fact, practically synonymous with *Tory*, and was at first hostile nickname, equivalent to the earlier *High-flyer*, *High-flying* or *High-fown* Churchman (q.v.); after the invention of the antithetic *Low-Churchman*, it began to be accepted as relatively appreciative. **b.** In recent times, since 1833, the name has been increasingly appropriated to the adherents of the Oxford Movement led by John Henry Newman, and (afterwards) by Edward Bouverie Pusey. The ecclesiastical principles of these are more or less analogous to those of the 'old High-Churchmen', but exhibit (at least in their extreme form) a much closer approximation to those of the pre-Reformation Church. **c.** The name is occasionally applied to those who hold (except as to episcopacy) somewhat analogous opinions in the established Church of Scotland, and perhaps in some other religious communities.

1687 *Gd. Advice* 43 Against the will of the high Churchmen. 1702 *Reasons Addr. Maj. to invite Electress* etc. 9 Those .. are particularly still'd High-Flyers, High-Churchmen, a few of 'em Nonjurants, and all of 'em Torys. 1704 [C. LESLIE] (*title*) *The Wolf Stript* .. by one call'd an High Church-man. *Ibid.* 4, I venture, for it's a Venture at this Time, to own the name of an High-Church-Man. No man thinks it a Disparagement to be High, that is Zealous in any good thing. 1705 EVELYN *Diary* Oct. (1889) II. 389. 1708 (*title*) *The Character of a High-Church-Man*. *Ibid.* 7 A High-Church Clergyman is a Holy-man in his Conversation. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Sermon*. 5 Nov. 19 Have they not lately Villainously Divided us with Knaveish Distinctions of High, and Low-Church Men? 1741-3 WESLEY *Extract of Jnl.* (1749) 99 Neither should I have wonder'd, if .. the zealous high-churchmen had rose, and cut all that were call'd Methodists in pieces. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* I. 8 He was a zealous high-churchman and royalist, and retained his attachment to the unfortunate house of Stuart. 1835 HOOK *Ch. Dict.*, *High Churchman*. This is the nickname given to those .. who regard the Church, not as the creature and engine of State policy, but as the institution of our Lord. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* III. x. vi. 234 The Bennett judgment .. in 1870 definitely permitted the teaching of the most distinctive doctrine of the new High Churchmen.

Hence **High-Churchmanship**, the doctrine or practice of High-Churchmen, High-Churchism; adherence to the High Church party; also **High-Churchmanism**.

1829 J. R. BEST *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 198 High-churchmanism, a religion differing much more from low-churchmanism than from popery. 1874 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 672 It was thought to be like a sign of the double superlative in High Churchmanship. 1882 ABR. TAIT in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 417 So powerfully had the early teaching of Newman represented English High Churchmanship as the best barrier against the Church of Rome.

High cockalorum: see COCKALORUM.

High court. A supreme court; applied to various bodies having judicial functions, as *High Court of CHANCERY*, *High COMMISSION Court*, *H. C. of JUSTICE*, *H. C. of PARLIAMENT*: see these words. Without qualification *High Court* now means 'High Court of Justice'. (Also attrib.)

1450, 1597, 1666 [see COURT sb. 10]. 1530 PALSGR. 231/1 Hye court, *cour souveraine*. 1701 [see CHANCERY 2]. 1806 *Ch. Times* 13 Nov. 521/1 That the High Court would grant an injunction against the trustees. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 2/1 It is difficult to grasp any plausible reason for the continued refusal .. to give to County Courts equal jurisdiction to that enjoyed by the High Court. It is urged that the judges would not be equal to discharging the duties of a High Court judge.

High-crested, a. Having a high crest (in various senses); in quot. 1618 *fig.* Carrying the head high; elated; proud.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ix. 307 The miserable overthrow of Crassus made the Parthians higher crested. 1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 324 A high-crested chief, sailing with troops of friends to Tenedos. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 173 The rolling away of the high-crested seas.

† **b.** Having a high ridge. [See CREST sb. 1. 9.]

[1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 138 A certayne kynde of [arrow] heades whyche men call he rigged, creased, or shouldered heades [i.e. high-ridged, -crested, or -shouldered].] 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *High-crested* [1706 or *high-rigged*] (A Term in Archery). See *Shoulder-head*.

High day, high-day, highday, sb. [In I. from *HIGH a.*; in II. for *hey-day*.]

I. 1. A day of high celebration; a solemn or festal day.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Eche heze dai [þe hodede sholde] fede mid godes wode þe hungrie soule. c. 1400 *Ywaine & Gau.* 52 Thai saw tham never so On high dayes to chamber go. 1526 TINDALE *John* xix. 31 That sabbath daye was an hie day. 1535 COVERDALE *Baruch* i. 14 Se that ye rede this boke .. upon the hie dayes, and at tyme convenient. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 42 The Day kept for the Conception of the Virgin Mary, and a high Day of Procession. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iii. 105 Here, the summer has, even on its highdays and holidays, something mournful. 1883 T. HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* 1. 570 Never used but at high-days, holidays and family feasts.

† 2. Full day, when the sun is high in the sky.

Also attrib. as *high-day noon*. Obs.

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 5, I will open both these windowes, that .. ye may .. see, that it is high day. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* l. iii. xxvii. The Sun of righteousness at high-day noon.

II. 3. Perverted form of **HEY-DAY** sb. 2.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 50 (D.) In the high-day of youth and exultation. 1791 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) XIII. 221 I do nothing rashly—the highday of my blood is over. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxix. 398 The land-owners of Rome, in the highday of her insolent adolescence.

III. 4. attrib. **a.** Of or befitting a high day.

b. Pertaining to the hey-day of youth.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. ix. 98 Thou spend'st such high-day wit in praising him. 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* I. i. Look to your wives, Your young trim wives, your high-day wives, Your marchpanes.

† **High-day, int. Obs.** Erroneous form of **HEY-DAY**, arising from confusion with *prec.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 190 Freedome, high-day, high-day [mod. ed. hey-day] freedom. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 80 High-day! who have we got here? 1708 MORTEUX *Rabelais* v. xiv. High-day! Prithoe, .. would'st thou have a man tell thee more than he knows?

Highe, obs. form of **HIE** *v.* and *sb.*

Higher (hə'ɪər), *a.* (sb. 1) and *adv.* Forms: *a.* 1 *hierra*, *hierra*, *hīr(r)a*, *hȳr(r)a*; *hēra*; *hērra*, *hēarra*, 2-5 *herre*, 5 *heer*, *her*, *har*, 5-6 *harre*. *β.* 1 *hiehra*, *hēahra*, 2 *heahere*, 3 *hæhære*, (*Orm.*) *nehhre*, 3-4 *hejer(e)*, *heier*, 4 *hegher*, -ur, *heyer(e)*, 4-6 *Sc. hear(e)*, 5 *heizer*, *hejære*, *heiar*, *heyar*, 6 *Sc. hecher*. *γ.* 4-6 *hier(e)*, *hȳer*, *Sc. hyer(e)*, 5 *hizere*, *hiar*, 6 *hyar*, *Sc. hiear*, 6- higher. *δ. dial.* 9 *hicker*. [OE.: *WS. hlerra*, *hlera* (Anglian *hēra*, *hērra*, whence ME. *herre*, *heer*, *her*, etc.), corresp. to OHG. *hōhīro*, Goth. *hauhiza*, f. *hauhs*, OE. *hēah* *HIGH a.*; subseq. conformed to the positive, as *hiehra*, *hēahra*, whence ME. *hejer*, *hegher*, later *higher*: see *HIGH*.]

A. adj. 1. The comparative of *HIGH a.* in its various senses, q.v.

a. c. 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* Pref. 6 To hierran [*v.r.* hieran] hade. *Ibid.* lii. 409 Se mæzððad is hīrra ðonne se zesinscipe. c. 900 O. E. *Chron.* an. 897 Eac hieran [MSS. *B. & C. hearran*] þonne þa oðru. a. 1000 *Cædmon's Dan.* 491 Weard him hyrra hyze .. þonne gemet wære. c. 1000 *Phænix* 28 in *Exeter Bk.*, *Herra* .. þonne æniz þara beorza. c. 1205 *LAV.* 22758 Þe an hine talde hæþ, þe oðer mucche herre. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 333 Herre þen ani in þe hous by þe hede & more. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3924 Hoger of hert & of her wille. c. 1450 MYRC 1527 The herre that a mon ys in degre.

β. a. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 274 Hu be him strenglicran stol geworhte, heahran on heofonum. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 We scule bien .. imeaded mid heahere mede. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 115 Ðat godes milce bie aure heier and more ðanne his rihte don. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 6297 All an oþerr lif and nehhe lif and bettere. c. 1205 *LAV.* 7740 Mid hæþere stefne. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7331 Saul .. was hegher [*v.r.* heyer, hejer] þan ani man. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Marcus* 5 þai ware of heare degre. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 Crist is .. heiar wiþ out comparisoun þan ani pope. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2097 Neuire þe hejare of a hawe. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 269 Ane hear place.

γ. 13.. *Cursor M.* 15056 (Gött.) Comen of þat hei dauid kin, Of hier [Cath. heier] name can neuen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 608 God of mycht Preserwyd him till hyer hycht. c1400 MAUNDRELL (1839) viii. 92 Mount Syon . . is a lytill here than the other syde of the cytoe. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying to Dunbar* 336 (On Arthur's Sete, or on ane hyar hill. 1513 MORE in *Bracon Chron.* (1568) II. 758 His left shoulder much higher then his right. 1553-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andrews Wks.* (1892) 15 Doctor . . in the hyer faculteis. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Hist.* II. (1586) 52 You must make the spaces betwixt hier. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 135 Exposed to overflows from higher ground. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* vii. 195 Geology gives a higher antiquity to the world. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc. I.* (ed. 2) 20 The energy of the universe is continually passing from higher to lower forms.

δ. 1876 *Whitty Gloss.* *Hicker*, higher. 'I want t' hicker yan o' them', the top one of the lot.

† b. Used in sense of *highest*. *Obs.*
1340 *Aeneb.* 122 Pri stages of wolke . . huer-of þe on is hegere, þe oper men, þe bridd lozest.

2. *spec.* Superior to the common or ordinary sort; passing or lying beyond the ordinary limits; as in the higher classes, the higher education of women, higher mathematics. Higher criticism: see CRITICISM 2 b. So *higher critic*, one versed in higher criticism.

1836, 1881 [see CRITICISM 2 b]. 1897 RENDEL HARRIS in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 342 He is a 'higher critic' occupied with the genesis of all Gospels out of their primitive deposit.

3. Phrases. † a. To have the higher hand: to have the superiority; to gain the victory or mastery. b. With a higher hand: see HIGH a. 17 b. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3392 Israel Hadde hegere hond. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 399 If þat he faught and hadde the hyer hond. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7075 That holly the herhond hade at his wille. 1565-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 425 It will shortly have the higher hand of all clouds. 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Fam.* II. He . . carried things with a higher hand than once she would have thought possible.

4. *Comb.* forming comparatives to the combinations of HIGH a. (see HIGH a. IV).

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 307 Higher crested. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 348 note, On the rolls of the higher-class public schools.

5. quasi-sb. a. One higher; a superior, a better. a. 1225 *Anr. R.* 198 Inobedience; þet is, þet child þet ne buhð nout his eldre . . meiden, hire dame; euerich lowre his herre. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 401 His reliance is upon reverence for a Higher above them.

† b. Superior position; the better (of). *Obs.*
a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2364 Alexander with his armee. . Has happend 3it ai bedire-to þe herre [v. r. hyer] of his faes.

B. *adv.* I. The comparative of HIGH *adv.* in its various senses, q.v.

a. c. 900 *Tr. Bada's Hist.* III. vi. [viii.] (1890) 174 Heo wolden þone stan . . hear and geseilencior in þære ilcan stowe 7esettan. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 520 Min hert is so hauteyn þat herre he wold. c. 1400 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* III. 445 Putte hit on ayein. And more a litel herre vpon hit wrote. 15100 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) VII. 425 All heaven might not have gone har. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 48 How can Dame Fortune mount more harre?

β and γ. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2232 A toure . . þat may reche heghur [v. r. heier, heyer] þan heuen. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xiv. 10 Frend, stize hize. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (1495) 63 Suche foules fleen yhar in the ayre. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Women* 160 With that sprang vp hir spreit be a span hecher. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 262 Speke out hyer that ye may the better be herde. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 128 Be Hanniballis, and heis your hartis sun hear. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 84, I. mention'd it a litte higher. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 93 Sesostris . . whose zera extends higher, than the Canon of Eusebius reaches. 1841 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) II. ix. 98 He thought higher of human nature than he chose to acknowledge. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 74 Higher up the sky was violet.

2. *Comb.* forming comparatives to the combinations of HIGH *adv.*

1508 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. iv. 7 A higher aspiring mind. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 63 A Hall . . higher pitch'd. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 54 Time higher aim'd, still nearer the great Mark. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxiii. (1878) 586 She's higher-born than you.

† Higher, sb.² *Obs.* In 5 *hayero*. [f. *HYER* v. + -ER.] One who raises or exalts.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redele* II. 145 Þe hende Egle, þe heyer of hem all. *Ibid.* III. 74.

Higher, v. rare. [f. prec. adj.: cf. lower vb.] 1. *trans.* To make higher, raise (*lit.* and *fig.*). The opposite of *to lower*.

c. 1715 in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. (1889) VII. 57/2 The major . . desired him to higher all sails. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 980 Our high opinion . . has not been lowered . . It has—pardon the expression—been highered. 1861 *Mayhew Lond. Labour* III. 160 (Hoppe) When I highered the rope in my yard.

2. *intr.* To become higher, rise, mount, ascend. 1878 TENNYSON *Garth* 20 To sweep In ever-highering eagle-circles up To the great Sun of Glory.

Highermost (hoi'armōst), a. (*adv.*) rare. [f. *HIGHER* a. + -MOST: cf. *lowermost*, *uppermost*, *uttermost*, etc.] = *HIGHEST*.

1609 T. ADAMS *Shot Wks.* 245 The purest things are placed highermost. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 315 Those highermost Rounds or Enclosures which appear no more. 1872 LONGF. *Div. Trag.* I. ii. 41 The bright triumphant host Of all the highest Archangels.

Highest (hoi'est), a. (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: a. 1 hiehat, h̄hst, hēhat, hēst, hēahst, 1-2 h̄hst, 2-3 hēhat, 3 heist, heast, heot, hēhst, hēst, heixt, 3-6 hext, 4 heixst'. β.

1 h̄hest, hēahst, -ost, hēahst, 2-4 heizest, 3 (Orn.) hezhest, hehest, 3-4 heizest, -ist, 3-5 heiest, 4-5 heghest, heiest, 5 heghist, heizest, heiaest, 5-6 Sc. heast, 6 heigheast, Sc. heychast, heest. γ. 4-5 h̄hest, 4-6 h̄iest, h̄yest, (4-5 Sc. h̄yeast), 5 heighast, 5-6 Sc. h̄ieast, 6 h̄yghest, 6-highest. δ. 4-5 heier(e)st, heirest, 6 hierest. [OE. hiehat, h̄hst, hēst, and hēahst, h̄agost, corresp. to OHG. h̄hst, Goth. hauhst, f. hauh-, OE. hēah HIGH. From OE. h̄hest, hēahst, by hardening of h before s, came ME. hext (like next), which survived to 16th c., but at length yielded to the disyllabic forms conformed to the positive, represented by OE. h̄agast, ME. h̄exst, and mod. highest. The forms h̄erest, hierest, were formed on the comparative; cf. nearest, also highermost.]

A. *adj.* I. The superlative of HIGH a. in its various senses, q.v.

a. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 3 [2] Ic. singu noman ðinum ðu hehsta. c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvi. 103 Deh ðe hi selfe wilen ðas heahstan. c. 950 *Indisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 11 Se ðe heist is. — Mark v. 7 Sunu godes ðas heista [Rishw. hesta]. a. 1000 *Guthlac* 16 Se h̄hsta ealra cyninga cyning. c. 1000 in *Narrat. Angl. Conscr.* (1861) 37 Seo is ealra duna mæst and h̄hest. a. 1050 O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.) an. 1031 Whenne þæt flod byþ ealra heht. a. 1121 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1101 þis þa mid æde gefestnodan . . xii. þa h̄ihste of æðro healle. c. 1205 LAY. 2325 þa hehste of þan hirde. *Ibid.* 13240 þe h̄ahste mon of Brutlond. *Ibid.* 24587 H̄ext cniht on londe. a. 1225 *Juliana* 63 In to þe heste heouene. a. 1225 *Anr. R.* 140 Wel neih heixt þinc wiðuten God one. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Fram þe hehste heuene in to helle grunde. c. 1290 *Beket* 1314 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 144 þe hexte þe þe londe. c. 1305 *St. Christopher* 10 in E. E. P. (1862) 60 þe h̄existe þan an vrpe was. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 32 When bale is hext þan bote is next. 1899 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 47 When raging floods of surging seas be hext . . The present fall, by Nature is the next.

β. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps. (Th.)* cxviii [i] 21 [22] Se geworden is h̄womona heagost. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 35 Karitas is heigest and best of ðese þrie. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Mannes heued is heigest lime. c. 1300 *ORMIN* 2126, I still þær heghesist is inn heoffne. a. 1225 *Juliana* 69 Wið hehste steuene. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1837 þe heiest flit [v. r. heiest, hejest]. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2907 Vp to þe heigest tour. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 138 þe heieste proprete. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xci. 419 (Add. MS.) She is heghiste of all Criatures. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE VI. 588 He had the heast stait. 1530 LYNDSEY *Test. Pavyngo* 164 On the heychast lytill tender twyste. 1553 *Gau Richt Vay* 39 The some of the heest God.

γ. 13.. *Cursor M.* 10592 Seo was won to þe heist [v. r. h̄iest] stride. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 92 This noon hete of þe someris day, Whanne þe sunne most h̄igest is. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* *Salisbury Gentl. Excer.* xxiii. 80 You must deepen your colours so that the Orpiment may be the highest. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi. 309 Doubtful, in the highest supposable degree. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii. Screaming at the highest pitch of her cracked and mistuned voice. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 128 The highest point of the mountain. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 70 The results of this change have been of the highest moment.

δ. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sl. Wks.* II. 265 (Bodley MS. 788) Preching and oper speche is þe heirest dede of man, whan þat it is wel done. *Ibid.* II. 365 But whan he is heirest, as smoke þan he shal vanishe away. *Ibid.* III. 341 Heireste vikar of Crist. *Ibid.* II. 231, 281, etc. 1569 SIR T. HAWKINS in *Sir R. Hawkins' Voy.* (1878) 74 In the heirest place.

2. With agent-nouns: see HIGH a. 21 b.

1702 [see BUDDER 4]. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* 1. 10 You may keep company with the highest Flyer of 'em all. 1717 *tr. Frezier's Voy.* 109 Sold to the highest Bidder.

B. *absol.* or as sb.

1. *absol.* The Highest (in some Bible versions, the Most Highest): the Supreme Being, God.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlv [i]. 7 [6] Salde stefne his se hesta. c. 900 *Tr. Bada's Hist.* iv. iii. (1891) 268 Se hehsta seled his stefne. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 7 þæs Hehstan mæzen þe ymbscineþ. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 15 þe heghest gaf his voice. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps. lxxii* [i]. 11 Is there knowlege in the most h̄yest? — a. *Ezdras* vii. 62, I knowe Lorde, that the H̄yest is mercifull. a. 1608 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Epiphany* in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 143 Since vnder this low rooffe the Highest lay. 18.. WHITTIER *Ezekiel* iv, In sudden whirlwind. The Spirit of the Highest came.

† 2. The highest part, top, summit. (In quot. 1484, the deepest or innermost part, depth.) *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. i. He returned ageyn in to the h̄yest of the woode. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. iv. 76 He come to the h̄yest of the hyll. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Dj b, Deuide the hanging line from the highest of the Abacus. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 59 At the highest of this Palace, is cut . . the Images of a King.

3. Highest position or pitch: usually with *at*.

a. 1225 *St. Mark.* 14 From þe heste in heuene to be lahste in helle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 73 b, Whan the sonne is in the h̄yest. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Husb.* II. (1586) 59 After the Sunne hath bene at the highest. 1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* A vj b, At this time, when Writing, both as to Substance . . and Ornament of Language, is at highest.

4. That which is highest (in *fig.* sense).

1861 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 654 We needs must love the highest when we see it. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1876) I. 116 Such a man . . is decent and respectable, but the highest is not in him, and the highest will not come out of him.

b. In the highest, in Biblical use, transl. L. in excelsis, Gr. ἐν ὑψίστοις = in the loftiest places, in the heavens; but in mod. use sometimes taken to mean 'at the highest degree'.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxi. 9 Hosanna in the h̄yest. 1588 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* II. 14 Glorie in the highest to God (WYCL., in the highest things; TIND., an h̄ye; CRANM., on h̄ye; *Genev.* in the h̄ye heuens). 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, Glory to God in the highest. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 12 June 651/2 To praise in the highest 'The Cloister and the Hearth' is to echo Sir Walter Besant.

C. *adv.* I. The superlative of HIGH *adv.* in its various senses, q.v.

c. 1000 *Menologium* 110 On þam gim astið on heofenas up h̄yht. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 439 He . . sette him heist [v. r. heiest] in his hall. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johanne* 495 Pocht þe cyrre ðe heieste. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4363 She canne . . whirle aflewn, and ouerture Who sittith highest. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 16 The frenche men judgung a worde to be most parfaityl herde, whan his last end is sounde h̄yghest, use generally to gyve theyr accent upon the last syllable onely. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 46 Quha heichest clymnis the soner may thay slyde. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 6 Trying which of them can leap highest. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii, The king when he is highest provoked. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 645 At the very moment at which their disputes ran highest.

2. *Comb.* forming superlatives to combinations of HIGH *adv.*

(Now usually expressed by *most*, as 'most high-sounding'.)
1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 8 And ouer-looks the highest pearing hills.

Highfalutin, -ing (hoi'falū'tin), sb. and a. orig. U.S. slang. Also -ten, hifalutin. [f. HIGH a.: the origin of the second element is unknown; it was perh. a whimsical pronunciation of *fluting*, or a grandiose equivalent of *flying* or *floving*.]

A. sb. Absurdly pompous speech or writing; bombast.

1848 L. COOMBS *Sp. in New York* 29 Sept. (Bartlett), A regular built fourth-of-July . . Jefferson speech, making gestures to suit the highfalutens. 1864 LOWELL *Rebellion* *Prose Wks.* 1890 V. 133 It is a curious jumble of American sense and Southern highfaluting. 1885 *Century Mag.* Jan. 347/2 Nothing like short meter for taking the hifalutin out of stuff. 1889 *Times* 13 Apr. 11/2 'The misery of the Irish people' . . is merely a bit of high falutin.

B. *adj.* Absurdly pompous or bombastic in style.

1857 T. H. GLADSTONE *Kansas* 43 (Bartlett) No highfaluten airs here, you know. 1858 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr. Ser.* II. 396 Those who endeavour to be sublime are often simply highfalutin. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 36 A good human bit of writing . . not so highfaluting (let me dare the odious word) as the modern style.

Hence Highfalutination, writing or speaking in a highfalutin style.

1894 *Hole More Mem.* 178 Don't think me bumptious or given to hifalutination.

High-flown, a. [f. HIGH *adv.* + FLOWN *pa. pple.* of *FLY* v.]

† 1. Soaring high; carrying things to a high pitch; elevated; elated. In quot. a 1656, Intoxicated, 'elevated'. *Obs.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. lii. (1730) 93 As yet oppression was not so high-flown. a. 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 112 The king, being somewhat high-flown with drink. a. 1668 DENHAM *Prudence* 42 Nor high-flown hopes to Reason's lure descend. 1702 STEELE *Familiar* II. i. 35 We . . have nothing at all of all this High-Flown Fury. 1841 C. BRONTE in *Mrs. Gaskell Life* xi. (1857) I. 257 In a high-flown humour, he forbade me to use either dictionary or grammar.

2. Of sentiments, language, style, etc.: Extravagant, hyperbolic; bombastic.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 324 In his high-flown conceits. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 38 He is . . noted for his high-flown style. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 77 Such are the high-flown expressions of Prudentius. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. v. 156 Sentiments, which are occasionally too high-flown and overstrained. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commov.* I. xiv. 192 A piece of elaborate and highflown declamation.

† 3. Of persons: Extreme in opinion or party feeling, esp. in support of claims of authority in church or state. Cf. *High-flyer* 3. *Obs.*

1672 *Wood Life* (O.H.S.) I. 146 He was a high-flown Cavalier. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 124 The former [party] are called by the latter, torries, tantivies . . high-flown churchmen, &c. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 86 You see, old Highflown Beau! of whom they learnt.

High-flyer, -flier. [f. *HIGH* *adv.* + *FLYER*.]

1. *lit.* One who or that which flies high, as a person, a bird, a balloon, or the like; also, a swing set in a frame.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 15 Men have great desire to be compted high fliers and deepe swimmers. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* vi. (1851) 61 These highflyers, when they are in their altitudes, suddenly their waxen wings melt, and down they fall headlong. 1855 BROWNING *Grammar. Funeral* 135 All ye highfliers of the feathered race, Swallows and curlews! 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbr.* iii, Improvements . . in the roundabouts and highfliers.

b. Popular name of the Purple Emperor butterfly, and of the genus *Ypsipetes* of moths.

1773 WILKES *Eng. Moths & Butterfl.* pl. 120 The Purple Highflyer, or Emperor of the Woods. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Butterfl. & Moths* 152 Ruddy Highflyer. *Ibid.* 153 May Highflyer . . July Highflyer.

2. One who soars high in his aims, ambitions, notions, etc.

1663 *Pepys Diary* 27 May, He . . would have me . . to look him out a widow . . A woman sober, and no high-flyer, as he calls it. 1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* II. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 278 Oh! pshaw, our hearts are seldom such high flyers. 1858 R. S. SUTHERS *Ask Mamma* I. 1 He had all the airy dreaminess of an hereditary highflyer.

3. One who has lofty or 'high-flown' notions on some question of polity, esp. ecclesiastical. *spec.* a. In late 17th and early 18th c., One who made or supported lofty claims on behalf of the authority of the Church; a High-Churchman; a Tory. Cf. HIGH-FLOWN 3. HIGH-FLYING a. 3. b. In Scotland in end of 18th and beginning of 19th c., An Evangelical, as opposed to a Moderate.

1680 *Hon. Cavalier* 9 The honest Divines of the Church of England who for their Conscience and Obedience are Branded for High-flyers. 1699 H. CHANDLER *Effort agst. Bigotry* (1709) 19 The High-flyers.. talk and act as if they thought the Kingdom of God was nothing else but Circumstance and Ceremony. 1718 *Entertainer* Aij b, I am afraid St. Peter and St. Paul will scarce escape being censured for Tories and High-flyers. 1730 *Swift Vind. Ld. Carteret* Wks. 1841 II. 113/1, I am told that she openly professes herself to be a high-flyer. 1803 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (Ford) VIII. 222 A schism was taking place in Pennsylvania between the moderates and high-flyers. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1869) 395 From a sullen sectarian (he) turned a flaming high-flyer for the 'supreme dominion' of the Church. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 78 The serious effusions of the clerical high-flyers. 1856 *Masson Editio. Sk.* (1892) 172 The small minority of Evangelicals, or 'High-flyers', as they were called, corresponded to the proscribed 'Liberals' in secular politics. 1897 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 486 When he [Sir W. Scott] wrote, the fierce ecclesiastical conflict between Moderates and 'high flyers' was still raging.

† 4. A fast stage-coach. *Obs.*

1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* i, Mail-coach races against mail-coach, and high-flier against high-flier, through the most remote districts of Britain. 1868 *Dickens Uncomm. Trav.* xxii. (Farmer), The old room on the ground floor where the passengers of the High-flyers used to dine.

5. *slang.* a. A pretentious or fashionable strumpet; a 'swell' beggar, one of the 'swell mob'; a begging-letter writer. † b. A frequenter of the gallery of a theatre (*obs.*). † c. An exaggerated statement; a 'crain' (*obs.*).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, High Flyers*, Impudent, Forward, Loose, Light Women; also bold Adventurers. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills V.* 349 Bench-prowers, High-flyers, Pit-Players, be still. 1776 G. J. PRATT *Philop. of Pleas.* I. 168 If your Honour had heard the high-fliers he crammed my poor head with, all the while we were at it—the soft things he said [etc.]. 1821 *Egan Tom & Jerry v.* (Farmer), As you have your high-flyers at Almack's. 1831 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 250 Pursuing the course of a 'high-flyer' (genteel beggar). 1850 *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* 17 The high-flyer turns up his genteel proboscis at the common cadger.

High-flying, sb.

1. *lit.* Flying to a great height; lofty flight. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiv. 176 In the high flying of Falcons and Vultures.

2. Aiming high; lofty pretension. 1681 *Dryden Epit. to Led's Poesis* Cives 6 Never was man worse thought on for high-flying.

3. The principles of high-flyers (sense 3). 1730 *Swift Vind. Ld. Carteret* Wks. 1841 II. 115/1 To read pamphlets against religion and high-flying.

High-flying, a.

1. *lit.* That flies high, as a bird. 1622 *Mabbe tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 39 Who wing their thoughts with such high-flying feathers. 1810 *Wordsw. Sonn.* 'A Roman Master', Birds, high-flying in the element. † b. *transf.* Swift. (Cf. HIGH-FLYER 4.) *Obs.* c 1710 *Banbury Apes* (ed. 3) 3 A Messenger (on a High-flying Sorrel Horse).

2. Soaring high in notions, aims, ambitions, etc. 1621 *Sidney Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 23 That high flying liberty of conceit proper to the Poet. a 1649 *Drum.* OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 82 A man in the prime of his youth, of high-flying thoughts by his alliance with the king of England. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 245 With their lofty strains and high flying Language. 1793 *Beddoes Calculus* p. vi, My hopes of the future improvement of medicine too high-flying. 1878 *Spurgeon Serm.* XXIV. 629 Little duties are almost too insignificant for such high-flying spiritual professors.

3. Making or upholding lofty claims for authority in church or state; holding the principles of the HIGH-FLYERS.

1695 *Eng. Anc. Const. Eng.* 32 Some high-flying Gentlemen, who if they could would make us all slaves to the King's absolute will. 1709 *Refl. Sacheverell's Serm.* 24 The High-flying Faction may call themselves Churchmen as long as they please. 1751 *Carlyle in Ramsay Remin.* iii. (1870) 64 Webster, leader of the high-flying party. 1772 H. WALPOLE *Last Years* (1859) I. 40 Not indeed that high-flying Church under Bancroft and Laud, but the mild Church under Tillotson. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 463 Gouverneur Morris, a high-flying monarchy man. 1897 A. BIRRELL in *Indep. & Nonconf.* Jubilee No., A great mortification to the high-flying Anglican who cannot bring himself to believe that there can be two Churches within the same realm at one and the same time.

b. Extreme; making high claims for something. 1876 *Darwin in Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 186 How horrified some high-flying aesthetic men will be.

† **Highful, a.** *Obs.* In 3 *hey*, *heiuol*, *heizful*. [f. ME. *heȝ* HIGH + -FUL.] High; *fig.* haughty, proud.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4011 Pis wus a prout mandement & an heiuol dede. *Ibid.* 7729 Sturme he was poru out al, & heiuol & prout.

High gate, high-gate. Now chiefly Sc. [See GATE sb. 2] = HIGHWAY, HIGH STREET. Hence frequent in street- and place-names, esp. in the North. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16166 (Trin.) To herodes þo he him sent; euen þe heȝe gate. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* VIII. 164 Vol. V.

And saw the hye-gat lyand wass Apon a fair feld evin and dry. c 1489 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 486 Reynawde, that was upon the hyghe gate of Ardeyn. 1533 *BELLENDEN Liry v.* (1822) 457 Than fled the hie gate to Rome. 1629 T. ADAMS *Soldier's Honour* Wks. (1630) 1084 Then should many worthy spirits get vp the High-gate of preferment. 1721 *KELLY Scot. Prov.* 273 (Jam.) Out the high-gate is ay fair play.

High-handed, a. Acting or done with a high hand (see HIGH a. 17 b), or in an overbearing or arbitrary manner.

1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 49 For this high-handed offence, their foresaid king is still plagued in hell. 1743 in *Doran 'Mann' & Manns* (1876) I. vi. 164 Not.. any the worse for their high-handed proceedings. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 382 Some act of high-handed authority. 1870 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) II. App. 548 An act of high-handed violence.

Hence **High-handedness**, high-handed, overbearing, or arbitrary action or behaviour.

1874 *MAHAFFY Soc. Life Greece v.* 144 Thus he censures high-handedness even in the gods. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 13 Aug. 4/5 Against wrong or high-handedness Lowell was ready to strike whenever or wherever he saw it.

High-hearted, a. Courageous, high-spirited; in early use sometimes, Haughty, arrogant.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxxviii. (1495) 514 In olde tyme men of Grecia were wroth and hyghe herted to men that wolde do wronge to theyr neighbours. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 19 The yongest is most curteys and humble, and is not so hyghe herted as that other. 1601 *CHESTER Loe's Mart.* (1878) 65 His enemy, High-harted Lucius. 1650 *STAYLTON Strada's Low C. Warres* II. 47 The more high-hearted grew the Prince of Orange. 1856 *LEVER Martins of Cro' M.* 129 A fine, high-hearted, manly class they were.

Hence **High-heartedness**.

1613 *LADY ELIZ. CAREW Mariam* IV. viii. Chorus, High hartedness doth sometimes teach to how.

† **Highhede.** *Obs. rare.* In 3 *highe*. [f. HIGH a. + -hede, -HEAD.] Height, highness.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 327 Bihold of þe tur þe highede And wiþ bi fot met þe brede.

High-heeled, a. Having high heels: used of boots or shoes; hence *transf.* of their wearers.

1624 *HOWELL For. Trav.* (Arb.) 31 The one goes high-heeled, the other low and flat. 1664 *PEVY'S Diary* 15 Aug. He wears pretty high-heeled shoes, but not very high. 1878 *BROWNING Poets of Croisic* cxxxviii, Quick turn-about On high-heeled shoe. 1888 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 395 Becurled and bewigged dandies, laced and high-heeled.

High-hoe: see HICKWALL.

High-holder. U.S. [Of same origin as next; altered by popular etymology.] = next.

1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 622/1 The pigeon-hawk.. is about the size of our common flicker, or high-holder.

High-hole. U.S. [A variant, due to popular etymology, of *hyghwhele*, *highwale*, *hewhole*, early forms of HICKWALL, q.v.; cf. Eng. dial. *hey-hoe*, *high-hoe*, etc.] The Golden-winged Woodpecker, or Flicker, of North America, *Colaptes auratus*.

1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Clape*.. the Golden-winged Woodpecker.. elsewhere called High-hole, Yucker, Flicker, Wake-up, and Pigeon Woodpecker. 1884 *Century Mag.* Dec. 222/2 The high-hole appears to drum more promiscuously than does downy [woodpecker]. 1888 *Adv.* 5 Apr. 209 The piercing note of the 'high-hole'.

† **Highing, vbl. sb. Obs.** [f. HIGH v. + -ING¹.] Raising aloft, exaltation, elevation.

a 1225 *Anc. R.* 174 Hesteres nome & hire heuinge preoued 808 þet ich sigge. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 111 þe heying of Crist. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* II. x. 201 In the Feeste of the Crossis Higing.

Highish (həi'ɪʃ), a. [f. HIGH a. + -ISH.] Somewhat high (in various senses).

1825 *COBBETT Rur. Rides* 472 Mounting a highish hill. 1828 *LAMB Lett.* (1888) II. 206 A friend nameless, but highish in office. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 56 On a highish point called after me 'The Queen's Vane'.

Highland (həi'lænd), sb. and a. Also 5-9 *hieland*, 6 *heland*, *hiland*, -end, (heland, he-land), 7 *hyland*, (hayelonde). [f. HIGH a. + LAND.]

1. High or elevated land; a lofty headland or cliff. b. The mountainous or elevated part of any country; occas. also in the names of geographical districts, as the Hudson Highlands. (Perh. extended from 2.)

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 385 Heahlonð stizon.. on Seone beorg. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 186 Towards Sun-set we see the Coast or high land of Brin John. a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* IV. (1691) 80 Wet Weather being propitious to High-lands, which drowneeth the Low. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 192 The Sierra, or highland of Motapa. 1748 *Auson's Voy.* II. v. 173 He was.. to cruise off the highland of Valparaiso. 1833 *TENNISON Hesperides*, Beneath a highland leaning down a weight Of cliffs. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. VI. 309 He then advanced toward the highlands of Nura. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. ii. 44 Where over crags and piny highlands The poisoning eagle slowly soars.

2. *spec.* (Now always *pl.*, Sc. pronunc. hɪ'lənts.) The mountainous district of Scotland which lies north and west of a line drawn from the Firth of Clyde through Crieff to Blairgowrie and thence north and north-west to Naim on the Moray Firth; the territory formerly occupied by the Celtic clans.

c 1425 [implied in HIGHLANDMAN]. 1599 *LYNDESAE Compl.* 384 And, in this realme, hes maid sic ordour, Baith throw the beland and the bordour. a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* IV.

(1692) 70 The Land and Housing in Ireland, and the High-lands of Scotland. c 1730 *BURT Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 37 The Kirk.. distinguishes the Lowlands from the Highlands by the language generally spoken. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 507/2 Dunkeld.. by the beauty of its situation and its convenience as the point of entrance upon the Highlands. 1867 Q. VICTORIA (*little*) Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands.

B. attrib. or adj. 1. Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting high land or a mountainous district.

1595 *DUNCAN App. Etymol.* (E.D.S.), *Montanus*, hieland. 1637 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 19 The little marsh.. with a little hill of upland ground.. compact on three sydes with highland ground. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. lxx. 626 The highland robbers were subdued or extirpated. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 109 Merely the highland clouds over the mountains. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower Pl.* III. 274 Highland Cudweed. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 7/1 The Fen agriculturists have stood the depression much better than their high-land neighbours.

2. *spec.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Highlands of Scotland.

Highland dress, the kilt and accompanying costume worn by the Highland clansmen and soldiers. *Highland regiment*, in the British Army, a regiment originally composed of Highlanders, or raised in the Highlands, and retaining more or less of the Highland dress.

c 1425 [see HIGHLANDMAN]. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxvi. 109 Than cryd Mahoun for a Heleand padzane. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 707 A number of hideous high-land Scots. 1648 *MILTON Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1738 I. 359 A generation of Highland Thieves and Red-shanks. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* iv, Two.. seemed to me.. to have Highland plaids about them. 1828 *PEBOY Eng. Journalism* xxi. 158 Upon the shores of highland lochs.

Highlander (həi'lændər), [f. prec. + -ER¹.] 1. An inhabitant of a high or mountainous land.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* III. 81 High-landers of Candy. 1681 *COTTON Wond. Peak* 45 More natural to your Peak High-lander. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* ix. 329 The Israelite highlanders of the neighbouring heights.

2. *spec.* A native of the Highlands of Scotland. Also, a soldier of a Highland regiment.

1628 *HOWELL For. Trav.* (Arb.) 50 The Epirotiques in Greece, the Heylanders in Scotland. 1750 *De Foë's Tour* *Gr. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 236 The Natives of Inverness do not call themselves Highlanders, because they speak English. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 335 The Highlander.. was.. morally and physically well qualified for war. 1893 *Whitaker's Alm.* 205 Royal Highlanders. *Ibid.* 206 Seaforth Highlanders.

3. *Highlanders*: playing cards of the third quality, so called from the device on the wrapper.

1842 *Bradshaw's Jnl.* 16 Apr. in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* (1867) 63 The best cards are called Moguls, the others Harrys and Highlanders. 1866 in *Stationer & Fancy Trades Register* 1 Sept. *Ibid.*, The different qualities of cards are distinguished as Moguls, Harrys, Highlanders, and Merry Andrews.

4. A kind of artificial fly for fishing. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 366 The Highlander may be found useful at times.

Highlandish, a. rare. [See -ISH.] Of the nature of high land; like the Scottish Highlands.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 499 The high-landish mountains overcled with Firre-trees. 1754 A. DRUMMOND *Trav. Ger.* many etc. 10 (T.) The country round is altogether so high-landish.

Highlandman. = HIGHLANDER.

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ix. xiv. 1543 The Scottis Hieland-men, Ware neire the wattayr off Ile then. 1506 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 241 Quhen sum hieland men.. be brocht til obedience. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 134 *Hieland-men*, the inhabitants of the Highlands, & Jles of this Realme. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Hist. Jas. I.* Wks. (1711) 7 To defend the country against the incursions of these highland-men. a 1835 *Hogg Song*, 'Come o'er the stream, Charlie' iii, A troop of our bold Highlanders.

Highlandry. [f. HIGHLAND + -RY, as in *Irishry, Welshry*.] Highlanders collectively. a 1771 *SMOLLETT* cited in *Ogilvie*.

† **High-lone, adv. Obs.** [An alteration of *alone*, of obscure origin. *High* prob. expresses degree or intensity; cf. *LONE*.] Quite alone, without support.

1597 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 37 (*Qo*) Then she could not stand high lone. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iv. iv, And when it [an infant] once goes high-lone, takes it back. 1602 *MIDDLETON Burt* II. ii, When I could not stand a' high lone without I held a thing. 1760 G. WASHINGTON *Diary* 13 Mar. (MS.), The Mares.. so poor were they, and so much abused had they been.. that they were scarce able to go high-lone, much less to assist in the business of the Plantations.

High-low (həi'ləu), [f. HIGH a. + LOW a.; in contrast to 'top' boots and 'low' shoes respectively.] (Usually *pl.*) A boot laced or otherwise fastened up in front and reaching up over the ankle.

1801 *BLOOMFIELD Rural T.* (1802) 8, I won the High-lows out and out. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Highlows*, a covering for the foot and ankle, too high to be called a shoe, and too low for a boot. 1830 *COBBETT Rur. Rides* I. 73 From the sole six inches upwards is a high-low. 1851 *Ann. Reg.* 38 He was lacing up his high-lows in the washhouse. *attrib.* 1836 *MARRYAT Japhet* xxxix, He was dressed in highlow boots, worsted stockings. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* 185 The dandies.. have split their waistbands and taken to high-low shoes.

Hence **High-lowed a.**, wearing high-lows: cf. HIGH-SHOD.

1839 *John Bull* 28 July in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 251 The high-lowed ploughboy of Yorkshire.

† **Highly**, *a. Obs.* Forms: *héalic*, *3 hehliche*, *4 heylliche*, *hiplich*, *Sc. hylly*, *5 Sc. hiely*. See also **HEILY**. [OE. *héalic*, f. *héal* HIGH *a.* + *-lic* = *-ly* ¹.]

1. High, lofty, exalted.

(In quot. *a* 1400, 1450-70 perh. an adv.)
c 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Hom.* xiv. 20 Gebetsod ys se heallca God.
c 1000 *Hom.* II. 160 On heallcum muntum. [*a* 1400 *Pistill*
of Susan 6 (MS. I.) Halles and herbergages, hylly on hyht.
1450-70 Golagros & Gaw. 183 He had that beynd to ane hall,
 hiely on hight.]

2. Noble, splendid.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Hom.* II. 86 Nan geroerd nis swa healic
 swa Ebreisc. *c* 1000 *Saints' Lives*, Oswald (E. E. T. S.)
 184 Leht. swilce healic sunbeam. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.*
 183 Wyth his hyllich here, pat of his hed reches.

3. Of high degree; intense, profound.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Hom.* II. 506 Mid heallcum gedwyld.
c 1205 *LAY.* 10991 Pat Seuarus in his hirede hæfde hehliche
 grið. 1340 *Aenb.* 264 Yef þer by hehliche cloom.

Highly (*hái'li*), *adv.* Forms: see **HIGH a.**
 [OE. *héalice*, f. *héal* HIGH + *-lic* = *-ly* ².]

1. *lit.* In a high place or situation; aloft, on high; so as to be high or lofty.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Hom.* II. 254 [He] asette ðis gewrit. . . bufon
 Cristes heafde, healice to tacne. *Ibid.* 318 Seðe on heofo-
 num is healice sittende. *c* 1205 *LAY.* 8088 þe king hæfde his
 kine-helm hæhliche on hæfde. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 983
 þe lorde. . . hent healy of his hode, and on a spere hengeð.
 1283 *STANHYURST Aeneis* l. (Arb.) 19 King Aeolus, highly
 in castel settled. 1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemaens's Fr. Chirurg.*
 46 b/2 That the membre be collocated soflye, smoothly and
 highlye.

2. In or to a high position or rank.

c 900 *tr. Breda's Hist.* v. xvii. [ix.] (1890) 458 Healice þa
 cyrcanec was recende. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxii. 122 (Harl.
 MS.) He shulde wedde hir, & be hylliche avanycyd. 1548
HALL Chron. Hen. V. 34 b. Knowyng hym to be highly in
 the kynges favor. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* lxiii. 380
 Yet the wickeddest sorte will needes be highly exalted.
 1704 *EARL OF CROMARTY Sp. Parl. Scot.* II. 191, She is one
 of the Heads and highly situate. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist.*
Eng. xiv. III. 495 A much greater proportion of the opu-
 lent, of the highly descended, and of the highly educated.

† b. Supremely, principally; specially. *Obs.*

1340 *Aenb.* 5 þe ilke þet deþ his hope heylliche ine sseþþe,
 zeneþþe dyadliche.

3. In or to a high degree, amount, extent, or con-
 dition; greatly, intensely, extremely, very, much.

With such verbs as *commend*, *esteem*, *exalt*, *honour*, *praise*,
value, the sense is coloured so as to run into 3 b or 4 b.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 33 He wolde þæt his lof þe heilicor
 weoxe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 Here cumeð ure king,
 wule we. . . him. . . heilliche wurdie. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* l. 577
 For his leawte. . . rewardit and that helye. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.*
 xvi. 54 (Harl. MS.) When the Emperoure herd this, he was
 hily moved in all his bowels. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W.
 1515) 49 Than this mayster. . . thanked god highly. 1535
COVERDALE Ps. xlvii. 1 Greater is y^e Lorde & helye to be
 prayed. 1648 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* (1660) 62 Rare Musick,
 which. . . the knowingst Artists still do highest value. 1711
ADDISON Spect. No. 106 ¶ 6 It renders his Conversation
 highly agreeable. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757)
 184 They would be highly to blame if they did not lay hold
 of this opportunity. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* vi. i. It must
 be highly amusing.

b. At a high rate or price.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 568 And wiþ kinewurðe zeones zelden ou
 hehliche ower zong hider. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1224 (Gött.) His
 auen lauerd þaim for to selle, als heilic als he might. 1362
LANGL. P. Pl. A. vii. 200 Bote he beo hehliche i-huret elles
 wol he chide. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. V. 56 b. They were
 sore fined and highly ransomed. *Mod.* His services are
 perhaps too highly paid.

† c. With elevated voice; loudly, aloud. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAY.* 822 Heihliche he cleopede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg.*
Saints, Laurentius 708 Hely scho sa[aj]d, þat al mycht
 heyre. *† a* 1400 *Morie Arct.* 1286 They herde. . . Hornes of
 olyfantex fulle helych blawene. *a* 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon*
lxxxiii. 262, I began to stryue with my brother so helye that
 Gybours myght here me.

4. With high quality of action; in high style;
 with stateliness or majesty; solemnly; nobly, ex-
 cellently. ? *Obs.*

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 § 7 [Hi] bebyried him heyllice
 in þe minstre. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 76 And don hire bodi þrin in
 stanene þruh hehliche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2276 þus heili,
 bot wel heiliker, Sal cum to deme þe demester. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.*
 755 Sum herber, þer heily i myst here masse. *c* 1477 *CAXTON Jason*
 47 b. Ye haue seruid me hyely and well. *a* 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon*
 clxxii. 684 The quene went forth helye accompanied. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Mandelslo's Trav.*
 8 The Dutch entertain'd me very highly.

b. With honour, honourably; with high ap-
 proval, appreciation, or praise: now chiefly with
think, *speak*, or the like.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 190 Heie monnes messenger, me schal heil-
 iche underuoen. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1798 Hylliche þæt
 heriede god of þæt hap fallen. *c* 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 5 b.
 Hercules him self. . . welcomed them helye. 1548 *HALL Chron.*
Hen. V. 34 b. The Ambassadors were highly
 receiued of the Emperour Sygismund. 1649 *ROGERS Naaman*
 387 When we thinke the highest of ourselves. 1657 *BAXTER*
Agat. Quakers 10 Can they yet think higher of themselves,
 or speak higher of themselves, than this? 1849 *MACAULAY Hist.*
Eng. vi. II. 119 He spoke highly of them to Barillon.

† c. Solemnly, seriously, earnestly. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2336 Do now, god, þi grace, And late
 me haue al þe harm, heylliche i besche. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.*
 1585 The styward heyle hath swornne. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.*
 i. 2 (Harl. MS.) Per met wiþ him a clerke, the which heilie
 beheld him. 1513 *MORE Rick. III* (1883) 53 Every man
 laughed. . . to here it then so sodainly so highly taken.

d. To a high degree of artistic quality or finish;
 with perfect workmanship; elaborately.

1715 *J. RICHARDSON Theory Paint.* 156 'Twould be loss of
 Time to a Painter to finish such things highly. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.*
 xxvii. (1819) 479 The hinges in the wings of an
 earwig. . . are as highly wrought as if the Creator had nothing
 else to finish. 1842 *MACAULAY Let. in Trevelyan Life* (1876)
 II. ix. 110 They are not expected to be highly finished.

5. Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly; ambitiously;
 with indignation or anger. ? *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 Nu comeð forð a feble mon, & halt him
 þauh heihliche. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* viii. 143 Schir anier
 spak sa helye. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 21 Whanne
 thei wille speke highly, lete hem be, and go from hem. 1513
 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 789 He tooke it so
 highly, that thereof ensued much trouble and great blood-
 shed. 1562 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 216 In thy
 walke, walke not to hily. 1563 *BP. HALL Hard Texts* 128
 Why shouldest thou take it so highly as to undertake a war
 hereupon? 1793 *GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.*
 (1832) II. 275 The Council here talk so highly to Great Britain
 that you, who know mankind, will conclude them to be afraid.

6. Like other adverbs, highly is now generally
 hyphenated to a ppl. adv., when this is used attrib.

1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) I. 259 The highly-rated
 burlesque poem. 1725 *POPE Odys.* IV. 425 O highly-favoured
 delegate of Jove! 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. p. viii, The
 highly-inclined strata. 1850 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. viii.
 ii. 171 A handsomer and higher-furnished edifice. 1875
JOHNETT Plato IV. 3 Two or three highly-wrought passages.

Highman, high man. [*f.* HIGH *a.* + MAN:
cf. also *low man.*] Usually pl. Dice loaded so as to
 turn up high numbers. *cf.* HIGH-RUNNER.

1598 *FLORIO, Pise*, false dice, high men or low men. 1622
MARBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. II. 341 There did I
 learne. . . to make false Dice, as your High-men and your
 Low-men. *a* 1643 *W. CARTWRIGHT Ordinary* n. iii. in *Hazl.*
Dodley XII. 243 Your high And low men are but trifles;
 your poisd dye, That's ballasted with quicksilver or gold.
 1863 *SALA Capt. Dangerous* II. vii. 226 Gambling bullies. . .
 throwing their Highmen.

High-mettled, a. Of high mettle; high-
 spirited, high-couraged.

a 1626 *BACON Q. Elis. Mor. & Hist. Wks.* (1860) 488 In a
 military and high-mettled nation. 1667 *DRYDEN Sir Martin*
Mar-All v. iii, Love's an high-mettled hawk that beats the air.
 1714 *SWIFT Petit. to Parill. in Dancy's Catal.* (1895)
 32 A chaise drawn by two high mettled horses. 1838 *PRES-*
COTT Ferd. & Is. I. x. The high-mettled young cavaliers.

Hence **high-mettle v.** to render high-mettled.

1837 *CAMPBELL Lines on Camp Hill* v, The captors of Eng-
 land's domains, That ennobled her breed And high-mettled
 the blood of her veins.

High-minded, a.

1. Having or characterized by a haughty, proud,
 or arrogant spirit. *arch.*

c 1503 in *Lett. & Papers Rich. III & Hen. VII* (1861-3)
 I. 239 The lady Luce was a proude hij myndyd woman,
 and lovyth not the kyngis grace. 1526 *TINDALE Rom.* xi.
 20 Be not hie minded, but feare. 1530 *PALSGR.* 315/2
 Hyemyneded, *orgueilleux*, *fiers*. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.*
 cxxx[i]. i Lord, I am not hie mynded, I haue no proude
 lokes. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 170 To humble these high-
 minded men. *a* 1716 *BLACKALL Wks.* (1723) I. 9 Poor in
 Spirit may very properly denote one that is free from pride,
 one that is not high-minded. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xv, Be
 not rash. Be not high-minded.

2. Having a morally lofty character; character-
 ized by high principles; magnanimous.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) D iiij. Eche of them confessede
 with a hey myndede contragie la faute to be his. *c* 1590
GREENE Fr. Bacon ix. 105 Martial Plantagenet, Henry's
 high-minded son. 1832 *W. IRVING Alhambra* I. 292 These
 cavaliers are evidently well-bred, and high-minded youths.
 1881 *H. MORLEY Eng. Lit. Q. Vict.* iii. (Tauchn.) 77 What
 little there was of high-minded statesmanship was often lost
 among lowthoughted cares of a political life.

Hence **highmindedly adv.**, **highmindedness.**

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 12 His godly high-
 myndednesse is to bee noted. 1657 *REEVE God's Plea* 39
 Oh beloved, let us abate of this high-mindednesse. 1824
CAMPBELL Theodoric 385 She bore her fate high-mindedly
 and well. 1884 *W. S. LILLY in Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 256
 High-mindedness, he says, is the crown of all virtue, and
 the high-minded man occupies himself with honour, and lays
 claim to it, and takes pleasure in it.

Highmost, a. Obs. or dial. [*f.* HIGH *a.*: see
 -MOST.] = HIGHEST.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* II. v. 9 Now is the Sun upon the
 highmost hill of this daies journey. 1688 *R. HOLME*
Armoury iii. 431/1 The first and highmost is an Instrument
 called a Spatha. 1828 *Crauen Dial.*, *Highmost*, highest.

Highness (*hái'nēs*), *sb.* Forms: see **HIGH a.**
 [OE. *hēanes*, -nis; later, *hēahnes*, f. *hēah* HIGH:
 see -NESS. OS. and OHG. *hōhnessa*.]

1. The quality or condition of being high; lofti-
 ness, tallness, altitude. Now rare in *lit.* sense, the
 usual word being **HEIGHT**.

c 897 *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* li. 397 Sio beanes ðonne
 ðara munta. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbok in Anglia* VIII.
 309/45 We ne mazon hig næfre geseon for þære fyrleann
 heahnesses. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 372 Magdalene, þæt speleð tures
 heinesse. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1672 (Trin.) Þe heynes of þis
 tre. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. v.* xiii. (1495) 119 That
 it passe not dewe maner in lengthe, brede and hyghnesse.
 1525 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy. iv.* xxiii. 139 A mount
 of great highness and sharpness. 1652 *F. KIRKMAN Clerio*
& Loria 108 Pattins, which render our highness and stature
 both alike. 1859 *H. T. ELLIS Hong Kong to Manila* 124
 They had all his highness of bone and lowness of flesh.

† b. *concr.* Something that is high; a high
 place, region, or part; a height; top, summit. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlviii. 1 Herzgað dryhten of heofenum
 herzgað hine in heanissum. *c* 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 5
 And asette hine ofer þæs temples heahnesses. *a* 1340 *HAM-*
POLE Psalter xciv. 4 Þe heghnessis of hilles ere his. 1450-
 1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 190 Of whose sede, the hyennesse of
 goddes mounte floweth with fayre blossomes. 1491 *CAXTON*
Vitas Patr. II. (W. de W. 1495) 241 a/1 In the hyghnesses
 of heuen he had seen a doune.

2. Loftiness of rank, position, or character; high
 rank, condition, or quality; dignity, majesty.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Disses deiges hehnesse to be heriane.
 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 428 God hym zef þre þynges, as
 rychesse, And wysdom, & maystrye, & þys was gret hey-
 nesse. *c* 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 42 Þus siche false
 presumpcioun of heynes of state. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882)
 III. 2092 My lord of gret hyennesse. 1553 *Gau Richt Vay* 49
 He is set in gret power and henes. 1646 *T. WHITAKER*
Uzziah 20 Uzziah. . . doted upon his hyghness. *Mod.* The
 highness of his character atones for the lowness of his rank.

b. With possessive (e.g. the King's Highness;
 His, Her, Your Highness), as a title of dignity or
 honour given to princes. [*cf.* **GRACE**, **MAJESTY**.]

'His, Her, Your, (etc.) Highness' was formerly the title
 of English kings and queens, varying with 'Grace', and
 later with 'Majesty'. In the Dedication of the Bible of
 1611 to James I., 'Highness' and 'Majesty' are used
 indifferently, as they had been in reference to Queen Eliza-
 beth; but in his reign 'Majesty' became the official style.
 'Highness' was borne by the Lord Protector Cromwell and
 his wife. In present usage, 'all sons and daughters,
 brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts of the Sovereign are
 regarded as of the "Blood Royal", and designated "Royal
 Highness", which is bestowed also upon grandchildren, if
 they are the offspring of sons; but nephews, nieces, and
 cousins, in common with the children of daughters, are
 addressed as "Highness" only' (Whitaker, *Titled Persons*
 1898). 'Highness' is also given to the chief Indian Feudatory
 Princes. 'Imperial' and 'Royal Highness' are ap-
 plied to members of the Imperial and Royal families of
 other countries, 'Royal Highness' also to reigning Grand
 Dukes, 'Highness' and 'Serene Highness' to certain
 other princes (chiefly German): see **SERENE**.

1173 *Folior in Mat. Hist. Becket* (Rolls) VII. 555 Vestre,
 domine, celsitudini scribere tardavi. 1402 *PRO. OF WALES*
Let. to Hen. IV (Nat. MSS. I. No. 36) More can I not
 write to yowr hyennesse at this tyme. *c* 1460 *FORTESCUE*
Ab. & Lim. Mon. vi. (1885) 118 His creauncers shul. . . de-
 fame his highnes off mys gouernance. 1509 *HAWES Past.*
Pleas. (Percy Soc.) 2 Your noble grace and excellent
 highnes for to accepte i besche right humbly Thys lyle
 boke. 1529 *WOLSEY in Four C. Eng. Lett.* Act. 11 Thys Kyndnes
 exhibite from the Kyng's hyghnes. 1571 *Act 13 Elis.* c. 29
 § 1 Within the Queenes Hyghnes Domynions. 1611 *SHAKS.*
Cymb. I. iii. 38 The Queene (Madam) Desires your High-
 nesse Company. 1611 *BIBLE Ded. to Jas. I* ¶ 6 The Lord
 of Heauen and earth blesse your Maiestie with many and
 happy dayes, that, as his Heauenly hand hath enriched your
 Highnesse with many singular, and extraordinary Graces;
 so [etc.]. 1653 *Weekly Intellig.* 14-21 Mar. in *Ellis Orig.*
Lett. Ser. II. 367 The Privy Lodgings for his Highness
 the Lord Protector in Whitehall are now in readiness. 1714
SWIFT Pres. St. Aff. Wks. 1765 III. 296 His electoral high-
 ness should declare himself entirely satisfied. 1833 *Hr. MAR-*
TINEAU Three Ages I. 9 The King's Highness was not called
 upon to content himself with the homely fare of a farm-
 house. 1848 *W. H. KELLY tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II.
 19 Her royal highness merely awaited an opportunity of
 getting rid of him. 1854 *THACKERAY Rose & Ring* vii, The
 first lord-in-waiting, entered and said, 'Royal Highnesses!
 Their Majesties expect you in the Pink Throne-room'.

† 3. Haughtiness, pride; overbearingness. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 143 Heinesse of oregeþ þe hie
 hadde. *a* 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxi. 21 Fra þe heghnes of
 iwes & all proude men. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 542 Wip proude
 wordes. . . hope wiþ 'hou leyst, and þou lext' in heynesse
 of sowle. 1553 *Gau Richt Vay* 95 Aganis al hienes and al
 oder sinnis. 1628 *Tradit. Mem. K. James* 131 [He] did by
 the highness of his hand bring it to the Counsell Table.

4. Greatness of degree, amount, force, etc.; high
 degree.

1650 *B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* 322 Through the high-
 nesse of the wind, and strength of the stream. 1824 *Manch.*
Exam. 10 July 5/1 Responsible for the highness of the rates.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Highness v. trans.**, to ad-
 dress with the title 'Highness'; **Highnesshood**,
-ship (*rare*), the rank or personality of one who
 has the title of Highness.

1628 *COKAINE Trappolin* III. i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 154
Hera. I will obey your Highness. *Tr.* Highness me no
 more! 1814 *Gonzaga* II. ii, My son wasn't grand enough
 for your Royal Highnessship! 1818 *J. W. CROKER Jnrl.*
 9 Dec. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iv. 125 They don't quite High-
 ness her [Mrs. Fitzherbert] in her domestic circle, but they
 Madam her prodigiously. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 199 A
 king has descended from his throne, and a prince from royal
 highnesshood, to reward the virtues of the fair partners to
 whom they are unable to impart the rights of the blood-royal.

High-pitched, a.

1. Of high pitch acoustically.

1748 *J. MASON Elocut.* 7 A Habit of reading in a high-
 pitched Key. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 10
 Julia had a very high-pitched voice.

2. Of lofty tone or character.

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 41 His high-pitch'd thoughts. 1875
McLAREN Serm. Ser. II. i. 2 The language. . . seems much too
 emphatic and high-pitched, to be fully satisfied by a refer-
 ence to anything in this life. 1897 *DOWDEN Fr. Lit.* III. i.
 144 A relief from their fatigue of fine manners and high-
 pitched emotions.

3. Highly inclined to the horizon; steep.

1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 427 After the decline of
 the Roman Empire, high-pitched roofs were very generally
 introduced. 1877 *J. C. COX Ch. Derbysh.* II. 81 Traces of
 the high-pitched roof.

High priest, high-priest. [See **HIGH a.** 7.]

1. A chief priest; esp. the Jewish chief priest.

1382 Wyclif *Sol. Wks.* III. 517 þe heye prest Hely. 1526 TINDALE *John* xviii. 10 [He] smote the hye prestes servant. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheia's Cong. E. Ind.* xvii. 43 b. The kings high Priest. 1756 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 399 The emperor Augustus Caesar, high-priest, &c. having conquered Egypt, and united it to the Roman state, consecrated this obelisk to the sun. 1877 P. THOMSON in *Queen's Printers' Aids to Bible* 148 To found and establish the Asmonean dynasty of native high-priest-princes.

b. Applied to Christ as maker of the Atonement. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* iv. 14 [v. 1] Seynge then thatt we have a grette hye prest whych hath entred heven. ltt vs kepe oure profession. 1718 WATTS *Hymns*, With joy we meditate the grace Of our High Priest above. 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* x. iv. 412 Our first and great High Priest.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A hierophant; the head of any 'cult'.

1767 JUNIUS *Lett.* ii. (1804) I. 17 Just indignation against this Junius, this high-priest of envy, malice, and all uncharitableness. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xvi. 118 The high priest of science found himself the inmate of a college. 1878 N. Amer. Rev. CXKVII. 106 Ricardo, the high-priest of the bullionists.

High-priestess. A chief priestess. Also *fig.* 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) 114 The high Priestesse of the new religion. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Jenval* 99 This grove's high-priestesse, heaven's true messenger. 1858 MISS MULOCK *Th. ab. Wom.* 244.

High-priesthood. [*f.* HIGH PRIEST + HOOD.] The office of high priest. Also *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *1 Mac.* vii. 21 Thus Alcimus defended his hie presthode. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* viii. 1 ij. He denies Christs Highpriesthood in heaven. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. i. xi. (1876) 272 The high-priesthood of the pure reason. 1885 *Athenæum* 21 Mar. 373/3 During the high-priesthood of John Hyrcanus.

High-priestly, a. [*f.* as *prec.* + -LY.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a high priest.

1849 SIDONIA *Sorc.* II. 183 Even in that glorious high-priestly prayer of His. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* i. § 5. 41 Authority. concentrated in high-priestly hands.

High-reaching, a. n. lit. That reaches high or aloft. *b. fig.* Aspiring, ambitious.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iv. ii. 31 High-reaching Buckingham grows circumspect. [1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 644 At last appear Hell bounds high reaching to the horrid Roof.] 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* *Whitsun Monday* xii. Heroes and Kings, obey the charm. Withdraw the proud high-reaching arm. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. ix. A being formed for high-reaching exploits.

High-rigged, a. Also 6-8-rigged. Having a high ridge or ridges.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 138 A certayne kynde of [arrow] heades whyche men call hie rigged, creased, or shouldered heades. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *High-crested*, or *High-rigged*, a Term in Archery. 1747 *tr. Mem. Nutrebian Court* I. 13 A narrow, high-rigged nose.

High-rigged, a. Naut. Having high rigging. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 318 Detriment done to the locks and banks by high-rigged vessels.

High road, high-road. [After HIGHWAY.] A chief or main road; a highway.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 144 ¶ 2 [We] do not share alike in the Division of Her Majesty's High-Road. 1763 JOHNSON in *Barwell* 6 July. The noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees, is the high road that leads him to England. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 187 Words which he hears in the market, wake, high-road, or ploughfield. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* i. iii. The lane led on to the high-road.

b. fig. 1793 HUCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* III. xii. 64. I... will travel in the high-road of certainty, and confine myself to what is visible. 1839-40 THACKERAY *Catherine* v. I was on the high road to fortune.

† **High-runner.** *Obs.* A false die loaded so as to run on the high numbers; cf. HIGHMAN. So **High-running** *ppl. a.*

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* III. i. The high-running dice. 1670 COTTON *Expersion* II. v. 235 False Dice... the high, and the low runners. 1721 J. DENNIS *Lett.* II. 407 (N.) The rhetorical author... makes use of his tropes and figures, which are his high and low runners, to cheat us.

High-set, a.

1. Set in a high or lofty position. 1382 Wyclif *Job* xxxix. 28 In stones he dwelleth, and in heye sett scarn flintis he bideth. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 194 If the wrest is high set, the earth of the furrow will not touch the hinder part of the mold-board.

2. Set in a high key; high-pitched. Also *fig.*

1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* III. 1027 (Jod.) Thy high-set song. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 54 His Spiritual and high-set Ear. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 335 Like well-tuned Instruments: But... too high-set for me. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Down* I. 54 Mr. and Mrs. Hunt seemed at present too high set for the dull conversation of business.

† **Highship.** *Obs.* In 3 *heih.*, *hehschipe*. [See -SHIP.] Elevation; high dignity; altitude.

1125 Ancr. R. 100 Vt of mine heischipe. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Þe heischeipe of meidenhad. c. 1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 189 þu hæuest... ti mucchele hehschipe.

† **High-shod, -shoed, a. Obs.** Wearing high shoes; hence, rustic, boorish. (See next.)

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1771) 152 (Jod.) Your high-shod prerogative and those same slouching fellows, your tribuns. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* (1697) 478 The high-sho'd Ploughman. a. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 497 Who... rejoice as much in their homely Dame, and ragged Children, together with their High-shoed Companions, as those who can... domineer over Kingdoms.

† **High-shoe.** *Obs.*

1. One who wears high shoes, as rustics did in the 17th c.; hence, a rustic, countryman, plain man.

[1603 BRETON *Pocket Lett. Wks.* (1879) 49 (*Countryman's Lett. to Sweetheart*) If my high shoes come home on Saturday, I'll see thee on Sunday.] 1650-66 WHARTON *Poems* Wks. (1683) 340 The Wary-High-Shoe, who so Idoliz'd The Covenant, that equally he priz'd It with his Bible. 1651 CLEVELAND *Rebel Scot* Poems 34 What all those wild Collegiates had cost The honest High-shoes. 1679 *Observ. last Dutch Wars* 4 Our Justices... in the more weighty points of the Law, would be baffled upon the Bench by every High-shoe. 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const.* Eng. 45 Whereby we of the high shoes, would be made as capable of judging... as the best gentleman of you all.

2. *pl.* High shoon used attrib. = Rustic, boorish. **High-shoon-man, a rustic, an agricultural labourer.**

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 251 As if there were no medium between High-shoon Language, and that of the Buskin and Stage. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* Pref. (1729) 50 This Improvement would be generally obstructed by the Tenant and High-shoon-men. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 52 He came with two Reprobates of his own Heresy into a little... Shire of Italy and... seduced three most simple high-shoon Bishops.

High-sounding, a.

1. Emitting a high or loud sound; highly sonorous. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) Ps. cl. 5 Praise ye him with high sounding cymbals. 1717 FENTON *Poems* 212 (Jod.) When his high-sounding lyre his valour rais'd. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 681 Ah, tinkling cymbal and high-sounding brass, Smitten in vain!

2. Having an imposing or pretentious sound.

1784 DE LORME *Eng. Const.* I. ii. (ed. 4) 33 Vested with more high-sounding prerogatives. a. 1866 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. iii. 131 They had high-sounding titles. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 145 What real meaning is there in the high-sounding phrase, so often repeated, 'Knowledge of things in themselves'?

High-spirited, a. Possessing or marked by a lofty, courageous, or bold spirit; mettlesome.

a. 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* I. 113 (Jod.) A lady's sleeve high-spirited Hastings wore. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. (1851) 451 Of all Governments a Commonwealth aims most to make the People flourishing, virtuous, noble and high-spirited. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 216 Too high-spirited to be passive instruments in his hand. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 13 Three hundred high-spirited stallions. 1887 JESSOP *Arctady* iv. 110 She was an audacious, high-spirited little woman.

Hence **Highspiritedness.**

1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 Cor. xiv. 36 Take heed lest God for your arrogance and high spiritedness lay you low enough.

High-stepper. A horse which lifts its feet high from the ground in walking and trotting; *transf.* a person of stately walk or bearing. So

High-stepping a.

1860 MRS. RIDDELL *Too Much Alone* xxix. [The beauty] which makes a woman be called, when young and in good action, 'showy' and 'a high-stepper'. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 54 She drove... very high-stepping English horses. 1886 'MAXWELL GRAY' *Silence Dean Maitland* I. 9 A dog-cart, drawn by a high-stepping chesnut. *Ibid.* 10 Sending the high-stepper flying along the level down-road like the wind.

† **High-stomached, a. Obs. or arch.** [See STOMACH.] Of high courage or spirit; high-spirited, haughty.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 110 A man very wel borne... but no better borne then high stomacked. a. 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1807) II. 237 These nought-fearing fellows, these high-stomached men, which desire danger. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. I. 18 High stomackd are they both, and full of ire. 1786 tr. Beckford's *Vathek* (1868) 103 In this deputation were some high-stomached sheikhs, who... scrupled not to speak their opinion. 1894 CHARLES T. C. JAMES *Miss Precocity* II. ii. 24 He said she was 'high-stomached'. Very remarkable way of putting it... wasn't it?

High-strained, a. Highly strained; forced.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea Ded.* A iij b, The Age wee live in is all for novelties, and high-strained Jigs of Musick. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 109 The high strain'd paradoxes of old philosophy. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. 449 The high-strained Encomiums... paid to Learning.

High street. [See STREET.] In OE., and often down to 17th c., A highway, a main road, whether in country or town; now, very generally, the proper name (*High Street*) of that street of a town which is built upon a great highway, and is (or was originally) the principal one in the town.

In OE. times often applied to one of the Roman Roads or 'Streets'; it remains as the name of one of these, and of the mountain over which it passes in Westmorland.

c. 1000 *Charter of Oswald*, Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 246 To ðære heahstrete. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Pat burh folc bihten þe be3e strete. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8071 (Götl.) Þai went ham forth þe his strete [Cott. þe mikel strete]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 105 Ri3t as sy3te serueth a man to se þe heighe strete. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxiii. 11 My fete kepe his path, his hye strete haue I holden. 1548 HALL *Chron.* K. Edw. IV. 210 Broughte... through the hygh streates of London, too the cathedrall church of saint Paule. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 38 b, The milke way... is the high street in Heaven that goeth streight to Jupiters palace. 1606 N. RIDING *Rec.* (1883) I. 36 Yarme Bridge being a common and most necessarie passage... and being His Maties high streete. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1599 The morning trumpets festival proclaimed Through each high street. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 69/2 High Streets... are designed for some certain purpose, especially any public one; as, for instance, those which lead to some Temple, or to the Course for Races, or to the Place of Justice. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 208 The Catholics were allowed... to carry the host in procession anywhere except in the high streets of royal burghs. 1896 *Oxford Sights & Scenes* 185 High Street being called 'the High'. The usage is similar with other well-known streets in Oxford.

† **Hight, sb.** *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 *hiht*, 3-5 *hi3t* (-e), 3-6 *hight*, (4 *hit*); *Sc.* 4-5 *nicht* 4-6

hecht, (5 *hoyecht*, *height*, *heght*). [*f.* HIGHT *v.* 1: a northern form (instead of the original OE. *hāt*, ME. *hote*); after 15th c. only *Sc.* Cf. BE-HIGHT *sb.*]

1. A command, order.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19330 (Edin.) We... 3iu forbede þur3 þe hite of bissoppeðe, þat 3ie in name of þat ihesu Be no3te to preche sa bald. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Petrus* 335 Cristis hecht for to fulfill, þan paul to Rome com petir till.

2. A promise; a vow.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 785 Þis hight... was ful fals and fikel. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Macchar* 1162 His hicht þat he mad to me. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 4 Afthr his higt and couenaund. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xviii. 12 In þat Heycht he wes noucht lele. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxxiv. xi, He hight the Kyng... & held nothing his hight. 1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. III. 23 Oft sy3is fair hechtis makis faillis fame. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 30 Ane donat[i]on is vnderstand, to be ane hecht or bair promise, rather then ane trow or effectual gift. 1808-25 JAMIESON, *Hecht, huycht*... this word is still used, *Lothian*. [1862a HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 59 Fair hechts mak fools fain.]

† **Hight, highth, sb.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hi3t*, 3 *hih3e*, 4 *hihte*, (*hihte*), 5 *hy3t*. [OE. *hi3t*, *f.* *higian* to HIE, with suffix -*th* later -*t* after *gh*; cf. HEIGHT.] Exertion, impetuosity, haste.

c. 1050 *Gloss.* in *Zsch. für deutsches Alterth.* XXXI. 14 *Acutis nisibus*, mid searupum *hi3dum*. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 324 *Schrift* schal beon on *hih3e* imaked. a. 1225 *Julianus* 77 Þe reue... leup for *hih3e* wi3t lu men into a bat. a. 1320 in Wright *Lyric* P. 110 For non *hihte* that he hath ne syht me hym ner shake. c. 1450 MYRC 559 Whereþe þe wordes were seyde a-ry3t, And not turnet in þat hy3t.

† **Hight, sb.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hyht*, (*hiht*), 2 *huht* (*ii*), 3 *Orm.* *hihht*, *hi3t* (e). [OE. *hyht* :- OTeut. **huhti* from root *hug-* of *hycgan* to think, hope. Cf. HIGH *sb.*] Hope, glad expectation; gladness, joy.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 165 Ðe bið þonne hyht and gefea. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxiii. 20 (cxv. 11) Hio hyht heora habban on Drihten. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 [He] 3i3t heom for3ifnesse and huht and heore 3eomerinde mod ilid3egad. c. 1900 *ORMIN* 3816 *hihht* & hope o Drihtin God. a. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 272 Hit is min hyste, hit is mi wune. *Ibid.* 1101 An hadde sobbe blisse and hyste.

Hight, sb. 4 and a., var. of HEIGHT *sb.* and a.

Hight, v. 1 *arch.* Forms: see below. [A Com. Teut. vb.; orig. reduplicated: OE. *hāt-an*, pa. t. *heht*, contr. *hēt*, pl. *hehten*, *hēton*, pa. pple. *hāten* = OFris. *hēta*, OS. *hētan* (MLG. *hēten*, MDu. *heeten*, *heiten*, Da. *heeten*), OHG. *heizzan*, (MHG. *heizen*, Ger. *heizen*), ON. *heita* (Sw. *hela*, Da. *hede*), Goth. *haitan*, pa. t. *haihait*, pl. -*um*, pa. ppl. *haitans*, to call by name, to name, call to come or do something, bid, command. Of this vb. the Old Teutonic medio-passive voice, Goth. *haitada*, pl. *haitanda* (pres. t.), remained in OE. as *hātte*, pl. *hātton* (pres. and pa. t.), being 'the only trace of this voice in English. In the other Teutonic langs. the passive form had been lost, or rather blended with that of the active, but the sense remained, as one of the uses of the verb, which was thus both 'to call' and 'to be called'. In ME. the same fate befell the passive form, so that here also the active *hōten*, *hight*, came to be both 'to call' and 'to be called', the latter being the chief use in later times. In addition to this curious confusion, the active forms themselves suffered a remarkable series of changes, resulting finally in the entire loss of the present stem, and the substitution of that of the pa. t. The original pres. *hāte* and pa. pple. *hāten* regularly became in ME. *hōte*, *hōten* (to c. 1450); northern *hātē*, *hātē(n)*. The redupl. pa. t. *heht* (Goth. *haihait* = **hehait*) gave ME. *he3t*, *hiht*, *hight*; the contracted *hēt* gave ME. *hēt*, *heet*, *heie* (to c. 1470). Thus, the normal ME. inflexion was *hōte*, *hēt* or *hight*, *hōte(n)*; but this was, from an early date, disturbed by the influence of 'levelling', and of various assumed analogies. From c. 1200 the anomalous pa. t. *heht* often took, like the weak vbs., final -*e*, the loss of which, however, in 15th c., again made the form *hight*. About 1300, the pres. t. took (in midl. dial.) the vowel of the past, and became *heie*, *heet* (e), which survived to the 16th c. Farther north, the pres. assumed the form of the redupl. pa. t., and became *hight*, *hiht*, *hecht*, still extant in *Sc.* in sense 'promise'. Both forms of the pa. t. *hēt* and *hight* also passed over into the pa. pple., where *hight* is still a well-known archaism. Dialectally, or by individual writers, this is extended as *highted*. There are various other anomalies; for which see the Forms below. The only parts of the vb. which remain in literary use are the pa. pple. *hight* 'called', and the kindred pa. t. *hight* 'was called', both conspicuous archaisms unknown to ordinary prose. In the dialects other forms and senses survive.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. Present stem. a. 1 *hāt*, 2-5 *hāt*, 3-5 *hōt*, (3 *hoat*, 5 *hoot*).

c897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* Pret. 3 Ælfred kyning hæte gretan Wæferð biscop. *Ibid.* viii. 443 Dryhten hwæt hæst ðu me don? c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 28 Hat me cuman to ðe (*Lindisf.* G. haat meh zecumæ to ðe). c1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* (1885) viii. 303 Pat ger þe man hæst solaris. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 God almihtin þe hat don þin god on-gein his uuel. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 201 Alle bilefullu ich hote þus waken. c1225 *Anv.* R. 186 So hat ower ueder ou. c1258 *Eng. Proclam.* Hen. III. l. 6 We willen and hoaten þæt alle vre treowe heom healden deadliche ifoan. c1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 240 Thys y 3ow hote. c14... *Wylyf's Deut.* xxiii. 23 marg. Of him that hootith, and fulfillith it not. c1440 *Promp.* Parv. 249/2 Hotyn or make behest, *promitto*. c1475 *Assembl. Ladies* 689 Now good, tell on, I hate you, by saynt Jame.

B. ? 3, 4-6 hete, 5-6 heete, (? 3, 4-5 heit). c1300 *Cursor M.* 5427 Heit (*Fairf.* hete) me truli, wit couenand. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 148 His help I 3ow hete. c1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 236 But oon auow to grete god I hete (*r. r.* hete). c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 72 Oyle of mercy I can hym heyt. *Ibid.* 74 A child to bere thou me hetys. How shuld it be? c1540-60 STERNHOLD & H. P. cxix. 76 As thou to me thy seruant hetest.

7. 3-4 hiht, hiȝt, 4- hight, (4 hite, hyte, 4-5 hyght, 5 hize); Sc. 4- hicht, hecht, (4-5 hycht, 5-6 heght, 6 heoyht).

c1300 *Cursor M.* 5431 (Cott.) Truli now i þe hight (Gött. hite). *Ibid.* 2480 (Edin.) Þu sal nu hiht and vow me het. c1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Pro. 21 Hyghstand ioy til ryghtwisne. c1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xii. 318 I hecht heir, in my lawte. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 578a Here I hight amendement. c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 34 And hecht thame giftis, howbeit 3e gif thame nocht. c1595 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vii. (1593) 169 And as for leach, was none that helpe could hight. c1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 25 To Hight (Cumb.), to promise or vow. c1789 BURNS & CARLINES xi. He wadna hecht them courtly gifts. But he wad hecht an honest heart. c1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 3 Molaise. Hights me go, and I obey.

2. Past tense. a. str. i heht, 3 heȝt, (heitt), 4 heȝt, heȝht, hiȝt, 4-5 hight; also weak 2-3 hehte, 3 hehte, hahte, hætte, heitte, 3-4 hihte, 3-5 hize, 4-5 highte, hyghte, 5 heȝte, heȝte; undetermined 6- hight, (hyght), Sc. hecht, (heght).

a1000 *Andreas* 365 (Gr.) He heht englas him to cuman. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Summe. hehten hine aredan. c1200 *Moral Ode* 268 Al þe þe laȝe gaet hechte to. c1250 *Meid. Margrete* viii. E heitt hem quelle. *Ibid.* lv. Oli-brius heitte þe mai ut of prisun don. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 218 And hiegt him ðe he sulde ben. c1300 *Cursor M.* 15660 Has þou nu al forgotten þat þou hight. c1300 *Harrov.* *Hell* 231 That I hiehte in the old lawe, thou duest me. c1365 LANGL. P. Pl. A. iii. 9 As þe kyng hiehte. c1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 262 He his man hecht for till be. c1375 St. Leg. *Saints, Symon & Judas* 129 He heicht to mend his stat. c1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 101 þat he hiegt hem graciously. c1440 *York Myst.* xlv. 49 He hieghte vs fro harme for to hyde. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 284 þe porter hiegt for to do it. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 5180 Wele he hiegt, bot euyl did he. c1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 265 Not-withstanding that the kyng hiehte him this, he was exiled. c1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 249 Hopefull youth that high me health. c1578 P. li. in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 114 Thou hegt to Abraham anone, Isack his eldest son. c1793 BURNS *Meg o' the Mill* 9 The Miller he hecht her a heart leal and loving. (1841 hight: see B. 5c.)

B. str. i hēt, 2-4 hēt, 4-5 heot, heht; also 3 heitt, (? weak), 3 heitte, 4 hete, 4-5 hehte. c900 *Ir. Bada's Hist.* iii. xii. (xiv.) (1890) 194 Þas þe hine slean het. a1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2613 (Gr.) He het his naman Adam. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 þe witega het þe we sculde maken his stipes. c1290 *Beket* 806 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 129 Heo heten him don heom sikernesce. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 275 þre days trewe þe Inglis him hete. c13... *Guy Warr.* (A.) 204 To him he cleped Gij, And him hete and comandi. c13... *Gaw. & G. Knt.* 448 Loke, Gawan, þou be graybe to go as þou hetest. c1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xx. 271 Enuye. heet freres to go to scole. c1393 *Ibid.* C. ii. 17 He het þe elementes to helpe 3ow alle tymes. c1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1043 When thou haste done that thou het. c1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 206 Kyng Artour. Hette of the table rounde Four the beste knyghtes. Arme Lybeaus.

7. *erron.* 6 hote. c1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 164 A shepherd trewe, yet not so true, as he that earst I hote.

3. Pa. pple. a. 1 (30)hāten, 2-3 (30-, i-)hāten, 3-4 hāten, 4-5 hāte; 2-6 (30-, y-, i-)hōten, (y-, i-)hote.

c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* i. § 1 Ða wæs sum consul. Boetius was hāten. c975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 16 Monn se was hāten barrabas (*Hatt.* G. gehaten). c1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1132 An prior of S' Neod, Martin was gehāten. c1175 *Coll. Hom.* 219 Heo was gehōten leohot berinde. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 He is ihāte on grekisc paraclitus. c1200 ORMIN 5200 He wass hāten Helyseow. c1205 LAY. 3156 þe kinge of Bruttain þe Leir is hāten. c1250 *Meid. Margrete* i. Ðe vie of one meidan was hōten Margrete. c1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 80 A lordyng of þe Romaynes, þat y hote was Galle. c1300 K. Horn 201 Horn ihc am ihote. c1300 *Cursor M.* 14503 His nam was hāten calphas. *Ibid.* 19465 Pat ilk þat þan was hāte saul. c1365 LANGL. P. Pl. A. i. 61 A wiht þat wrong is I-hote. c1375 St. Leg. *Saints, Johannes* 65 Pat hātene was deme drusiāne. c1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 21 His name was hōte (*r.* hōten) deynous Symkyn. c1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 55 A lord, whiche Phorceus Was hōte. c1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisd.* 156 He was yhote Ionas. c1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. i. 25 Our ffendliche goddis, Penates hait (*r.* hait), c1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iii. i. in *Hazl. Doddsley* XII. 255 Aldersgate Is hōten so from one that Aldrick hight.

B. 3-5 hāten (-in), 4-5 hāte. Chiefly north. [from the passive form hāten, or shortened from hāten.] c1300 *Cursor M.* 9545 (Cott.) Þe toþer was hāten soþfastines. c1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiv. 376 Thomas of dwn hāttyn wess be. c1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 97 Þe tour is

i-cleped and hāte Babel. a1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 11 The secunde dedely synne es hātene enuy. c1450 St. Cuthbert 6827 His name was hāttyn cutrehe.

7. 4 heiten, heit, hete, heit(e), 4-5 (9 dial.) het.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 1524 (Cott.) Sco was heiten (*r.* cald[e] noema. *Ibid.* 14783 (Gött.) Ouer þe he prophete, Or crist himself to man es hete. c1340 *Ibid.* 2658 (Trin.) As I bfore haue hette (*r.* hight, heȝt, hiȝt) to þe. *Ibid.* 12820 (Trin.) Pat longe was hett (*r.* hight, heȝt, hiȝt) now comen es. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 39 So haue I het. c1855 WAGH *Lanc. Life* (1857) 65 A lawm, fause owd felly, bet an elder.

8. ? 3, 4- hight, (4 heȝt, hiht, hith, hite, 4-5 hiȝt, -e, hyȝt, yȝht, yȝȝt, ihight, 4-6 hyght, 5 height, Sc. 4- hicht, hecht, 7 heght). c1300 *Cursor M.* 1276 (Cott.) þe oile me was hight (*r.* heȝt, heȝt) o merce. *Ibid.* 2890 (Gött.) As it was hite bifer þas dais. c1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 107 [God] has hight him yit þat to be blise of heven. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 540 O hous of housses, whilom best yȝht! c1386 - *Frankl.* T. 595 Wel ye woot what ye han hight (*r.* hȝt, hiȝt, hiȝt). c1400 *Pistill of Susan* 14 He hed a wif hȝt Susan. c1475 *Raif Colgear* 449. I sall hald that I haue hecht. c1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. l. 19 Thair was ane ancient ciete hecht Cartage. c1563 in *B. Gough's Eglogs* etc. (Arb.) 81 Happye (Gough) he maye be hight. c1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ix. 59 An ancient booke, hight Briton monuments. c1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 451 Wee haue hegt to Mahoun, for hand-sel, this hair. c1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii. 106 A cunning man, hight Sidrophel. c1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* l. iii, Child Harold was he hight. c1863 BARRING-GOULD *Iceland* 116 A glen which .. has ben hight the Vale of Shadows.

c. 4 "hehted, (hethede), 6-7 highted, Sc. 8-9 hechted.

c1300 *Havelok* 551 Hwan þe swike him hauede hethede, þat he shulde him forth lede. c1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 77 For those plats Strophades in language Greekish ar highted. c1604 FULBEKE *Pandectes* 83 So Asarces. was. highted a lawfull king. c1833 J. BALLANTYNE in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. 2. 33 Mony big loons hae hechted to wyle her awa.

4. Passive: see B. 5.

B. Signification.

I. *trans.* +1. To command, bid; to order, ordain. Constr. with person and thing, or pers. and *inf.* or *clause*; also with thing only, and *absol.* *Obs.*

a900 *Charter* (Th.) 47 (Bosw.) [He] heht swa he cume to him. c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 394 We dydon swa swa ðu us hote. - *Gram.* xxi. (L.) 155 Mid ðam gemete we hatað oðre menn don sum ðing. *Ibid.*, Gehwa hat oðerne, na hyne sylfne. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Pennie þe preost hine hat æzefen þa ehte. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 211 He ne wile don þat god him het. and doð þat þe deuel het. c1275 LAY. 31552 We beop icome ase þou hauest i-hote. c1300 *Vex & Wolf* 36 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 59 Be stille, ich hote, a Godes nome! c1300 *Beket* 2039 (Percy) We hoteþ þe ek in his half þat þu assollist also þe Bischof [etc.]. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1082 [He] het hem alle hiȝe pider as harde as þei miȝt. c1365 LANGL. P. Pl. A. i. 17 He hihte þe corpe to seruen ow vchone. *Ibid.* ii. 9 Cortesliche þe Clerk þo as þe kyng hihte, Tok þe Mayden bi þe Middel. c1377 *Ibid.* B. ii. 218 He was. Ouer al yhowted and yhote trusse. c1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 411 ȝif þe prince of þe lond hote, Briddes synȝeþ wiþ mery note. c1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 5 Lete heme be hete Thedyr to bere and there to lete The same thyng. c14... *Stac. Rome* 804 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 141 He het also that men shoulde to chyrche go. c1874 (see A. 17).

† b. To bid come, call, summon. (Only in OE. and arch. in Spenser.) *Obs.*

a1000 *Daniel* 532 Ða wæs to ðam dome Daniel hāten. c1501 SPENSER *Daphn.* 11 Ne let the Sacred Sisters here be hight, Though they of sorrow heauilie can sing.

2. To promise, to vow; to pledge oneself. (Constr. as in I.) *Obs.* *Sc.*

a900 *CYNEWULF Juliana* 53 Gif þu to sæmran gode. hætst ð hæpen-weoh. c1200 ORMIN 4922 þat tatt loc het Drihtin. c1205 LAY. 23384 ȝet ich wile hāten mare. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4098 Ðe lond hōten sal hem ben giuen. a1300 *Cursor M.* 5429 (Gött.) Hite me treulli þu þi selue sal me wid min eldris delue. c1340 *Cursor M.* 3886 (Fairf.) Þou sal haue rachel as I þe higt. c1375 St. Leg. *Saints, Baptista* 1022 Bath gold and fe Hechtand hymne in to plente. c1380 Wyclif *Ser. Wks.* III. 30 We þat hōten grete awowis to voiden. . siikness. c1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 236 Oon auow to grete god I heete. c1400 MAUNDEV. Pref. (Roxb.) 2 þis es þe land þat es hight til vs in heritage. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 44 That he may fe Esaw, That us bothe hetes bale to brew. c1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxviii. vi. Ever yȝ kyng Edward hight men grete hyre hym for to take. c1577-87 HARRISON *England* i. vii. in *Hollinshed* 15 He was so desperatellie wounded, that no man hight him life. c1724 RAMSAY *Tea-T.* *Misc.* (1733) II. 182 Rob my eem hecht me a stock. c1829 in *Chambers Scott. Songs* 40 Hope aye hechts his safe return.

† 3. *parenthetical.* To assure (one that it is as one says): cf. 'I promise you.' *Obs.*

c13... E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 402 Maysterful mad & hyȝe pryde I hete þe arn heterly hāte here. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1123 So harde þe hieged þan, i hote þe for soþe. c1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 156 The kyng, that hungry was, I hicht. c1420 *Pallad.* on *Huab.* iii. 936 Also this yȝow hete I preued haue. c1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hom.* i. xxxiii. Baith axtre and quehills of gold, I hote. c1515 *Scot. Field* 257 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II. I will wynde you to wreke, wese, I you heete.

4. To call, to name. (Now only in pa. pple.) *arch.*

c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. § 17 Ða deor hi hataþ hnanas. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 þu scald. . þere knaue child, and hāten hi helend. c1205 LAY. 2857 To hire he hēde loue, and læfdi heo hehte. c1225 *Juliana* 55 Sathanas þat tu leuest upon & ti feeder hātest. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 405 Pat menskful mayde Melior was hōten. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 477 A bischof hight Eugenius. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 145 Emanuelle is hēte His name for to lere.

1580 SIDNEY *Pa.* xxiv. vi. Even He the King of glory hight. c1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 26 The Romans of his owne name, Romulus, highting. c1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1634) 83 The neith Saxons are hight now Friesians. c1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 83 A little pest, hight Tommy Moore. c1845 HOOD *Recipe Civilis*, 39 Look at the polish'd nations hight The civilized.

II. *intr.* : in origin *medio-passive*.

5. To call oneself, be called, have or bear the name. (Now only in the archaic pa. t. *hight*.)

a. Orig. in forms repr. the OTeut. passive, Goth. pres. t. *haitada*, -anda. Pres. and pa. t. i *hätte*, pl. -on, 2-5 hatta, pl. -en, 4-5 hette, hatt, hat, hett. The forms with e were prob. influenced by those in ß (ð).

c897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* lviii. 445 On ðam bocum ðe hatton Apocalipsin. c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 55 Hu ne hatte hys modor Maria? c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Hu se werkles of brihtnesse hatten þus. *Ibid.* 89 Bethfage. . hatte þe prop. a1300 *Cursor M.* 3948 'Tel me nam' he said, 'quat es þin?' 'Iacob i hatt' [*r.* hāt, hēt, hē]. *Ibid.* 14218 Thomas þat hette didimus. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 22 Oxen hāte þe toun, þe þe body felle. c1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xvi. 15 Herte hatte þe (h)erber þat it in growth. c1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. i. (Tollem. MS.) A man hat [1535 hight, 1582 is called] antropos in Grew. c1430 *Chet. Assigne* 232 Betyrce she hette. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 377 Hardebrechins þe cite hatte. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 8 A good yoman my master hat.

(b) Extended to infinitive; and sometimes in indicative with person-endings.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 813 Ðat burȝe. . attoð cariaharbe. a1300 *Cursor M.* 3948 (Cott.) Iacob ya, Sal þou na langer hetten [*r.* hat, be cald] sua. c1340 *Ibid.* 2650 (Trin.) And seide þou hettest now abrahaue. c1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 365 Zacarie. tolde what þe child shulde hatte. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1257 Not Delphon bot Doels sum demyt hit to het. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 74 Godes son shalle he hat (*r.*ime that).

ß. Already in OE. the passive infinitive had to be supplied by the active *hātan*, ME. *hōten*, north. *hāte*; and from an early date in ME., the passive forms began to yield to the corresponding active ones: (a) in Pres. t. i *hātan*, 3-5 *hōte(n)*, north. 3-5 *hāte*, (4-6 *hait*). (By Spenser also erroneously in pa. t.) (b) in Pa. t. *het*, *hete*; later also in pres. t. (c) in Pa. t. *highte* (etc.), later *hight* (the only part still in archaic use). (d) From 14th to 18th c. *hight* was extended to the pres. t. (sometimes with person-endings), and to the infinitive.

a. a1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 344 Se hehsta hātan sceolde Satan siddan. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Þis child shal hōten godes prophete. a1300 *Cursor M.* 4752 (Cott.) In þe flum þat hait þe nile. *Ibid.* 2650 (Gött.) And said he suld hate [*r.* hatte, hat] abraham. c1380 LANGL. P. Pl. C. iii. 31 *Filius dei* he hoteþ. c1400 *Arthur* 613 Now hyt hooteth Glastyngbury. c1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 28/1 Oon aforemontayen and hooth caput viride. c1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. ProL. 244 That in the text of Virgill. . Hait Deiphebe. *Ibid.* ii. 58 Quibikis, eist, south, and waist wyndis hait [*r.* hāt] with was. c1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 304 Lowder (for so his dog hote). c1590 - *F. Q.* i. xi. 29 It rightly hot The well of life.

b. a1175 *Scot. Hom.* 227 His sune hete arfaxat. a1300 K. Horn 9 Godhild het his quen. c1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 115 In þat mount was þe lile strel of preostes, þat heet Bethlphage. c1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* (E.E.T.S.) i. [An] heighe man in Irland, þat het derved Macmogh. c1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. ii. What heteth your lady and where dwelleth she?

c. a1225 *Juliana* 5 Hire fleschliche feader affrican hehte. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 67/6 Pat heigte Maximian. a1300 *Cursor M.* 633 (Cott.) Þar for hight [*r.* heȝt] soo virago. c1300 *Ibid.* 2594 (Gött.) Sare. . had. . an hand woman þat agar hite. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9426 Sire Bertel þen hat þat on, þat oþer heyghte sire Iordan. c1386 CHAUCER *ProL* 719 At this gentil hostelrye That highte [*r.* hȝte, hiȝt] the Tabard. c1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 13 Bathe highte sommetyne Athamannus Cyte. c1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* i. 314 The quene of east-Englande saynt Herywith she hight. c1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 6 In Grece. . duelt ane king, the quihik hecht Æalus. c1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. l. 152 In School-Divinity as able as he that hight *Irrefragable*. c1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* ii. 90 A Lass that Cicly hight, had won his Heart. c1841 LOWE *Chilfr. Lord's Supper* 48 Father he hight and he was in the parish.

d. c1340 *Cursor M.* 3946 (Fairf.) Tel me man quat þou higt. c1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. ProL. 423 That highten Balades, Roundels, Virelayes. c1386 - *Kut.* l. 699 But ther as I was wont to highte Arcite, Now highte I Philostrate noght worth a myte. c1430 *Syr Genes.* 1665 'What dooth he hight', she said, 'Madame?' c1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 225 What tyhist thou? c1523 LD. BERNERS *Proits.* I. clxiii. 201 Sir, sayde he, I hight Ionan of Helenes, but what is your name? c1536 *Calisto & Mel.* in *Hazl. Doddsley* I. 56 *Sem.* What hight she? *Cal.* Melibee is her name. c1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* i. Arg. i. He sends them to the fort that Sion hights. c1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 122 Shee that teareth her hayre, hight Sorrow. c1641 PRYNN *Antiph.* 154 Hightest thou Vrse? Have thou Gods curse. c1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* ii. ii. in *Hazl. Doddsley* XII. 241 How highteth she, say you?

¶ III. 6. Used by Spenser as a *pseudo-archaism* in various senses not otherwise exemplified: a. to direct; b. to commit; c. to name, designate, mention; d. to mean, purport.

c1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 164 A shepherd trewe, yet not so true, as he that earst I hote. *Ibid.* Sept. 172 Say it out, Diggon, what euer it hight, For bid not well wought him beight. c1590 - *F. Q.* i. iv. 6 Yet charge of them was to a Porter hight. c1596 *Ibid.* iv. x. 38 An hundred brasen caudrons bright. Every of which was to a damzell hight. *Ibid.* v. xl. 8 But the sad steele seizd not, where it was hight,

Upon the childe, but somewhat short did fall. *Ibid.* vii. 31 She could or save or spill whom she would hight.

Hence † **Highting** (heting, hetting, hoting, hechting), *vbl. sb.* Obs., bidding or promising; *concr.* a promise, a vow.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 785 (Gött.) Bis heting . . was bath fals and kil. *Ibid.* 792 (Gött.) Sum of þe boting was gain sau. *c* 1340 *Hampole Psalter* xxiv. 11 þai ere witnes of his hight-ynge. *c* 1380 *York Myst.* xlviii. 301 My hetynge haly schall I fulfille. *c* 1440 *Knt. & Wyf* 47 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 18 This knyzt . . thout to fulfyll his hetynge. *c* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 300 He promittit in hechting to caus the toun men doe or die.

† **Hight**, *v. 2* Obs. In 1 hyhtan, 3 hizten. [OE. *hyhtan*, f. *hyht* HIGHT *sb.*] *intr.* To hope, anticipate something with hope or joy; to rejoice, exult.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxiii[1]. 2 Heorte min and flæsc hyhtað georne, on þone lifendand leofan Drihten. *Ibid.* xc[i]. 14 He hyhte to me. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night*. 437 Ech wist is glad for mine þinge . . And hizeþ azen mine kume.

† **Hight**, *v. 3* Obs. Forms: 2-3 hihiten, huihten, 4-5 hize(n), 5 hyght, heyghte, 7 hight. [Early ME. *huihten*, *hihten*, of doubtful origin.

Perh., like prec., a deriv. of *hyht*, HIGHT *sb.*, in sense 'to make joyous or delightful': cf. HIGHTLE *v.*, HIGHTLY. *trans.* To beautify, adorn, embellish, set off.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 We shule . . noht mid faire worde hihiten þo ateliche sinnes. *Ibid.* 89 þat burh folc hihiten þe heze strete and bihengen it mid palmes. *Ibid.* 195 Alle þos weenen huihten his worðshipe. *c* 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 728 þe hauer of hefricles alle 3e hihiten. *c* 1374 *Chaucer Boeth.* i. metr. ii. 4 (Camb. MS.) The lusty howres of the fyrst somer seson þat byhteth (v. r. hizeþ) and aparailth the Erthe with roseþe floures. *c* 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) i. 217 An hous i-made wel nyh al of gold and i-higt wyþ precious stones. *c* 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* ii. v. (1495) 31 By theyr presence al that is in heuen and in erthe is wonderfully hyghted. *c* 1633 *T. Adams Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 12 His land shal be husbanded, his house highted, his garments brushed.

Hence **Highting** *vbl. sb.*; **Highter**, an adorning or embellisher.

c 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) i. 7 Faire florischers and highters of wordes and of metre. *Ibid.* ii. 373 By cause of þe more highting and fairenesse [causa ornatus dignioris].

Hight *v. 4*, obs. var. of **HEIGHT** *v.*

High-taper. [Altered from *higtaper* (Lyte, Gerarde, Cotgrave), earlier *higgis taper*, *hickis taper* (Turner).] = **HAG-TAPER**, *q. v.*

c 1605 *Timme Quersil.* iii. 179 Take of . . hightaper, and of ferne, of each one pound and a halfe. *c* 1661 *Miss Pratt Flower.* Pl. IV. 135.

Highten, etc., obs. form of **HEIGHTEN** *v.*, etc.

Highth, obs. or dial. var. of **HEIGHT** *sb.*, *a.*, *v.*; var. f. **HIGHT** *sb.*, *2*, Obs., haste.

High-tide. [OE. *hæhtlīd*, f. **HIGH** *a.* + **TIDE**. Only in OE. and early ME.; in mod. Eng. ad. Ger. *hochzeit*.] A high time, high day, festival.

c 1000 *Leuvis of Ethelred* v. c. 14 (Schmidt) To æghwīlces apostoles heathide. *c* 1250 *Sum. & Ex.* 1507 At hez tide and at gestning. *c* 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* II. i. 2, A Feast of Pikes, *Fête des Piquers*, notable among the hightides of the year. *c* 1870 *Morris Earthly Par.* II. iii. 194 Unto the town, Where for the high-tide folk were dight. *c* 1884 *Symonds Shaks. Predec.* viii. 315 To attend her high-tides, was the privilege and pleasure of a congregated nation.

High tide: see **TIDE**.

Highting, *vbl. sb.*: see under **HIGHT** *v.*

† **Hightle**, *v.* Obs. [deriv. of **HIGHT** *v. 3*, with dim. and freq. suffix -LE.] *trans.* To adorn, ornament; = **HIGHT** *v. 3*

c 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1290 þe hous & þe anourmentes he hygtled togeder. *c* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1541 (Ashm.) þan [he] him higtild his hede & had on a Mitre. *Ibid.* 4540 He has a hatt on his hede higtild o floures. *Ibid.* 4969 As it ware higtild in þat hill with handis of angels.

† **Highly**, *a.* and *adv.* Obs. Forms: 1 hyhtlic, 2-3 hihhtlich, 4 hiztli. [OE. *hyhtlic* 'giving or having cause for hope or joy', f. *hyht* HIGHT *sb.*] *trans.*

A. adj. Joyous, exultant; delightful, pleasant; in OE., also, hopeful.

c 1000 *Andreas* 104 (Gr.) Hama hyhtlicost. *c* 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 146 Hyhtlic heofontimber. *Ibid.* 1605 Hyhtlic heorþwerod heafodmaga. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 þe lichame þe sholde ben þe soule hihhtliche bure, maked hire to ateliche quartene.

B. adv. ? Pleasantly, becomingly.

c 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1612 He . . hatz out þe hastlettez, as hightly bisemez.

High-toned, *a.* [f. *high tone* + ED 2.]

1. High in pitch (vocal or musical).

c 1779-81 *Johnson L. P.*, *Swift* Wks. III. 495 His voice was sharp and high-toned rather than harmonious.

2. High-strung, tense.

c 1804 *Anna Seward Mem. Darwin* 49 His high-toned expectations. *c* 1814 *T. Jefferson Writ.* (1830) IV. 236 His temper was naturally irritable and high-toned.

3. Having a high moral tone; high-principled; expressing lofty sentiments; having dignified or superior manners.

c 1814 *Scott Ld. of Isles* II. viii. In whose high-toned impartial mind Degrees of mortal rank and state seem objects of indifferent weight. *c* 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits, Univ. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 92 It is contended . . that the public sentiment within each of those schools is high-toned and manly. *c* 1886 *Swinnburne in 19th Cent.* Jan. 150 The rough and ready band of Rowley may be traced, not indeed in the more high-

toned passages, but in many of the most animated scenes of *The Spanish Gipsy*.

b. U. S. colloq. Excellent, tasteful, of superior quality.

Highy-tighty (hæiti:tæiti), *int.*, *a.*, and *sb.* [A variant of **HOITY-TOITY**, *q. v.*, app. sometimes associated in idea with *high*, *height*, or with *tight*, and modified in use accordingly. The pronunc. of *oi* as *i*, as in *ile*, *bile* = *oil*, *boil*, was formerly prevalent.]

A. int. An ejaculation expressing contemptuous surprise or anger: see **HOITY-TOITY**.

c 1747 *W. Horsley Fool* II. 168 Heyty titey, very fine truly. *c* 1844 *Dickens Mart. Chm.* xvi. 'Why, highy tighty, sir!' cried Mrs. Gamp, 'is these your manners?' *c* 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* May 565 'Highy-tighty; what a much ado about nothing!' said the old lady.

B. adj. Petulant, huffy; supercilious.

c 1848 *Thackeray Van. Fair* xviii. 'La, William, don't be so highy-tighty with us. We're not men. We can't fight you.' Miss Jane said. *c* 1855 — *Newcomes* xlii. You know very well what I mean, sir! Don't try to turn me off in that highy-tighty way.

C. † sb. (See quot.) Obs. (or dial.)

c 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Highy-tighty*, a Ramp or Rude Girl. *c* 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* *c* 1785 *Grose Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Highy-tighty*, a hoyden, or romping girl. *c* 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Highy-tighty*, a see-saw.]

High water. The state of the tide when the surface of the water is highest; the time when the tide is at the full.

c 1666 *Capt. Smith Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 It flows quarter flood, high water, or a still water. *c* 1656 *tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 439 In twenty-four hours and almost fifty-two minutes; which is . . the time between the high-water of one day and the high-water of the day following. *c* 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* II. xi. Put out to sea . . at high-water. *c* 1800 *All Year Round* No. 69. 449 High water is never so high, and low water is never so low, at quadratures as at syzygies.

Hence **High-water mark**. *a. lit.* The mark left by the tide at high water, the line or level then touched; *esp.* the highest line ever so touched. Also, by extension, the highest line touched by a flooded river or lake.

c 1553 *Brende O. Curtius* F vj. The worcke did growe from the bottome of the Sea . . but not yet broughte to the hyghe water marcke. *c* 1666 *Bacon Sylva* 2 Betweene the Low water and High water marcke. *c* 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 219 They . . lay their eggs . . in the sand, just above the high-water mark. *c* 1878 *Huxley Physiogr.* 180 The standard taken is neither high-water mark nor low-water mark, but the mean level between the two. *c* 1892 *J. D. Hood Waterspouts* *Yorksh. Wolds* 48 Traces of the high-water-mark line apparent throughout the village.

b. fig. The highest point of intensity, excellence, prosperity, or the like, attained.

c 1814 *Earl of Dudley Lett.* 13 June (1840) 43 The high-water mark of English fashion is very much below the ebb of French violence. *c* 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits, Personal Wks.* (Bohn) II. 132 The Ode on Immortality is the high-water-mark which the intellect has reached in this age. *c* 1890 *Spectator* 31 May 766 He [Defoe] nearly touches the high-water mark of English prose.

Highway (hæi:wɛɪ). Forms: see **HIGH** *a.* and **WAY**. [f. **HIGH** *a.*, 7, 19 + **WAY**. In OE. a true compound; but in 15-17th c. often two words. Often antithetic to **BY-WAY**.]

1. A public road open to all passengers, a high road; *esp.* a main or principal road forming the direct or ordinary route between one town or city and another, as distinguished from a local, branch, or cross road, leading to smaller places off the main road, or connecting two main roads. *The King's Highway*: see quot. 1895.

c 859 in *Earle Land Chart*. 130 Circumcincta ab oriente cyniges heiwzæ a merite stret to scufeling forde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 He nolde noht turnen ut of þe hejeweie. *c* 1325 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy Soc.) lvii. Thei goth out of the hy-way. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1886) 55 There were also bysiede þis hille a hige-weye, and to þis hige-weye were . . iij. weyes metyng to-gydr. *c* 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 140 There ys a dyfference bytwyxe an hyghe waye and a bypathe, for the hyghe waye ys large and comune to all. *c* 1604 *F. Hering Modest Def.* 22 To make the Point as plaine as the Kings high-way. *c* 1664 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 109 Chosen Overseers for the hy wayes for this present year. *c* 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 452 The state [Connecticut] is chequered with innumerable roads or high ways crossing each other in every direction. *c* 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 260/1 The Coroner's Jury brought in a verdict of self-murder, and the poor creature's body was barbarously mangled by a stake, and buried in the highway. *c* 1851 *Helps Comp. Solit.* i. (1874) 5 To make a road for himself . . instead of using the King's highway. *c* 1895 *Pollock & Maitland Hist. Eng. Law* I. 22 The two phrases ['the king's peace' and 'the king's highway'] are, indeed, intimately connected; they come from the time when the king's protection was not universal but particular, when the king's peace was not for all men or all places, and the king's highway was in a special manner protected by it.

b. To take (to) the highway, to become a highwayman, footpad, etc.

c 1722 *De Foe Col. Jack* (1840) 71 We will take the highway like gentlemen. (1817) *J. Evans Excurs. Windsor* 31 Embarrassment . . that had induced him to so rash a step as the highway.]

2. *transf. a.* The ordinary or main route, or line of communication followed, by land or water.

c 1400 *Maundev. (Roxb.)* xv. 70 In þe desertes of Araby by þe his way toward Egipte. *c* 1684 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V.

464 From Westminster-Hall to the Temple each day The River of Thames 'twas made a High-way. *c* 1837 *W. Irving Capt. Bonneville* I. 79 The Platte has become a highway for the fur traders. *c* 1868 *G. Duff Pol. Surv.* 220 The great sea on the west, the natural highway of commerce.

b. Any track well-beaten or regularly traversed by animals or things.

c 1579 *Tomson Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 253/2 Poore ignorant men runne thus like Cranes, and . . goe the beastes high way, (as the proverbe is). *c* 1623 *T. Scott Belg. Pismire* 17 You may observe the pathes and high-ways betwixt one nest and another, is track't and beaten plaine with their little feet. *c* 1855 *Bain Senses & Int.* II. i. § 28 The Concurrence of Sensations in one common stream of consciousness, — in the same cerebral highway. *c* 1866 *B. Taylor Poems, Passing the Sirens* 179 But mark the burning highway of the sun.

3. *fig.* A course of conduct leading directly to some end or result.

c 1598 *F. Meres tr. Lewes' Sinner's Guide* Title-p., Brought into the Highway of Everlasting Happiness. *c* 1625 *Burges Pers. Tithes* 36 This were the high way to become sonnes of Belial indeed. *c* 1690 *Child Disc. Trade* Pref. (1694) 25 Trades that we have lost, and are in the highway to lose. *c* 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) V. 288 That state. I perceive to be on the highway to ruin.

b. The ordinary or direct course (of conduct, thought, speech, etc.).

c 1637 *B. Jonson Discov.*, *Otium Studiorum* Wks. (Rldg.) 748/2 He never forced his language, nor went out of the highway of speaking, but for some great necessity or apparent profit. *c* 1871 *E. F. Burr Ad Fidem* vi. 90 To March . . in an orderly way, along the highways of thought.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *Highway Board*, *hedge*, *passage*, *side*, *theory*; *b.* frequenting or plying one's trade on the highway, as *highway robber*, *stander*, *thief*, *woman*; *c.* used to run on the highway, as *highway dog*, *nag*, etc.; *d.* *highway rate*, *tax*, one imposed for the maintenance of highways.

c 1611 *Markham Countr. Content.* i. i. (1668) 10 A couple of good 'high-way dogs, that is to say, Hounds . . that . . will hunt as well upon a dry, hard high-way as upon the freshest mould. *c* 1680 *Otway Cains Marius* III. iii. Some Beggar's rotten Rags . . left dangling on a 'High-way Hedge. *c* 1682 *Mabbe tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 75 He bestowed his blessing vpon mee, and with it a good 'high-way-Nag. *c* 1621 *Quarles Div. Poems, Esther*, Making a 'Highway-passage through the Main. *c* 1840 *Hood Kut. & Dragon* viii. He collected . . 'Highway-rates on the roads. *c* 1690 *London Gas* No. 2607/2 Any 'Highway Robbers, House-Breakers, or Murderers. *c* 1638 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* (ed. 2) 87 Unexpected onsets of the Coolies and 'high-way rogues. *c* 1666 *Worldwide Syst. Agric.* (1681) 174 Any poor Cottager that lives by the 'High-way-side. *c* 1600 *Rowlands Lett. Humours* *Blood* xxviii. 34 Three 'high-way standers, haueing cross-lesse curse Did greet me friend with, Sir give vs your purse. *c* 1899 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 7/5 The Colonial railway policy has been almost entirely dominated by what is called the 'highway theory. *c* 1618 *Bolton Florus* II. xvii. (1636) 146 From huntsman turning 'highway theefe.

Highwayman (hæi:wɛɪ:mæn). [f. prec.: formerly as three words or two, without or with hyphens. In some districts with chief stress on *way*.]

1. One who frequents the highway for the purpose of robbing passengers; *esp.* one who does this on horseback, as distinguished from a *foot-pad*.

c 1649 *Thomasson Tracts* (Brit. Mus.) DXXXIII. xxxi. 20 This last session there suffered 28, most of them high way men. *c* 1692 *Bentley Boyle Lect.* 34 'Tis like the friendship of pickpockets and highwaymen, that are said to observe strict justice among themselves. *c* 1768-74 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 553 The charms of riot and debauchery make highwaymen and housebreakers. *c* 1782 *Cowper Gilfil* 237 They raised the hue and cry! — 'Stop thief! stop thief! — a highwayman! *c* 1789-1840 [see FOOT-PAD]. *c* 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* III. i. 382 It was necessary to the success and even to the safety of the highwayman that he should be a bold and skilful rider.

fig. *c* 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 25 We take . . Guns and Lances, to resist the Highway-men the Bears.

2. *local.* A surveyor of highways. (In use in north Lincolnshire and elsewhere.)

c 1888 *Freeman in W. R. W. Stephens Life* (1895) II. 379 *Ex officio* guardians and highwaymen I count for a mistake.

Hence **Highwaymanhood**, the condition of a highwayman (see **FOOTPADDERY** quot. 1861).

High-wrought, *a.*

1. Agitated or excited to a high degree.

c 1604 *Shaks. Oth.* II. i. 2 It is a high wrought Flood. *c* 1702 *Rowe Tamerl.* v. i. The high-wrought Tempest in my Soul.

c 1814 *Scott Wav.* xxvii. The present high-wrought state of his feelings.

2. Wrought with exquisite art or skill; 'accurately finished, nobly laboured' (J.).

c 1728 *Pope Dunc.* II. 187 Thou triumph'st, Victor of the high-wrought day, And the pleas'd dame, soft smiling, lead'st away. *c* 1838 *Lytton Alice* v. vi. She understood not his high-wrought scruples.

Higene, obs. form of **HYGIENE**.

Higle, etc., obs. form of **HIGGLE**, etc.

Higly-pigly, *adv.* = **HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY**.

c 1664 *Homer à la Mode* (N.), Just as neighbors highly piglie, Let their beasts graze, but then can quicklie . . Spy 'em from ev'ry one's i'ch town. *c* 1675 *F. Rous' Archæol. Attica* VI. II. ii. (ed. 8) 274 They sit higly pigly, and every one takes where he likes.

Higra, *higre*, obs. forms of **EAGRE**.

Higry pigry, *vulg.* perversion of **HIERA PIGRA**.

c 1773 *Graves Spiritual Quixote* VIII. xix, Madam Wild-goose would send him some Higry pigry, which would stop it at once.

Higt: see **HIGHT** *v.* **Hig-taper**, var. **HAG-**

TAPER. *Hih(e)*, obs. f. *Hie sb.* and *v.* *Hihful*: see *HIEFUL* under *HIE sb.* *Hiho*: see *HICKWALL*. *Hiht*, *hihpe*, obs. ff. *HEIGHT*. *Hii*, obs. f. *HI* *pron.*, *High a.* *Hij*, obs. f. *Hie v.*, *High a.*
|| Hijra, hijrah (hi'dgrā). More accurate form of *HEGIRA*. Hence **|| Hijri** (*Hegiree*) *a.*, of the Hijra.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 299/1 This retreat happened on the 16th of July, 622, and has been adopted as the Mohammedan era called *Hejra*. 1849 *Sir H. M. Elliott Bibl. Index Hist. Moham. Ind.* I. 48 During the first four Centuries of the Hijri Era. 1886 *Seeley Short Hist. Napoleon I.* i. 16 With this Hijra [flight of the Buonapartes from Corsica to France, 1793] the first period of Napoleon comes to an end.

Hil, obs. form of *ILL*, *ISLE*, *HILL*.
† Hilaire, *a.* Obs. rare. In 6 *hylair*. [*ad. L. hilaris, hilarus* cheerful, merry. Cf. *OF. hilarie, hylaire*, prob. the proximate source.] Gay, cheerful.

1560 *Rolland Cri. Venus* i. 157 With hylair vult, and fassoun richt famous. *Ibid.* 357 To sum scho is hylair.
Hilar (hō'ilā), *a.* [*f. HILUM* + *-AR*]. Cf. *F. hilaraire*.] Of or pertaining to a *HILUM* (senses 2, 3). 1864 in *Webster*. 1870 *Hooker Stud. Flora* 239 Seeds with often a pencil of silky hairs at the hilar end.
† Hilarate, *v.* Obs. rare. [*f. L. hilarat-* ppl. stem of *hilarare*, *f. hilar-us, hilar-is*, cheerful, gay.] 'To make merry' (Cockeram 1623).

Hilarious (hilē-ri-əs), *a.* [*A recent formation, f. L. hilari-s* + *-OUS*: cf. *capaci-ous, atroci-ous*, etc.] 1. Cheerful, cheery; gladsome.

1823 *Scott Peveril* xlv. In answer to my hilarious exhortations to confidence. 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits*, *Univ. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 94 Cheery and hilarious tone. 1885 *N. Amer. Rev.* Apr. 335 As . . . hilarious as Anacreon.

2. Boisterously joyous or merry; rollicking. 1835-40 J. M. Wilson *Tales Bord.* (1837) I. 53 Neither cared the hilarious damsel for the reverend turrets of Innerkeppie. 1871 L. Stephen *Player*, *Europe* viii. (1894) 186 They may take it for granted . . . that we were hilarious, excited [etc.]. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 277 Others will become hilarious, erotic, or pugnacious.

Hence **Hilariously** *adv.*; **Hilariousness**. 1863 *Athenaeum* 5 Dec. The conclusion was hilariously arrived at that the new Order should be named accordingly. 1866 *Mrs. Stowe Lit. Foxes* 25 The holidays passed away hilariously. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 851/2 The fresh charm, hilarity, and blitheness of spring.

Hilarity (hilā-riti), [*ad. F. hilarité* (14-15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *ad. L. hilaritās, -tāt-em*, *f. hilaris, -us* = *Gr. ἰλαρός* cheerful, gay: see *-ITY*.] 1. Cheerfulness, gladness; calm joy.

1568 *Skene The Pest* (1860) 25 Temperat hilaritie and blythnes are maist commendable. 1670 *Clarendon Contempl. Ps. Tracts* (1727) 594 That joy, which extends the heart to such an hilarity in the eyes, and in the countenance . . . that it cannot be concealed. 1776 *Johnson* 12 Apr. in *Boswell*, No. Sir; wine gives not light, gay, ideal hilarity; but tumultuous, noisy, clamorous merriment. 1829 *Southey Sir T. More* II. 148 The pleasure which they partake conduces . . . to health and present hilarity.

2. Boisterous joy; merriment. 1840 *Thackeray Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 30 The coarse and vulgar hilarity. 1853 *De Quincey Autobiog.* *Sk. Wks.* I. 202 Festal music . . . is the most remote of any from vulgar hilarity. 1894 *Amer. Missionary Nov.* 378 The incomparable hilarity of the dusky cotton-pickers.

† Hilarous, *a.* Obs. rare. [*f. L. hilar-us* (see *prec.*) + *-OUS*.] = *HILARIOUS*.

1659 D. Pell *Ingr. Sea* 420 Archimedes . . . when he found the resolution of the . . . question, which transported him into such an hilarous fit of mirthlessness.

Hilary (hi-lā-ri). [*f. Hilarius*, name of a doctor of the church, bishop of Poitiers (died 367), whose festival in the English Calendar is on Jan. 13.] Name of a term or session of the High Court of Justice in England; and also of one of the university terms at Oxford and Dublin.

At Oxford now more generally called *Lent term*. [*14. Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 59 Ye greet cowrt next eftayr Saynt Hilarye day.] 1577-87 *Harrison England* I. ix. in *Holinshead* I. 181/2 Hilare term beginneth the three and twentieth daie of Januarie (if it be not sūndae) otherwise the next daie after, and is finished the twelfe of Februarie, it hath foure returnes. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* II. 101 There are four times of the Year appointed for the Determining of Causes. . . Two of these Terms (viz.) Hilary Term, and Michaelmas Term, are at a constant time of the Year: but Easter Term and Trinity Term are sooner or later, as those Feasts happen. 1812 M. A. Taylor *Parl. Deb.* 6 May in *Examiner* 11 May 295/2 In Hilary Term, 1812, five decrees only were pronounced. 1875 *Act* 38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 77, Sched., O. lxi. r. x The Hilary sittings shall commence on the 11th of January and terminate on the Wednesday before Easter.

† b. humorous. To keep Hilary term: to maintain hilarity, be cheerful or merry. Obs.

1649 T. Adams *Heaven made sure* *Wks.* 905 When God speaks peace to the Soule. . . It gives end to all iarrs. . . and makes a man keepe Hilary terme all his life.

Hence **Hilary-mass**, the feast of Saint Hilary; **Hilary-tide**, the time, term, or season immediately following this day.

c 1330 R. Braunne *Chron.* (1810) 284 At Saynt Hillarimesse at Westmynster salue be. 1875 *Stubbs Const. Hist.* II. xv. 262 These stated sessions were held by Edward I at Hilary-tide, Easter, and Michaelmas.

Hilasmic (hilā-smik), *a.* rare. [*f. Gr. ἱλασμός* propitiation + *-iō*.] Propitiatory.

1893 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 186 Hilasmic rites for the purification of sin.

Hilch (hilf), *v.* *Sc. intr.* To limp, to halt. Hence **Hilching** *ppl. a.*; **Hilch** *sb.*, a limp.

1784 *Burns Ep. to Davie* xi. My spaviet Pegasus will limp . . . And then he'll hilch, and stilt, and jump. 1785—*Halloween* xx. He swoot 'twas hilchin Jean McCraw. 1824 *MacTavart Gallivod. Encycl.*, *Hilch*, a singular halt.

† Hild, *v.* Obs. Forms: 1 *hyldan*, 3-6 *hild-*, 4 *huld(-)*, 4-5 *hyld-*, 5 *held-*, (5 *hilt*). *Pa. t.* 1 *hyld*, 3-5 *hilde*, 4-5 *hildide*. *Pa. pple.* 3 *i-huld*, 4 *y-huld*, *huld*, *i-hylde*, 5 *y-hillid*, 5-6 *hylt(e)*, 6 *hild(e)*, *hylded*, 6-7 *hilded*, (7 *hilded*). [*OE. hyldan* (= **huldjan*), *f. hold* carcase; cf. *ON. hylda* to slash (*Vigfusson*).] *trans.* a. To flay, skin. b. To strip off (the skin).

a 1000 *Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 223/1 *Discoriat*, *hyldēp.* c 1000 *Ælfric Lev.* iii. 6 And hyldon þa offurgas and ceorfon to sticcon. c 1275 *Lay.* 20958 Þat folk bið a-slowe þe cherles hii hilden [c 1205 ulogen]. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 471/321 Juyt hadde ich leouere ich were i-huld. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2587 Hastili hilde we þe hides of þise bestes. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1639 Al quike y rede þan let hem hydle þe gloutons alle & some. 1388 *Wyclif Micah* iii. 3 Whiche eten fleshe of my peple and hildiden the skyn of hem fro above. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 458 Take conynges or hares, hilt and wasch hom. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 133 (Harl. MS.) To the secounde (tormentor) be comaundid to helde him qwyke. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 36, I will as soone be hylt, As waite againe for the moonshine in the water. 1647 *Traff Comm. Matt.* vi. 2 Till half their hides be hilded off. 1654—*Comm. Job* xxxvii. 8 Till half hilded by the Countreymen.

Hence **Hilding** *vbl. sb.* 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 350 Þe sleyng and þe hildyng of a leon. 1510 *Horman Vulg.* 80 b, Membran, bycause it was pulled of by hildyng.

Hild, *-e*, obs. inf., *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* of *HIELD v.* **Hild**, *-e*, obs. *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* of *HOLD v.*

Hildebrandic, *a.* [*f. Hildebrand* + *-IC*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the policy of Hildebrand, who as Gregory VII was Pope 1073-85, and was distinguished by his unbending assertion of the power of the papacy and hierarchy, and of the celibacy of the clergy. So **Hildebrandine** *a.*, **Hildebrandism**, *-ism*.

1837 *Hallam Hist. Lit.* ii. lii. § 8 Extravagances of *Hildebrandic principles. 1859 *Gauden Treatise* c. 566 They sought by *Hildebrandine arts to exalt themselves above all that is called God in civil Magistracy. 1855 *Milman Lat. Chr. vii.* li. (1864) IV. 63 The Hildebrandine decrees against lay investiture and the marriage of the clergy. *Ibid.* vi. iii. III. 450 Against the *Hildebrandism of Rome and the monasticism of Christendom. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 7/2 Erastianism . . . is the control of the Church by the State; but an equal evil is Hildebrandism, the control of the State by the Church. 1880 G. H. H. *Spirit of Popery* Pref. 4 Our Covenanted *Hildebrandists . . . would set their feet on the Necks of Christian Princes.

† Hilden, obs. form of *hill-den*, a mountain cave. 1583 *Stanyhurst Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 He [Æolus] maystreth monstrous hildens, Your kennels, good syrs.

Hilder, *-or*, obs. forms of *ELDER sb.*, the tree.

Hilding (hi'ding). Obs. or arch. Also 6 *held-*, *hield-*, 6-7 *hyld-*, 7 *hiled-*, 7-8 *held-*. [A late word, of obscure etymology: perh. *f. HIELD* *hyld* vb., to bend downwards, bow, also to fall, sink, and to decline, turn waywardly aside + *-ING*. It is not clear whether the application was first to a horse or to a human being.]

† 1. A worthless or vicious beast, esp. a horse; a sorry hack, a jade. Obs.

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 18 Least standing long still in the open faire, they fall to downeright halting, and so be dysposed for arrant holdings. 1600 *Holland Livy* xxi. xl. 415 Their horses, no other than lame jades and poor hidebound holdings. 1719 *D'Urfey Pills* IV. 16 A Run-away Beast that will not be held in. a very Heilding.

2. A contemptible, worthless person of either sex; a good-for-nothing, arch. a. Applied to a man.

1601 *Shaks. All's Well* iii. vi. 4 If your Lordshippe finde him not a Hilding, hold me no more in your respect. 1611—*Cymb.* ii. iii. 128 A base Slaue, A Hilding for a Liourie, A Squires Cloth. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Caguemaille*, a filthie snudge, . . . miserable scrape-good, couetous hilding. 1679 *Dryden Tr. & Cr.* iii. ii. Away, away, your naughty hildings. 1843 *Lytton Last Bar.* i. v. There's Master Sanctroft, of the Oak, will not trust us a penny, the seely hilding.

b. Applied to a woman: A jade; a baggage. 1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 169 Out on her, Hilding. 1631 *Celestina* xii. 142 She is a crafty Hilding, and I will not give her time to invent some one villainous trick or other. 1681 *Dryden Sp. Fryar* ii. iii. How the Gipse answers me! Oh, 'tis a most notorious Hilding! 1713 *Rowe f. Shore* iv. (1766) 135 This idle Toy, this Hilding [Jane Shore] scorns my power.

3. *atrib.* (in apposition) passing into *adj.* 1584 *Breton United Hart in Heliconia* (1815) I. 139 Shee then takes of those hilding cures againe. 1596 *Spenser F. Q.* vi. v. 25 Thinking to take them from that hilding hound. 1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* i. 1. 57 Some hilding Fellow, that had stolne The Horse he rode on. 1613 *Markham Eng. Husbandman* ii. ii. vii. (1635) 89 Those orts may be given to other hilding, and hungry Cattell. 1820 *Scott Ivanhoe* xxvii. Some hilding fellow he must be, who dared not stay to assert his claim.

Hile, obs. f. *HILL v.* **Hileded**, *erron. pa. t.* **Hild v. Obs. **Hileg(e)**, variant of *HYLEG*, Obs.**

† Hiler. Obs. [*f. HILL v.* + *-ER*]. A protector.

a 1340 *Hamfoll Psalter* xvii. 3 My hiler and horn of my hele. *Ibid.* 33 Hiler he is of all hopand in him.

† Hilet. Obs. [*perh. f. root of HILL v.* 1 to cover, etc.; but cf. *HOLET*.] A tent, a tabernacle.

1382 *Wyclif 1 Kings* xx. 12 Benadab . . . drank, and the kyngis, in hiletis [*Vulg. in umbraculis*; COVERED, in the paucyion]. *Ibid.* 16 Benadab forsothe drank drunken in his hilet [1388 *schadewyng* place]. — *Isa.* i. 8 Forsaken . . . as an hilet in a place of goordes [*Vulg. tugurium*; 1388 an hulke in a place where gourdis wexen]. — *Ecclus.* xxxiv. 19 Coueryng of brennyng, and the hilet [1388 a *schadewyng* place] of the mydday [*Vulg. umbraculum meridiani*].

Hill (hil), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hyll*, 2-4 *hul*, 3-5 *hull(e)*, 3-7 *hil*, 4-5 *hel* (1, 4-6 *hyl*, *hyll(e)*, 4-7 *hille*, (6 *yll*), 3- *hill*. [*OE. hyll* str. masc. and fem. = *LG. hull*, *Fris. hel*, *MDu. hille*, *hil*, *hul*; — *OTent. *hulni-2*, pre-Tent. **kulni-s*; cf. *Lith. kilnus* high, *kalmis* hill, *L. collis* hill, *celsus* lofty, *culmen* top, from ablaut-stem *kel-*, *kol-*, *kil-*.]

1. A natural elevation of the earth's surface rising more or less steeply above the level of the surrounding land. Formerly the general term, including what are now called mountains; after the introduction of the latter word, gradually restricted to heights of less elevation; but the discrimination is largely a matter of local usage, and of the more or less mountainous character of the district, heights which in one locality are called mountains being in another reckoned merely as hills. A more rounded and less rugged outline is also usually connoted by the name.

In Great Britain heights under 2,000 feet are generally called hills; 'mountain' being confined to the greater elevations of the Lake District, of North Wales, and of the Scottish Highlands; but, in India, ranges of 5,000 and even 10,000 feet are commonly called 'hills', in contrast with the Himalaya Mountains, many peaks of which rise beyond 20,000 feet. The pl. *hills* is often applied to a region of hills or highland; esp. to the highlands of northern and interior India.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 576 Hi huntiað hi of ælcere dune and of ælcere hylle. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Uppan þan hulle synai. c 1200 *Ormin* 12055 Þat hill þatt wass swa wundur heh. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 178 Euer so þe hul is more & herre, so þe wind is more þeron. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 13690 Mont oliuet it es an hill þat iesus hanted mikel till. 1340 *Ayenb.* 5 Ine þe helle of Syon. 13. . . *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 787 On þe hyl of Syon. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl. A.* ProL 5 In a Mayes Morwynge on Maluerne hulles Me bi-fer a ferly. c 1400 *Maundev.* (1839) iii. 16 There is a grete Hille that men clepen Olympus. 1432-50 *Tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 423 There be hilles in Snaudonia of a grete altitude . . . whiche hilles men of that cuntre calle Eriti, that soundethe in Englishe the hilles of snawe. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* lix. 43 Fast besyde salisbury upon an hull. 1559 *W. Cunningham Cosmog.* Glasse 177 Aetna, the burning hill. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Comm.* 69 Yea, in the ridge of their highest hills (mountains indeed I cannot term them) you shall find pooles. 1645 *Boate Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 81 Whereas . . . other Languages . . . have two severall words for to signifie those observable heights. The English language useth one and the same word for both, calling *hills* as well the one as the other . . . but that sometimes the word small or great is added. Now because this . . . would cause some confusion . . . that hath made us restrain it to one of the sorts, and to call hills only the lesser sort. 1784 *Cowper Task* II. 91 The hills move lightly, and the mountains smoke, For He has touched them. 1842 *Tennyson Day Dream, Departure* i. O'er the hills, and far away Beyond their utmost purple rim. 1879 *F. Pollok Sport Brit. Burnmah* I. 99 All inhabited hills varying from 1,500 ft. to 4,000. *Ibid.* II. 74 Men who came from the Nepal hills, whose home was . . . at an elevation certainly not less than 10,000 feet. 1881 J. F. T. Keane *Six Months Meccah* i The foot-hills of the approach to a range of mountains. 1888 R. Kipling (*title*) Plain Tales from the Hills.

b. Often contrasted with *dale*, *plain*. (In this use *hill* occurs in the sing. without article.)

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3997 Prykyngue ouer hulle & pleyne, Til he cam to Charlemyne. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiv. 134 (Harl. MS.) The sonne . . . toke hir with him, and Rome to-gedir ouer hillis and dalis, til tyme that thei come to the castell. c 1580 J. Jeffere *Burghears* iii. iii. in *Archiv. Stud. New. Spr.* (1897) XCviii. Vills, wodes and dales. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* l. ii. 8 But every hill and dale, each wood and plaine. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Comm.* 639 When it is Summer in the Hills, it is Winter in the plaines. 1667 *Milton P. L.* viii. 262 About me round I saw Hill, Dale, and shade Woods. 1850 *Tennyson In Mem.* lxxix. And hill and wood and field did print The same sweet forms in either mind.

c. After *up*, *down*, used without the article: see *Down*, *Downhill*, etc.

1667 *Milton P. L.* iv. 777 Half way up Hill. 1879 *F. Pollok Sport Brit. Burnmah* II. 195 He had gone down hill. *Ibid.* II. 207, I followed . . . up hill and down dale, but never saw him more.

d. Proverbs and sayings. **† To get the hill**, to get vantage-ground (obs.).

c 1305 *St. Lucy* 126 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 105 Euere heo lai stille as an hul. 1647 *Traff Comm. Rom.* vii. 19 Corruption, edg'd with a temptation, gets as it were the hill, and the winde, and, upon such advantages, too oft prevaileth. 1654 *Whitlock Zootomia* 292 A good Cause and Miscarriage meet oftner than Hills. 1819 *Metroplis* I. 58 Why, he's as old as the Hills. 1844 *Dickens Mart. Chuz.* xxxv. All this time, Martin was cursing Mr. Pecksniff up hill and down dale. 1857 *Trench Proverbs* i. (ed. 4) 21 Do in hill as you would do in hall. 1892 *Bowen in Laro Times Rep.* LXVIII. 127/2 The law of estoppel by deed is as old as the hills.

2. *fig.* Something of enormous mass; something not easily mounted or overcome.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 6 Ryst so, his watyr & his flood of be gret curs flowyth hye in-to be hylles of proude & ryche folk. **1644** *MILTON Sonn. to Virtuous Young Lady*, With those . . . That labour up the hill of heavenly Truth. **1738** *WESLEY Hymn*, 'The Voice of my Beloved' i, O'er Hills of Guilt and Seas of Grief, He leaps. **1851** *WILLMOTT Pleas. Lit.* § 21 (1857) 135 The hill of knowledge and fame was rapidly climbed.

3. A heap or mound of earth, sand, or other material, raised or formed by human or other agency. Cf. also **ANT-**, **DUNG-**, **MOLE-HILL**, etc.

1297 [see **ANT-HILL** 1]. **c 1320** [see **DUNG-HILL** 1]. **c 1340** *Cursor M.* 3221 (Fairf.) If a hille of fire ware made & borou chance pou in hit slade. **c 1450** *Merlin* xviii. 288 Ther was hilles of dede men and horse hem before. **1587** *MASCALL Govt. Cattle* (1662) 283 Moules . . . spoyle any faire meddow . . . in casting up hils. *Ibid.* 289 Casting a great hill as big as two barrowfuls. **1590** *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vii. 6 He rose for to remove aside Those pretious hils [of gold] from straungers envious sight. **1654** *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 313 Looking down on the world as an Ant-hill. **1784** *COWPER Task* iv. 346 The wain . . . appears a moving hill of snow. **1834** *H. MILLER Scenes & Leg.* xix. (1857) 282 She clutched her hands into a hill of dried weed. **1887** *Kent Gloss.*, *Hill*, a heap of potatoes or mangold wurzel.

b. A heap formed round a plant by banking up or hoeing (see **HILL** v. 2 a).

1572 *MASCALL Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 83 Then againe cast vp the earth about your hills, and cleansing them from all weeds. . . so let them rest till your Poles may be set therein. **1577** *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 62 b, When the Hoppes . . . are cutte downe close to the ground, and the hils being againe raised, are covered with doun. **1799** *G. WASHINGTON Writ.* (1893) XIV. 232 No. 2. . . is to be . . . planted with potatoes; whether in Hills, or Drills, may be considered. **a 1817** *T. DWIGHT Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) I. 108 The earth is raised to the height of from four to six inches, around the corn, and is denominated a hill; whence every planting is called a hill of corn. **1843** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 538 The general mode of planting hops is to place the hills at equal distances. **1887** *Blackw. Mag.* June 815½ In Virginia . . . a labourer is required for every 20,000 hills of tobacco.

c. The rising ground on which ruffs assemble at the breeding season; an assemblage of ruffs.

1768 *PENNANT Zool.* (1770) IV. 22 When a fowler discovers one of these hills, he places his net over night. **1859** *FOLKARD Wild-fowler* lix. (1875) 294 During the breeding season they [ruffs] frequent drier grounds, and assemble on small hilllocks. . . An experienced fennman soon finds out their blood-stained hills. *Ibid.* 295 Frequently taking the whole hill at a single fold of the net. **1875** 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. ix. § 1 A 'hill' of ruffs.

4. attrib. and Comb. a. Of or pertaining to a hill or hills, as hill-cop, -country, -crest, -face, -foot, -ground, -line, -pasture, -range, -ridge, -slope, etc. b. Of or pertaining to the hill-country of India, as hill-appointment, -station, etc. c. For a hill or hill-country, as hill-chair, -gun. d. Inhabiting or frequenting hills, situated or held on a hill, as hill-bamboo, -convent, -fair, -fastness, -grass, -horse, -house, -kid, -pony, -priest, -temple, -tent, -town. Also HILL-PORT, etc.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Dec. 3½ There were only two 'hill appointments' possible at the time. **1887** *D. JOHNSON Ind. Field Sports* 232 The best kind of shafts are 'hill bamboos' which have no hollow. **1861** in *Hare 2 Noble Lives* (1893) III. 175 About eleven she set off again in her 'hill-chair'. **1878** *SYMMONS Many Moods, Riviera* 11 How well in this 'hill-convent' glides for them the day! **13.** *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 790 *pe* apostel hem segh . . . Arayed to be wedding in *pat* 'hul coppe'. **1582** *N. T. (Rhem.) Luke* i. 39 Marie . . . went into the 'hil countrie with speed. **1875** *W. McILWRAITH Guide Wigtonshire* 20 The church of Bargrennan is well attended by people from the hill-country around. **1883** *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 71 The sportsman . . . has gone up the 'hill-face'. **1851** *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 329 A 'hill fair' (that is where the fair is held upon a hill away from a town). **a 1881** *ROSSETTI House of Life* v, Tender as dawn's first 'hill-fire'. **1850** *TRAPP Comm. Exod.* xii. 18 From the 'hill-foot' where they stood and trembled. **1891** *S. C. SCRIVENER Our Fields & Cities* 12 The river winds along the hill-foot. **1577** *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 17 b, It is to be learned, what is best for the 'hill ground, what for the valley. **1799** *J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 310 He keeps also fewer 'hill-horses, a small species, of which at one time there were vast herds in the highlands. **1816** *SCOTT Tales My Landlord* Introd., What resembled hares were in fact 'hill-kids. **1873** *W. COVE Lett. & Jrnl.* (1897) 343 The crests of the 'hill-line are crowned with the domes of the mosques. **1799** *J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 525 All the tenants have a proportionable share of 'hill-pasture. **1881** *J. T. FOWLER in Academy* 29 Oct. 334 The 'hill-priests and the hedge-priests of the Northern diocese. **1844** *MRS. BROWNING Rhyme Duch.* May iv, I could see the low 'hill-ranges. **1845** *STOCQUELER Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 265 A promontory, or long 'hill-ridge projecting into a basin. **1874** *WHITTIER Voices Freedom, Palestine* 90 Lo, Bethlehem's 'hill-site before me is seen. **1879** *F. POLLOCK Sport Brit. Burma* I. 42 Now that European troops are being gradually concentrated on 'hill stations. **1827** *G. HIGGINS Celtic Druids* 231 It may be correctly described as a 'hill-temple. **1743** *BURKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 89 The Carpenter went up to the 'Hill Tent, so called from its situation. **1887** *W. S. FRATT in W. Gladden Parish Prob.* 433 Even the most humble, untaught player in a struggling 'hill-town may fulfill . . . all the higher duties of his office.

e. Objective, instrumental, and locative, as hill-climber, -climbing; hill-crowning, -girdled, -girt, -surrounded adjs.

1897 *Daily News* 25 May 5¼ A gentleman . . . cyclist and champion 'hill-climber. **1861** *MRS. NORTON Lady La G.* II. 147 When wild 'hill-climbing wooed her spirit higher. **a 1798** *DYER Poems* (1761) 175 (Jod.) Whose 'hill-crowning walls Shine, like the rising Moon thro' wat'ry mists. **1860**

All Year Round No. 47. 492½ A green, nestling, 'hill-girt Devonshire valley. **1881** *J. JEFFERIES Wood Magic* II. vi. 152 The 'hill-surrounded plain.

f. Spec. combs: **hill-ant**, a species that forms ant-hills; **hill-berry**, the Deerberry or Winter-green, *Gaultheria procumbens*, of N. America; **hill-bird**, (a) the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris* (Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 1885); (b) the upland plover or Bartramian sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda*, of North America; **hill-chapel**, a high-place for worship; **hill-digger**, one who digs into barrows or tumuli; so **hill-digging**; **hill-fever**, a kind of remittent fever prevalent in the hill country of India; **hill-folk**, -people, inhabitants or frequenters of the hills, hillmen; *spec.* (a) the Cameronians; (b) the elves or fairies of the hills; cf. **HILLMAN**; **hill-fox**, an Indian species of fox inhabiting the hills (*Canis Himalaicus*); **hill-gooseberry**, a Chinese myrtaceous plant (see *quot.*); **hill-king**, a king of the mountain-elves; **hill-margosa**, **hill-mustard** (see *quot.*); **hill-oat**, a species of wild oat, *Avena strigosa*; **hill-partridge**, a gallinaceous bird of India, *Gallopeditax lunulatus*; **hill-shading**, the lines of shading on a map to represent hills; **hill-star**, 'a humming-bird of the genus *Oreotrochilus*' (Cent. Dict.); **hill-stead**, a place on a hill; **hill-tit**, a bird of the family *Liotrichidae*; **hill-wren**, a bird of the genus *Phoenopyga*.

1747 *GOULD Eng. Ants* 2 The 'Hill Ants I so denominate from their usual Place of Residence, the sunny Banks or Sides of Hills. **1535** *COVERDALE Ezek.* vi. 4 The cities shalbe desolate, y^e 'hillechaps layed waist: y^ere autlers destroyed. **1522** *W. STAPLETON in Dawson Turner Trial by Jury* etc. (1846) 54 Smith . . . examining the same Goodred upon 'hill digging . . . If he wolde not confesse to them that he was an 'hill-digger, he wolde thrust his dagger throwe his chekes. **1847** *Norfolk Archæol.* I. 53-4. **1887** *A. JESSOP in 19th Cent.* Jan. 56 The hill diggers of the fifteenth century did their work most effectually. **1804** *C. B. BROWN tr. Volney's View Soil U. S.* 234 In Bengal . . . there are woody eminences, infested . . . with what is there called the 'hill fever. **1814** *SCOTT Wav.* xxvii, He spared nobody but the scattered remnant of 'hill-folk, as he called them. **1816** - *Old Mort.* iv, The stranger . . . being, in all probability, one of the hill-folk, or refractory presbyterians. **1838** *Penny Cycl.* X. 393½ The *Canis Himalaicus*, 'Hill Fox of the Europeans in the Doon, in Kumaon. **1859** *LANG Wand. India* 311 During this day's march we shot . . . a hill fox, a deer, and a wild dog. **1880** *C. R. MARKHAM Peru.* *Bark* 292 The pretty pink-flowered *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*, the berries of which are called 'hill-gooseberries'. **1884** *CHILD Ballads* II. xii. 36½ The etin of the Scottish story is in Norse and German a dwarf-kind, elf-kind, 'hill-kind, or even a merman. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 731½ *Melicia* *Azedarach*, vulgarly known as the Pride of India. . . Bead-tree, or 'Hill Margosa, is widely diffused over the globe. **1895** *Oracle Encycl.* I. 539½ Oriental Bunias, sometimes called 'hill-mustard', was introduced into Britain about one hundred years ago for the sake of its leaves, which are used for feeding cattle. **a 1847** *MRS. SHERWOOD Lady of Manor* V. xxix. 65 Anecdotes told by the old Indians of the 'hill-people. **1879** *F. POLLOCK Sport Brit. Burma* I. 3 Formerly gold was worked for by Shans and other hill people. **1878** *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 12 Commonly effected by a system of 'hill-shading. **1937** *Boston Records* (1877) II. 18 James Penniman shall have the 'Hillsteade and the marsh ground under it. **1895** *H. O. FORBES Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 207, I stalked a pretty little brown 'hill-wren (*Phoenopyga pusilla*).

Hill, v. 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 3-4 hule, hile, 4-5 hyl(e), 4-6 hyl, hill(e), 5-6 hyl(e), 4- hyl. [*ME. hulen* (ū), *hilen*, *hyllen*, *hillen*, corresp. to an OE. type **hyllan*: cf. OS. *hi-hullean*, OHG. *hullan* (MHG., mod.G. *hüllen*), ON. *hylja* (*hulda*, *hulit*, *Da. hylle*), Goth. *huljan*, f. *hul-*, weak grade of *helan*: see *HELE* v. It is probable that the ME. word was from Norse.]

1. trans. To cover, cover up; protect. Now *dial.* **a 1240** *Wokunge in Cott. Hom.* 279 Hwer wif þat blisful biodi bodi þu mihles hute and huide. **c 1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 102 I mai ben hoten heuene-Rof: It hileð al ðis werlde drof. **a 1300** *Cursor M.* 6802 (Cott.) He has noþer on bak ne bed Clath til hil [v.r. hile, hule] him. **a 1340** *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvi. 10 Vndire þe shadow of þi wenges hil me. **1362** *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* vi. 80 Alle þe houses beop I-hulet [v.r. helid; B. hiled, hyled, helid; C. heled]. Wip no led bote wip lue. **1495** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) iv. xxiii. 189½ Her here wexe soo moche that it hyllid and hyddid alle her bodye. **1530** *PALSGR.* 58½/1 You must hyll you wel nowe anyhtes. **1565** *GOLDING Udal's Meth.* i. (1593) 12 Go hil your heads. **1606** *J. RAYMONDS Delarney's Prim.* (1880) 88 So should the earth, his breathlesse body hill. **c 1746** *J. COLLIER* (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 68 A flosse of hay . . . quite hill'd up sooth. **1854** *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.* I. 323 Have you hilled the child up? **1868** *B. BRIERLEY Ab-o-th' Yate on Times & Things* (1870) 121 Th' owd lad wur hillin' hissel up nicely.

b. intr. Of fish: To deposit or cover their spawn.

1758 *Descr. Thames* 29 A noted Place for Roach, Dace, and other small Fish, coming in Spawning Time to Hill, as it is called, otherwise laying their Spawn there in great Quantities.

c. See HILL v. 2.

† 2. To cover from sight; to hide, conceal. *Obs.* **a 1245** *Ancr. R.* 388 Herto ualleð a tale, and on iwrien [v.r. hulet] uorbinse. **1388** *WYCLIF Prov.* x. 12 Charite hilið alle synnes. **c 1410** *LOVE Bonavent.* Mv. xiv. (Pynson) Ev, Our defautes and trespasses we hyl and hyde.

c 1440 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.* iv. 1379 Wype away þat blydenesse whiche hath hilled þour sight.

3. Comb. † hillback, the covering of the back, i.e. clothing (*obs.*).

1573 *TUSSER Husb.* x. (1578) 23 As interest or vsurie plaieth the dreuil, So hillback and fibellie biteth as euil.

Hence *Hilled ppl. a.*, covered, armed.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 224 He sped him þider in haste, with hilled hors of pris.

Hill, v. 2 [*f. HILL sb.*]

1. trans. 1. To form into a hill or heap; to

heap up; *spec.* to throw up (soil) into a mound or ridge for planting purposes.

1581 *Act* 23 *Elis.* c. 10 § 4 Before . . . such Corn or Grain shall be shocked, cocked, hilled or copped. **1799** *A. YOUNG Agric. Linc.* xii. 266 Mr. Lloyd is much against hilling of manure. **1851** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 350 It [lime] is fetched from the chalk hills . . . and 'hilled' for 2 or 3 weeks before used, the heap being covered over with earth. **1884** *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., I put some manure in and hilled the soil atop of it. **1887** *Blackw. Mag.* June 822½ The tobacco-land is hilled up, but scarcely half of it as yet planted.

b. fig. To heap up, amass.

a 1618 *SYLVESTER Spectacles* xl, When hoord on hoord, when heap on heap he hilleth. **1627-47** *FELTHAM Resolves* I. xxxii. 109 When a man shall exhaust his very vitality for the hilling up of fatal gold. **1660** *Character Italy* 12 Another trick . . . that helpeth to hill up his fatal riches.

2. Agric. To cover and bank up the roots of (growing plants) with a heap of soil; to earth up. (*Also absol.*) [This seems to have been orig. a use of *HILL* v. 1 to cover (cf. *HELE* v. 2 a), which has become associated with *HILL* sb. 3 b, and so with this verb, the forms being identical.]

1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 62 b, Set in ground well covered with . . . moulde, and afterwarde hilled, and so suffered to remaine all Winter. **1601** *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 523 The skill and feat of baring the roots of trees, and also of hilling or banking them about. **1612** *CAPT. SMITH Map Virginia* 16 When it [corn] is growne middle high, they hill it about like a hop-yard. **1773** *Hist. Brit. Dom. N. Amer.* vi. iii. 123 The [tobacco] plants are set at three or four feet intervals or distances: they are hilled, and kept continually weeded. **1775** *ROMANS Florida* 175 The horse hoe . . . to do the laborious work of the hoe in hilling corn up. **1797** *A. YOUNG Agric. Suffolk* 89 At Midsummer they hill them [hops]. **1861** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. II. 305 Hilling, or earthing-up the plant.

3. To surround with hills.

1612 *W. PARKES Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 25 Pleasant valleys hill'd on euery side.

4. To cover with hills or heaps.

1808 *J. BARLOW Columb.* vii. 750 Shocks, ranged in rows, hill high the burden'd lands.

II. intr. † 5. To ascend, rise in or on a slope.

1538 *LELAND Itin.* I. 105 Cumming to high ground and somewhat in sight by hilling I passid a Mile. *Ibid.* VII. 16 The Soyle of the Ground . . . is on mayne slaty Rocks, and especially the parte of the Towne hilling toward the Castell.

6. To assemble on rising ground, as ruffs. See *HILL* sb. 3 c.

1768 *PENNANT Zool.* (1770) IV. 22 Soon after their arrival in the fens in spring, they [ruffs] begin to hill, i.e. to collect on some dry bank near a flash of water, in expectation of the Reeves, which resort to them. **1859** *FOLKARD Wild-fowler* lix. (1875) 294 During spring, when the ruffs hill. *Ibid.* 295 Taking ruffs when not hilled.

Hill, obs. form of HILL, ISLE.

† **Hilla, Hillir, int. Obs.** = **HILLO.**

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1066 'A' hilla, haille', quod Alexander & him a narawe heat. **1513** *DOUGLAS Æneis* III. vi. 102 3a, thoctit þi fallowis cry out, hillir haille!

Hill-altar. An altar on a hill or height.

1539 *BIBLE* (Great) 2 *Kings* xxiii. 5 Ministers of Baal . . . to burne incence in the hylaltars [1611 high places]. **1585** *ABP. SANDYS Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 217 Sacrificing on their hill-altars. **1602** *J. RHODES in Fart S. P. Elis.* (1845) II. 285 As he did [break] the hill-altars And groues of idolatours.

Hiller, -ern, -or, obs. ff. ELDER sb. 1, the tree.

Hillet, rare. [*f. HILL sb. + -ET.*] A hillock.

1538 *LELAND Itin.* II. 54 Consending a Hillet enuey ther by. **1577** *HARRISON England* I. xxiv. (1881) 115 Neither will I speake of the little hillts scene in manie places of our Ile, . . . they are nothing else but Tumuli or graues of former times. **1695** *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 46 The three first Hillets, viz. the nearest to the Hole, are quite barren.

Hill-fort. A fort constructed on a hill.

1833 *M. SCOTT Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 434 A sudden flash and a jet of white smoke puffed out from the hill fort above the town. **1862** *BEVERIDGE Hist. India* III. vii. iii. 84 The hill-fort of Wusota.

b. esp. A hill-top fortification of prehistoric age.

1851 *D. WILSON Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. iii. 90 The simple circular hill-forts wherein we trace the mere rudimentary efforts of a people in the infancy of the arts. **1871** *FREEMAN Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. viii. 219 That class of towns which, out of Gaulish hill-forts grew into Roman and mediæval cities.

Hillibaloo, hilliebalow, var. of HULLABALOO.

Hilliness (hi-linés). [*f. HILLY a. + -NESS.*]

The quality or state of being hilly.

1629 *MAXWELL tr. Herodian* (1635) 334 By reason of the hilliness and roughnesse of the countrie. **1649** *BLITH Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 121 Reducing the Hilliness to Plainness. **1887** *HISSEY Holiday on Road* 238 Some . . . may think that I have exaggerated the hilliness of Sussex.

Hilling, vbl. sb. 1 Now *dial.* [*f. HILL* v. 1 + -ING 1.]

1. Covering, hiding, protection.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* [xli]. 5 [4] Be for-hild in hilinge of þi wenges I mon. **1388** *WYCLIF* *ibid.*, Keured in the hilyng of thi wengis. **c 1440** *Prompt. Parv.* 240½ Hyllynge, or happyng. **1580** *LUPTON Sivola* 28 Caring for nothing, but for the hilling and filling of their owne backe and bellie.

2. concr. A covering; e.g. clothing, a bed-quilt, a roof, the cover of a book; cf. **HELING** 2. (In ME. freq. in phr. *food and hilling*.)

c 1325 Gloss. *W. de Biblisu.* in Wright *Voc.* 170 *Cele e teclie*, hiling of hous. **c 1380** Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 427 When we haue fode and hillinge [i. 203 hillinge]. **1388** — *Prov.* xxi. 27 That thou take awei hillinge [1382 coueryng] fro thi bed. **c 1440** *Promp. Parv.* 229/2 Hattē, hed hillinge. **1496** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. vii. 204/1 Hylyngē lyfelode, and helpe of frendes. **1520** *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 9 My best bed hillinge of tapstre werke. **1601** *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 289 They [partridges] couer their eggs with a soft carpet or hilling as it were of fine dust. **1657** *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp.* 55 The hillinges from many seeds. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Hilling*, the quilt of a bed, a bed rug.

3. Comb. *hilling-stone*, stone used for roofing. **1660** *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Sched. II. 1 Stones vocat' *Hilling stone* the thowsand iij. **1721** *C. KING Brit. Merch.* I. 355 Copperas, Bread, *Hilling-stones* and Calve-skins. **1811** *Self Instructor* 422 Slate and hilling stones.

Hilling, *vbl. sb.* 2. [f. *HILL* v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of forming hills or heaps; esp. the earthing-up of plants; cf. *HILL* v. 2 2.

1627-47 [see *HILL* v. 2 1 b]. **1773** *Hist. Brit. Dom. N. Amer.* II. ii. 211 Horse-hoings, as also hoeing and hilling by hand. **1796** *J. ADAMS Diary* 12 July Wks. 1851 III. 476 Ploughing for hilling among the corn.

Hillir: see *HILLA*.

† **Hillish**, *a. rare*. [f. *HILL* sb. + -ISH.] Of the nature of a hill, hill-like, hilly; pertaining to a hill. **1893** *STANLEYHURST Ensis* i. (Arb.) 19 Thee father almighty .. Mewed vp these reuelers couert in strong dungeon hillish [cf. *HILDEN*]. **1609** *HEYWOOD Brit. Troy* vi. xxv, The wounded Whale casts from his hillish lawes Riuer of Waters, mixt with purple gore. **1631** *MARKHAM Weald of Kent* II. i. (1668) 6 It is not so hillish and sliding as the Weald.

Hill-man, hillman.

1. a. One who frequents the hills; *spec.* applied to the Scottish Covenanters (cf. *CAMERONIAN* and *Hill-folk*). **b.** An inhabitant of a hill-country, a mountaineer: applied to the hill-tribes of India, etc. **c 1830** *J. TRAIN in Scott Old Mort.* Introd., The religious sect called Hill-men, or Cameronians. **1859** *LANG Wand. India* 6 A sort of sedan-chair carried by four hill men. **1893** *Archaeol.* LIV. 269 The pinch of poverty often drove the bravest of the hillmen to raid the cattle of the lowlands. **1897** *Daily News* 27 Nov. 5/7 The hillmen offered a stubborn resistance to the advance along its whole length.

2. One of the hill-folk (b); an elf or troll.

1884 *CHILD Ballads* i. vii. 90/2 A supernatural being, a demon or a hillman, seeks to entice away a mortal maid. **1884** *Ibid.* II. xli. 366/2 The hill-man, in several Norwegian copies, carries off the lady on horseback.

3. spec. a. (See quot. 1851.) **b.** A miner, a slate quarryman [cf. *Ger. bergmann*]. **c.** A hill-climber.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 172 The labourers .. paid by the foreman or forewoman of the dust-heap, commonly called hill-man or hill-woman. **1865** *J. T. F. TURNER Slate Quarries* 13 The cleavers, or hillmen, build rough walls as a partial protection from the inclemency of the weather. **a 1885** *SHAIRP in W. Knight Life* (1888) 74 Some of our party were very good hillmen. One day five or six set out on a race from our door .. to the top of Fairfield.

Hillo, hilloa (hi-lō, hī-lō), *int. (sb.)* [cf. *HALLO*; see also *HILLA*.] A call used to hail a distant or occupied person; now, more often, to express surprise at an unexpected meeting.

1604 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. v. 115 *Her. Illo, ho, ho, my Lord!* *Ham.* II. i. 110, *ho, boy; come bird, come.* **1751** *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 12 The publican .. rebellowed in the same tone. 'Hilloah'. **1846** *DISRAELI Vin. Grey* VI. ii, 'Hilloa, within!' shouted Essper. **1873** *BLACK Pr. Thule* xix, 'Hillo, Lavender!' he said, in a tone of surprise.

b. sb. As a name for this call. **1823** *BYRON Island* II. xviii, And then a pause, and then a hoarse 'Hillo!'

Hillock (hi-lōk), *sb.* [f. *HILL* sb. + -OCK.]

1. A little hill.

1382 *WYCLIF Jer. vi.* 6 Delueth about Jerusalem an erthe hillock. **1329** *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1143/2 Where as with a weie fieble fayth & a faynte, we shall be scant habie to remoue a litle hillocke. **1665** *MANLEY Grotius' Low C. Warres* 521 The Ground easily swelling into little Hillocks. **1732** *LEDIARD Selhos* II. vii. 18 Upon .. the plain .. were a few small hillocks. **1884** *Q. VICTORIA More Leaves* 271 We got out and scrambled up a high hillock off the road.

2. A small mound or heap of earth, stones, or the like.

1382 *WYCLIF Gen. xxxi.* 51 Loo! this hillock [1388 heep] and the stoon that I haue erid bitwixe me and thee, witness shal be; this hillock and the stoon ben into witnessyng. **1538** *LELAND Itin.* III. 129 The Partition of the Shire a Mile and more by Northe West from Simon's Bathe at the Towres. These Towres be round Hillockes of Yerth sette for Limites. **1791** *W. BARTHAM Carolina* 126, I beheld a great number of hillocks or small pyramids, resembling hay-cocks, .. I knew them to be the nests of the crocodile. **1875** *LYELL's Princ. Geol.* (ed. 12) II. iii. xlvii. 553 Just as the African sand-winds .. raise a small hillock over the carcass of every dead camel exposed on the surface of the desert.

† **3. A hump, bump, protuberance, or prominence on any surface. Obs.**

c 1520 *ANDREW Noble Lyfe* d j, The Kamell is a lothly beste, and bathe an hyllocke vpon his backe. **1665** *HOOKER Microgr.* 35 At the upper part of the drop .. there usually was made some one or more little Hillocks or Prominences. **1668** *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* I. ii. 3 To tell mens Fortunes from the Lines and Hillocks in their Hands.

Hence **Hillock** *v. trans.*, to raise into a hillock, to heap up; **Hillocked** (hi-lōkt) *ppl. a.*

1791 *COWPER Odys.* v. 589 The suffering Chief .. occupying soon The middle space hillock'd it high with leaves. **1804** *J. GRAHAM Sabbath* (1839) 19/1 Fill up the furrows 'tween the hillock'd graves. **1867** *F. M. LUDLOW Little Brother* 91 On the pathless field of the hillock'd sea.

Hillocky (hi-lōki), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -Y.] Abounding in or characterized by hillocks.

1727 *BAILEY vol. II.* *Hillocky*, full of Hillocks or little Hills. **1831** *J. WILSON in Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 288. **1882** *MISS BRADDON Mt. Royal* II. x. 229 They crossed a bit of hillocky common.

† **Hillous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [irreg. f. *HILL* sb. + -OUS.] Hilly.

1550 *Decree Chanc. Lancashire* in T. Baines *Hist. Lanc.* (1870) II. 46 The way .. is very foul, painful and hillous.

Hill-side. The lateral slope of a hill.

1 a 1400 *Arthur* 369 He went our to be hulle syde. **1509** *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxvii. lxiv, We lyght adowne, under an hylly syde. **1644** *MILTON Educ. Wks.* (1847) 99/2, I shall .. conduct you to a hill-side, where I will point you out the right path of a virtuous and noble Education. **1810** *SCOTT Lady of L.* v. x, The next [breath of wind] but swept a lone hill-side Where heath and fern were waving wide.

attrib. **1859** *W. COLLINS Q. of Hearts* (1875) 4 Assembled together in our hill-side retreat. **1890** *Daily News* 20 Dec. 5/6 The name 'Hillside men' .. applied to the Fenians.

Hence **Hillside**.

1898 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 3/5 To object to any money being given to a poor hillside.

Hill-top. The top or summit of a hill.

1530 *PALSGR.* 231/1 Hyll toppe, *creste* or *creste de montagne*. **1535** *COVERDALE Jer. xxxi.* 39 The hill toppe of Garb. **1667** *MILTON P. L.* viii. 520 The amorous Bird of Night Sung Spulson, and bid haste the Euyning Starr On his Hill top, to light the bridal Lamp. **1784** *COWPER Task* I. 222 'Tis perched upon the green hill top. **1875** *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 407 The sun is still upon the hill-tops.

attrib. **1893** *GRANT White in Westm. Gas.* 7 June 2/1 The healthy antique principle of hill-top habitation. **1897** *Daily News* 3 June 5/6 The lighting of the hill-top bonfires.

Hillward, *adv. and adj.* [f. *HILL* sb. + -WARD.]

A. adv. Towards the hill.

(In quot. 1570, phrase 'down the hill' with postposition.) **c 1570** *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 9 Mee thought I had espied A thing come downe the hillward toward me.]

B. adj. That faces towards a hill.

1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 296 A house .. whose hillward side is midst the vines.

Hill-woman. A woman who lives on a hill or belongs to a hill-tribe; also, a forewoman in a dust-yard: cf. *HILL-MAN* 1 a, 3 a.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 173/2 The perquisites of the hill-man or hill-woman, are rags, bones, pieces of old metal, etc. **1895** *SIR W. HUNTER Old Missionary* iv. 109 An aged grey-haired hillwoman.

† **Hillwort.** *Obs.* [f. *HILL* sb. + *WORT*.] An old name of Pennyroyal (or? of Wild Thyme).

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 133/34 *Samum*, hyl-wurt. *Ibid.* 137/2 *Pollegia*, hylwyr. **c 1265** *Voc. Plants* *ibid.* 555/1 *Pallegium*, puliol, hylwurt. 14. *Voc. ibid.* 605/48 *Pallegium*, hullewort. **1528** *PAYNELL Salerne's Regim.* X. ii, Hyll worte .. taken with wyne purgeth blacke coler. **1597** *GERARDE Herbal App.*, *Hilwort* is Puliol mountaine.

Hilly (hi-li), *a.* [f. *HILL* sb. + -Y.]

1. Characterized by hills; abounding in hills.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 333 *Pe lond* is .. wip-ynne hilly and sondy. **1523** *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 6 Oxen wyl plowe .. vpon hilly grounde, where as horses wyl stande still. **1625** *N. CARPENTER Geog. Del.* II. x. (1635) 173 Some plaine countries neere the .. Pole may be colder then some hilly Regions neere the Æquator. **1738** *WESLEY Ps. cxxv.* ii, As round Jerusalem The Hilly Bulwarks rise. **1872** *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* xxx, The hillier regions of Dumfriesshire.

fig. **1635** *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Baniak'd Virg.* 22 Her dainty hands .. delicately hilly, and lasciviously dimpled.

2. Of the nature of a hill; elevated; steep.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 25 The ston which fro the hully stage He syh downe falle on pat ymage. **1563** *W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 57 b, Rivers .. are swift .. because they run downe from an hilly place. **1577-87** *HARRISON England* I. xii. in *Holinshead* I. 60/1 First of all vpon the east side of the hauen a great hillie callid downesend. **1622** *FLETCHER Prophetess* v. ii, Better to have liv'd poor and obscure, and never scal'd the top of hilly empire. **1768** *J. BYRON Acc. Wager in Narr. Patagonia* (1778) 23 A bay formed by hilly promontories.

b. Hill-like.

1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Hydriot.* Introd. x Graves of Giants under hilly and heavy coverings. **1697** *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 481 A hilly Heap of Stones.

† **3. Belonging to the hills; hill-dwelling. Obs.**

1622 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 168 Foure mountaine Swaines or hillie-men. **1698** *FYER Acc. E. India & P.* 175 Though these Hilly People are of a rougher Temper.

Hillyer, var. of *HELLIER*, tiler.

|| **Hilsa, hilsah** (hi-lsā), *E. Ind.* [Hindi *hilsā*.] 'A rich and savoury fish of the shad kind (*Clupea ilisha*)' found in the Indian Seas, which ascends the Ganges and other rivers to spawn. (Yule.)

1820 *T. WILLIAMSON E. Ind. Vade M.* II. 154 (V.) The hilsah (or sable-fish) seems to be midway between a mackerel and a salmon. **1879** *F. POLLOCK Sport Brit. Burma* I. 4 The most delicious fish, such as the pomfret, hilsa, mango.

Hilt (hilt), *sb.* Also 1 hiltē, 1-5 hylt, 1-6 hylte, hiltē, (3 *Lay. heolte, helte*), 4 hult, 5 *Sc. helt*. [OE. *hilt* str. n. and m., = MDu. *helt*, *hilt* m., ON. *hjaltr* str. n.; also *hiltē* wk. fem., corresp. to OS. *hilta* (MLG. *hiltē*, MDu. *heltē*, *hiltē*) f., OHG. *helsa* (MHG. *helse*) wk. f. The former appears to represent an OTeut. **hiltōz*—*hiltiz*, neuter

s-stem; the latter OTeut. **hiltjōn*; of uncertain origin; not connected with hold vb. (Thence OF. *heli, helte*, later *hent, heu, heute*, It. *elso, elsa* hilt of sword or dagger.)]

1. The handle of a sword or dagger.

Beowulf (Z.) 1669 Ic bæst hilt panan feondum æfterede. **c 1000** *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 142/15 *Capulum*, hiltē. **c 1205** *LAV.* 1559 Pa brac bat sword .. Riht bi here hiltē. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Kent.* 1594 Hit hym vp to þe hult. **14..** *Sir Beues* (C.) 4313 Þe hylte was a charboole ston. **1530** *PALSGR.* 531/2 Hylte of a swerde, *poignee*. **1590** *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* 4 Long heave Daggers also, with great brauling Ale-house hiltē. **1642** *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 127 He that hath the hilt in his hand in the morning, may have the point at his throat ere night. **1692** *SIR W. HOPE Fencing Master* 2 The Hilt is divided into three parts, the Pomell, the Handle, and the Shell. **1847** *JAMES Y. Marston Hall* viii, The Duke .. laid his hand upon the hilt of his sword.

† **b. Formerly often in plural, with same sense.**

Beowulf (Z.) 1615 Pa hilt somod since fage. **a 1000** *Sal. & Sat.* 446 Ofer ða byrgena blicad ða hiltas. **c 1000** *ÆLFRIC Judg.* iii. 22 Pa hiltan eodon into þam innobe. **c 1400** *MeLayne* 126 Gaffe hym þo hiltis in his hande. **c 1450** *Merlin* 103 Arthur toke the swerde be the hiltes, and .. yaf it to the Archebisshopp. **1599** *SHAKS. Hen. V.* II. i. 68 Ie run him vp to the hiltis, as I am a soldier. **1632** *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 29 In whose belly, she .. buried the Poyntard up to the hiltis. **1753** *L. M. tr. Du Bosq's Accompl. Wom.* II. 205 The sword .. bent to the very hiltis.

† **c. By extension, a sword-stick or foil. Obs.** **1609** *B. JONSON Case* is alt. II. iv, Let's to some exercise or other, my hearts. Fetch the hiltis. Fellow Juniper, wilt thou play?

2. The handle or haft of any other weapon or tool.

1573-80 *BARET Alv. H.* 454 The Hilt, or handle of any tooke or weapon, *manubrium*. **1848** *LYTTON Harold* II. i, Before each guest was a knife, with the hilt adorned by precious stones. **1863** *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1866) I. xiv. 275 Unnecessary .. to shew even the hilt of his pistol.

3. Phrases. † By these hiltis: a form of asseveration. † *Loose in the hiltis:* unreliable, conjugally unfaithful. *Up to the hilt († hiltis):* completely, thoroughly, to the furthest degree possible.

1596 *SHAKS. Hen. IV.* II. iv. 230 Seuen, by these Hiltis, or I am a Villaine else. **1632** *CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY Ball* IV. iii, 'Tis not, I fear To fight with him, by these hiltis! **1650** *HOWELL Coigne's Dict.* Ep. Decl., In French Cocu is taken for one whose wife is loose in the hiltis. **1682** *VILLIERS* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Chances* Wks. (1714) 136 It's no matter, she's loose i' th' Hiltis, by Heaven. **1689** *R. L'ESTRANGE Answ. Diss.* 45 He is All, Politiques here, up to the Hiltis. **1823** *BYRON Juan* xi. lvii, A modern Ancient Pistol—by the hiltis! **1862** *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 135 The original statements .. have been proved—if we may say so—up to the very hilt. **1883** *J. PAIN Thicker than Water* iii. (1884) 18 The estate was mortgaged up to the hilt.

4. Comb. hilt-guard, the part which protects the hand when holding the hilt.

1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* v. 80 At the two extremities of its massive rectangular hilt-guard, the Roman sword commonly displays .. the head of a lion or .. an eagle.

Hence **Hiltless** *a.*, without a hilt.

c 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 142/34 *Ensis*, hiltless sword.

Hilt, *v.* [f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To furnish or fit with a hilt; to provide a hilt for.

1813 *SCOTT Triumf.* III. xxvii, All the ore he deign'd to hoard Inlays his helm, and hiltis his sword. **1822** — *Nigel* xxvii, A long-bladed knife, hilted with buck's-horn. **1874** *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* II. 17 Not a very secure mode of hilting a sword.

Hence **Hilted** *vbl. sb.*, *concr.* material for hiltis.

1897 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 9/5 Prices of hilted are high, especially bone.

Hilt, var. of *HILD* *v.* *Obs.*, to flay; *obs.* or dial. f. *held*, pa. t. of *HOLD* *v.*

Hilted, *a.* [f. *HILT* sb. and *v.* + -ED.] Furnished with or possessing a hilt; in *Her.*, having a hilt of a different tincture from the blade.

Beowulf (Z.) 2087 Heard swyrd hilted. **1002** *Will of Wulfric* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 147 Twa seolfor hilted sword. **1636** *DAVENANT Platon. Lovers* Wks. (1673) 410 A brace of massie hilted Rogues. **1766** *PORNY Heraldry* (1787) 100 Ruby, two Swords in Saltier Pearl, pomeled and hilted Topaz. **1850** *BLACKIE Æschylus* I. 95, I can also hold a hilted dagger.

|| **Hilum** (hi-lūm). [*L. hilum* little thing, trifle; according to Festus, thought to have orig. meant 'that which adheres to a bean'; hence in mod. Bot. use (see 2).]

† **1. Something very minute. Obs.**

1659 *D. PELL Impr. Sea* 44 Unhewn Sailors, that have no more than a meer hilum of goodness in them.

2. Bot. The point of attachment of a seed to its seed-vessel; the scar on the ripe seed.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Hilum*, a word used by botanists to express the blackish spot in beans, commonly called by us the eye of the bean. **1830** *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 115 Seeds .. with a smooth shining coat, and a broad pale hilum. **1880** *GRAY Struct. Bot.* VI. § 8. 277 In the simplest form of ovule, hilum and chalaza are one.

b. A similar mark on a starch-granule. **c.** 'The aperture in the extine of a pollen grain' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1867 *J. HOGG Microsc.* II. i. 341 Most of the granules [of starch] have a circular spot, termed the hilum, around which a large number of curved lines arrange themselves.

3. a. Anat. = *HILUS*. 'Applied also to certain small apertures and depressions' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

b. Path. 'A term for a small flattened staphy-

loma of the iris from corneal perforation, in consequence of its likeness to the hilum of the garden bean' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

c. A little opening in the statoblast of a sponge. 1887 *SOLLAS in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 424 (*Sponges*) On one side of the capsule is a hilum which leads into the interior.

|| **Hilus** (hōi-lūs). *Anat.* [mod. Lat., altered from *HILUM*.] The point at which any one of the viscera has its junction with the vascular system; a notch or fissure where a vessel enters an organ.

1840 G. V. *ELLIS Anat.* 528 The spleen... is convex externally towards the ribs, and flat or slightly concave internally; and this surface, turned to the stomach, is marked by a fissure or hilum in which the vessels enter. 1881 *MIVART Cat.* 233 This tube... emerges from a fissure in the concave surface, called the hilus of the kidney.

Hilve, obs. f. **HELVE**. **Hily**, obs. f. **HIGHLY**.

Him (him, enclitic -im), *pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc.* (and *neut.*), *dat.-accus.* Forms: 1- him; also 1-6 him (rarely 2-4 heom, 4-5 hem, hime, hom, 5 ham, 5-6 hyme). [OE. *him*, dat. sing. masc. and neuter, of *HE*, *IR*; cognate with OFris. *him* (MDu. *heme*, *hem*, *him*, Du. *hem*), and parallel in inflexion to OS. and OHG. *imu*, *imo* (MLG. *ime*, *eme*, MHG. *im(e)*, Ger. *ihm*), Goth. *imma*. In 10th c. (as in the parallel *her*, *hem*), the dative appears to have begun to be used for the accus. *hine* in north-mid. dialect; by 1150 *him* had supplanted *hine* in north and mid., and before 1400 had become the general literary form, though some south-western writers of the 15th c. retained *hin*, *hen*, which, in the form *en*, *us*, *'n*, is still current in southern dialect speech: see *HIN*. (So in late OFris. *him* took the place of *hine*, *hin*; and in MDu., the dat. *heme*, *hem*, *him*, intruded upon the orig. accus. *hin*, *hen*; and mod. Du. has only the dat.-acc. *hem*.) But while *him* thus became both dative and accusative in the masculine, in the neuter the accusative *hit*, *it* survived, and at length superseded the dative, as in the modern 'give it a push'. Thus, from being originally dative masc. and neuter, *him* is now dat. and acc. masculine, having received extension in case, restriction in gender. Cf. the mod. Ger. restriction of *ihm* to living beings.]

I. 1. As proper masculine pronoun of the third person sing., dative and accusative (objective indirect and direct) of *HE*. Also as antecedent pron. followed by relative or prepositional phrase (cf. *HE* 4). Used of persons and animals of male sex.

a. *Dative or indirect object* = to him. (= L. *ei*, *illi*, Ger. *ihm*.)

855 O. E. *Chron.* Him þa Carl Franca cnyng his dohtor zeaf him to cuneo. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 111 Eall .þæt him... was. leofost to ænne. c. 1000 *Gosp. Nicod.* vi. Se Hæled him andsworde and cwæp. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Uton wircan him 3emace him to fultume. c. 1205 *LAV.* 143 Þe king heudea ene douter, þe him was swiþe deore. 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (1724) 31 Þe kyng of France... had hire fader graunt hym þe gode Cordeille. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1360 (Göt.) Þis es þe oyle þat was hight hime [v. r. hyme]. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* Prol. 368 Him repenteth outrely of this. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1854 Iff ye send hom þat semly þat I saw fore. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 56 Wel is hym that with patience can endure. 1577 B. *GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 8 b. [To] cary and transport such thinges as him listeth. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* II. 266 Him thought, he by the brook of Cherith stood. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lett. Nat.* (1852) II. 433 Ten acres of land which are worth him five pounds a year. 1852 *TENNYSON Ode Wellington* vi. 13 O give him welcome, this is he worthy of our gorgeous rites.

b. Governed by a preposition. c. 855 O. E. *Chron.* an. 838 Herebryht aldormon... and monige mid him. c. 1000 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 29 Þonne ic beo ungewemmed toforan heom. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Þer cumeð þe hall engles him to. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22498 (Edin.) Þoru dred of hem was don on rod. 1340 *Ayenb.* 62 He heþ zuich a lac ine him. 1361 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. i. 99 Holden with hem and with heore [B. wip him & with hir]. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 460 Ffemere of feendes out of hym and here. 1565 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 And wolde not gyue to hym the due honour. 1552 *LYNDESAY Monarchie* 4734 The Landis Lord... cleiks tyll him ene herielf hors. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 116 From him whom I trust God defend me. 1710 *HEARNE Collect.* 28 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 368 We have... a folio Edition of him. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 274/1 We have little to add to the knowledge of him which readers... already possess.

† c. *Absolute constr.* After I. ablative absolute: now expressed by nominative.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark v. 35 Him þa 3yt sprecendum hi comon. c. 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* *ibid.*, Hym þa 3yt spræcenden hio comen. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 280 Hym willynge þat alle men wende he were þat he is nouȝte. 1385 *WYCLIF John* viii. 30 Him spekinge thes thingis, many men bileueden to him.

d. *Accusative or direct object.* (= L. *eum*, *illum*, Ger. *ihn*, OE. *hine*.)

(The 10th c. instances were probably felt as *dative*.) c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 5 Him ge zeherað [Lindisf., *Hatt.*, *hine*; *Ag. G.* hyme]. *Ibid.* xviii. 32 Þa gecægeð him dryhten his [L. *H.*, *hine*; *Ag. G.* hyme]. c. 1132 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 654 Him luedeð al peode. *Ibid.* an. 1114 Þæt he sceolde him læden to Cantwarbyrig and bletson him to biſcop. c. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1140 þ 11 He helde him for fader and he him for sune. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 Þe laured

þet him wrohte. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 209 God bar him in-to paradis. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ix. 465 He held cuir agane the king, And hatit hymne atour all thing. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 18 Take a Capoun, and make hem clene, & sethe hym in Water. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 222 b. Shyppes, for to transport hym and hys over the sea into France. 1597 *SHAKS. a Hen. IV.* II. iii. 32 And him, O wondrous! him, O Miracle of Men! Him did you leaue... vn-seconded by you. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C. v.* 32 What has he done that mas'r should sell him?

† e. *Redundant before sb.* *Obs. rare.* c. 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 475 For Ialousie and fere of hym Arcite. — *Merch. T.* 124 She goddes peple kept And slow hym Olofernus whil he slepte.

2. Formerly put also for other than male beings.

† a. *Him* was in OE. the dative of the neuter *hit*, *it*, as well as of *HE*. This use came down to the 17th c. esp. with a preposition; later use substitutes *it*.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Oli haueð huppen him lihtnesse and softnesse. 1207 R. *GLOUC.* (1724) 43 Þe see goþ al abouten hym [Ireland] eke as ich vnderstonde. *Ibid.* 49 Þer nes in al þe world swerd hym yliche. c. 1325 *Lai le Freine* 210 A litel maiden-child. And a pel him about. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV. i.* (Roxb.) 4 It takes in to him xl oper ryuers. c. 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 26 Pou schalt write þe digitte ouer þe hede of þe neþer figure... and sett þe articule next hym toward þe lyft side. 1559 W. *CUNNINGHAM Cosmog.* *Glasie* 41 The Fire cōtēnyeth in him the Aere. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lond. Lit.* viii. (1627) 93 Construe first the Nominative Case: and if there be an Adiectiue or Participle with him, then I must English them next.

b. *Him* occurs also as accusative for things (in ME.) grammatically masculine, or (in later use) spoken of with the masc. pronoun. Still common in southern dial. In standard Eng. now only with things personified as masculine: cf. *HE* 2.

c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 486 Lord God! y betake my soule to þe; Bryng hym to þy joy. 1526 *TINDALE Matt.* xviii. 9 Yff... thy fote geue the an occasion of euyl, cut hym of and cast hym from the. — 1 *Cor. ix.* 27, I tame my body and brynge hym into subiection. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 119 Take hede yat youre bowe stande not to nere a stone wall, for that wyll make hym moyste and weke. 1558 *WARDE tr. Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 25 b, This herbe... If you cannot get him alwayes greene, ye maye kepe him drie. 1639 in C. *Kerry Ch. St. Lawrence, Reading* (1883) 54 For moouing the pulpit and setting him lower. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 48 The Sun was sunk, and after him the Starr of Hesperus. *Mod. (personif.)* Winter had wrapped his mantle about him. *Mod. dial.* (Gardener says of mowing-machine) 'He wants sharpening, sir; it's two years since he was done; I remember their putting him on the trolly just here, and taking him to the foundry'.

3. For the *nominative*: esp. after *than*, *as*, and in predicate after *be*.

Common in colloquial lang. from end of 16th c. Dialectally the use of *him* for *he* extends to all constructions in which French uses *lui* for *il*. The construction *than him* is sometimes a reminiscence of the Latin ablative.

c. 1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Foules* 623 Hym that she chesith he shal hire han a swithe. c. 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* 4 Here is gyllys Iogeler of ayebery and hym sougelder of lothebery. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. viii. 34 And damnd be him, that first cries hold, enough. 1610 — *Temp.* v. 1. 15 The King, His Brother, and yours, abide all three distracted... but chiefly him that you term'd Sir, the good old Lord Gonzallo. 1698 *VANBRUGH Prov. Wife* II. i. But sure it can't be him. 1759 *JOHNSON Dissert. Grk. Comedy* Vols. 1816 III. 20 No man had ever more discernment than him, in finding out the ridiculous. 1764 *WESLEY Jnl.* 5 Feb. Why then does not Jacob speak as plain as him? 1768-74 *TUCKER Lett. Nat.* (1852) II. 137 What anybody else can do better or worse than him. 1797 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 310 Is it him? 1840 *BARHAM Ingold. Leg.* *Jackdaw*, Heedless of grammar, they all cried, 'That's him!' 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., Him an me's gannin'.

II. 4. *Reflexive* = himself, to himself. (= L. *sibi*, *se*, Ger. *sich*.)

a. *Dative with trans. vb., or objective with prep.* (Still in current use, when not ambiguous.)

c. 855 O. E. *Chron.* an. 853 He... hiene him to bisecep suna nam. c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* vi. 2 Godes bearn... namon him wif. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 He wolde of þise cnyne him moder 3eosen. c. 1205 *LAV.* 6356 Þes Damus on his deie made ane chiuese him iches. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 437 He made him manize fon. 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 55 The aungelle before hym made hym to stande. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. iv. 4 Let euery Souldier hew him downe a Bough, And beart before him. 1716 *ADDISON Freeholder* No. 41 (Seager) By this means he reconciled to him the minds of his subjects. *Mod.* He put the thought from him. He will take it with him in the carriage.

b. Formerly much used with intrans. verbs of motion or posture (including *be*), sometimes also with trans. verbs, app. in the sense 'for' or 'as to himself'; where, according to modern notions, it is superfluous. *Obs.* (or rare archaism.)

c. 993 *Battle of Maldon* 11 Eac him wolde Eadric his ealdre zelestan. c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xviii. 8 Abraham stod him under pan treowe. — *Deut.* xxiv. 5 Beo him æt ham. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Þe unclene gaþ þe geð him of þan sunfulle mon. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 229 Zacanize for himm ham. c. 1205 *LAV.* 532 Þe king him com riden. *Ibid.* 2555 Þa þe king him awoc. c. 1225 *St. Marler.* 4 He... ferde him soððen into antioche. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5235 (Göt.) Joseph had him heris tuin. c. 1300 *Havelok* 286 Quanne the Erl godrich him herde Of þat mayden, hw wel she ferde. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 4055 (Fairf.) Ihesus him lokend vn-to þe lift. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumþ.* 5045 Par as þat schryn hym was. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 865 Þis tempest obeyeth hym no more me to, Shipmon, þen hit dothe to þe. c. 1630 *MILTON Passion* 21 Then lies him meekly down fast by his brethern's side.

c. *Accusative or direct object.* *arch.* and *poetic.*

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Þe alde mei him witan iwis þone deð. c. 1275 *LAV.* 30574 Brian him [c. 1205 hine] bi-þohte. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 551 He chaunged his array And cladde hym as a poure laborer. c. 1450 *LYDG. Secrecies* 1153 So shulde a kyng... Shewe hym gracious to hihe and lowe degre. c. 1480 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 482 Richarde the duke of normandy... recomendeth hym humbly to you. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 118 Qubou he suld vse hym touart his maister. 1620 *Frier Rush* 6 Rush went forth to sport him. 1813 *BYRON Giaour* 68 He who hath bent him o'er the dead. 1820 *KEATS St. Agnes* xiii. He found him in a little moon-light room.

5. *quasi-sb.* Male person, man. Cf. *HE* 6.

1880 *TROLLOPE Duke's Child.* (Tauchn.) I. 94 That other him is the person she loves. 1884 *GILBERT Orig. Plays* 129 'Mr. F. shall introduce him.' 'It ain't a him, it's a her.' 1898 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 4/7 The chances against her 'getting him', and her disinclination to wed any other 'him'.

6. *Him one*, *alone*, by himself, alone: see *ONE*, *ALONE*. *Him self*: see *HIMSELF*, *SELF*.

Himalayan (himā-lāyān, incorrectly himā-lāyān), a. [*i. Himalaya* (Skr. *f. hima* snow + *ālaya* dwelling, abode) + *-AN*. The second pronunciation, though incorrect, is still frequent.]

1. Of or pertaining to the *Himālayas*, a system of mountains forming the northern boundary of India, and containing the highest summits in the world. Hence, in names of species of plants and animals native to this region.

Himalayan Pine, or *Neozoa Pine*, *Pinus Gerardiana*, a pine of the N. W. Himalayas, each cone of which yields about 100 edible seeds or nuts; called also the Nepal nut-pine. **H. Primrose**, *Primula sikkimensis*. **H. Rhubarb**, *Rheum nobile*, and other species.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 999/1 Himalayan Rhubarb. 1878 R. N. *Cust. Mod. Langs. E. Ind.* 119 At this point, I leave the Western Himalayan branch and enter the Eastern. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 171/1 This lovely Himalayan Primrose.

2. *fig.* Like a vast mountain in weight and bulk; enormous, gigantic.

1878 N. *Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 500 The North, as the wealthy section, would be called to bear this Himalayan debt.

|| **Himañtopus**. *Ornith.* [*L.*, a. Gr. *ἵμας* *hymas*, strap + *πῶς* *pōs*, foot.] A genus of wading-birds; the stilts.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Himañtopus*... the name of a water bird, very remarkable for the length and slenderness of its legs. 1789 G. *WHITE Selborne* II. xlviii. (1853) 293 The flamingo... bears no manner of proportion to the himañtopus. 1875 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 97 The Himañtopus... is very variable in the length of its legs.

|| **Himation** (himæ-ti-ōn). [*Gr.* *ἱμάτιον*.] The outer garment worn by the ancient Greeks: 'an oblong piece of cloth thrown over the left shoulder, and fastened either over or under the right' (Liddell & Scott).

1850 *LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 301 (ed. 2) 339 Important passages in life... reception of the manly himation, marriages, journeys. *Ibid.* § 337 (ed. 2) 339 The himation was a large square garment, generally drawn round from the left arm which held it fast across the back, and then over the right arm, or else through beneath it towards the left arm. 1869 W. *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* (ed. 2) 1173/1 It was the usual practice among the Greeks to wear an himation, or outer garment, over the Chiton. 1879 *Geo. Eliot Theo. Such* II. 32 Clad in the majestic folds of the himation.

Himme, **himme**, obs. ff. *HEM* v. 2, *HYMN*.

† **Himp**, *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6 *hympe* (e). [Found first in 16th c.; identical with Ger. *dial.* *humpen*, *himpfen*, *himpfen*, Da. *dial.* *hompfen* to hobble.] *intr.* To limp, to hobble.

1533 *MORE Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 766/1 If... the good wyf of the bottell of Botolphs warfe, that... halteth both in body and soule... would hympe forth among them and say, by saint Halkin father Barnes [etc.]. 1542 *UDALL Erasmus.* *Apoph.* 180 Lame of one leg, and himping all his dayes. *Ibid.* 206 The deformitee and disfigure of hymping on the one legge... did still remain. 1554 *HULOT. Hympe*, lōke in halt. c. 1845 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Himp*, to limp.

Hence † **Himp-halt** [cf. OE. *lemp-halt* (Corpus Gl.), *laempihalt* (Epinal), 'lurdus'], one who walks with a limp. (In quot. as a nickname.)

1533 *MORE Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 770/1 At that worde woulde hympe halt his hostes hoppe forth againe, and say mary syr that it were in dede for me.

† **Himpe** (himp'l), *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [In form a dim. or freq. of prec.: identical with MHG. *hiimpelen*, *himpelen*, Ger. *humpeln*, *hiimpeln*, mod. Du. *hompelen* to hobble, *dial.* Eng. *hompel*, Sc. *HUMPLE*; cf. MDu. *humpelare* a limper.] = *HIMP* v.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* To *himpe*, to halt, used in the North of England. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Himpe*, an old Saxon word, signifying to halt, or go lame. 1721 in *BAILEY*.

Himself (himse-lf), *pron.* Forms: see *SELF*. [*f. HIM dat.-acc. pers. pron.* + *SELF*. *Self* was orig. an adj. which could be inflected in concord with any case of the pron. For the earlier constructions see *SELF*.]

I. *Emphatic use.* = Very him, very he, that very man, etc. = *L. ipse*.

1. As emphatic dative and (later) objective.

(The OE. accusative was *hine self(ne)*.) c. 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* v. xiii. § 2 [Antonijs] forlet Octa-

uanuses swostor and him selfum onbead gewin & openne feondscipe. c 897 — *Gregory's Past.* xvi. 100 He was on himselfum mid ðæs halgan gastes mæzene swide healice up-abrosgoden. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* viii. 7 They toke him self alýue.

2. Standing in apposition with the nominative pronoun, or with a sb. in nominative or objective.

(Originally *him* and *self* were unconnected syntactically, *self* being a nominative, in apposition to the subject, while *him* was a dative as in *Him 4b*; but the juxtaposition of the two words resulted in the attraction of *self* to *him*.)

c 897 K. *Ælfred Gregory's Past.* xiv. 90 Ða scýlde þe se him self ær nyste. c 1000 *Gospel Nicod.* xxxiv. Pilatus . . . hym sylf awrat ealle þa þyng. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 He heo ðude him self. c 1200 *Ormin* Ded. 195 He wolde ben himm self i water fullhnedd. 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (1724) 377 He was ryche hym self. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 173 Iesu crist him selue [v.r. him-self, him seluen] ches til him apostels twelue. c 1300 *Beket* 274 And of the beste him selve he at, swithe scars and lute. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1236 The souerayn hym seluen was surly enarmyt. 1513 *Morke in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 758 Sanctified by saint Peter himself. a 1535 — *Edw.* V (1641) 5 A proud appetite of the duke himself. 1581 *Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 74 They will make Heracitus himself laugh at it. 1596 *SHAKS.* *Merch. V.* II. i. 82 A third cannot be match, vnlesse the diuell himself turne Iew. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 36½ Did your brother write his letters himself, or you for him? 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 50 Not Wolsley himself could find more magnificent pleas.

3. With the nominative pronoun omitted, and himself taking its place. arch.

(= OE. *he self*, *he selfa*.)

c 1000 *Sec. Laws of Canute* c. 30 § 3 (Schmid) Nime fife and beo he [v.r. him] sylfa syxta. *Ibid.* § 7 Nime him fíf. . . and beo him self sixta. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 Also him self seif. 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (1724) 12 Mony was þe gode body þat hym self slou þat day. 1388 *Wyclif Hab.* i. 13 A more iust man than hymself [1388 than hym]. 1535 *STEWART Chron.* Scot. (1858) I. 6 Siclike as him self. 1619 *Crt. & Times* Jas. I (1849) II. 120 Sir Edward Villiers told him himself was the man. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Art Critic.* 188 But Himself is seen throughout most apparently. 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's F.* 596 The dagger which himself Gave Edith.

b. Used alone in predicate after *be*, *become*, etc., and in adverbial extensions = by himself. To be himself: to be in his normal condition of mind and body: see SELF.

1526 *TINDALE John* vi. 15 Therefore departed he agayne into a mountayne hym silfe a lone. 1591 *SHAKS.* *Two Gent.* II. iii. 24 I am the dogge: no, the dogge is himselfe, and I am the dogge: oh, the dogge is me, and I am my selfe. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. (1695) 186 When we say such an one is not himself, or is besides himself . . . as if . . . the self same Person was no longer in that Man. 1700 *CIBBER Shaks's Rich. III.* v. iii. Richard's himself again. a 1716 *SOUTH (J.)*, For one man to see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, so sing his joys [etc.]. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv. He will not be Thou, but must and will be Himself. 1864 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Aug. 188 He would soon be himself again. 1866 *LIDDON Bampton Lect.* i. § 1 (1875) 5 His most startling revelation was Himself.

II. Reflexive use. = *L. sibi*, *se*; *Ger. sich*.

4. Dative, and objective with preposition. † *Himselfward*, toward himself (see -WARD).

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark iii. 24 Gif his rice on him sylfum bið to-dæled. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 Efre mid him selue to wunen. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1338 God him ðor bi him-seluen swor. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 60 God is al rihtfulen in himseluen. 1534 *TINDALE Luke* xv. 17 Then he came to him selfe and sayde [etc.]. 1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 34 Let no man idely lye to himselfwarde. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Proo. & Epigr.* (1867) 141 Euery man for him self, and god for vs all. 1607 *SHAKS.* *Cor.* v. ii. 111 He that hath a will to die by himselfe, feares it not from another. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. East Ind.* 10 If he designs to have it to himself again. 1795 *MACNEILL Will & Jean* II. ix. Will. I. Had some battles wth himself. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 48 Charlemaigne . . . created for himself the means of which he availed himself. *Mod.* He gave himself a treat.

5. Accusative or direct object.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Ne na mon nah him selue wernen henne. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 111 Dat he sceawede him selu. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 56 David. . . forget him seluen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1608 Quen he to pin him-selven did For his choslingen on rod-tre. c 1410 *LOVE Bonavent.* *Mirr.* xxxiv. 66 (Gibbs MS.) Makynge hym selfen god. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* vii. 17b, Perswaded the Captain general, not to trouble himself with the want of the other Pilot. 1605 *Lond. Frodical* i. i. The sea. . . borrowes of all the small currents in the world to increase himself. 1625 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 22 He could hardly . . . belevee himself; opening therefore his eyes better. a 1703 *BURKITT On N. T.* Mark xii. 34 Every man may, yea, ought to love himself. 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's F.* 544 [He] bad him with good heart sustain himself.

III. 6. quasi-sb.

1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* 89 Your King, whom he desires to make another Himself. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 320 Neither did he mix with the crowd of populace: indeed he had much the appearance of being a himself, at least to the aggregation about him.

IV. From the 14th c. there has been a tendency to treat *self* as a sb. (= person, personality), and substitute the possessive *his* for *him*. This is prevalent in the dialects, but in standard English has place only where an adj., etc. intervenes, as *his own*, *very*, *good*, *true*, *self*. See SELF.

13. *Cursor Mundi* 15626 (Gött.) His hali self all suett. c 1340 *Ibid.* 1726 (Fairf.) Noe. . . wrogt his-self [Cott. he self, Göt. himself] in þat labour. c 1340 *Ibid.* 3408 (Fairf.) þat we may wiþ his-seluen wone [other texts him-self, him seluen]. 1406 *HOCCELE La mæle regle* 435 Who. . . his owne self forgetth. 1508 *Fisher 7 Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 185 Also what damage his selfe sholde endure.

1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 40 b, Matthiolus . . . ereth . . . much more hys selfe. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 573 A Summer parlour for pleasure, that Callistus. . . built for his owne seife. 1633 *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 111 Although he were on horseback and his selfe on foot. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* iv. i. 'Is not that Lord Lowersdale?' 'His very self.' 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 48 He hang'd his-sel. 1838 *DICKENS Nick-Nick* xxxiv, Gorging his-self with vittles.

Himward, -wards, orig. to him-ward(s), towards him: see -WARD.

1563 *Ord. Pub. Fast in Liturg. Serv. O. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 479 To turn his ire to himward, who had chiefly offended. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 113½ God's high favour extended to himwards. 1888 *MRS. LYNN LINTON Long Night* II. II. xii. 173 She was only dumbly conscious . . . of Anthony Harford and her ever-increasing difficulties himward.

Himyarite (hîmyârîit), sb. Also Ham-, Hhîm-. [f. name of *Himyar*, a traditional king of Yemen in Southern Arabia + -ITE.] One of an ancient people of Southern Arabia (formerly called HOMERITES). Also attrib. = *Himyaritic* a., of or pertaining to the Himyarites, their civilization, etc.; commonly applied to the language of this ancient people (a distinct dialect of Arabic akin to Ethiopic), and to its alphabet, and the inscriptions preserved in it. So *Himyaric* a.

1844 [see HOMERITE]. 1843 J. NICHOLSON in *Kitto's Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* I. 668½ The Himjarite alphabet. 1854 *Pop. Bibl. Educ.* I. 180½ Although the old Hamyaritic characters had somewhat degenerated in form, yet they were still in use, in the first century of Christianity. 1864 E. DEUTSCH in *Reader* IV. 664½ Osiander, the great Himyaritic scholar. 1864 WEBSTER, *Himyaric*. 1881 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 168½ A paper 'On a Himyarite Tetrachord of the Second Century B.C.'

|| *Hin* (hin), sb. Also 4 hyn. [ad. Heb. חֵין *hîn*.] A Hebrew measure of capacity for liquids, containing a little over a gallon.

1384 *Wyclif Exod.* xxx. 24 Oyle of the olyues, the mesure of hyn, that is, of two pound. 1535 *COVERDALE* *Ibid.*, An Hin of oyle olyue. — *Lev.* xix. 36 A true Ephra, a true Hin shalbe amonge you. 1660 *FULLER Milt Contempl.* (1841) 177 Some have had a hin, others a homer, others an ephah of afflictions. 1864 R. S. HAWKER *Quest Sangraal* i The Sangraal. That held, like Christ's own heart, an Hin of blood! 1875 R. CONDER in *Trans. Soc. Bibl. Arch.* IV. 122-3 The log or twelfth part of the hin, contains 24 cubic inches, the hin, 288 (or 10198 gallons).

† *Hin, hine*, pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc., accus. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 1 *hiene*, 1-2 *hyne*, 1-4 *hine*, 2-5 *hin*, 4-5 *hyn*, *hen*; 8-9 s. w. dial. *un*, *n*. [OE. *hine*, *hiene*, accusative of *HE*; cognate w. OFris. *hine* (*hini*, *hin*), MDu. *hin*, *hen*; and parallel in inflexion to OS. and Goth. *ina*, OHG. *in*, *inan* (MLG. *ine*, *ene*, MHG. *in*, *Ger. ihn*). In English, as in Frisian and Dutch, this original accusative has been superseded by the dative *him*. Already before 1000, traces are found of the dative form used instead of the acc., and before 1150 *hine* was obsolete in the north and midlands. *Hine* was used in Kentish (beside *him*) in 1340, but appears rarely in literature after 1400, though still, in the reduced form *en*, *in*, *n* (*en*, *n*), the ordinary form of the accusative in s. w. dialects, as 'we zeed 'n gwayn', we saw him going. (See *Barnes Dorset Gram.* (1863) 20, Elworthy *W. Somerset Gram.* (1877) 36.) = *HIM*, direct objective. Also reflexive.

c 855 O. E. *Chron.* (Parker MS) Jan. 787 Hiene mon ofslōz. 898 *Ibid.* an. 894 Hi hine ne mehton ferian. c 1000 *Gosp. Nicodemus* v. Gelæde hyne in to me. 1116 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS). He sende him to Walingeforde. . . and let hine don on harde bande. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 We hine sculde luian. *Ibid.* 32 þa man be ðeoð in þe castel and hin jemeð. c 1205 *Lav.* 584 Mid him he hine lædde. *Ibid.* 26371 Let hine halden France [c 1275 let him holde]. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 86 þe uorne . . . preiðe hine biuoren himself, & makeð hine . . . betere þen he beo. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 304 Fleyes kin sal him ouergon. c 1250 O. *Kent. Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 26 Hi wolden gon for to hynre anuri. *Ibid.* 27 Al swo hi heden ifonden ure louerd, swo him anured. 1340 *Ayenb.* 16 Lijþbere þe angel. . . him wolde emni to god, þe hine zo uayr an zuo guod hedde y-mad. c 1450 *LONELICH Grail* xxxviii. 374, I saw hyn fyhten as I vndirstod. 1746 *Exmoor Scold.* (E. D. S.) 208 Whan tha hadst cort en by the heed Legs o'en. *Ibid.* 256 Tha wud'st ha' borst en to Shivers, nif chad net a-vung en. a 1754 *FIELDING Fathers* III. I, I would a brought un to town, but the dogs would not spare un. 1785 *SARAH FIELDING Ophelia* II. iv. They called the dead halloo, and cried out — 'To-un, boys, to-un!' 1856 *Punch* Jan. 37 Each fellor I met, 'Didst thee zee un?' did cry.

b. Rarely (by confusion) for the dative.

1127 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.). Se kyng of France . . . iief hine þone eorlond, and þet land folc him wið toc.

Hina, obs. form of HENNA.

Hinch, v. Obs. exc. dial. [Usually associated with *pinch*, or *crinch*, both implying compression, and perh. formed after them. Cf. also HUNCH v.]

1. As a riming synonym of PINCH v. a. intr.

1559 *AYLMER Harb. Faithf. Subj.* P ja, These Romaines . . . being . . . brought to the last cast by the long and dangerous warres of Hanibal and the Frenche, did . . . bring in their mony and goodes, without hinchin or pinching, to reliefe the charges of their common welth. 1600 *HEYWOOD 1st Pt. Edw. IV.* iv. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 73 What haue you saied now. . . by your hinchin and your pinching? not the worth of a blacke pudding. 1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* I. 217 Stand not a hinchin and a crinching with him. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Hinch*, to be miserly. *Linc.*

b. trans.

1590 *GREENE Never too late* (1600) 102 A doubt whether it were Loue, or some other furie worse then Loue, that thus hinchit him and pincht him.

2. intr. ? To spurn.

1626 W. FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) B v a, The more it is wilful; it hinches and winches, and snuffes against it. 1631 J. SPEED *Loue's Rev.* To Rdr., Whereat if any kick or hinch, Were he not gauld, he should not winch.

Hinch, north. dial. f. HAUNCH sb. 1, HAUNCH v. 3

Hinch-boy, -man: see HENCH-BOY, -MAN.

† Hinch-pinch. Obs. or dial. [app. a modified reduplication of PINCH, to express some kind of alternate action: see HINCH. (App. unconnected with obs. Du. *hincke-pinck* lame, limping.)] The name of some rustic game.

1603 *HARNET Pop. Impost.* 33 Fitting complement for Hynch pynch and Laugh not, Coale under Candlesticke: Frier Rush and Two-penny-hoe. *Ibid.* 134 The bowle of Curds and Cream . . . set out for Robin Good-fellow, the Frier, and Sisie the Dairy-maide to meet at hinch-pinch and laugh not, when the Goodwife was abed. 1611 *COTGR.* *Pinse morille*, the game called Hinch pinch and laugh not. [Cf. the following: 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Hinchy-pinchy*, a game in which the play is begun gently, and gradually increased in intensity. Boy: 'Aa!l' play ye at hinchy-pinchy'. Strikes gently his companion, who returns the blow, until it becomes a fight. The term is also employed in games of leaping, where the first player gives an easy leap, and each succeeding player exceeds the leap of his predecessor. Dr. R. J. Lloyd says: 'Liverpool children have a rime, used in play, "Hinchy-binchy, barley straw, Forty pinches is the law"'.]

Hinck, var. HINK.

Hind (hœind), sb. 1. Forms: 1- hind; also 1-3 hynd, 3-7 hinde, 4-6 hynde, (5 hynde). β. 6 hyne, hine. [OE. *hind* str. fem. = ON. *hind*: cf. OLG. **hinda* (MDu., Du. *hinde*), OHG. *hinta* (MHG., Ger. *hinde*), wk. fem., for which some suggest derivation from Goth. *hinþan* to catch; others would connect it with Gr. *νεμῶν* young deer, pricket.]

1. The female of the deer, esp. of the red deer; spec. a female deer in and after its third year.

a 900 *Kent. Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 59/15 *Dammula*, hind. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gloss.* *Ibid.* 119/13 *Cerua*, hind. c 1090 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1086 He læzde laga . . . þæt swa hwa swa sloge heort oððe hinde þæt hine man sceolde blendian. c 1205 *LAY.* 30568 No mihten heo deor wine Nouter heort no hinde. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1365 He broughte a coppe wyþ milk & wyn þat milked was of a whit hynde. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cxiii. 94 He wold gone in to deuenshyre for to hunte for the hert & for the hynde. 1551 *BIBLER a Sam.* xxii. 34 God . . . maketh my fete as swyfte as an hyndes. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 39 Hart and hine, dae and Rae. 1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* I. 1 A milk-white Hind, immortal and unchang'd, Fed on the lawns. 1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbinol* II. 122 Swift as the Hind, That, by the Huntsman's Voice alarm'd, had fled. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 72 Be with hind that haunts the covert, or in bursts that house the boar.

2. (In full hind-fish.) One of various fishes of the family *Serranidae* and genus *Epinephalus*.

1734 *MORTIMER in Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 217 The Hind . . . is esteemed a good Fish to eat. 1885 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 408 The delicious little hind-fish (*Epinephalus guttatus*), spotted like a Japanese deer or a dappled fawn.

3. Comb. as *hind-hunting*, *hind-like*, *hind-spotted* adjs.; † *hind-fawn* = *HIND-CALF*; *hind's foot* (tr. F. *piéd de biche*), a kind of crossbow; † *hind's tongue* = *HART'S-TONGUE*; † *hind-wolf*, ? a lynx. 1538 *TURNER Libellus* Bij, Hemionitis. uidi et herbam. . . quam uulgos appellabat Hyndes tonge. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* viii. xix, The Hind-wolf, which some call Chais, and the Gaules were wont to name Rhabius (resembling in some sort a wolfe with leopard's spots), were showed first in the solemnitie of the games and plaies exhibited by Cn. Pompeius the Great. 1622 *WITHER Prayers Habak.* in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 212 Who my feet so guides, in I, Hinde-like, pace my places high. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polixander* II. iv. 206 A Hynde spotted Fawnes skin. 1648-60 *HEXHAM Dutch Dict.*, Een Ree-half, a Hinde-foane. 1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Armour* viii. 141 Of these cross-bows, or arblasts, there were three varieties, severally named—the hind's foot, the lever, and the rolling purchase.

Hind (hœind), sb. 2. Forms: a. gen. pl. 1 *hina*, (*hizna*), 3 *hine*; nom. pl. 1-4 *hine*, 3-4 *hyne*; 3 *hinen*, 4 *hynen*; sing. 3-7 (8-9 dial.) *hine*, *hyne*. β. 5 *heynde*, 6 *hynd*, (*hijnde*), 6-7 *hynde*, (7 *hiend*), 6- hind. [Early ME. *hine* sing., from earlier OE. (north midl.) and ME. *hine* pl.; app. developed from *hina*, *hizna* genitive pl. of *higan*, *hiwan*, in ONorthumb. *higu*, *higo*, 'members of a family or household, domestics' (see HEWE): cf. *hizna* fæder (Lindisf. Gl.), *hina* fæder, *hine* fæder, *fæder hizna*, *-hine* (Rushw. Gl.) = L. 'paterfamilias'. For the later change of *hine* to *hind*, cf. ASTOUND, SOUND.]

† 1. As pl. Household servants, domestics, servants. Obs.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. x. 25 Nu hie fæder heora [*Lindisf.* G. fæder hiorades; *Ag.* G. hiores fæder] belzeub nemdun hu micle mæ hiwæ zel hine [*Lindisf.* G. gehuse] his? *Ibid.* 36 Fiondas monnes hizu zel hine zel hiwen [*Lindisf.* G. husa; *Ag.* G. gehusan] his. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 Hise widerfullne hine þe ben deules on helle. c 1300 *Havelok* 620 Louerd, we are bope hine, pine cherles, pine hine. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 29462 (Cott. Galba) If þou haue hine . . . þat may be serue to terme day. 13. . . F. E. Allit. P. A. 1210

ham's Let. (1871) Intro. 150 This hinder day I went alone.
 1795 RAMSAY *Genl. Sheph.* i. i. I dream'd a dreary dream
 this hinder night. a 1774 FERGUSON *Poems* (1789) II. 67
 (Jam.) Quilch happen'd on the hinder night.

† 3. Latter (as opp. to former). *Obs.*
 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 20 b. When the former part
 (whereof anything is rehearsed) and the hinder part (which
 is rehearsed of the former) are chaunged. 1669 BUNYAN
Holy City 257 By the former Sea, the People of the Jews
 .. and by hinder Sea, the People of the Gentiles.

† 4. Comb.: see 1. Hinder-fallings, excrements.
 1530 PALSGR. 231/2 Hynderparte of the necke .. Hynder-
 parte of the heed. *Ibid.*, Hynderwarde, garde de derriere.
 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 38 b. Take the beanes or
 hinderfallings of Goates. 1611 COTGR., *Les gardes d'un
 sanglier*, the deaw-clawes or hinder-clawes of a wild Bore.
 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 89 (Seals) throw their bodies forward,
 drawing their hinder-parts after them. 1699 *Ibid.* II. 1. 74
 The hinderpart or Stern.

† Hinder, *a.* ² *Obs.* [app. deduced from OE.
hinder adv. (see HIND *a.*) in comb., as in *hinder-
 gleap* not straightforward, crafty, guileful, *hinder-hoc*
 snare, artifice, *hinder-scope* knavery: cf. also MHG.
hinderlist, Ger. *hinterlist* trickery behind any one's
 back to his injury. In *hinder-word*, perh. in comb.]
 Deceitful, crafty, insidious.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 59 Mid his hinder word bicherde
 him. c 1205 LAY. 10489 Carraiss hien bibohte of ane hindere
 (c 1275 luper) crafte. c 1290 St. Michael 688 in S. Eng. Leg.
 I. 319 Hynderful [altered hinder] and of best 1-nov3.

Hinder (*hindra*), *v.* Forms: 1 hindrian, 3-6 hindre, 4-6 hyndre, hendre, hynder, 5 hindire, hunder, 5-6 hindur, hyndur, 5- hind-
 der. [OE. *hindrian* = OLG. **hindarōn* (MDu.,
 MLG. *hinderen*), OHG. *hintarōn* (Ger. *hindern*),
 ON. *hindra*: -O Teut. **hindarōjan*, f. **hindar* adv.:
 see HIND *a.* ¹ *lit.* To put or keep back: cf. the
 parallel FURTHER *v.* to put forward, also BACKEN *v.*]
 † 1. *trans.* To do harm to; to injure, impair,
 damage. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Inst. Polity* § 2 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 306 (Bosw.) A he
 sceal hæðendom hindrian. a 1100 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.)
 an. 1003 Donne se heretoga wacod þonne bið eall se here
 swiðe hindred. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 þe man
 hindres his ægnes soule. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186/1 To Hynder,
derogare, incommutare. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* xlii. 7 Cut
 it downe, why hyndereth it the grounde? 1561 HOLLYBUSH
Hom. Apoth. 10 a. If any chylde weare Peony sede about
 hys body, no euell sprete can hinder him. 1639 in T. Lech-
 ford *Note-Bk.* (1885) 80 The Plaintiffe.. is otherwise hindred
 and damnyed to the summe of twenty pounds.

† b. To speak to the injury of; to vilify, dis-
 parage, slander, belittle. *Obs.*

c 1375 XI *Pains of Hell* 102 in O. E. Misc. 226 Bachyters
 of men, þat in word and dede .. Hynderen heor euen cristen
 þat þei inay. c 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xxx. Hindred..
 to his lady grace With false tonges. 1555 W. WATERMAN
Fairde Facions 333 To hindre and empaire the name, and
 memoriale of the deade. 1573-80 BARET *Adv.* H 462 To
 hinder ones good name, and speake ill of him.

2. To keep back, delay, or stop in action; to
 put obstacles in the way of; to impede, deter,
 obstruct, prevent.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5612 [That] may hast vs to harme, &
 hindur our spede. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. iv.
 53 That was very wrong hyndering the trewe quarell
 and fortheryng the false. c 1450 *Merlin* 23 The prophetes hadden
 hyndred here purpose. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6
 Not able .. to helpe hym any thyng in this his journey..
 but rather to hynder and let hym. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll.*
Treat., *Holy Obs.* i. § 31. 200 These are not qualities to
 hinder our love, but our familiaritie. 1715 DE FOE *Fam.*
Instruct. i. i. (1841) I. 32 Thou shalt go to Church every
 day, and not be hindered. a 1804 W. GILPIN *Serm.* III.
 vii. (R.). The difficulty of the task should not hinder the
 attempt. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 2. 15 Strife between
 these two kingdoms .. long hindered the full conquest of
 Northern Britain.

b. Const. To hinder a person from or in doing
 something; also (*obs. or rare*) c. of, for, to do a
 thing, that, that not, but that he should do a thing.

b. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 75 (Harl. MS.) A clowde, so
 derk. þat hit hundrid, & hit assundrid, & departid him for
 all þe people. 1576 FLEMING *Panopt. Epist.* 275 Demanding
 of me, what should hinder me .. from the use of such fel-
 citie. 1666-7 PERRY *Diary* 12 Feb. These pleasures do
 hinder me in my business. 1694 *Acc. Serv. Late Voy.* II.
 (1711) 131 This doth hinder the Ship very much in its sailing.
 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* i. 6 Petitions have been hindered from
 reaching the throne. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* xii. 205
 What's to hinder other people from liking one another?

c. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 431 It semþ þat privat
 religiouse ben hyndred by her ordnis to kepe Cristis lawe.
 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* viii. 36 What hyndereth me to be
 baptysed? 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 329 They hindered
 them nothing at all of their purpose. 1577-87 HOLINSHED
Scot. Chron. (1805) II. 296 They would hinder .. that no
 great armie should be made out of France against them.
 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. xxvii. 569 Marcellus .. determined
 to hinder Bomilcar for arriving at Saracoe. 1611 in Picton
Lpool Munic. Rec. (1883) I. 170 Mr. Rose did persyst .. in
 hindring the towne of a certain walle. 1690 LOCKE *Hum.*
Und. III. iv. § 75 That hindres not but that they are generally
 less useful. 1732 FIELDING *Miser.* II. i. Wks. 1882
 IX. 307 The death of my mother, whose jointure no one can
 hinder me of. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nervus* ed. 3) 31 Their
 Ligor will be hindred to flow. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.*
 i. ii. He does hinder that it become .. a part of it. 1862
 F. HALL *Hindu Philos.* Syst. 144 Good works, they say,
 hinder the soul of emancipation.

† d. To hinder time: to spend time, and so re-
 tard matters. *Obs. rare.*

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 12 Not willing to hinder Time to
 carry her into any Harbour to examine .. we let her go.

3. *absol. or intr.* To delay or frustrate action; to
 be an obstacle or impediment.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* p. 230 Cassiodore seith that it is a
 manere sleighte to hyndre whan he sheweth to doon a thyng
 openly and werkeþ priuely the contrarie. 1450-70 *Colagros*
 & *Gaw.* 258 It hynderis neuer for to be heyndly of speche.
 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 82 They will doe them so falsly, as
 will oft more hinder then further. 1652 NEEDHAM *Tr. Selden's*
Mare Cl. 41 Nor doth it hinder at all, that in their Assign-
 nations or Distributions we so often finde this Particle
usque ad Mare. 1790 *Lett. fr. Lond. Jm.* (1721) 38 But
 Fate and all the Politicks of those Times hinder'd. 1828
 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Burns* (1872) II. 14 It is not the dark place
 that hinders, but the dim eye.

Hence Hindered *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp.* Paris. 240/2 Hundryd, or harmyd, dampni-
 ficatus. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* I. (1645) 366 A hindered
 water. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 193 Amid the
 shouts of the hindered drivers.

Hinder end, hinder-end. *Sc. and north.*
dial. [f. HINDER *a.* + END *sb.* In *Sc. and north.*
dial. the two ends of a thing are spoken of as the
 fore-end and the hinder-end (with short *e*).]

1. The latter end; the opposite of the fore-end
 or beginning; *spec.* the end of life, *ultima dies*.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 148 Yf thou spende it in y^e begyn-
 nyng of the yere & shal want in y^e hynder end. 1585
 JAS. I *Ess. Poessie* (Arb.) 21 In the hinder end of this booke.
 1598 D. FERGUSON *Coll. Scot. Prov.* (1785) 11 (Jam.) False-
 hood made ne'er a fair hinder-end. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack*
 (1840) 124 The devil will have you at the hinder end of the
 bargain. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss. s.v., I was born at th'
 hinderend o' th' year. *Mod. Sc.* Poor man! he's near his
 hinder-end.

2. The rear or posterior end; the back of any-
 thing. (In *Sc.* usually *hint-end*.)

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii. Ye preached us .. out o' this
 new city o' refuge afore our hinder end was well hafted in
 it. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Th' pickin' furk's i' th' hin-
 derend o' th' barn.

3. (Usually *ppl.*) The part of anything (e.g. of
 corn) which remains after all selecting and sifting
 operations have been used; leavings. (Also *attrib.*,
 as *hinder-end barley*.) Also *fig.*

1825 BROCKETT, *Hinder-ends*, refuse of corn—such as re-
 mains after it is winnowed. 1825-80 JAMIESON *s.v.*, 5. The
 hinder-end o' aw trade, the worst business to which one can
 betake one's self. 6. The hinder-end o' aw folk, the worst
 of people. 1842 C. NEVILLE *New Tariff* 15 *folk*.. fed upon
 hinder-end barley. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss. s.v., We send
 forends to market .. and chickens gets th' hinderends.

Hinderer (*hindra*), *sb.* [f. HINDER *v.* +
 -ER *1*.] One who (or that which) hinders; † an
 injurer (*obs.*); an impedier, obstructor.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. vi. (Skeat) i. 128 We .. oppres-
 sion of these olde hindres shal againe surmounten. 1549
 LATIMER *1st Serm.* bef. *Edw.* VI (Arb.) 40 These grasiere,
 inclosers, and rente-rearers are hinderers of the kings honour.
 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* III. i. 97 I'll be no hinderer to so good
 an act. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. Wks. (1847) 4/2, I shall dis-
 tinguish such as I esteem to be the hinderers of reformation
 into three sorts, Antiquitarians .. 2. Libertines. 3. Politicians.
 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 437 Is the body, if in-
 vited to share in the enquiry, a hinderer or a helper?

† Hinderer, *a.* *Obs.* In 4 hind(er)erere, 5
 hynderour. [f. HINDER *a.* + -ER ³: cf. OHG.
hintarōro.] = HINDER *a.* (In quot. 1340 as *sb.*
 (transl. L. *posteriora*) = hinder parts.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 72 He smate his enmys
 in the hyndriere. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xvi. 13 V seif the hynder-
 ere [1382 the hyndmore, Vulg. *posteriora*] thingis of him.
 — x *Kings* xxi. 21 V schal kitte away thin hyndrere thingis
 [1382 hyndermoris]. 14. *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 604/22 *Pos-
 terior*, hy[n]derour.

† Hinderest, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -EST: cf.
 OHG. *hintarōst*, MHG., Ger. *hinterst*, MDu. *hin-
 derste*.] Hindmost.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 622 Euere be rood the hyndreste
 [v.rr. hynderest, hinderest] of our route. c 1450 *Merlin*
 xiv. 446 Thei kepte hem-self all their hinderest for to defende
 the other .. that myght no faster go.

† Hinderful, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. HINDER *a.* +
 -FUL.] Iniquitous, impious. Hence † Hinderful-
 liche *adv.*, iniquitously, treacherously.

c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 59 He .. forelet god .. and turnde on
 þe hinderfulle rede [in consilio impiorum]. *Ibid.* 83 Ac þis
 widerfulle mannisþe þe fonded me hinderfulliche. c 1290
 [see HINDER *a.*]. 1569 *Cal. St. Papers*, *Forrige* (1874) 54
 To purge the seas .. of such wicked and hinderful people.

† Hinderhede, *Obs.* In 4 hyndirhede. [f.
 HINDER *a.* + -hede, -HEAD.] Posteriority.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 78 Pere ben two furþerhedis
 and two hyndirhedis also.

Hindring (*hindarin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. HINDER *v.*
 + -ING *1*.] The action of the vb. HINDER: † a.
 Detriment, damage, disparagement (*obs.*). b. Ob-
 struction, impediment, hindrance.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Andrew* 973 þat mycht be hend-
 ringe to myn fame, And lattinge als to 3ore gud name. 1390
 GOWER *Conf.* II. 64 Which shall be to the double shame, Most
 for the hindringe of thy name. c 1450 *Cam. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.)
 234 3e do yourself ryght grett hyndrynge And short 3oure
 lyff or 3e beware. 1450-1530 *Myst.* *our Ladye* 241 Leste the
 deccyte of the enemy .. had come vnto her to the hendrynge
 of her soule.

Hindring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².]
 That hinders, impedes, or obstructs. Hence *hin-
 deringly adv.*, so as to obstruct or prevent.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 310 How hindring is a wofull peine
 To him, that love wold atteigne. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm.*
Angels 136 The objections .. are extremely hindring. 1825
Blackw. Mag. XVIII. 295 Causes, which .. bear impulsively,
 or hinderingly, upon every action. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp.*
Gipsy 304 And slays all hindering men.

Hinderland (*hinderlænd*). [f. HINDER *a.* +
 LAND. In sense 1, prob. from some locality.]

† 1. A kind of cloth imported from some conti-
 nental country: perh. from inland Germany. *Obs.*

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 316 My mastyr bout
 .. a pece of Hynderland, prise the elle j. d. ob. 1812 J.
 SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 134 Hinderlands, Brown,
 under 22½ inches in breadth, in a British-built Ship.

2. (*pl.*) = HINDERLING ² 2 (for which *hinderlans*
 is a misprint in edd. of Scott).

1818 [see HINDERLING ² 2]. 1821 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE
Wrecker vi, 'Set down upon your hinderlands', cried my
 grandfather, almost savagely.

† Hinderling ¹. *Obs.* [f. OE. *hinder* adv.
 (see HIND *a.*) or HINDER *a.* + -LING]. A base,
 mean, degenerate person.

c 1200 ORMIN 486 And halde þe forr hinnderling, And forr
 well swiþe unwareste. 12.. *Laws Edu.* Conf. c. 35 § 1
 in Schmid *Gesetze* 516 Summa ira commotus, unus vocat
 alterum hinderling, i. e. ab omni honestate dejectum. 1387
 TREvisa *Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 109 Wherefore Westsexmen
 haveþ in proverbe of hige despitte hynderlyng whiche sownep
 i-cast down for honeste.

Hinderling ². [f. HINDER *a.* + -LING ².]

† 1. The backward direction: only in the OE.
advb. phrase on *hinderling* backward. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag.* Ps. (Th.) lv. 8 [lvi. 9] Þonne on hinderling
 hweorfað mine feondas facne. *Ibid.* lxx. [lxx.] 3 Hi on
 hinderlingc hweorfað and cytrað.

2. *sb. pl.* (also -*lins*). Posterior, buttocks. *Sc.*

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xliii. We downa bide the coercion of
 guide braid-claith about our hinderlins [so MS. and Standard
 ed. 1896; ed. 1 and subseq. edd. read *hinderlans*]. 1831
Fraser's Mag. III. 18 A jacket .. bung like a French coatee
 over his hinderlings. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* iv.
 (1863) 62 Wha will assure ye that they shall not kittle your
 hinderlins?

† 3. (?) One who is behind or in the rear. *Obs.*

1619 W. SLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 562 Our hinderlings
 haply may ouertake and out-strip vs in holy practice.

† Hinderly, *a.* (*adv.*) *Obs.* [f. HINDER *a.* +
 -LY ².] Backward, behindhand.

1564 in Camden *Misc.* (1893-5) IX. 40 Whereas the cuntry
 is to miche hinderly in all good things pertaining to reli-
 gion. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxlii. 10 Paraphr. 572 Whilst
 themselves .. doe yet sensibly decay and grow hinderly.

Hindermate, *nonce-wd.* [f. HINDER *v.* + MATE,
 after *helpmate*.] A companion who is a hindrance.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 441 There are hinder-
 mates as well as helpmates in marriage.

† Hindermore, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* In 4 hyndir-
 more, *Sc.* hendirmar. [f. HINDER *a.* + MORE
adv.: see HIND *a.* Cf. *furthermore*.] More to the
 rear.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 599 Quhen that that war hendir-
 mar Saw that the formost left the stede, Thai turnit soyrn
 the bak and fled.

b. as *sb.* The hinder part; the hind-quarters.

1382 WYCLIF *Kings* xvi. 3, I shal kitte of the hyndirmore
 of Baasa, and the hyndirmores of the hows of hym.

Hindermore, *a.* *arch.* [f. HINDER *a.* + MORE
adv. + -MORE: see HIND *a.* Cf. *innermost*,
uppermost, *uttermore*.] = HINDMOST.

1398 TREvisa *Barth.* De P. R. III. xxiii. (1495) 70 The
 tresour of mynde is the hyndermost place of the brayne.
 c 1400 *Melayne* 1277 Oure Cristen knyghtis with þaire speres
 The Hyndirmaste for þaire blonkes beres. c 1450 *Merlin* 286
 These .. were hyndermoste in the route. 1541 R. COPLAND
Gnydon's Quest. *Chiruz.* The formost is the myddelmost, the
 myddelmost the least, & the hyndermost is the byggest.
 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. xi. The stern of the hindermore boat.
 1783 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* (Morell) s.v., The hinder-
 most dog may catch the hare. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly*
Rev. LXXIV. 305 It is not legitimate to combine both
 forms of infection, and to say or to write *hindermost*.]

Hindersome (*hindræsum*), *a.* Now *Sc.* and
north. dial. [f. HINDER *v.* + -SOME.] Tending to
 hinder; † injurious, harmful (*obs.*); obstructive.

1580 HOLLYBUSH *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Injurieux*, hurtfull,
 hindrisme. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586)
 54 b. Toothsome to the taste, but hindrisme to health.
 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 42 Needlesse and hindrisme to the
 boarding of a Roome. 1881 *Allot Advertiser* No. 1617. 2/1
 The weather continues as unsettled and as hindrisme for
 farming operations as [etc.]. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v.,
 The bad weather's very hindrisme for the harvest.

† Hinderyeap, *a.* *Obs.* In 1 -xæap, -xæp,
 3 -xæp. [OE. *hindergeap*, f. HINDER *a.* + *geap*
 crooked, deceitful.] Cunning, deceitful.

c 1000 *Ælfric Collog.* in Wr. Wülcker 101 On spræcum
 glæwlice hindergepe; in loquētis astuti, nersuti. c 1050
Supp. Ælfric's Voc. *ibid.* 168/11 *Uersutus*, hindergeap.
 c 1200 ORMIN 664 þatt mann iss fox and hinndergeap and
 full off ille wiless.

Hind-head. *Obs. or arch.* [f. HIND *a.* +
 HEAD.] The back of the head; the occiput.

1666 *Despauterii Gramm.* Inst. i. (Jam.), *Sinciput*, the
 forehead. *Occiput*, the hindhead. 1689 BURNEY *Tracts* I.
 87 They christen .. pouring the Water on the Hind-head.
 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 487 The occiput, or hind-
 head is that part of the face that either forms an angle
 with the vertex posteriorly or slopes downwards from it.
 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. vii. 114 An angry savage smote
 him on the hind head full with a stone axe.

† **Hindheal**. *Obs.* [f. **HIND** sb.¹ + **HEAL** sb.; cf. OE. *hindhælepe*.] A plant: see *quots.*
[c. 1050 *Nomina Herbarum* in Wr.-Wulcker 295/24 *Ambrosia*, *hindhælepe*. *Ibid.* 323/17 *Hindheolað*.]
c. 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wulcker 556/23 *Ambrosia* .. *hindehele*. a 1500 *Gl. Harl.* 3388 in *Sax. Leechd.* II. 393 *Eupatorium tilifagum*, *ambrosia maior*, *wylde sauge*, *hyndhale*. a 1500 *Gl. Sloane* 5 lf. 15 (*ibid.*) *Eupatorium*, *ambrose*, is an erbe that som men callip wilde sauge ober wode merche ober hyndale. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal App.*, *Hyndheele* is *Ambrosia*.

|| **Hindi** (*hindi*), *a.* and *sb.* Also *Hindee*. [a. *Urdū hindī*, *hindi*, f. *hind*, *India*. The corresponding Persian is *هندوی hindwī*, *hinduī*, *hinduwi*, formerly used by Eng. writers in the same sense.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to Northern India or its language.

1845 W. T. ADAM *Stewart's Hist. Anecd.* (heading), *Anglo-Hindawee*. 1856 W. BOWLEY (*title*) *The New Testament*, altered... into the Hinduee language. 1851 F. HALL in *Benares Mag.* V. 22 note. The pandits draw no other distinction between the words *Hindī* and *Hinduī* than that the first is used by the well-informed (who sometimes employ *Hinduī*, also), and the second, by villagers. The form *Hinduī* is confined to the Muhammadans. 1878 R. N. CUST *Mod. Langs. E. Ind.* 49 The real and original Vernacular of the Hindi people.

B. sb. 1. The great Aryan vernacular language of Northern India, spoken (with numerous dialects) from the frontiers of Bengal to those of the Panjāb and Sindh, and from the Himālaya Mountains to the Nerbudda.

It comes into contact on the N.W. and W. with Panjābī, Sindhi, and Gujarātī, on the S. with Marāthī, on the S.E. with Oriyā, on the E. with Bengālī, sister Aryan languages, and on the N. with Nepālī (which some make merely a dialect of Hindi). Cf. **HINDUSTANI**.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Acc. Bhs.* 6/x Even when they write in Hindi. 1801 COLEBROOKE in *Asiat. Res.* VII. 220 The language which forms the ground-work of modern Hindustānī, and... is known by the appellation of Hindi or Hindi. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recr.* II. 199 A manuscript in the Hindi. 1807 W. T. ADAM (*title*) *Arithmetic* in Hindi. 1832 (*title*) *Fables in Hinduee*. 1857 MONIER WILLIAMS *Sanskrit Gram.* Intro. 22 Out of them (patois modifications of Sanskrit) arose Hindi (termed Hindustānī or Urdū, when mixed with Persian and Arabic words), Marāthī, and Gujarātī. 1878 R. N. CUST *Mod. Langs. E. Ind.* 46 The Language-Field of Hindi is stated to comprise 248,000 square miles, and the number of the Hindi-speaking population... cannot fall short of eighty millions. *Ibid.* 50 The result of this first attempt to take stock of the dialects of Hindi, represented actually by books or vocabularies, is that there are... in all fifty-eight varieties. 1886 YULE *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* s.v. *Hindee*. The earliest literary work in Hindi is the great poem of Chand Bardai (c. 1200) which records the deeds of Prithvirāj, the last Hindu sovereign of Delhi.

2. A native of Northern India. *rare*.

a 1853 ELLIOT *Hist. Ind.* (1867-77) III. 539 (Y.) Whatever live Hindū fell into the King's hands was pounded into bits under the feet of elephants. The Musalmāns, who were Hindu (country born), had their lives spared.

† **Hindlongs**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*. [for **hindlings*, f. **HIND** *a.* (*adv.*): cf. *headlings*, *headlong*.] In a backward direction.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. ix. 149 It goes hindlongs to the Ear.

† **Hindmore**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. **HIND** *a.* + **MORE**, under the influence of the earlier *hindmost*.] = **HINDER** *a.*¹

1632 HOLLAND tr. *Cyrrupedia* I. viii. 48 Commanding the Caporalls to bring forward the hindmore band.

Hindmost (*haindmoust*), *a.* Forms: 4-6 *hen-*, 5 *hynd-*, 6 *hyn-*, 6-9 *hin-*, 6- *hind-*; 4- *mast*, 6- *most*, 9 *Sc. maist*, 5- *most*. [app. f. **HIND** *a.* + **MOST**: see **HIND** *a.* The similarity to Goth. *hindumist*, and the analogy of ME. *formest*, *foremost*, have given rise to the conjecture that this is a double superlative, f. OE. *hindema* + **-EST**; but the OE. word is known only once in Beowulf, and there is a chasm of 500 or 600 years between this and Barbour's *henmast*. Mod.Sc. uses *hinmost* of time and succession, *hindmost* of fixed position.]

1. Furthest behind or in the rear; last in position; last come to; most remote.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 245 Gif the formast egirly Be met... The henmast sall abasit be. *Ibid.* XII. 268 To meit thame that first sall assemmyll So stoutly that the henmast trymyll. 1535 COVERDALE I *Macc.* iv. 15 The hymn of them were slayne. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 43 This [Duness] is the last and hindmost hill in Scotland. a 1635 CORBET *Iter Bor.* (R.). They curse the formost, we the hindmost. 1733 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 167 To the hindmost Recesses of Siberia. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. iv. 43 The hindmost declared they would not stop till they were even with the front. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vi. 42 The ridges... have their hindmost angles wasted off.

b. Proverbial phrase, *the devil (Satan, hell) take the hindmost*.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iii. They run all away, and cry, 'the devil take the hindmost'. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 633 Each Man swore to do his best... And bid the Devil take the hindmost. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* II. 60 'So take the hindmost, Hell' (he said) 'and run'. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Hor.* 712 If Satan take the hindmost, who'd be last? 1890 *Spectator* 13 Sept. 331/4 A good example of the devil-take-the-hindmost attitude.

2. Last in order, succession, or time. (Chiefly *Sc.*)
† a 1500 (MS. 1592) *Chester Pl.* vii. 596 Though I come the

hindmost [MS. 1607 *hyndermost*] of all. 15... *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), To pa the henmost penny of the said fiftene £. 1526 TINDALE I *Cor.* iv. 9 My thyneht that god hath shewed vs which are apostles for the hymn off all. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* 186 We salbe cruellest on the hindmost day. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. i. 2 'Tis not his wont to be the hindmost man. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 326 Their hindmost hand the set not to the work. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 98 For the hindmost years o' his life. *Ibid.* 152 The henmost time I saw him.

Hindoo: see **HINDU**.

Hinderance (*hi'ndrāns*), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 *hinderance*, 6 *hyndera*(n)ce, *hinderance*, 6-9 *hinderance*, 6- *hinderance*. [f. **HINDER** *v.* + **-ANCE**, after words of F. origin such as *resistance*.] The action or fact of hindering.

† 1. Injury, damage, hurt, disadvantage. *Obs.*

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Songs* (Rolls) II. 176 To ourse losse and hinderance. c 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame sans Merci* 602 Thus hurted ben of dyvers businesse Which love hath put to right gret hinderance. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1183/2 That he should neuer... do any other beste anye harme or hynderance. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 56 The book... is now forbidden to be soulede, greatly to the hinderance of the pore printer. 1597 MOREY *Inirod. Mus.* 158 Nothing may be either added or taken away without great hinderance to the other parts.

2. Obstruction, prevention of progress or action. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 47 b, Which ben gret let & hynderance to the same. 1576 FLEMING *Panopt. Epist.* 49 Notwithstanding their impediments, provided for my hinderance. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 248 Full liberty to speak without hinderance. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. xi. § 4 Reason to doubt whether language... has contributed more to the improvement or hinderance of knowledge. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro'M.* 193 To follow their own wayward fancies, without let or hinderance. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* II. 5 We went about freely; there was not the slightest hinderance.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance or cause of this; an impediment, obstacle.

1576 FLEMING *Panopt. Epist.* 288 Young children, whose age is a hinderance. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III (1634) 32 The Temple... having received so many hinderances from the first foundation to the second of Darius. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* III. xlii. (1762) 405 With no hinderances or obstructions. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* iv. 56 They become... hinderances rather than helps in the matter of religion.

Hence **Hinderance** *v. trans.*, to put a hinderance in the way of, to hinder. **Hinderanceful** *a.*, full of hinderances or obstacles; obstructive.

1664 M. CASAUBON (*title* ed. 2) Of the Necessity of Reformation... and what (visibly) hath most hindered it. 1889 FR. A. KEMBLE *Far Away & Long Ago* III. 31 The helpful or hinderanceful damsel who condescended... to endure the condition of servant.

Hind-sight, hind-sight.

1. (*hind-sight*) The back-sight of a rifle.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxi. When you squint through her hind-sights. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms*.

2. (*hind-sight*) Seeing what has happened, and what ought to have been done, after the event; perception gained by looking backward: opp. to *foresight*.

1883 *Frm. Educ.* XVII. 264 That a school-man so preternaturally gifted with 'hind-sight' should have been so defective in 'fore-sight'. 1895 A. T. MAHAN in *Century Mag.* Aug. 631/5 Open to the proverbial retort that hindsight is always better than foresight.

† **Hindsome**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. **HIND** *a.*¹ + **-SOME**.] Situated behind; hind-.

1624 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* III. viii. (1678) 60 The two hindsome-muscles serving for respiration.

Hindu, Hindoo (*hindu*, *hindū*), *sb.* and *a.*

[a. Pers. *هندو hindu*, *Urdū hindū*, *adj.* and *sb.*, *Indian*; f. Pers. *هند hind*, *India*, *Zend hehdu*, Achæmenian *hiñdu* = Skr. *sindhu* river, *spec.* the Indus, hence the region of the Indus, Sindh; gradually extended by Persians, Greeks, and Arabs, to northern India as a whole.]

A. sb. An Aryan of Northern India (Hindustan), who retains the native religion (Hinduism), as distinguished from those who have embraced Mohammedanism; hence, any one who professes Hinduism; applied by Europeans in a wider sense, in accordance with the wider application of *Hindustan*.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelst's Trav.* 74 The King of Cambraya, who was a Hindou, or Indian, that is, a Pagan. 1665 SIR T. ROE's *Voy. E. Ind.* in *P. della Valle's Trav. E. Ind.* 374 The Inhabitants in general of Indostan were all anciently Gentiles, called in general Hindoes. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 113 At the House of an Hindu. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recr.* (ed. 2) I. p. xviii. Intelligent natives of India, both Mussulmans and Hindoes. 1853 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. iii. 64 The Hindu was the last to leave the central home of the Aryan family.

B. adj. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Hindu or their religion; Indian.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 80 According to the Hindu Custom. 1799 COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 432 In the vernacular dialects, or even in the Hindu language (i.e. Sanskrit). 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recr.* (ed. 2) I. 36 They have in a great measure apostatised from the Hindoo system. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 30 All the Hindoo and Mahomedan troops in the king's army bound themselves by an oath to defend their sovereign.

Hence **Hinduic, Hindooic** (*hindū'ik*) *a.* = prec. **B.**
1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 6 The

Hindooic Aryans were possessors only of Kabulistan and Pendschab. 1893 *Mission. Herald* (Boston) May 199 A thing which... not all my pundit-ship or Hinduic sastraship can give.

Hinduism, Hindooism (*hindū'iz m.*). [f. **HINDU** + **-ISM**.] The polytheistic religion of the Hindus, a development of the ancient Brahmanism with many later accretions.

1829 *Bengalee* 46 Almost a convert to their goodly habits and observances of Hinduism. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxvii. 304 Hinduism is a decrepit religion, and has not many years to live. 1878 A. BURNELL in *Academy* 604/2 The result of contact with foreigners has always been a revival of Hinduism.

Hinduize, Hindooize (*hi'ndū'iz*), *v.* [f. as prec. + **-IZE**.] *trans.* To render Hindu in character, customs, or religion. Hence *Hinduized ppl. a.*

1857 *Sat. Rev.* IV. 460/1 He may become Hinduized himself. 1860 EDWARDS in *Mem. Sir H. B. Edwards* (1886) II. 296 The Hindoes have Hinduized the Mahomedans in India. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. iv. vi. 190 Extolled by Hinduized Europeans. 1871 TAYLOR *Prim. Cull.* I. 45 Lower in culture than some Hinduized nations who have retained their original Dravidian speech, the Tamils for instance.

Hindustani, Hindooistane (*hindustā'nī*), *a.* and *sb.* Also *Hindostanee*, *-sthani*, *Hindostanee*, *-stani*, *-staunee*. [a. *Urdū هندوستانی hindustānī*, Pers. *هندستانی hindustānī* *adj.*, of

or pertaining to Hindustān, lit. 'the country of the Hindus' (f. *هندو hindu* + *ستان -stān* place, country): see **HINDU**.]

To natives, *Hindustānī* is 'India north of the Nerbudda, exclusive of Bengal and Behar', or, virtually, the region covered by *Hindī* and its dialects. But from early times, foreigners, Mohammedan and European, have extended it to include the whole of the peninsula 'from the Himālaya to the Bridge (i.e. Adam's Bridge)', and this is the general geographical use.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Hindustan (in the stricter sense), or its people or language, *esp.* the language described in **B.** 2.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Suppl. Chron.* III. 1 Grammar and Dictionary of the Hindustanee language, the universal colloquial language throughout India. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recr.* (ed. 2) I. 246 Trial by ordeal... still keeps its place in the Hindustanee code. *Ibid.* II. 392 The Hindooistane and the Persian characters are both used. 1837 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 210 Fifty people were at a notch, or Hindostanee dance. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 50 Even the Hindooistani mahout forgot about ha-lal-ing, and was glad to partake.

B. sb. 1. A native of Hindustan; a Hindu or Mohammedan of Upper India.

1829 *Bengalee* 303 A desire to become half Hindooistane and native himself. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 49 He took the best Hindostani and a plucky Burmese Mahout with him.

2. The language of the Mohammedan conquerors of Hindustan, being a form of Hindi with a large admixture of Arabic, Persian, and other foreign elements; also called *Urdū*, i.e. *zabān-i-urdu* language of the camp, sc. of the Mogul conquerors. It now forms a kind of *lingua franca* over all India, varying greatly in its vocabulary according to the locality and local language.

Formerly called *Indostani*, *Indostans* (cf. *Scots*). By earlier writers sometimes applied to Hindi itself.

1616 TERRY *Voy. E. Ind.*, *Coryat* (Y.). [Coryate] got a great mastery in the Indostan or more vulgar language. 1772 HADLEY *Gramm. Indostan Lang.* Pref. II. (Y.) A confused mixture of Persian, Indostans, and Bengals. 1808 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recr.* (ed. 2) III. 61 The Hindostanee, a kind of *lingua franca*... is the spoken language of India, and has become the key to all communication with the natives. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 85 The western tribes... understand Persian much more generally than the Eastern ones do Hindostanee. 1878 R. N. CUST *Mod. Langs. E. Ind.* 47 Hindustānī or Urdu is not a territorial Dialect, but a *Lingua-franca*. It can scarcely be said correctly, that it is the common Language of any one District, though freely spoken by many classes.

So **Hindooistanish** *a.*

1811 SHELLEY *Lett. to E. Hitchener* in *Life* I. 11 In the true style of Hindooistanish devotion.

Hindward (*haindwārd*), *a.* *rare*. [A recent formation from **HIND** *a.* + **-WARD**: cf. *foreward*. Cf. OE. *hinderward* turned backward.]

1. Towards the rear; backward; posterior.

1797 COLERIDGE *Sonn.* *On Ruined House* 12 Thro' those brogues, still tattered and betorn, His hindward charms gleam an unearthly white.

2. Backward in development or progress.

1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* viii. § 5 (1869) 258 This inactive and hindward deity.

Hindward, *adv.* [cf. OE. *hindanweard* *adv.* 'toward the farther end'] Backward; towards the rear or hinder part.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxxix. 15 [xl. 14] þai torne hind-ward, and schooned þai be. 1382a WYCLIF *Ps.* lxix. 4 [lxx. 3] Be thei turned awei hindward, and waxe thei ashamed. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 853 He had hym of horse, hindward anon. 18... WALKER (Cent.). The thorax has two furrows, which converge slightly hindward.

† **Hindwin**, *Obs. rare*. [f. **HIND** *a.*: the rest uncertain.] The fundament or anus.

a 1300 *Chrysom* M. 22395 All þe filthes of his mough sal brest vte at his hindwin [v.r. fondament] for dred he sal haf.

Hine, obs. or dial. form of **HIND** *sb.*¹ and 2; var. of **HIN** *prom.*, **HYNE** *adv.*, hence.

† **Hinehede**. Obs. [f. *hine*, **HIND** *sb.*² + *-hede*, -HEAD (OE. type **higna hadd*.)] a. Family, household; company; b. ?Service.

α 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxi. 27 [27] All hinehede [Vulg. *patris*] of genge fol right. *Ibid.* cii. 14 Forth-ledand... gresse to hinehede [Vulg. *servituti*] of men swa, þat þou oute-lede fra erthe brede. *Ibid.* cv. 40 [41] He set als schepe hine-hede [Vulg. *ut oves familias*].

Hinene, var. **HEN** *adv.*, hence.

|| **Hing** (hin). Also 6 **hinge**, 7 **hingh**. [Hindi *hing*: -Skr. *hingu*.] The drug asafetida.

1586 R. FITCH in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. 252 One hundred and fourescore boates laden with Salt, Opium, Hinge, Lead, Carpets [etc.]. 1662 J. DAVIES *Mandelslo's Trav.* 84 The Hingh, which our Drugsters and Apothecaries call *Assa fetida*, comes for the most part from Persia. 1698 FEVER *Acc. E. India & P.* 114 The Natives eat Hing, a sort of liquid *Assa Fetida*, whereby they smell odiously. 1857 BELLEW *Jrnl. Pol. Mission* (1862) 270 (Y.) The asafetida, called *hang* or *hing* by the natives, grows wild in the sandy plains. of Afghanistan.

Hing, obs. and dial. f. **HANG**; obs. pa. t. of **HANG**; obs. f. **HINGE**.

Hinge (hindz), *sb.* Forms: 4 **heng**, **heeng**, 4-8 **hing**, 5-6 **henge**, **hyng**, 6 **ynge**, 6-7 **hindge**, 7 **hendge**, 6- **hing**. [ME. *heng*, *heeng*: -OE. type **henges*, a deriv. of **HANG** v.; cf. early mod. Du. *henghe*, *henghene*, 'hinge, handle (of a pot), hook' (Kilian), MLG. *henge*, LG. *henge*, *heng*, hinge of a door or the like. The palatalization of the *g* is not distinctly evidenced before 1590: but it appears to be now current in all dialects.]

1. The movable joint or mechanism by which a gate or door is hung upon the side-post, so as to be opened or shut by being turned upon it.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 2181 So harde he bot. þat þe henges bope barste, & þe stapel þar-with out sprong. 1382 WYCLIF *Proo.* xxvi. 14 As a dore is turned in his heeng; so a sloz man in his litle bed. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 323 To the iren mongyr for neyles, hokes, and henges, iiii. s. vii. d. 1494-5 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge II.* 15 Gilberto Smyth pro pare de hyngis et hukys xviii. d. 1573-80 BARET *Adv. H.* 464 The Hinge, or hingell of a gate: the hooke whereon a dore hangeth. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* iii. 12 He getteth the dore off the hindges. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* etc. (1871) 120 Even as the hinges doe the dore vpholde. 1634 in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) Dec. 12/2 To flinge up alle doores out of hendges. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* III. 229 On brazen hinges turn'd the silver doors. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xli. The door upon its hinges groans.

b. The similar mechanism to provide for the turning or moving in a quarter or half revolution of a lid, valve, etc., or of two movable parts upon each other.

1562 *Child Marriages* 131 She had lost the key of a chest, & desired hym to pull out the nayles of the hindges. α 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 144 The frame of a great amphitheater, the two parts whereof were supported only by two hinges. 1715 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Basset's Table* 43 This snuff-box—on the hinge see brilliant shine. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 266 The hinge of the valve (of a pump). 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iii. 45 Guards for the face, attached to the cap on each side by hinges to give free movement.

c. Of bellows: see *quot.*

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 37 The other ends of the bellows (where they open widest), called the hinges, are provided with double or triple leathering.

2. A natural movable joint: *spec. a.* that of a bivalve shell; *b.* the *cardo* or basal part of the maxilla in insects.

1702 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 1566 This Shell is sometimes near 2 inches long, the hing of which is 1 and 4. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 12 The Bivalve, consisting of two pieces, united by a hinge, like an oyster. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 242 The hinge is the point of the dorsal margin at which bivalve shells are united. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* iii. 99 So flexible... is the hinge that the weight of... a fly... depresses the distal portion.

3. *transf.* The axis of the earth; the two poles about which the earth revolves, and, by extension, the four cardinal points. (See **CARDINAL** a. 4.)

α 1300 *Cursor M.* 22754 He to brin sal se... bath land and see and all thinges, þat ani werlds hall wit hinges. c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXIX. iv. The heav'n, the earth... The unseen hinge of North and South sustaineth. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. vi. Shake off the loosned Glob from her long Hing. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 122 The Creator... the well-balanced World on hinges hung. 1671 — *P. R.* iv. 413 The winds... rushed abroad From the four hinges of the world. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 57 The prime Hinge whereon the whole Frame of Nature moves. 1697 CREECH *Manilius* II. xxxiii. 80 Observe the four fix Hinges of the Sky.

4. *fig.* That on which something is conceived to hang or be supported and to turn; a pivot, prop.

a. *generally*.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 365 That the probation beare no Hinge, nor Loope, nor Loope, to hang a doubt on. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. l. (1651) 92 Perturbations... are... causes of Melancholy, turning it out of the hinges of his health. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. vi. We usually call reward and punishment the two hinges upon which all government turns. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 207 Say, on what hinge does his obedience move? 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/5 Because the borough franchise as it exists in England... is the hinge of the whole Bill.

b. The cardinal point of a discussion or controversy (cf. **CARDINAL** a. 1); the central principle of a thesis.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. iv. § 53. 221 The hinge whereon your whole discourse turns. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Ans. Diss.* 8 The Roman-Catholic-infallibility, and the Dissenters liberty are the Two Hinges of the Controversie here in Debate. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xvi. 71 This is not the hinge on which the debate turns. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 224 The nature of the sacraments... was the hinge of the whole controversy with Rome.

c. A turning-point, critical point, crisis.

1727 in *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 303 So it stands till tomorrow; when, may the Lord direct! for this is the very hinge of the present cause. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 50 The hinge between war and peace is, indeed, a dangerous juncture to ministers. 1886 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxix. 4 Here is the hinge of the condition; this makes the turning point of Israel's distress. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* i. 672, I tremble when Juno welcomes the guest; Ne'er, at the hinge of an hour so great, will she slumber or rest.

5. *Phrase.* Off the hinges, † out of (the) hinges: unhinged; out of order; in (or into) disorder, physical or moral. Cf. *out of harre*, **HARRE** 3.

1611 COTGR. *Hallebrené*, sad, crest-fallen, heauie-looking, drooping; † off the hindges, cleane out of heart. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* i. xiv. § 15 (1670) 58 The wildest and best Poets do love sometimes to play the fool, and to leap out of the hinges. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 86 All businesses here are off the hinges. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xix. (1737) 80 We are... out of Tune, and off the Hinges. 1828 Craven *Dial.*, Hinges, 'To be off t' hinges.' To be out of health.

II. 6. *dial.* The 'pluck' (heart, liver, and lungs) of a beast. Also **HENG**, *henge*.

1466 (see **HENG**). 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, Hinge, the liver and pluck of a sheep for dog's meat. West. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh.* III. Gloss. (E.D.S.), Hinge, the heart, liver, and lungs of a sheep or pig. 1890 Gloucestersh. Gloss., Hinge, or Inge. 1893 Wiltsh. Gloss., Hinge, Henge.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *hinge-band*, *maker*, *question*; *hinge-like* adj.; *hinge-ways* adv.; *hinge-area* (*Conch.*): see *quot.* 1872; *hinge-bound* a., having the movement of the hinge obstructed; *hinge-joint* (*Anat.*), a joint whose movement can only be in one plane (e.g. that of the elbow or knee); a GINGLYMUS; *double hinge-joint* (see *quot.* 1886); *hinge-knife*, a clasp knife, opening and shutting with a hinge or joint; *hinge-line* (*Conch.*): see *quot.* 1888; *hinge-pin*, a pin or pintle which fastens together the parts of a hinge; *hinge-tooth* (*Conch.*), one of the teeth or projections on one valve of a bivalve mollusc which fit into corresponding indentations in the other valve.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 200 The beaks of the dorsal and ventral valves are separated from one another by a narrower or wider space, which is termed the 'hinge-area'. 1842 MECH. *Mag.* XXXVI. 303 They [sluice doors] were frequently 'hinge-bound and clogged up'. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. (1830) 64 The head rests immediately upon the uppermost part of the vertebra, and is united to it by a 'hinge-joint'; upon which the head plays freely forward and backward. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hinge-joint*, double, one in which the articulating surfaces of each bone are concave in one direction and convex in the direction at right angles, as in the carpo-metacarpal joint of the thumb. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 330 'Hinge-knives are apt to close on your own fingers. α 1832 BENTHAM *Dentology* (1834) I. 141 But do they turn on these four 'hinge-like virtues? 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* ix. 192 The species have generally a roundish outline, with one valve convex... and the 'hinge-line' straight. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 124 Each valve [of the shell] presents a short straight margin, the hinge-line, along which it is united to its fellow. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6388/7 Oliver Wolfe, 'Hinge-maker. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 215 The distance from the face of the breach-action to the 'hinge-pin has been considerably shortened. 1828 *Princeton Rev.* Jan. 139 These are 'hinge-questions upon which Mr. Brownson observes a prudent reticency. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 57 The genera of bivalves have been characterised by the number and position of their 'hinge-teeth.

Hinge, v. [f. **HINGE** *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To bend (anything) as a hinge.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 211 Be thou a Flatterer now... hinge thy knee. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov., The wealthiest... city in America bows the neck, and hinges the knee, and crooks to the control of this man.

2. To attach or hang with or as with a hinge.

1758-65 GOLDSM. *Ess.*, *Eng. Clergy* Wks. (Globe) 293/2 The vulgar... whose behaviour... is totally hinged upon their hopes and fears. 1844 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 365 The laws, which hinge gaming transactions on a mere principle of honor. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* vi. 70 Hooker's elaborate sentence... is composed of parts so hinged.

3. *intr.* To hang and turn on, as a door on its post.

1719 SPOTSWOOD in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 206 The law you hinge on. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 317 Their adversaries endeavoured to give this colour to the contest, and to make it hinge on this principle. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. iii. 75 The point on which the decision must finally hinge. 1886 *Bookseller* Jan. 4/1 The destinies of the Empire are found to hinge on some Asiatic question.

Hence **Hinging** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 591 Some information on the subject of hinging in general. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. l. vii. § 27 Peculiar and hinging points on which the rest are based.

Hinged (hindzd), a. [f. **HINGE** *sb.* + -ED².] Having a hinge or hinges; turning on hinges.

α 1672 PLATMAN *Poems*, *To Orinda* (1674) 2 Distinguish 't only from the common Croud, By an hing'd Coffin or a Holland Shroud. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life*

159 *note*, In certain species of Micropteryx... there is a hinged and toothed mandible.

Hingeless (hindzles), a. [f. **HINGE** *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a hinge or hinges.

1614 SYLVESTER *Litt. Barts* 264 'Tis a wondrous thing to see that mighty Mound, Hingeless and Axless, turn so swiftly round. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 235 Craniada: shell orbicular, calcareous, hingeless. 1882 *Century Mag.* Apr. 912/2 Hingeless doors and shutters.

Hinger, -ing, obs. Sc. fl. of **HANGER**, -ING.

Hingle (hing'l), **henge** (heng'l). Obs. exc.

dial. Forms: 4 **heengle**, 4-6 **henge**, 5 **hengel**, -yl, -ylle, 6 **hengil**, **hingil**, **hyngel**, -yll, 6-7 (9 *dial.*) **hingel**, 7 -ell, 9 *dial.* **hingle**; also 8. 6 **hanggell**. [ME. *hengele*: -OE. type **hengel*, corresp. to MDu., MLG., MHG. *hengel*, Ger. *hängel*: -**hangilo*, agent-n. f. stem of **HANG** v.: cf. **HINGE**.]

A hinge: esp. that part of the hinge which is attached to the gate or door, and turns upon the crook or pintle fixed on the post.

Also *dial.* that part by which anything is hung.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblism* in Wright *Voc.* 170 *Vertevelles*, henges. 1382 WYCLIF *Neh.* iii. 13 Thei... setten his zate leuis, and lokis, and henglis. — *Ira* vi. 4 To-moued ben the thresholds of the heenglis for the vois of the criende. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 211 A peyer of hokys, and the hengelis for a dore. 1487 *Churches. Acc. Wigtoft* (Nichols 1797), Paid for hokes and henges unto the skolehouse dore. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 258 The Apostolike See... is the heade and the hanggell (*Cardo*) of all other sees. For as the dore is governed by the hanggell: so are all churches governed and ruled by the authority of that see. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* viii. (ed. 7) 749 Upon which two Poles, otherwise called the hokes or hengils of the World, the heavens doe turne round about the earth. 1630 MS. *Acc. Stockton, Norfolk* (N.), Item, for the hinges of the doores. α 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Hingle (1) a small hinge, (2) a snare of wire; moving easily, and closing like a hinge. 1886 S. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, Hingle, the handle of a pot or bucket, by which it hangs.]

Hingle, *dial.* form of **INGLE**.

† **Hink**, *sb.*¹ Sc. Obs. [prob. from **HINK** v.]

Some would identify it with OE. *inca* doubt, question, scruple. But the prefixing of a non-etymological *h* is against Scottish practice.]

Faltering, hesitation, misgiving.

c 1614 J. MELVILLE *Autobiog.* (1842) 423 But the doing of it... was a grait hink in my hart, and wrought sear remorse. 1668 M. BRUCE *Serm.* in Kirkton's *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vii. (1817) 273, I have ay a hink in my heart about the Covenant. 1678 *Hist. Indulgence* Ep. in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 74 They can... hold up their face, and affirm, without hink or hesitation, that [etc.]. 1709 M. BRUCE *Soul-Confirm.* 8 (Jam.) He comes to... a full assurance that he can say, We are sure we have not a hink in our hearts about it.

† **Hink**, *sb.*² Obs. local. See *quots.*

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. m. 42 Here [Sandwich, Kent] they cut their drilled field-pease with what they call Hooks and Hinks. 1897 *Kent Gloss.*, Hink, a hook at the end of a stick, used for drawing and lifting back the peas, whilst they were being cut with the pea-hook. The pea-hook and hink always went together.

† **Hink**, v. Sc. Obs. [perh. a. ONorse *hinka* to limp, hobble: cf. MHG., MLG., MDu. *hinken* to limp, halt.] *intr.* ? To halt; to falter.

c 1450 HENRYSON in *Bannatyne MS.* 133 (Jam.) Thy helth sall hynk, and tak a hurt but hone. 1697 CLELAND *Poems* 105 (Jam.) Any that saw his strange deport, Perceiv'd his maw to hink and jarr.

Hinkling, obs. var. of **INKLING**.

Hinnaist, -mest, *dial.* ff. **HINDMOST**. **Hin-**

na (h, var. **HENNA**. **Hinne**, var. **HEN** *adv.* Obs.

† **Hinniate**, v. Obs. rare-°. [irreg. f. L. *hinni-re* + -ATE.] 'To neigh' (Cockeram 1623).

Hinnible (hinib'l), a. [f. late L. *hinnibilis*, f. *hinnire* to neigh.] Able to neigh or whinny.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hinnible*, that can neigh as a horse, apt to neigh. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) III. 316 Achilles... Was taught by the Centaur's rational parts the Hinnible to bestride. 1860 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* vi. 204 If he [the logician] is bound to know, as a matter of fact, that men are rational and horses hinnible.

Hinny (hi'ni), *sb.* [f. L. *hinnus* (in same sense): cf. Gr. *hivos*, *hivos*.] The offspring of a she-ass by a stallion.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 155/2 An Hinnus is less than a Mule... called also an Hinnulus or little Hinne. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1873) 261 Both the mule and the hinny resemble more closely the ass than the horse. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 91 It is a very rare thing to see a Hinny in this Country. 1890 O. CRAWFORD *Round Calendar Portugal* 308 He loads a little swift-pacing ass or hinny mule with his wares.

Hinny (hi'ni), v. Also 5 **henny**, **hyney**, 6 **hynny**. [In 15th c. *henny*, ad. F. *hennir* to neigh; in current form conformed to L. *hinnire*.] *intr.* To neigh as a horse, to whinny. Hence **Hinnying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 89 Alle þe hors of þyn ost shal nocht cesse to henny to þou doo away þe stoon. *Ibid.* 97 Hyneyinge of hors, chaterynge of byrddes. 1530 PALSGR. 585/1 *Me* thynketh this horse hynnyeth for yonder mare. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xvi. 577 The Child loved a Foal... the hynnying whereof when he heard [etc.]. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 217/2 The sturdy colt that hinnied and snickered round its mother.

fig. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. iii. Take no part with the wicked, young gallant; he neigheth and hinneth; all is but hynnying sophistry.

Hinny, hinnie, Sc. and north. form of HONEY.

Hint (hint), *sb.* Also **7 hent.** [app. a deriv. of HENT *v.* to lay hold of, seize, grasp; cf. HENT *sb.* The general notion appears to be something that is or may be seized or taken advantage of.]

†1. An occasion; an opportunity. (In quot. 1621, 'something to lay hold of, a handle'.) *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 142 Wherein of Antars vast, and Desarts idle. It was my hint to speake. 1610 — *Temp.* ii. 1. 3 Our hint of woe is common. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 172 Hearing vs praise our Loues of Italy. This Posthumus .. tooke his hint, And .. he began His Mistris picture. 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* 199 Gaue euer man hent to his Argument offers for the display of their particular attainments. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 102 (Jam.) For fear I lost the hint. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii. It is my hint to speake.

†b. Time, occasion (of action); moment (*Sc.*).

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 57 What colour and tincture you give them in that hint, you shall know them by it for many years after. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 98 (Jam.) And in a hint he claspd her hand and fast.

2. A slight indication intended to be caught by the intelligent; a suggestion or implication conveyed in an indirect or covert manner.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 166 Vpon this hint I spake. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* iv. i. The least hint given him of his wife now will make him raile desperately. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 82, I will give you some little hints of her shape and manner of growth. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxxi. (1700) 352 Here are not general words, ambiguous Expressions, or remote Hints, but a Thread of a full and clear Discourse. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 ¶ 1 He had taken the Hint of it from several Performances which he had seen upon our Stage. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 46 ¶ 4 She loves a sharp girl that can take a hint. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 150 The king eagerly caught at the hint. 1850 TENNYSON *1st Mem.* xiv. And I perceived no touch of change, No hint of death in all his frame.

3. *Comb.* (*nonce-words*.)

1671 GLANVILL *Disc.* M. *Stubbe* 34 Put these Passages into your Hint-box, or into your Snuff-box, if you think fit. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 294 The Hint-Keeper of Gresham College is the only competent Judge to decide the Controversy.

Hint (hint), *v.* [f. HINT *sb.*, sense 2.]

1. *trans.* To give a hint of; to suggest or indicate slightly, so that one's meaning may be caught by the intelligent. *a.* with simple obj.

1648 *Hunting of Fox* 13 It will not be amisse to hint both unto you. 1655 J. JANE in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 228 The reason I formerly hinted to you. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 209 Which .. may hint us the reason of that so much admired appearance. In mother of Pearl-shells. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 241 The Doctor hinted it to me. 1790 PALEY *Horae Paul.* Rom. i. 10 Nothing is yet said or hinted concerning the place. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 387 Oates .. had hinted a suspicion that the Jesuits were at the bottom of the scheme.

b. with obj. clause.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 157 To hint that it is not safe to conclude any thing to be positively this or that. 1743 JOHNSON *Let. to Cave Aug.* in *Boswell*, As you hinted to me that you had many calls for money. 1834 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont.* Countries I. 174 It was hinted to the elderly Frenchman that their nocturnal departure boded no good.

2. *intr.* *Hint at*: to make a slight, but intelligible suggestion of; = 1 *a.*

1697 ADDISON *Pref. Dryden's Georg.* (1721) 204 Agriculture ought to be some way hinted at throughout the whole Poem. 1735 LD. HARDWICKE in W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (1817) II. 986, I never heard such a justification in an action for a libel even hinted at. 1835 HAWTHORNE *R. & H. Frills*. II. 218 The spectator's imagination completes what the artist merely hints at.

†c. To give a hint to (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded. A iij, We were hinted by the occasion, not caught the opportunity to write of old things, or intrude upon the Antiquary.

3. *quasi-trans.* (*nonce-uses*.) To send off, do away, by a hint.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Milidmay* ii, I was therefore 'hinted off'. 1830 FRASER's *Mag.* II. 182 He hints away every merit poor old Sherry could claim.

Hence **Hinted ppl. a.** (whence **Hintedly adv.**); **Hinting vbl. sb.** and **ppl. a.** (whence **Hintingly adv.**).

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 15 (1822) I. 115 The more obscure and awful hintings of the world unknown. a 1845 HOOD *Lania* I. 55 If my brows, Or any hinting feature, show dislike. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. II. v. § 10 She always tells a story, however hintedly and vaguely. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iv. (1858) 191 There is a peculiar, hinted, pathetic sweetness and melody. 1893 CASSELL's *Fam. Mag.* Aug. 536/1 '[It] might as well stand in my bedroom', Aston hintingly said.

Hint: see HENT *v.* and *sb.*, HIND *a.*

Hinter (hinter). [f. HINT *v.* + *ER* l.] One who or that which hints or gives a hint.

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Lond. Lady* 19 The hinter at each turn of Covent Garden. .. the robust Church warden Of Lincoln's Inn back-corner. 1765 CHRON. in *Ann. Reg.* 145/1 The hinter of it intitled to parliamentary reward. 1838 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) IV. 544 Three poems, all designed as hinter. Requiring them to mend their speed.

|| **Hinterland** (hinter-land). [a. Ger. *hinterland*, f. *hinter-* behind + *land* land.] The district behind that lying along the coast (or along the shore of a river); the 'back country'.

1890 *Spectator* 19 July, The delimitation of the Hinterland

behind Tunis and Algiers. 1891 *Daily News* 12 June 5/2 Lord Salisbury even recognises .. the very modern doctrine of the Hinterland, which he expounds as meaning that 'those who possess the coast also possess the plain which is watered by the rivers that run to the coast'. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 408 The inhabitants of the shores and hinterland of Corisco Bay are .. savages.

Hip (hip), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 *hype*, 3 *heppe*, 3-4 *hupe*, 4-5 *hepe*, 4-7 *hippe*, 5 *hype*, 5-6 *hyppo*, 6-7 *hyp*, 4- *hip*. [OE. *hype* masc. = OLG. **hupi* (MDu. *hōpe*, *hōpe*, *hēpe*, *hūpe*, Du. *heup* fem.), OHG. *huf*, pl. *huffi* (MHG. *huf*, pl. *huffe*, Ger. *hufte* fem.), Goth. *hups*, pl. *hupais* = OTeut. **hupi-s*, pre-Teut. **kubis*.]

1. The projecting part of the body on each side formed by the lateral expansions of the pelvis and upper part of the thigh-bone, in men and quadrupeds; the haunch. Also used for the hip-joint.

971 *Blith.* *Hon.* 11 Anra gehwylc hæfde sword ofer his hype. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 159/43 *Clunes*, *hupas*. a 1225 *Anec.* R. 280 He isei hu ucole be grimme wastlare of helle breid up on his hupe. c 1325 *Poem Times* *Edw.* II. 134 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 A little lettre In a box upon his hepe. 1384 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiv. 3 Put thin hoond vndir myn hip [Vulg. *femur*]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prof.* 472 A foot mantel aboute hir hippes [v. rr. *hypes*, *hepis*, *hippes*, *hupes*] large. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 750/8 *Hic lumbus*, a hepe. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 267 Wounded hym sore vpon his hippe. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 48 Daunting .. strengtheneth weake hippes, fainting legges. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxi. 233 They were lame, and their Hips contracted and cramped. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 60 To be held fast to the out-side of the hip. 1824 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 110 Her hands lightly resting on her hips.

fig. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* 127 A little trout-lake which the mountain carried high on his hip.

†b. A projecting part of female dress, covering the hip. *Obs.*

1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 [She] carried off the following Goods. Two Pair of Hips of the newest Fashion.

c. *Zool.* The first joint of the leg in the Arthropoda: = COXA 2.

1834 [see COXA 2]. 1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 307 Their legs .. are composed of seven joints, of which the two first form the hip, the third the thigh, the fourth and fifth the tibia, and the two others the tarsus.

2. Phrases. *a.* *Down in the hip(s)*: said of a horse when the haunch-bone is injured; hence *fig.*, out of sorts, out of spirits. (Cf. also HIP *sb.*)

1729 SWIFT *Grand Question Debated* 178 The Doctor was plagiably down in the hips. 1865 YOUATT *Horse* xvii. (1872) 382 The horse is then said to be down in the hip.

b. *On or upon the hip* (usually, to take, get, have one on the hip, phrases taken from wrestling): at a disadvantage; in a position in which one is likely to be overthrown or overcome.

c 1460 *Toumeley Myst.* (Surtees) 90, I shrew you so smart, And me on my hyppys, but if Igart Abate. 1537 GOLDING *De Mornay* I. 9 If these .. be taken on the hip, they fall to quaking, they crye out unto heauen. 1597 HARRINGTON *Ork. Fur.* xlvii. 4 Vnto get the Pagan on the hippe: And hauing caught him right, he doth him lift, By nimble sleight. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* v. i. 334 Now infidell I haue thee on the hip. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. (1612) 260 When David seem'd, in common sense, alreadie on the hip. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. § 4 (1669) 63/2 Sometimes the Christian hath his Enemy on the hip, yea, on the ground. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, s.v., *Upon the Hip*, at an Advantage, in Wrestling or Business. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xvii. 199 Feeling that she had the culprit on the hip.

†c. *To fetch over the hips*: see *quots. Obs.*

1586 HOOKER *Girald.* *Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 89/1 The lord Thomas being iustice or vicedeputie .. fetcht both the Alens so roundlie ouer the hips .. as they were the more egerlie spurd to compasse his confusion. 1654 SANDERSON *2d Serm.* (1637) 184 Could any of you take it well at your neighbours hand, should hee .. fetch you ouer the hippe upon a branch of some blinde, uncouth, and pretermitted Statute?

d. *Hip and thigh*: with overwhelming blows or slaughter; unsparingly. Usually with *smite* or the like. (Of Biblical origin.)

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Judg.* xv. 8 He smote them hippe and thigh with a mighty plague. a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 115 Destroy all opposition whatsoever, Hip and Thigh .. Root and Branch. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 238 Moreover it is written that my race Hew'd Ammon, hip and thigh, from Aroer On Arnon unto Minneth. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 255 To smite the heathen hip-and-thigh with the edge of the sword.

attrib. 1834 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLVII. 502 A hip-and-thigh reformer .. has replied to Lord Nugent.

3. *Arch.* *a.* A projecting inclined edge on a roof, extending from the ridge or apex to the eaves, and having a slope on each side; the rafter at this edge, the hip-rafter: see also *attrib.* uses in 4 c.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 901 The Bricklayer sometimes will require to have running measure for Hips and Valleys. 1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 240 Here at London, the Vallies are commonly tiled with Plain Tiles, and the Hips with Ridge .. Tiles. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 87 When the angle bends inwards, it is called a valley; but when outwards, it is called a hip. 1887 *Homage* *World* 1 Nov. 511 The ridges, hips, and fnials are of terra cotta.

b. A spandrel: see *quot.*

1720 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 55/2 The vacuities .. left between the back .. of the Arch, and the upright of the Wall it is turn'd from, call'd by Workmen, the Hips of the Arch.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a.* *attrib.* Reaching up to the hips. (See also *hip-bath* in *b.*)

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 7/1 Two indiarubber hip fishing stockings.

b. *Comb.* in sense 1, as *hip-ache*; *hip-deep* adj.; *hip-bath*, a bath in which a person can sit immersed up to the hips; *hip-belt*, antiquary's name for a belt worn diagonally about the left hip and the right side of the waist, a part of mediæval armour; *hip-disease*, a disease of the hip-joint, characterized by inflammation, fungous growth, and caries of the bones; † *hip-evil* = *hip-disease*; † *hip-halt a.*, lame in the hip, limping; † *hip-hap*, a covering for the hips; *hip-lock*, in *Wrestling*, a close grip in which one contestant places a hip or leg in front of the other, and attempts to swing him over this to the ground; *hip-pain*, pain in the hip-joint, *HIP-GOUT*; *hip-pocket*, a pocket in a pair of trousers, just behind the hip; *hip-revolver*, one carried in the hip-pocket; *hip-strap*, a strap lying on the horse's hips, and supporting the breeching in a carriage-harness. Also *HIP-BONE*, etc.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 47 Even the *hip-bath, however, though it mitigates the pain, occasionally does nothing more. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 May 503/1 Hip baths and sponge baths, of the best designs. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 107 From the *hip-belt was suspended, on the left side, the long sword. *Ibid.* 203 In some few instances, however, the hip-belt appears worn over the taces. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Dec. 507 My carriers .. were *hip-deep in the grass. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 329 Her right lower limb was wasted and shortened from old *hip-disease. 1784 W. HEBERDEN *Comm.* xxi. (1806) 107 The *hip-evil evidently belongs to the scrofula. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 159 Therto he was *hippe-halt. a 1600 *Turn. Tottenham* 218 Some come hyp halt, and some trippand. a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. ii. 11, A pox o' this filthy fardingale, this *hip-hape! 1888 *Century Mag.* July 373/2 The Tartar .. caught him around the body, and with a *hip-lock and a tremendous heave, threw him over his head. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Elm*, An admirable Remedy for the Sciatica, or *Hip-pain. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 July 7/1 Drawing his own six-shooter from his *hip-pocket. 1898 DOYLE *Trag. Korosko* iv. 109 I've got a little *hip revolver which they have not discovered. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss, **Hip Straps*, a part of the harness, which lies on the hips of the horse, and buckles to the breeching tugs, which it supports.

c. *Comb.* in sense 3, as *hip-knob*, a knob or ornament surmounting the hip of a roof; *hip-mould*, -*moulding*, (a) the mould or templet by which the hip of a roof is set out; (b) the 'back' or outer angle of the hip (Chambers *Cycl.* 1727-41); *hip-pole*, a pole supporting the hip-rafter; *hip-rafter*, the rafter extending along the hip of a roof; *hip-tile*, a tile of special shape used at the hip of a roof; *hip-truss*, a combination of timbers supporting the hip-rafter. Also *HIP-ROOF*.

1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 71 A barge-board, having a cross, with sunken trefoiled panels for a *hip-knob. 1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 156 *Back or Hip-molding*, the backward Hips or Valley-Rafters in the way of an Angle for the back part of a Building. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 367 This *hip-pole was supported, at its proper distance from the *hip-rafter, by an iron-strap, or holdfast. 1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 240 *Hip Tiles, which are used sometimes for .. Hips of Roofs. 1824-76 GWILT *Archit.* § 1836 Ridge roof and hip tiles are formed cylindrically, to cover the ridges of houses. 1879 CASSELL's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 284/2 The true shape of the *hip-truss.

Hip (hip), *hep* (hep), *sb.* 2 Forms: *a.* 1 *hēope*, *hiope*, 4-5 *hepe*, 4-6 *heppe*, 5 *heepe*, 7 *hepp*, 6- *hep*. *β.* 5 *hippe*, 6 *hipp*, 6- *hip*. [OE. *hēope*, *hiope* wk. fem., from same root as OS. *hiopo*, OHG. *hiufo*, *hiaofo*, MHG. *hiefe* wk. masc., thorn-bush, bramble = OTeut. types **heupōn-*, **heupōn-*. The regular mod. repr. of OE. *hēope*, ME. *hepe*, would be *hepe* or *heep*; *hep* and *hip* appear to be due respectively to ME. and mod. Eng. shortening of *ē*.]

The fruit of the wild rose, or of roses in general.

a. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1858 *Sicomoros*, *heopan*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 96 Genim brer be hiopan on weaxah. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 133/36 *Buntunus*, *heope*. 1311 .. *K. Alis.* 4083 Hawen, hepen, slon, and rabben. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1811 Hawes, hepus, & hakernes & be hasel-notes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 36 Sweete as is the Brembul flour That bereth the rede hepe [v. rr. *hepe*, *heppe*, *hipe*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 183/2 An Heppe, *cornum*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E v3, Hawys and heepes and other thyngs ynow. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 119 Let them .. take hede that make tartes of Heppes. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 4 Men themselves .. Did live by respis, heps and haws. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 633 It may be Heps and Brier-Berries would doe the like. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 247 Heppes and haws grow in every hedge. 1794 MARTYN *Roissseau's Bot.* v. 52 The hep which is the fruit of it [rose]. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* II. (ed. 4) 265 Let us take the rose hep. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 354 Content to gather the heps and sow the seed.

β. 14. [see a *quot.* c 1386]. 1581 RICHE *Farewe. Mil. Prof.* Diiij, Hipes, Hawes, and Slowes. 1591 SPENSER *M. Huberd* 948 Eating hipps, and drinking watry fome. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 361 A red berry like to the hips of an Eglantine. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 5 That no Fruit grows Originally among us, besides Hips and Haws, Acorns and Pig-Nuts. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 120, I fed on scarlet hips and stony haws. 1840 HOOD *Kilnmasnegg, Courtship* xix, Pretty Cis .. Who blushes as red as saws and hips. a 1861 Mrs. BROWNING *De Profundis* ix, The little red hip on the tree.

b. Comb., as hep- or hip-berry, -bramble, -briar, -rose, -stone, -thorn, -tree.

c. 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 266 Heopbremles leaf. a 1387 *Simon Barth.* 36 Rosacarina. heppe-brer. c. 1450 *Alphita* 157 v. v. *Rubus*, hepebrenbel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 183/2 An Hepe tre. (A. Hepe tre, cornus. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* III. i. 46 Quhar hepthorne buskis on the top grew he. 1770 *Waring in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 379 Almost as frequent as the common hep-tree. 1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* I. 215 The wax almost resembles the hip-stone. 1869 *Glover Hist. Derby* I. 116 Red dog rose or hep tree.

Hip (hip), *sb.* Also *pl. hipps*. [A variant of HYP, abbreviation of *hypochondria*. The spelling with *y* is more usual in the sb.; but *i* prevails in the vb. and derivatives.] Morbid depression of spirits; the 'blues'.

1720 *Taiter* No. 230 P. 5 Will Hazzard has got the Hipps, having lost to the Tune of Five Hundred Pound. 1725 *BAILEY Erasmod. Collog.* (1877) 130 (D.) When he is neither in a passion, nor in the hipps [*solicitus*], nor in liquor. 1768 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* (1763) I. 229 That. 'sentimental strain gives me the hip. c. 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John de Lancaster* (1809) I. 256 You have caught the hip of your hypochondriac wife.

† **Hip**, *v.* *Obs. or dial.* Forms: 3-4 *huppe*, 4 *hupe*, (*pa. t.* 3 *hupte*, 4 *hupte*), 4-5 *hyupe*, *hippe*, 7- *hip*. [M.E. *huppe*, *hyupe*: -OE. type **hyppan* = OHG. **hyffen*, MHG. and Ger. *hüpfen*, Goth. type **huppan*. This word is not found in the early stage of any of the langs.: cf. OE. *hoppian*, ON. *hoppa* to Hop.]

1. *intr.* To hop; now *north*. to hop on one foot. A bird is said to 'hop' on two feet, a man to 'hip' on one. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1636 *Pe nitteale*. 1. hupte upon on blowe ris. c. 1300 *St. Bransdon* 500 He hipte him amide the see out of the schip biside. 1340 *Hampole Pr. Cons.* 1530 Some gas hypand als a ka. 13. *Gawo & Gr. Knt.* 1459 Pe hede hypped azyan, were-so-euer hit hitte. 1377 *LANG.* P. PL. B. xv. 557 [at hippe [*v. r.* huppe] aboute in Engelande to halwe menes anteres. c. 1400 *Harl. MS.* 4196 ff. 93 (*Gloss. Hampole's Pr. Cons.* 301). It [pe foule] hipped bifore him in be gate. 1825 *BROCKETT, Hip*, to houp or hop on one foot. *Hip-step-and-jump*, a youthful gambol.

fig. c. 1570 *Schorf Sonne* 1st Bk. *Discipl.* 75 Reideris sal .. not hip from place to place.

† 2. To walk lame, limp, hobble. *Obs.*

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* III. xxx. (1869) 152 Boistows j am, and haltinge, and wronge. To the birly j hoppinge. c. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1993 He came thedur wth an evyll, Hyppyng on two stavys. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 241/1 Hyppyng, or haltyng, claudicacio.

3. To pass over, miss, 'skip'; = *OVERHIP*. *dial.* 1804 *TARRAS Poems* 28 (Jam.) Rather let's ilk daintie sip; An' ev'ry adverse bliffert hip. 1828 *Crauen Dial.*, *Hip*, to pass by, to skip over.

Hip, *v.* *2* [f. HIP *sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To dislocate or injure the hip of; to lame in the hip. See *HIPPED* a. 1 3. 1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* I. xii. 33 If a horse go stiffe, it is a signe either of wrinching, hippling, stifling or foundring either in body or legs.

2. To give a cross-buttock in wrestling; to throw one's adversary over the hip. Cf. *HIPE*.

1675 *COTTON Scaffor Scoft* 70 And a prime Wrestler as e're tript, Ere gave the Cornish Hug, or Hipt.

3. To form with a hip or sloping edge, as a roof. (See also *HIPPED* a. 1 2.)

1669 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 557 The rooffe .. to be made after the best manner hipt of. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 13 The front of each Pier is h'p'd of. 1851 *TURNER Dom. Archit.* I. vii. 346 A very steep tiled roof, hipped all ways.

Hip, *v.* *3* *collog.* [f. HIP *sb.* 3; perh. back-formation from *HIPPED* a. 2] *trans.* To affect with hypochondria; to render low-spirited.

1842 *Mrs. BROWNING Grk. Chr. Poets* etc. 94 Take courage! I rather would hearten than hip thee! 1843 *LEFEVRE Life Trav. Phys.* I. i. iii. 62 That my constant attendance upon my patient had hipped me. 1886 F. W. ROBINSON *Fair Maid* III. iii. 27 The place hips me to death.

Hip, *int.* (*sb.* 4) Also *hep*.

1. 'An exclamation or calling to one; the same as the Latin *eho, heus!*' (J.).

1752 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 34 Perhaps Dr. Hartley, 'may give me a hip, and call out, 'Prithce, friend, do not think to slip so easily by me'.

2. An exclamation used (usually repeated thrice) to introduce a united cheer; hence as *sb.*

1827 *HOME Every-day Bk.* 12 To toss off the glass, and huzza after the 'hip! hip! hip!' of the toast giver. a 1845 *Hood Sniffing a Birthday* xiv. No flummery then from flowery lips, No three times three and hip-hips! 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xvi. 'Here's Mrs. Smirke's good health: hip, hip, hurrah!'

Hence *Hip* *v.* *4* *intr.*, to shout 'hip'; *trans.*, to greet with 'hip'. Also *hip-hip-hurrah* *v.*

1818 *MOORE Mem.* (1853) II. 157 They hipped and hurraed me. 1829 *EXAMINER* 609/2 One set of men 'hip hurrah' and rattie decanter stoppers. 1871 *CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 116 In the course of the installation dinner, at some high point of the hep-hep hurrahing.

Hip-bone. [HIP *sb.* 1] The bone of the hip; i.e. either the *ilium*, or the *ischium*, or the *os innominatum* as a whole, or the upper part of the thigh-bone.

c. 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 23 Pe schuldre boones & pe hippe boones [B. hepe bonys]. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 750/10 *Clinus*, a hepebone. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLLE Barthol. Anat. Man.* IV. xvi. 351 Os Ischion or the Hip-bone is the third part. 1684 *WOOD Life* 24 Sept. (O. H. S.) III. 109

Bridge-bone .. that bone that holds the two hipp-bones together at the bottom of the belly. 1695 *BR. PATRICK Comm. Gen.* 459 That Sinew (or Tendon) which fastens the Hip-bone in its socket.

Hipe (hipe), *v.* *Wrestling.* [perh. a deriv. of HIP *sb.* 1; but the phonology is obscure.] To throw (an antagonist) in a particular manner: see quot. 1870. Hence *Hipe* *sb.*, a throw of this kind.

18. *LITT Wrestlingiana* in *Blaine Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 463 Inside striking .. is quite a different mode from what we have termed hipeing. To guard against an inside stroke, or hipe, the defendant should, if possible, keep himself on the ground. 1870 *Blaine Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 462 Throwing, by lifting from the ground, and rapidly placing one of the knees between the thighs of the antagonist, is provincially called hipeing. 1883 *Standard* 24 Mar. 3/7 Wannop took the first fall by the outside hipe. *Ibid.*, Lowden hiped J. Wannop.

Hiper, *obs. var. of HYPER*.

† **Hip-frog.** *Obs. rare.* [f. HIP *v.* 1] A frog that hops.

1611 *CORVAT Cruditates* 357, I noted marvellous abundance of little hip-frogges.

Hip-girdle. [HIP *sb.* 1]

1. *Anat.* The pelvic girdle or arch, consisting of the ilium, ischium, and pubis.

2. = *Ilip-belt*: see HIP *sb.* 1 4 b.

Hip-gout. [f. HIP *sb.* 1 + GOUT.] = *SCIATICA*.

1508 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 540 The Flix, the Hip-Gout, and the Watry-Tumour. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xxxviii. The same easeth the pains of the Sciatica or Hipgout. 1891 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. 476 A remedy for the sciatica, or hip gout.

Hip-hop, *adv.* [f. HIP *v.* 1 + HOP *v.*; or reduplication of *hop*, with alternation of lighter and heavier vowel: cf. *drip-drop*, *tip-top*: see *DIB* v. 2] With hopping movement; with successive hops.

1672 *VILLIERS* (Dk. Bachm.) *Rehearsal* II. ii. (Arb.) 87 To go off hip hop, hip hop, upon this occasion, is a thousand times better than any conclusion in the world, I gad. a 1729 *CONGREVE* (J.), Thus while he strives to please, he's forc'd to do't, Like Volscius hip-hop in a single boot. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* d (1827) 182 Loupin' hip-hop frae spire to spire.

Hipil, *obs. form of HIPPLE*, little heap.

Hip-joint. [HIP *sb.* 1] The joint of the hip, the articulation of the head of the thigh-bone with the ilium.

1794 E. FORD (*title*) *Observations on the Disease of the Hip Joint.* 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xxvii. (1830) 372 The ligament within the socket of the hip joint. 1843 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 123 The movements of the hip-joint are very extensive. 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit.* *Burmah* I. 63 A young bull, got the shot .. in the hip-joint, and fell.

b. Hip-joint disease = *hip-disease* (HIP 1 4 b).

1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Hip-joint Disease*, common term for the disease Coxalgia. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 159 She was the subject of hip-joint disease.

Hipless (hi'ples), *a. rare.* [f. HIP *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Destitute of hips.

1870 *MISS BROUGHTON Red as Rose* I. vi. 122 Their little, bustless, waistless, hipless figures. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 25 June 10/1 You won't get efficient motherhood from these hipless, rushing women.

† **Hiplings**, *adv. Obs.* [f. HIP *sb.* 1 + -LINGS; cf. *headlings*.] With the hips foremost.

a 1649 *WINTHROP New Eng.* (1825) I. 261 It was a woman child, stillborn .. it came hiplings till she turned it.

Hipo: *obs. spelling of HYPO*.

Hipocras, *obs. form of HIPPOCRAS*.

Hipparch (hi'pärk). *Gr. Ant.* [ad. Gr. ἵππαρχος, f. ἵππος horse + -αρχος ruling, ruler.] Commander of the horse; the title of officers appointed to command the cavalry in ancient Greece.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Hipparch*, the Master of the horses. 1821 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Museum* I. 250 note, Callistratus, the son of Empedus, the hipparch. 1847 *GROTE Greece* II. xxxi. IV. 182 There were now created .. two hipparchs, for the supreme command of the horsemen.

So **Hipparchy** [ad. Gr. ἵππαρχία the office of a ἵππαρχος], the rule or control of horses.

1631 *BRATHWAIT Whinnies*, *Ostler* 70 He speaks in his ostrie (the chiefe seat of his hyparchie) like a frog in a well.

† **Hipparion** (hi'pärion). *Paleont.* [mod. L., ad. Gr. ἵππαριον pony.] An extinct genus of quadrupeds of small size, of Miocene and Pliocene age, regarded as ancestrally related to the horse.

1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* vii. (1878) 201 The differences between the extinct three-toed Hipparion and the horse. 1877 *LE CONTE Elem. Geology* III. (1879) 509 The Protohippus of the United States and allied Hipparion of Europe, an animal still more horse like .. in structure and size.

Hipped, *hipt* (hipt), *a.* 1 [f. HIP *sb.* 1 and *v.* 2 + -ED.]

1. Having hips: esp. in comb., as *large-hipped*.

1508 *DUNBAR Flying* v. *Kennedy* 179 Hippit as ane harrow. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gullemew's Fr. Chirurg.* 50b/2 To be hipped and legged, or have a payere of goode and stedfast stiltes under them. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Hanchu*, .. great hipt. 1854 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* II. 289 Wide-hipped Sinválí .. grant us, goddess, progeny.

2. *Arch.* Of a roof: Having hips (see HIP *sb.* 1 3).

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 120 A hipd roof, over a rectangular plan. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 50 The tower is covered with a hipped, slated roof.

3. Having the hip injured or dislocated; lamed in the hip; hip-shot.

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Delumbata quadrupede*, the

beast being hipped. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 315 The Horse is said to be hipt, when the hip-bone is removed out of his right place .. It cometh most commonly by some great stripe or strain. 1709 *London Gaz.* No. 4601/4 All black, with his further hip hipped. 1799 [see HIP-SHOT 1].

Hipped (hipt), *a.* 2 *collog.* Also 8 *hipt'd*, *hipt*. [Altered spelling of *HYPT*, *hypp'd*, f. HIP *sb.* 3, orig. *HYP*.] Affected with hypochondria; morbidly depressed or low-spirited.

1720 [see *HYPT*]. 1721 *STEELE Spect.* No. 284 ¶ 4, I have been to the last Degree hipped since I saw you. 1833 *LONGF. Outre-mer* *Prose Wks.* 1886 I. 120 What with his bad habits and his domestic grievances, he became completely hipped. 1887 *SMILES Life & Labour* 446 When he .. had nothing to do, he became hipped, then ill, and then was told that he was dying.

Hippelaph (hi'pælæf). *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *hippelaphus*, a. Gr. ἵππελαφος (Aristotle), f. ἵππος horse + ἐλαφος deer.] A large kind of deer, the rusa deer of India (*Cervus* or *Rusa hippelaphus*). 1828 *WEBSTER, Hippelaph*, an animal of the deer kind.

Hippen: see *HIPPING*.

Hipper, *var. of HEEPER*, a young salmon.

Hippian, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. ἵππος horse + -ΙΑΝ.] = *HIPPIC*.

1803 G. S. FABER *Myst. Cabiri* II. 303 note, Winged horses are assigned to Jupiter, as being an arkite or hippian deity.

Hippiatric (hi'piæ'trik), *a. and sb. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἵππιατρικός, f. ἵππιατρός veterinary surgeon, f. ἵππος horse + ἰατρός healer, physician.]

A. *adj.* Relating to the treatment of diseases of horses. B. *sb.* a. One who treats diseases of horses. b. *pl.* The treatment of diseases of horses, farriery; a treatise on this.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* III. ii. 108 Absyrtus a Greek Author .. who in his Hippiatrick[s], obscurely assigneth the gall a place in the liver. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 63 The Weights among the Greeks are differently to be taken; as they are Attick, Physical, Hippiatrick, Indigenital, or Exotick. *Ibid.* 94 The Hippiatrics had a .. Litra of 12 [Ounces]. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 154 This great master of hippiatrics .. gives the preference to horses that turn out their toes.

So **Hippiatrical** a. = *HIPPIATRIC* A.; **Hippiatrist**, one who practises, or writes on, hippiatry; **Hippiatry** (-ā'trī) = *HIPPIATRICS* (see B. b. above).

1652 *UNQUART Rabelais* I. xxxvi. (Which is a wonderful thing in Hippiatrick, the said horse was thoroughly cured of a ringbone which he had in that foot. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 93 Graecian Hippiatrical Measures. 1895 *10th Cent. Mar.* 444 Greek and Roman hippiatrists are equally divided on this point.

Hippic (hi'pik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἵπικός, f. ἵππος horse. Cf. F. *hippique*.] Pertaining to horses, esp. to horse-racing.

1846 H. TORRENS *Rem. Milit. Lit. & Hist.* I. 101 note, A curious instance of the enduring nature of the hippic principle among original nomads. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Aug., The hippic events of that cockney watering-place. 1895 *Soc. Lond.* 119 The other great hippic festivals of the year at Doncaster, at Stockbridge, and at Chester.

Hipping 1 (hi'pin), *north. dial.* Also -in, -en. [f. HIP *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] *pl.* Stepping-stones (by which one 'hips' or leaps across a stream).

1703 *THORNBURY Let. to Ray* *Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hippings*, stepping; large stones set in a shallow water at a step's distance from each other, to pass over by. 1828 *Crauen Dial.*, *Hippings*, stepping stones, over a river or brook.

b. So **Hipping-stones**, stepping-stones.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* *Gloss.*, *Hippen-stones*. 1850 *Tales of Kirkbeck* Ser. II. 120 The beck where they usually crossed by the hippping-stones.

Hipping 2 (hi'pin), **hippen** (hi'p'n). *Sc. and north. dial.* [f. HIP *sb.* 1 + -ING 1.] A napkin wrapt about the hips of an infant.

1768 *ROSS Helenore* 13 (Jam.) The first hippen to the green was flung. 1824 *CARLYLE Let. to Mrs. Carlyle* 12 Nov. in *Froude Life* (1882) I. xv. 256 His pap-spoons and his hippings. 1825 *BROCKETT, Hippings*, cloths for infants. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hippin*, a napkin for the hips of an infant. Also often applied to the curtain of a theatre.

Hippish (hi'pish), *a. collog.* [f. HIP *sb.* 3 + -ISH. More etymologically *HIPPISH* q.v.] Somewhat hypochondriacal; low-spirited.

1706 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 303 He is an Hippish Man, and of Low Church as to Principles. 1814 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Wanderer* III. 79 Staying within doors gives one a hippish turn. 1870 *DISRAELI Lothair* xxii.

Hence **Hippishness** (Ash, 1775).

Hipple (hi'pl), *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4 *huple*, *hypl*, *hipil*, *-yil*, *heepil*, 5 *heple*, *hupple*, 9 *dial. hipple*. [dim. of *HEAP*: -OE. type **hiepel*, **hysel*: cf. Ger. *häufel*, MHG. *hüfjel*.] A little heap. † *Hyppylmelum* = **hipplemeal*, in heaps, by heaps: see -MEAL.

1382 *WYCLIF 2 Chron.* xxxi. 9 Why the heepils schulden so lyen. — *Isa.* xvii. 1 Damasch shal .. be as an hyppil [1388 heep] of stones. — *Wisd.* xviii. 23 When forsothe now hyppylmelum the haddan fallen dead, either up on ther. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxii. (Tollem. MS.) [Hay is] gadered and made of heples into cockes. 1480 *CAXTON Descr. Brit.* I. xxii. (1527) 10 b, Hepes and hupples of stones and of grauell. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hipples*, cocklets, or small bundles of hay set up to dry.

Hippo (hi'po). *Collog.* abbrev. *HIPPOFOTAMUS*. 1872 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* II. 30 The hippo had been hauled to shore by ropes. 1893 *SELOUS Trav. S. E. Africa* 65 Our

guide now wished me to remain here that I might look for the hippos.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*

1884 GORDON *Khartoum Jnl.* 25 Sept. (1885) 98 Cassim gave him a wipe over the head with his Hippo whip. 1897 HINDE *Congo Arabs* 40 My first experience of hippo-shooting.

Hippo, obs. f. *HYPO*, abbrev. of *hypochondria*.

Hippo- (*hipo*), before a vowel *hipp-*, combining form of *Gr. ἵππο- s* horse, in words of Greek derivation, most of which will be found in their alphabetical places; the following are of rare occurrence, chiefly *nonce-wds.*: **Hippanthropy** [cf. *boanthropy*], a form of madness in which a man believes himself to be a horse. **Hippodramatic a.**, of dramatic nature or character in connexion with a circus. **Hippogastro-** *nomy*, the art of cooking and eating horseflesh. **Hippogony** [*Gr. γονία* a begetting; cf. *cosmogony*], 'pedigree or origin of a horse' (Davies). **Hippomachy** (-māki) [*Gr. μάχη* fighting], a fight on horseback. **Hippomanically adv.**, like a mad horse. **Hipponomy** [after *economy*], the management of horses. **Hipponosology**, **Hippopathology**, 'the doctrine of the diseases of the horse' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Hipponosological**, **Hippophilic** (-fil) [*Gr. φίλος* loving], a lover of horses. **Hippophobia** [*Gr. φόβος* fear, after *hydrophobia*, etc.], fear of or aversion to horses. **Hippo-sandal** (see *quots.*). **Hipposteo-** *logy*, the description of the bones of the horse.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hippanthropia*.. "hippanthropy. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hippanthropy*. 1811 KEEGAN (title) New Dialogues, in French and English... with familiar conversations on... the Opera, Singing, "Hippodramatic Performances [etc.]. 1879 SALA *Paris herself Again* I. xvii. 291 The grandest of hippodramatic spectacles. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 74. 575 Our French friends' late experiments in "hippogastrology. 1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxliv. V. 88 There was nothing supernatural in Nobs. His "hippogony... would upon his theory have been in the course of nature. 1653 COCKERAM, "Hippomachie, a jousting on horseback. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Hippomachie*, a fighting on horseback. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. xiv. 245 As if... an insane young chorister or canon were galloping straight on end "hippomanically through the Psalms. 1618 M. BARET (title) An "Hipponomie, or the Vineyard of Horsemanship. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hipponosologies*.. "hipponosological. *Ibid.*, *Hipponosologia*.. "hipponosological. *Ibid.*, *Hippopathologies*.. "hippopathological. 1834 W. PERCIVAL (title) "Hippopathology: a Systematic Treatise on the Disorders and Lameness of the Horse. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 535 That sympathy with the horses... felt... by the English "hippophile. 1841 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 404 You know he has the "hippophobia. 1886 *Times* 1 Feb. 6/4 Known in society for his extraordinary hatred of horses. This aversion amounted to a real hippophobia. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Feb. 4/1 Major Bruce-Clarke introduced a "hippo-sandal—a sort of iron-soled boot to resist the wear and tear of civilized roads—which was fastened by straps and buckles on the outside of the hoof. 1897 *Archæol. Jnl.* LIV. 309 Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., exhibited a hippo-sandal... showing it to be undoubtedly a horse-shoe, and probably used to protect a broken or injured hoof... Two other hippo-sandals of neo-archaic date were also exhibited... Both are formed to enlarge the surface of the tread, so as to prevent the horse sinking into the soft mosses. 1847 CRAIG, "Hipposteo-

Hippocamp (hip'pōkæmp). [ad. late L. *hippocampus* (see below).] = HIPPOCAMPUS I.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. (R.), Fair silver-footed Thetis... Guiding from rocks her chariot's hippocamps. 1851 C. NEWTON in *Ruskin Stones Ven.* I. App. xxi. 402 The sea-monsters whodraw these chariots are called Hippocamps, composed of the tail of a fish and the fore-part of a horse.

Hippocampal (hip'pōkæmpāl), *a. Anat.* [f. HIPPOCAMPUS + -AL.] Belonging to the hippocampus in the brain: see HIPPOCAMPUS 3.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 204/2 The hippocampal commissure of the Wombat. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 269 The anterior end of the hippocampal gyrus.

Hippocampus (hip'pōkæmpūs). Pl. -i. [a. late L. *hippocampus*, a. *Gr. ἵπποκάμπος*, f. *ἵππο-* s horse + *κάμπος* sea-monster.]

1. *Mythol.* A sea-horse, having two fore-feet, and the body ending in a dolphin's or fish's tail, represented as drawing the car of Neptune and other sea-deities.

1606 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Let. Wks.* (1711) 232 Stately pageants... that of Cheapside was of Neptune on a hippocampus, with his Tritons and Nereides. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Marriage* xxviii, Hearty as hippocampus.

2. *Ichthyol.* A genus of small fishes, having a head shaped somewhat like that of a horse; the sea-horse.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 353 The fishe called Hippocampus, is a present and sovereign remede, against the biting of a madde dogge. 1863 MISS SEWELL *Chr. Names* II. 279 The quaint little horny hippocampus.

3. *Anat.* Each of two elongated eminences (*hippocampus major* and *minor*) on the floor of each lateral ventricle of the brain; so called from their supposed resemblance to the fish (sense 2).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hippocampa*.. in *Anatomy, the Processes or Channels of the upper or foremost Ventricles of the Brain*. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 666/2 A purely unscientific VOL. V.

person... capable of going to his grave without the remotest notion whether he had a hippocampus or not, if Mr. Owen and Mr. Huxley had never discussed the subject.

Hippocaust (hip'pōkōst). [f. *Gr. ἵππο-* s horse: after *HOLOCAUST*; rendering *Skr. āqamedha*.] The burning of a horse in sacrifice.

1828 F. HALL in *Jnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 249 Not... even by a hundred hippocauts. 1866 — in H. H. Wilson's *tr. Vishnu Purāṇa* III. 198 note, Or offers a hippocaut accompanied by remuneration, agreeably to rule.

Hippocentaur (hip'pōsentā). [ad. L. *hippocentaurus*, a. *Gr. ἵπποκένταυρος* (f. *ἵππο-* s horse + *κένταυρος* CENTAUR), horse-centaur, opp. to *ἰχθυοκένταυρος* fish-centaur.] A fabulous creature combining the forms of a man and a horse; a centaur.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxix. (1495) 832 Ipcentaurus is a beast without shape, in whom is accounted the kynde of man and of an horse. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 37 a, He affirmeth, that he did see an Hippocentaur. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 157 In Thessalie there was borne a monster called an Hippocentaur. 1674 DRYDEN *State Innoc. Apol.*, But how are poetical fictions, how are hippocentaur and chimeras... to be imaged? 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* III. § 97 If one stipulate for something that can have no existence, such as a hippocentaur, the stipulation is equally useless.

Hence **Hippocentauric a.**, of the nature of a hippocentaur.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. v. § 15 A monstrous Hippocentauric combination.

Hippocras (hip'pōkrās). *Obs. exc. Hist. or arch.* Forms: 4-6 *ypocras*, (5 *ypocrate*), 6-7 *ipocras*, *hipocras*, 6-7 (9 *arch.*) *ipocras*, *hypocras*, 7-*hippocras*, -*crass*, (6 *ypo-*, *ipo-*, *hypo-*, -*crass*), -*crase*, -*crace*, -*crase*, *ypocras* (6, *hypocras*). [a. OF. *ipocras*, *ypocras* (a1400), forms of the proper name *Hippocrates*; in sense 1, after the med.L. name, *vinum Hippocraticum* 'wine of Hippocrates', app. given to it because it was filtered through 'Hippocrates' sleeve' or 'bag': see next. See *Skeat Chaucer* V. 361.

c1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blawche* 571 Ne hele me may noo physicien, Noght ypocras, ne Galyen. 1. A cordial drink made of wine flavoured with spices, formerly much in vogue.

c1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 365 He drynketh Ypocras Clarree and Vernage Of spices hoote tencressen his corage. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 377 The same day my mastyr paid foor yporas to the Ryalie x. d. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* I. xi. 67 The quene... Bad fill it full of the riche Yporas. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* f/23 *Hypocras*, vinum myrrhatum. 1600 HEYWOOD 1st Pt. *Edw. IV* Wks. 1874 I. 10 Wele take the tankards from the conduit-cocks To fill with ipocras and drinke carouse. 1613 in *Crt. & Times* *Jas. I* (1849) I. 285 The king and queen were both present, and tasted wafers and hippocras, as at ordinary weddings. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. xv. 106 After the christening were brought wafers, comfits... and hypocras and muscadine wine. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* iv. vi, Now there appeared the attendants, with hippocras, syrups, and comfits.

† 2. **Hippocras bag.** A conical bag of cotton, linen, or flannel, used as a filter or strainer. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 153 The wholesomest wines... be such as haue run through a strainer or Iporas bag, and thereby lost some part of their strength. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 123 When you would have this or any other Liquor to be very clear, you may use the triple Ypocras bag. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 190 Put them in an Hippocras bag and let it drain out of it self.

Hippocrates (hip'pōkrātēs). Name of a famous ancient Greek physician born about 460 B.C. † Hippocrates' bag, Hippocrates' sleeve [tr. L. *manica Hippocratica*] = prec. 2. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 6 Passing it [Ippocrasse] through a Wollen Bagge, which they call Hippocrates Sleue. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Hippocrates Bag*, a Bag made of white Cotton, like a Sugar Loaf, pointed at Bottom. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* 137 It is then put into bags of the form of Hippocrates's sleeve to drain it from all superfluous humidity.

Hippocratic (hip'pōkræ'tik), *a.* [ad. med.L. *Hippocraticus*, f. *Hippocrates*: see prec.]

1. Of or belonging to Hippocrates; following the method, or made according to the receipt of Hippocrates. † Hippocratic wine, spiced wine, hippocras. c1620 BACON *Wks.* (1857) III. 831 Astringents... Hippocratic wines. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 508 The Hippocratic rule, that the amount of food and exercise must be balanced. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 279 These enquiries belong to the history of medicine, and must be based on the Hippocratic writings.

2. Applied to the shrunken and livid aspect of the countenance immediately before death, or in a case of exhaustion threatening death: so called because described by Hippocrates.

1713 SPRENGELL *The Plague in Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 120 Succeeded by... Lethargy, a dismal Hippocratic Face, staring Eyes. 1770 HANLY *Ibid.* LXI. 132 With a sharp pinched-up nose, hippocritic countenance. 188x *Century Mag.* XXXIII. 300/1 The lines of the face hippocritic.

fig. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. viii, A terrible Hippocratic look reveals itself. 1880 *Internat. Rev.* VIII. 372 The absolutist régime there shows a Hippocratic visage.

So **Hippocratician** (-kræ'ti'jān), **Hippocratical** *adjs.* = prec. **Hippocratism**, the doctrine of Hippocrates. **Hippocratize v. intr.**, to follow or imitate Hippocrates.

a1849 FOX *Loss Breath* Wks. 1864 IV. 307 The "Hippocratician pathology. 1876 W. STEPHENS *Mem. Chichester*

190 Half of the wine was to be hypocritan. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. ii. 32 With an "Hippocraticall face, deaths trustie messenger. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 363 A physician truly Hippocratical, and guided by observation. 1818 TODD, "Hippocratism [cites Chambers]. 1869 *tr. Hugo's By King's Command* I. i. 3 He "Hippocratized and he Pindarised.

Hippocrene (hip'pōkrēn). In 7 *erron. Hypo-* [ad. L. *Hippocrēnē*, *Gr. ἵπποκρήνη* for "ἵππου κρήνη 'fountain of the horse', so called because it was fabled to have been produced by a stroke of Pegasus' hoof. Cf. F. *Hippocrēnē* (16th c. in Littré).]

Name of a fountain on Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses; hence used allusively in reference to poetic or literary inspiration.

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 64 My sacke will... inspire so high a rage, That Hypocrene shall henceforth Poets lacke. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Elog.* iii. 269 And Hypocrene it selfe is but a Tale To countenance dull Soules who drinke not Ale. 1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Persius* (1697) 400 This Hippocrene, which from a Rock did flow. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 16 O for a beaker... Full of the true, the blusful Hippocrene. 1841 LONGF. *Goblet of Life* ii, Mad-dening draughts of Hippocrene.

Hence **Hippocrenian a.**, pertaining to Hippocrene.

a1679 EARL OF ORREERY *Guzman* I, There's no more Hypocrenian Moisture in my Brain.

Hippocrepian (hip'pōkrēpiān), *a. (sb.) Zool. and Bot.* [f. HIPPO- + *Gr. κρηπίς* shoe + (-)IAN.]

Resembling a horseshoe: *spec.* applied to the lophophore of certain polyzoans, and so to these polyzoans themselves. b. as *sb.* A hippocrepian polyzoan.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 461 The lophophore resembles that of the hippocrepian Phylactolaemata in being produced into two arms fringed with a double series of tentacula. 1888 DAWSON *Geol. Hist. Plants* iii. 94 Traces of the hippocrepian mark characteristic of *Protopteria*.

Hippocrepiform, a. Bot. [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Shaped like a horse-shoe.

1864 WEBSTER cites GRAY.

† **Hippodame.** *Obs.* [ad. *Gr. ἵπποδάμης* horse-tamer, but in sense 1, app. confused with *hippotame*, HIPPOPOTAMUS.]

1. *erron.* used by Spenser for HIPPOCAMP.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 50 Infernal Hags, Centaurs, feedes, Hippodames. *Ibid.* III. xi. 40 His [Neptune's] swift charet... Which foure great Hippodames did draw.

2. A horse-tamer.

1653 COCKERAM, *Hippodame*, a Horse breaker.

Hence **Hippodamist**, a horse-tamer; **Hippodamian a.**, horse-taming, horse-breaking.

1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* II. x. 293 The present famous hippodamist at Windsor, by touching a nerve in the mouth of a horse, reduces him to helpless docility. 1894 *Athenæum* x Sept. 284/3 The hippodamian gentry who receive more or less attention from him. [See HIPPOLOGICAL.]

Hippodrome (hip'pōdrōm), *sb.* [a. f. *hippodrome* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), in form *ypodrome*], or ad. L. *hippodromos*, *Gr. ἵπποδρόμος* race-course for chariots, f. *ἵππο-* s horse + *δρόμος* race, course.]

1. In *Gr. and Rom. Antig.* A course or circus for horse-races and chariot-races. Sometimes used as a high-sounding name for a modern circus.

[1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* (1561) 36 b (Stanf.), There is a faire grene aunciently called Hippodromus.] 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. xvi. 50 Of the noble antiquities... found at Constantinople, are the Hippodrome. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 34 The swift hoofs beats the dustie Hippodrome. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xli. 518 The glorious procession entered the gate of the hippodrome. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iv. viii. (1864) II. 380 Dragged amid the shouts of the rabble round the Hippodrome and then put to death. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 6/2 'Olympia' is to be open on Boxing Day, [with], the famous Hippodrome which has just arrived from Paris.

2. *U.S. Sporting slang.* A fraudulent race, or other athletic contest, in which it is arranged beforehand which of the contestants shall win. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Hence **Hippodrome v.** (*U.S. Sporting slang*), to conduct races or other contests in which the result is prearranged by collusion (see 2 above). **Hippodromic**, and *erron.* **Hippodromatic** (confused with *hippodramatic*: see HIPPO-) *adjs.*, of or belonging to a hippodrome or circus. **Hippodromist**, a trainer or rider of a horse in a circus.

1840 MRS. SHELLEY in *Shelley's Ess.* I. Pref. 19 Well versed in nautical, "hippodromic, and other arts. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 18 May 370/3 The 'Talisman' is to a painful extent melodramatic and hippodromic. 1886 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 3/5 The "hippodromists confess that they have to get their clever ponies from Scotland and Wales.

Hippogriff, -gryph (hip'pōgrif). [a. f. *hippogriffe* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. It. *ippogrifo* (Aniosto), f. *Gr. ἵππο-* s horse + *It. grifo*, late L. *gryphus* GRIFFIN.] A fabulous creature, like a griffin, but with body and hind-quarters resembling those of a horse.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hippogrify*, a kind of feigned beast, in part horse, in part Griffin. a1659 CLEVELAND *Poems, Chym. Magic* 2 Tell us no more of Icarus, Of Hypo-gryph, or Pegasus. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 542 He caught him up, and without wing Of hippogrif, bore through the air sublime. 1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 487 The African magician... sends him to wander through the air on a hippogrif. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 222 She thinks

herself a Christian, when she is just as much a hippogriff, or a chimera.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv. Woe the day when they mounted these... on that wild Hippogriff of a Democracy; which... no yet known Astolpho could have ridden! 1864 VAMBERY *Trav. Centr. Asia* 146, I was obliged, however, to tug a long time at the reins, before I could induce my long-eared hippogriff to change his headlong career.

Also † **Hippogrific**, -*griffin*, -*on*, -*gryphon*. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. xi. 147 Or Pacolets, or Bradamants, or Hippo-gryphon. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 368 Poets in their writings had mentioned Tritons, Sirens, Hippogriffs, Phenixes. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 247 Ariosto, whose hippogriff so few have since been able to govern. 1848 C. C. CLIFFORD *Aristoph.* Propt. 31 Not hippogriffs, sir, nor yet stag-goats.

Hippoid (hip'oid). *Zool.* [f. Gr. ἵππος horse + -oid: cf. *anthropoid*.] An animal resembling, or allied to, the horse.

1880 HUXLEY in *Times* 25 Dec. 4/1 A *primæ facie* probability that this primordial hippoid had a low form of brain.

Hippolith (hip'olith). [ad. med.L. *hippolithus*, f. Gr. ἵππος horse + λίθος stone: cf. F. *hippolithe*.] A concretion or calculus found in the stomach or intestines of a horse.

[1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 81 The stone found in the stomach, called *hippolithus*.] 1858 WEBSTER cites QUINCY.

Hippology (hip'poldji). *rare*. [f. HIPPO- + (-)LOGY.] The study of horses. So **Hippological** *a.*, relating to hippology; **Hippologist**, one versed in hippology.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hippologia*. hippology. 1885 tr. *Hehn's Wand. Pl. & Anim.* 424 The celebrated traveller and hippologist. 1887 F. H. HUTN (*title*) Bibliographical Record of Hippology, or Works on Horses and Equitation. 1894 *Athenæum* 1 Sept. 285/1 (Capt. Hayes) an author of renown in the field of hippodamian and hippological literature.

|| **Hippomanes** (hip'mānēs). [f. Gr. ἵππος horse + μαν-, root of *μαίνεσθαι* to be mad. In mod.F. *hippomane*.] *a.* 'A small black fleshy substance said to occur on the forehead of a new-born foal'. *b.* 'A mucous humour that runs from mares a-horsing' (Liddell and Scott). (Both reputed aphrodisiacs.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny I.* 222 These foals verily, by report, have growing on their forehead... a little black thing of the bignesse of a fig, called *Hippomanes*. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 130 Cæsonia the wife of Caligula... whom she drench'd with the love-cup made of the hippomanes, a tender peice of flesh taken from the brow of a young foal. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 443. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 170 The Hippomanes has been distinguished under two species; the one a liquor distilling from a mare, during the time of her heat. 1831 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 201 Poison was compounded, according to the declaration of the wizard, of adders' skins, toads' skins, and the hippomanes in the head of a young foal.

† **Hipponesse**. *Obs. rare*. A name of some fur-bearing animal.

1619 MIDDLETON *Love & Antig.* 19 The names of those Beasts, bearing Furr, and now in vse... Martin, Badger, Beare, Luzerne, Budge, Otter, Hipponesse, and Hare.

Hippophagy (hip'pādji). [f. Gr. ἵππος + -φαγία eating.] The practice of eating horseflesh.

1858 WEBSTER cites Q. *Rev.* 1860 Mrs. P. BYRNE *Undercurr. Overlooked* II. 115 (Denmark) is perhaps the only country where prisoners are condemned to hippophagy. 1894 *County Gentle.* XXX. 103 Hippophagy has long been a recognized cult at Paris.

So **Hippophagism** = *prec.*; **Hippophagist**, an eater of horseflesh; **Hippophagistical** *a.*, relating to hippophagy; **Hippophagous** *a.*, eating horseflesh.

1838 WEBSTER, *Hippophagous*, feeding on horses, as the Tartars. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 485/2 It is... of little use that historians and travellers tell of hippophagists. 1869 BARRING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Belief* 118 The hippophagism of the Tartar and ancient Norseman sprang up from the necessities of a nomad life. 1881 *Graphic* 10 Sept. 286 Sausage-makers of hippophagistical tendencies.

Hippopotamic (hi'pōpōtā'mik, -pōtā'mik), *a.* [f. HIPPOPOTAM-US + -ic.] Belonging to, like, or suggesting a hippopotamus; huge, unwieldy.

1785 J. DOUGLAS *Antig. Earth* 9 These hippopotamic remains being discovered petrified. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambezi* xvi. 326 They stare with peculiar stolid looks of hippopotamic surprise. 1884 *Punch* 15 Nov. 240/1 Rather hippopotamic in his humour.

So **Hippopotamian**, **Hippopotamine** *adjs.* = *prec.*; **Hippopotamid** *Zool.*, an animal of the family *Hippopotamidae*; **Hippopotamoid** *a.*, resembling a hippopotamus.

1864 *Realm* 6 Apr. 2 Ladies of such hippopotamian proportions. 1866 E. C. RYE *Brit. Beetles* 56 The heavy hippopotamid *Zabrus gibbosus*. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert. Anim.* viii. 375 Merycopotamus... appears to have been a Hippopotamid. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 247 About thirty years is the extreme limit of Hippopotamine existence.

Hippopotamus (hip'pōtā'mūs). *Pl.* -*muses*, -*mi*. *Forms:* *a.* 4 ypotame, -tamos, -tanus, -tanus, 5 ypotam, ipotayne, (*pl.* ypotamy), 6-7 hippotame, (6 hippotame, hippotamon). *β.* 6-7 hippopotame, (7 hippopotom, -potamy, hyppopotamus), 7- hippopotamus, (8-9 -os). [*a.* late L. *hippopotamus*, *a.* late Gr. ἵππος horse (Galen), f. ἵππος horse + ποταμός river. (The earlier Gr. writers used ὁ ἵππος ὁ ποταμός the riverine

horse.) The earlier Eng. forms were *a.* OF. *ypotame* (13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. med.L. *ypotamus*, corruption of *hippopotamus*. The mod.Fr. is *hippopotame*.]

A pachydermatous quadruped, the African river-horse, *Hippopotamus amphibius*, a very large beast with a thick heavy hairless body, large muzzle and tusks, and short legs, inhabiting the African rivers, lakes, and estuaries.

a. 13- K. *Alis*. 5166 Ypotamos comen flyngynge. Grete bestes and griselich. *Ibid.* 5184 Ypotame a wonder beest is More than an olifaunt, I wis. *Ibid.* 6554 He sleth ypotanos, and kokadrill. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 157 Dreadful dragonus... Addruss and ypotamus, and obure ille wormus. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (1495) 460 Some fysshe seke they meete only in water and some by nyghte vpon the londe, as Ypotanus, the water horse. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvi. 268 In that Contree ben many Ipotaynes [Roxb. ypotams]. 1563 *Hyll Art Garden.* (1593) 26 The hide of the river Horse, named Hippotamon. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 65 b. The water Horse of the Sea is called an Hippotame. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 22 Monsters, Chimæras, Hippotames, and others such, which Heraclids undertake to bestow upon Gentlemen Burings.

β. 1563 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* II. 28 b (Stanf.) A skin... of a Hippopotame. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 1. 39 The Hippopotamus or water-horse is somewhat tawnie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny I.* 91 (Stanf.) The river Bambotus full of Crocodiles and Hippopotames. 1605 DANIEL *Philotas* in FARR S. P. *Yas.* I (1848) 274 Me thought a mighty hippopotamus, From Nilus floating, thrusts into the maine. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. III. 63/1 The Ibis, Crocodile, a Cat, a Dog, The Hippopotamy, beetles, or a frog. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. x. 292 The hippopotamus is an animal as large, and not less formidable than the Rhinoceros. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 221 The tusks of hippopotamuses often appear on the surface. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambezi* iii. 81 A considerable body of bitter water containing leeches... crocodiles and hippopotami.

attrib. 1875 MASKELL *Ivories* 14 The handle of a mirror in hippopotamus ivory. 1897 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 3/3 A hundred lashes with the hippopotamus hide whip.

Hippotomy (hip'pōtōmi). *rare*. [f. HIPPO- + Gr. -τομία cutting.] 'The anatomy or dissection of the horse' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). So **Hippotomical** *a.*, pertaining to hippotomy; **Hippotomist**, one versed in hippotomy.

1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1756) I. 203 Divided by two Necks (as they are termed by Hippotomists). 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 716/1 Called by hippotomists the *os quadratum*. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Hippotomical.

Hippurate (hip'pū'rāt). *Chem.* [f. HIPPO- + -ATE.] A salt of hippuric acid.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1857 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 206 Delicate feathers of hippurate of ammonia.

|| **Hippuria** (hip'pū'riā). *Path.* [mod.L., f. HIPPUR-IC, HIPPUR-AT-]. 'Bouchardat's term for the presence in excess of hippuric acid or hippurates in the urine' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1857 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 110 When an abnormally large proportion of this acid is present, as... in hippuria.

Hippuric (hip'pū'rik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἵππος horse + οὖρον urine + -ic.] *Chem.* In *Hippuric acid*, an acid (C₉H₇NO₃) found in the urine of horses and other herbivora.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 46 Of Hippuric Acid. Rouelle was the first person who discovered the existence of benzoic acid in the urine of the horse. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 117 Hippuric acid is regarded by Liebig as an invariable constituent of ordinary human urine.

Hippurid (hip'pū'rid). *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Hippuridæ* (Link), f. *Hippuris* name of a genus of plants, *a.* Gr. ἵππος horse + οὖρον tail.] A plant of N.O. *Hippuridæ* or *Haloragacæ*, of which the typical genus is *Hippuris* or Mare's-tail.

Hippurite (hip'pū'rit). *Paleont.* [ad. mod.L. *Hippurites*, f. Gr. ἵππος horse-tailed (cf. *prec.*), subst., a sea-fish (*Coryphæna hippurus*), and a kind of insect.]

1. A fossil bivalve mollusc of the genus *Hippurites* or family *Hippuritidae*.

[1814 J. PARKINSON in *Geol. Trans.* II. 277 Observations on the Specimens of Hippurites from Sicily.] 1848 H. MILLER O. R. *Sandst.* viii. (ed. 2) 187 An entirely new field among the hippurites, sphærolites, and nummulites of the same formations. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 40 The hippurite is distinguished by a cancellated texture.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* = HIPPURITIC.

1863 LYELL *Antig. Man* x. (ed. 3) 174 These caves are situated in rocks of hippurite limestone.

2. 'A kind of fossil cup-coral, *Cyathophyllum ceratites* of Goldfuss' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hence **Hippuritic** *a.*, pertaining to, or containing, hippurites (sense 1).

Hippy, *a. colloq.* [f. HIP sb.³] = HIPPISH.

1851 *Temple Bar Mag.* Aug. 478 [She] led him such an awful life. No wonder he was hippy.

Hip-roof. *Arch.* [f. HIP sb.¹ 3.] A roof having hips or sloping edges (see HIP sb.¹ 3), the ends being inclined as well as the sides; a hipped roof.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. A hip-roof has rafters as long, and with the angles at the foot, etc., at the ends of buildings, as it has at the sides. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 43 A lofty building, with a pointed hip-roof. 1886 BYNNER A. *Surriage* xxvi. 291 A wooden structure... with a hip roof.

Hence **Hip-roofed** *a.*, having a hip-roof.

a 1834 W. WIRT *Let.* in J. P. Kennedy *Life* (1860) II. vii. 116 A small, red, hip-roofed, one-storied old house.

Hip-shot, *a. (sb.)* Also **hip-shotten**. [f. HIP sb.¹ + shot, pa. pple. of SHOOT v.]

1. Having a dislocated hip-joint; having the hip out of joint.

1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 240 How doe you cure a horse that is hip-shot? 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIV. 185 To be hipped or hipshot is to have one hip lower than the other. 1877 *Ohio State Jmrl.* 16 May. A hipshot, windbroken horse.

2. *fig.* Lame, clumsy; disabled; 'out of joint'.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* iv. 86 He has not spirit enough left him so far to look to his syntax, as to avoid nonsense... This hipshot grammarian. 1661 NEEDHAM *Hist. Eng. Reb.* 70 Reformation, thou stalking horse of our hip-shotten state.

B. sb. Dislocation of the hip-joint.

c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* xiv. (1734) 277 For a Hip-shot, or Dislocation. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Hip-shot*. befals these Animals many Ways, sometimes by the Wrench or Streak of another Horse, and at other Times by a Slip, Strain, Sliding or Falling.

Hipt, var. of HIPPED.

Hipwort (hip'pwɜt). [f. HIP sb.¹; so called from the resemblance of the hollow round leaf to the socket of the hip-joint; cf. COTYLEDON 2.] A name for Navelwort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxliii. § 2. 424 Navelwort is called... in English Pennywort, Wall Pennywort, Ladies nauell, and Hipwort. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hipwort*, a kind of Herb. 1863 *Prior Plant-n.*

Hir, obs. ME. form of HEE *pron.*

Hirable: see HIREABLE. **Hiraude**, obs. f. HERALD v. **Hirawen**, obs. f. IHRAM.

|| **Hircarra**, -*ah*, **hurcaru** (hū'kā'rā). *E. Ind.* *Forms:* 8 *ircara*, *hurourrah*, *hircar*, *harcar*, 8-9 *hircarra* (h, -oara, 9 *harcar* (r)ah, *halcarrah*, *hurkorah*, *hurkaru*. [Hindī, Urdū, etc. *harkāra* messenger, courier.] An East Indian spy, messenger, or courier.

1747 *Exp. Paymaster Fort St. David* (MS.) Jan. (Y. Suppl.) Given to the Icaras for bringing news of the Engagement... 4. 3. a. 1748 in J. Long *Unpub. Rec.* (1869) 4 (Y.) They were as far as Sundra Col, when first described by their Hurcarahs. 1757 in E. Ives *Voy. to India* (1773) 161 (Y.) Hircars or spies. 1761 M. WHITE in J. Long *Unpub. Rec.* (1869) 260 (Y.) The head harcar returned, and told me this as well as several other secrets very useful to me. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 89/2 As the hircarra came in a private manner, disguised, the President refused him an audience. 1803 WELLINGTON in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 786 We depended for our intelligence of the enemy's position on the common hircarras of the country. 1807 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* (ed. 3) 37, I. took with me an Harcarrah, two guns, and a spear. 1824 *Baboo* I. vii. 118 (Stanf.) A Hurkaru announced Nawab Yousuf Ulee Khan Bahadour. 1866 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. vi. v. 690 Two friendly letters, the first brought by a camel-man, and the latter by hircarras.

Hirchen, -*on*, -*oun*, obs. forms of URCHIN.

Hircic (hū'zīk), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *hirc-us* he-goat + -ic.] Of or pertaining to a goat. **Hircic acid**, a liquid fatty substance believed by its discoverer to be the odorous principle of mutton suet: now held to be a mixture of fatty acids.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 233/1 A colourless volatile oil which... Chevreul terms... hircic acid. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 65 Goat's milk is a very rich white fluid... with a peculiar disagreeable odour arising from the hircic acid which is present in the butter.

Hircin (hū'zīn). *Chem.* [f. as *prec.* + -in.] A peculiar substance existing in the fat of the goat (and, in a less degree, in that of the sheep) on which its strong odour depends.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 233/1 A distinct fatty matter... which Chevreul has called hircin. 1846 BRANDE *Diet. Sci. etc.*, *Hircine*. when saponified... produces hircic acid. c 1865 LETHBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 94/1 Tallow... contains a few other fats, as hircine, butyric, etc.

Hircine (hū'zīn), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *hircinus* (*hircinus*) of a goat; having a goatish smell.]

A. adj. Of, belonging to, or resembling a goat; *spec. b.* Having a goatish smell; *a.* Lustful.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hircine*, goatish, of a Goat. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. 338 The whole plant has a strong hircine smell. 1802 SIR J. E. SMITH in *Mem.* (1832) II. 152 *Orchis latifolia* has, occasionally, a very disagreeable hircine scent. 1822 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgem.* v. And beyond the limits of ether Drove the hircine host obscene. 1859-63 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 656 Goat-like in aspect, and very hircine in many of its habits. 1881 RUSKIN in 19th Cent. Oct. 520 Satyr or hircine conditions of thought.

B. sb. *Min.* A fossil amorphous resin which burns with a strong animal odour. Also called **Hircite** (Dana *Min.* (1868) 747).

Hircinous (hū'zīnəs), *a. Bot. and Zool.* [f. L. *hircin-us* + -ous.] Having a hircine odour.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 592/2 *Hircinous*, smelling like a goat.

|| **Hircocervus** (hū'kōsē'vūs). [med.L., f. *hircus* he-goat + *cervus* stag: cf. F. *hircocerv*.] A fabulous creature, half goat, half stag.

1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. c. (MS. Bodl.), *Tragelaphus* is iceloped Ircocervus also and hab pat name tragelaphus of tragos pat is a gotte bucke & elephas pat is an herte. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Informer* (1860) 47 Hees a clubfooted... large lugg'd eagle ey'd hircocervus [printed -rous], a meere chimera, one of the devils best boys. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iii. 150 An Hircocervus or any other fictitious being is true and real with respect to the simple essences or natures. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1839-41 HOWITT *Vis. Rem. Places* (1882) 201 A large painting on the wall, a hircocervus or man animal.

† **Hircose**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *hircosus* goat-like, *f. hircus*.] 'Goatish, smelling like a goat, ramish' (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

Hircosity (*hærk'siti*). [*f. L. hircosus* + *-ITY*.] Goatishness, lewdness.

1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* viii. 245 About the audacious scene... there is no Aretine hircosity. It is merely comic.

† **Hirculation**, *Obs. rare*—*o.* [cf. L. *hirculus* little goat.] (See *quots.*)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hirculation*, a disease in the Vine, when it bears no fruit at all. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Hirculation* (with Gardiners), a Disease in Vines, when they run out into Branches and Wood, and bear no Fruit.

† **Hird, hired**, *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hired*, *hired*, *hyred*, *heored*, *heorod*, 2-3 *hired*, 2-4 *hird*, (3) *(Orm.)* also *hird*, 3-4 *hyrd*, 4 *hyrt*, 4-5 *herd(o)*. [OE. *hired*, *hird*=household, family, shortened from **hīrōd* (cf., in same sense, *hīrōden* fem.)=OHG., MHG. *hīrd* marriage, setting up of a household (mod. Ger. *heirat*, also *heurat*), from **hīrūt*, **hīrūt*, Goth. type **hīrvarōds*; *f. hīrwan* members of a household, Goth. *hīrwa*-household + *-rēd*, condition, state, -RED.]

1. A household, family; a company of servants or retainers, a retinue; a king's court; also, a monastic household.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 1 On sumes cyninges hirede. c 893—*Oras* vi. xxx. § 7 Lucinius behead þæt nan cristen mon ne come on his hirede. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 45 Degen... ðone gesette blaferd his ofer hīorod his. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 27 Cumende... to fæder þas heorede. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* I. 374 Se halga hyred. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. x. 25 Gyf hi þæs hīredes fæder beþeþub clypedon [c 1160 *Harthor G.* þas hyrdes fæder]. 1045 *Will. Thurstan* in *Thorp Chart*. 574 Se hird on Seynt Eadmundsbiri. c 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in *W.* Wulker 308 *Familia*, hīwreden oððe hirede. c 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1085 Se cyng... heold þær his hirede v. dāgas. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Ðæt halie hired cristes apostles. c 1300 *Ormin Hom.* 9056 Þæt Cristes hīrd, Cristene folc. *Ibid.* 15890 Hemm driþfþ þæt Crist off his hīrd. c 1305 *LAY.* 6152 Forð-wende þæt hired swa þæc man hæhte. c 1350 *Gen. & Ex.* 1001 Of is hīrd euerle wapman wuð circumsis. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1120 He... dede him on gate holly wip al his herde þæt he a-ssembled. c 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1088 Ffolke frouchen in fere, In herd ys not to hyde.

2. *Comb.* (only in OE. and early ME.): *hired-child*, child of the house; *hirednave*, *hirdoniht*, *hirdswain*, a household attendant, retainer, menial; *hirdfolo*, household servants, followers; *hired-gome*, man of the court; *hirdifere*, attendants; *hiredpleie*, courtly amusement. Also *HIRDMAN*. c 1205 *LAY.* 16553 Þæt þine *hired-childeren pleien mid þissen hunde. *Ibid.* 5664 He neower nenne *hird-naue. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* I. 374 Anne hīrd-cniht þe haeude. *Ibid.* 6463 Þa hæhte he al his *hīrd-folc faren to are burge. *Ibid.* 12289 Aure aelene *hired-gome feire heo iǵræten. *Ibid.* 6631 Þer he hundede on comelan Wið his *hīrd-furen. *Ibid.* 14481 Mid haeuken & mid hundun *hired-pleie luuen. *Ibid.* 5662 Þæt he... neaue nenne *herd-swein.

Hird, -e, *obs. ff. HERD sh.1 and 2, HERD v.2*, *obs. pa. t. HIRE.*

† **Hirdman, hiredman**, *Obs.* Also *hered-*, *hirde*. [*f. HIRD + MAN*.] A member of a household; a domestic, a household servant; a retainer. c 993 *Battle of Maldon* 261 Ongunnon ða hīrdmenn heardlice feohtan. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* I. 7 Pharaones yldestan hīrdmen. c 1205 *LAY.* 2350 Aþ he nom his enne hīrd mon [c 1275 *hired man*] þe he wel trowede on. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 171 Hæbbe monie under þe hīrdmen in halle. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2139 Loke þæt hīrd-menn wel kepe þe comune passage. 13. *Gaw. & Gt. Knt.* 302 All þe hīrdmen in halle, þe hyȝ & þe loȝe. c 1425 *Thomas of Erceeld.* (1875) 697 Of swilke an hīrd mane wolde j here þæt couth me telle of swilke ferly.

Hirds, *obs. form of HARDS, HURDS.*

Hirdum-dirdum, *Sc. and north. dial.* [Redupl. of *DIRDUM*.] Up roar, tumultuous noise.

1724 *Muirland Willie* in *Ramsay Tea-t. Misc.* (1729) 18 Sick Hirdum, Dirdum, and sick Din Wi' he o'er her and she o'er him. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Hirdum-dirdum*, an uproar.

Hirdy-girdy, *sb. and adv. Sc. and north. dial.* [cf. *prec.*, and *HIDDY-GIDDY*.]

† **A. sb.** Up roar, confusion, disorder. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Colkeboe Sow* l. 184 (Jam.) Wi sic a din and a dirdy, A garay and hirdy-girdy, The fulis all afferd wer. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 44 What Hirdy-girdy this ye keep I canna get a wink of sleep. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hirdy-girdy*, a disorderly noise, a disturbance. (*Obs.*)

B. adv. In or into disorder, in confusion.

16. in *Glanville Saccusimus* (1726) 399 They all ran hirdie-girdie. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 50 Sae to the cross o' Anster ran Hirdie-girdie, woman and man. 1844 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi. He ventured back into the parlour, where a' was gaun hirdie-girdie.

Hire (*hæiə*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hýr*, *hír*, 3-4 *huire*, 3-5 *huyre*, *hure*, 4 *hir*, *hijre*, 4-5 *here*, 4-7 *hyre*, 5 *huyr*, *hyr*, 6 *hyire*, 6-7 *hier*, *hyer*, 3- *hire*. [OE. *hýr* str. fem., corresp. to OFris. *hère* (WFrís. *hiere*), OLG. **hýria* (MLG., MDu. *hiire*, LG. *hiire*, *hiir*, Du. *huur*; Ger. *heuer*, Da. *hyre*, Sw. *hyra*, all from LG.)=O Teut. type **hárjā*, not known in OHG., ON., or Gothic.]

1. Payment contracted to be made for the tem-

porary use of anything. (In OE., esp. for money lent; usury, interest.) To be or have on hire, to let (put, set) to hire, i.e. at the service of another in consideration of payment made by him.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Deut.* xiii. 19 Ne læne þine breþer nan þing to hire. — *Lev.* xxv. 37 Ne syle þu þin feoh to hyre. c 1000 *Egbert's Psalt.* iii. Proem. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6778 Elles night... I lete to hire for ani mede. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 507 He sette nat his benefice to hyre [v. *vr.* hire, *huyre*]. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. v. 53 Longe tyme haue ye putte youre tonges to hyre, ye witnesses of falshe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186½ To let to Hire, *locare*. 1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 186 Payed to Richard Yoksale of Portsmouth for the hyre of hys bote. 1497 *Ibid.* 250 Ffreight & hyre of a crayer. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xii. 1 A certayne man planted a vyne yarde... and lett it out to hyre to husbandemen. 1583 *Hollyband Campo di Fior* 93 Of him that in... strete kepeth horses to hier. 1587 F. JAMES in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 199 Bote hyre from Lambeth. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 13 The hire is pretty reasonable both for the Vessels, and the Men. 1717 *tr. Fresier's Voy.* 109 Paying him the King's Duty, and the Hire of the Mill. 1870 W. M. BAKER *New Timothy* 161 (Cent.) To keep one's conscience, too, on hire, as that drunken Isham... at the livery-stable does a horse. *Mod.* Bicycles on hire.

2. Payment contracted to be made for personal service; wages.

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 208 Etholden oðres hure, ouer his rihte terme, nis hit strong rellac? c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 285/242 He scholde him paye hire. 13. *Sir Beues (A.)* 2972 And of þe meistri icham sure, 3if he wile 3ilde min hure. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* x. 7 Forsothe a workman is worthi his hyre. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 283a/2 They... sayd they wold brynge hym thyder without any freght or huyr. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Elis. of York* (1830) 76 For the scale hyer of the same Edward... every quarter viij d. 1583 *Hollyband Campo di Fior* 61 What aske you for your hyer? I will contente myself with a small hire. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 277 Their testimony against preaching for hire. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 4 They had other thoughts besides those of their hire and wages.

3. *fig.* Reward, recompense, payment (for work or service of any kind).

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Hore hure schal beon þe eche blisse of heouene. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 23192 Sathanas... sal casten be... in a stincand stang o fire; þær sal be yolden him his hire. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* vi. 23 Treuli the hyris of synne, deeth. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 30 Our lorde god shal ones rewarde them their hyre. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxii. 10 Schort pleisour, lang displeisour; Repentence is the hyre. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 2 b. Some... that thinke the very disturbance of things established, a sufficient hyre to set them on worke. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* iv. And make her hand the hire of this Savoyard.

4. The action of hiring or fact of being hired.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 189 The dispersed hire of acquaintance to extoll things indifferent. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* i. iv. Ay, it is the duty of thy hire. 1863 *Mrs. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xiv. 357 A savage hire,—and the wages he receives are as dispiteous. *Mod.* To arrange for the hire of a horse.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *hire-payer*, *wage*; *hire-system*, a system by which a hired article becomes, by virtue of a stipulated number of payments, the property of the hirer; so *hire-purchase*. Also *HIREGANG*, *-MAN*, *-WOMAN*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186½ An Hire payer, *mercedarius*. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi. 134 b. To digge in the field for hire wages from daie to daie. 1896 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 7/2 Mr. Moore... was the inventor of the now widely adopted hire-purchase system. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Jan. 2/5 Could not the hire-purchase system be worked?

Hire (*hæiə*), *v.* Forms: 1 *hýrian*, *hýran*, 3 *hure(n)*, 3-4 *huyre*, 4-7 *hyre*, 6 *hiare*, *hyer*, 6-7 *hier*, 4- *hire*. [OE. *hýrian*, corresp. to OFris. *hēra*, OLG. **hýria* (MLG., MDu. *hiiren*, LG. *hiiren*, Du. *huren*, Ger. *heuern*, Da. *hyre*, Sw. *hyra*, from LG.), *f. the sb.*: see *HIRE sb.*]

1. *trans.* To engage the services of (a person) for a stipulated reward; to employ for wages.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* II. 72 Seðe... wolde hýrian wyrhtan into his wingearde. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 7 Us nan mann ne hyrode [c 1160 *Hatton G.* herde]. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 Vort huren mid ham, ase me deð mid garsume þeo þet wel vihteð. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 80 Þe bisshop... Hired ilk a man. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 241/2 *Hyryn, condisco*. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxvi. 10 Who so hyreth a foole, hyreth soch one as wyl take no hede. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* iii. 43 b. They also hier folkes to say the Psalters speedily. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *Ode on Harvey* iii. As if he hīrd the workers by the day. 1742 PITT *Sp. Ho. Com.* 10 Dec. in *Anced. & Sp.* Earl Chatham (1797) I. v. 116 They have already been informed there was no necessity for hiring auxiliary troops. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 182 Chinamen are in the country and can be hired cheaply.

b. *transf.* To engage or induce to do something by a payment or reward; to bribe.

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 786 He was fast aboute bothe day and other, For to hyre the quest to hangen his brother. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* iii. Wks. 245/1 A man could not hyre a Jewe to sit down vpon his byble of the olde testament. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrons* iii. xciii. 357 Cullin... was hired by English runagates in the Low Countries to kill the Queene. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* ii. 42 Thyrmates first (tis doubt- ful whether hired, Or so the Trojan destiny required) Moved that the ramparts might be broken down. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 159 A popish priest was hīrd with the promise of the mitre of Waterford to preach at Saint James's against the Act of Settlement.

2. To procure the temporary use of (any thing) for stipulated payment.

c 1205 *LAY.* 30441 Þa scipen heo gunnen hure mid ahten

swide deore. c 1290 *Beket* 1161 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 139 [He] huyrde him a mere, For an Englichs peni, with an haitre, þis holi man to bere. c 1450 *Bk. Curiasye* 375 in *Babees Bk.* 310 For cariage þe porter hore schalle hyre. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 327 He had hired a house in Colme- streate. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. i. 95 A ship you sent mee too, to hier waftage. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbt Conti* 31 July, I hired an ass... that I might go some miles into the country. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* (1878) I. iii. 24 He hired a villa by the Lake of Como.

3. To grant the temporary use of for stipulated payment; to let out on hire; to lease.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xii. 1 A man plauntide a vynezerd... and hirede it to erthe tilleris. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonso* (1889) 3 [He] demaunded of the poure yong man that he wold hyre to hym a parte of his hows. 1589 G. FLETCHER in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 80 That no man should hier owt horse or boat to anie Englishman. 1611 BIBLE i *Sam.* ii. 5 They that were full, haue hired out themselves for bread. 1662 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 462 Having skill in gardning and manuring [he] hired himself to gent. there for that employment. 1721 *Duxbury Rec.* (1893) 238 That the said money should be hired out at five pounds per cent. to such persons as shall give sufficient security for the same. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 36 He left his father's house, And hired himself to work within the fields.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To hire out, to engage oneself as a servant for payment. *U.S. and Colonial.*

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 83 Poor white girls never hired out to do servants' work. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 882/1 They hire out to... farmers.

Hire, early form of *HER pron.*

Hireable (*hæiə'rab'l*), *a.* Also *hirable*. [*f. HIRE v. + -ABLE*.] Capable of being hired; obtainable for hire.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* xii. xi. IV. 259 Four pretty Sovereignities. Three, or Two, of these hireable by gold, it is to be hoped. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 31 July 5/4 Prices of all purchasable or hireable things are high.

Hired (*hæiəd*), *ppl. a.* [*f. HIRE v. + -ED*.] Engaged or employed for payment; let out on hire; mercenary. Also with adverbs, as *hired out*.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 Eni driuel iþe hus oðer eni ihured hine. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 19 Make me as oon of thi hyrid men [1388 *thin hirid men*]. 1388—*John* x. 13 The hirid hyne fleeth, for he is an hirid hyne. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 241/2 *Hyryd man*, or servawnte, *conductus*. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 271, I have a hired horse. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vi. lix, With mercenary breath And hyred tongue. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 155 7 Travelling together in the same hired Coach. 1789 GIBSON *Autobiog.* (1896) 127 An independent stranger in a hired lodging. 1808 SCOTT *Life Dryden* iv, To have recourse to hired bravos to avenge his personal quarrel. 1863 KINGSLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. i. 9 He... has a crowd of hired courtiers at his side.

b. In U.S. the terms *hired man*, *woman*, *girl*, *people*, are commonly applied to free men or women engaged as servants (the latter word being formerly used to include slaves).

1639 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) I. 122 Roberte Eldred, the hyred servant of Nicholas Symplings for the terme of three yeares. 1714 *tr. Joutel's La Salle's Jrm.* 2 Hired People and Workmen of all Sorts, requisite for making of a Settlement. 1715 *Laws of Maryland* (1765) c. 44 § 10 No Person whatsoever, shall trade... with any Servant, whether hired, or indentured, or Slave... without Leave or License. 1737 *Plymouth (Mass.) Town Rec.* 18 May (1892) II. 321 A hired man with me on a fishing voyage. 1751 FRANKLIN *Obs. Increase Mankind* Wks. 1887 II. 227 Slaves may be kept as long as a man pleases... while hired men are continually leaving their masters (often in the midst of his business). 1792 *tr. J. P. Brissot's New Trav.* U. S. 400 They (Quakers) have no slaves; they employ negroes as hired servants. 1818 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* (1822) 9 Master is not a word in the vocabulary of hired people. *Bot.* a Dutch one of similar import, is substituted. The former is used by Negroes, and is by free people considered as synonymous with slave-keeper. 1820 *Ibid.* 264 These I must call Americanisms... Hired Girl for Servant Girl. Hired Man for Servant Man. 1844 J. F. WATSON *Ann. Philad.* (1857) I. 176 Now all hired girls appear abroad in the same style of dress as their ladies. 1877 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 4), *Hired man*, a man-servant. *Hired woman*, a servant-girl. Many servants dislike to be called such, and think it more respectable to say 'help' or 'hired woman'. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 Jan. 43/1 Where are the farms on which there is no place for the 'hired man' or 'hired girl'?

Hired, Hiredman: see *HIRD, HIRDMAN*.

Hiree (*hæiə'ri*). [See *-EE*.] One who is hired. 1811 *Sporting Man* XXXVII. 75 Would... either hirer or hiree disgrace themselves so much?

† **Hiregang**, *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *hyre-*. [*f. HIRE sb. + GANG sb.*] Hire, lease.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. ix. 50 His fader eyrit and sew ane peice of feild, That he in hyregang held to be his beild. 1535 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1513-1546, 324/1 Profructum [xxvij libr.] a mense Julii 1515 per 17 annos, viz. cujuslibet bovis annuatim extenden, in le hiregang et laboribus ad 6 filotas farine.

Hireless (*hæiə'lis*), *a.* [*f. HIRE sb. + -LESS*.] Without hire or pay, unhired.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* vi. lxxvi, This fam'd Philosopher is Nature's Spie, And hireless gives th' intelligence to Art. 1796 COLERIDGE *Sonn. Erskine*, An hireless Priest before th' insulted shrine. 1817—*Biog. Lit.* 81 Preaching by the way in most of the great towns, as an hireless volunteer, in a blue coat and white waistcoat.

Hireling (*hæiə'lin*), *sb. and a.* [OE. *hýrling* (rare), *f. hýr* HIRE + *-LING*. Not known in ME., and app. formed anew in 16th c.]

A. *sb.* 1. One who serves for hire or wages; a hired servant; a mercenary (soldier). (Now usually somewhat contemptuous: cf. 2.)

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark i. 20 Hi heora fæder zebedeo on scipe forleton mid hyrlingum [c 1160 *Hutton G. hylingen*].
 1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* v. 11 Akest thou after the kynred of an hyrling? 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort.* Scottes G. j. b. To bee as common hyrlinges to a forrein kynred. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Joh. x.* 13 The hyrling fleeth because he is a hyrling (WYCLIF hirid hyne; TINDALE heyred servant). 1632 LITTON *Trav.* ix. 380, I dispatched my Dragoman, and the other Barbarian hyrling. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* The loss he had sustained by the robbery of his hyrling. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. (1880) l. 57 Hirelings whom want and idleness had induced to enlist.

b. A hired horse. *nonce-use.*

1803 *St. G. Chresney* *Lesters* III. ii. xxi. 23 Lionel on his hiring was the only one up with the hounds at the last.

2. One who makes reward or material remuneration the motive of his actions; a mercenary. (Opprobrious.)

1574 *tr. Marlorat's Apocalips* 32 Least in sted of faithfull shepherds, they set hyrlings or rather wolues over the flocke of Christe. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. ii. § 5 As an hyrling, that loves the work for the wages. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 193 So since into his Church lewd Hirelings climb. 1721 *Pope Ep.* to Earl of Oxford 36 No hyrling shee, no prostitute to praise. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* ii. i. Baser Hirelings, who live by lies on good men's lives. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. l. 456 James, had now, in becoming King of England, become also a hyrling and vassal of Lewis.

B. *adj.* Characteristic of or pertaining to a hyrling; serving for hire or wages; to be had for hire; mercenary. (Usually opprobrious.)

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxii. 570 What find we in al the writings of the Heathen but a Hyrling vertue? 1614 RALPH *Hist. World* i. ix. § 1 (R.) The factious and hyrling historians of all ages. 1681 DRYDEN *Ab. & Achit.* 922 The plot by hyrling witnesses improv'd. 1720 *Lett. fr. Lond. Jm.* (1721) 47 Here are also hyrling Chairs. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 213 Some hyrling senators. 1843 MACAULAY *Jury* iv. With all the hyrling chivalry of Guelders and Almayne. 1894 *Law Times* XCVII. 384/1 [To] earn for itself the name of a profession of hyrling suborners of perjury.

Hence **Hi-relingship**, the condition of a hyrling.
 1827 POLLOCK *Lett. in Life* (1821) 357 Wherever you send him through the above specified hyrlingship.

Hireman (hɪəˈmæn). *Obs. or dial.* [OE. *hyrmann*, f. *HIRE sb.* + *MAN*.] A hired man, hired servant; retainer.

c 975 *Rusko. Gosp.* Mark i. 20 Forlet fæder his zebedeus in scipe mid þæm hyremonnum. a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* IX. 260 Symle he sceal his hymren scypan mid manunge. 12. *Fragm. Adfric's Gram.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 552/20 *Mercennarius*, *huron*. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* v. 50 Alse ys hirmon halt in hous. 17. *Hireman* *Chief* in *Child Ballads* (1861) VIII. 234 He... has put on the hireman's coat. To keep him frae the cold. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* *Forfars* IV. 15 (Jam.) The wages of a hireman, that is, a man-servant hired for the half year... now are £3, or £3 10s.

† **Hiren** (hɪəˈrən). *Obs.* [A corruption of the female name *Irene*, *F. Irene*.] The name of a female character in Peele's play of 'The Turkish Mahamet and Hyrin the fair Greek' (a 1594); used allusively by Shakspeare and early 17th century writers as meaning 'a seductive woman', a harlot. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 173 Downe: downe Dogges, downe Fates: haue wee not Hiren here? 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. l. iii. 35 Of charming Sin the deep dechaunting Syrens. The snares of vertue, valour-softning Hyrens. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* in *O. P. L.* IV. 218 (N.) 'Sfoot, lend me some money. Hast thou not Hyren here? 1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navigator* Wks. (1630) 402 There be Sirens in the sea of this world. Sirens? Hirens, as they are now called... What a number of these Sirens, Hirens, Cockatrices, .. in plaine English, Harlots, swimme amongst vs.

Hiren, *obs.* form of **HERN**, *hers*.

Hirer (hɪəˈrɪ). [f. *HIRE v.* + *-ER* l.]

1. One who engages the services of a person or obtains the use of a thing for payment.

a 1500 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 72 If the said hirer in gret duelle not in any parte therof but let it out ageyn. 1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* l. § 25 B. The lessee or hirer. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 453 By this mutual contract the hirer, or borrower, gains a temporary property in the thing hired. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 892 The relation... between hirers and letters of private carriages.

2. One who lets out something on hire. *Obs.* or *Sc.* (esp. in *coach-hirer*, *carriage-hirer*).

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Arrendador*, a lettor, a hirer. 1598 FLORIO, *Nolatore*, a hyrer, a hackney man. 1755 JOHNSON, *Hirer* 2. In Scotland it denotes one who keeps small horses to let. 1766 BEATTIE *Ep.* to Hon. C. B. 27 'Tis wondrous hard, To act the Hirer, yet preserve the Bard.

† **Hire-woman**. *Sc. ? Obs.* [Cf. **HIREMAN**.] A hired woman, a woman-servant.

1552 ABF. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 112 Thow sall nocht coveit thi nychtbouris house, nor his croft or his land, nor his servand, nor his hyr woman.

Hirie-harie, variant of **HIRRIE-HARRIE**.

Hiring, *vbl. sb.* [f. *HIRE v.* + *-ING* l.]

1. The action of the *vb.* **HIRE**; engaging a person or thing for hire; letting out on hire.

c 1400 *Three Kinges Cologne* 24 De lordys of þe grounde haue... grete toke of hyryng of þes beestes. 1605 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 42 The hyring of workmen... may be intrusted... to the Vicechancellor. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 453 Hiring is always for a price, or stipend, or additional recompence; borrowing is merely gratuitous. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 3 Hiring is an agreement for the continuous performance of certain tasks for current wages.

2. *local.* (See quot. 1825.) (Also *Statute hiring*.)

1825 BROCKETT, *Hiring*, a fair or market at which country

servants are hired. 1826 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 668 The 'hirings' for farmers' servants half yearly at Whitsuntide and Martinmas. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* v. A couple of female farm servants had come in to the spring 'hiring'.

3. *attrib.*, as *hiring-agreement*, *-time*, etc.; *hiring-fair* = 2; † *hiring man*, a man to be hired.

c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 22 We come nat yn-to thys land as hyryng men. 1883 T. HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* July 257 Attending a wet hiring-fair at Candelmas, in search of a new master. 1892 *Antiquary* Jan. 14 The annual agricultural hiring-time in any district. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 8/7 The largest hiring fair in Berkshire was held at Newbury yesterday.

Hirk, **Hirkful**, *obs.* ff. **IRK**, **IRKFUL**. **Hirkle**, *obs.* f. **HURKLE** v. **Hirling**, var. of **HEBLING**. **Hirmon**, *obs.* f. **HIREMAN**. **Hirn** (e), *obs.* ff. **HERN sb.**, *corner*.

Hirondelle (hɪrɒndel). *Obs.* exc. in *Heraldry*. Forms: 7 *arrendell*, *arundell*, 8 *hyrondell*, 9 *hirondelle*. [a. F. *hirondelle*.] A swallow.

c 1600 *Burrl's Pilgr.* in J. Watson *Coll. Poems* (1706) II. 62 (Jam.) The Arrendell, so swift of flight. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Centry* i. v. 58 More swift, than Bird hight Arundell. 1880 G. T. CLARK in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 701/1 The Swallow, or hirondelle, forms the very early coat of the Arundells.

Hirple (hɪrpl). v. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin unknown. (Its coincidence in sound and sense with Gr. *ἥρπ-ειν* is noticeable.)]

intr. To move with a gait between walking and crawling; to walk lamely, to drag a limb, to hobble. In early use said of the hare.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 32 The hard-back Hurtchen, and the hirpland Hair. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* (and version) 30 in *Poems* (1887) 286, I saw the hurcheon and the hare In hidings hirpling heir and thair. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 44 (Jam.) To Colin's house... He, tired and weary, hirpled down the brae. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves Gless.* *Hirple*, to limp in walking. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 117 Hirpling round from time to time. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* vii. Neil Ronaldson, that canna walk a mile to hear the minister, but he will hirple ten if he hears of a ship embayed. 1866 J. PAVN *Mirk Abbey* II. 96 An old man and his wife... came hirpling out.

fig. 1792 BURNS *On Birth Posk.* *Child* ii. November hirples o'er the lea Chail on thy lovely forra. 1893 CROCKETT *Sticht Minister* 17 It [the speech] ran or rather hirpled somewhat as follows.

Hence **Hirpling ppl.** a.; **Hirple sb.**, a crawling or limping gait.

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxii. They will be waiting for him, hirpling, useless body. 1821-30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* ii. (1856) 119 With a slow stealthy step—something between a walk and a hirple. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* vii. i. (1849) 363 Whose gallop was never better than a hirple.

† **Hirpled**, *-ild*, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4 **harplid**.

[Origin obscure: cf. ON. *herpa* cramp, contraction, *herpa-st* to be contracted as with cramp. See also the forms of **HURKLE v.**] Contracted, wrinkled.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8085 þair armes hari wit hirpild [v.rr. *harplid*, *rungilt*] hid.

† **Hirquitallency**. *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *hirquitalli-re* (of infants) to acquire a strong voice (f. *hircus* he-goat) + *-ENCY*.]

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* 125 To speak of her hirquitallency. **Hirrawem**, *obs.* form of **HRAM**.

Hirrie-harrie (hɪrɪəˈrɪ), *int.* (sb.) *Sc.* Also 6 **hiry hary**, 9 **hirrie-harie**. An utterance expressive of rapid and tumultuous movement.

c 1500 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 314 Hiry, hary, hubbilschaw! Se 3c not quha is cum now? 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Hirrie-harrie*, 1. An outcry after a thief. 2. A broil, a tumult. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 86 Then, hirrie-harrie! folks did rusch.

Hirrient (hɪrɪənt), a. and sb. *rare.* [f. L. *hirrient-em*, pr. *ppl.* of *hirrire* to snarl.] a. *adj.* 'Snarling'; trilled. b. *sb.* A trilled sound.

(Cf. *litera canina*, Lat. name for r.)

1832 J. K. [ENRICK] in *Philol. Museum* I. 618 The peculiar barbarism of the Kāpes, which consisted in the frequent use of the hirrient a. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* ii. 51 In the hirrients and the gutturals, the burr and roughness of the Northern tongues.

† **Hirse** (hɪrs). *Obs.* Also 6 *erron*, *hirst*. [a. Ger. *hirse*, MHG. *hirse*, *hirs*, OHG. *hirs*, *hirso*; orig. a High German word, which in later times has spread into LG. and Scand. (Da. *hirse*, Sw. *hirs*), as well as Eng., where app. introduced by the 16th c. herbalists. See *Kluge*.] Millet.

[1562 TURNER *Herba* II. 57 Milium is named in Greke keghros & piston, in Duche hirs, in Freneche du Millet.] 1578 LYTE *Dodones* iv. ix. 463 This plant [Millet] is called in... English Mill, Millet, and Hirse. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 77 A Vessel or Pan wherein they did fry millet or hirse. 1580 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* i. 8 For Millet or for Hirst comes yearly care and paine. 1611 COTGR., Millet, Millet, Mill, Hirse. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Hyrs*, a kind of plant otherwise call'd Millet.

Hirsle (hɪrsəl), *sb.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4 *hairsill*, *hyresel*, *hersale*, 5 *hyrsale*, 8- *hirsle*, (8 *hirsels*, *hirsle*, 9 *her-*, *hirsell*).

[ad. ON. *hirsla* from *hirs* & *sla* custody, safe-keeping, f. *hirs* & *sla* to herd, tend (sheep, etc.); but the north. Eng. and Sc. word has always been concrete, and intimately connected in sense with *hird*, *HERD* 2.]

1. The flock of sheep under the charge of a shepherd; the entire stock of sheep on one farm.

1366 *Durham Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 55 Ordinatum est... quod quilibet eorum teneat hirsill' et quod custodiant porcos... citra... ne quis eorum teneat porcos absque hirsill'. 1378 *Ibid.* 148 Quilibet teneat hirsill cum porcis. 1728 RAMSAY *Robert Rieky & S.* 4 Tenting his hirsle on the moorland green. 1737 — *Sc. Prov.* (1776) 10 (Jam.) Ae scabbed sheep will smit the hale hirsell. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 95 A hirsle of sheep animates the moor above. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* *Hirsle*, the general sheep stock belonging to a hill stock-farmer.

b. *fig.* A spiritual flock, a church.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Petrus* 670 Hyrde of goddis hersale all! *Ibid.*, *Jacobus Minor* 848 Pat mene ine þis hale world sal se Bot a hyrde & a hyresel be. 1880 A. SOMERVILLE *Autobiog.* 26, I had an easy hirsle and never wearied.

2. *transf.* A company or number to look after; a 'lot' of persons or things of one kind.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xi. 33 Thai thowcht for-thi mare honeste... to sla thame [prisoners] in mellé, Than swilke ane hyrsalle for till hald. 1808-80 JAMIESON s. v. It is common to speak of a hirsle of folk, a hirsle of bairns, etc. 1818 HOGG *Brownie* of B. I. 160 (Jam.) Ye're just telling a hirsle o' endown leas. a 1845 HODGSON *MS.* in *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v. A great hirsle of wood or of corn stacks.

Hence **Hirsle v.** (*Sc.* and *north.*) *trans.* to arrange in hirsels, form a hirsle of.

1794-5 *Statist. Acc. Scott.*, *Dumfries* XIII. 573 (Jam.) In these [farms] there is room to hirsle or keep separate different kinds of sheep. 1802 C. FINLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 195 (Jam.) The principles of hirsling are, to class into separate flocks such sheep as are endowed with different abilities. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 14 (Jam.) When 'a' the rout gat hirsle'd right.

Hirsle (hɪrsəl), v. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 6 *hirsill*, *hirsall*, 8-9 *hirsle*, 9 *-sell*, *-sel*.

[Possibly from an earlier *hristle*; cf. ON. *hrista* to shake, Da. *ryste* to shake, stir, rustle.]

1. *intr.* To move or slide with grazing or friction. Also *To hirsle one's way*.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. x. 87 On blind stanis and rolkis hirsillit we. 1766 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Journey* (1842) 159 A very droll machine... just the body of a coach hirsling on its bare doup, and drawn by one horse yoked with ropes. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xlv. So he sat himself down and hirsled down into the glen. 1825-80 JAMIESON s. v. One hirsills down a hill when... he to prevent giddiness, moves downwards sitting. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v. 'Hirsle along'—move along the seat. *Mod. Sc.* *Hirsle* yont!

2. *trans.* To move (something) with much friction or effort.

1711 RAMSAY *Elegy Maggy Johnston* 62, I hirsle'd up my dizzy pow, Frae 'mang the corn. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Mossghas* 152 We are hirsled over moss and moor... as the devil drives.

† **Hirst**. *Sc. Obs.* [Origin unknown.] A threshold; or perh., in early use, a hinge.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. vii. 57 The brasin duris iargis on the marble hirst. *Ibid.* vi. ix. 87 Thai wareit portis, jargand on the hirst [stiridentes cardine] Warpit wp braid. *Ibid.* vii. xi. 33 Wythin that girgand hirst [stiridentia timina] also suld he Pronounce the new weyrs, battale, and melle. 1819 HOGG *Lenachan's Farew.* ii. in *Jacob. Songs* (1887) 227 But if serf or Saxon came, He crossed Murich's hirst nae mair.]

Hirst, *obs.* form of **HURST**.

Hirsute (hɪrˈsjuːt), a. Also 7 *hersute*. [ad. L. *hirsutus* rough, shaggy, bristly, f. **hirsus*, by-form of *hirtus* in same sense. Cf. *F. hirsute*.]

1. Having rough or shaggy hair; hairy, shaggy.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xiv. (1651) 125 A rugged attire, hirsute head, horrid beard. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 80 That hirsute or long-haired Goat. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* iii. The wild and hirsute appearance of the individual. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* iii. vi. (1866) 463 Wearing his hair and beard unshorn... this hirsute and savage corsair seemed an embodiment of vengeance.

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Covered with long and stiffish hairs.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 616 There are... Bulbous Roots, Fibrous Roots, and Hirsute Roots. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 125 Caterpillars... those that are hirsute... Palmer worm, Bear worm. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 424 The stems more or less hirsute. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 404 Caterpillars... sometimes pilose or hirsute. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 122 Styles free or nearly so, hirsute.

3. Of or pertaining to hair; of the nature of or consisting of hair.

1823 BYRON *Juan* ix. liii. The usual hirsute seasons which destroy, With beard and whiskers... the fond Parisian aspect which upset old Troy. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* (1864) 208 The giant clapped his hand to his chin—too late, however, to save a particle of his hirsute honours. 1882 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* xi. (1884) 92 A broad though kindly face, totally devoid of hirsute ornament.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* Rough, shaggy; untrimmed.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. vi. iii. (1651) 558 Dressed in some old hirsute attires out of fashion. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* (1850) II. 106 Garden-plots hirsute and weedy.

b. Of manners or style: Rough, unpolished.

1658 WOOD *Life* 5 Apr. (O.H.S.) I. 243 He look'd elderly and was cynical and hirsute in his behaviour. 1854 GILFILLAN *Life Blair B.'s* Wks. (1854) 125 The tone and style of his poem... are somewhat hirsute and unpolished.

So **Hirsuted a. rare** = prec. 2.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 113 Having neither hirsuted, spotted, nor undulated leaves.

Hirsuteness. [f. prec. + *-NESS*.] The state or quality of being hirsute; hairiness.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. iii. i. (1651) 208 Baldness comes from excess of driness, hirsuteness from a dry temperature. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 62 Red republicanism has always been distinguished by its hirsuteness.

Hirsuties (hærsi'ti-ti). [*L.* f. *hirsut-* *HIRSUTE*.] *a.* Bot. and Entom. Hairiness; a thick covering of hair. *b.* (See quot. 1854-67.)

1847 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* III. No. 5. 229 Body ovate... clothed with a white appressed hirsuties. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Hirsuties*, hairiness. The growth of hair in unusual situations, or in greater abundance than usual.

Hirsuto- (hærsi'to-), comb. form of *L. hirsutus* *HIRSUTE*, prefixed to adjs. of colour, etc., as *hirsuto-atrous*, with black hairs; *hirsuto-rufous*, etc.

Hirt, obs. f. *HEART* *v.*, *HURT* *v.* and *sb.* **Hirtle**, *Hirtleberry*, var. *HURTLE*, *HURTLEBERRY*.

† **Hirudinal** (hîr'û-dî-nâl), *a.* Obs. [*f. L. hirudo*, *hirudin-* *em* leech + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to a leech. So **Hirudinid**, a member of the *Hirudinidae* or leech family. **Hirudinian**, a member of the *Hirudinia* or order of annelids containing the leeches. **Hirudiniculture**, the artificial propagation of leeches. † **Hirudinous** *a.*, leech-like, blood-sucking (*fig.*).

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 192 Exhausted by... hirudinall blood-suckings. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. il. 181 Such an hirudinous and exacting Lady as Dulcinea. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xii. 334 His fourth Order [of Invertebrate Animals] he names Hirudineans. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. iii. iv. 147 Hirudiniculture has for some years been an important branch of commerce. 1865 Reader 30 Sept. 368/1 Pisciculture, hirudiniculture, pearl culture.

Hirundine (hîr'û-dî-nî), *a.* [*f. L. hirundo* swallow + *-INE*.] Of or pertaining to a swallow.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ii. Swallows... swashing to and fro with... activity almost super-hirundine.

† **Hirundinous**, *a.* Obs. rare. [*f. L. hirundo*, *-in-* + *-OUS*.] Of or pertaining to a swallow (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

HIS (hîz, -îz), *poss. pron.*, 3rd sing. masc. and *neut.* [*OE. his* (*hys*), genitive of personal pron. *HE* and *hit*, *Ir.* The cognate langs. have only the parallel forms without *h*, *Goth.* and *OS. is*, *OHG. is*, *es*, in later stages supplanted by the originally reflexive *sin*, *sein*, *sin*, *zijn*. In *OE.*, on the contrary, the refl. possessive *sin* was already obsolescent, and usually replaced by *his*, *hire*, *hira*. About the 11th c., the genitive *his* began, after the earlier analogy of *min*, *ðin*, *ure*, *cower*, to be treated as an adj. (with pl. *hise*, occurring till the 15th c.). Like the other possessive pronouns also, *his* tended to develop absolute derivative forms, of which *his*, *hysen* (like *hîris*, *hîren*), occur in *ME.* The former did not take root (see next word), and the latter is only dialectal (see *HISN*).]

A. Forms.

1. *Sing.* 1- *his*; 1-6 *hys*, (2-7 *is*, 3 *ys*, *hise*, 3-4 *hiss*, *hesse*, 4 *hes*, *heys*, *hisse*, *hijs*, *hus*, 4-5 *heso*, 5 *hyse*, *heis*, 6 *ys*), 6-7 *'s*.

a 855- *His* [see *B. passim*]. *a* 1000 *Hymns*. II. 11 (Gr.) Se byð eadig se... a hys willan wyrð. *c* 1300 *ORMIN* 84 He sennde ussone hiss word, hiss wit, Hiss Sune, hiss mahht, hiss kinde. *c* 1350 *Gen. & Ex.* 2713 A modi stiward he ðor fond Betende a man wið hiss word. *Ibid.* 2851 He bar hiss gerde forð in isond. *c* 1397 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 59 He let a mony of þe 3er clepey after ys owne name. *a* 1300 *Christ on Cross* 5 in *E. P.* (1862) 20 Bihold to is brest nakid, and is blodid side. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 62 (Göt.) Hiss fal is neist at hand. *Ibid.* 12685 (Cott.) He knes war bolnd sua. *Ibid.* 17890 (Göt.) All-mighti godd es fader hiss. *13...* *E. P. Psalter* cxlviii. 8 (Mitt.) Blaste of stormes, þat makes worde hiss (*verbum ejus*). *c* 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 881 Attes He... tristip not to hys treuthe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 881 Attes navel be deot a-stod. *1393* *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xix. 267 Thus haue ich beo hiss heraud. *1356* *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 68 He was dyscharygd ys byschopryge and all hys londes. *c* 1392 *MARLOWE Jew of Malta* IV. iii. Look how his brains drop out on 's nose. *1609* *SIR R. SHIRLEY in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 88 Man can receiue is birth but from one place. *1611* *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 294, I cut off 's head. *1647* *WARD Simp. Cobler* 85 He... must lift up 's head.

† 2. *Plural.* 2-5 *hise*, 5 *hesse*. Obs. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1070 Abbot Turolde... wæs cumen... mid ealle hiss Francisc menn. *a* 1131 *Ibid.* an. 1123 Se kyng... bed hiss biscepos, and hiss abbates, and hiss beiznes ealle þe hit scolden cumen to his gewitene mot. *Ibid.* an. 1124 He sende... to hiss castles. *a* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 þe holie procession þe he wile maken a domes dai mid hiss chosene. *a* 1300 *ORMIN* 14343 To shawenn hiss mahhtess... þurh hiss goddcunde kinde. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 406 An of hiss [v. r. his] men. *1258* *Proclam. Hen. III.* Henr... Send igretinge to alle hiss holde llaerde and ileawede. *c* 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sc. Wks. II. 1 Men shulden trowe bi hiss wordis þat þei ben soþe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6892 Henex, with these men.

B. Signification.

† 1. as *gen. case of pers. pron.*: *a.* *masc.* Of him; of the male being or thing in question, *L. ejus*; *b.* *neut.* of it; *c.* *refl.* of himself, of itself, *L. sui*. *a* 897 *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* lviii. 443 Hwet magon we his nu ðor? *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 616 (Gr.) Nu þu þis [i. e. þæs leahtes] hrinan meahst. *a* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 74 Gedrine his... þreo ful fulle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3874 Bisid lya al night he lai, his wnwitand. *Ibid.* 4305 And, maugre his, he dos him lute. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 4373 (Fairf.) His hit ware no resoun Tille our lorde do suche tresoun. *a* 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) iv. 12 þe dragoun... bare him maugree his til a cragg of þe see.

2. *Poss. adj. pron. masc.* (*orig. poss. gen.*), and

then, like *L. ejus*, often following its sb.). *a.* Referring to a person: Of or belonging to him, that man's, the male being's; also *refl.* of or belonging to himself, his own (*L. suus*).

This includes the simple possessive relation as in 'his money, his lands', the subjective genitive as 'his defence of his doings', and the objective genitive as in 'his defeat, his murder, his murderer'. No special provision exists in the language for the distinction of the latter two, except by context (cf. 'his dismissal of the envoys was blamed; he received his (own) dismissal soon after'); but in some cases the objective genitive is expressed periphrastically by *of him* (e.g. 'his defence, I mean your defence of him, was well conducted'). But the periphrastic form occurs also for the possessive genitive, as 'for the life of him'.

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 787 On his dagum cuomon ærest... *c* 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xxxix. [xl.] 4 Se wer þe his... *c* 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* vii. to-hopa byð to swylcum Drihtne. *c* 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* vii. 7 Hwet þa Noe eode into þam arce and his þri suna and his wif and his suna wif. *a* 1113 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Se cyng... sende his broðer. *a* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1737 Wið is wifes he taked red. *1382* *Wyclif Matt.* i. 25 He... clepide his name Jhesus. *c* 1440 *Pronp. Part.* 241/2 Hys, or hys, suns. *a* 1477 *MARG. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 809 III. 215 The Holy Treneyte have yow in Hese keyng. *1605* *SHAKS. Macb.* i. vii. 15 His Host, Who should against his Murderer shut the doore. *1643* *ANGIER Lanc. Vall. Ach.* 36 Which God forbid for his Christs sake. *1671* *MILTON R. R.* i. 92 Man he seems in all his lineaments, though in his face The glimpses of his Father's glory shine. *1714* *Rowe* *Jane Shore* III. i. His bold defence of me. *1832* *TENNISON To J. S.* 49 His memory long will live alone in all our hearts. *1835-7* *SOUTHEY in Cooper's Wks.* III. 220 our Creper manifested no pleasure at his sight. *1847* *GROTE Greece* II. xlv. (1862) IV. 79 His friends retained his panoply.

b. Also used with objects which are not one's property, but which one ought to have, or has specially to deal with (e.g. to kill his man, to gain his blue), or which are the common possession of a class, in which every one is assumed to have his share (e.g. he knows his Bible, his Homer, his Hudibras, he has forgotten his Greek, his arithmetic, etc.).

1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 39 p. 36 A good Marks-man will be sure to hit his Man at 20 Yards Distance. *1827* *LD. ELTON in S. Walpole Hist. Eng.* I. 158 A sportsman was thought nothing of unless he could kill his thousand birds a day. *1863* *KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* iii. 132 He knows his Bewick. *1870* *H. SMART Race for Wife* vi. He'd like to see him well through 'his smalls', to begin with. *1882-4* [see *BLUE* sb. 9]. *1884* *FREEMAN Methods Hist. Study* (1886) 33 The historian of Teutonic nations... cannot afford wholly to shut up his Tacitus, his Strabo, and his Caesar.

c. In reference to inferior animals *his* (or *her*) now varies with *its*, according to the nominative pronoun used: see *HE*, *IR*.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xvii. 27 Nim bone ærestan fisc, and hys muþ ȝeopena [*Rushw.* Ontyn muð his]. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 3 De leun stant on hille, And he man huntun here is al to ðurȝ his nese smel. *Ibid.* 58 His [an eagle's] bec is al to wrong. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 779 Ne mai his [a horse's] strenthe hit ishlde. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 794 Set me be-for þe on is [the horse's] bak. *1525* *COVERD. Lev.* ii. 29 The Wesell, the Mouse, the Tode, eueri one with his kynde. *1643* *COCKERAM* III. G vj. It hath cruell teeth and scaly back, with very sharpe clawes on his feet. *1653* *WALTON Angler* xi. 196 The Barbell is so called... from or by reason of his beard, or wattles at his mouth, his mouth being under his nose or chaps. *1697* *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 418 The fearful Stag dares for his Hind engage. *1733* *POPE Ess. Man* III. 32 Is it for thee the lark ascends and sings? Joy tunes his voice, joy elevates his wings. *1820* *KEATS St. Agnes* i. The owl, for all his feathers, was a-cold.

¶ Examples of *his* for *hir*, *her*, are app. errors, scribal or typographical.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 248 That ilk ȝere the quene died in Lindeise, At Westminster, I wene, his [i. e. her] body deið thei leie. *1577* *HELLOWES tr. Gueuara's Chron.* 115 Secretly he gaue poyson vnto his wife Sabina, whereby she finished his life.

3. Referring to neuter nouns or things inanimate. Here are to be distinguished four groups:

a. Names of inanimate things of masculine gender in *OE.* *b.* Nouns of neuter gender in *OE.* Both these had *his* in *OE.*, resulting in *ME.* in a general use of *his* (*c*) for all names of inanimate things, etc. in those instances where *her* was used, either traditionally from *OE.*, or under the influence of translation (the sb. being fem. in Latin, etc.), or by personification. In this use, *his* was often exchanged for *thereof* in 16th c., and was gradually superseded by *its* from *c* 1600 onwards, though the historical *his* lingered in some writers till late in the 17th c. *d.* In modern use, esp. since 1700, the use of *his* with things implies personification.

a. *c* 1000 *Treat. Astron.* in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 248 Þis is þæs monan ȝear, ac his monað is mare. *Ibid.* 274 Se þridra heafod wint hatte zephirus... þurh his blæc acudæ ealle eorðlice blæd.

b. *c* 1000 *Treat. Astron.* in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 246 Ælc ðæra twelf tacna hylt his monað. *c* 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* i. 11 Æppelbære treow wastm wircende æfter his cinne.

c. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 327 Is fruit sired mannes mood, To witen boðen iwel and good. *1385* *Prose Psalter* ciii. 19 Þe sone knewe hys going doun. *1382* *Wyclif Matt.* vi. 34 It sufficith to the day his malice. *c* 1386 *CHAUCER Proh.* 1 April with his shoures soote. *c* 1405 *Bidding Prayer* in *Folk Mass* Bk. 65 That the erthe may bring forth the his fruyt. *c* 1449 *PECKOC Repr.* i. 10 It logeth not to Holi Scripture, neither it is his office. *1543* *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxx. 251 Euery batayle had his waward. *1596* *TINDALE John* III. 8 And thou hearest his sounde [1599 (Great Bible), the sounde thereof]. *1561* *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 47 b. It seemeth to haue kept his olde wote. *1563* *Homilies II. Whitsunday* i. (1859) 454 This feast hath his name, to be called Pentecost. *1611* *BIBLE Exod.* xxxix. 33 The tent, and all his furniture, his taches, his boards, his

barres, and his pillars, and his sockets. *1612* *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* 93 The Preposition must be joined with his case. *1634* *W. Wood New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 41 Boston is two miles North-east from Roxbury: His situation is very pleasant. *1644* *NVE Gunnery Contents*. How to renew and make good any sort of Gun-powder that hath lost his strength. *1670* *J. SMITH Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 225 Goutwort... easeth the pains of the Gout, and... had not his Name for nothing.

d. *1667* *MILTON P. L.* x. 652 The Sun Had first his precept so to move. *1725* *POPE Odyssey*. xi. 195 The wide sea with all his billows roars. *Ibid.* xvii. 688 The sun obliquely shot his dewy ray. *1808* *J. BARLOW Columb.* I. 437 Saw proud Potosi lift his glittering head. *1818* *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. v. 530 Famine now raged in all his horrors.

4. After a sb., used instead of the genitive inflexion. Cf. the similar use of *HER*, *THEIR*. Chiefly with proper nouns, but also with others.

Found already in *OE.*, but most prevalent from *c* 1400 to 1750; sometimes identified with the genitive inflexion -*es*, -*is*, -*ys*, esp. in 16-17th c., when it was chiefly (but not exclusively) used with names ending in -*s*, or when the inflexional genitive would have been awkward. Archaically retained in Book-keeping and for some other technical purposes.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xcvi. [i.] 6 þa Gode his naman neode cizdan. *c* 1000 *ÆLFRED Num.* xii. 29 We ȝesawon Enac his cynryn. *c* 1275 *LAV.* 20589 Amang be king his cnites. *Ibid.* 11296 þo was in Norweie his erp. *Ibid.* 16630 Ine Winchestre his toun. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 3130 þay kemen atte laste to Amryal ys paylyoun. *1387* *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 203 To fore Noe is flood. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3944 To by-reue holy chirche his possessione. *1486* *AUDLEY Poems* 11 To forsake syr Sathanas his werkus everychon. *a* 1460 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 203 Beyng at Wynchester in Wychem ys college. *1551* *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* Ep. The two principall secretaries to the kyng his moste excellent maieste. *c* 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 178 Since Christ his birth. *1568* *R. FRANK North. Mem.* (1821) 31 Job's patience, Moses his meekness, Abraham's faith. *1579* *E. K. Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 60 Julia, temperor Augustus his daughter. *1583* *STRUBBS Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 3 When Pharaou the king of Egypt his sinne was ripe. *1594* *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 425 Epicures and Atheists... who place Nature in God his stead. *1599* *THYNNE Animado.* (1875) 64 Wordes are curteleyd for the yss his cause. *1648* *GAGE West Ind.* i. (1655) 2 Fit mates for the Horseleech his two daughters, crying, Give, give. *1662* *Bk. Com. Prayer, Pr. for all Conditions of Men*, And this we beg for Jesus Christ his sake. *1667* *PEWES Diary* 12 Aug. Do hear Mr. Cowly mightily lamented his death, by Dr. Ward... as the best poet of our nation. *1671* *H. M. tr. Collog. Eras.* 377 Whether of the two his death seemed to be more Christian? *1712* *ADDISON Spect.* No. 409 p. 7 In examining Aeneas his Voyage by the Map. *1746* *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 13 The Orders contained in 'the Marquis his letter'. *1767* *H. WALPOLE Historic Doubts* etc. (1768) 66 King Edward the Fourth his death. *1843* *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* IV. i. It were better for you... to keep out of Pandarus his neighbourhood.

¶ Sometimes an erroneous expansion of 's.

1607 *HARRINGTON in Park Nug. Antig.* (1804) II. 238 Mrs. Sands his maid.

5. *His one*, *Sc. his lane*, for earlier *him one*: see *ONE*, *LONE*. *His own*: see *OWN*. *His self*: see *HIMSELF* IV. and *SELF*.

Hence *His v. trans.* *nonce-wd.*, to use *his* of, to qualify with *his*.

1621 *BP. MOUNTAGU Diatribæ* i. 167 Yet Colossus was no man nor woman that thou hit it. [Referring to Selden's 'upon a Colossus his backe'.]

HIS (hîz), *absolute poss. pron.* [The 3rd pers. sing. masc. member of the series *mine*, *thine*, *his*, *hers*, *its*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*, formed or differentiated in various ways from the adjective possessives *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *its*, *our*, *your*, *their*. In *OE.* and early *ME.*, no such distinction existed; the simple possessive prons. *min*, *þin*, *ure*, *cower*, and the genitive cases *hir*, *hire*, *hira* (with *ME. þezze*), were used in both constructions. The differentiation app. began about 1300, but was not complete till much later. In *min*, *þin* (*mine*, *thine*) the original forms remained when used absolutely; when followed by a sb., they were gradually reduced to *mi*, *thi*, now *my*, *thy*. In *her*, *our*, *your*, *their*, an absolute pron. was formed by the addition of -*is*, -*es*, -*s*, -*s* (see *HERS*, etc.) In *his*, which already ended in *s*, although a form *HISIS* was tried in *ME.*, the additional -*is*, -*es*, -*s*, did not take root, and the absolute *his* (= *le sien*, *il suo*, *der seinige*), (although it may perhaps be considered as standing for *his's*, *his'*, as in possessives like *Jesus's*, *Moses's*), remains identical in form with the simple or adjective possessive. The more recent *its*, also ending in *s*, has followed the example of *his*. For another type of the absolute pronoun see *HISN*.]

The absolute form of prec., used when no noun follows: = *His one*, his ones.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xcix. 2 [c. 3] We his syndon. *a* 1275 *Cott. Hom.* 231 þa cwæð se hlaford to his. *a* 1285 *Leg. Kath.* 1392 As he het hiss. *1297* *R. Glouc.* (1724) 451 He... ladde ost gret ynou aȝe þe kyng & hys. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1058 For-þi was he wit his for-lorn. *Ibid.* 6479 þi neigbur wiȝ ȝerne nocht at haue, Ne aȝht of his. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1578 And strived for holi church ægen the King and his. *c* 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 57 Edward him granted... Pat neuer þe Danglede for ne non of hiss, Suld be chalenged for man of Danes lond. *1388* *Wyclif Job* xxxix. 16 He [the ostrich] is maad hard to hiss byddis, as if hei ben not hiss [1388] She... hir... hiris]. *1460* *CAPGRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 146 Philip

sold his prisoners: Richard hung his. **1533** LD. BERNERS *Unon* lv. 185 All y^e damages that thou hast done him & his. **1611** BIBLE *Song Sol.* ii. 16 My beloved is mine, and I am his. **1784** COWPER *Task* v. 343 He is ours. We are his. **1827** SCOTT *Napoleon* Intro. Wks. 1870 IX. 49 Blood shed without command of his. **1864** TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 756 [He] saw the babe, Hers, yet not his, upon the father's knee.

† **Hise, hise**, pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem. acc. Obs. Forms: 3 **hes**, **es**, 3-4 **his**, **is**, **as**, 4 **hys**, **ys**, **hise**, **hyse**. [This and the next are identical in form, and are intimately associated in their history, as well as in the obscurity of their origin. They appear together in south and a.e. of England before 1200, and continue in use there for about 200 years. They each take the place of an OE. *hi*, *hy* acc. (*Hi* 1 and 2), when this was being displaced elsewhere by the dative (*hire* and *hem*); they each answer to OS. *sia*, *sea*, *sie*, OFris. *se*, MDu. *st*, *se*, MLG. *se*, OHG. *sia*, *sie*, MHG. *sie*, *st*, *st*, Ger. *sie* 'her' and 'them', to which they appear to be in some way related. They are also enclitically combined as -*es*, -*s*, with a vb. or another pronoun: e.g. *dide-s*, *calde-s*, *sette-s*, *warb-es*, *he-s*, *me-s*, *we-s*. Morsbach (*Anglia*, Mar. 1897, 331), founding on the fact that OFris. and MDu. *se* 'her, them', is an unemphatic form, often enclitic, and then in OFris. reduced to -*s* in combination with the vb., e.g. *bunden-s*, *bifuckten-s* (for *bunden + se*, etc.), suggests a like origin for these ME. pronouns. He would find the earliest extant form in the enclitic -*s* of *calde-s*, *sette-s*, *he-s*, *me-s*, etc., which he takes to represent, as in OFris., an earlier *se*, an unemphatic form from the pronominal base *st*, *sio*; this, after its origin was forgotten, is conjectured to have been expanded, as a separate word, to *es*, *is*, *as*, *his*, on the analogy of such combinations as *madim=made him*, *torndem=tornde hem*. The form *hise* of the *Ayenbille* might be explained as similarly developed from the enclitic -*st*. But it is doubtful whether the chronology of the forms, as preserved to us, supports this development.]

= **HER**, it; refl. herself. (See also **AS**, **ES** prons.) **1200** *Moral Ode* 55 (Trin. Coll. Hom.) *Se þe sihte wile holde wel þe while hes muze walden þeue hes for godes luue þanne doð he wel ihalden.* **1200** Trin. Coll. Hom. 159 *An edie meiden . . . he hes fette hom.* **1200** *Vices & Virtues* 107 *He is isali ðe hes (temperantia) halt.* **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6595 *He . . . is kinges croune nom & sette is vpe þe rode heued.* **1300** *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 263 *Pulke soule nympe his in, and bilevep i-wis in þe childes brayn an hez.* **1315** SHOREHAM 77 *Thay he by hyre ne ligge nougt Other halt hys ine hys house.* *Ibid.* 136 *The erthe hys hevy . . . Ho halt ys op.* **1340** *Ayenb.* 179 *As dep þe cat mid þe mous þanne he hes þe ynome; and huanne he hep mid hire longe ynpayd, þanne he his eth.* *Ibid.* 101 *þe prest his [i. e. a cow] nom blebeliche, and hise zente to þe oþren.*

† **His, hise**, pers. pron., 3rd pl. acc. Obs. Forms: 2-3 **hes**, 3 **es**, 3-4 **his**, 3-4 **is**, **hys**, **ys**, **as**, 4 **hise**. [See prec. This took the place of OE. *hi*, *hy* plural, and was equivalent in sense to ME. *hem*.] = **THEM**. (See also **AS**, **ES** prons.) **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 237 *Eter gate me his scyft, and þer me hi to jescodeð.* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 55 *þa bodes he beodeð þer inne, Bute weo hes halden, we doð sunne, and uwil mon hes undernim to halden wel.* **1200** *Vices & Virtues* 23 *Nu þurh godes grace þu bes hafst forsaken.* **1200** Trin. Coll. Hom. 145 *Hie his fet lauede . . . and wipede his þer after mid hire faire here.* **1200** *Moral Ode* 259 *Ibid.* 228 *þe waren swo lease men, þat mes ne mihte leuen.* **1220** *Bestiary* 786 *Alle we oþen to hauen in mode.* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 135 *He settes in ðe firmament.* *Ibid.* 943 *Vndeltes leide quor-so hes tok.* *Ibid.* 1700 *Bala two childre bar bi him, Rachel caldes dan, neptalim.* *Ibid.* 1702 *Lia calde is Gad and asser.* *Ibid.* 3025 *Moyse asks up-nam, And warpes vt til heuene-ward.* **1250** *Old Kent. Sermon* in O. E. Misc. 34 *þu his makest velages to us.* **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9163 *þe bones biþ bere . . . And ybured ys þere vayre ynou.* **1300** *Havelok* 1174 *He ys hire yaf, and she as tok.* **1315** SHOREHAM 92 *In ston ich wot that he hys wreþe.* **1340** *Ayenb.* 71 *þe dyap hise heþ and neuromo his nele þe yelde.* *Ibid.* 100 *He his byat and his chasteþ.* **1311** R. ALIS. 4088 *Darie hyght. . . Remuwe his tentis. . . And setten his bysyde Estrage.*

His, obs. spelling of *is*: see **BE** v. **Hish** (hiʃ), v. dial. [Echoic: cf. **HISS**. With sense 2 cf. also MDu. *hissen*, *hisschen*, in Kilian also *hisschen*, to hound on a dog, to instigate, MLG. *hissen*, *hitsen*, Du. *hitsen*.] **1. intr.** A by-form of **HISS**. **1388** WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxix. 8 [The Lord] gaf hem in to styryng, and in to perischyng, and in to hisshing [1382a whistlyng, Vulg. in sibilum]. **1398** TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. xiii. xxvi. (1495) 458 *The grekes telt that this fische . . . conceyuyth of the serpent, and therefore ffishars calle it with hysshyng and whistlyng.* **1530** TINDALE Num. Prol. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 432 *So manifestly proved that they cannot once hish against it.*

2. To make a hissing noise to hound on a dog. **1860** GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* v. ii. I might hish at him by th'hour together, before he'd fly at a real gentlewoman like you.

Hish, sb. [Echoic.] The rushing or whishing noise made by a scythe cutting grass, etc. **1893** M. GRAY *Last Sentence* III. iii. xviii. 251 *The hish of falling swathes.* *Ibid.* 252 *'Hish, hish!'* went the scythes. Hence **Hish** v. 2 *intr.*, to make this sound. **1893** M. GRAY *Last Sentence* III. iii. xiv. 188 *The gardener's scythe hishing through the grass.*

Hisingerite (hi'singerait). *Min.* [Named 1828 after W. Hisinger, a Swedish chemist: see -ITE. (The name had been previously proposed for *gillingite*.)] A hydrous silicate of iron of somewhat uncertain composition.

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Intro. Crystallogr.* 469 *Hisingerit* [= *gillingite*]. **1868** DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 490 *Cleve's analysis makes the scotiolite . . . essentially hisingerite.*

† **Hisis**, absolute poss. pron. Obs. [f. **HIS** poss. pron., in the same way as *Hir-is*, *hir-es*, *hers*, *Ouris*, *oures*, etc. were formed from *her*, *our*, etc. As the simple possessive itself ended in *s*, it appears to have been generally felt to be unnecessary to add another -*s* or 's'.] = next.

1380 WYCLIF *Three Treatises* (Todd 1851) 1. 59 *þat þe pope may do no symonye for alle beneficis ben hisis* (Bodley MS. hise).

Hisen, **his'n** (hi'z'n), absolute poss. pron. dial. Also 5 **hysene**, 6 **hissen**. [f. **HIS** poss. pron., analogous to *hern*, *ourn*, *yourn*, *theirn*, apparently by form-association with *My*, *mine*, *Thy*, *thine*, earlier *ml*, *mln*, *thl*, *thln*, in which the -*n* distinguishes the absolute from the adjective form. These forms in -*n* are midland and southern.] = **HIS** absol. poss. pron.

1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* lxii. 119 (Gibbs MS.) *Bote þat was oure ioye and nost hysene.* **1575** LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 15 *With humbl subiection of him and hiszen.* **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* xxxii. 1. 219 [Anthony Harlow, a gentleman of family and fortune, writes] *When you are hisn.* **1845** HOOD *Huggins & Duggins*, I often wish my lot was hisn. [Provincial Adage, 'Him as prigs what isn't hisn, When he's coteh'd he goes to prison']

Hisop, obs. form of **HYSSOP**.

† **Hispanian** (his'pāni'an), a. Obs. rare. [f. L. *Hispania*, in 16th c. Eng. *Hispanie* Spain.] Of or belonging to Spain, Spanish.

[**1580** in *Picton L'pool Music. Rec.* (1883) I. 42 *Trading* [to] *Hispanie* and *Portingale*.] **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hispanian*, of or belonging to Spain, born in Spain.

Hispanic (his'pænik), a. rare. [f. L. *Hispanicus* Spanish (f. *Hispania*): see -IC.] Pertaining to Spain or its people; esp. pertaining to ancient Spain. So † **Hispanical** a. (obs.); **Hispanically** adv., in the Spanish manner; **Hispanicism** (his'pænisiz'm), a Spanish idiom or mode of expression; **Hispanicize** v. trans., to render Spanish.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witche.* iii. vii. (1886) 38 *marg.*, *Confessio discipule*; as by *Hispanical* inquisition. **1632** LITTON *Trav.* 119 *In this Hispanical proverb.* **1831** FRASER's *Mag.* III. 613 *A gentleman so Hispanically cognomized.* **1836** MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Temple* (1887) 460 *A style . . . superficially deformed, indeed, by Gallicisms and Hispanisms.* **1876** H. A. WEBSTER in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 155/2 *Others [tribes] have been in large measure Hispanized both in language and in habits.* **1889** *Sat. Rev.* 12 Jan. 27/2 *The Hispanisms and generally uncultivated character of the style.*

Hispaniolate (his'pæniə'leɪt), v. rare. [f. Sp. *español* to make Spanish, f. *español* Spanish, f. *España*: -L. *Hispania* Spain: see -ATE.] trans. To make Spanish, imbue with Spanish notions.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* xxxiii. (1860) III. 454 *The Hispaniolated counsellors of Duke John.*

Hispaniolize, v. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] = prec. **1583** STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe* C. i. a 11 *a*, *Certaine* other Hispaniolized low Country men. **1600** O. E. *Repl. to Libel* Pref. 10 *In this rinequed English, and Hispaniolized fugitive.* **1619** in *Crt. & Times* *Yas.* I (1849) II. 192 *A privy councillor . . . wished that fenestration were the reward of such that had their tongues so Hispaniolized.* **1823** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXIX. 101 *The favour with which he had been received at Madrid . . . had completely hispaniolized him.*

Hispanize (his'pæniəz), v. [f. L. *Hispanus* Spanish, *Spaniard* + -IZE.] trans. = prec.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadorean* (1602) 239, I was informed by an Hispanized politician means. **1612** T. JAMES *Jessuit's Downf.* 50 [Parsons] a Zoilus, a Timon, an hispanized Camaleon, like Proteus, wretched seed of Cain, and sonne of Beliall. **1824** *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 190 *He selected . . . that only which was adapted for representation in Spain, hispanizing (if we may be allowed the term) whatever he found it convenient to transport with him.*

Hispano-, combining form of L. *Hispanus* Spanish, prefixed to another gentile adj., which it either qualifies or is coupled with; as in **Hispano-Gallican**, belonging in common to Spain and Gaul (or France); so **Hispano-German**, **Hispano-Italian**, **Hispano-Moresque**, belonging to the Moors of Spain, Spanish-Moorish.

1824 *Westm. Rev.* II. 449 *Spain, Austria, the Hispano-Italian States.* **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 12 *The Hispano-German army had conquered Rome.* **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. 3/2 *Hispano-Moresque [ware] is treated at greater length.*

Hispid (hi'spid), a. [ad. L. *hispidus* in same sense. Cf. *F. hispid* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Rough with stiff hair or bristles; shaggy; bristly: in *Bot.* and *Invert. Zool.* Clothed with short stiff hairs or bristles; rough with minute spines.

1646 H. MORE in *J. Hall's Poems* To yng. Authour, John of the wilderness? the hairy child? The hispid Thibite? or what satyr wild? **1648** HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To J. Weare* 24 *Sooner the in-side of thy hand shall grow Hispid, and hairie.* **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Hispid Leaf* . . . one whose surface is covered with more thick and rigid hairs than the pilose leaf. **1835** KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xi. 323 *The Hispid Worms of Lamarck.* **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 212 *The herbage of Boraginæ is often very coarse and hispid.* **1877** COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rodentia* 31 *Pelage hispid, from abundance of large bristly hairs.* *fig.* **1848** J. HAMILTON *Happy Home* ii. (1871) 37 *The harsh and hispid law.*

Hence **Hispidity**; **Hispidly** adv.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Gadl.* III. vi. § 5 *The hispidity, or hairiness of skin.* **1854** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hispiditas*, hispidity. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 228 *Sheep's-bit . . . hispidly pubescent.*

Hispidulate, a. [f. as next: see -ATE².] = next. **1854** in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Hispidulous (his'piduləs), a. [f. L. type **hispidulus* (cf. *acidulus*) + -OUS.] Slightly hispid. **1854** in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 198 *Leaves hispidulous lanceolate entire or distantly lobed.*

Hiss (his), v. [A word imitating or exemplifying the sound to which it is applied; app. not recorded before the close of the 14th c., and not known in the earlier stage of any Teutonic lang. (An alleged OE. *hysian* is an error.) Kilian has in early mod. Flem. (1599) 'hisschen, hissien, sibilare, Ang. hisse', but this word is not in MDu. nor in mod. Du., where 'to hiss' is *siszen*, Ger. *sischen*. Cf. **HISH**, **HIZZ**.]

1. intr. To make the sharp spirant sound emitted by certain animals, as geese and serpents, or caused (e.g.) by the escape of steam through a narrow aperture, or uttered in the pronunciation of 's'. (L. *sibilare*.)

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* v. 26 *He schal hisse [1382a whistlen] to hym fro the endis of erthe.* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 196 *þei speken nougt, but þei hissen, as serpentes do.* **1440** *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 107 *As a chylde, þat dare nougt passe, for þe goos bysseth at him.* **1532** DEWES *Intro. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 917 *The serpentes bysses.* **1637** B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* Wks. (Ritldg.) 774/2 *Sis* is a most easy and gentle letter, and softly hisseth against the teeth in the prolation. **1656** Bp. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 54 *Hark how that iron, quenched in the water, hisseth.* **1715-20** POPE *Iliad* i. 68 *He twang'd his deadly bow, And hissing fly the feather'd fates below.* **1843** LEVER *J. Hinton* xi. *The little tea-kettle was hissing on the hob.* **1872** BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xxi. 362 *A few drops of water thrown on the surface will hiss and evaporate as though cast upon molten metal.*

2. Of a person: To make this sound as an expression of disapproval or derision. (Usually const. at, with indirect passive.)

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* xix. 8 *Ech that passith bi it, schal wondre, and hisse [1382a whistlen] on al the veniaunce thereof.* **1535** COVERDALE *Lam.* ii. 15 *Hissinge and wagginge their heades vpon the daughter Jerusalem.* **1566** J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuan's Theat. World* I vj, *Subject, as in a playe to be hissed at, and chased away with shame.* **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* iii. ad § 15. 105 *Thou art disgraced and hissed at.* **1683** DRYDEN *Vind. Dk. of Guise* Wks. 1725 V. 329 *To Clap and Hiss are the Privileges of a Free-born Subject in a Play-House.* **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. *Those who had hissed when the subject was introduced.*

3. trans. To express disapproval of (a person or thing) by making this sound.

1599 MARSTON *Soc. Villante* i. iv. 190 *Would not some freshman . . . Hisse and deride such blockish foolery?* **1615** J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 292 *When hee heares his play hissed.* **1720** PRIOR *Prol.* to 'The Orphan' 4 *Hireling actors . . . Whom you may clap or hiss for half-a-crown.* **1833** LAMB *Elia* (1860) 274 *They have hissed me.*

4. To drive or send away with or by means of hissing. Chiefly with advbs., as *to hiss out*, *away*, *down*.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 137 *He was byssed out of the place.* **1548** UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 12 *The poetes doe hisse the olde goddess out of place.* **1591** SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* i. iv. 459 *He . . . Is to be hist from learned Disputations.* **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xi. 290 *They had rather be hiss'd down then not come upon the stage.* **1655** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xix. (1669) 240/2 *Thus faith hisseth Satan away with this his argument.* **1779** JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 28 Oct. *I always hissed away the charge.* **1895** R. H. SHERARD in *Bookman* Oct. 19/2 *The first performance of 'Faust', which was hissed off the stage on that occasion.*

5. To utter or express by hissing or with a hiss, esp. as expressive of intense anger or hate.

1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 78 *One of the threats hissed out by the Congress.* **1850** LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* vii. 135, *I sat down to the piano whilst the kettle was hissing preparation.* **1884** PAB *Eustace* 66 *'You shall yet repent this', he hissed.*

Hence **Hissed** (hist) ppl. a. **Hisser**, one who hisses.

1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxv. 137 (Harl. MS.) *In that oþere side is an hisser or a sibilator, and he hissithe so swetlye.* **1589** NASHE *Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 13 *Whose herocall poetry . . . recalled to life what euer hissed [ed. 1616 hisited] Barbarisme hath been buried this C. yeere.* **1662** J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriol*, 164 *He uncompeled, runs back to hissed-out elementary temperatures.* **1819** *Sporting Mag.* IV. 20 *A rhapsody addressed to the clappers, hissers and damners, attending the theatres.* *Mod.* 'S' is a hissed consonant.

Hiss (his), sb. Also 6 **hys**, **hyse**. [f. **HISS** v.] **1. A sharp continuous spirant sound such as is emitted by geese and serpents, and in the pronunciation of 's'.**

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. xiii. 176 *Scho [an owl] soundis so with mony hys and how, And in hys scheild can with hyr wyngis smyte.* **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 17 *The alarme . . . is sometimes done with a whistle or bysse, for not to disturbe the Campe.* **1667** MILTON *P. L.* i. 768 *Brusht with the hiss of rustling wings.* **1791** COWPER *Iliad* xvi. 435 *The hiss of flying shafts.* **1871** L. STEPHEN *Playger. Europe* iii. (1894) 80 *A layer [of snow] . . . slid smoothly down . . . with a low ominous hiss.* **1897** BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 278 *Some snake . . . throat lifted to dart Hiss upon hiss.*

b. Phonetics. A consonant pronounced with a hiss; a sibilant. Also attrib.

1890 SWEET *Primer Spoken Eng.* 10 Buzzes (voiced hisses) when final begin with voice and end in whisper. 1892 — *Short Hist. Eng. Grammar* § 305 Words .. ending in a hiss-consonant.

2. This sound uttered in disapproval or scorn.

1602 DEKKER *Satiro-Mastix* To Rdr. A iv b. To behold this short Comedy of Errors, and where the greatest enter, to give them instead of a hisse, a gentle correction. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 508 A dismal universal hiss, the sound Of public scorn. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 405 Scornful hisses run thro' all the crowd. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 70 The applauses and hisses of the theatre.

† **Hissa**, *int.* *Obs.* [Cf. *heissau*, under HREEZE v., quot. 1549. Also Sp. *hiza*, 'hoise, as mariners hoise vp saile' (Minshew); Pg. *ipa* interj., a term used by seamen in hauling a rope: see HOISE.] A cry used on ship-board in hauling or hoisting.

c1450 *Pilgr. Sea Voy.* 13 in *Stac. Rome* etc. 37 With 'howe! hissa!' then they [the sailors] cry, 'What, howe, mate! I thou standst to my, Thy fellow may nat hale the by'.

Hissation, humorous for **hissing**: see **-ATION**.

Hiss-self (dial. *hissel, hissen*): see HIMSELF IV.

Hissiness (hiss'nes). [f. an assumed adj. **hissy* + **-NESS**.] Hissing manner or character.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 39 Mr. Hunt. . . to the prating pertness of the parrot .. adds the hissiness of the bill-pointing gander.

Hissing (hiss'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. **HISS** v. + **-ING**.]

1. The action of the verb **HISS**; the production of a sibilant sound; sibilation. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a hiss.

1388 WYCLIF *Judges* v. 16 That thou here the hissingis of flockis. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xix. 12 After the fyre came there a styll softe hyssing [1388 WYCLIF issyng]. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1830) 489 The breath blown with violence from the mouth makes a hissing, because in going out it takes the superficies of the lips, whose reaction against the force of the breath is not sensible. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 135 ¶ 7 That hissing in our Language, which is taken so much notice of by Foreigners. 1810 SHELLEY *Zastrossi* xiii. The wind .. whispered in low hissings among the withered shrubs.

2. The utterance of a hiss or hisses as a sign of disapproval or detestation.

1382a WYCLIF *Micah* vi. 16 Y shulde zeue thee in to perdition, and men dwellunge in it in to hissing. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom of Solomon* vii. 13, I rather look for clapping than for hissing. a 1719 ADDISON *Playhouse* (R). Thundering claps and dreadful hissings rise.

3. *concr.* An occasion or object of expressed opprobrium. *arch.*

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* li. 37 Babiloyne schal be .. the dwelling of dragouns, wondryng and hissing [1382a whistling]. 1500 BIBLE (Genev.) *Jer.* xix. 8, I will make this cite desolate and an hissing. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* i. 51 That the Jews would at last become a hissing and a by-word among the nations.

4. *Comb.* **hissing-stock** (after **laughing-stock**), an object of expressed opprobrium or scorn.

1648 *Pettit. Eastern Ass.* 4 To make our selves an hissing-stocke to Papists.

Hissing, *ppl. a.* [f. **HISS** v. + **-ING**.] That hisses (in the senses of the verb).

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. (R.). Whoes waltring tongs did lick their hissing mouthes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 9 For her he hated as the hissing snake. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 250 Others to quench the hissing Mass prepare. 1704 COWPER *Task* iv. 38 While the bubbling and loud-hissing urn throws up a steamy column. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 184a The hissing iron became of a dull red.

b. Of sounds: Sibilant, sibilated.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xi. 820 He drowned One hissing letter in a softer sound. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxix. 289 Methinks there is such a hissing sound in the word *sister*, that I cannot abide it. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 15 The hissing sound of *s*, the burring of the *r*, the hum of the *m*, are well marked modes of producing variety of effect.

c. *advb.* in phr. **hissing hot**.

1771 *Contemplative Man* I. 50 He sent them both hissing hot into the other world.

Hence **Hissingly** *advb.*

1611 COTGR., *Siffilament*, hissingly, with a whistling sound.

Hist (hist), *int.* [A natural exclamation (also more exactly written *'st*) enjoining silence (which seems to be suggested by the abrupt stoppage of the sibilant by the mute). Cf. **IST**, **ST**, **WHISHT**.]

1. A sibilant exclamation used to enjoin silence, or call on people to listen.

1617 MINSHU *Ductor, Hist. nota silentij*. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. i. Didst thou hear nothing? Hist, hark! 1767-74 THORNTON tr. *Plantus' Discov.* (R.). Hist! silence! be of good heart. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 203 'Hist,' said the old man, 'there he is'.

2. A similar sound made to urge on a dog or other animal. **Hist-a-boy**, an exclamation used to incite or urge on. *U.S.*

1841 EMERSON *Addr. Conservative Wks.* (Bohn) II. 276 He must cry 'Hist-a-boy' and urge the game on. 1860 — *Cond. Life, Illusions* ibid. 443 To .. cry *Hist-a-boy!* to every good dog. [Cf. *Sc. hist-a-cat!*, *si-a-cat!*, used in hounding a dog after a cat.]

Hist (hist), *v.* Now *poetic.* [f. **HIST** *int.*]

1. + **l. trans.** To summon with the exclamation 'hist!'; to summon in silence or without noise. *Obs.*

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 55 The cherub Contemplation; And the mute Silence hist along. Least Philomel will deign a song. 1647 H. MORRIS *Song of Soul* i. n. Ivi. Which he to me with earnest countenance show'd Histing me nearer. 1778 R. LOWTH *Transl. Isa.* v. 26 He will hist every one of

them from the ends of the earth. *Ibid.* vii. 18 Jehovah shall hist the fly .. And the bee .. And they shall come.

2. *intr.* To be silent.

1867 J. CONINGTON *Virg. Æneid* i. 237 (ed. 2) Then should some man of worth appear Whose stainless virtue all revere, They hush, they hist [ed. 1 list]; his clear voice rules Their rebel wills, their anger cools.

II. 3. *trans.* To incite or urge on with the exclamation 'hist!'; hence, generally, to incite.

1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's Tales* Wks. 1886 VIII. 106 Lest they should be out, or faint, or cold, Their innocent clients hist them on with gold.

Histic (hist'ik), *a.* [f. Gr. *hístos* tissue + **-IC**.] Of or pertaining to tissues. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886.)

Histin. [f. as prec. + **-IN**.] A name for fibrin. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Histioid (histioid), *a.* *Phys. and Path.* [f. Gr. *hístios*, dim. of *hístos* web, tissue + **-OID**.] = HISTOID.

1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 134 Those new growths which resemble the simple tissues of the body may be called Simple Histioid Tumours. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 355 Virchow calls tumors which are composed of only one tissue, tissue-like, or Histioid.

Histiology (histi'ol'djī). [f. as prec. + **-LOGY**. Cf. *F. histologie*.] = HISTOLOGICAL.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Histiology*, Valentin's term for a description of the tissues.

Hence **Histological** *a.* = HISTOLOGICAL.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

Histo-, combining form of Gr. *hístos* web, tissue, occurring with sense 'tissue' in various biological terms, as **Histoblast** [Gr. *hístos* cell], the primary element or unit of a tissue (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Histochemical** *a.*, relating to **Histochemistry**, the chemistry of organic tissues.

Histodialysis [see **DIALYSIS**], 'term for a resolution of an organic texture' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854); hence **Histodialytic** *a.*, 'of or belonging to histodialysis' (*ibid.*).

Histographic, *-ical* *adjs.*, belonging to **Histography**, description of the tissues (Craig 1847). **Histohæmatin** *Chem.* [see **HÆMATIN**], name for a kind of colouring matter occurring in animal tissues.

Histolysis [Gr. *hístos* loosening], disintegration or dissolution of organic tissue; hence **Histolytic** *a.*, belonging to histolysis.

Histomorphological *a.*, relating to **Histomorphology**, the morphology of the tissues.

Histomorphotic *a.* [Gr. *μορφοτικός*, f. *μορφήν* to form, shape], relating to the formation of tissue.

Histonomy [Gr. *-νομία* arrangement], the subject of the formation and arrangement of organic tissues (Craig 1847).

Histophyly [Gr. *φυλή* tribe], the history of tissues within the limits of a particular tribe of organisms.

Histophysic, the subject of physics as related to the tissues.

Histophysiological *a.*, relating to **Histophysiology**, the physiology of the tissues (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

Histotomy [Gr. *-τομία* cutting], 'the dissection of the organic tissues' (Mayne 1854).

Histotrophic *a.* [Gr. *τροφή* nourishment], relating to the formation and nourishment of the tissues.

Histozyme [Gr. *ζύμη* leaven], Schmieberg's term for a substance that causes fermentation in the tissues.

1874 A. J. BARKER tr. *Frey's Histol. & Histochem.* § 48 The chemical constitution of the animal cell .. a field of 'histochemical inquiry of which little is known. 1861 N. *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 1 Histology and 'Histo-chemistry of man. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Histographic, of or belonging to histography.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Histographics*, 'Histographical. 1885 C. A. MACMUNN in *Proc. R. Soc. Nov.* 248 Observations made on the spectra of the organs and tissues .. have brought to light the presence of a series of animal colouring matters. The name 'histohæmatins is proposed for all these.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, 'Histolysis. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Histolysis*, the retrograde metamorphosis of the tissues. 1868 J. H. BENNETT *Clin. Lect.* (ed. 5) 118 The successive formation of histogenetic and 'histolytic molecules.

1885 W. ROBERTS *Treat. Urin. Dis.* III. iv. (ed. 4) 484 The blood and tissues are .. charged with the primary histolytic products. 1883 GOLGI in *Alien. & Neurol.* July 387 Other 'histomorphological particulars. 1857 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXII. 16 Is .. there .. in albumen a mysterious 'histomorphotic power in virtue of which it transmutates itself from the liquid into the solid condition? 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 24 Tribal history of cells. 'histophyly. 1886 *Jenl. R. Microsc. Soc. Apr.* 365 On the 'histophysic of the red blood-corpuscles. *Ibid.*, 'Histophysiological researches on the extension of the nerves in the muscles. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Histophysiology.

a 1889 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s.v. *Plastic*, Agents—hygienical or curative—which take part in such formations [of organized tissue], may be termed 'histotrophic or constructive. 1876 *Med. News* (U. S.) LII. 542 That injections of 'histozyme into the blood of dogs produced high fever.

Histogenesis (histo'djē'nēsis). *Biol.* [f. **HISTO-** + Gr. *γένεσις* birth, production.] The production or development of organic tissues.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VII. 554 Schwann is often called the founder of the science of histogenesis. 1881 *Athenæum* 29 Oct. 566/1 The histogenesis of man and the higher vertebrata.

Histogenetic (-djē'nē'tik), *a.* [f. as prec.: see **GENETIC**.] Having the quality of producing tissue; relating to the formation of tissues.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. V.* 139/1 Phenomena of a histogenetic nature. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 50/1 Histogenetic elements; that is .. cells which by their metamorphoses, give rise to tissues.

Hence **Histogenetically** *advb.*, in relation to histogenesis; from a histogenetic point of view.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 4002 Histogenetically, they [connective tissues] are the remains of that .. embryonic tissue from which the blood-channels themselves were made.

Histogeny (histo'djē'nī). [f. as prec. + **-GENY**.] = HISTOGENESIS.

1847 CRAIG, *Histogeny*, the formation of an organic tissue. 1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 24 Germ-history of the cells, etc. (*Histogeny*). *Ibid.* III. 62 Histogeny, or the Science of the Evolution of Tissues, as first elaborated by Remak and by Kolliker.

Histoid (hist'oid), *a.* *Phys. and Path.* [f. Gr. *hístos* web + **-OID**.] Like or of the nature of tissue, esp. connective tissue; spec. said of tumours.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 25 A variety of histoid tumor.

Histoire, early form of **HISTORY**.

Histologic (-lō'djīk), *a.* = next.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. i. 25 Nerve-tubes .. and nerve-cells .. are the histologic elements of which the nervous system is built up.

Histological, *a.* [f. **HISTOLOGY** + **-ICAL**.] Belonging to histology; relating to organic tissues.

1844-6 OWEN *Lect. Comp. Anat.* vi. 135 The cartilaginous or intermediate histological change between the primitive membranous and ultimate osseous stage. 1863 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 60 In the hydra the histological differentiation that has been established is extremely slight.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV.* 137/1 The skins, skeletons, spirit and histological preparations .. should be amalgamated into one series.

Hence **Histologically** *advb.*, in relation to histology.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. V.* 372/2 The matters thus excreted may be divided histologically into two chief constituents.

Histologist. [f. next + **-IST**.] One versed in histology.

1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 289 Few subjects have engaged the attention of histologists more frequently .. than the development of dentine. 1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* No. 628. 25 The medical histologist and physiologist has learnt that .. he must not confine himself .. to .. the chick.

Histology (histi'ol'djī). [f. Gr. *hístos* web + **-LOGY**. Cf. *F. histologie*.] The science of organic tissues; that branch of anatomy, or of biology, which is concerned with the minute structure of the tissues of animals and plants.

1847 CRAIG, *Histology*, the doctrine of the organic tissues. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 39 These parts are called the tissues of plants, and a knowledge of their nature is called the science of vegetable histology. 1885 H. W. ACLAND in *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 6/2 The assistant .. appointed .. for histology, that is to say, minute microscopical demonstrations.

† **Historial**, *a. (sb.) Obs.* [a. *F. historial* (1291 in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), ad. late L. *historiālis* (Sidonius c 475), f. *historia* HISTORY.] Belonging to or of the nature of history; historical, historic.

1382a WYCLIF *Bible* Genl. Prol. Proph. The stories of Moises lawe .. and of other historial bookis schulen be wel lokid. c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 156 This is no fable, But known for historial thyng notable. c 1449 PECKOC *Repr.* i. xiii. 66 The historial parties of the Old Testament. 1508 HAK-LUYT *Voy.* II. i. 72 To write and reduce in veritie Historiall, the great siege .. of Rhodes. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 382 Direct historial Narrations.

B. sb. History, record.

1595 B. BARNES in *Farr S. P. Elis.* (1845) I. 42 That historiall Of my sinnes numberlesse in deepe seas cast.

Historian (histō'ri-ān), *sb. (a.)* Also **-ien**. [a. *F. historien* (in OF. also *adj.*), f. L. *historia* HISTORY: see **-AN**.]

1. A writer or author of a history; esp. one who produces a work of history in the higher sense, as distinguished from the simple annalist or chronicler of events, or from the mere compiler of a historical narrative.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xxiv. Quintus Fabius for this qualitie is souerainly extolled amonge historiēns. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 25 The Historian [sayth] what men haue done. 1589 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 15 There are .. other amonge the Historians, gillie of greater lies. 1663 COWLEY *Verses Sev. Occas.*, *Royal Soc.* ix, And ne'r did Fortune better yet Th' Historian to the Story fit. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xii. 55 It is the Historian's office to punish, though he cannot correct. 1873 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. II. ix. 308 Gibbon is before all things the historian of the transition from the Roman world to the world of modern Europe.

1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 4. 38 Baeda was at once the founder of mediæval history and the first English historian. 1879 GAIRDNER *Early Chron.* Eng. ii. 77 He (William of Malmesbury) is a genuine historian, not a dry compiler of annals like the writers who preceded him. 1884 FREEMAN *Methods Hist. Study* (1886) 33 The man (Polybios) who looked at his own age with the eyes of an historian of all ages.

† 2. One who relates a narrative or tale; a storyteller; in quot. 1603 rendering Gr. *περηγητής* 'local guide, cicerone'. *Obs.*

1586 YOUNG tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 202 b, You are but a simple Historian for ministering of mirth. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 194 Our discoursing Historians and expositours shewed us the place, where sometimes stood the obelisks of iron. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 7 What thanks sufficient .. have I to render thee, Divine Historian.

3. One versed in history. *rare.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. xi. 29 Not to be an Historian,

that is, not to know what Forren Nations and our Forefathers did, 'Hoc est semper esse Puer', as Cicero hath it. 1665 EVELYN *Corr.* 21 June, What your Lordship's curiosity will desire to dip into, to emerge a complete historian.

† **B. adj.** Relating to or founded on history; historical. *Obs. rare.*

1638 LITHGOW *Trav.* Author to Bk. B iv b, Go lively charg'd with stout Historian Faith, And trample downe base Critiques in the Dust.

Hence **Historianess**, a female historian. *rare.*

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 597 Mrs. Macauley, the historianess, married his brother. a 1839 L. E. LONDON in L. Blanchard *Life* (1855) I. 48 She is a great historianess, a most charming delightful woman.

Historiaster, *rare.* [f. L. *historia* HISTORY + -ASTER.] A petty or contemptible historian.

1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 715 An 'historiaster' (as distinguished from an historian). 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 3/2 Our modern historiasters neglect this.

Historiated (histō'ri-ēd), *ppl. a.* [f. med. L. *historiatus*, pa. pple. of *historiāre* (see HISTORY v.) + -ED.] Decorated with figures of men or animals (or, sometimes, flowers: see FLOBIATED), as illuminated or ornamental initial letters, etc.

1886 *Athenaeum* 29 May 716/2 Ornamented with initial letters historiated with figures. 1895 M. R. JAMES *Abbey St. Edmund* 131 At Amiens four portions of a like historiated screen remain.

Historic (histō'rik), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *historicus* adj. (and sb. 'historian'), a. Gr. *ιστορικ-ος*, f. *ιστορία* HISTORY. Cf. F. *historique* (1480 in Hatz.-Darm.), in OF. also 'historian'.]

1. Of or belonging to history; of the nature of history; historical; esp. of the nature of history as opposed to fiction or legend.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. ii. viii. 111 Evident from sacred Historic Observation. 1700 *Prior Carmen Seculare* 15 With equal Justice and Historic Care, Their Laws, their Toils, their Arms with his compare. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 30 A hoard of tales that dealt with knights, Half-legend, half-historic. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac. Pref.* To make myself better acquainted with the historic aspect of the question. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. I. 9 The sort of difficulty against which simple historic truth has to struggle. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* i. (1875) 36 The miracles imputed to the historic Christ.

2. *esp.* Forming an important part or item of history; noted or celebrated in history; having an interest or importance due to connexion with historical events. (The prevailing current sense.)

a 1794 GIBSON *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1869) 22 My first introduction to the historic scenes, which have since engaged so many years of my life. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. 249 That historic ground and the moss-grown sculptures with which it is paved. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) I. v. 321 A Norman castle and a Norman minister rose and fell on that historic spot.

3. Conveying or dealing with history; recording past events; = HISTORICAL (which is the usual prose equivalent).

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 28 That Eminent Piece of Historick Poetry, Poly-olbion. 1725 POPE *Odys.* I. 306 Then grateful Greece with streaming eyes would raise Historic Marbles, to record his praise. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 12 John Freeman, An historic painter, was a rival of Fuller. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* iv. i. (1849) 199 The true subjects for the historic pen. 1849 LINGARD *Hist. Eng. Prelim. Notice* (1855) 9 The stately and dignified march of the historic muse. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. xi. 314 The possession of real historic power.

4. Applied, in Latin and Greek Grammar, to those tenses of the verb which are used in narration of past events (opposed to *primary* or *principal*); also, in Latin, to the infinitive mood when used instead of the indicative; and, generally, to the present tense, when used instead of the past in vivid narration.

The term *historic tenses* has been variously used; they answer partly to the *secondary tenses* of some grammarians.

1845 JELF *Kühner's Greek Gr.* (1851) II. 52 The relative tenses are divided into Principal (Present, Perfect, and Future) and Historic Tenses (Imperfect, Pluperfect, and Future exactum). 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Primer* § 38 Tenses are Primary or Historic. The Present and Futures are Primary Tenses; the Imperfect and Pluperfect are Historic. The Perfect is Primary when Present-Past (*I have loved*), but Historic when Simple Past (*I loved*). *Ibid.* § 117 note, The Infinitive used predicatively for a Finite Verb, and called the Historic Infinitive. 1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 1457 The Present tense expresses... an action in past time, but rhetorically assumed to be present. This is frequent in vivid narrations. (Historic present.)

B. sb. rare. † 1. A historian. *Obs.*

1611 BROUGHTON *Require Agreeem.* 25 Eusebius, being the common historique for the Church, telleth the common opinion for his time.

2. *ellipt.* A historic work, picture, subject, etc.

1830 H. ANGELO *Remin.* I. 203 He had tried all branches and attempted all styles; histories, landscape, familiar subjects.

Historical (histō'rikāl), *a. (sb.)* [f. L. *historicus* (see prec.) + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to history; of the nature or character of history, constituting history; following or in accordance with history.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 101 b, The corporal [restoring of Israel] may be called historical, and was performed by Cyrus. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 2 Setting downe with historical brevitie what was spoken. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. ii. § 3 (R.) The bulk and gross of his narration was founded upon mere historical truth. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* iii. 86 Historical and moral

evidence is not indeed of the same nature with mathematical demonstration. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 300 It is not consistent with historical dignity... to notice such a trifle as a massacre of, unbelievers. 1884 (title) A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.

b. spec. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of history as opposed to fiction or legend.

1843 KNIGHT *Shaks.* I. x. 137 The notion... that nothing ought to be presented upon the stage but what was an historical fact. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. i. 29 The fact that his [Roland's] famous legendary death is a very easy perversion of his historical death. 1875 J. S. STUART-GLENNIS in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 651/2 The scepticism... as to the existence of an historical Arthur. 1877 DOWDEN *Primer Shaks.* vi. § 15. 97 This historical Oldcastle is better known as Lord Cobham.

2. Relating to or concerned with history or historical events.

† **Historical faith:** that concerned only with historical facts; intellectual belief or assent, as distinct from faith that is practically operative on conduct: cf. FAITH 3 b.

c 1543 Bradshaw's *St. Werburge* Ball, to Author: 18 Sith thou gauge to vs a flour most riall Redolent in cronicles with historical syght. c 1530 TINDALE *Wks.* 267 (R.) The historical fayth hangeth of the truth and honestie of the teller, or of the common fame and consent of many. 1531 — *Expos.* 1 *John* (1537) 12 The fyrst... is called an historical fayth and belefe. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. x. 18. 339 The Prince of darkness himself and all the cacodæmons by an historical faith believe ther is a God. a 1699 W. BATES *Dio. Medit.* ix. (R.), So many have a historical knowledge, yet because they are not united to Christ, they receive no benefit. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* 2 By the historical imagination I mean the habit of realizing past time, of putting history before ourselves in such a light that the persons and events... are seen as once-living persons and once-present events.

† **b. transf.** Characterized by 'historical faith'.

1649 J. ECCLESTON tr. *Behmen's Ep.* 29 There may be many honest hearts among them; but many of them are only Historical, and Titular. a 1718 PENN *Life Wks.* 1726 I. 156 The Carnal, Fleshly, and Historical Christian of the outward words.

c. Historical Method, a method of investigation in which the history of the object is studied.

1843 MILL *Logic* II. vi. x. (1856) 498 Of the Inverse Deductive, or Historical Method. *Ibid.* 517 His [Comte's] work is hitherto the only known example of the study of social phenomena according to this conception of the Historical Method. 1889 FOWLER *Induct. Log.* (ed. 5) 204 A very important application of the Method of Concomitant Variations is what is now commonly known as the *Historical Method*. 1891 EDGEMORTH in *Econ. Jnl.* I. 633 The historical method... defined by... Prof. Ashley as 'direct observation, and generalization from facts past or present'.

3. Dealing with history, treating of history, as a *historical treatise* or *writer*; using history as its basis, as a historical play, novel, etc.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q. Pref.* The Methode of a Poet historical is not such, as of an Historiographer. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 135 Considering our negligence of historical Poems. 1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* p. viii. The grossest errors that ever disgraced the historical page. 1847 LYTTON *Delham* ii. She had read all the historical romances of the day. 1871 FROUDE in *Devon. Assoc. Trans.* IV. 38 The most perfect English history which exists is to be found... in the historical plays of Shakespeare. 1876 STOFFE, BROOKE *Primer Eng. Lit.* vii. § 124. 130 In... such tales as *Kenilworth* and *Quentin Durward*, he [Scott] created the Historical Novel. *Ibid.* § 125. 133 In our own day, a critical historical school has arisen, of which Mr. Freeman and Professor Stubbs are the leaders. 1881 *Athenaeum* 30 July 147/1 The veteran historical writer Kostomarov. 1886 FREEMAN *Methods Hist. Study* Pref. 4 It is against this state of things... that a historical Professor at Oxford has to fight. *Mod.* The author of numerous historical works.

b. Of an artist or work of art: Representing history; depicting or describing historical events.

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphic* 32 Three sorts of Painting; Prospective (or Landskip), Historical, and Life. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Theory Paint.* 56 Every Historical Picture is a Representation of one single point of Time. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 92 The best of his historical prints. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 210 The function of historical painting... is to record of man what has been best in his acts and way of life, and fairest in his form.

4. Celebrated or noted in history; = HISTORIC 2 (which is now the usual word).

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Walsr* I. 25 It has become an historical fact... that 'Childe Harold' and the 'Bard of Memory' met at Pisa. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1899) I. 10 It is the old historical lands of Europe that the lover of history longs to explore. 1857 MISS YONGE *Landmarks Hist.* Mod. v. iii. (1865) 388 [Floury] was seventy-three years old, feeble, and cautious, dreading, as he said, 'a historical administration'. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* Notes 132 This historical and gallant little ship [the May Flower] returned to England in the month of April, 1621.

5. *Gram.* = HISTORIC 4.

1867 W. SMITH tr. *Curtius's Gr. Gram.* (ed. 2) § 225 Two classes of Tenses: A. Principal, viz. 1. Present: 2. Perfect: 3. Future. B. Historical, viz. 1. Imperfect: 2. Pluperfect: 3. Aorist. *Ibid.* § 487 By a lively apprehension a past action may be represented as present, hence the use, very frequent in Greek, of the Historical Present, which frequently alternates with past tenses.

6. *Biol.* Relating to the life-history of an organism or race of organisms.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* III. iv. 695 The internal and external conditions of growth may therefore be distinguished as the historical and the physical; but those properties of a plant which have been obtained historically are generally termed hereditary. *Ibid.* 697 So far as the definition given above of historical properties concerns the inherited specific peculiarities of plants, the term is not metaphorical from the point of view of the Theory of Descent, but must be taken in its literal signification.

B. sb. (ellipt.) A historical statement, work, etc. 1666 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* I. 286 Granting his [Vossius'] Historicals to be all true. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 5/4 Historicals show signs of a rise, and political signs of a headlong fall.

Historically (histō'rikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a historical manner; in the way of history; according to, or in relation to, history.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 21 (R.) Now wyl I shewe historicallye the forme and fashon of that popysh vowinge. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* (1634) 15 note, Rather in Fabulous and in Allegorical sence, then plainlie and historicallie. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 51 Let him every night at his going to bed recollect historically what he hath done and said that day. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 187 The fact is so historically; and it agrees well with the speculation. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 6 When we use the word Homer, we do not mean a person historically known to us, like Pope or Milton.

Comb. 1879 GAIBDNER *Early Chron. Eng.* vii. 319 The most historically-minded of English poets.

Historicalness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being historical; historical character.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq. Apol.* 489 Correspondent to the rest of the Historicalness of the Creation. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1294 Its historicalness was defended by De l'Isle.

Historica'ster, [f. L. *historicus* HISTORIC + -ASTER.] = HISTORIASTER.

1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 204 note, However reluctantly we receive the word of such as Sagaravarnan, or his historica'ster.

† **Historician**, *Obs.* [f. as HISTORIC + -IAN. Cf. *rhetorician*.] A writer of history, HISTORIAN.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxii, The Romane historicians and Ptolomee... callit the haille ile, Britane. 1564 HARWARD *Eutropius* III. 25 As Fabius the historian dooth report. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* I. vi. 19 A learned Historician, observeth of the ancient Councils, that there were in them reasonings, colloquies, discussions.

Historicity (histō'ri-siti), [f. L. *historicus* HISTORIC + -ITY.] Historic quality or character (opposed to legendary or fictitious: see HISTORIC 1).

1880 J. FENTON *Early Hebrew Life* 9 These stories are of doubtful historicity. 1884 FARRAR in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 446 Turning from the question of the genuineness of the gospel to its historicity.

Historicize (histō'ri-ze), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make, or represent as, historic.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. iv. (1862) I. 77 Here again he historicises various features of the old legend.

2. *intr.* To recount historical events. (*nonce-use*, after *moralize*.)

1887 *St. James's Gaz.* 24 Dec. 7/2 The author... moralizes and historicizes, so to say.

Hence **Historicizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. v. (1869) I. 96 Another statement, formed in more historicising times. 1888 RUSSELL *Hibbert Lect.* 651 The historicizing of the myth.

Historico-, combining form of Gr. *ιστορικ-ος* HISTORIC, HISTORICAL: = historically... , historical and... , as in *historico-cabbalistical*, *critical*, *-dogmatic(al)*, *-ethical*, *-geographical*, *-philosophical*, *-physical*, *-prophetic*, *-religious* adjs.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 290 A historico-cabbalistical treatise of R. Abraham Ben Dior. 1738 tr. *Strahlenberg* (title) *Historico-Geographical Description of the North and Eastern Parts of Europe and Asia*. 1746 BERKELEY *Lett. to Prior* 3 July Wks. 1871 IV. 309 Desiring that I would become a member of the Historico-physical Society. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* (1862) 81 The last assault upon the miracles is that which may be not unfrequently termed the historico-critical. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 155 This historico-dogmatic work employed me for years. 1881 *Athenaeum* 8 Oct. 465/3 Somewhat inclined to indulge in historico-philosophical thoughts, or, to use his own words, in historionomical ideas.

Historied (histō'rid), *a. rare.* [f. HISTORY *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Adorned with figures representing historical incidents: see HISTORY *v.* 2.

2. Having a history (esp. of a specified kind); recorded or celebrated in history, storied.

1818 TODD, *Historied*, recorded in history; containing history. See *Storied*. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Resignation*, He sees, in some great-historied land, A ruler of the people stand. a 1861 T. WINTHROP *Cecil D.* xvii. (Cent.), Richly historied Italy.

† **Historier**, *Obs.* Also 6 -ar. [ad. OF. *historieur* (15th c. in Godef.), f. *historier* HISTORY *v.*] A historian.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xiii. 366 Sithen historiers dwelling in thilke same cuntre... kouthen knowe better the treuthe of the deede than other men. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 24 Wrytynges and dyctes of olde and auncyente cronycles or historiers. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 351 Aulus Gellius, that noble historian. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 924 Which al writers, Poets, historiers, cosmographers... do confesse.

|| **Historiette** (histō'ri-ē-tē), Also 8 -etto. [F., f. *histoire* HISTORY + *-ette*, dim. suffix (after L. *historia*). Cf. It. *istorietta*.] A short history or story; an anecdote.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 268 (D.) She thus continued her tragical historiette. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett. to T. Twining* 10 July, My head is full of the charming little historiette in your father's letter. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 351, I... wrote... what I conceived was a very original and amusing historiette.

Historify (histō'rifai), *v.* [f. L. *historia* HISTORY + -FY.]

1. *trans.* To relate the history of; to record or celebrate in history.

c1586 C. TESS PEMBROKE *Pa. LXXVI. ii.* Thy conquest meets to be historified. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep. vi. vi.* 295 The third time... wherein matters have been more truly historified, and may therefore be believed. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Tombs in Abbey*, That Church which you have so worthily historified. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM *10 Years Police Judge v.* 28 In one of the years of the ten which this volume histories.

2. *absol.* To write history; to narrate, relate.

1614 EARL STIRLING *Domes-day II. (R.)*, I must historify, and not divine. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch. II. 75* As th' author doth of him historify. 1803 SOUTHEY *Lett. (1856) I.* 201, I have been historifying successfully.

† 3. *trans.* To decorate with figures: cf. HISTORATED. *Obs.*

1633 WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton. (1672)* 465 Some fine historified Table Cloth for a Banquet.

† HISTORIOGNOMER. *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *ιστορία* HISTORY, app. after *physiognomer.*] One learned in history.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad. 13* In the best historical Methode that I could make out of the best Historiographers.

† HISTORIOGRAPH. *Obs.* [f. *Gr. historio-graphē* (14th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *historiographus*, a. Gr. *ιστοριογράφος*, f. *ιστορία* HISTORY + *-γράφος* writing, writer.] = next.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 23 Poule the historiograph of the lombards. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 6 As wytheth that aunciant historiograph Josephus. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit. II. i.* 88 It was Architecture herself which was here the Historiograph. of this new kind of History. a1734 NORTH *Exam. II. v.* § 132 (1740) 397 One might expect from an Historiograph a plain, honest, and full Narration of the Fact.

Hence HISTORIOGRAPHICAL, of the nature of a historiograph, or historian; historical.

1811 G. S. FABER *Provenc. Lett. (1844) I.* 209 We may cite Mr. Palmer himself as our historiographical witness.

HISTORIOGRAPHER (*histōriōgrāfār*). (Also *graphier*.) [f. prec. or late L. *historiographus* + *-EB*. Cf. OF. *historiographeur*.]

1. A writer or compiler of a history; a chronicler or historian.

1494 FABYAN *Chron. vi. cxciv.* 199 Henricus, the histo[ri]ographer, made of hym (the king) thysse verses. c1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden) I.* 103 Thus... was this wall made... if wee beleeve Gildas, a Brityshe historiographer. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph. 160b*, Valerius Maximus, and the other Historiographi. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles I.* Intro. 7 Pieces of Mythologie... so common among the ancient Poets, and Historiographers. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers II. iv.* 290 Why should these circumstances be mentioned by a historiographer of such gravity? a1834 LAMB *Ode to Treadmill (L.)*, Inspire my spirit, spirit of Defoe... Historiographer of deathless Crusoe.

2. *spec.* An official historian appointed in connexion with a court, or some public institution.

1555 EDEB *Decades 144* Iohannes Aiora is broker to... the kynges historiographer. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon. II.* 265 James Howell... was made the Kings Historiographer, being the first in England that bore that title. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog. II. 677* Rev. Dr. William Robertson... historiographer to his majesty for Scotland. 1862 FRASER *Mag. July 122-3* The reign of William and Mary, when the office of 'Historiographer' Royal was conferred on... Thomas Rymor.

transf. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit. v.* (1875) 206 Scott became the historiographer royal of feudalism. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player. Europe viii.* (1894) 173, I felt myself at liberty to accompany my friends in the humble character of historiographer.

3. One who describes or gives a systematic account of some natural object or objects (cf. HISTORY sb. 5); a writer of natural history.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch (1676) 1* The Historiographers which do set forth the Description of the Earth in Figure. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa II.* 339 The Historiographers affirme, that this kinde of wilde horses ranging up and downe the Arabian deserts [etc.]. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M. iv.* § 2 (1643) 67 Their tops are above the clouds... (as Historiographers do report it). 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 41 The great historiographer of ants is M. P. Huber.

Hence HISTORIOGRAPHERSHIP, the office of historiographer.

1814 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem. II. 419*, I am heartily glad you [Southey] got the laureateship, and wish you had also the historiographership. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden iii.* 67 The late holder of the historiographership.

HISTORIOGRAPHIC (*histōriōgrāfik*), *a.* [f. HISTORIOGRAPHY + *-IC*, after Gr. *ιστοριογραφικός*.] Pertaining to the writing of history, or to the delineation of historic scenes.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev. V.* 232 Worthy of historiographic sanction. 1883 H. M. KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's E. Eng. Lit. 112* The historiographic ascendancy of this City [Winchester] was now past.

HISTORIOGRAPHICAL, *a.* [See *-AL.*] = prec.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Trav. Wks. III.* 76 Dedicated—To the Cosmographical, Geographical... Historiographical, Calligraphical Relater and Writer... Sir Thomas Coriat. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit. II.* 178 The other gentle English couple of Historiographical Scholars [Fuller and Strype]. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. T.* (1892) 18 note, Expressions such as might be used by any writer of the best historiographical style.

Hence HISTORIOGRAPHICALLY *adv.* 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb. III. i.* 8 The historiographically gifted Ferdinand had found fresh and worthy subjects for his pen.

HISTORIOGRAPHY (*histōriōgrāfi*). [ad. Gr. VOL. V.

ιστοριογραφία, f. *ιστορία* HISTORY + *-γραφία* writing.] The writing of history; written history.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes 14 b.* Many, that impudently and shamefully avault themselves to profess Historiographie. 1597 BRETON *Wit's Trenchmour Wks.* (1879) 13 (D.) Have you not bene a little red in historiographie. 1797 *Monthly Mag. III.* 269 An important work... beginning with the historiography of the first founders of the school of Florence. 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. (1873) III. iv. xi.* 419 Monastic historiography... proceeded from the motive of religious duty.

HISTORIOLOGY (*histōriōlōgi*). [f. as prec. + *-LOGY*.] The knowledge or study of history.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Historiology*, the knowledge and telling of old Histories. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* Intro. lines, 'Tis strange to me that they... that do excel their equals in historiologie Speak not of Mansoul's wars, but let them lie Dead like old Fables. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev. LXX.* 285 Erudition has been divided by a German professor into glossology, bibliography, and historiologie.

Hence HISTORIOLOGICAL, *a.*, pertaining to historiologie.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit. II.* 175 Where that eminent Prelate Umpires all Historiographical Emulosity with amicable equity.

HISTORIONOMER, *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ιστορία* HISTORY, after *astronomer*.] One versed in the principles which regulate the course of history. So HISTORIONOMICAL, *a.*

1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. in Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 191 By and by, perhaps... historiometers will have measured accurately the sidereal years of races. 1881 [see HISTORICO-].

† HISTORIOUS, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *historieux*, ad. L. type **historiosus*, f. *historia* HISTORY: see *-OUS*.] = HISTORICAL.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel 345* There Titus Lyvius hymselfe doth auaunce, With decades historious, whiche that he mengeth. a1529 — P. SPAROWE 749 A thousand new and old Of these historious tales.

HISTORIZE (*histōriz*), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. HISTOR-*Y* sb. + *-IZE*: cf. *botanize*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To tell the history of; to narrate or relate as history. ? *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec. (1632) 8* Euen those Legends of Saints and tales at which children... smile, are there solemnly historized in their Cathedral Pulpits. c1645 HOWELL *Lett. II. liiii.* (1655) 89 Sir W. Rawleigh... whose Fame shall continue in longevity... with that great World which he Historiseth so gallantly. 1857-83 EVELYN *Hist. Reliq. (1850) II.* 220 note.

† 2. To represent, display. *Obs. rare.*

1645 EVELYN *Diary 6 May*, A long and spacious walk, full of fountains, under which is historized the whole Ovidian Metamorphosis in rarely sculptur'd *messo relievō*.

3. *intr.* or *absol.* To compose history or narrative, to act the historian.

1632 [see HISTORIZING below]. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr. Introd. Verses*, While Dryad-like... Under their blooming shade I historize. 1838 B. CORNEY *Controversy 22* You have attempted to historize, to ratiocinate, to sentimentalize.

Hence HISTORIZING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* To Rdr. A iv, I mean an historical way of Poetizing, or Poetical manner of historizing, or displaying of the famed... adventures and actions of persons real. 1647 TORSHILL *Design to Harmonize Bible in Phenix (1721) I.* 106 An Harmonious historizing of the Psalms. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 103 In use among the historizing or exemplarizing astrologers.

HISTORY (*histōri*), *sb.* Also 4 *histoire*, 5 *hystorye*, 5-6 *historye*, 6-7 *historie*. [ad. L. *historia* narrative of past events, account, tale, story, a. Gr. *ιστορία* a learning or knowing by inquiry, an account of one's inquiries, narrative, history, f. *ιστωρ*, *ιστορ*-knowing, learned, wise man, judge, = **fidōr*, f. *fid-*, *id-* to know. (The form *histoire* was from F.) Cf. STORV, anaphetic form of history.]

† 1. A relation of incidents (in early use, either true or imaginary; later only of those professedly true); a narrative, tale, story. *Obs.* (exc. as applied to a story or tale so long and full of detail, as to resemble a history in sense 2.)

1390 GOWER *Conf. III. 48*, I finde in a boke compiled To this matere an olde *histoire*, The which comth now to my memoire. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop vi. xiii.* The carpenter told thystory to his felawes. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike (1580) 77* Wee read a notable historie of a yong childe in Rome, called Papius. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors (1640) 25 b.* Which may be verified by an History that Plutarchus in the life of... Flaminius reporteth. 1632 LITGHOW *Trav. vi.* 248 Heere Dives the rich Glutton dwelt... this I suspend... for all hold it to be a Parable, and not a History. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com. 119* A Mountebank on the Stage... gave them a History of his Cures. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales II.* 183 Byron had some excellent pairs of pistols, about most of which there were histories.

2. *spec.* A written narrative constituting a continuous methodical record, in order of time, of important or public events, esp. those connected with a particular country, people, individual, etc.

Chronicles, Annals, are simpler or more rudimentary forms of history, in which the events of each year, or other limited period, are recorded before passing on to those of the next year or period, the year or period being the primary division; whereas in a *history*, strictly so called, each movement, action, or chain of events is dealt with as a whole, and pursued to its natural termination, or to a convenient halting-point, without regard to these divisions of time.

Drum-and-trumpet history, a contemptuous term for a history that gives undue prominence to battles and wars.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V. (1868) 206* The brave deeds which our ancestors accomplished. I have undertaken to draw the history for you. 1557 MORE *Wks. (title)* The history of King Richard the thirde. 1563 WINSTET *Wks. (1890) II.* 49 Quhow worshipful was he... the historiis declaris, quilibet schawis that the mother of Alexander the Emprour callit him in her companie. 1577 HOLINSHED (title) The Historie of Scotland; containing the Beginning, Increase, Proceedings, Continuance, Acts, and Gouernment of the Scottish Nation, from the original thereof to the yeere 1571. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Matt. i. 1*, I begin this History of Christ, with the Genealogy or Catalogue of his Ancestors. 1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Alsatia II. Wks. 1720 IV.* 44 How can there be a true History, when we see no Man living is able to write truly the History of the last Week? 1753 W. SMITH *Thucyd. I. (R.)*, Thucydides, an Athenian, hath compiled the history of the war between the Peloponnesians and the Athenians. 1803 MED. *Jrnl. X.* 517 Some important dates and circumstances towards the history of the Influenza. 1822 MISS R. MANGNALL *Hist. & Misc. Quest. Pref.* 5 Opportunities of perusing the best English, Grecian, and Roman histories. 1823 MRS. MARKHAM (Eliz. Penrose) *Hist. Eng. Advt.* 3 In putting a History of England into the hands of their children. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz. I. xiii.* 711 Mezeray... was also the first who saw that a history, to be of real value, must be a history, not only of kings, but of nations. a1872 MAURICE *Friendship Bks. vi.* (1874) 177 They profess to be Histories—that is, records of the actual growth and unfolding of a particular nation. 1874 SCRUBBS (title) The Constitutional History of England in its Origin and Development. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist. Pref.* 5 Whatever the worth of the present work may be, I have striven throughout that it should never sink into a 'drum and trumpet history'.

3. (Without *a* or *pl.*) That branch of knowledge which deals with past events, as recorded in writings or otherwise ascertained; the formal record of the past, esp. of human affairs or actions; the study of the formation and growth of communities and nations.

In this sense often divided, for practical convenience, into *Ancient and Modern*, or *Ancient, Mediaval, and Modern History*. These have no very definite chronological limits; but Ancient History is usually reckoned as ending with the fall of the Western Roman Empire in A.D. 476. Mediaval, when separated from Modern History, is usually brought down to the period of the Oceanic discoveries in the 15th c. 'Ancient History' is also humorously used in the sense of 'matters which are out of date, or which no longer form part of practical politics'.

The *Muse of History*, Clio, one of the Nine Muses, represented as the patroness of History; also often put for a personification of History.

1485 CAXTON *Hidden's Polychronicon Proem*, Some sothly techyth to lye, but historeye representynge the thynges lyke unto the wordes embraceth al utylite and prouffite. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb. I. vi.* 70 To think that man who knows By History, Report, or his owne proofe What woman is... will's free houres languish: For assured bondage? 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del. II. vii.* (1635) 126 Where History is vncertaine, reasonable conjecture must challenge precedence. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath. I. ix.* 40 The Register of Knowledge of Fact is called History. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Study Hist. II. (1752) 14*, I have read somewhere... that history is philosophy teaching by examples. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb. (1870) I.* xiv. 85, I can read poetry and plays... But history, real solemn history, I cannot be interested in. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav. (1871) I.* 241 We hardly find in classical history any parallel. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam & x* History, at least in its state of ideal perfection, is a compound of poetry and philosophy. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev. I. vii. v.* If fame were not an accident, and Temple a distillation of Rumour. 1838 MACAULAY *Ess., History (1865) II.* 8/4 There is a vile phrase of which bad historians are exceedingly fond, 'the dignity of history'. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int. III. i.* § 76 The successions of events and transactions in human life, remembered and related, make History. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit. II.* 75 The huge Mississippi of falsehood called history. 1876 STOPP. *Brooke Eng. Lit. vii.* 131 History... was raised into the rank of literature in the latter half of the eighteenth century by three men [Hume, Robertson, Gibbon]. 1886 FREEMAN *Meth. Hist. Study III.* 117, I should be most inclined... to say that history is the science of man in his character as a political being.

b. 1595 AUNCIENT HISTORIES [see ANCIENT 3 b]. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Study Hist. II.* (1752) 36 Modern history shews the causes, when experience presents the effects alone: and ancient history enables us to guess at the effects, when experience presents the causes alone. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind x.* (1827) 99, I only mean to warn you against mixing ancient history with modern. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages (1878) I.* Pref. 4 The subversion of the western empire is manifestly the natural termination of ancient history. 1853 MISS YONGE *Landmarks Hist. Mid. Ages I.* 1. (1868) 1 It is in effect impossible to draw any decided line between the periods of Ancient and Mediaval history. We have chosen to commence the latter from the Battle of Tours [A.D. 732]. 1884 FREEMAN *Meth. Hist. Study (1886) 20*, I need not tell you... that I acknowledge no such distinction as that which is implied in the words 'ancient' and 'modern' history... I have never been able to find out by my own wit when 'ancient' history ends and when 'modern' history begins. *Ibid.* 12 Each time that I was appointed Examiner, I had to learn my trade afresh; my experience from the former time had already become a matter of ancient history.

c. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr. II. xxxiii.* The Muse of History unrolls her page. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* 916 Already for each I see History preparing the statue and niche. 1892 EDITH THOMPSON *York & Lanc.* 137 History can hardly be said to know aught of the fate of his two young nephews.

4. *transf.* † a. A series of events (of which the story is or may be told). *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay (title)* Navigations, Peregrinations, and Voyages made into Turke... with diuers faire and memorable histories happened in our times. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents (1658) 60* As may appear by this succeeding discourse, of a true history done in England, in the house of a worshipful Gentleman. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's* 39

TRAD. 1. 286 Many Figures in Bass-Relief, representing several sacred Histories.

b. The whole train of events connected with a particular country, society, person, thing, etc., and forming the subject of his or its history (in sense 2); course of existence or life, career. Also in pregnant sense, An eventful career; a course of existence worthy of record. (See also LIFE-HISTORY.)

[1608 SHAKS. *Per. v.* i. 119 If I should tell my history, it would seem like lies disdain'd in the reporting.] 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 200 For every one... to turn over a new leaf in his own History, and amend his own Erratas. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Theory Paint.* 98 If there be any thing particular in the History of the Person which is proper to be Express'd. 1852 LYNCH *Brief Medit.* in *Lett. to Scattered* etc. 255 Every man has a moral history. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* vi. iii. The happiest women, like the happiest nations, have no history. 1871 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 93 Travelling by sea was a task for which their previous history had not prepared them. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 272 Our idea of space, like our other ideas, has a history. 1895 'PÉRONNE' *Veil of Liberty* x. 209, I know what it is to love and to be parted. I, too, have a history.

c. (Without a or pl.) The aggregate of past events in general; the course of events or human affairs.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 306 Take a turn in the Temple of History, and there meet with instructive Lectures of Providence. 1845 MILL *Ess.* II. 221 It was Lessing by whom the course of history was styled 'the education of the human race'. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. 23 History... is but continuous humanity influenced by men of character. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. vii. 311 The great tragi-comedy which we call human history.

5. A systematic account (without reference to time) of a set of natural phenomena, as those connected with a country, some division of nature or group of natural objects; a species of animals or plants, etc. Now rare, exc. in NATURAL HISTORY.

[In this sense following the similar use of *istoria* by Aristotle and other Greek writers, and of *historia* by Pliny.] 1567 J. MAPLET (title) A Greene Forest, or a natural Historie, wherein may be seen the most sufferaigne Vertues in all the whole kinde of Stones and Mettals; of Brute Beastes, Fowles, Fishes [etc.]. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo* (title) A Geographical Historie of Africa. 1608 TOPSELL (title) The History of Serpents. 1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 270 Aristotle in his Bookes of the History and Generation of creatures, doth [etc.]. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 122 In the 'History of the Fero Islands' I find no more species of birds than what I have already inserted. 1774 GOLDSM. (title) History of the Earth and Animated Nature. 1790 BELBY (title) General History of British Quadrupeds. 1797 — (title) History of British Birds. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 30 The may-fly. I am curious to know something of the history of this little creature.

6. †a. A story represented dramatically, a drama. *Obs.* b. *spec.* A drama representing historical events, a historical play.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 144 Your Honors Players... Are come to play a pleasant Comedie... It is a kinde of history. 1598 — (title) The History of Henrie the Fourth. 1600 — A. Y. L. II. vii. 164 Last Scene of all, That ends this strange eventfull historie. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 416 The best Actors in the world, either for Tragedie, Comedie, Historie, Pastorall. 1623 (title) Mr. William Shakespeares Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. II. iii. 525 She was entertained with 'Histories'—a kind of dramatic representation. 1877 DOWDEN *Primer Shaks.* vi. § 15. 97 Both parts of *Henry IV* consist of a comedy and a history fused together.

† 7. A pictorial representation of an event or series of incidents; in 18th c. a historical picture.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondysheim* (Percy Soc.) p. lxx. All the wallies within of fynest golde, With olde histories & pictures manifolde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xvi. 50 b, A great colomme, in ye which are carved by histories the things memorabile, whiche have beene done in this Hippodrome. 1670-98 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* I. 76 In the Sacristy we were shown... the curious back of an altar of Ivory cut into Histories after a rare manner. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Theory Paint.* 138 When a Painter intends to make a History. 1776 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vii. (1876) 422 A landscape of Claude Lorraine may be preferred to a history by Luca Giordano.

† 8. *Eccl.* = L. *historia*, liturgically applied (a) to a series of lessons from Scripture, named from the first words of the Respond to the first lesson; (b) to the general order of a particular Office.

Misunderstood and erroneously explained in *Rock Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 124: see Proctor & Wordsworth *Sarum Breviary*, Index to Fasc. I, II.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *history-monger*, *professor*, *wise*, *writer*; † *history faith*, 'historical' faith (see HISTORICAL 2); *history-maker*, (a) a writer of a history; (b) one who 'makes history', i.e. performs important actions which shape the course of history; so *history-making* a.; *history-painter*, one who paints 'histories' (sense 7); so *history-painting*, *history-piece*.

1531 TINDALE *Expos. & Notes* (1849) 154 Let this therefore be an undoubted article of thy faith: not of a 'history faith, as thou believest a gest of Alexander. 1895 LD. WOLSELEY *Decl. & F. Napoleon* I. 3 The sayings, doings, aspirations, even the villanies of this great 'history-maker. 1845 W. CORY *Lett. & Frits.* (1897) 37, I could get a sure living as a journeyman 'history-monger. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphic* 18 Excellent 'History Painters. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 387 In a real history-painter, the same knowledge, the same study, and views, are requir'd, as in a real poet. 1686 AGLIOSBY *Painting Illustr.* Explain. Terms. 'History-Painting is an Assembling of many Figures

in one Piece, to Represent any Action of Life, whether True or Fabulous, accompanied with all its Ornaments of Landskip and Perspective. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 49 ¶ 8 As I can not go to the price of history painting, I have purchased at easy rates several beautifully designed pieces of landskip and perspective. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 345 He painted several 'history-pieces. 1773 JOHNSON in Boswell 30 Apr., Robertson paints minds as Sir Joshua paints faces in a history-piece. 1701 WALLIS in Collect. (O. H. S.) I. 329 An 'history-professor. 1571 GOLDING *Cato in Ps.* ix. 4 He sheweth in 'historywise, that his enemies were overthrown. 1587 — *De Mornay* viii. 97 Iustine the 'Historywriter witnesseth, that the Kings... afore Ninus... were but particular Judges of Controuersies. 1770 ARMSTRONG *Misc.* II. 179 (Jod.) Superior in candour and impartiality to many at least of our modern history-writers.

† *History*, v. *Obs.* [ad. F. *historier* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med. L. *historiäre* (in both senses), f. *historia* HISTORY.]

1. *trans.* To relate in a history or narrative; to record, narrate, recount.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 13 As in the .39. chapitre of the Actis of the said King Philip more plainly is historied. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* Epil. (W. de W. 1526) 426 Newly hystoryed and translated out of Frensch into Englysshe. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. i. 203 And keepe no Tell-tale to his Memorie, That may repeat, and Historie his losse, To new remembrance.

2. To inscribe or adorn with 'histories' or historical scenes.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xvi. 50 b, A great Colomme of Marble historied after the manner of those of Antonin and Adrian... at Rome. 1670-98 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* I. 127 These doors are all of brass historied into figures containing the remarkable histories of both the Testaments. *Ibid.* 148 Its three brazen doors are historied with a fine basso-relievo.

Historiomy, -trophic, -zyme: see HISTO-.

|| *Histrío* (histrí'o). [a. L. *histrío*, *histríon-em* stage-player. (In Holland only as L.)] = next.

[1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 250 (R.) Heerepon our owne countrie actors and artificial professors of this feate were called *Histriones*, of *Hister*, a Tuscan word, which signifieth a player or dancer.] 1658 PHILLIPS, *Histrío*, a Player of Farces, a Buffoon. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. 6 'Begone, ye imbecile hypocrites, histrions not heroes!' 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 1/2 A poor histrío, a stagey pedant.

Histrion (histrí'ón). Also 6 *erron.* -an, -en. [a. F. *histrion* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *histríon-em*: see prec.] A stage-player, actor. (Now usually contemptuous.)

c. 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastuian's Theat. World* Siv, Histrions that we have seen in our time fle on a rope in ye ayre. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poess.* xiv. (Arb.) 48 Roscius... the best Histrion or buffon that was in his dayes to be found. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. (1632) 426 Let her leave this care to Mimikes, to Histrions, and to Rhetoricke Masters. 1862 MÉRIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. lii. 295 It was found necessary to expel the histrions, or pantomimic dancers. 1889 *Evening News* 6 Nov. 2/6 When it is the fashion for histrions to air themselves in print.

† *Histrionian*, a. *Obs.* rare. [-IAN.] = next.

1609 R. BARNERD *Faithful Sheph.* 85 This is a forewearing of the spirits, and too Histrionian like.

Histrionic (histrí'ónik), a. and sb. [ad. late L. *histríonícus*, f. *histríon-em*; cf. F. *histrionique* (1769 in Littré).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to stage-players, or to play-acting; theatrical; dramatic.

1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 91 The favourite passion of the histrionic tribe. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lii. III. 285 In consequence of his love and his knowledge of the histrionic art, he taught the choristers over which he presided to act plays. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 31 He can also boast decent histrionic talents.

2. Theatrical in character or style, 'stagey'; also fig. 'acting a part', hypocritical, deceitful.

1648 J. BAUMONT *Psyche* xx. (R.), The cris'd, perfum'd, belac'd, befooled Wights, Jetting in histrionic pride I saw. 1679 HOBBS *Behemoth* (1840) 363 The Presbyterian preachers... by a long practised histrionic faculty, preached up the rebellion powerfully. 1764 COWPER *Task* II. 563 Foppish airs And histrionic mumm'ry, that let down The pulpit to the level of the stage. 1889 *Globe* 7 Mar., Yesterday's histrionic proceedings.

3. *Path.* *Histrionic paralysis* (see quot.). *Histrionic spasm*, spasm of the facial muscles.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Histrionic spasm*. 1893 *Ibid.*, *Paralysis, Histrionic*, Bell's facial palsy, so named because the power of facial expression is lost.

B. *sb.* 1. A stage-player, actor. Also fig.

1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 256 Costumes... ready for the histrionics who are to wear them. 1860 *All Year Rnd.* No. 75. 595 Commend me... to this matchless histrionic!

2. *pl.* Play-acting, theatricals; theatrical arts; acting (of a part), pretence.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVII. 515/1 We have theatres in London... not worse than the special Stratford histrionics. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* i. 11 He loved the theatre and everything which savoured of histrionics. 1890 *Times* 10 Mar. 9/1 As a matter of common decorum or of satisfactory histrionics.

Histrionical, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = prec. *adj.* 1.

1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell.* XVIII. vii. 117 In lieu of histrionical actors and players. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 74 This supposed abuse of histrionical liberty. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. iii. § 3 In the Saxon canons... A. D. 960, it is ordered that no priest shall... exercise the mimical or histrionical art.

2. = prec. *adj.* 2.

1560 BROWN *New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 300 It was become deadly sin to minister the holy communion without these

scenical, histrionical, and hickscorn-like garments. a 1626 Bp. ANDREWS *Serm.* (1856) I. 414 This scenical, theatrical, histrionical godliness. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 102 They [the Inquisition] are so histrionical in their ceremonies, as if they made a sport of barbarousness, that they cite the dead men three several days to appear.

Histrionically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a histrionic manner; in relation to, or in the style of, actors or acting; theatrically.

1647 TRAPP *Mellif. Theol. in Comm.* Ep. 637 They did all theatrically, histrionically, hypocritically. 1657 W. MORICE *Corna quasi Korymb.* Def. xix. 337 To translate the Stage into the Church, making some Histrionically to personate that which they are not. 1864 *Realm* 25 May 7 Signor Graziani... is now a very fair Valentine considered histrionically.

Histrionism (histrí'óniz'm). [f. HISTRION- + -ISM.] Histrionic action; = next.

1870 *Daily News* 13 Dec., His vanity, his half-conscious histrionism... have been the subject of good-humoured laughter. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi. 89 How could this girl have taught herself, in the solitude of a savage island, a species of histrionism which women in London circles strove for years to acquire?

Histrionism (histrí'óniz'm). [f. HISTRION or L. *histrío*, -ónem + -ISM.] Theatrical practice, action, or style; 'acting'.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 24 When personations shall cease, and Histrionism of happiness be over. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 540 Something to wash down the Stage into the dose of histrionism. 1862 CARLYLE *Frede. G.* ix. iv. III. 123 The Cathedral Church, where high Prince Bishops delivered *palliums*, did histrionisms.

Histrionize, v. rare -1. [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

intr. To act, as a stage-player; to play a part. (In quot., to *histrionize* it.)

1654 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 229 During the five hours space that... he was pleased to histrionize it, he shewed himself so natural a representative that [etc.].

Hit (hit), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple. *hit*. Forms: 1 *hyttan*, 3-6 *hitte*, *hytte*, 4 *hutte*, *hete*, 4-5 *hyt*, 4-7 *hitt*, 5 (3rd sing.) *hit*, 4- *hit*. Pa. t. 1 *hytte*, 3-4 *hutte*, 3-5 *hitte*, (4 *hitte*), 4- *hitte*, (4-5 *hitt*, 5 *hyt* (te), 6-7 *hot*, 6-9 *Sc.* and *north.* *hat*, 7 *hatt*). Pa. pple. 4 *y-hyt*, 5 *hyt*, *yhytte*, 5-*hit*, (*dial.* 5 *Sc.* *hittin*, 6-*hitten*, *huten*, 6 *hot*). [Late OE. *hyttan* = ON. *hitla* to hit upon, light upon, meet with, Sw. *hitla*, Da. *hitte* to hit, find.

App. from Norse: cf. Branch II; but the senses under I seem to have been developed at an early date in Eng. from the notion 'get at, reach'.]

I. To get at or reach with a blow, to strike.

1. *trans.* To reach or get at with a blow or a missile; to give a blow to (something aimed at); to strike with aim or intent. When the success of the actor is the prominent notion, its opposite is *to miss*; when the effect upon the object is prominent, the meaning tends to be 'to strike sensibly, so as to be felt'; cf. sense 8.

c. 1205 LAV. 26660 *he cotend smat after bilue & noht hine ne hutte. Ibid.* 27680 *He... bene admiral hitte mid smerten ane dunte. 13... K. Alis.* 2155 *Alisandre hutte him, certe, Thorough love, and longe, and heorte. c. 1350 Will. Palerne* 3621 *No man bat he hit migh him withstonde. 1387 TREVISIA* *Hiden* vi. xxix, *Atte late Harold was yhyt wip an arewe & loste hys on ye. 1413 Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. x. 101 *Pacyence hitte Ire in the helme that it flew a feld. 1460 Lybeaus Disc.* 273 *Was he never yhytte? 1484 Caxton* *Fables of Esop* IV. ix, *Thow shalt hytte hym with thy swerd and kyllle hym. 1530 PALMER. 585/2, I hytte a thyng that I throwe at. 1553 T. WILSON* *Rhet.* (1580) 3 *Phavorinus the Philosophor*, did hit a yong man over the Thumbe verie handsomely, for usyng... over strange woordes. c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 36 *Sym said he sett nocht by hiss fess, Bot hecht he sould be hittin. 1584 R. SCOT* *Discov. Witcher.* XII. xv. (1886) 206 *A viper smitten or hot with a reed* is astonished. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 51 *O for a stone-bow to hit him in the eye. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE* *Misc. Poems* xxxiii. 17 *He shot and hat me on the breast. 1743 Broughton's Rules* *Boxing* in *Blaine Encycl. Rwr. Sports* § 1221 *No person is to hit his adversary when he is down. 1868 Craven* *Dial.*, *Hat*, *prat.* of *hit. 1879 F. POLLOK* *Sport Brit.* *Burmah* I. 193, *I had hit the tigress hard as she sprang up. 1885 Law Times* 9 May 29/2 *The plaintiff... fired at him, but did not hit him.*

Fig. 1611 MIDDLETON & D. *Roaring G.* Epil., *Mislike* dispraised The haire... Some hit her o're the lippes, some lik'd their colour.

b. *Cricket.* (a) To strike (the ball) with the bat: hence with the bowler as object. (b) *To hit off*, to make up (a number of runs) by hitting.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, *When you or Raggles hit a ball hard away for six. 1883 Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 *Dr. Grace hit Hill square for 4. 1884 Pall Mall G.* 14 Aug. 9/1 *Mr. Hornby hit each bowler twice for 4. 1888 Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/4 *The Englishmen had only 33 to get to win and this was hit off in twenty-five minutes for the loss of one wicket. 1892 Ibid.* 1 Sept. 4/5 *Yorkshire*, in the time remaining... hit off 56 of these for the loss of two batsmen.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To give a blow or blows; to strike with something in hand or with a missile.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1149 *Arthur... hittez ever in the hulke up to be hiltz. 1581 MULCASTER* *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 178 *Who so shootes at the like, in hope to hit, may sooner misse. 1660 STURMY* *Mariner's Mag.* v. 57 *Take aim to the Mark you would shoot to, and that is the way to hit. 1700 S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 25 *Throw a Dart or long Stick, with which they'll hit within the compass of a farthing a mighty distance. 1850 S. G. OSBORNE* *Gleanings* 112 *There were... lads... hitting at stones with hammers. 1870 BLAINE* *Encycl. Rwr. Sports* § 4038 (*Boxing*) *He was*

..an excellent 'stopper', hitting with his right and stopping with his left.

3. trans. Of a missile or moving body: To come upon with forcible impact; to strike.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Cristofore* 581 Sowne ane erow in be ce hymne hit. *1628* *Digby Voy. Medit.* (1668) 77 He.. shot 7 peeces at my pinnace, all which hatt her. *1694* A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 40 In at the window.. [it] was flung.. and had like to have hitten Mr. Walker on the head. *1700* S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 354 With an Elligar.. that sticks in the Fish it hits. *1828* *Scott F. M. Perth* xi, My pellet.. I trust, it did not hit your eye. *fig.* *1513* *Douglas Æneis* v. iii. 90 The meikle hillis Bemys agane, hit with the brute so schillis. *1847* *Tennyson Princ.* v. 44 The sun, that now.. hit the Northern hills.

4. absol. or intr. To come with forcible impact (against, upon, etc.).

c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xiii. 58 Þe whilk brand efterwardes hitt on þe erthe and stak still þerin. *1530* *Palsgr.* 585/2, I went darkeeling and dyd hytte agaynst a doore. *1659* B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 137 When we endeavour to shun one.. Sand-bank, we hit against another. *a1704* *Locke* (J.), If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and hit one against another? *1860* *Tyndall Glac.* i. xxv. 190 The little snow granules hit spitefully against the skin. *Mod.* The shot hit in front of the head high up.

5. trans. To deliver (a blow, stroke, etc.).

1a1400 *Morte Arth.* 3687 Archers of Englande.. Hittis thourghe þe harde stele fulle hertly dynntis. *c1400* *Destr.* *Troy* 5937 He.. Hit on his hede a full hard dynnt. *1460* *Lybeaus Disc.* 1631 Ayder yn other scheld hytte Strokes grymly greet. *1879* F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit.* B. I. 122, I lifted the stick and pretended to hit at a back-handed blow.

6. With two objectives. To hit any one a blow: to strike him with a blow, to give him a blow.

1597 T. BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* i. xxi. (1631) 122 One of his servants.. hot him such a knock with a pistol that he killed him therewith. *1599* J. MINSHEU *Dial. Span. & Eng.* (1623) 18, I hit my selfe a blow.. in this shin bone. *1763* C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* i. 135 Hitting him a plump in the bread-basket. *1838* *Hawthorne Br. & It. Frms.* II. 23 Hitting the poor Venus another.. blow.

7. trans. To knock (a part of the body) against or on something.

1630 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 249 [He] hit his nose so hard against the ground, that he lay quite stund with the fall. *1665* *Hooke Microgr.* 178 It would swim to and fro.. but would often hit itself against the rocks or stones. *Mod.* In the dark he hit his foot against the step.

8. fig. To affect the conscience, feelings, comfort, prosperity, etc. of (any one) in a way analogous to physical hitting; to affect sensibly, painfully, or injuriously; to smite, wound, hurt. To hit home: cf. HOME *adv.* 5.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, George* 110 Sad sorow sa cane hymne hit. *1513* *Douglas Æneis* iv. xi. 22 Now art thou hit with frawart weidis vnkyned. *1553* T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 138 A merie man can want no matter to hitte hym home. *c1565* *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (1728) 234 (Jam.) The chancellour.. hearing the grose and ruid speech.. thought he had thame our near. *1620* *SANDERSON Serm.* (1681) I. 142 Christ hitteth him home, and presseth upon his particular corruption. *1678* R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* x. § 17. 307 This Objection hitteth not us at all. *1735* *POPE Donne Sat.* iv. 232 Dear Countess! you have charms all hearts to hit! *1861* *BRIGHT Sp. India* 19 Mar., The noble Lord felt himself hit. *1888* *BYCE Amer. Commun.* II. xliii. 134 There is always a desire to hit companies.

b. To be hard (sometimes heavily, badly) hit: to be severely or deeply affected by something; esp. to be seriously smitten by some adversity. (Cf. sense 1, quot. 1879.)

1844 *LEVER Dodd Fam. Abv.* xiv. 110, I got 'hit hard' at the Brussels races, lost twelve hundred at *carté*. *1888* *BYCE Amer. Commun.* III. xc. 229 Stocks had now fallen, and everybody was hard hit. *1891* N. GOULD *Doub. Event* 3 A friend of his had been hit heavily over a certain race. *1893* *L'pool Daily Post* x Jan., Liverpool was badly hit last year by the fall in cotton.

9. To cast, throw. Obs. exc. dial.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* v. 172 Penne Clement þe Cobelere caste of his cloke, And Hikke þe Ostiler hutte his hod astur. *1864* H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xlii. (D.), Everything past use was hit, as they say in Berkshire, out into the street.

10. Backgammon. To 'take up' (a man). To hit a blot: to throw a number which enables the player to take up an unguarded man, that is, one left single and alone on any point in his adversary's tables. Hence *fig.* to discover a failing or a weak point. (See *BLot* sb. 2)

1599 *PORTER Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley VII.* 276 *Mrs. Gour.* Look ye, mistress, now I hit ye. *Mrs. Bar.* Why, ay, you never use to miss a blot, Especially when it stands so fair to hit.. I hot your man. *1691* T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxxviii. And he there hits a blot in the Papal Tenets that was never hit before. *1778* C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 175 Suppose I leave two Blots, either of which cannot be hit but by double Dice. *1870* *HARDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle* 144 If you are obliged to leave a blot, by having recourse to the Calculations for hitting it, you will find the chances for and against you.. Never fail spreading your men, either to take a new point in your table, or to hit a man your adversary may happen to enter. *1899* *Spectator* 14 Dec. 832 Mr. Morley has hit a blot in our policy.

11. trans. To come upon, light upon, meet with, get at, reach, find, esp. something aimed at. **a.** with material object.

a1075 *OE. Chron.* (MS. D.) an. 1066 Ða com Harold.. on unwer on þa Normenn, and hytte hi bezeoudan Eoforwic, at Steinford-þrygge. *1547* R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 256 Sailing Northward.. we shall hitte those Isles. *c1534* *Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 908 To hitte or ouertake, attaindre. *1621* T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Gondart's Wise Viellard* 25 So farre out of the way.. that they can hardly hit the right way againe to the.. cite of God. *1704* *Addison Italy* (1733) 56 The Entrance is so difficult to hit. *1738* *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* ii. 138 Egad, I can't hit the Joint. *1797* *CAPT. TROUBRIDGE* 25 July in Nicolas *Nelson's Disp.* (1845) II. 426 note, From the darkness of the night I did not immediately hit the Mole, the spot appointed to land at. *1852* *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 195 As soon as I knew where to hit you with a letter.

b. with immaterial object.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 309 To consider howe they hytte the truthe subtime. *1581* *PETITE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 68 You have hit my meaning right. *1685* *LADY RUSSELL Lett.* I. xxi. 57, I cannot hit the names of the rest. *1782* *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* I. ii. 272 Other persons.. were able.. to hit the happy medium. *1866* G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* iii. (1878) 37, I never could hit his way of talking to his parishioners.

12. intr. With upon, on (+ of), in same sense as 11. (With indirect passive.)

a1300 *Cursor M.* 7152, I wat noght hu he on þam hitte. *c1375* *Sc. Leg. Saints, Clement* 836 Bot one þat place mycht name of þame hyt. *1553* T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 146 In readyng.. he hit at length upon himself and the More. *1568* V. SKINNER tr. *Montanus Inquis.* 17 a, So he can hit of the matter. *1609* B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* iv. ii, No, but I could hit of some things that thou wilt miss. *1705* *BOSMAN Guinea* 34 The Means which they chiefly hit upon, and practised. *1715* *VANBRUGH Country Ho.* II. Wks. (Ridg.) 464/4 Sure I shall hit of some way to get rid of this crew. *1764* *REID Inquiry* vi. § 12 Like other facts, they are not to be hit upon by a happy conjecture. *1807* P. GASS *Frml.* 132 We.. crossed a large mountain and hit on the creek and small valley, where they were wished for by our guide. *1874* *SAYCE Compar. Philol.* ii. 69 Hypothesis after hypothesis, until the right one is at length hit upon.

+13. intr. To attain the object aimed at or end intended; to 'hit the mark'. Of events, etc.: To come to the desired end; to succeed; to come off as intended. *Obs. or dial.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 5071 Thow se not þat sothely said ys of olde, And ofte happens to hit, qwo so hede tas. *1505* *SHAKS. Merch.* V. iii. ii. 270 Hath all his ventures fail'd, what not one hit? *1668* *SEDLEY Mith. Gard. Prol.*, The cruel critic and malicious wit. Who think themselves undone if a play hit. *1744-50* W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* II. ii. 127 (E. D. S.) This pirky wheat is often sown after turneps.. and generally hits well. *1842* *AKERMAN Wills. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., The apples hit well t'year.

14. trans. To attain to an exact imitation or representation of; to imitate exactly or to a nicety. Cf. *hit off*, 24 c.

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 484 Hark! how Jumball hits it [a cry] right. *1612* *SHAKS. Wint. T.* v. i. 127 Your Fathers Image is so hit in you. *1623* B. JONSON in *Shakspeare's Wks.* To Rdr., O, could he but have drawne his wit As well in brasse, as he hath hit His face. *c1633* *MILTON Arcades* 77 If my inferior hand or voice could hit Inimitable sounds. *1712* *ADDISON Spect.* No. 418 ¶ 3 It is pleasant to look on the Picture of any Face, where the Resemblance is hit. *1808* *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) One more Peep at R. Acad.* Wks. 1812 V. 356 How darest thy hand, that cannot hit The features of a poor Tom tit, Attempt the Eagle's fury in its flight? *1842* *MURPHY Corr.* (1899) I. iv. 119 One of the most difficult things in painting is to hit the exact colour of the human face.

15. To fall in with exactly; to suit, fit, be agreeable to.

c1580 *SIDNEY Ps.* XL iv, [I] sought with deedes they will to hit. *1601* *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 506 The dry marle, sorteth well with a moist soile; and the fatty, hitteth that which is dry and lean. *1634* *MILTON Penseroso* 14 Hail, divinest Melancholy, Whose saintly visage is too bright To hit the sense of human sight. *1692* *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* ix. 327 All the Characters must hit and correspond one to another. *1766* *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xvi, We did not immediately recollect an historical subject to hit us. *1850* *TENNYSON In Mem.* xlvii, What vaster dream can hit the mood Of Love on earth? *1884* *CHURCH Bacon* i. 20 In the hope.. of hitting her taste on some lucky occasion.

+16. intr. To fall in suitably or exactly; to coincide; to square with, agree with. *Obs.*

1607 *SHAKS. Timon* III. i. 6 A Guilt I warrant. Why this hits right: I dreamt of a Silver Bason and Ewre to night. *1699* *BENTLEY Phil.* xi. 274 Plutarch.. would never balk a good story though it did not exactly hit with Chronology. *1719* *De For. Crusoe* II. i, The Scheme hit so exactly with my Temper. *1722* — *Col. Jack* (1840) 133 Was there nothing in his case that hit with your own?

17. intr. To agree together. *Obs. or dial.*

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* i. i. 308 Pray you let vs sit [Qos. hit] together. *1758* T. NEVILLE *Imit. Hor. Ep.* i. xviii. 131 Believe me, contraries will never hit; The top avoid the clown, the dunce the wit. *1828* *Craven Dial.*, Hit, to agree. *1876* *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'We hit about it', agreed. .. 'Hae ye hitten on yet?', come to an agreement.

III. To aim, direct one's aim or course.

+18. intr. To aim, seek, strive. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 132 Þe wy3.. Hittex to haue ay more & more.

19. intr. To direct one's course, be directed; to pass, turn; to 'strike' out, in, in a particular direction. ? Now *dial.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 380 Of a hepe of askes he hitte in þe myddez. *a1400-50* *Alexander* 445 He sall hit with his hede in-to þe hege est. *c1400* *Destr. Troy* 4671 Þai comyn to the cost.. and þere hyt into hayyn. *Ibid.* 7242 Achilles also afterward rose, Hit on his horse, hurlit into fight.

1a1500 *Chaucer Pl.* x. 275 Into Egypte till we hitte [E. E. T. S. hytt] The Angel will us leade. *1664* *POWER Exp. Philos.* 119 The Atoms of Fire, or Heat, which penetrate into the Bladder;.. Why could they not hit out, as well as in, through the same pores? *1773* *Pope Guardian* No. 40 *ad fm.*, Both Spenser and Philips have hit into the same road with this old West Country Bard of ours. *1895* T. HARDY in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 568 I've seen her hit in and steer down the long slide on yonder pond.

IV. Phrases.

20. To hit it. a. To hit the mark; to guess the right thing; to make a correct conjecture.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. i. 127 Thou canst not hit it my good man. *1591* *FLORIO and Frutes* 25 G. That is stake-money under the line, is it not so? T. Yea sir, you hit it right. *1738* *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* iii. 199 Guess again.. A Girl then.. You have hit it. *1890* *BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 134 You've just hit it there.

b. (Now usually to hit it off.) To agree.

1634 *STRAFFORD Lett.* I. 299 Would to God our master could hit it with that crown! *1668* *SEDLEY Mith. Gard.* i. i. Wks. 1722 II. 9 You and I shall never hit it. *1780* *MAD. D'ARLAY Early Diary* (1889) II. 291 How do you and the great Mrs. Montague hit it off? *1844* *ALB. SMITH Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xxii. (1886) 66 The respective wives of these gentlemen never hit it exactly. *1861* *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xi, Tom did not venture to inquire for a day or two how the two hit it off together.

c. To attain exactly to the point wanted; to strike the scent in hunting (also hit it off).

1704 *STEELE Lying Lover* i. (1747) 16 Not ev'ry open-handed Fellow hits it neither. *1710* *PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithes* ii. 52 To look through every circumstance necessary to be considered in the adjusting of this point so as exactly to hit it. *18..* *Rec. N. Devon Staghounds* 65 (W. Som. Word-bk.) The hounds then hit it up the river. *Ibid.* 68 The hounds came to a check, and could never hit it off again.

21. To hit the mark, the nail, the needle, the pin, the nail upon the head, usually fig.

c1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 138 Now be myn trowthe þe hytte the pyne. *1530* *Proper Dyaloqe* (1863) 15 Thou hyttest the nayle upon the head For that is the thing that they dreed. *1580* *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 305 Indeece she had hit the needle in that devise. *1597* *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 75 That we commonly call hitting the eight on the face, when we come to an eight, and skip vp from it agayne to another perfect concord. *a1613* *OVERBURY Charac. Amoris* Wks. (1856) 57 To keep Cupid from hitting the blacke. *1680* H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 54 This Bow-man hat the mark, when the Emperour Constantine turned Christian. *1866* *Mrs. GASKELL Wives & Daughters* (Tauchn.) I. 69 He was rash.. hitting the nail on the head sometimes.

b. To hit one in the teeth: to reproach one (with a thing), throw it in one's teeth (see *TOOTH*).

22. Hit or miss: Whether one hits or misses; at random, at haphazard, happy-go-lucky. (Cf. *HITTY-MISSY*.) Also *attrib.* and *subst.*

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 384 But hit or misse, Our projects life this shape of sence assumes. *1654* *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 115 Whose practise in Physick is nothing but the Countrey dance, call'd Hit or Misse. *1705* *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* i. (1721) 14 Do we all march towards Heaven hit or miss, and by guess? *1873* *OUIDA Pascarel* II. 42 It is not the happy-go-lucky hit-or-miss sort of thing that you may fancy.

V. With adverbs in specialized senses.

23. Hit in. + a. trans. To thrust in, push in with a stroke. *Obs.*

a1400-50 *Alexander* 512 Pan wendis þar-out a litill worm & wald it eft enter, And or scho hit in hire hede a hard deth suffris.

b. intr. To strike in: see 19.

24. Hit off. a. trans. To produce or throw off with success.

1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* III. xiii, We hit off a little wit now and then, but no animosity. *1822* *MARY A. KELTY Osmond* I. 87 You used to be rather au fait at hitting off a sonnet.

b. To succeed in attaining or getting at or upon. (Said esp. of striking the scent in hunting.)

1678 *DRYDEN Limberham* iv. i, You have hit it off it seems. *a1698* *TEMPLE* (J.), What prince soever can hit off this great secret, need know no more. *1749* *FIELDING Tom Jones* x. vi, It happens to this sort of men, as to bad hounds, who never hit off a fault themselves. *1815* *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 299 The hounds again hit off the scent. *1879* F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 69 We started at daybreak.. and soon hit off a trail.

c. To describe, represent, or reproduce successfully or to a nicety.

1737 *WATERLAND Eucharist* 81 He has very well hit off the Sense. *1821* *MACAULAY in Life & Lett.* (1883) I. 233, I never saw a character so thoroughly hit off. *1871* *SMILES Charac.* x. (1876) 275 Sometimes he hits off an individual trait by an anecdote.

d. See also senses 1 b and 20 b, c.

25. Hit out. + a. trans. To knock out. *Obs.*

1303 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxi. 386 And ho so hitteþ out a mannes eye ober elles his for-teþ. *1704* J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* 98, I have hit out the Devils Eyes already.

+ b. To bring out, come out with. Obs. rare.

1579 E. K. *Eg. Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, He mought needes in singing hit out some of theyr tunes.

c. To strike out, elicit.

1838 *KEBLE Occas. Pap. & Rev.* (1877) 31 [She] hit out the spark which has now become such an orb of poetical fame.

d. intr. To strike out with the fist. Also *fig.* to deal heavy blows at, to attack vigorously.

1856 *READE It is never too late* xv, No! give me a chap that hits out straight from the shoulder. *1873* *Punch* 10 May 190/1 Mr. Torrens hit out at Mr. Lowe. *a1895*

L.D. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* vi. (1896) 188 A member [of Parliament] should hit out seldom but hit hard.

VI. 26. Comb. hit-wicket (Cricket), the act of hitting the wicket with the bat or a part of the person, by which the batsman is 'out'.

1773 in *Q. Rev.* No. 316. 469 [We find] 'hit wicket' [scored for the first time in a match between Hambledon and England in 1773]. 1850 'Bat' *Cricket Man.* 47 The hitter is given out as 'hit wicket'. 1897 RANJITSINGH *Cricket* xix. The umpire at the bowler's end is the proper person to be appealed to... in all cases except those of stumping, hit-wicket, and run out.

Hit, sb. Also 5 hete, 6-8 hitt. [*L. HIT v.*]

1. A blow given to something aimed at; a stroke (at cricket, billiards, etc.); the collision or impact of one body with another.

Hit off (in Hockey), the first stroke, which begins the game. c 1450 *Conv. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 185 To hym wyl I go, and 3eve hym suche an hete that alle the lechis of the londe his lyf xul nevyr restore. 1593 FLORIO, *Colpo*, a blow, a stroke, a hit. 1602 SHAKES. *Ham.* v. ii. 292 A hit, a very palpable hit. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 32 How deep... By tumbling down stones... Till the first hit strikes the astonish ear. Like Thunder under-ground. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 195 The navigator could plant but few hits. 1811 *Ibid.* XXXVII. 92 He... can only be denied by a hit down. 1850 'Bat' *Cricket Man.* 46 Whatever byes result from the hit, go to the hit. 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport. Brk.* *Burmah* i. 220 We... made some very disgraceful misses, and again some very pretty hits. 1893 *Westm. Gas.* 22 Feb. 11/2 The annual encounter... at hockey... Hit off will be at half-past two.

2. A stroke of sarcasm, censure, rebuke, etc. c 1668 *Roxb. Ball.* (1892) VII. 381 'Tis Wit for Wit, and Hit for Hit. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 139 His snip-snap wit, hit for hit. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 265 We have received a number of hits about the soup or broth shops. 1873 *Hears Anim. & Mast.* iv. (1875) 102 In Hudibras there is a sly hit at the sayings of the philosophers.

3. A stroke of good luck which one hits upon or meets with; a fortunate chance. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 1 June, To lament the losse of the opportunity of the last year, which... all might have been such a hit as will never come again in this age. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 294 A lucky hit indeed, for chance to frame a world! 1704 CHURCHILL *Collect. Voy.* III. 9/1 One of these Hits is enough to Enrich a Family. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 120 Such words... which only by a lucky hit gain life and a career.

b. To look to (or mind) one's hits: to look to one's chances. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 190 He should have minded his hits better, when he was minded to act the Tyrant. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *Eye*, To have an Eye to the main Chance, or look to your Hits. 1750 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 248 If I mind my hits this trip, I shall be as rich as the best of them. 1840 Mrs. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xliii, You had better mind your hits between mamma and me.

4. A successful stroke made in action or performance of any kind. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 157 note, One of Mr. Lane's most fortunate hits. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 399 Mr. Peel seems to have made a hit in the chief character of Shiel's play. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xxiv. (1879) 217 His general effect... was pronounced to be a hit.

b. A saying that goes to the point; a striking and effective expression; a telling phrase. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) I. i. 18 He suggested the introduction of two or three jokes—'hits', I recollect he called them—into the speeches of that personage. 1884 *Non-conf. & Indep.* 25 Sept. 929/2 The noble speaker had made the hit of the evening. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 10/1 One of his happiest hits is to brand wire pullers as the *chiffonniers* of politics.

c. A successful guess. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. i. 139 A knack of lucky conjecture... resembling that which solves conundrums, often seems to be more successful in its hits than comprehensive mental grasp or the closest logical continuity.

d. *Hit off*, the act of hitting off (*HIT v.* 24 c); a clever representation or imitation. 1830 J. BADCOCK in *Footie's Wks.* p. xi, The plaudits would accompany a successful hit-off of the subject under treatment.

5. *Backgammon.* a. A game won by a player after his opponent has thrown off one or more men from the board, as distinguished from a *gammon* or a *backgammon*: see quot. 1888. b. The act of hitting a 'blot': see *HIT v.* 10.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ii, Backgammon, at which my old friend and I sometimes took a twopenny hit. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 171 Two of your Adversary's Men in your Tables are better, for a Hit, than any greater Number, provided your Game is forwardest. 1865 LEVER *Martins of Cro M.* 18 A hardly-contested 'hit' of backgammon was being fought out. 1888 *Cassell's Bk. Sports & Past.* 385 There are three different kinds of wins, viz., the hit, the gammon, and the backgammon. The player who has played all his men round into his own inner table, and by fortunate throws of the dice has borne all his men, wins the hit.

6. An abundant crop of fruit (i.e. one that turns out a success). *west. dial.* 1800 *Trans. Soc. Arts XVIII.* 303 What in the Cider-countries is called a hitt. This... superabundance of fruit, is very destructive to the trees; for so great a crop weakens them very much. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Hitt*, an abundant crop of fruit.

Hit, obs. f. *HIGHT v.*, *HEIGHT*; obs. and dial. f. *IT*.

Hitch (hitf), *v.* Forms: 5-6 *hycho*, *hytohe*, *hieh*, 6- *hitch*. [*In Promp. Parv.*, 1440, *hytche-u*; in 16-17th c. also without *h*, see *ITCH v.* 2; app. identical in sense with early ME. *IOCHE-N*. If these are in origin the same word, it is equally difficult to explain the loss of *h* in the one, and its addition in the other form. In some uses *hitch* is equivalent in sense to *Sc.* and north. *hotch*, with which, if the *h* is original, it may be radically cognate. No related word appears in the cognate *langa*. The connexion of branches I and II is also uncertain.

(There does not appear to be any ground for connecting it with *hick* in *hicket*, *hiccup*.)

I. To move jerkily. 1. *trans.* To move (anything) as with a jerk, or in an abrupt or discontinuous manner; to shift (a thing) a little away or aside. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 239/2 *Hytchyn*, or *remeyvn* (*K. hychyn*, *P. hychen*, *J. W. hythen*), *amoveo*, *moveo*, *removeo*. a 1599 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 401 Another than dyd hyche her, And brought a pottel pycher. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* i. xxiii. (1840) 38 Jerusalem... hath somewhat altered her situation, having hitched herself more north-westward. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* 122 That the spring of the Watch... should by its bear or elasticity hitch it forwards. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* ix, Hitching his chair nearer the fire. 1884 GILMORE *Mongols* 256 Hitching himself round... looking at me.

b. *esp.* To raise or lift with a jerk. Usually with *up*. *Orig. nautical.* 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* li, So saying, Swinburne hitched up his trousers, and went down below. 1842 BARHAM *Inglol. Leg. Ser.* ii. *Misado*, *Margate* xix, And then he hitch'd his trousers up, as it is, I'm told, their use. 1861 MISS TYTLER *Pap. Thought.* *Girls* (1863) 38 Over-prominent shoulderblades, which she had not given over hitching awkwardly. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, She hitched this chin up. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii, She... hitched her dress.

2. *fig.* To move or lift as by a jerk into some position; *spec.* to put (as by an effort) into a story, into verse, or the like; to insert or mention in a literary work, *esp.* by way of exposure or ridicule. Sometimes app. associated with sense 5. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. i, Hitch him in distich. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. i, Now we must appear loving and affectionate, or Sner will hitch us into a story. 1779 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 355 If... the letter should be caught and hitched into a newspaper, the world would say I was not to be trusted with a secret. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. ii. xiii. 196 The most exalted persons... cruelly hitched in a rhyme, and thrown out to the vulgar. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 58 Our endowed free schools... keep down the price of education, and they hitch into genteel life a number of young men, who are lost to industry. 1889 SERJ. ROBINSON *Bench & Bar* 305 A few words hitched in here regarding barristers' clerks may not be thought out of place.

b. *intr.* for *passive*. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* n. i. 78 Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time Slides into verse, and hitches in a rhyme, Sacred to Ridicule his whole life long. a 1797 MASON *Dean & Squire* (R.), I ask his pardon. At the time he chanc'd to hitch into my rhyme. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* iv. v. 185 note, Names that may more commodiously hitch into verse.

3. *intr.* To shift one's position a little; to move with a jerk or succession of jerks. 1629 T. ADAMS *Serm.* *Rev.* vi. 16 Wks. 758 When... the place of their hope became an Iland, loe now they hitch vp higher to the toppes of the tallest trees. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 52 To ease themselves a little, by hitching into another place. 18... W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.*, The Belgæ... were hitching westward to make room for the Goths. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* *Ch.* xviii. iii. VIII. 35 Slow Fermor... began hitching southward, southward gradually to Posen.

4. To walk unevenly or lamely; to hobble; also (*dial.*) to hop. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. xi. 114 The tother... Hichit on furth with slaw pace lyke ane trat. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying w. Polwart* 395 Fra the how to the hight, some hobbles, some hatches [error for hitches; *rimes* 'witches', 'bitches']; With their mouths to the moone, murgoneis they maid. 1755 JOHNSON, *Hobble*, to walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to hitch. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Hitch*, to move or walk. *Norf.* 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. v, Surely also Punishment, this day, hitches (if she still hitch) after Crime, with frightful shoes-of-swiftness! 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Hitch*, to move a short distance in any direction; to hop. 1874 Mrs. WHITNEY *We Girls* x. 214 She began to hitch along; for walk she wouldn't, and she didn't.

II. To fasten by something that catches. 5. *trans.* To catch as with a loop, noose, or hook; to fasten, *esp.* in a temporary way (and against force acting in one direction). Also *fig.* 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gramm.* vii. 30 Hitch, is to catch hold of any thing with a rope to hold it fast, or with a hooke, as hitch the fish-hooke to the Anchors flooke, or the Tackles into the Garnets of the Slings. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* II. 14/1 Little knobs... against which the ropes were hitched, to prevent their slipping. 1806-7 J. BRESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. xxxiii, Hitching your knife in the gritty flaws of a black-lead pencil. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 75 Hitching our shawls in a bramble. 1835 W. IRVING *Tow. Prairies* xix. 162 The hunter... hitches the running noose of the lariat over his [the wild horse's] head by means of the forked stick. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 351 The tackle is to be hitched on, and the horse run up quickly. 1854 OWEN *Invertebr. Anim.* xiv. (1855) 303 Sometimes the crab hitches one of its claws into some crack or fissure. 1864 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880)

I. 262 A stone under a glacier may be hitched or suspended in the ice itself for long spaces. 1870 GORDON *Bush Ball.*, *Wolf & Hound* 25, I hitched my mare to a tree. 1872 ELLA-COMBE *Ch. Bells Devon*, *Bells Ch.* ii. 217 Bells are sometimes chimed by... hitching the rope round the flight or tail of the clapper. 1893 Q. [CORCH] *Delect.* *Ducky* 286 He... hitched this hat upon a peg in the wall.

b. *fig.* To catch, arrest (attention, etc.). *rare.*

a 1764 LLOYD *Ruff. Poet Wks.* 1774 I. 171 As gaudy signs, which hang before The tavern or the alehouse door, Hitch every passer's observation. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xvi. (1869) 317 As if the mind were equally hitched in difficulties and distracted with doubts.

c. with *up*: To harness, yoke; *absol.* 'To harness a horse to a vehicle, make ready for driving' (*Cent. Dict.*). *U.S.* So hitch to *Austral*.

1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Civilis.* II. Wks. (Bohn) III. 11 Now that is the wisdom of a man... to hitch his wagon to a star. 1870 E. E. HALE *Ten Times One* iv. (Cent.), He would hitch up at once and drive over to Elyria. 1880 EARL DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* Oct. 605 There was nothing for us to do but hitch up our teams and drive back to settlements. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 127 The three leaders was hitched to, and away we went.

d. To hitch horses together, also short, to hitch: to agree, get on well together, act in harmony. *U.S. colloq.*

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 117 They [man and wife] don't hitch their horses together well at all. 1842 Mrs. CLAVERS *Forest Life* I. 116 (Bartlett), I... have come to drive a spell for this old fellow, but I guess we shan't hitch long. a 1860 *McClintock Tales* (Bartlett), After he poked his fist in my face, one election, we never hitched horses together. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems (1891) II. 283 An' so we fin'ly made it up, concluded to hitch horses.

e. *pass.* To be yoked; *fig.* to be married. *U.S.*

1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* xv. 172 Now and then a feller gets hitched to a hedge-hog [of a wife]. 1862 A. WARD *His Bk.* x, If you mean gettin hitched, I'm in!

f. *intr.* To become fastened or caught, *esp.* by hooking on; to be caught or stopped by some obstruction; to catch on something. Also *fig.*

1578 LYVE *Dodoens* IV. xxx. 487 The leaves... ende with clasping tendrelles, whereby it hitcheth fast and taketh sure hold. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 25 The Anker hitched againe, and upon the chopping of a Sea, threw the men from the Capstang. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 167 note, We have had instances of the boat's gunnel hitching under a stone in the tackle. 1855 W. IRVING *Tow. Prairies* xx, The lariat hitched on one of his ears, and he shook it off. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 583 My descent being arrested by a collection of brushwood and rubbish... which had hitched far down in the shaft.

fig. 1761 COWPER *Conversation* 108 Set your opinion at whatever pitch, Knots and impediments make something hitch. 1828 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 18 Feb., Despatched all my sheriff processes, save one, which hitches for want of some papers. 1864 BAGEHOT in *Nat. Rev.* Nov. 31 Their traits were indistinct; we forgot them, for they hitched on to nothing, and we could not classify them. 1891 *Newcastle Daily Jnl.* 23 Mar. 5/4 They want marriage... to be dissolved when one party tires of the other or desires to hitch on elsewhere.

7. Of a horse: To strike the feet together in going; to interfere. (*Perh.* related to 4. Cf. *HITCH sb.* 3.)

1686 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2128/4 Stolen... A brown gelding... all his paces, and hitches a little in his pace. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Hitch*,... to knock the Legs in going as a Horse does.

Hence *Hitching vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.* as in *hitching-bar*, *-clamp*, *-post*, *-strap*, *-weight*, i.e. one used in tethering a horse); *Hitching ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 239/2 *Hytchinge*, or *remeyvn* (*v.rr.* *hichyng*, *hychyng*), *amocio*, *remocio*. 1678 BUNYAN *Welcome to Jesus in Pilgr.* (Virtue) 379 The desire of his mind is not to be judged by the slow pace of the dull beast he rides, as by his hitching, kicking, and spurring. 1832 *Examiner* 790/1 Nothing lets down a smart hit so lamentably as a hitching verse or hobbling rhyme. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 130 The sail is... laced to the yard with hitching turns. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 96/2 Every available hitching-post (for horses) in sight was taken.

Hitch (hitf), *sb.* [*f. prec. vb.*]

1. A short abrupt movement, pull, or push; a jerk.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* 122 Some minute or minutes more to bear on towards a second hitch. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xii, Ben... gives his trousers one hitch, and calls for a quarter. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* xvi. 401 One more great movement of elevation... acting by successive and repeated hitches, each of small amount. 1862 CARLYLE *Frederick* *Ch.* ix. xi. III. 186 Noailles... manoeuvres him, hitch after hitch, out of Italy.

b. *colloq.* A little lift or push up; 'temporary assistance; help through a difficulty' (Ogilvie).

2. *Mining.* A slight fault or dislocation of strata. 1708 J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1845) 39 Sometimes a Pit may happen to have a Hitch or Dipping of the Thill or Bottom of the way. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 679 note, A hitch is only a dike or fissure of a smaller degree. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 283/1 The dykes, if not large, are locally called troubles, slips, or hitches.

3. A limp, a hobble; an interference in a horse's pace. Cf. *HITCH v.* 7.

1664 ETHERIDGE *Com. Rev.* I. iii, I will as soon undertake to reclaim a horse from a hitch he has learned in his pace. 1682 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1748/4 A bay Mare... and hath a hitch in her Pace. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* i. i, With a pert Jirk forward, and little Hitch in my Gate like a Scholastic Beau. 1750 CHESTER *Lett.* (1774) III. 42 There is still a considerable hitch or hobble in your enunciation.

4. *dial.* The act of hopping; a hop: cf. *HOP sb.* 2 3. 1799 J. JEFFERSON *Lett. to J. Boucher* 25 Jan. (MS.), I remember, when a boy, the playing at 'hitch, step and jump'. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 11 Hitch step an' loup some try'd.

5. The action of catching or fastening in a temporary way, as on a hook, etc.

1808 in WEBSTER.
6. A contrivance for fastening something, a catch.
1881 RAYMOND Mining Gloss. *Hitch*. 2. A hole cut in the side-rock, when this is solid enough, to hold the cap of a set of timbers, permitting the leg to be dispensed with.

b. (Chiefly Naut.) Applied to a noose or knot of various kinds, by which a rope is caught round or temporarily made fast to some object. See CLOVE-HITCH, DIAMOND *hitch*, HALF-HITCH, etc.

1769 (see CLOVE-HITCH). 1832 MARRYAT N. Forster xiii. The monkey of a boy who made her fast . . . had made a 'slippery hitch', so away we went. c 1860 H. STUART Seaman's Catech. x What is an admiralty hitch used for? For setting up lower rigging, or heaving turns taut with a marling spike. 1867 F. FRANCIS Angling ii. (1880) 65 The float . . . is fastened on with two half hitches. 1888 Century Mag. XXXVI. 202/2 An expert packer, versed in the mysteries of the 'diamond hitch', the only arrangement of the ropes that will insure a load staying in its place. 1894 PHILLIPS-WOLLEY Gold in Cariboo 61 The diamond hitch had no mysteries for him, the loops flew out and settled to an inch where he wanted them to.

7. fig. An accidental or temporary stoppage, such as is caused by something suddenly getting caught or entangled; an impediment, obstruction.

1748 H. WALPOLE Lett. H. Mann (1834) II. cxxxvii. 229 There seems to be some hitch in Legge's Embassy. I believe we were overhasty. 1794 LD. MALMESBURY in 14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 577 There was some hitch in the execution of our treaty. 1881 J. W. CROKER Diary 3 June in C. Papers (1884), There may be some hitch in the arrangement. 1872 BAGEHOT Physics & Pol. (1876) 172 When any hitch has arisen in the moral system of the human world. 1885 Manch. Exam. 15 May 5/3 A hitch has occurred in regard to the Afghan boundary arrangement.

Hitchcock, var. of **HICKOCK** Obs., hiccup.

Hitchel, obs. and dial. form of **HATCHEL**.

Hitcher (hitcher). [f. **HITCH** v. + **-ER** 1.] One who or that which hitches.

1. A hook for catching hold; a boat-hook.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks. i. 64/4 One of them took a Hitcher or long Boate-hooke, and hitched in the sickle man Breeches, drawing him backward. 1787 Philip Quarll (1816) 6 Having taken the hitcher of the boat, he groped along for sure footing. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN Comp. Oarsman's Guide 17 The boat should be brought in by the hitcher.

2. Coal-mining. A 'hanger-on'. (See quot. 1891.) 1890 Daily News 7 Feb. 5/6 It has surprised everybody to find that John Beard, the hitcher in the pit, should have escaped so marvellously. 1891 Labour Commission Gloss. *Hitchers*, the men who put the trams of coal on the carriage at the pit bottom.

Hitch-pin. [f. **HITCH** v. + **PIN**.] In a piano-forte, The pin to which each string is attached at its fixed end, opposite to the *tuning-* or *wrest-pin*. Also attrib., as *hitchpin-block*.

1878 A. J. HIKKINS in Grove Dict. Mus. I. 468 A hitchpin-block for the attachment of the other ends of the strings. 1881 *Ibid.* III. 194 The merit of Hans Ruckers . . . was his . . . boldly attaching the strings to hitchpins on the soundboard.

Hitchy (hitchy), a. rare. [f. **HITCH** sb. or v. + **-Y**.] Characterized by hitches or hitching; jerky.

Hence **Hitchily** adv., **Hitchiness**.
1872 HOWELLS Wadd. Journ. (1884) 46 Things go more hitchily the first year than ever they do afterwards. *Ibid.* 47 The great object is not to have any hitchiness.

Hite: see **HIGHT** v.

Hithe, **hythe** (hæð). [OE. *hæð* fem.: -O Teut. type **hæþjō*: not found in any of the other Teut. langs.] A port or haven; esp. a small haven or landing-place on a river. Now obsolete except in historical use, and in place-names, as *Hythe*, *Rotherhithe*, *Lambeth* (orig. *Lamb-hithe*), *Hythe Bridge* at Oxford, *Bablock Hithe* on the Thames above Oxford.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 643 *Deconfugione, statione, hyðae*. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxi. 13 (Gr.) *Þæt is sio an hyð*. a 1000 *Prose Life St. Guthlac* xi. (1848) 54 Comon þær bry men to þære hyðe. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* cvi. 29 (vii. 30) And he bi on hælo hyðe zeladde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hybe, where bootys ryve to londe, or stonde, stacio. 1538 *Bale Thre Lawes* 1345 In an oyster bote, a little beyonde quene hythe. 1793 *Banff Burgh Rec.* in Cramond Ann. Banff (1893) II. 219 [The shipmasters crave] an further reparation to be made one Guthrie's Hyth. 1790 *Pennant London* 473 (R.) When the hithe fell into the hands of King Stephen, he bestowed it on William de Ypres. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* viii. Crossing the strippling Thames at Bablock-hithe. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. Introd. 11 The different hythes or landing-places along the river-bank. 1897 F. W. MAITLAND *Domesday & beyond* 189 Hythes outside the walls.

Hipen, var. **HETHEN** adv. Obs., hence.

Hither (hiðer), adv. and adj. Forms: a. 1-5 *hider*, 3-6 *hyder*, 4 *huder*, 4-5 *hidir*, -ur, 5 *hydir*, -ur, -yr, 4-6 *hiddir*, -ir, *hydder*, -ir, -yr; 4 *hiper*, 5-6 *hyther*, 5- *hither*. β. 3 *hidere*, 4-5 *hidre*. γ. 4-5 *heder*, -ir(e), -ur, -yr, 6 *hedder*; 4 *heper*, 4-5 *hethir*, 5-7 *hether*. [OE. *hider* corresp. to ON. *hēðra*, Goth. *hidrē*; f. demonstr. stem *hi-* (see *HE*, *HERE*) + suffix appearing also in *L. ci-trā* on this side. Not known in WGer. exc. in OE.; but it has been suggested that OS. *herod*, OHG. *herot*, in same sense, are of similar

origin. For the later change of *d* to *th* (8), cf. note to **FATHER**.]

A. adv.

1. With verbs of motion (or cognate nouns): To or towards this place. (Now only literary; in ordinary speech supplanted by *HERE* q.v., sense 7).

c 725 *Corpus Gl.* 1158 *Istuc*, *hider*. c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lxxii. 10. c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxxviii. (L.) 223 *Huc*, *hider*. a 1123 O. E. Chron. an. 1101 *Þe mid unfriðe hider to lande fundode*. c 1205 *Lay.* 26733 *We beoð hidere [c 1275 *hider*] icumen*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10315 *Nu am i hidir to þe send*. 1388 *Wyclif John* xx. 27 *Putte hidir thin hond*. c 1440 *Generydes* 168 *Of my comyng heder*. c 1450 *Merlin* 39 *Bringe hethir the clerkes*. 1550 *Crowley Last Trump*. 93 *Come hither unto me*. 1600 *Shaks. A. Y. L.* II. v. 5 *Vnder the greene wood tree, who loues to lye with mee . . . Come hither, come hither, come hither*. 1671 *Milton Samson* 1445 *My inducement hither*. 1766 *Gray in Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 63 *Till my return hither yesterday*. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng. v. 1* 557 *Hither . . . came news that the frigates had forced a passage*.

† b. (Of the direction of feeling.) Obs. rare.

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* E vj, *That false Scot prelate Rosse, mortall enemy hether*.

† c. With redundant *to* or *unto* (north. *till*). (Cf. *from hence*.) Obs.

1340 *Hampole Pr. Cons.* 7746 *Swa many myle, Fra heven tyllie hyder*. 1382 *Wyclif Job* xxxviii. 11 *Vnto hidir thou shalt come, and no fetherre gone*.

2. To or on this side (of). rare.

1864 *Carlyle Fredk. Gt. XII.* ix. IV. 209 *At Steinberg . . . some twenty miles hider of Olmutz*.

† 3. Up to this point (of time, or of discourse, etc.); till now, thus far, hitherto. Also with redundant *to* (north. *till*). Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 581 *Now haf i sceod yow till hider [Gott. hider] how [etc.]*. c 1400 *Maundev.* (1839) v. 44 *From that tyme hidre, the Sowdan clepeth him self Califfe*. 1466 *Edw. IV in Paston Lett.* No. 552 II. 282 *Sithen the Conquest hither*. 1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 267 *Hither of causes and sickness in general*. Now it is also meet, that we speak . . . of signes whereby sickness is knowne.

† 4. To this end, aim, or result; to this subject, class, or category; hereto. Obs.

1538 *Starkey England* I. i. 7 *Hyther tendyth al prudence and pollicy*. 1561 *Daus tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* Pref. (1573) 12 *S. John hath hither borrowed all his thinges out of the Scriptures . . . to confirme his writings by the scripture*. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 118 *Hither may that speech . . . be well referred*. a 1694 *Tillotson Sermon* (1743) I. v. 137 *Hither belong all those texts which [etc.]*.

5. Phr. **Hither and thither**. To this place and that, in this direction and in that (alternately); to and fro; in various directions. [In OE.; also with gen. endings *hideras* *thideras*.] So *hither and yon* (*yond*). dial. and U.S.

c 725 *Corpus Gl.* 2148 *Ultrouque citrouque, hider ond thider* [MS. *hider*]. c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xl. § 5 *Ac ic ondræde þæt ic þe læde hideras thideras on þa þāras of þinum wege*. c 897 . . . *Gregory's Past.* ix. 9 *Þæt scip . . . Drifen hider and thider*. c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. xiii. [xii.] (1890) 428 *Ða ahof ic mine eazan upp & locade hider & ðeond*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16001 *þat iesus ledd . . . Bath hider & thider*. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. (1850) 69, *I sawe hym . . . fle hyder and thyder*. 1681 G. SANDYS *Orid's Met.* xv. (1626) 308 *Hether and thether still the Spirit strays*. 1787 *Groose Prov. Gloss.*, *Hither and yon*, here and there, backwards (Jam.) *Noo that they're hither and yont frae ane anither*. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 34 *A Power . . . that moves us hither and thither through the ordinary Courses of our lives*.

B. adj. Situated on this side, or in this direction; the nearer (of two things, or ends or parts of something). Also fig. of time. [Cf. *L. citer*, *citerior*.]

1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 299 *Þere beoþ tweye Spaynes; þe hyder bygyngne þæt þe pleyenes and valeys of Pirencies*. þe 3onder Spayne conteyneþ þe west partye. 1577-87 *Holinshed Chron.* III. 942/2 *On this hither side of the river*. 1667 *Milton P. L.* III. 722 *That Globe, whose hither side With light . . . reflected, shines*. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 53 *Lay . . . the Mold flat upon the hither end of the using File*. 1850 *Mervale Rom. Emp.* (1895) II. xix. 382 *In the wildest districts of the Hither Province*. 1863 *Hawthorne Our Old Home* 177 *On the hither bank a fisherman was washing his boat*. 1871 *Earle Philol. Eng. Tongue* v. 219 *A widening divergence separates them at their hither end*.

b. *sup.* **Hitherest**: nearest. Obs. exc. dial.

1462 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 562 *My master brake his hederest ponde at Sprottes*. And . . . lete nat owte alle the water. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hitherest*, the nearest.

Hither, v. [Elliptical use of adv. = *come hither*.] *intr.* To move or come hither; chiefly in phr. *to hither and thither* = to go to and fro; to move about in various directions.

1856 Mrs. *Carlyle Lett.* II. 275 *Mr. C. always hithers and thithers in a weary interminable way*. 1864 *Carlyle Fredk. Gt.* xvi. xi. IV. 436 *Confused hithering and thithering*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., *what come hithering frae all parts*. 18 . . . *New Mirror* (N. Y.) III. 96 (Cent.) *An old black trunk—a companion to our hithering and thithering for seven long years*.

† **Hithercome**. Obs. Forms: see **HITHER**.

[OE. *hidercyme*, f. *hider* **HITHER** + *cyme* **COME** sb.] The action of coming hither; advent, arrival.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* i. iv. (1890) 32 *Ða was fram Cristes hidercyme hundteontig and fiftig and six ðear*. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 *Hwu wunderlich was his hider-cume*. 13 . . . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6216 *Hou come þou hider, sir Gij?* *Pine hider-cum wil me harm*. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 515 *God, and seynt Petur of Rome, Yylde yowre hedur-come*.

† **Hithermore**, a. Obs. [f. **HITHER** adv. or a. + **MORE**: cf. next.] = **HITHER** a.

1609 *Holland tr. Anm. Marcell.* xvii. xiv. 99 *They came, therefore . . . to the hithermore banke of the river*. 1670 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 525 *In the hithermore or South part*. *Ibid.* 642 *The hithermore is called Tullie . . . the farthermore is named Barry*.

Hithermost, a. ? Obs. [f. **HITHER** adv. or a. + **-MOST**: cf. *hindermost*, *netthermost*, *ulthermost*, etc.] Situated most in this direction; nearest.

1563 *Golding Casar* 80 (R.) *The cities of the hythermost part of Spain*. 1677 *Hale Prim. Orig. Man.* I. vi. 124 *The hithermost and concluding extreme*. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy. App.* 56 *The hithermost of the Rocks*. 1864 *Carlyle Fredk. Gt.* xii. ix, *At Steinberg, his hithermost post*.

Hitherside, **hither-side**. [Properly two words, *hither side*: see **HITHER** a. Cf. *inside*, *outside*.] This side; the nearer side.

1587 *Fleming Contin. Holinshed* III. 196/2 *Ouertaking them three miles on the hitherside of Hardillo sands*. 1670 *Milton Hist. Eng.* iv. Wks. (1852) 147 *All on the hitherside Humber*. 1703 *Moxon Arch. Exerc.* 31 *The Hither-side of the Anvil*. 1751 *Johnson Rambler* No. 105 ¶ 8 *On the hitherside of the lunar world*. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* IV. lii. 52 *With a dubious wink on the hither-side of him*.

† **Hithertill**, -tills, adv. Sc. and north. dial. Obs. Forms: see **HITHER**. [f. **HITHER** adv. + **TILL** prep. *Hithertills* has the adverbial genitive, like *toward-s*.] = **HITHERTO**.

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3605 *Pou has hidir-till Gladli don þi fader will*. c 1340 *Ibid.* 10281 (Laud), *I haue no child beþer-tylle*. 1567 *Ps. li. in Cude & G. Ballatis* (S. T. S.) 129 *Mont Syone . . . In thrall is hiddertill*.

β. 1513 *Douglas Eneis* v. xi. 1 *Thus, hiddirtills, waryne derenyis seir Exercit in wirscheip of his fadir dier*. 1603 *Philotus xli*, *Father hithertills I trow, 3e haue name vther seine*. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 460 *Who hithertills had graciously . . . provided for him*.

Hitherto (hiðertu, hiðətu), adv. (a.) Forms: see **HITHER**. [f. **HITHER** adv. + **TO** prep.]

A. adv. 1. Up to this time, until now, as yet.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 447 *Hwucche men þu hauest ihaued hiderto to meistres*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5554, *I haf soght . . . both farr and nerr . . . Bot hiderto to moght i noght spede*. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 24 *Verely wely y was heder to but now . . . verely euyll y am and fele my selfe*. 1526 *Tindale John* ii. 10 *Thou hast kept kecke the goode wyne hetherto*. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* II. xviii. 93 *Except the vulgar be better taught than they have hetherto bene*. 1769 *Robertson Chas. V.* vii. (1805) III. 259 *The veil under which he had hitherto concealed his real sentiments*. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 46 *Objects hitherto unknown to Europe*.

† 2. Up to this point (in discourse, writing, argument, etc.); thus far. Obs. (or merged in 1).

a 1225 *Anor. R.* 48 *Pis is nu ðe uorne dole, þæt ich habbe ispenken hiderto*. 1322 *Wyclif Jer.* xlix. 1 *Hyderto the domes of Moab*. 1482 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 159 b/2 *Hyderto endure the wordes of the sayd Sermon*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 143 *Thus hytherto we haue shewed [etc.]*. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* III. ii. 216 *Hitherto doth Loue on Fortune tend*. 1762 *Kames Elem. Crit.* xviii. (1833) 278 *Hitherto of arranging single words*.

3. To this place or point in space; thus far. arch.

1535 *Coverdale Job* xxxviii. 11 *Hither to shalt thou come, but no further*. 1566 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 74 *England, from Trent, and Seuerne, hitherto, By South and East, is to my part assign'd*. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet* I. 64 *Hitherto shall ye come and no further*.

† 4. To this end or purpose; to this subject or division; hereto; = **HITHER** 4. Obs.

1637 *Pocklington Sunday on Sabb.* 2 *Hitherto, if I can but hold me by my text, I hope not to fall into impertinences*. 1656 *Ridgley Pract. Physick* 253 *Hitherto belongeth mad love*.

B. quasi-adj. [attrib. use of adv.: cf. *then*.]

1787 *Mad. D'Arblay Diary* (1842) III. 303 *All his hitherto offences*. 1874 J. H. NEWMAN *Tracts Theol. & Eccl.* 365 *The hitherto editions*. 1883 *Green Proleg. Ethics* III. ii. 207 *The hitherto experience of men*.

† **Hithertoward**, -towards, adv. Obs. or dial. [f. *prec.* + **-WARD**, **-WARDS**.] = **HITHERTO**.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 357/1 *As I 3it haue hederetoward heried all my faes*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 185/2 *Hydirtoward . . . hucusque*. 1514 in Burton & Raine *Hemingbrough* 381 *The custome . . . of our Monasterie hethertowards usyd*. a 1825 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hithertoward*, towards this time, or place.

Hitherunto, -unto, adv. arch. [f. **HITHER** + **UNTO** prep.] = **HITHERTO**.

1505 F. MARSIN, etc., in *Mem. Hen. VII* (1858) 235, *I have served the said queen many years, being her grace a little child hitherunto*. 1579-80 *North Plutarch* (1676) 595, *I hitherunto haue done nothing worthy of my self*. 1625 *Gill Sacr. Philos.* xii. 184 *Hitherunto tend those words*. 1657 *Cromwell* 59, 21 Apr. in *Carlyle*, *To consider the Providence of God, how He hath led us hitherunto*.

Hitherward (hiðəwəd), adv. arch. Forms: see **HITHER**. [OE. *hiderweard*, f. *hider* **HITHER** + **-weard** **-WARD**. (In OE. also *adj.*)]

1. Towards this place; in this direction; hither.

† b. *Hitherward and thitherward*: see **HITHER** 5.

a 1100 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 1085 *Menn . . . sædan þæt Cnut cyng of Den-mearcan . . . fundade hiderward, and wolde 3e-winnan þis land*. c 1205 *Lay.* 30780 *þe an hine putte hiderward And þe oþer hine putte 3eondward*. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 516 *For the baronie Vor loue him broȝte hiderward*. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xvi. i. (1495) 552 *That reerth parties therof hitherward and thitherward*. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* i. xiii. 14 *A ship wipoute governaunce is stired hiderwarde & biderwarde*. 1503 *Shaks. 3 Hen. VI.* v. i. 3 *Marching hitherward*. 1667 *Milton P. L.* IV. 794 *Some infernal Spirit seen Hitherward bent*. 1709

London Gas. No. 4561/3 They.. could discern five or six Sail more flying hitherward. 1860 *Hawthorne Marb. Fawn I.* xvi, It flows hitherward through old subterranean aqueducts. *attrib.* 1831 *Lyttton Godolph. Inl.* Their hitherward career.

2. On this side (of). Also *fig.*

1864 *Lowell Fireside Trav.* 51 Submerging them to the hair's-breadth hitherward of the drowning-point. 1864 *Carlyle Fredk. Gl. N.Y.* xii. IV. 181 Hitherward of Sohr.

3. Up to this time; until now; hitherto. *Obs.*

1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 150 For Gyneman was for be Stonehenge hiderward yet wroþ. c. 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 21 A grete Daneis felde.. Dat euer siben hiderward Kampe-dene men kalle. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 1868 136 The mischeef that is befallle sin hederward. 1513 *More in Graf-ton Chron.* (1568) II. 768 From that time hetherward.

Hitherwards, *adv.* *arch.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *-WARDS.*] = *prec.*

c. 1800 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 Side mid winter com hider-wades. c. 1400 *MAUNDE.* (1839) xiv. 154 Fro that time hiderwades. 1596 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 89 The Earle of Westmoreland.. Is marching hither-wards. a. 1626 *Bp. ANDREWES* in *Spurgeon Treas.* *Dav. Ps.* lxxxv. 10 It is told here.. that she [righteousness] but looked down hitherwards from heaven. 1896 *Sir T. Martin Virg. Eneid* vi. 236 'Twas thy sad image, That drove me hitherwards to make my way.

Hithte, *obs. form of HEIGHT.*

Hittable (hit'äb'l), *a.* [*f.* *HIT v.* + *-ABLE.*] Capable of being hit.

Mod. Cricket-Match Report, He lays on the wood with power when a hittable ball comes his way.

Hitter (hit'ar). [*f.* *HIT v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who hits or strikes, as in boxing, cricket, etc. Also *fig.*

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 33 The advantage of being the more effective hitter. 1844 *Miss MITFORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 172 Your blacksmiths are capital hitters. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Nov. 8/4 Writers.. equally remarkable as 'good haters' and 'hard hitters'.

Hitter, *ur*, var. *HETER a.* *Obs.*, rough, fierce.

Hitting (hit'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* *HIT v.* + *-ING* 1.]

The action of *HIT v.* in various senses; striking, impact, collision; also *fig.*

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hyttynge, or towchynge, *tactus.* 1687 *A. Lovell tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. 283 There was no hitting of them. a. 1742 *BENTLEY Sermon* ii. (R.), 'Tis the hitting and collision of them that must make them strike fire. 1891 *J. MORLEY in Daily News* 27 Oct. 6/3 A hitting below the belt, for which I will venture to say you won't find a parallel in the worst times of our political history.

Hitting, *phl. a.* That hits or strikes; striking (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1632 *SHERWOOD*, Violent hitting, *heurtant.* 1691 *tr. Emilianne's French Romish Monks* 148 It was not any hitting or pinching Rallery. 1861 *READE Cloister & H. I.* 292 Men will shoot at their enemies with the hittingest arm.

Hittique, *obs. form of HECTIC.*

1614 *MARSHAM Cheap Husb.* i. viii. (1668) 48 The Quantan, the Continual, the Hittique.

Hitty-missy (hit'i mis'i), *adv. (a.)* Also 6-7 hittle-missie, hit-I misse-I. [*app.* from *hit he, miss he, or hit I, miss I: cf. WILLY-NILLY.*] Hit or miss: see *HIT v.* 2; at random, at haphazard.

1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* 47 b. Young boyes.. whiche showte in the open and plaine felde at all adventures hittle missie. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* viii. (1593) 195 The hand of prince Meleager Plaid hittle-missie. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xiii. lxxvii. (1612) 319 Howbeit hit-I-misse-I, when was Speculation weak. 1611 *COTGER*, *Tombant levant*, well or ill, hittle missie; here or there, one way or other. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* iv. (1711) 238 Hittie Missie, happy go lucky, as the blind Man kill'd the Crow. a. 1835 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hitty-missy*, at random; hit or miss. 1897 *F. HALL in Nation* (N.Y.) LXIV. 357/3.

B. adj. Random, haphazard. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 3 This hitty-missy, ready-go-lucky fashion. 1894 *STEAD If Christ came to Chicago* 338 The hitty-missy, higger-mugger fashion.

Hitwaw: see *HICKWALL.*

+ **Hity-tity**. *Obs.* [*f.* *HIGHTY-TIGHTY*: but there is no obvious connexion of sense.] Bo-peep.

1609 *B. JONSON Case* is altered iv. iv. If Rachel stand now, and play hity-tity through the keyhole, to behold the equipage of thy person?

Hiulcety, *rare.* [*ad. L. type *hiulcētās, f. hiulcus* gaping, split, cleft, *f. hiäre* to gape.] A gaping, opening, cleft.

a. 1681 *WHARTON Eclipses Wks.* (1683) 103 That the Mountains of the Earth are not to be compared to the bigness thereof, the equal roundness of the Shadow tells us: Wherein we observe no Hiulcety or Cleft, by reason of the Vallies, nor yet any part.. extended.. because of the Mountains.

Hive (häv), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hyff*, 2- *hive*, (4 *huive*, 4-7 *hyve*, *have*, 5 *hyfe*). [*OE. hyff*: *OTent. type *h4fi-s*; not preserved elsewhere in Teutonic; prob. related to *ON. hiffr* hull of a ship, and to *L. cūpa* tub, cask. The form *hëve* is Kentish.]

1. An artificial receptacle for the habitation of a swarm of bees; a beehive.

Originally made, in a conical or dome-like form, of straw or the like, but now often a square box, constructed with movable compartments or other arrangements for the removal of the honey.

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 133 *Alvearia*, *hyfi.* c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 123/16 *Canistrum, uel alvearium*, *hyf.* c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* i. 98 *Wip* ðæt beon æt ne fleon, *genim* þas ylcan wyrt.. and *gehoi* hy to ðære hyfe. a. 1132 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 *Beowulf* eall riht swa drane doð on huie. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1408 So faste hii gonne aboute him scheue *Asc* don ben aboute þe huie. c. 1325 *Gloss W.*

de Biblew. in *Wright Voc.* 172 *Rusche*, *hyve* [*Cambr. MS.* *huive*]. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 142 þe bere delyteth myche in hony, and þe-for he goth to an heve, to a swarm of been, & lycketh away here hony. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 286 Honey tagn of a hyfe. 1577 *B. Gooch Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 179 Some make their Hives of Lanterne horn, or Glass.. that they may viewe the maner of their working. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* Poems 7 Out of the heues came swarmes of Bees. 1741 *Campt. Fam.* *Piece* iii. 515 Any sort of Hive, whether of Straw, Board, or Glass. 1881 *T. W. COWAN Brit. Bee-kepr.'s Guide* bk. ix. (1889) 46 No hive can be considered complete unless it has some arrangement for securing pure honey in the comb.

2. *fig.* A storehouse of sweet things.

1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Home* iv, Must be leave that nest, That hive of sweetness. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 143 Whose bosom is the hive and centre of all goodness. 1798 *S. ROGERS Ep.* to a Friend 14 London hails thee to its splendid mart, Its hives of sweets, and cabinets of art.

3. *transf. a.* A place swarming with busy occupants.

1634 *S. R. Noble Soldier* v. iii. in *Bullen O. P. I.* 333 Religious houses are those hives where Bees Make honey for mens soules. 1647 *COWLEY Mistr.* *Wish* i, The Crowd, and Buzz, and Murmuring Of this great Hive, the City. 1784 *COWPER Tyrac.* 458 Our public hives of puerile resort. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 200 A busy and populous hive, in which new wealth was every day created. 1863 *P. BARRY Dockyard Econ.* 2 A private shipyard is a hive of industry.

b. A place whence swarms of people issue; the nursery of a teeming race.

1788 *PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist.* v. lviii. 457 They no longer send forth those swarms of people.. which made them be called the northern hive. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) i. 2 Both the Danes and Saxons were undoubtedly swarms from the northern hive. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* i. ii. 54 The hive whence the Pelagian people issued.

c. The abode of any gregarious domestic animal.

1641 *BAKER Chron.* (1660) 31 Hens, Peacocks, Geese, and Ducks bred in and accustomed to houses, forsook their wonted hives, and turned wilde. 1875 *'STONEHENGE' Brit. Sports* i. l. i. § 3 The old hen of each hive or hide.. is always anxious to retain her old nest.

d. *spec.* A breeding-place for oysters.

1884 *Daily Tel.* 28 Aug. 5/1 The ostricultrist has designed what is termed a 'hive' made of lined tiles, to which the spat can readily affix itself.

4. A hiveful of bees, a hived swarm.

c. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 154 Foo unto hevys and enemy is the drane. 1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 125 The Commons like an angry Huie of Bees That want their Leader, scatter vp and downe. 1711 *SWIFT Lett.* (1767) III. 219 [They] seemed to me to be just like a hive of bees working and labouring under huge weights of cares.

b. *transf.* A swarming or teeming multitude.

1824-4 *DE QUINCEY Casars Wks.* 1859 X. 168 Those Gothic, Vandal, and Frankish hives, who were as yet hidden behind a cloud of years. 1839 *YEOWELL Anc. Brit. Ch. i.* (1847) 2 It was here that the great hive of mankind was gathered together. 1864 *TENNYSON Boadicea* 10 There the hive of Roman liars worship a gluttonous emperor-idiot.

5. Something of the shape or structure of a beehive: a. A head-covering of platted straw. b. A capsule or case containing many cells.

1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 8 Upon her head a platted hive of straw. 1656 *HOOKER Microgr.* 155 Microscopical seeds.. For first, though they grow in a Case or Hive oftentimes bigger then one of these.. being not above a part of an Inch in Diameter, whereas the Diameter of the Hive of them oftentimes exceeds two Inches. *Ibid.* 188 Whether the seed of certain Bees, sinking to the bottom, might there naturally form itself that vegetable hive, and take root. 1758 *CH. LENOX Henrietta* (1761) I. 73 The shepherdess.. with a straw hive on her head, and a tatter'd garment on.

6. ? A contrivance of wickerwork, resembling a beehive, used for catching fish. *Obs.*

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 No.. person.. shal.. take.. in.. any.. net.. lepe, huie, crele.. or any other engine.. the yonge frie.. of any kinde of salmon. 1558 *Act 1 Elix.* c. 17 § 3 No.. person.. shall.. take Fische withe any maner of Nett, Trammel, Keppe, Wore, Hyvy, Crele, or by any other Engyne.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hive-bee*, the common honey-bee; + *hive-cot*, a beehive; + *hive-dross*, bee-glue, propolis; *hive-evil*, a sickness to which bees are liable; *hive-honey*, honey from a hive; *hive-nest*, a structure consisting of an aggregation of many nests constructed and occupied by a colony of birds, such as those of the republican grosbeak and republican swallow; *hive-vine*, 'the partridge-berry or squaw-vine, *Mitchella repens*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1843) II. 103 The instincts that actuate the common 'hive-bee. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* xix. (1860) 411 The admirable architectural powers of the hive-bee. 1883 *STANHYURST Æneis* i. (Arb.) 31 Lyke bees.. Feaze away these drone bees with sting, from manguer, or 'hiuecot. 1858 *ROWLAND Monfel's Theat. Ins.* 916 Propolis the Arabians call Kur.. the English, 'Hive-dross. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Hive-dross* or *Bee-glue*, a kind of Wax which Bees make at the Mouth of their Hive, to keep out the Cold. 1607 *TORSELL Serpents* (1658) 650 If they be too many, they bring a sickness called the 'Hive-evil. 1603 *WALTON Angler* vi. 140 Take the stinking oil.. and 'Hive-honey, and anoint your bait therewith.

Hence *hiveless a.*, destitute of a hive. **Hive-ward** *adv.*, towards the hive.

1575 *GASCOIGNE Herbs, Fruit Reconciliation Wks.* II. 130 Like huieless Bees they wander here and there. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* iv. 181, I.. less from Indian craft Than beelike instinct hivedward, found at length The garden portals.

Hive (häv), *v.* [*f.* *HIVE sb.*]

1. *trans.* To gather (bees) into a hive; to locate (a swarm) in a hive.

1611 *COTGER*, *Rucher*, to huie, make huies. 1615 *W. LAWSON Orch. & Gard.* (1626) 2 Your Gardner must.. watch his Bees, and hieve them. 1766 *PUGGE Anonym.* (1809) 265 Two swarms of Bees from different hives united, and were hived together. 1844 *GOSSE in Zoologist* II. 607 A 'gum' or square box to hieve the swarm for domestication.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To shelter as in a hive; to afford shelter to, as a hive does; to house snugly.

c. 1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* LVII. l. Lord. Hide me, hieve me as thine owne Till those blasts be overblown. 1610 *B. JONSON Ale.* iii. ii, So hieve him In the swan-skin coverlid, and cambric sheets, Till he work honey and wax. 1812 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 529 The successive swarms of sharpers, which that city has hived, are notorious.

3. To hoard or store up, as honey, in the hive.

1580 *GOLDING in Baret's Ato.* To Rdr. A v, Of fower Tungs the flowers hyued bee, In one sweete iuice to serue the turne of thee. a. 1659 *CLEVELAND (J.)*, He at Fuscara's sleeve arriv'd. When all delicious sweets are hiv'd. 1816 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iii. cvii, The other, deep and slow, exhausting thought, And hiving wisdom with each studious year. 1881 — *Sardan.* iv. i. 312 Happier than the bee, Which hives not but from wholesome flowers. 1868 *G. DUFF Pol. Surv.* 7 It pleased M. Marc Monnier.. to hieve up an enormous mass of information.

4. *intr.* To enter the hive, take to the hive, as bees. b. To live together as bees in a hive; also *transf.* to lodge together.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. ii. v. 48 Drones huie not with me, Therefore I part with him. 1655 *H. VAUGHAN Silen Scint.* i. *Man* (1858) 128 Where bees at night get home and hieve. 1725 *POPE Let. to Blount* 13 Sept., We are.. for'd to.. get into warmer houses and hieve together in cities. 1871 *J. MILLER Songs Italy* (1878) 81 Then I should hieve within your hair, And I should bide in glory there.

5. *intr.* *Hive off*: To swarm off like bees.

a. 1856 in *Olmosted Slave States* ii. (1861) 38 'This way, gentlemen—this way!'.. and the company immediately hived off to the second establishment. 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 621 These emigrants are part of the swarm which annually hives off from the west.

Hence *hiving vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*); **Hiver**, one who hives (bees).

1577 *B. Gooch Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 185 b, For commonly in the tenth yeere after their first hiving, the whole stocke dieth. 1627 *W. SCLATER Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 265 The Church of no time may afford hiving for drones. 1707-12 *MORTIMER Husb.* (J.), Let the hiver drink a cup of good beer, and wash his hands and face therewith. 1844 *TURPIN Crook of G. xxiii.* With all her biding and hiving propensities. 1876 *Mrs. WHITNEY Sights & Ins.* v. 25 All my hiving-up of what I am to gather.

Hives (hävz), *sb. pl.* Also *hyves*. [*Origin uncertain.* Usually connected with *HEAVE v.*, 'because hives appear above the skin' (Jamieson); but this derivation is difficult phonologically.]

'Any eruption on the skin, when the disorder is supposed to proceed from an internal cause' (Jam.); applied to red-gum or *Strophulus*, chicken-pox, nettle-rash; also, inflammation of the bowels or *Enteritis* (*Bowel-hives*), and inflammation of the larynx, croup, or *Laryngitis*.

c. 1500 *Roull's Cursing* 47 in *Laing Sel. Rem. Pop. Poetry Scot.*, Fluxus, hyvis, or huttill ill, Hoist, heidwark, or fawin ill. 1715 *Bowel-hive* (see *BOWEL sb.* 6). 1754-64 *SMELLIE Mid-wif.* A child.. struck out all over the body with small red eruptions: which in London the nurses call the red-gum, but in Scotland is termed the hives. 1825 *BROCKTIE, Hives*, water-blebs, an eruption in the skin. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hives*, a popular name for the globular species of *Varicella*, or chicken-pox.. also, any skin eruption; also, a synonym of *Urticaria*; also, a name for Croup. 1893 *Northernumbld. Gloss.*, *Hive*, an inward feeling of enlargement. There are 'chest hives', 'bowel hives', etc., descriptive of an inward heaving or swelling. Hives are not usually outward eruptions, but when so they are commonly called *het hives*—hot heaves or hot spots.

+ **Hivie-skivy**, ? *adv.* *Obs.* *rare* 1. ? = *Hurry-scurry*, helter-skelter. (Or ? *sb.*: see *quot.*)

1646 *BUTCHER Surv. Stamford* x. (1717) 76-7 The bull is turned out of the alderman's house; and then hivie-skivy, tag and rag, men, women, and children.. with all the dogs in the town, promiscuously running after him with their bull-clubs.

Hizz (hiz), *v.* Now *rare*. [*Echoic*: cf. *hiss*, *whizz*.] *intr.* To make a hissing or whizzing noise. Hence *Hissing vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.*

1583 *STANHYURST Æneis* etc. (Arb.) 137 Three watrye cloudes shymring to the craft they rampyred hizing. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* v. v. 167 To passe amid the hizing bullets. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. vi. 17 To have a thousand with red burning spits Come hizing in vpon 'em. 1655-87 *H. MORE Antid. Ath. App.* (1712) 221 If we spit upon.. metals.. heated.. they will make the spittle hize and bubble. a. 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1717) VI. 307 Hearing Bullets hizing about his Ears. 1876 *SMILES Sc. Natur.* ix. (ed. 4) 110 The otter, polecat, stoat and weasel have a knack of blowing or hizzing when suddenly come upon.

+ **Hizzle**, *v.* *Obs.* In 6 *hiale*. [*f.* *prec.* with *dim. suffix -LE.*] *intr.* = *prec.*

1583 *STANHYURST Æneis* iii. 81 A Prosperus hizzling Of south blast, puffing on sayles dooth summon vs onward.

Hizzy, *Sc.* and *north. dial. form of HUSSY.*

H'm, hm, int. See *HEM int.*, *HUM int.*

1854 *THACKERAY Rose & Ring* x, See it be done, or else, —h'm! —ha! —h'm! mind thine own eyes!

+ **Ho**, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* Also *i hōh*, *pl. hōs*. [*OE. hōh*, *hō*: **hanho-*, not found in the cognate langs., but recognized as the primitive of which *heel*: **hāhil*: **hanhil*—is a deriv.: see *HEEL*; also *HOE sb.* 1, *HEUGH*, *HOUGH sb.*] The heel.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* iii. 15 Heo tobyrt þin heafod and þu syttst ongan hyre ho. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelm.) iv. 6 Hos mine [*Vesp. Ps.* helpsuran mine, *Thorpæ* hælum mine]. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xiii. 18 Se þe ytt hlaf myd me aþerþ bys ho [*Lind. hel*] ongan me. c 1300 *St. Margarete* 160 He 3enede & gan his ouere choeke our hire heued do, & his nybere choeke byneþe at hire ho, & forswal so þis maide.

Ho (hō), *int.* and *sb.* Also 4-6 hoo, (6 hoe, hoha), 6-7 hoh, 6-9 hoo. [A natural exclamation. Not recorded in OE.; cf. ON. *hō* 'int., also a shepherd's call'.] **A. int.**

1. An exclamation expressing, according to intonation, surprise, admiration, exultation (often ironical), triumph, taunting.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1229 'Ho!' [*Gott.* O ho!] all þan cun þai cri, 'Qun herd euer sua gret ferli'. 1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* ii. 1. 205 Ho now you strike like the blindman. a 1623 — *Epit. John Combes* in *Aubrey Lives*, 'Hoh!' quoth the Devil, 'Tis my John o Combe'. 1786 *BURNS Jolly Beggars* Air iv. Sing, ho, my brow John Highland man! 1808 *Scott Marm.* ii. xxix, 'Ho! shifts she thus?' King Henry cried. 1830 *TRINNYSON Poems, Eng. War Song*, Shout for England! Ho! for England! George for England!

2. An exclamation to attract attention.

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 107 Then hyed I me to Belyngnes; And one cryed, 'hoo! go we hence!' 1575 *GASCOIGNE Pr. Plans*, Kenitow. Poems 1869 II. 97 Ho, Echo; Echo, ho; art thou, Echo, where? 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 327 Hoe boy, where is your maister? 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* ii. 25 Hoa! who's within? 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* lv. 1, Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* l. 85 Then said Christian aloud, Ho, ho, So-ho; stay and I will be your Companion. At that Faithful looked behind him. 1788 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) VI. 303 Ho! Art thou one who readest these words? 1820 *SHELLEY Edipus* ii. 116 Hoa! hoa! tallyho! tallyho! Hoa! Come, let us hunt these ugly badgers down. 1832 *MACAULAY Armada* 84 Ho! gunners, fire a loud salute: ho! gallants, draw your blades. 1833 *M. SCOTT Tom Cringle* (1859) 44 'Ho, the ship, ahoy!' 'Hillo!' was the reply. 1864 *BALLANTYNE Lifeboat* (ed. 2) 99 Ho! comrades, look alive, here comes the lifeboat!

b. After the name of a thing or place to which attention is called: used by boatmen, etc., to call attention to the place for which they are starting; hence, generally, with a sense of destination.

1593 *PEELE Chron. Edu.* i. Wks. (Ritdg.) 409/x A cry of 'Westward, ho!' Q. *Elinor*, 'Woman, what noise is this I hear?' *Potter's Wife*, 'It is the watermen that call for passengers to go westward now.' 1595 *SHAKS. John* iii. 11. 73 On toward Callice, ho. 1601 — *Twel. N.* iii. l. 246 Then Westward-hoe: Grace and good disposition attend your Ladyship. 1747 (*title*) A Race for Canterbury or Lambeth, Ho! 1825 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho!* (1874) 9 Thou thou shalt forth, and westward ho, beyond thy wildest dreams. 1887 *HINDLEY Cries Lond.* 141 Each night round Temple-Bar she plies, With Diddle Dummings, ho!

3. As a call to animals, with various senses.

1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* Ho, ... a word used in guiding horses to the left; come hither. *Ho Bye*, ... stand out of the way. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* Ho! ho! a word used to call sheep to their food.

4. Repeated, ho! ho! or ho! ho! ho!, it expresses derision or derisive laughter.

[c 1150 *Vita St. Godrici* (Surtees) 354 Quibus ille, Ho! Ho! Si in veritate tam pulchra fuisses, quam exterius appares.] 1554 *HULOET*, Ho, ho, a voice of wondering or disdaining, *hwi*. 1575 *J. STILL Gamm. Gurtin* ii. iii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 205 Did not the devil cry, ho, ho, ho? 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* iii. l. 421 Ho, ho, ho; coward, why com'st thou not? 1627 *DRAYTON Nymphidia* Wks. 1753 II. 461 Hoh, hoh, quoth Hob, God save thy grace. 1763 *BICKERSTAFF Love in Village* i. vi, Serve the king, master! no, no, I pay the king, That's enough for me. Ho, ho, ho! 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* v, 'Ho! ho! ho!' and he shook his portly sides at his own jest. 1895 *M. E. FRANCIS Daughter of Soil* 70 Ho! ho! ho! Twenty-two—did you ever hear o' such a tale?

5. With other interjections.

See also GEE-HO! HEIGH-HO! HEY-HO! HOLLA-HO! HOLLO-HO! O HO! OH HO! SO HO! WA HO! WHAT HO! WO HO! YO HO! etc.

1792 *CH. SMITH Desmond* II. 43 Hohoop, hohoop, Newminster, it is time to go, my lad—come, let us be off. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 351 *Ho, ho!* is chiefly a summer game. Some of the party of boys conceal themselves, and when in their hiding-places call out these words to their companions. 1879 *MARZIALS Song, Trickenham Ferry*, O-hoi-ye-ho, Ho-ye-ho, who's for the ferry? 1892 *Daily News* 26 May 3/4 Five more explosions followed. Each time the miner uttered his warning, 'Ho—Ho—Ho—Hoy', and each time it felt as if the 1,200 acres of rock shook and trembled with each successive explosion.

¶ 6. Cockney for O, Oh.

1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* III. 405 'Ho master, ho mim!' cried Miggs. 'Ho what a cutting thing it is!'

B. sb. A cry of 'ho', in any of the prec. senses. (Some instances may belong to the next.)

c 1286 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 1675 An heraud on a Scaffold made an Oo [*MSS.* hoo] Til al the noyse of peple was ydo. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* n. 265 Atour the waitir [they] led him with great ho Till hyr awin hous with outyn ony hoo. c 1480 *Crt. of Love* 97 A messenger. from the king, which let command anon, Through-out the court to make an ho and cry. 1533 *BELLENDEN Livy* i. (1822) 50 Quhen the serjandis had, with thair noyis and hohas, warnit the Albanis to here the kingis concoun. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* v. iii. 18 With a hey, and a ho, and a hey nonino.

Ho, *int.* and *sb.* Also 4-6 hoo, 6 hoo, 6-7 hoo. [*a. OF.* *ho* halt! stop!]

† **A. int.** A call to stop or to cease what one is doing. *To say or cry ho*: to stay, cease, check oneself. *Obs.* (It is often impossible to separate the interj. from the imperative of *Ho v.*)

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2330 Perfore, hende, now hoo!

c 1286 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 848 This duc. pulled out a swerd and cride hoo, Namore vp on peyne of lesyng of youre heed. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 201 Of golde he shulde such plente Receive, till he saide ho. 1408 in *Rymer Fadera* VIII. 540 Enisso per Nos Silenti Vocabulo consueto, scilicet, Ho, Ho, Ho (quod est) Cessate, Cessate, Cessate. c 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gl. Manners* (1570) Fij b, The sacke without botome which neuer can say hoo [time gape for moo]. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xxx. 15 There be thre thinges that are neuer satisfied, and the fourth saith neuer hoo. 1577 *STANHYURST Deser. Irel.* in *Holinshead* (1587) II. 26/2 They would not crie hoo here, but sent in post some of their covert to Rome. 1631 *R. H. Arraignment, Whole Creature* xiii. § 1. 175 To satisfie this all-devouring Minotaure, till it cry Hoo, or enough.

b. A call to an animal to stop or stand still.

1828 *WEBSTER, Ho*, a word used by teamsters in stopping their teams ... This word is pronounced also *hō*, or *hūd*. 1894 *A. J. STUART-WORTLEY Grouse* 111 Many a one [dog] is spoilt by being so used to the sign and the ejaculation of 'Ho!' that he does not believe in the necessity of standing steady unless he hears it. *Ibid.* 112 The keeper ... sees the dog drawing on birds, and immediately up goes his hand and 'Ho!' he shouts.

B. sb. Cessation, halt, pause, intermission; limit. *Withouten ho*, without stopping, straight on; *no ho*, no cessation, end, or limit; *out of all ho*, out of all bounds of moderation. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* II. 1034 (1083) Pan gan he telle his wo, But þat was endeles with-outen ho [*v. r.* hoo]. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 406 To the herold [he] said syne with outyn ho. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. cxlii. 396 There is no ho bytwene them as longe as speares, swordes, axes, or daggers wyll endure. c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* xii. 73 He louted the faire maid of Fresingfield once out of all hoe. 1597 *R. BAUCE Let.* in *Wodrow Life* (1843) 167 If they could have keeped any hoe or measure in their crooked course. 1684 *LITTLETON Lat. Dict.*, To have no ho, *modum tenere nullum*. *Ibid.*, Out of all ho, *immodic*. 1711 *SWIFT Jm. to Stella Lett.* 1766-8 III. 135 When your tongue runs, there's no ho with you. 1818 *TODD a. v.*, Mr. Malone [*d.* 1812] says, it is yet common in Ireland: as, there is no ho with him, i.e. he knows no bounds. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, s.v. There is 'no ho with him', he is not to be restrained.

Ho, *int.* 3. A sailor's cry in heaving or hauling: see HEAVE HO; also *How int.*

Ho, *v.* rare. [*f. Ho int.*]: cf. ON. *hōa* 'to shout ho! or hoy!' (*Vigf.*) *intr.* To cry 'ho'.

1377 *LANGEL P. Pl.* B. x. 61 But heon [*v. rr.* heon, howen howlen] on hym as an hounde and hoten hym go þennes. 1644 *QUARLES Sheph. Orac.* iv, N. Ho, Shepheard, ho. P. I prithee leave thy hoing.

† **Ho**, *v.* 2. *Obs.* Also 5-6 hoo. [*f. Ho int.*], taken as the imperative of a *vb.* *intr.* To cease, stop, pause.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 103 Till that men comen to the gates Of paradis, and there ho. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2835 Forþi hoo with þi hautes & þine vnghemed wittis. 14.. in *Archæol.* LIV. 1. 166/184 Here of herbyss wul y ho. c 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 195 Whanne þou art taust þat þou schuldist ho Of swearing. c 1500 *Maid Emyln* 411 in *Hazl. E. P.* IV. 96 Naye there do I ho.

Ho (hō), *v.* 3. *dial.* [A recent spelling of the OE. *hō*, *hogian*, ME. *hoje*, *howe*; see *How*, *Howe v.* Cf. *HOE sb.*] *intr.* To care, be anxious, long.

1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Ho*. To ho for anything, to long for anything. *Berks.* 1847-78 *HALLIWELL*, *Ho* ... to long for anything; to be careful and anxious. *West.* 1874 *T. HARDY Madding Crowd* II. 289 To ho and hanker after thik woman. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Ho*. 1888 *Berks. Gloss.*, *Ho*, to long for; to care greatly for.

Ho, *obs. f. HE from*, *How*, *Who*; var. *HEO*, *Hi from*. *Obs.* O *adv.*, ever; see also *HOE*.

¶ **Hoactzin, hoactzin** (hōæktzin, hōætsin). Also *hoazin*. [Said to be the native name, derived from the 'harsh grating hiss', which is the voice of the bird.] A remarkable bird, *Opisthocornis hoazin*, or *O. cristatus*, native of tropical America, considered to be the type and sole member of a group named by Huxley *Heteromorphæ*.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. 5 Birds, which are ex. exoticks, or outlandish, chiefly the American, and they are terrestrial; as: hoactzin .. hoactli, heatototl. 1678 *RAY Willughby's Ornith.* 389 Its use in Physic recommends the bird Hoactzin, that utters a sound like its name. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Hoactzin*, a Bird of the Bigness of a Hen, which feeds chiefly on Serpents, and is thence call'd by our Sea-men, the Snake-eater of America. 1889 *Athenæum* 2 Mar. 284/a Mr. Slater exhibited specimens of the eggs and chicks of the hoactzin .. from .. British Guiana. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Nov. 7/1 Dr. Bowdler Sharpe .. mentioned the hoactzin or reptilian bird, which builds its nest just above the water line, near lakes and rivers; the chicks have little claws or hooks on the end of their unfledged wings, with which they can climb up out of the flood if it threatens the security of the nest.

Hoage, *obs. f. hoja*, KHOJA, a teacher. **Hoaky**, var. of *HOCKEY* 1, harvest-home. **Hoald**, *dial. f. HOLD*. **Hoale**, *obs. f. HOLE*, **WHOLE**. **Hoam**, *dial. var. of HOME*.

† **Hoaming**, *fpl. a. Obs.* or *dial.* Origin and meaning uncertain.

The word in Dryden (though so in all the early edd. e.g. 1670, 1674, 1690, 1701, etc.) has been conjectured by many to be a misprint or error, and was altered by Scott in his 2nd. ed. (1821) to *foaming*; others conjecture *coaming* for *combing*. But *hoaming* is supported by the Echard quot. (unless the expression was merely taken from Dryden). Identity with the reputed Whitby use is for many reasons doubtful: cf. *HOME v.* Richardson understands it as 'a humming or booming sea'. Cf. also *LOOM v.* (to move). 1670 *DRYDEN & DAVENANT Tempest* i. i, *Vent*. What a Sea

comes in. *Must*. A hoaming Sea! we shall have foul weather. 1694 *EDWARD Plantus, Rudens* 164 Now 'tis such a hoaming Sea, we've little hopes o' Sport; and except we light o' some Shell-Fish [etc.]. [Cf. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'The tide comes hoaming in', flowing in'. See *Heaming* (*Heaming* or *Yawning*, aiming homeward).]

Hoan, -e, *Hoape*, *obs. ff. HONE sb.* and *v.*, **HOPE**.

Hoar (hō), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 hār, 3-5 hor, (3-4 heor, 4 hoer), 4-5 hoor, 4-7 hore, 6 Sc. hoir, 6-7 hoare, (whore), 6- hoar. *β.* north. and Sc. 4-6 har, hare, 5-6 hair, -o, 6 hayr. *γ.* 3 hæz, 4-5 heer. [OE. *hār* = OHG. *hēr* 'old', hence 'venerable, august' (mod. G. *heir* august, stately), ON. *hār-r* hoary, old:—O Tent. **hairo*-2, usually referred to an O Tent. **hai*-, pre-Teut. **ko*-to shine.]

A. adj. 1. Grey-haired with age; venerable.

a. *Beowulf* (Z.) 1397 þa wæs frod cýning, har hilde-rinc, on heorn mode. c 1290 *St. Brandan* 265 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 226 A fair old man and swiþe hor. 1377 *LANGEL P. Pl.* B. xvi. 173 Þanne mette I with a man As ho hoar [v. rr. hoer, hoer, hoer] as an hawethorne. c 1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 220, I feele me nowhere hoer but on myn heed. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ii. xvii, An old here gentylman. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. x. 3 Through wisdoms of a matrone grave and hoar. 1725 *POPE Odys.* viii. 112 A countless throng, Youth and hoar age. 1847 *LONGER. Ev. l.* Prel. 4 The murmuring pines and the hemlocks ... Stand like harpers hoar with beards that rest on their bosoms. 1881 *JEFFERIES Wood Magic* II. iv. 108 A very old hare, quite hoar with age. *β.* a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4990 Beholds now, quod þis hare man. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* iv. 661, I was sa auld ane man and hair.

2. Of colour: Grey, greyish white.

a. *esp.* Of the hair, head, or beard: Grey or white with age.

a. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 368/66 His berd is long and sid i-nouz, and sum-del hor a-mong. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1580 Al for elde ys hor þyn her. 1388 [see HOARHEAD]. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* v. iii. (1495) 108 They haue some hoore heeres. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 33 The heere of his hed was whore. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abs.* ii. (1882) 43 Their old age, their hoare haire, their blindness. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xvi. 4 Euen to hoare haire will I cary you. 1652 *T. HODGES Hoary Head Crowned* 23 His hoar head bring thou down to the grave with blood. 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* vii. xxiv, Whose beard with age is hoar. 1820 *KEATS Isabella* xlviii, So she kneeled, with her locks all hoar. *β.* c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5313 (Fair), His berde was side, his heued hare. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ix. x. 52 The steyll helms we thrist on bedis hayr.

b. Of the frost which feathers objects with white, and objects so whitened: see **HOAR-FROST**.

a. a 1000 *Andreas* 1260 (Gr.) Hrim and forst hare hild-stapan. 1277 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* v. in *Ashm.* (1652) 55 As it sheweth in Ice and Frosts here. 1583 *STANHYURST Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 103 His beard with frost here is hardened. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. xl. 46 Like to the hore Congealed litle drops which doe the morne adore. 1785 *BURNS Vision* iii. xiv, When the North his fleecy store Drove thro' the sky, I saw grim Nature's visage hoar Struck thy young eye.

β. c 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 56 Both hilt and holt haillid with frostes hair. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. Prol. 42 With frostis haire ourfret the feildis standis.

c. Of colour simply.

a 900 *CYNWULF Judith* 328 Helmas and hupseax hare byrnan. a 1000 *Wanderer* 82 in *Exeter Bk.*, Summe se hara wulf deaðe gedælde. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* v. 25 Of clife harum. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5031 His ben hore al so a wulf. 1552 *HULOET*, Hore, or whyte graye, *canus*. 1572 *BOSSWELL Armorie* ii. 60 b, The Pellicane feruently louneth her byrdes, Yet when they bene haughtie, and beginne to waxe hore, they smite her in the face. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 1601 Island of bliss! ... assaults Baffling, as thy hoar cliffs the loud sea-wave. 1812 *J. WILSON Isle of Palms* iii. 569 Folded up with blossoms hoar. 1890 *R. BRIDGES Shorter Poems* i. 9 Her leaves are glaucous green and hoar.

† 3. Used frequently as an attribute of various objects named in ancient charters as marking a boundary line. *Obs.* Hence in many place-names. See also **HOAR-STONE**.

The meaning may have been 'grey' simply, or with lichen, and so 'grey with age', 'old, ancient'. Some have conjectured however (see *Archæologia* XXV. 33) that *hoar* 'by itself expresses a frontier or peninsular station'.

994 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 270 Of ðam haran hæle on eamhylle middeweide. 999 *Ibid.* 313 Of ðan haran stane on ðonne haran wibig. 1005 in *Dugdale Monast. Angl.* III. 11 Fram Egceanlæa to þam haran wipie. a 1079 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1066 [He] com him to genes æt þære haran apuldran. 1208 in *Archæol.* XXV. 35 Exinde usque ad Horeapeldre. [Cf. the place-names *Horethorne Down*, *Somersetsh.*, *Hore Cross*, *Staffordsh.*, *Hoar Grounds*, *Hoar Park*, *Warwicksh.*, *Hormead*, *Herts.*, *Horridge*, *Gloucestersh.*, *Harvestanes*, *Hartree*, *Harewood*, *Harwood*, *Scotl.*, etc. See *Archæologia* XXV. 30-60.]

4. Of trees, woods, or the like: Grey from absence of foliage; showing the bare grey stems.

In later use a more or less traditional epithet, esp. in the alliterative phrase *holts hoar*, which referred perhaps to the grey lichen with which aged tree-trunks are clad, and thus combined the notion of old, ancient. When said of mountains the primary reference is to colour, which in later use is sometimes lost.

a. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 743 Of hore okes ful hoge a hundreth to-geder. a 1400 *Isumbras* 167 The floures of the thorne, Up-one those holtes hore. c 1430 *LYDG. Compl. Bl. Knt.* 119 In the parke, and in the holtes hore. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 132 The herbes waxe wythered .. and the medowes become hore. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. lii. 10 Under the stepe foot of a mountaine hore. 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 55 From the side of some hoar hill, Through the high wood echoing shrill. a 1650 *Flodden F.* 214 in *Percy Folio* i. 327 Underneath the holtes so whore.

8. *a1400 Sir Perc.* 230 Fyftene wynter and mare He dullede in those holtes here. *c1425 WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. xxvi. 228 Dat semyd ane here Wode for to be. *1513 DOUGLAS Aeneis* x. xiv. 142 This Troiane pryncesse. 'Intil hys stalwart stelyt scheild, stikand out Lyke a hayr wod, the darts bair about. *a1549 Murnung Maidis* 26 And walk among the holts hair, Within the woddis wyld.

7. *c1205 LAY.* 16372 Swulc hit weoren an hær wude. *a1400-50 Alexander* 776 Þe holtes of þe heer wode.

b. Of things: Grey with age, venerable, ancient. *1590 SPENSER F. Q.* ii. vii. Argi, Gayon findes Mamon in a delve Sunning his threasure here. *a1756 COLLINS Pop. Superstit.* Highlands 142 To that hoar pile, which still its ruin shows. *1768 BEATTIE Minstr.* i. xliii. Instructed by tradition hoar. *1856 H. C. ADAMS First of June* (1862) 6 To trace legends back to yet more hoar antiquity.

5. White or grey with mould; mouldy, musty. Also *fig. Obs. exc. dial.*

1544 PHAER Regim. Lyse (1550) S3, Let them so stande, viii. dayes, to putryfy tyll it be hoare, then fry them out. *1592 SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* ii. iv. 141 An old Hare hoare, and an old Hare hoare is very good meat in Lent. But a Hare that is hoare is too much for a score, when it hoares ere it be spent. *1605 SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iii. iv. *Captaines* 431 But the long Journey, we have gone, hath . . . turn'd our victuals hoar. ['Still in use in Somerset' (Halliwell 1847-78).]

† 6. From the use in *hoar frost* (sense 2 b) comes prob. that of 'Cold, nipping' (Jam.). *Sc. Obs.*

c1450 HENRYSON in Bannatyne Poems 114 (Jam.) Fra hair weddir, and frostis, him to hap. *1513 DOUGLAS Aeneis* vi. vii. 79 By gousty placis, welsche savorit, mist, and hair. *Ibid.* vii. Prolog. 130 The morning bla, wan and har.

† b. fig. 'Keen, biting, severe' (Jam.). *Sc. Obs.* *a1605 MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* iii. 61 Houbeit 3e think my hartand something har.

† 7. 'Harsh, ungrateful to the ear' (Jam.). *Sc.*

c1450 HENRYSON Test. Cress. 338 Thy voice sa cleir unpleasant and hacc. *Ibid.* 445 My cleir voice . . . Is rawk as ruik, full hideous, hoir, and hacc.

8. Comb., chiefly parasynthetic, as *hoar-haired*, *-locked*, *HOAR-HEADED*; also *hoar-leprosy*, white leprosy, elephantiasis; *hoar-rime* = *HOAR-FROST*; *hoar withy*, the White-beam, *Pyrrus Aria*.

c1205 LAY. 25845 Heor-lockede wif [*c1275* hor-locked]. *1549 Compl. Scot.* vi. 59 The hayr rym is ane cald deu, the quihill fallis in mysty vapours, and syne it fresis on the eird. *1580 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* Chenu, horebeared, gray heared. *1607 SHAKS. Timon* iv. iii. 35 This yellow Slaue, Will . . . blesse th' accurst, Make the hoare Leprosie adord. *1879 BRITTEN & H. Plant.* n. Hoar Withy, *Pyrrus Aria*, Hants., from the white under-surface of the leaves.

B. sb. † 1. A grey-haired man. *Obs.* *Beowulf* (Z.) 2989 Hares hystre hige-lace bæron. *13. K. Alis.* 6752 Sey me now, ye olde hore! (Mony day is seothie ye weore hore).

2. Hoariness from age.

(But in first quot. perh. *for-hore*: see *FOR* 10.) [*a1366 CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 356 Hir heed for hoar [*Thynne* for *hore*] was whyt as flour.] *1500-20 DUNBAR Poems* lxxxv. 59 Quhill store and hore, my youth devore. *1796 BURKE Let. Noble Ld.* 52 His grants are engrafted on the public law of Europe, covered with the awful hoar of innumerable ages. *1873 J. G. MURPHY Com. Lev. Intro.*, Now that it is touched with the hoar of a venerable antiquity.

3. A white or hoary coating or appearance; esp. hoar-frost, rime.

1567 TURBERV. Epit. & Sonn. Wks. (1837) 303 The hills be ouerwhelme with hoare. *1731 Winter's Thought in Gentl. Mag.* (1732), The candyd rime and scattered hoar. *1732 Gentl. Mag. Guide to Catle* (ed. 2) 9 Mornings when we perceive a white Hoar and Cobwebs upon the Grass. *1886 T. HARDY Mayor Casterbridge* i. I, The thick hoar of dust which had accumulated on their shoes and garments.

† b. Canescent hairiness. *Obs.*

1551 TURNER Herbal l. B vij b, Most gentile, full of hore and softe, with whyte floures and whit sedes.

† c. Mould. *Obs.*

1548-67 THOMAS Ital. Dict., Muffa, the hoare that is seene in stale breade. *1597-8 Bp. HALL Sat.* iv. i, His golden fleece o'ergrown with mouldy hoar. *1686 FLOT Staffordsh.* 15 Interspersed with a white hoar or vine much like that in mouldy bread.

d. A fog; a thick mist. (? Error for HAAR.)

1846 WORCESTER, Hoar. (2) thick mist. *London.*

† HOAR, v. Obs. Forms: 1 *harian*, 4-6 *hore*, 5 *hoore*, 6-8 *hoar*. [OE. *harian*, f. *hār* HOAR a.]

1. intr. To become hoary or grey-haired.

a1000 Malchus in Shrine (Cockayne) 39 Þæt ic þa sceolde wesian ceorl on hariendum heafde. *c1000 ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxvi. (Z.) 154 *Caneol*, ic harize. *a1310 in Wright Lyric P.* 50 Help me, Lord, er then ich hore. *13. K. Alis.* 1597 His berd schal hore, his folk schal sterve. *1398 TREVISAR Barth. De P. R.* v. lxxvi. (1495) 184 The heer of the temples hooryth sooner than the other heer.

b. fig. To grow old; to become inveterate.

a1420 HOCCEVE De Reg. Princ. 2808 Correcte it . . . while that it is grene, For and it hore, this londe is but loste.

2. To become mouldy.

1573 Art of Limning 7 To have your ynke to continue longe, and not to hore, put therein daysalte. *1592* (see HOAR a. 5). *1750 W. ELLIS Country Housew.* 22 If Bread is kept in too moist a Place too long, it will rope, or hoar, or mould.

3. trans. To make hoary or white, 40 whiten. In quot. 1607, To smite with hoar-leprosy.

1591 SYLVESTER Du Bartas i. iii. 344 Hills hoar'd with eternall Snowes. *1598 Ibid.* ii. i. iii. *Furies* 86 Heav'n . . . hoars her head with Snowes. *1607 SHAKS. Timon* iv. iii. 155 Hoare the Flamen, That scoldt aginst the quality of flesh. *1747 Gentl. Mag.* 242 Hoar'd with stiff'ning frosts.

HOARD (hō'ard), sb.¹ Forms: a. 1-4 *hord*, 4-6 *horde*, 5-7 (8 Sc.) *hoord*, 6 *hoorde*, 7- *hoard*;

B. north. 4 Sc. *hwrde*, 4-5 (6 Sc.) *hurd*, 4-7 *hurde*, 7- Sc. *huird*. [OE. *hord* = OS. *hord* treasure, hidden inmost place, OHG., MHG. *hort*, ON. *hord*, Goth. *hurd* treasure: O'Ent. **hordōm*, pre-Tent. **hwardō*; perh. from **kudhō* p'ple, concealed, hidden (Kluge). The usual 16-17th c. forms *hoord*, *hurde*, Sc. *huird*, imply an early lengthening of OE. *o* to *ō* as in *board*, *ford*; *hoard* is rare before 18th c.]

1. An accumulation or collection of anything valuable hidden away or laid by for preservation or future use; a stock, store, esp. of money; a treasure.

Beowulf (Z.) 2284 Ða was hord rasod onboren beaga hord. *Ibid.* 3012 Ac þær is maðma hord. *937 Poem on Ælhelstan* 10 in O. E. Chron., Hi set campe . . . land ealzdod, hord and hamas. *c975 Kuthu. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 19 Ne hydeþ eow hord in eorþe þær om and mohpa etab. *a1100 Ags. Voc.* in Wr-Wulcker 337/11 *Thesaurus*, hord. *a1200 ORMIN* 6733 Riht all swa sum hord of gold Mang menn iss hord derest. *a1225 Amer. R.* 224 Heo gedereþ hord. *a1300 Cursor M.* 22179 For all þe hordes (Goth. *hurd*) þær ar hid Sal hali in his time be kid. *c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurence* 178 Spere besyly Quhare are þe hordis þat has he. *c1425 WYNTOUN Cron.* vii. ix. 103 Na þai of þame made na hord. *c1440 Promp. Parv.* 246/2 *Hoord*, tresowre. *1590 SHAKS. Mids.* n. iv. i. 40 A venturous Fairy, That shall seeke the Squirrels hoard. *1609 SKENE Reg. Maj.* Table 65b, The fraudfull concealing of ane huird, or thresour. *1695 WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1723) 265 This Hoord . . . that was stowed in the Strata underneath. *1754 GOLDSM. Trav.* 105 While his lov'd partner, boastful of her hoard, Displays her cleanly platter on the board. *1851 D. WILSON Presb. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. iii. 262 A large hoard of coins was discovered. *1859 TENNYSON Enid* 352 Our hoard is little, but our hearts are great.

b. fig. Said of intangible things treasured or valuable, things concealed or kept secret; now esp. an amassed stock (of facts, etc.).

a900 CYNEWULF Crist 1055 in *Exeter-bk.*, Se mæra dæg hreðer-loccna hord, heortan gepohtas ealle atyweð. *a1000 Cadmon's Gen.* 1602 Oð þæt breosta hord, gast, . . . gangan sceolde to godes dome. *a1000 in Mone GL* 417 *Arcana*, hordas, xeryne. *a1000 Psalm* (Cotton) l. 28 (Gr.) His synna hord selfa ontende. *c1200 ORMIN* 12920 Soþfastnesses hord Þæt all mannkin birþ sekkenn. *a1300 Cursor M.* 19214 Vte o þair hali hertes hord Spedli þai seald godds word. *1340 Aeneb.* 263 Hous . . . in huychen be uader of house wonen, þe hord of uirtues gadereþ. *c1440 CARGRAVE Life St. Kath.* iii. 1503 God sende vs alle, of vnyte þe hord. *1635 R. BOLTON Conf. Aff. Cons.* iv. 20 A heavenly hoard of grace, good conscience, Gods favour. *1764 GOLDSM. Trav.* 58 To see the hoard of human bliss so small. *1805 WORDSW. Waggoner* iv. 179 A hoard of grievances. *1847-8 H. MILLER First Impr.* xix. (1857) 339 He accumulates much larger hoards of facts.

† 2. The place in which anything is hidden, hoarded, or stored up; a repository; a hiding-place, store; a treasury. Also *fig. Obs.*

In the phrase *in (or on) hoard*, the sense fluctuates between the deposit, the repository in which it is stored up, and the state or condition of being hoarded (sense 3).

a1200 Moral Ode 250 Þe wreche mon binom his ehte and leide his on hord. *1258 Proclam. Hen. III.* We senden 3ew þis writ open isained wiþ ree seal to halden a manges 3ew inehord (v. r. ine hord). *c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 42 [He] prechit furth ay goddis word, þat he had plentifully ine hord. *c1380 WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 316 Widnesse of siche cloþis is an hord to hyde synnes. *c1386 CHAUCER Parr.* T. 747 It is the deuiles hoord, ther he hideth hym and resteth. *c1400 Destr. Troy* 11539 All my gold . . . þat I getyn haue, Kepid in hord, holdyn full long. *1577 HELLOWES Guevara's Chron.* 297 He was the hoarde of all my profound secrets. *1611 COTGR.*, Musse, a secret corner, priue hoord, hiding hole. *1663 GERBIER Counsel* 22 If the building cannot suffer the Chimney to be made even with the upright of the wall, both sides may be made up to serve for hoards. [1837 KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng. I. 29 The Cambrian princes had . . . to pay yearly twenty pounds weight of gold, and two hundred of silver into the hoard or treasury of the 'King of London'. *1876 FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 383 The sums which went into, and which, when it was needed, came out of, the hoard of the English King. *1883 GREEN Cong. Eng.* 403 note, The 'Hoard' (not yet the 'Exchequer') in Eadward's time was settled at Winchester.]

† 3. Hoarding up. *Obs.*

c1390 CHAUCER Truth 3 For horde hapþe hate, and clymbing tykelnesse.

4. Comb., as *hoard-burg* (mod. archaism, for OE. *hordburg*), treasure city; **† hoard-house**, treasure-house, treasury (*obs.*); **hoard-ward** (for OE. *hordward*), guardian of a hoard, treasurer.

c1440 Promp. Parv. 502/1 *Tresowre, erarium* . . . an hoordhouse. *1822 STOFFORD BROOKE E. L.* iii. 75 The hoard-ward knew the voice of a man. *1895 MORRIS Beowulf* 17 The gem-rich hoard-burg of the heroes.

HOARD, sb.² Also 8 *hourd*, 9 *hord*. Now rare or *Obs.* [app. a modern ad. AngloFr. *hurd* (see HURDIS, HURDICE) mistaken for a plural of **hurd*: see the quot. from *Liber Albus*. But cf. also *obs. F. hourd* scaffold (Cotgr.), in OF. *hurt*, *hourt*, *hourd*, palisade, of which *hourdis*, HURDIS was a deriv.] = HOARDING sb.

[1419 *Liber Albus* (1859) I. 477 item, qe nulle hurdis, ne palys, nautre cloyseur, soit fait devant nulle tenement en les hautes reues ou venelles en la citee (Riley's marg. note Hoards or palings not to be erected before houses.) *1757 Act* 31 Geo. II. c. 17 § 7 No Builder or other Person, shall erect or set up . . . in any of the public Streets . . . any Hourd or Fence. *1810 Hull Improv. Act* 51 Hords or fences to be erected where buildings are taken down. *1836 SMART,*

Hoard, . . . a fence enclosing a house and materials while builders are at work. *1838 F. W. SIMMS Pub. Wks. Gt. Brit.* 5 The hoard is to consist of uprights six inches by four inches scantling.

HOARD (hō'ard), v. Forms: a. 1 *hordian*, 3 (*Orm*) *hordenn*, 4 *horde*, 4-6 *hoorde*, (6 whord), 6-7 *hourd(e)*, (hord), 6-7 (8 Sc.) *hoord*, 7- *hoard*; **B.** Sc. and north. 6 *hurde*, 6- *hurd*. [OE. *hordian*, f. *hord* HOARD sb.¹ (Cf. Goth. *hurdjan*, OHG. *gihurten*, MHG. *gehurten*, MG. *gehorden*, which belong to a different conjugation.)]

1. trans. To amass and put away (anything valuable) for preservation, security, or future use; to treasure up; esp. money or wealth.

c1000 ÆLFRIC Hom. II. 104 Hordiað eowerne goldhord on heofenum. *c1200 ORMIN* 12281 Gredigly to sammennn all & hordenn þæt u winnest. *1526 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 98b, To helpe other with them, and not inordinately to hoorde & kepe them. *1530 PALSGR.* 588/2, I hoarde, je amasse. Declared in 'I hoorde'. *1535 COVERDALE Prov.* xi. 26 Who so hoordeth vp his corne, shalbe cursed amonge the people. *1548 UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 36 Whorded and heaped up. *a1550 in Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 306 Gif thow bes a benefice, Preiss nevir to hurde the kirkis gudis. *1573 G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 8 He did not wel to hord it up. *1583 STANHYURST Aeneis* ii. (Arb.) 68 Theere Troian treasur is hurded. *1615 G. SANDYS Trav.* 136 The Granaries of Joseph: wherein he hoorded corne. *1625 A. STAFFORD Fenn. Glory* (1869) 124 Whereof the Rich hide and hoard up their wealth. *1702 ADDISON Dial. Medals* (1727) 25 Hoarding up such pieces of money. *1840 HOOD Kilmansseg, Moral*, Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold! 1. Hoarded, barter'd, bought and sold. *1878 JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 22 If the rich man actually hoards up his money in the form of gold or silver, he gets no advantage from it.

b. absol.

c1000 ÆLFRIC Hom. I. 66 Seðe hordað, and nat hwam he hit gegaderað. *a1300 E. E. Psalter* xxxviii. 7 [xxxix. 6] He hordes, and he wate night to wham þæt he samenes oght. *1590 SPENSER F. Q.* i. x. 38 He . . . Ne car'd to hoord for those whom he did breede. *1842 TENNYSON Ulysses* 5 A savage race, That hoard, and sleep, and feed, and know not me. *1860 EMERSON Cond. Life, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 340 They should own who can administer; not they who hoard and conceal.

2. fig. and transf. To keep in store, cherish, treasure up, conceal (e.g. in the heart).

1340 Aeneb. 182 Pett greate lost þet god hordeþ and wyteþ to ham þet ouercomeþ þe aduersetes of þise worlde. *c1380 WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 331 Crist . . . loking on þe citee . . . wepte þer upon for greet synne þat it hoordede. *1596 SPENSER F. Q.* iv. xi. 43 The goodly Barow which doth hoord Great heapes of salmons in his deepe bosome. *1699 DRYDEN Ep. to J. Driden* 117 You hoard not health for your own private use; But on the public spend the rich produce. *1789 BURKE Corr.* (1844) III. 119 Revenge will be smothered and hoarded. *1821 B. CORNWALL Mirandola* iv. i, Half of the ills we hoard within our hearts are ills because we hoard them. *1870 MORRIS Earthly Parl.* I. 1. 370.

† 3. intr. in reflexive or passive sense: To lie treasured up, lie hid. *Obs. rare.*

1567 TURBERV. Epit. & Sonn. Wks. (1837) 300 In common weales what beares a greater sway Than hidden hate that hoordes in haughtie brest?

HOARDED (hō'ardəd), ppl. a. [f. HOARD v. + -ED¹.] Stored up, treasured up: see the verb.

1596 SPENSER F. Q. iv. ix. 12 Great store of hoarded threasure. *1607 SHAKS. Cor.* iv. ii. 11 Th' hoarded plague a' th' Gods requit your loue! *1693 S. HARVEY in Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 238 Say, Goat. For whom thy hoarded Bags in silence sleep! *1751 GRAY Ode on Spring* v. No live hast thou of hoarded sweets. *a1859 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 252 The hoarded ill-humour of six months was at liberty to explode. *1887 Spectator* 21 May 684/1 Modern theories as to the hoarded wealth of India.

HOARDED, a. [f. HOARD sb.² + -ED².] Provided with a hoard or hoarding.

1898 Daily News 29 Mar. 5/2 The large hoarded enclosure before the Royal Exchange.

HOARDER (hō'ardər), Forms: 1 *hordere*, 2 *-are*, 4 *hordyer*, 6 *horder*, Sc. *hurdar*, 6-7 *hoorder*, 7- *hoarder*. [f. HOARD v. + -ER¹.]

† 1. The keeper of the hoard or treasure; a treasurer; a steward. Also *fig. Obs.*

944 in Kemble Cod. Dipl. IV. 280 Dis forward was makid with Ordric hordere. *c1000 ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 178 Ða het he his hordere þæt glæseane fæt sylan ðam biddendan subdiacone. *1131 O. E. Chron.* an. 1131 Swa þæt he scolde setten þær prior of Clunni & circward, & hordere, & reilþein. *1340 Aeneb.* 121 Pet is þe hordyer þet lokeþ þe herte. [1876 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. V. xxiv. 434 The King's 'Hoarder' was as old as the King's 'hoard'.]

2. (in mod. use) One who hoards or stores up, esp. money. (Also with *up*.)

1500-20 DUNBAR Poems xxvi. 5 Hud-pykis, hordaris, and gadderaris. *a1529 SKELTON Image Hypocr.* Wks. 1843 II. 417/2 And yet ye be questors, And hoarders vype of testers. *1552 HULOET*, Horder of treasure, additor. *1594 (title) in N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 1 God's justice shewed upon a cruell horder of corne. *1691 LOCKE Lower Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 80 Nobody else, but these Hoarders, can get a Farthing by this proposed change of our Coin. *1845 FORD Handbk. Spain* i. 66 Hoarders-up of unrevenged grievances. *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 102 He is mean, saving . . . a skinkflint, a hoarder.

HOARDING (hō'ardɪŋ), sb. [f. HOARD sb.².]

1. A temporary fence made of boards inclosing a building while in course of erection or repair; often used for posting bills and advertisements; hence, any boarding on which bills are posted.

1823 P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build. 225 Hoarding, an in-

closure of wood about a building, while erecting or repairing. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* iii. xi. 413 A rough hoarding of boards had been knocked up before the vestry doorway. 1864 *Realm* 23 Mar. 6 He rents a hoarding, or a wall, or the side of a house; and woe to that man who, being unauthorised, sticks anything thereupon. 1878 *Print. Trades Jnl.* No. 25, 14 A poster now to be seen on most of the London street hoardings.

2. *Mil.* See quot. 1875.

1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. ix. 146 They had thrown up... doubtless overhanging hoardings or scaffolds. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Hoard*, *Hoard*, *Hoarding*, boarding used for protection. A term in military architecture for the wooden gallery, protected by boarding in front, which was thrown out from the surface of the wall in time of war, to enable the defenders to protect the foot of the wall.

Hoarding (hō'rdin), *vbl. sb.* [f. HOARD *v.*]

1. The action of the verb HOARD; esp. the accumulation and hiding of money. (Also with *up*.)

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. 48 And happy alwayes was it for that Sonne Whose Father for his hoarding went to hell. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* iii. xxxix. (1640) 16 Such hoarding is no oppression but good husbandry. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 5 In self defence they are much addicted to hoarding.

2. *concr. (pl.)* That which is hoarded; money laid up.

1715 SOUTH *Serm.* IV. 450 All a Man's Gettings and Hoardings up, during his Youth. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xlix. 10 Their hoardings are no longer theirs.

Hoarding, *pph. a.* [f. HOARD *v.* + -ING 2.] That hoards: see the verb.

1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. iii. 8 Shake the bags Of hoarding Abbots. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* i. Wks. 1873 III. 356 The hoarding Usurer. 1887 HOOD *Hero & Leander* lxxii. And with concealing clay, Like hoarding Avarice looks up his eyes.

Hoare, *obs. form* of WHORE.

† **Hoared** (hō'rd), *pph. a.* *Obs.* [f. HOAR *v.*]

1. Made or grown hoary.

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 120 a/a My whyte heares, and hored beards. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 25 Now hored age with stealing steps creeps in. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iii. i. in Hazl. *Dodley* XII. 253, I no where hoar yeel but on mine head [cf. HOAR *a.* 1, quot. 1386].

2. Grown mouldy.

1496 Dives & Paup. p. xx. They toke hored brede in theyr scryppes. 1551 BIBLE (Matthews) *Josh.* ix. 5 All their prouysyon of brede was dried yp and hored.

3. *Comb.*, as *hoared-headed*, *hoar-headed*.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. i. 107 We see The seasons alter; hoared headed frosts Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson Rose.

Hoar-frost. Formerly, and still often, two words. [See HOAR *a.* and FROST *sb.* 2.] The white deposit formed by the freezing of dew, frozen dew, white frost.

c 1290 *St. Michael* 617 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 317 Pe hore-forst [v. r. hor-forst] cometh 3wane it is so cold pat it freotheth a-nyzt, And be Dev freose a-doneward. 1340 *Ayenb.* 108 The zonne . . wastep be cloude and be hore uroetes bi he morzen. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxlvii. 16 He geueth snowe like woll, & scattereth 3y horefoist like ashes. 1644 Z. BOYD *Gard. Zion* 60 (Jam.) Sweet Mannah, round, small as the haire frost. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1169 The rigid hoar-frost melts before his beam. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xii. All the trees were fairy-trees wreathed with hoar-frost. fig. 1854 BADGER *Nestorians* I. 243 The hoar-frost of care was prematurely sitting upon his locks.

attrib. 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 323 A fine picture of an hoar-frost landscape.

Hence **Hoar-frosty** *a.*

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 39 A cold hoarfrosty morning.

Hoar-head. [f. HOAR *a.* + HEAD *sb.*] A hoary head; hence, an old grey-haired man. Also *attrib.*

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xix. 32 Before the hoar heed aryse. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *ibid.*, Thou shalt rise vp before the horehed.

1574 HELLLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 125, I do not beleue that the wisdom lyeth in horeheads, but in olde bookes. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 113 The hoarhead winter paving earth With sheeny white.

Hoar-headed, *a.* [Parasynthetic f. *hoar head* + -ED 2.] Having the head hoary with age.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* ii. M iv b, Hore-headed and toothlesse. a 1693 UROUHAUT *Rabelais* iii. xxviii. 227, I see thee waxing a little hoar-headed. 1830 TENNYSON *Battle of Brunanburh* ix, Hoar-headed hero!

Hence **Hoar-headedness**.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 22 Holy and reuerend Hore-headednesse pretendeth wisdom gotten bylong experience.

Hoarhound, another spelling of HOREHOUND.

Hoarily, *adv.* [f. HOARY *a.* + -LY 2.] With a hoary appearance; with a grey or whitish hue.

1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trng.* II. xxi. 184 Clouds of foam . . whirling hoarily under the black vapour.

Hoariness (hō'rinēs), [f. HOARY *a.* + -NESS.]

The quality or state of being hoary: see the adj.

1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H 492 Hoariness, whitenesse of haire, aunciente. *Ibid.* 494 Hoariness, winewednesse, or mouldiness, comning of moisture, for lacke of cleansing. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* iii. ii. His white hairs, they'll betray his hoariness. 1647 TRAFER *Comm. Matt.* xxvii. 15 Custom without truth is but hoariness or mouldiness of error. 1705 C. PUSHALE *Mech. Macrocosm* 37 These Frosts seldom last long, that come with a Frozen Fog, or Hoariness. 1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 1001 The stem under the shelter of long grass, is covered with a white hoariness which is easily rubbed off. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. i. 144 Legends sacred with the hoariness of time.

† **Hoarish** (hō'rif), *a.* *Obs.* [f. HOAR *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat hoary.

VOL. V.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xii. (1495) 610 That one wormode is grene, that other somele horrishe and lesse bytter. a 1547 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 31 The white and horish heares, the messengers of age.

† **Hoariness**, *Obs.* [f. HOAR *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being hoar or hoary; hoariness.

a 900 *Wyclif. Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcser 76/12 *Canities*, harnes.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xx. 22 The dignite of olde men hornesse.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. 41 (1495) 862 Thenne is whyte colour gendry as it faryth in snowe in hoore froste

and in horenes of heere. 14. . *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcser 570/13 *Canities*, hoorenese. c 1450 R. Gloucester's *Chron.* (1724)

481/2 note (MS. Coll. Arms) A litelle harenesse hathe chaunged sumwhat his colour. 1561 BULLEYN *Def. agst.*

Sickness, *Compounds* 17 a, It kepeth . . the hedde from horenes.

1564 BECON *Dem. Holy Script.* Prayers, etc. (1844) 607 Having hoariness of manners, authority, gravity, and high knowledge.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus. Mucor*, . . hoarenese, such as is on breade or meate long kept.

b. A close growth of white or grey hairs.

1578 LYTE *Dodones* i. v. 10 The leaues . . hauing a certaine fine hoarenese upon them like veluet.

Hoarse (hō'rs), *a.* Forms: a. 1 hās, 3-4 hos, 4-5 hose, hoos, hoose, (4 hois), 5 hoocce, hoce, (hoost), 8-9 dial. hoact; north. and Sc. 4-5 haase, hase, 5 hayse, 5-6 Sc. hase, 6 hays, hais, (hess).

β. 4-5 hors, -e, hoors, 5-6 hoorse, 6 horce, (hourse), 6-7 hoarce, (7 hoars), 6- hoarse; Sc. 8 hers, 8- hoarse, 9 herse, hairce, hoarse, dial.

hairsh, hearsh. [A word of which the stem varies, not only in Eng., but in the other Teut. langs. The recorded OE. type was *hās* (ME. *hās*, Sc. *hāse*), corresp. to OHG., MHG., OLG. *heis*, OS. *hēs*, MDu. *hees*, LG. *hēs*:-Oteut. **haiso-*. But beside this ME. had *hōrs*, *hoors*, now *hoarse*, Sc. *hairse*, *hairsh*, *hearsh*. Although written evidence for the *r* forms goes back only to c 1400, the correspondence of mod. Eng. *hoarse* and Sc. *hairse* implies the existence of an unrecorded OE. **hārs* beside *hās*.

The ON. normal repr. of Oteut. **haiso-* would be **heiss*, instead of which ON. had *hās*, app. to be explained as for **hārs*:-**haiso-* (orig. at before *r* gave *d* in ON.). The OFL *heersch*, recorded by Kilian beside *heesch*, appears to go back similarly to an OLG. **heirs*. For these and other reasons it is now generally held that **haiso-* was the orig. Oteut. type, and that the *r* subseq. disappeared at different times in most of the dialects. The southern Scotch *hairsh*, *hearsh*, appears to exemplify a frequent Sc. interchange of *rs* and *rh*, seen e. g. in *farce*, *farsch*, *scarce*, *scairsh*, *Erse*, *Ersh*, etc.]

1. Rough and deep-sounding, as the voice when affected with a cold, or the voice of a raven or frog; harsh and low in pitch; not clear and smooth like a pure musical note; husky, croaking, raucous. *a.* Of the voice (of persons or animals).

a. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxx. (Z.) 190 *Raucus* and *rauca*, has. a 1250 Owl & Night. 504 Pu. pipest al so dop a mose

Mid cokering mid stefne hose. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1119 (1147) With brokyn vois, al hois (Campbell MS., hoors; MS. Gg. 4. 27, hors) for shrigite. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 248/1 Hoos (K. hors, P. hoorse), raucous. c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 338 Thy voice . . unplesand, hoir, and hace. 1468 *Medulla* in *Prompt. Parv.* 248 note, *Raucus*, hoost. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 177/1 Hase (A. Hayse), *raucous*. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Hoast*, . . hoarse.

β. c 1400 Lanfranc's *Chirurg.* 59 A wood hound . . if pat he . . berke, his vois is ful hors. c 1450 Trevisa's *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xviii. (MS. Bodl.), An henne. clokkinge wip an hoise (ed. 1495 hoars) voice. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witcher.* i. ii. (1886) 5 His voice was hoarse and lowe. 1625 DONNE *Anat. World, Progr. Soul* (Song of Sorcerers), She feigns hoarse barkings, but she bithet not! 1765 BEATTIE *Bat. Pigmies & Cranes* 70 He [a frog], . . mourns in hoarsest croaks his destiny. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* l. iii, His voice was hoarse and coarse.

b. Of other sounds. (Chiefly poetic.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. iii. 109 The ryver brayt with hais (ed. 1710 hers) soand. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* ix. 52 The Tides with their hoarse Murmurs. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* vi. 72 Where with hoars dinn imprison'd tempests rave. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* l. 233 This Drum, whose hoarse heroic bass Drowns the loud clarion of the braying As. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* II. 40 The hoarse sound of the sea surging amongst the rocks.

2. *transf.* Having a hoarse voice or sound. *a.* Of persons and animals, or of the vocal organs.

a. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Collog.* in Wr. Wülcser 90/40 Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan . . þe eac swilce nu has ys for cyldre and hreame. c 1330 *King of Tars* 599 Ofte he cryede, and ofte he ros, So longe that he wox al hos. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Palter* lxxviii, 4 Thai vndirstode me noht na mare than man may do a hase man. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 3620 So was he hase and spak ful law. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. Prol. 2 Chyde quhill thair heidis rise, and hals worth hais (v. r. hacc, *rimas* place, face). 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 315 Howbeit, I am hais [v. r. hess] I am content to be a bais.

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 324 Til he be blere-nyed or blynde and hors [v. r. r. hoos, hos] in be throte. 1538 BALE *Brefe Comm. John Baptist* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 207, I oft haue bene horce Cryenge for custome. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 7 Warwick is hoarse with calling thee to armes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* i. 25 The hoarse Raven . . croaking. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* l. 330 The hoarse nation croak'd, 'God save King Log'! 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry*, 7, 'God save King Log'! 1865 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* II. x. 231 Charles Kemble is at present as hoarse as a crow. 1887 J. SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* vii. 41 He . . was now as hoarse and roopit as a crow.

b. Of inanimate things. (Chiefly poetic.)

c 1365 CHAUCER *Delthe Blaunche* 347 Tassay hys horne, and for to knowe Whether hyt were clere, or horse of sovrne. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* iv. (1880) 56 With Bagpipe

hoarce he hath begon his Musicke fine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 661 The hoarce Trinacrian shore. 1765 BEATTIE *Judgem. Paris* cxxxiii, Raves the hoarse storm along the bellowing main. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, Cloisterham, with its hoarse cathedral bell.

3. *quasi-adv.* = HOARSELY.

1709 TATLER No. 121 ¶ 1 He catthed Cold, and . . began to bark very hoarse. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* i. Intro. i, Now, murmuring hoarse. . . An angry brook, it sweeps the glade.

4. *Comb.* *a.* parasynthetic, as *hoarse-throated*, *-voiced*; *b.* adverbial, as *hoarse-resounding*, etc.

1508 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* To Rdr. Avj b, An vnluckie, hoarce-voist . . night-rauen. a 1729 CONGREVE *Hymn to Harmony* vi. (Jod.), Loud trumpets . . And hoarse-resounding drums.

a 1743 SAVAGE *Wks.* (1775) II. 73 (Jod.) Hoarse-echoing walls. 1791 COWPER *Had* ii. 888 The hoarse-throated war.

1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Clouds* i. iv, The hoarse-roaring Ocean's fountains. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* vi. 327 The hoarse-voiced torrents of doom.

Hence † **Hoarsehead**, hoarseness.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 248/2 Hooshede, or hoornesse (K. hoshed, P. hoorsched), *raucitas*.

Hoarse, *v.* [f. prec.] *a.* *intr.* To be or become hoarse. *b.* *trans.* To make hoarse. *Obs.* exc. with *up* (dial. and U.S.).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxx. (Z.) 190 *Raucio*, ic hasize, *rausi*, *rausum*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 177/2 Hase, *raucio*. 1629 T. ADAMS *Sinner's Passing Bell* Wks. 1861-2 I. 355 When his voice is hoarsed. 1877 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* ed. 4) s.v., He's got a bad cold and is all hoarsed up. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.* s.v., I'm hoarst on my chest—hoarst up, a'most. 1897 VOICE (N. Y.) 23 Dec. 5/1 My voice seems good when I begin, but I very soon 'hoarse up'.

Hoarsely (hō'rsli), *adv.* [f. HOARSE *a.* + -LY 2.] With a hoarse voice or sound.

a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparouie* 419 The woodhackle, that syngeth chur Horsly, as he had the mur. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1590) 280 His words . . slowly and hoarsely pronounced. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri. over Death* lvii, The . . waters hoarsely groan. c 1720 TICKELL *Imit. Proph. Nereus* 44 While hoarsely he demands the fight. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* l. i. 715, I heard the thunder hoarsely laugh. 1883 MRS. OLIPHANT *Ladies Lindores* II. 300 'Sit down', he said, hoarsely, 'and I will tell you'.

Hoarsen (hō'rs'n), *v.* [f. HOARSE *a.* + -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* To make hoarse.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. vii. 79, I shall be obliged to hoarsen my voice, and roughen my character. 1881 PALGRAVE *Viz. Eng., Tower of Doom* ii, Hoarsening the cry Of those who watch'd. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Gold. Feather* i, The sore throat . . hoarsened her voice.

2. *intr.* To become hoarse; to sound hoarsely.

1798 LANDOR *Gebir* vii. 148 The brazen clarion hoarsens. 1894 HALL *Caine Manxman* 435 His voice had hoarsened.

Hence **Hoarsened** *pph. a.*

1798 LANDOR *Gebir* i. 135 To tune afresh the hoarsened reed. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xl, The last words had a perceptible irony in their hoarsened tone.

Hoarseness (hō'rsnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being hoarse.

a. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcser 113/1 *Raucedo*, hasnys. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* i. vii. (Rolls) I. 11 My bareyn speche, hosnes and snochyng. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 248/2 Hooshede or hoornesse [1499 Pynson, hoornesse]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 177/2 A Hasenes, *raucado*, *raucitas*.

β. 1495 Trevisa's *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiv. 134 Hoorsnes of voyce. *Ibid.* vii. xxvii. 242 Horsnes and lettynge of the voyce. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxvii. (1636) 247 Red wine . . bindeth the belly and maketh hoarsenesse. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 10 They (even to hoarsnesse) cried downe the Common-Prayer book. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* i. 247 Figs are usefull in Hoarsenesse and Coughs. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 5/3 Mr. Reeves sang . . without the slightest trace of hoarseness.

† **Hoarsy**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. HOARSE *a.* + -Y: cf. *hoary*.] = HOARSE.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 108/25 Horsy, *raucous*.

Hoar-stone. Forms: 1 hār stān, 3 hor ston, 6-8 hore-, 7 hoore-, 9 hoar-stone, Sc. hair-, hare stane. [In OE. two words: see HOAR *a.* and STONE.]

1. *lit.* A hoar, i.e. grey or ancient stone (? an ancient stone grey with lichen).

Beowulf (Z.) 887 He under harne stan, æpelinges bearn. *Ibid.* 2745 Nu ðu lungre geong hord sceawian under harne stan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 209 He þær geseah ofer ðam watere sumne harne stan.

2. *spec. a.* A stone (ancient or grey with lichen), frequently mentioned in charters as marking a boundary line; an ancient boundary stone, mere-stone. (See HOAR *a.* 3.)

847 *Charter of Æthelwulf* in *O. E. Texts* 434 Donon on ðone healdan wez wið huitan stanes, donon to ðam beorge ðe mon hatoð æt ðam holne, donon an haran stan. a 1000 in *Heming's Charters* (1723) 348 Of zytynge æwylme on norðene on þone grenan wez, [han] on þane haran stan, of ðam haran stane andlang grenan wezes on scepe clif. ? c 1195 in *Archæol.* (1832) XXV. 55 Unam scilicet suble Harestan.

1208 *Ibid.*, Et sic directe usque le Horeston in Twynchylde Grene. ? a 1300 *Ibid.* 58 Ad Harestenes et sic usque ad Depedale. 1503 in *Heame Johannis Glastoniensis Chron.* (1726) 303 Inter Dominium de Andressey & Dominium de Stoke seu Dreycode, usque ad la Hore Stone. a 1831 W. HAMPER in *Archæol.* (1832) XXV. 30 The Hoar-stone is consequently nothing more than the stone of memorial or land-mark, describing the boundary of property. 1849 KEMBLE *Sax. in Eng.* I. 52 note, Artificial or natural stone posts are implied by the constantly recurring hāran stānas, græzan stānas, hoary or grey stones. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. vii. 375 Hoar-stones, or landmarks of the fifth century.

b. An ancient stone associated with some event or tradition; a stone of memorial; a standing stone.

1666 in Hearn *R. Brunne's Chron.* (1810) 472 A stone of 8 foot high above ground. It is now called, in the full of the mouth, hoore-stone, according to the dialect of Somerset. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iv. xxv. note. The royal standard is traditionally said to have been displayed from the Hare Stone, a high stone, now built into the wall, on the left hand of the high-way leading towards Braid. 1812 *Archaeol.* XVI. 361 The largest stone, at the east end, has been long known in that County, by the name of the Hoar Stone. c. 1831 W. HAMPER in *Archaeol.* (1832) XXV. 25 In many parts of Great Britain are to be seen upright rude Pillars or massive blocks of stone which in England are called Hoar-Stones. in Scotland, *Hare-Stane*. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* 92 The Hare Stone on the Borough Moor of Edinburgh. *Ibid.* (1863) l. v. 137 A hoar-stone or Stone of Memorial.

c. Hence very frequent as a place-name.

See a list in *Archaeologia* (1832) XXV. 52.

Hoary (hō'ri), *a.* Also 6-7 **hory**, (6 **hoory**, **horie**, **heorye**). [A late formation (16th c.) from HOAR *a.* or *sb.* + -Y: cf. *dusky*, *haughty*, *vasty*.]

1. Of the hair, head, or beard: Grey or white with age.

1530 PALSGR. 315/2 Hoory as a man or beestes heare is, *chamere*. 1547 SURREY *Carelesse man in Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 26 What will she do, when hory heares are powdered in her hedde? 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xix. 32 Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iv. xix. Veterans .. Whose helmets press'd their hoary hair. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Amian Water* i. With hoary bushy eyebrows.

b. Having white or grey hair, grey-haired.

1573-80 BARET *Abv.* H. 486 To waxe Hoarie, or white headed, *incaneco*. 1683 DRYDEN *Mac Fl.* 106 The hoary prince in majesty appeared. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* l. 55 Her sons, her matrons and her hoary sires. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. viii. 186 Men like the hoary sinner .. instinctively saw in him the destined enemy of his kind.

c. Ancient; venerable from age, time-honoured.

1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horne-bk.* (1812) 25 Venerable father of ancient, and therefore hoary customs. 1830 PRYNNE *Anti-Armis.* 238 Hoarie English Antiquities. 1761 COWPER *Expost.* 566 Windsor's hoary towers. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xviii. 232 A hoary and most remote antiquity. 1871 R. ELLIS *Callitulus* lxiv. 1 Born on Pelion height, so legend hoary relateth.

2. Of colour: Grey, greyish white.

1573-80 BARET *Abv.* H. 493 A hoarie frost, *cana pruina*. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 79 Clothed with cold, and hoary wyth frost. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 891 The secrets of the hoarie deep. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 168 With Ethiops hoary Trees and woolly Wood. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 830 Winter's hoary wing. 1809 WEBER *Europe* 258 The hoary poplars wave. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* i. 12 Below lay a sea, still as death and hoary in the moon.

3. Mouldy, musty; corrupt. *Obs.*

Perh. in some instances confused with *hory*, filthy. 1530 PALSGR. 315/2 Hoory as meate that is kepte to longe, *feury*. 1567 tr. *Alfred's Let.* to Bp. Wulfine in Brady *Clavis Cal.* (1813) l. 280 Some pristes keepe the housell .. all the Vere for Syke Men, — But they do greatlye amysse, by cause it waxeth Heorye. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 624 Hoarie, moulded bread. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint.* *Compt. Gard.* Dict., Musty, Mouldy, or Hoary Dung.

4. Bot. and Entom. Covered with short dense white or whitish hairs; canescent.

1597 GERAERDE *Herbal* l. vii. § 1. 8 Soft and downie, and somewhat hoarie. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 6. 112 That whose leaves are bigger, and hoary all over. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 725 Whole plant hoary with a dense cottony substance. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 28 Perennial hoary herbs.

b. Hence used to designate species of plants and animals so clothed; often rendering *L. canus*, *incanus*, etc.: as *Hoary Alder*, *Creepers*, *Mullein*, *Stock*, etc.

1812 SHAW *Zool.* VIII. 261 Hoary Creeper, *Certhia canescens*. bill stout and black. 1859 SIR J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor.-Amer.* I. 150 Hoary marmot, with long coarse fur, particularly on the chest and shoulders, where it is hoary. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Lt. Isl.* III. 314 The white willow, and the common and hoary alder, form thickets.

5. Comb. *a.* parasynthetic, as *hoary-dated*, *feathered*, *haired*, *headed*, *herbage*, *vested*, etc.; b. with another adj., as *hoary-pubescent*, etc.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. viii. This hoarie-headed lecher, this old goat. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1879) V. 61 When he is old and hoary-haired. 1797 T. PARK *Sonn.* 8 Classic Eton's hoary-vested towers. 1831 DON *Gard. Dict.* I. xvii. *Hoary-pubescent*, covered with white down which is pressed to the surface. *Ibid.*, *Hoary-villous*, covered with white villi. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 53 Leaves hoary-white beneath. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 295 There musing sat the hoary-headed Earl. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 11 A hoary-dated Patriarch pedigree.

Hoase, obs. form of HOARSE, HOSE.

Hoast (hō'st), *sb.* Chiefly north. *dial.* Forms: [1 *hwōsta*], 4-9 *host*, 5, 9 *dial.* *hoost*, (6-9 *hoste*, *hoist*), 7-*hoast*, (*haust*, 9 *hoarst*). [The OE. *hwōsta* is not known to have survived in ME.; the extant northern word (from 14th c.) was app. the cognate ON. *hōste* cough = OLG. **hōsto* (MLG. *hōste*, MDu. *hoeste*, *hoest*, LG. *hoost*, *hōst*, Du. *hoest*), OHG. *huosto* (MHG. *huoste*, Ger. *husten*): — OTeut. **hwōstōn* -f. a root **hwōs-* (whence OE. *hwōsan* — **hwōsjan* to wheeze), pre-Teut. **hwōs-*, *kās-*; cf. Skr. *kās* to cough.

It is possible that OE. *hwōsta* may have survived dialectally: some writers refer to a *dial.* form, *whoost*, which would be its representative; and this, as *who*, *whoop*, might become *hoost*, whence mod. Shropshire 'oost.]

A cough. In some Eng. dialects used only of cattle.

[c. 1000 *Voc.* in Wr. Willeker 277/27 *Tussis*, hwosta.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 534 Als aand with host in brest is spred. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 248/2 Hoose, or cowhe other MSS. host .. hoost, tussis. 1400. Nom. in Wr. Willeker 208/2 *Hec tussis*, the host. c. 1500 [see HIVE]. a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Harl.* II. 455 Heidwerk, Hoist, and Parlay, maid grit pay. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 34 Mastik is good .. for an old host or coughs. a 1605 MONTGOMERY *Flying v.* *Polswart* 302 The hunger, the hart-ill, and the hoist still thee hale. 1622 *Course Confortimite* 117 Jam. He that can swallow a camel .. without an hoast. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1678) 60 (Jam.) From the thirteenth of November .. he became so feeble with a hoast. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 24 An *Haust* or *Haste*, a Dry Cough. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 172/1 The Cough, or Cold, and Shortness of Breath, or Hausts, an Inward Disease in Cows. 1773 *Epitaph in Spectator* (1884) 6 Sept. 1773 Of a cauld and a sair host, He died upon the Yorkshire coast. 1803 *Mod. Jmrl.* X. 217 A great number of cats in Shrewsbury became seized with what is commonly called the Hoast. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* II. (D.) I gave them a sign by a loud hoast. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Hoist, a cough. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Stylis's L.* xxiv. I'll make him a treacle-posset; it's a famous thing for keeping off hoasts. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.*, Hoost [oost], a cough: a sign of cattle. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Hoast, Hoist, a cough.

Hoast, *v.* Chiefly north. *dial.* Forms: [1 *hwōsta*], 5-9 *host*, (6 *hoyst*, 9 *hoist*), 8-*hoast*, (*dial.* *huist*). [OE. *hwōstan* = OLG. **hōstōn* (MLG. *hōsten*, MDu. *hoesten*), OHG. *huostōn* (MHG. *huosten*, Ger. *husten*), ON. *hōsta* (Sw. *hosta*, Da. *hoste*), f. the *sb.*: see prec. The existing northern word (known only from 15th c.) appears to be the ON. word. Beside *hoast*, Sc. has also the form *huist*, going back to *hōst*.]

1. *intr.* To cough.

[c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 258, & hwostað [MS. hwostað] *ge-lome*.] c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 249/2 Hostyn, or rowhyn, or cowghyn .. tussio. 1483 *Calc. Angl.* 190/1 To Host, tussire. 1619 *Life & Death P. Simson* (1845) 100 He hoisted continually his death. c. 1750 in RITSON *Scott. Songs* (1794) II. 250 He hosts and he hirls the weary day lang. 1752 A. MACINNES in *Scotts Mag.* (1753) July 342/2 Allan Breck came behind him, and hoasted. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Hoist, to cough. 1885 *Queen* 31 Jan. 111 That hobbling 'hosting' old woman who asks for human charity.

2. *trans.* To cough up or out. Also fig.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wenen* 272 Ane hair hogaert, that hostit out flewme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Encis* XIII. i. 10 The Latyn peyll .. hostit out full cleyr, Deip from that breastis the hard sorow smart. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 146 in *Sat. Poems Ref.* xlv. He hoisted that a huge full fra him. 1766 BURNS *Willie Chalmers* v. And host up some palaver.

Hoast, obs. form of HOAST.

Hoastman (hō'stmæn). Also 6 *host-e*, *ost*, 7 *oast*, 7-8 *host*. [f. *host*, *oste*, in sense 'stranger, guest'; the seal of the corporation shows a member in his robes receiving a stranger with the words 'Welcome my oste'.]

A member of a corporation or merchant-guild in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who had originally the functions of receiving strangers (called 'hosts' or 'oasts') who came to buy coal and certain other commodities, and of conducting their purchases, on which they levied a certain duty; in later times, they controlled the selling and exportation of coal; now, they merely form the premier civic corporation.

1528 *Merch. Adv. Newcastle* (Surtees) 51 The act for the ostmen that byes any merchaundise of ther hosts, or to be presented to the Master of the Fellowship. 1623-4 *Act* 21 *Jas. I.* c. 3 § 12 Any .. Privilege heretofore claymed .. by the ancient Fellowship Guild or Frateritie commonlie called Hoastmen, for .. the selling, carrying, lading .. venting or trading of or for any Seacoales, Stonecoales or Pit-coales forth or out of the Haven and Ryver of Tyne. 1739 *Eng. Reasons Adv. Price Coals* 31 The Hostmen or Fitters at Newcastle are an incorporated Company. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 269 A society of ostmen or hostmen had existed as a guild or fraternity in the town of Newcastle upon Tyne from time immemorial. 1864 *Reader* 697 Jack Scott, the Newcastle hoastman's son, who ran away with Bessy Surtees, and who was afterwards known as Lord Eldon. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v. The term hoastman has long ceased to describe the profession of coal-shipper or 'engrosser' of the commodities enumerated in the charter of incorporation. The Company of Hoastmen remains simply the premier Incorporated Company of Newcastle, and election to its membership is a much coveted honour.

Hoastrie, var. of HOSTRY *Obs.* **Hoat**, obs. form of HOT. **Hoatzin**: see HOATZIN.

Hoax (hō'aks), *v.* [Appears shortly before 1800; supposed to be a contracted form of HOCUS *v.*

This origin suits sense and form, but there is no direct evidence of connexion, and 18th c. quotations for HOCUS *v.* are wanting: see that word.]

trans. To deceive or take in by inducing to believe an amusing or mischievous fabrication or fiction; to play upon the credulity of.

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, Hoaxing, bantering, ridiculing. Hoaxing a quiz; joking an odd fellow. University wit. 1800 *Gentl. Mag.* LXX. 947 Hoax, Hoxe, or Goaxe, a word much in vogue in political circles. It signifies to make any person the object of ridicule by a species of acclamation. The word is borrowed from the kennel. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 128 He would not be hoaxed any more. 1829 W. LEIGH *Let. to G. Townsend* 87 Either the statesman was hoaxing you, or the exile the statesman. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew* etc. xviii. (1878) 100 The people who bring you news have probably hoaxed you.

absol. 1884 MRS. WALFORD *Baby's Grandmother* II. 119 My word! Bertha, you are hoaxing.

Hence **Hoaxing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1808 J. P. MALCOLM *Mann & Cust. Lond.* 213 Contriving wonderful stories for the publick .. This waggery has recently received the elegant term of *hoaxing*. 1815 *Sixteen & Sixty* i. iii. Out of my presence, you hoaxing young rake-hell! 1834 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* xii. 143 You know ..hoaxing is a fashionable amusement among the great.

Hoax (hō'aks), *sb.* [f. prec. *vb.*] An act of hoaxing; a humorous or mischievous deception, usually taking the form of a fabrication of something fictitious or erroneous, told in such a manner as to impose upon the credulity of the victim.

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 104 The hoax was indeed most successful. 1814 *Stock Exch. Laid Open* 20 The day on which the hoax was practised on the Stock Exchange. 1815 *Sixteen & Sixty* ii. iii. In spite of your hoax of the Bath Doctor. 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 382 Having amused himself with a mystification (or what is in England vulgarly called a *hoax*) on the Mayor. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 613 It is difficult to believe that a Prince .. would have been scared by so silly a hoax. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xiv. 201 A paper which manufactured hoaxes and vended them for news.

b. *concretely*. One who is a deception, 'a fraud'. 1869 MRS. H. B. STOWE *Oldtown* xxiv. (1870) 263 After all, the beautiful little Hoax had nothing for it but her attractive soul-case.

Hoaxee (hō'aksē). [f. HOAX *v.* + -EE.] One who is hoaxed; the victim of a hoax.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LXIX. 277 Lynchpinne .. was enjoying the miseries of the hoaxee immensely. 1860 *Macm. Mag.* I. 219 Perhaps a hoax must be a deception supported by evidence such as the hoaxee thinks he can appreciate, or wishes to appear to understand.

Hoaxer (hō'aksə). [f. HOAX *v.* + -ER.] One who hoaxes.

1814 *Stock Exch. Laid Open* 20 All the profit the hoaxers got. 1889 *Spectator* 16 Nov. Spite of his mercilessness as a hoaxer .. Sothorn was personally a very .. kind-hearted man.

Hoaxical, *a.* [f. HOAX *sb.* + -IC + -AL.] Of the nature of a hoax.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 564 Its want of unity, and therefore use .. its hoaxical hodge-podging.

Hoay, *int.*: see HOT. **Hoazin**: see HOATZIN.

Hob (hɒb), *sb.* Also 4-6 *hobbe*. [A familiar by-form of *Rob* = Robin, Robert: cf. the parallel *Hodge*, *Hick*, for Roger, Richard, with H for R; also *Dob*, *Dobbin*, and *Dick* with initial D.]

1. A familiar or rustic variation of the Christian name *Robert* or *Robin*. Hence formerly a generic name for: A rustic, a clown. Cf. *HODGE*.

c. 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 216 Now Kyng Hobbe [= Sir Robert the Bruyt] in the mures 30neght, For te come to tounne nout him ne longeth. 1399 LAMPL *Rich. Redeles* i. 90 Oþer hobbis 3e hadden of burlewylkis kynne. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* D ij b. The rudest hobbe that maie be pikred from the plough. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* ix. (1878) 17 To raise themeth the lubberlie, both snorting Hob and Margerie. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 123 To begge of Hob and Dicke, that does appeare their needlesse Vouches. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xxii. (1632) 1115 Hob, Dic, and Hic (meaning the Rusticks). 1682 *New News fr. Bedlam* 11 More fitter for the Country Hobbs. 1776 *Saints* 5 And Priests with Hob go Snacks and share the Field. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hob*, -also a clown; contracted from Robin.

2. = Robin Goodfellow or Puck; a hobgoblin, sprite, elf. (See also HOB-THRUSH.)

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (E. E. T. S.) II. 297 Whi, who is that hob ouer the wall? we! who was that piped so small? 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Owen Glendour vii, Merlyn fathered by an Hob. c. 1580 J. JEFFERE *Bugbears* III. iii. in *Archiv. Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897), Puckes, puckerels, hob howlard .. and Robin Good-fellow. a 1625 FLETCHER *Mons. Thomas* IV. vi. From elves, hobs, and faeries, That trouble our dairies .. Defend us, good Heaven! 1677 DRAVTON *Nymphidia Wks.* (1753) 462 Yet much they doubted there to stay, Lest Hob should hap to find them. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 65 If there was a 'weight of work' craving to be done .. Hob would come unasked, unwarned to the rescue.

b. *Phr.* To play hob: to 'play the devil', work mischief.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 213, I need not say that the cold metal played hob with the tinkers.

3. A name for the male ferret. Also *hob-ferret*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 136/1 The male .. Ferret [is] the Hob. 1882 W. WORC. *Gloss.*, *Hob-ferret*, a male ferret. [In Staffordshire the male of a ferret is called 'the hob', the female 'the gill'.]

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* † *hob-clunch*, a rustic, boor; *Hob Collingwood* (see quot.); *hob-ferret* (see 3); *hob-lantern* (also *hobby-lantern*), a Will-o'-the-wisp; *hob-like a.*, rustic, clownish, boorish; † *hoblob*, a rustic, clown: see LOB.

1578 WHETSTONE *2nd Pt. Promos & Cass.* III. ii, *Rapax*. What, bytest thou, 'hobclunch? *Yohn*. Yea, that chull and punch. 1829 BROCKETT, *Hob Collingwood* .. the four of hearts at whist; considered by old ladies an unlucky card. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Hob Collingwood*, the name given to the four of Hearts at whist. *Twittdale*, 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hobby-lantern*, an ignis fatuus. Also termed a 'Hob-lantern'. *Var. dial.* 1611 COTGR., *Rude*, rude .. 'hoblike, lumpish, lobliske. 1823 STANVHURST *Encis* IV. (Arb.) 99 Fourth with thee rusticall 'hoblobbs. 1899 NASHE *Lenten Stufe* 8 The draffe of the carterly Hoblobbs.

Hob, *sb.* [Origin obscure: perhaps more words than one. Cf. *HUB*.]

1. (Formerly also *hub*.) In a fire-place, the part of the casing having a surface level with the top of the grate.

In its simplest form it appears to have been a boss or mass of clay behind the fire, the 'back of the chimney' or 'grate'; afterwards, the brick or stone back and sides of a grate; now, usually, the iron-plated sides of a small grate, on which things may be set to warm.

1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 332 Makying of an hubbe in the ketchyn. 1600 *SURFLET Countre Farme* I. xii. 54 Soot taken off from the hub of the chimney. 1674 *RAY N.C. Words* 26 *Hob*, the back of the Chimney. 1772 in *Brand Pop. Antiq.* (1813) II. 243 note, Ordering their cupfuls to be placed on the Hob of the Grate. 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 325 The hobbs... project two inches and a half before the fire-grate. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Hob, Hub*... 2. The flat ends of a kitchen range, or of a Bath-stove; not the back. Saucepans, tea-kettles, etc. are set upon the hob. a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) II. 201 If he puts up his feet on the hob. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 421 In the manor-houses... and still more in the cottages of the poor, the fire was made against a hob of clay.

2. A (rounded) peg or pin used as a mark or target in games; esp. one of the iron pins used in quoits. Also, a game in which these are used.

1589 *NASHE Martins Monthes Minde* 20 Leauing the obscurer hobbs that first they began with, to shoote a maine for the vpsnot, at the fairest markes of all. 1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* I. Wks. (Rtdg.) 105/2 To tell your honour the truth, we were at hob in the hall, and whilst my brother and I were quarrelling about a cast, he slunk by us. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* II. ii. 69 Stand at one of the iron marks and throw an equal number of quoits to the other, and the nearest of them to the hob are reckoned towards the game. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Hob*, a small piece of wood of a cylindrical form, used by boys to set up on end, to put half-pence on to chuck or pitch at with another half-penny. 1855 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rev. Sports* (1859) 520 The Game (Quoits) is played by driving two hobs into the ground at the distance agreed upon [etc.]. 1883 *Almond-bury Gloss.*, *Hob*, the name of a stone used in various games, such as 'cots and twys', for placing the stakes upon, or in 'duckstone'.

3. (Also *hub*.) A hardened, threaded spindle, by which a comb or chasing-tool may be cut' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

1873 C. P. B. *SHELLEY Workshop Appliances* iii. (1883) 100 Instruments, known as *hobs*, are also employed in forming the cutting ends of screw-chasing tools for use in the lathe.

4. The shoe of a sledge.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Hob*, the shoe or sole of a sledge. 1852 G. H. ANDREWS *Agric. Engin.* III. 41 A long thick log of wood, which slides upon the ground as the hob or shoe of a sledge.

5. Short for HOBNAIL. Also dial. *hob-prick*.

1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hob-prick*, a wooden peg driven into the heels of shoes. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. xix. 222 He now wears shining boots with hardly a hob in 'em.

Hob, *v. 1* local. [Cf. *HUB*, *sod*, uneven spot of ground.] *trans.* To cut the high tufts of grass in a pasture, or those left or missed in ordinary mowing. See *quots*.

1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Linc.* 196 Beasts are changed while hobbing is done; and the sooner it is hobbled the better. 1863 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.* II. Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Hobbing* (Linc.), mowing the high tufts of grass in a pasture. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Hob*, to cut pieces of grass left untouched in hedge bottoms, etc., by a mowing machine, or by the ordinary scythe. A farmer will say... 'Hob the hedge bottoms'.

Hob, *v. 2* dial. [Origin unknown.] *trans.* To bring up (a young animal) by hand.

1793 A. YOUNG *Agric. Sussex* 75 When they are a fortnight old, the calf is hobbled upon skim milk. 1875 *PARISH Sussex Gloss.* s.v., Two little pigs which she was hobbing-up.

b. *Comb. hob-lamb*, a lamb reared by hand.

1847 in *HALLIWELL*. 1875 *PARISH Sussex Gloss.*, *Hob-lamb*, a pet lamb, brought up by hand. 1893 in *Surrey Gloss.*

Hob, *v. 3* dial. [f. *HOB sb. 2*.] *trans.* To furnish with hobnails.

1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. iv. 38, I went into Griffin's to have my boots hobbled.

Hob, in the phrases *hob-a-nob*, *hob and nob*, *hob or nob*: see *HOB-NOB*; in *Hob Monday*, *Tuesday*, *-tide*, corrupt or error. forms (perh. only scribal) of *hok*- or *HOCK MONDAY*, etc., cf. *HOP*.

† **Hoball**. *Obs.* Forms: 6 *hoball*, *howball*, *hobbel*, *hobil*, 9 *hobbil*, *hob-hald*. [perh. f. *HOB sb. 1*; but this does not explain *howball*.] A clown, fool, idiot.

a 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 44 Ye are such a calfe, such an asse, such a blocke, Such a lilburne, such a hoball [v.r. hobil], such a lobcocke. 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 55/34 A Cobbel, dullard, *hæbes*, *bardus*. An Hobbel, *idem*. c 1570 *Pride & Loul.* (1841) 48 The worst of them no hobball, ne no foole. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hobball*, a fool. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL*, *Hob-hald*, a foolish clown. *North*.

Hobbadehoy, *hobbadehoy*, etc.: see *HOBLEDEHOY*.

Hobbed (*hpb*), *a. dial.* [? f. *HOB sb. 2*] Having a hard inflamed lump.

a 1723 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) 352 Sometimes a cow's udder will be hobbled after she has calved.

Hobber-nob, *-nobber*. [Corruption of *hob or nob*.] = *HOB-NOB*.

1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* (1801) IV. 265 They never will go hobber-nob at the fount! 1829 D. CONWAY *Norway* 138 Such is the hobbernobbing—touching with yours the rim of the person's glass with whom you drink wine.

Hobbesian (*hpb'zian*), *a.* [f. the name of Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679), an English philosopher: see *-IAN*.] Of or relating to Hobbes or his philosophy. Hence **Hobbesianism** = *HOBBIISM*.

1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. i. ii. 76 Any

admirer of the Hobbesian Philosophy. a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* ix. (1870) 158 Mr. Mill tries to rise above his Hobbesianism. 1888 *HUXLEY in 19th Cent.* XXIII. 165 The Hobbesian war of each against all was the normal state of existence.

Hobbet, *-it. local.* [perh. a phonetic var. of *HOPPET*.]

1. A seed-basket: see *HOPPET sb. 1*.

2. A local measure = $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

1863 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Hobbet* (N. Wales) of wheat, weighs 168 lbs.; of beans, 180; of barley, 147; of oats, 105; being $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels imperial. 1896 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 9/5 Potatoes are rotting in the ground and can be had for 3s. a hobbet.

Hobbey, *obs. form of HOBBY*.

† **Hobbian**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [f. *Hobb(es)*: see *prec.* and *-IAN*.] *A. adj.* = *HOBBIAN*.

1687 *Death's Vis.* 214 I'd'e make the Sceptic and the Hobbian Schools Recant their Maxims and Confound their Rules. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* Ep. Ded. 4 The vanity and inconsistency of the Hobbian creed.

B. *sb.* = *HOBBIIST*.

a 1691 *BAXTER Charac. Hade in Chambers' Cycl. Eng. Lit.*, The Hobbiens and other infidels. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 35 ¶ 13 Bob Booty was a strict Hobbian, and maintained, that men were in a natural state of war with each other. 1857 [see *HOBBIIST*].

Hence **Hobbiism** = *HOBBIISM*.

c 1651 H. MORE in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 287 But the Error is... a kind of Theological Hobbiism. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 218 Any government that kens Hobbiism, can easily contrive ways enough to wreak a spite, where he owes it.

† **Hobbididance**, *hoberdidance. Obs.* [The first element seems to be *Hobby* or *Hobert*, perh. in same sense as *HOB sb. 1*, 2, 4 (cf. *Hobby-lantern*), but perh. associated with *HOBBER-HORSE*; 2; the rest seems to be *F. de danse* 'of the dance' sc. *morris*.] The name of a malevolent sprite or fiend, one of those introduced in the morris-dance.

1603 *HARSHNET Pop. Impost.* x. 49 Frateretto, Flibberdibbet, Hoberdidance, Tocobatto were four devils of the round, or Morrice. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* IV. i. 62 Five fiends have been in Poor Tom at once; of lust, as Obidicut; Hobbididance [Co. Hobbididance], prince of dumbness... Flibberdibbet of mopping and mowing.

† **Hobbinoll**, *hobinoll. Obs.* Also *hobbinol*, *-all*, *-old*, *hobinall*, *hobynoll*, *hobnol*. [app. f. *Hob*, *Hobby*, or *Hobbin* (see *prec.*) app. with reference to the sense 'rustic' of *HOB sb. 1* + *NOLL* head, pate, noddle (or? *Noll* = *Oliver*): cf. also *HOBALL*.] The name of a shepherd in Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar*; hence, A countryman, rustic, boor.

1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Apr. Arg't. The speakers herein be Hobbinoll and Thenot, two shepherdes. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Ibid.* Jan., *Hobbinol* is a fained country name, whereby, seemeth to be hidden the person of some his very special and most familiar friend. 1600 *Maides Metam.* iv. in Bullen O. Pl. I. 149 So Hobinoll the plowman calls his dame. 1636 *Heywood Love's Mistress* II. Wks. 1874 V. 115 This hobinall, all rustic, this base clowne. a 1652 *BROME Queen & Conc.* iv. v. Wks. 1873 II. 92 Indeed I do not like... the countenances of these Hobins. (1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 501/1 To the student of Spenser he [Gabriel Harvey] is familiar... as the Hobbinol who wrote the poem prefixed to the 'Faerie Queen'.]

Hobbish (*hpb'ish*), *a. 1* rare. [f. *HOB sb. 1* + *-ISH*.] Of the nature of a 'hob' or rustic; clownish.

1823 GR. KENNEDY *Anna Ross* (1837) 91 To associate with their rude hobbish boys.

† **Hobbish**, *a. 2* *Obs. rare.* [f. *Hobb(es)* + *-ISH*.] = *HOBBIAN*.

1704 E. WARD *Dissent. Hypocr.* 12 Their Notions Machiavilian, Hobbish, Draw Multitudes, because they're Hobbish.

Hobbiism (*hpb'iz'm*). [f. *Hobb(es)* (see *HOBBIAN*) + *-ISM*.] The philosophy or principles of Thomas Hobbes.

1691 W. NICHOLLS *Answ. Naked Gospel* 90 A mixture of Platonism, Hobbiism, and Sabellianism. 1706 *HEARNE Collect.* 26 Apr. (O.H.S.) I. 235 Ye... Scheme savours of Hobbiism. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ix. § 1. 602 'Hobbiism' became, ere he [Thomas Hobbes] died, the popular synonym for irreligion and immorality.

So **Hobbiist**, an advocate or adherent of Hobbiism, a disciple of Hobbes; *attrib.* = *HOBBIAN*. **Hobbiistical** *a.*, of pertaining to, or according to the Hobbiists. **Hobbiize** *v. intr.*, to philosophize in the way of Hobbes.

1681 *BAXTER Search Schism* ii. 19 Swearers and Atheists, Hobbiists and wicked men are members of their Church. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1806) II. 47 With all the malignity of a discontented Hobbiist. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. vii. 357 Every man who ventured to think for himself was stigmatized as a Hobbiist, or as it was sometimes called a Hobbian. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ix. § 1. 602 The Hobbiist philosophy. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed. Will.* iv. vii. 238 He only acts by an 'Hobbiistical Fatality'. 1666 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* II. 100 We must not surmise that this great man began to Hobbiize.

Hobbits, *var. Howitz Obs.*, a howitzer.

Hobble (*hpb'l*), *v.* Also 4 *hobelen*, 4-8 *hoble*, 5 *hobyl*, 6 *hobbil*, *-yll*. [Recorded from 14th c.: app. cognate with Du. *hobbelen* 'to toss, rock from side to side, ride on a hobby-horse, halt, stammer, stutter', which appears in *Teuthonista* 1475 as a synonym of *wyntelen*, 'hoblen, volutare, volvere', and is taken as dim. of *hobben* to toss or rock (as a boat on the billows): cf. *sense* 1.

Cf. also High Germ. dial. *hoppeln*, in Bavaria, to move up and down like a bad rider on a trotting horse, in Switz. to make clownish jumps, also, to jolt, as a cart over stones, iterative of *hopp* to hop, referred by some to an original **hobben*, by-form of **hopp* to hop (Paul & Br. *Reit.* IX. 163). But both form- and sense-history offer many obscurities; in particular, it may be doubted whether some of the trans. senses really belong to the same word.]

1. *intr.* To move unsteadily up and down in riding, floating, etc.; to rise and fall on the surge, as a boat; to rock from side to side, to wobble.

13.. *Sir Tristr.* 1161 Tristremes schip was zarc... De hauen he gan outfare... Nijzen woukes and mare He hobbled up and down; A wind to wil him bare To... an hauen in irland. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 447 Thai... held thame their so lang hobland, That of thre batis downyt twa. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 133 Yf the shafte be lyght, it wyl starte, if it be heuye, it wil hoble. a 1605 *MONTGOMERY Flying v. Polwart* 279 On Alhallow euen, When our good neighbours doe ryd... Some hobland on an hempestalk, hoveand to the light. 1813-17 *COGAN Eth. Quest.* Note B (R.), His hoop... If it hobbles in its motion, upon perfectly level ground, it cannot be a perfect circle.

2. To walk with an unsteady rising and falling gait, as one whose limbs give way under him; to walk lamely and with difficulty; to limp.

1362 *LANGEL P. Pl. A.* I. 113 Out of heuene in-to helle hobbleden faste. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 106 We haunten none taurnes ne hobelen abouten; At marketts & myracles we medelpe vs nevere. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (E.E.T.S.) xvii. 6 Lo! so I hobbil all on held, That vneches may I walk for eld. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying v. Kennedy* 212 Upon thy bottingis hobland hard as horne. 1530 *PALSGR.* 586/1, I hoble, or halte, or lomber, as a horse dothe. 1601 ? *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* I. 136 Some old Beldame hobbling ore my graue. 1666 *Long. Gas.* 3 Sept., Many cripples were seen hobbling about not knowing which way to go. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* I. iv. 99 In stony ways the poor creatures [camels] hobble very much. 1781 *MAD. D'ARLAY Lett.* 15 May, I now hobble about the garden with a stick. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* xiii, The... old gentleman... now hobbles about on rheumatic joints.

b. To dance, to bob (with an implication of clumsiness or imperfection). Also *trans.*

[Cf. the Germ. dial. equivalents above.]

1535 *LYNDESAV Satyre* 562a Menstrel, blaw vp ane brawil of France; Let se quha hobbils best. 1712 *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 301 ¶ 1 The same Folly... makes Clodius, who was a celebrated Dancer at five and twenty, still love to hobble in a Minuet, tho' he is past Threescore. 1753 *FOOTE Eng. in Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 48 I'll just hobble over a minuet by way of exercise. 1762 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* lxxviii, At sixty [she] shall hobble a rigadown when she can scarcely hobble out without a crutch.

3. *fig.* To proceed irregularly and haltingly in action or speech; (of verse) to have an irregular or halting rhythm, to 'limp'. Also *trans.* to utter haltingly.

1522 *SKELTON Why nat to Court* 523 His Latyne tonge dothe hobbyll, He doth bot cloute and cobbill In Tullis faculte. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 146 Carmen Exametrum doth rather trotte & hoble, than runne smoothly in our English tong. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* Wks. (1851) 351 His first Argument, all but what hobbles to no purpos is this. 1717 *Prior Alma* I. 162 While you Pindaric truths rehearse, She hobbles in alternate verse. c 1802 *CANNING Poet. Wks.* (1827) 45 When his speeches hobble vilely, What 'Hear him' burst from brother Hiley. 1813 *HOBHOUSE Journ. Albania* (ed. 2) 1000 The Caimacam... proceeded to speak to the Ambassador, but hobbled repeatedly, and was prompted... by the Grand Signior. *Ibid.* 1001 The Caimacam... began hobbling another speech.

4. *trans.* To embarrass, perplex, foil, nonplus: in Sc. *hubble*.

1762 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* cxix, I could give no account of myself (but was the thing that always hobbled me). a 1823 in Byron *Fuau* xi. xix. note, You'll be hobbled in making a Clout. 1825 *JAMIESON, Hubble*, to confuse, or reduce to a state of perplexity, *Roab.* To be hobbled, to be perplexed or nonplussed, to be foiled in any undertaking, *ibid.*

5. *slang.* To take into custody, 'nab'.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Hobbled*, taken up, or in custody.

6. To cause to hobble or limp. *lit. and fig.*

1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.*, *Chancier* (1886) 243 Sometimes they thrust in a word or words that hobble the verse. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 100 On his feet are a pair of ammunition boots that fairly hobble him.

7. To tie or fasten together the legs of (a horse or other beast) to prevent it from straying, kicking, etc. [In this sense *HOPPLE* occurs earlier.]

1831 R. COX *Adv. Columb. Riv.* I. 155 note, Their two fore legs were tied together. This we called *hobbling*. 1835 W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.*, *Tour Prairies* xi. (1863) 61 The horses were now hobbled, that is to say, their fore legs were fettered with cords or leather straps. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe* R. xvii. (1860) 206 The horses were hobbled, by a cord from the fore to the hind foot. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 211 Hundreds of cattle lying down, their fore legs hobbled with rope.

Hence *Hobbled ppl.* *a.* (in sense 7).

1860 *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* xi, What tramp children do I see here... making a toy of the hobbled old horse? 1878 *MISS BRADDON Open Verd.* xlv. 302 [She] had hung upon him like a log on a hobbled donkey.

Hobble (*hpb'l*), *sb.* [f. *prec. vb.*]

1. The action of hobbling; an uneven, clumsy, infirm gait, with sinking and rising of the body. Also *fig.* of utterance.

1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* I. iv, We can plainly discover one of his heels higher than the other; which gives him a hobble in his gait. 1750 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1774) III. 42 There is still a considerable hitch or hobble in your enunciation. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* i, His pace was a species of

hobble. 1874 Wood Nat. Hist. 7 The walk of the Orang-outan is little better than an awkward hobble.

2. fig. An awkward or perplexing situation from which extrication is difficult. *dial.* and *colloq.* In Sc. *hobble*, a difficulty, a perplexity.

1775 Ash, *Hobble*, a kind of blunder. 1776 Foote *Capuchin* ii. Take care what you say! you see what a hobble we had like to have got into. 1799 G. WASHINGTON Lett. Writ. 1893 XIV. 193 I think you Wise men of the East, have got yourselves in a hobble. 1807 TANNHILL *Poems* 47 (Jam.) Else, like the hero of our fable, We'll oft be plunged into a hobble. 1830 BYRON *Blues* l. 64 Pray get out of this hobble as fast as you can. 1856 Sat. Rev. 10 Nov. 575 We had got into such a hobble, there really seemed no way out of it save by betaking ourselves to spiritual weapons.

3. A rope, strap, clog, or other apparatus used for hobbling a horse or other beast (see *HOBBLE* v. 7); *transf.* a fetter; = *HOBBLE* sb. 1. Usually in pl.) 1831 YOUATT *Horse* vii. (1847) 138 The Horse must be cast and secured, and the limb . . . removed from the hobbles and extended. 1844-5 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1849) l. 525/1 The hobbles are then placed on the hind fetlocks [of the cow] to keep the heels down. 1850 SNEDELY *F. Fairleigh* li. 449 A picturesque donkey, whose fore-feet being fastened together by . . . 'hobbles', advanced by a series of jumps.

Hobble-bush. The North American Way-faring-tree, *Viburnum lantanoides*, a small shrub with cymes of white flowers and purple berries.

1842 LONDON *Encycl. Trees & Shrubs* 520. 1898 THOREAU *Maine W. II.* (1894) 116 The mountain-ash was now very handsome, as also the wayfarer's-tree or hobble-bush, with its ripe purple berries mixed with red.

Hobbedehoy (hɒˈbɛdɪˈhɔɪ), **hobbadehoy** (hɒˈbɑː-), **hobbedehoy** (hɒˈbɛ-), *colloq.* Forms: a. 6 hobbedehoye, 8-9 hobble-de-hoy, hobblede-, 9 hobbledyho-, 8-9 hob(b)letehoy, hobblety-hoy. b. 6 hobbard de hoy, habber de hoy, 7 hab(b)erdehoy, hoberdihoye, hoberdy-hoy, hober-de-hoy(e), hubber de hoy, 9 hoberderhoy. γ. 7 hobet-a-hoy, hobydy-hoye, 8 hoberdihoy, hobby de hoy, 8-9 hobbydehoy, 9 hobby-de-hoy, hoberde-, hoberda-, hoberdy-, hobbade-, hobbady-, hobbade-, hobbedyho-, hobbety-, hobbity-hoy. [A colloquial word of unsettled form and uncertain origin. One instance in *hoble*- occurs in 1540; otherwise *hober-*, *hobber-*, are the prevailing forms before 1700; these, with the forms in *hobe-*, *hobby-*, suggest that the word is analogous in structure to *Hoberdiance*, *Hobbidance*, and *Hobidy-booby*, q.v.: cf. also *HOBERD*. Some of the variants are evidently due to the effort of popular etymology to put some sense into an odd and absurd-looking word. It is now perh. most frequently associated with *hobble*, and taken to have ludicrous reference to an awkward and clumsy gait.

The word has been often discussed: see Ray, Jamieson, Forby, Skeat (in *Philol. Trans.* 1885-6, 302). The form has naturally suggested a French origin. Jamieson held that 'hobbedehoy' has been undoubtedly borrowed from the French', and suggested, for first part, *F. hoberrean*, *hobreau* hobby (the hawk), also 'petit gentilhomme campagnard' (Littre), according to *Dict. Trévoux*, 'also applied to those who are apprentices or novices in the world'. But no confirmatory evidence has been found in French or even in Anglo-French.]

1. A youth at the age between boyhood and manhood, a stripling; *esp.* a clumsy or awkward youth.

a. 1540 [see c. below]. 1733 STEELE *Cons. Lovers* III. i. I was then a Hobble-de-hoy, and you a pretty little tight Girl. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Convers.* l. Wks. 1766 XI. 158 Why he's a mere hobbledehoy, neither a man nor a boy. 1811 Blackw. Mag. X. 571/1 The squire and his good lady . . . followed by a dozen hoydens and hobbledehoyes. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) II. I was then a little hobble-de-hoy. 1874 L. STEPHENS *Hours in Library* (1892) l. v. 172 Her awkward hobbledehoy of a son offends against the proprieties. 1891 Pall Mall G. 25 June 3/1 There is nowadays an immense public of hobbledehoyes—of all ages—and there are even men of culture and critical capacity who take a perverse pleasure in affecting hobbledehoyhood.

β. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb. lx.* (1878) 138 The first seven yeers bring vp as a childe, The next to learning, for waxing too wilde. The next keepe vnder sir hobbard de hoy, The next a man no longer a boy. 1611 J. DAVIES *Scot. Folly* Wks. 1878 II. 32/2 Peace lowing cow-babe, lubberly-hobberdy-hoy. 1637 BRIAN *Pisse-Proph.* (1679) 48 His Hubber de hoy, which is his man-boy, or half a man, and half a boy. 1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, Een jong manneken, a young Boy, a Habberdehoy, or a Stripling.

γ. 1638 FORD *Fancies* iv. l. Wks. 1869 II. 293 This gelded hobet-a-hoy is a corrupted pander. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry*. VI. l. 149 What we call in the Country a *Hobby de Hoy*, between a Man and a Boy. α 1835 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hobbedehoy*, a lad approaching to manhood. 1828 Craven *Dial.*, *Hobbitoy-Hoy*. 1853 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict. l. x.* 193 A gaunt, long-legged hobadaboy of eighteen.

b. *transf.* (In quot. 1702, ? a mongrel or nondescript affair.)

1678 T. JONES *Heart & Right Sov.* 118 Some ho-body hoyes, and no right sons of the one church' or of the other. 1708 *Secret Mercury* 9 Sept. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* (1826) l. 1240 Enter a hobbledehoy of a dance, and Dogget, in old woman's petticoats and red waistcoat. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. Roast Pig, Things between pig and pork—those hobby de hoyes. 1861 C. BONER *Forest Creatures* 12 They [young wild boars] are either the babes and sucklings of the parent or the hobberdehoyes of the last year.

c. *attrib.*

1540 PALSGRAVE *tr. Fullonius' Acolastus* l. i. Theyr hobbe-

dehoye tyme . . . the yerres that one is neyther a man nor a boye. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. of Snobs* l. Mrs. Chuff's hobbedehoy footboy. 1886 JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 101 A man rarely carries his shyness past the hobbledehoy period.

2. Locally applied by children to a large clumsy top. (Cf. *HOBBLE* 2.)

1825 BROCKETT *s.v.*, Children call a large unmanageable top, a hobblety-hoy.

Hence **Hobbledehoydom**, the condition of a hobbledehoy; also *concr.* hobbledehoyes collectively. **Hobbledehoyhood**, the age or condition of a hobbledehoy, adolescence. **Hobbledehoyish** a., like a hobbledehoy. **Hobbledehoyism**, the condition or character of a hobbledehoy.

1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* l. vi. 69 The period of 'hobbledehoydom'. 1889 T. A. GUTHRIE *Pariah* III. vii. The hobble-de-hoydom of that village . . . had assembled. 1836 Blackw. Mag. XXXIX. 483 Enquiries into the exact period of Athenian 'hobble-de-hoyhood'. α 1863 THACKERAY *Patial Boots* iv. From boyhood until hobbadyhoyhood—from fourteen until seventeen. 1812 G. COLMAN *Post. Vagaries* (1814) 12 When Master Daw full fourteen years had told, He grew as it is termed, 'hobbadyhoy-ish'. 1874 BURNARD *My time* xxvi. 236 In a rude, shy, hobbledehoyish way. 1837 New Monthly Mag. L. 123 They feel themselves springing into 'hobbadyhoyism'. 1864 *Homeward Mail* 2 Aug. 605 It is an unflattering characteristic of hobbledehoyism to dress and to talk like a man, before thinking and acting as a man.

Hobblor 1 (hɒˈblɔːr). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 4-9 hobler, hobeler, hobiler, 4 hoblur, (4 hobiner), 5 hobyler, (Hist. 6 hobellar, hobbiler, 8 hobelar, 9 hobellar, hobiller, hobelour), 9 hobbler. [In Anglo-Fr. *hobeleor*, -*leur*, also *hobeler*, *hobler* (Godef.), in med.L. *hobellarius*, *hoberarius* (Du Cange), a deriv. of *hobi*, *hobin*, *HOBBY* sb. 1, app. of irregular formation.]

1. A retainer bound to maintain a hobby for military service; a soldier who rode a hobby, a light horseman. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c 1308 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 196 And thos hoblers, nomenclit. That husbond benimeth er of grund. [1325 in *Calend. Rotul. Patent.* (1802) 96 De Hoberariis eligendis, apud Beaulieu 4^o April.] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xl. 110 And fifty thousand of archerys He had, forouten the hoberys. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxli. 169 The Englyssymen fled bytwene the hoberlers and the grete hoost. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 20 Of such armed men as they called hoberlers set forth by the borowes and good townes twentie thousand. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland etc.* (1787) 25 Twenty hoberlers, armed (the Irish horsemen were so called, because they served on hoberies). 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xi. (1739) 59 By Hoberlers, meaning those now called light Horse-men. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 395 The Irish armies consisted of Hoberlers which were their horse, and Kearnes which were their foot. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* Intro. 19 Richard de Burgh was ordered to forward from Ireland 300 Hoberlers for service in the Scottish wars.

† Erron. used for *hobby*.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii. I guess him, by his trotting hobler . . . to be the follower of some of the southland lords. *Ibid.*, While he himself remounted his hobler.

† 2. (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

157. LAMBARDE in *Strutt Antiq. Eng.* (1775) II. 34 The hoberlers were anciently such men as in time of danger rode in poste from place to place, to give notice thereof upon hoberies, or nagges; y whereof the name of hoberlers was given to them. 1659 E. LEIGH *Eng. Descri.* 85 The whole Countrey [Isle of Wight] is divided into eleven parts, and every of them hath their . . . Posts also or Runners, whom by an old name, grown almost out of use, they terme still Hoberlers, who presently give intelligence of all occurrences to the Captain and Governour of the Isle.

3. *Comb.* Hobler-archer, an archer mounted on a light horse.

[1354 *Chron. Will. Thorn* in *Twysden Scriptores Decem* (1652) 2140 Pro hoberariis sagittariis inveniendis et sustentandis. *Ibid.*, Prædictos hoberarios sagittarios.] 1786 GROSE *Milit. Antiq.* (1801) l. 108 Sometimes archers were mounted on light horses, whence they were stiled hoberler archers.

Hobblor 2 (hɒˈblɔːr). [f. *HOBBLE* v. + -ER 1. (But sense 3 may be a distinct word.)]

1. A person that hobbles in his gait.

c 1665 *Roxb. Ball.* (1888) VI. 498 But now my resolve was never to trouble her, Or venture my carkis with such a blind hobler.

† 2. A child's top that wobbles or spins unsteadily. Hence (app.) *hobler's hole*, *hobler-hole*, *hobblies hole*, ? a hole into which such a top was thrown, as a mark to be aimed at. *Obs.*

1594 LVLV *Moth. Bomb.* v. iii. Rather than I'll lead this life, I'll throw my fiddle into the leads for a hobler. 1609 ARMIN *Maid of More-Cl.* (1880) 87 Now John, I'll cry first. And I'll cry lagge. I was in hoberlies hole. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Two* iii. i. I had whipp'd 'em all, like tops In Lent, and hurld 'em into Hoberlers-hole; Or the next ditch. 1686 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prud.* xix. 85 Like a Top, which hath been for a long time scoured, and run well, yet at last to be lodged up for a Hobler. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hobler-hole*, the hinder-hole at a boy's game.

b. *transf.* A person that vacillates or 'wobbles'.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasgow Govt.* l. i. Poems 1870 II. 22 Shall I be cast vp for a hobler then? I am sure I was neuer yet vntrusty to any of you both.

3. a. An unlicensed pilot, on some parts of the coast of England: = *HOVELLER* 1. b. A man who undertakes the moving or transporting of vessels in and out of dock; a man employed in towing vessels by a rope on land. *local.* c. A casual labourer employed at quays, docks, etc. *local.*

1838 HOLLOWAY *Dict. Proverbia*, *Hobblers*, men employed

in towing vessels by a rope on the land. *Somersel.* 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxvii. Those pilots who ply in the Channel are called Hobblers. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 128 Occupations of the people, Hobler, jumper. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hobler*, an unlicensed pilot. . . Also, a man on land employed in towing a vessel by a rope. 1885 *Morn. Post* Aug. The men were all paid off, and four hobbleres were engaged to perform the necessary work while the vessel remained in port. 1886 *Life H. S. Brown* i. (1887) 5 An Irishman, who was a hobler on the quay.

Hobblshaw, -*shew*, -*show*: see *HUBBLE*-*SHOW*.

Hobbling (hɒˈblɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HOBBLE* v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb *HOBBLE*, q.v.

1533 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 4425 With hobbling of your hippis. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xxviii. 175 The hobbling it will cause in the reading will make it worse. 1859 GARFIELD in *Century Mag.* (1884) Jan. 417/5 That distressful hobbling which marks the mass of Parliamentary speakers.

Hobbling, *ppl. a.* 1 [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That hobbles; characterized by hobbling: see the verb.

1545 ASCHAM *Textoph.* II. (Arb.) 126 That shafte whiche one yeare for a man is to lyghte and scuddinge, for the same selfe man the next yeare may chance be to heuy and hobblinge. 1615 BEDWELL *Index Assurat.* O iv. A kind of rude Poeme, or hobbling kind of rhyme. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. Wks. (1712) 118/1 Thou withered, hobbling, distorted cripple. 1717 *Prior Alma* III. 144 In smooth-pac'd verse, or hobbling prose. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sc. Scand.* IV. i. Justice is an old, lame, hobbling beldam. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxviii. A stiff, rheumatic, hobbling gait.

Hence **Hobblingly** *adv.*, with a hobbling pace or movement; lamely.

1607 R. C. tr. *Estienne's World Wond.* 238 They neither cared for rime nor reason, neither regarded they how hobblingly they [their verses] ranne. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. 282, 347. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 64 He . . . walks hobblingly upon three legs.

Hobbling, *ppl. a.* 2 [Related to *HOBBLE* 2 3.] In *Hobbling pilot* = *HOBBLE* 2 3 a, *HOVELLER* 1. So *hobbling boat* = *HOVELLER* 2.

1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Hobbling Pilot*, a pilot who has the necessary marine knowledge but no licence from the Board of Trade. 1891 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Dec. 8/4 The officer . . . hailed a hobbling boat and went ashore.

Hobbly (hɒˈbli), *a. dial.* [f. *HOBBLE* sb. or vb. + -Y. Cf. Du. *hobbelig* knobby, craggy, rugged, *con* *hobbelige weg* a rugged road.] Rough, uneven.

α 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hobbly*, rough; uneven; full of hobbles. 1825 BROCKETT *s.v.*, A hobbly road.

Hobby (hɒˈbi), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4 hobyen, 5-7 hoby, 6 hoby, hobbie, 7 hobby, 6- hoby. [ME. *hobyen*, *hoby*, in OF. *hobin*, *hobi*, *haubby*, whence mod.F. *aubin*, It. *ubino*.

The OFr. was adopted from English, where the word is app. native. In all probability it is the by-name *Hobin*, *Hobby*, var. of *Robin*, *Robbie*: see *Hob* sb. 1. According to Ep. Kennett (1695) *Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq.* s.v. *Hobblers*, 'Our ploughmen to some one of their cart-horses generally give the name of *Hobin*, the very word which Phil. Comines [a 1509] uses, *Hist.* vi. vii.' Another by-form of the same name, *Dobbin*, has become a generic name for a cart-horse. Cf. also *Dicky*, *Donkey*, *Neddy*, *Cuddy*, names for the ass.]

1. A small or middle-sized horse; an ambling or pacing horse; a pony. Now *Hist.*, *arch.*, or *dial.* In early times *hobbies* are chiefly referred to as of Irish breed; in later times, also, as Welsh or Scotch.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiv. 68 Hobyis, that war stekit thar, Rerit and flang. . . And kest thame that apoun thame raid. c 1400 *Kel. Ant.* II. 23 An Iryssch man, Upone his hobby. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* iii. (1870) 131, I am an Iryshe man. . . I can kepe a Hobby. 1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Par-nass.* II. iii. 647, I will . . . buy an ambling hobby for my fayre. *Ibid.* v. 775 Hath the groom saddle my hunting hobby? 1611 CORNW. *Hobin*, a Hobbie; a little ambling (and shorne-maned) horse. 1652-64 HEYLVIN *Cosmog.* I. (1682) 220 Hobbies . . . afterwards became a common name for all Nags or Geldings. 1688 *Land. Gas.* No. 2340/4 Stolen . . . a black Welsh Hobby, near 13 hand. α 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Scotch-hobby*, a little sorry, scrubbed, low Horse of that Country. c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* (1760) II. xvi. 30 The little Highland Hobbies, when they find themselves bogged, will lie still. 1732 *Gentlem. Guide to Cattle* (ed. 2) 265 A Turk for the Sire, a Scotch Powny, or the Irish Hobby, for Dam. 1804 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 502/2 Sir William Kemp Bart. . . was riding on a hobby from which he fell and expired on the spot. 1825 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xviii. 193 The chiefs and cavalry, both Irish and Anglo-Irish, had small light horses called hobbies.

† 2. = *HOBBY-HORSE* 2. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

1760 TOLLETT in *Shaks. Plays* (1813) XI. 439 Our Hobby is a spirited horse of pasteboard, in which the master dances and displays tricks of legerdmain. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xv. Prance, hobby—hiss, dragon, and halloo boys!

3. = *HOBBY-HORSE* 4. (In quot. 1860 with play on sense 5.)

1689 *Prior Ep. to F. Shepherd* 90 But leap *pro libitu*, and scout On horse called Hobby, or without. 1748 SHENSTONE *Ode Memory* viii. Bring the hobby I bestrode, When pleas'd, in many a sportive ring Around the room I jovial rode. 1860 *Punch* XXXIX. 95 Master John Russell. 'Please, Pam, find room for this'. Master Pam (the big boy of the school). 'No, certainly not. You must leave that old hobby of yours behind.'

† 4. A kind of velocipede, introduced in 1818, on which the rider propelled himself by pushing the ground with the point of each foot alternately: = *DANDY-HORSE*, *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1819 *Caricature in Miss Millard's Catal.* (1895) Jan. 19 The Newe Long Back'd Hobby made to carry three with-out Kicking. 1819 *Morning Chron.* 13 May *Advt.*, The Velocimanipede, or Ladies Hobby . . . a Machine to carry One, Two, or Three Persons.

5. A favourite occupation or topic, pursued merely for the amusement or interest that it affords, and which is compared to the riding of a toy horse (sense 3); an individual pursuit to which a person is devoted (in the speaker's opinion) out of proportion to its real importance. Formerly **HOBBY-HORSE** (sense 6).

1826 SCOTT *Antig.* xi. I quarrel with no man's hobby. 1833 — *Peveril* x. The pleasure of being allowed to ride one's hobby in peace and quiet. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. ii. He's on one of his pet hobbies. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* viii. 312 Transgress the boundaries of scientific evidence, and incur the charge of riding a hobby too hard. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vi. 139 His [Lord Oxford's] famous library was one of his special hobbies.

6. attrib. and Comb., as **hobby-groom**, **-monger**, **-rider**, **riding**; † **hobby-headed** a., explained by Weber 'shag-headed, as an Irish hobby'.

1737 *List Govt. Officers in Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* ii. 241, 3 *Hobby Grooms. 1836 MRS. PAFENDIEK *Crt. Q. Charlotte* (1887) II. 194 The Hobby groom was... sent off to London. 1813 BEAUM. & FL. *Cocambo* ii. iii. Oh, you *hobby-headed Rascal, I'll have you flead. 1866 WHIFFLE *Char. & Charac. Men* 45 The *hobby-monger is the only perfect... bore. 1883 *Times* 18 Aug. 9/2 The whole tribe of crotch-mongers and *hobby-riders.

Hence **hobbyism**, pursuit of or devotion to hobbies (see 5). **hobbyist**, a person devoted to a hobby. **hobbyless** a., having no hobby.

1846 *Ecclesiologist* VI. 176 [Brass-rubbing] burdens Ecclesiology with the *hobbyism of an amusing trifle. 1871 NAPHYS *Prev. & Cure* Dis. iii. ix. 955 The pernicious counsel of some *hobbyist. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/1 The philatelists or collectors of postage-stamps, like nearly all other hobbyists, have long had their association. 1870 *Sat. Rev.* 4 June 730/a How many *hobbyless wretches are still crawling about the world?

Hobby (hɒbi), sb. 2. Forms: 5 **hobey** (e, 5-7 **hoby**, 6 **hobie**, 6-7 **hobbie**, **hobby**, 5- **hobby**. [a. OF. *hobe*, *hobet*, mod. L. *hobbitus*, dim. of *hobe* the same bird; and other diminutives were OF. *hobel*, *hobert*, *hoberet*, mod. F. *hobereau*. According to Darmesteter, perh. derived from OF. *hober* to move, stir, bestir oneself: cf. Du. *hobben* under **HOBBLE** v.]

A small species of falcon, *Falco subbuteo*, formerly flown at larks and other small birds.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/x *Hoby*, hawke, *alaudarius*, *alietus*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Diva. There is an Hoby. And that hawke is for a young man. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 28 No bastard Hawke must soare so high as the Hobby. 1643 *Fuller Answ. Peme* To Rdr. 1 Be not like a Larke, dared into the net by a painted Hoby of pretended science. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 10 As ridiculous... as for a Larke to dare the Hobby. 1838 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* 45 The merlin and the hobby both breed in England.

b. Comb., as **hobby-like** adj. or adv.; **hobby-bird** dial., name for the wryneck (Swainson); **hobby-hawk**, same as **hobby**; **hobby-owl** dial., name for the barn owl (Swainson).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 44/33 An Hobyhauke, *alaudarius*. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 123 She dares not onely, Hobby-like, make wing At Dors and Butterflies.

† **Hobby**, v. Obs. [f. **HOBBY** sb. 2.] intr. To hawk with a hobby.

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 203 On hobying whan she lyst to fare. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* Wks. (Dyce) I. 276, I wolde hauke whylest my bede dyd warke, So I myght hobby for suche a lusty lark.

Hobby-horse. [f. **HOBBY** sb. 1 + **HORSE**.]

† 1. A kind of horse: = **HOBBY** sb. 1 I. Obs. 1598 FLORIO, *Vbimo*, a hobbie horse, such as Ireland breedeth. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horne-bk.* v. (1812) 130 At the doors, with their masters' hobby-horses, to ride to the new play. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iii. iv. Wks. (Rldg.) 321/x A Carroch... with four pyed hobbyhorses.

2. In the morris-dance, and on the stage (in burlesques, pantomimes, etc.), a figure of a horse, made of wickerwork, or other light material, furnished with a deep housing, and fastened about the waist of one of the performers, who executed various antics in imitation of the movements of a skittish or spirited horse; also, the name of this performer in a morris-dance. Hence, *To play (the) hobby-horse*: also *transf.* and *fig.*

1557 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary's* in Coates *Hist. Reading* (1802) 130 Item, payed to the Mynstrels and the Hobby-horse on May Day 3s. 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 132 Geyvyn to tow mynstrels, and to them that did play with y^e hoby horse, xijd. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 147 Then haue they their Hobby-horses, dragons and other Antiques. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* ii. i. Wks. (Rldg.) 371/1 'Sblood! you shall see him turn morrice-dancer, he has got him bells, a good suit, and a hobby-horse. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 365 The word Politician is not us'd to his maw, and therupon he plaies the most notorious hobbiors, jesting and frisking in the luxury of his nonsense. 1673 DRYDEN *Epil. Univ. Oxford* 14 Your delight Was there to see two hobby-horses fight. 1800 SCOTT *Abbot* xiv. He performed the celebrated part of the hobby-horse. 1821 — *Keniku*, xxxix, Captain Cox, executed... a gambade, the like whereof had never been practised by two-legged hobbyhorse.

† b. Prov. *The hobby-horse is forgot*: a phrase app. taken from some old ballad. Obs.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii. i. 30 *Brag*. But O, but O. *Boy*. The Hobby-horse is forgot. 1600 KEMP *Nine Daies Wond.* Bij b, With hey and ho, through thicke and thin, the hobby horse quite forgotten. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 142 Else

shall he suffer not thinking on, with the Hobby-horse, whose Epitaph is, For o, For o, the Hobby-horse is forgot. 1603 B. JONSON *Satyr* Wks. (Rldg.) 538/2 But see, the hobby-horse is forgot. Fool, it must be your lot, To supply his want with faces, And some other buffoon graces. 1609 *Old Meg of Herefordsh.* for a *Mayd Marian* in Halliwell. Shaks. Wks. 1855 IV. 286 But looke you, who here comes: John Hunt the hobby-horse, wanting but three of a hundred, 'twere time for him to forget himself, and sing, but O, nothing, but O, the hobby-horse is forgotten. a 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleas'd* iv. 1. Shall the hobby-horse be forgot then? 1631 DRUE *Dutch. of Suff.* Civb (N.), Cl. Answer me, hobbyhorse, which way crost he...? *Yen.* Who do you speake to, sir? We have forgot the hobbyhorse.

† c. A hobby-horse dance. Obs.

1670-98 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* I. 68 Women like those that danced anciently the Hobby-horse in Country Mummings. 1779 in *Brand Pop. Antig.* (1870) I. 285 We are come over the Mire and Moss; We dance an Hobby Horse; A Dragon you shall see, And a wild Worm for to flee.

† 3. *transf.* a. A person who plays ridiculous antics; a frivolous or foolish fellow, jester, buffoon. b. A lustful person; a loose woman, prostitute.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii. i. 31 Cal'st thou my loue Hobbi-horse? 1599 — *Much Ado* iii. ii. 75, I haue studied eight or nine wise words to speake to you, which these hobby-horses must not heare. 1604 — *Oth.* iv. i. 160. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* iv. ii. Wks. (Rldg.) 225/x What a neything Hobby-horse is this! a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Little Fr. Lawyer* v. i. Make 'em tame fools and hobby-horses.

4. A stick with a horse's head which children bestride as a toy horse.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 286 King Agestilus haue a great sort of little children... took a little hobby horse of wood and bestrid it to keepe them in play. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* i. Wks. (Rldg.) 310/2 Did you all think... that I had changed it in the fair, for hobby-horses? 1632 SHERWOOD, A (child's) hobby-horse, *baston, ou cheval de bois d'un enfant*. 1700 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 115. a/2 A Parcel of Hobby-Horses, Rattles and Penny-Fiddles. 1758 JONSON *Idler* No. 13 f. 3 She saw lady Fondle's eldest son ride over a carpet with his hobby-horse all mire. 1827 HONE *Table-Bk.* I. 685 A street seller of hobby-horses—toys for the children of a hundred years ago.

b. A wooden horse fixed on a 'merry-go-round' at a fair. c. A rocking-horse for the nursery.

1741 GRAY *Let. Poems* (1775) 114 A Fair here is not a place where one eats gingerbread or rides upon hobby-horses. 1845 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 340 The merry-go-rounds and hobby-horses 'crammed'. 1894 T. HARDY *Life's Little Ironies* 91 The gyrating personages and hobby-horses.

† 5. = **HOBBY** sb. 1 4. Obs. exc. Hist.

1819 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. A machine denominated the Pedestrian Hobby-horse, invented by a Baron von Draiss... has been introduced into this country by a tradesman in Long Acre. 1819 (17 Apr.) *Title of Plate* Johnson's Pedestrian Hobby-horse Riding School, at 37 Strand. 1819 *The Dandy & the Hobbyhorse* 10 For this good turn The sweep would ride The hobby horse And Dandy's pride. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 483 An old farmer... narrated how he had seen the low 'hobby-horses' of fifty-nine years ago driven on English roads by thrust of the toes on the ground. 1887 *Badm. Libr.*, *Cycling* 59 The bicycle of the present day is a descendant in the right line of the 'dandy' or 'hobby horse' of 1819. 1892 [see **DANDY-HORSE**].

6. A favourite pursuit or pastime; = **HOBBY** sb. 1 5. Now rare.

1676 HALE *Contempl.* 1. 201 Almost every person hath some hobby horse or other wherein he prides himself. 1768 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 17 July, I never pretend to be... above having and indulging a Hobby Horse. a 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* lxxxiii. ii. 2 Wks. 1811 IX. 434 Every one has (to use the cant term of the day)... his hobby-horse! Something that pleases the great boy for a few hours. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 43 Metaphysics and psychology have long been my hobby-horse. 1867 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 134, I shall not make so much of my hobby-horse as I thought I could.

7. attrib. and Comb., as **hobby-horse dance** (see sense 2); **hobby-horse man**, **hobby-horseman**, (a) a man who sells hobby-horses; (b) a man who rode a 'hobby-horse' or dandy-horse (see 5); (c) a man who 'rides a hobby' (see 6).

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 434 They had... a sort of sport... call'd the 'Hobby-horse dance, from a person that carryed the image of a horse between his legs, made of thin boards. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iv. i. I cannot find my gingerbread wife nor my 'hobby-horse man, in all the Fair now. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 417 Mr. Ellis really abuses these privileges of the hobbyhorseman. 1894 *Tablet* 27 Oct. 663 Taken up by small sectarians and hobbyhorsemen.

Hence **hobby-horse v. intr.**, to play the hobby-horse. **Hobby-horsical** a. (*humorous*), belonging or devoted to a 'hobby-horse' or hobby, crotchety, whimsical; whence **Hobby-horsically** adv. **Hobby-horsiness**, devotion to a 'hobby'.

1636 W. SAMPSON *Vow Breaker* 117, Shall the Major put me besides the hobby-horse? let him 'hobby-horse at home. 1820 J. SAVAGE *Hist. Carhampton* 583 A singular custom, called 'Hobby-horsing' prevails here [Minehead] on every first day of May. A number of young men... having... made some grotesque figures... rudely resembling men, and horses with long tails... perambulate the town... performing a variety of antics. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxii. The generous (tho' 'hobby-horsical') gallantry of my uncle. 1893 BLACKIE in *Westm. Gas.* 15 Mar. 9/1 We quarrel a bit—he is so hobby-horsical, you can't avoid it. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. v. What he gained 'Hobby-horsically, as a body-servant. 1771 G. BURNS in *BURNS' Wks.* (1845) 184 note, Having... become most hobby-horsically attached to the study of medicine. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 161 Practical, and altogether free from 'hobby-horsing'.

Hobbyism, -ist, -less: see after **HOBBY** sb. 1

Hobby-lantern = **Hob-lantern**, **HOB** sb. 1 4.

Hobeler, -beller, etc., obs. ff. **HOBBLER** 1.

† **Hoberd**. [? a. OF. *hoberd* hobby, hawk, or by-form of *Robert*: cf. **HOB** sb. 1.] A term of reproach. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 179 Do howlitt howtyn hoberd and heyn. *Ibid.* 325 3our thrust, sere hoberd, for to slake, Eyzil and galle here I the take.

Hoberdehoy, obs. var. of **HOBBLEDEHOY**.

Hobgoblin (hɒ'goblin), sb. (a.) Also 6-8 **-goblin**. [f. **HOB** sb. 1 2 + **Goblin**.]

1. A mischievous, tricky imp or sprite; another name for Puck or Robin Goodfellow; hence, a terrifying apparition, a bogey.

1530 PALSGR. 231/2 *Hobgoblyng, goblin, maniffe*. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Art. Poetry* (R.), An ould wyfes chat, or tale Of wiches, buggs, and hobgoblins. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* vii. ii. (1886) 105 Robin goodfellow and Hob goblin were as terrible... as hags and witches be now. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. i. 40 Those that Hobgoblin call you, and sweet Pucke, You do their worke, and they shall haue good lucke. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 81 Now he saw the Hobgoblins, and Satyrs, and Dragons of the Pit, but... after great of day they came not nigh. a 1704 T. BROWN *Prisae Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 L. 34 No hobgoblins or dancing faeries. 1791 MRS. KADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vii, Stories of ghosts and hobgoblins have always been admired and cherished by the vulgar. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* i. 20 A huge misshapen hobgoblin used to bestide the house every evening with an immense pair of jack-boots.

2. *fig.* An object which inspires superstitious dread or apprehension; a bogey, bugbear.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 f. 1 Some of the Deceased, who I thought had been laid quietly in their Graves, are such Hobgoblins in publick Assemblies. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 277 Putting an extinguisher upon this hobgoblin may have the serious good effect, of calming a mass of disquietude. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Self-rel.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 24 A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds.

3. *humorous*. An animal that causes terror.

1770 GRAY in *Corr.* v. N. Nicholls (1843) 113 Here is Mr. Foljambe, has got a flying hobgoblin from the East Indies.

4. attrib. and adj. Of, pertaining to, or connected with hobgoblins; like a hobgoblin.

1622 S. WARD *Life Faith Death* (1627) 72 Phylosophie... hath taught them not to feare any such Hobgoblin spirits. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* iii. 737 Those hobgoblin terrors of the grave. 1679 DRYDEN *Tristram* Pref. B, His language is as hobgoblin as his person. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Gd. French Governess* (1832) 153 The sorrows of Werter, or some of our fashionable hobgoblin romances. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 386 Frightening us like children with hobgoblin terrors.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Hobgoblin v. trans.**, to terrify or pursue as a hobgoblin. **Hobgoblinet**, a little hobgoblin. **Hobgoblinism**, belief in hobgoblins. **Hobgoblinry**, hobgoblin business.

1615 SIR E. HOBY *Currycombe* iv. 153 Agonies, the feare whereof the Popes pecuniarie Hobgoblins... did afterwards rayse. 1713 DARRELL *Gentlmen.* Instr. ii. xii. (ed. 5) 222 We have been Hobgoblin'd too long into Religion. 1799 COLEBRIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 291 They believe that he hovers between heaven and earth, and at times hobgoblins his relations till they perform it for him. 1836 BLACKW. *Mag.* XL. 159 The lower classes of Welsh were notorious for their faith in these local hobgoblinisms. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xlvii. 271 What do you mean by this foolish hobgoblinry? 1853 F. W. NEWMAN *Odes of Horace* 56 Some regard this as a piece of hobgoblinry.

Hobhowchin. Obs. or dial. Also -howchin. [f. **HOB** sb. 1 + **HOUCHIN**.] An owl.

1682 N. O. BOILEAU *Lutrin* iii. 126 If poor Hobhowchin puts you in this fearing. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* V. ii. 100 With us the Owl is called Hobhowchin, and makes a great hooping Noise or cry, many times in the Night.

† **Hobidy-booby**. Obs. rare. [f. *hobi*, *hobbi*, as in *hobbe-dehoy*, *hobbi-didance*: see **BOOBY**.] ? A scarecrow.

1720 *Man's Treach.* to *Wom.* (N.), His legs are distorted so... that he looks like a hobidy-booby, prop'd up with a couple of crooked billets.

Hobie, obs. f. **HOBBY**. **Hobiler**, var. of **HOBBLER** 1. **Hobinoll**, var. **HOBBINOLL** Obs.

Hobits, **Hobitzer**, var. **HOWITZ**, **HOWITZER**.

Hob-job, sb. dial. and slang. [? f. **HOB** sb. 1 1 + **JOB**.] orig. A clumsy unskilled job; hence app. a job of unskilled work, an odd job. Hence **Hob-job v.**, **Hob-jobber**, **Hob-jobbing**.

1857 WRIGHT *Prov. Dict.*, *Hob-job*, a clumsy job. 1873 B. WAUGH *Gaul Cradle* 123 'Hob-jobbing', to use the vividly descriptive phrase of his class in life, through thirteen months the lad somehow managed to appease... the cravings of nature. *Ibid.*, Days came in which there was a hob-jobber's famine; no horses to hold, no parcels to carry. *Ibid.* 133 Every day not less than seventy thousand boys and girls are actually 'hob-jobbing about', utterly helpless, until they hob-job into gaols, penitentiaries, reformatories.

† **Hobie**, v. Obs. rare-1. [? error for *hobie*, *hoby*, **HOBBY** v.] intr. To use a trammel-net.

1530 PALSGR. 586, 1 hobie, I tranel for larks; *je tremaille*. [Cf. DARE v. 2, quot. a 1556.]

Hoble, obs. f. **HOBBLE**. **Hobleshow**, var. of **HUBBLES** 1. **Hobles hole**: see **HOBBLER** 2.

† **Hoblin**. Obs. *nonce-wd.* A factitious variant of *goblin*, *hobgoblin*.

1755 T. AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 61 Be they... hoblins or goblins, faeries or geni.

Hoblob: see **HOB** sb. 1 4.

† **Hob-man**. Obs. In *Hob-man blind*, the same as *hodman*- or *HOODMAN-blind*, blind-man's-buff. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Abingd.* in *Hazl. Dodslay* VII.

364 'Tis Christmas sport Of Hob-man-blind, all blind, all seek to catch, All miss. 1609 ARMIN *Hum. Taylor* (1880) 181 The Doctor now at Hob-man blinde, Begins to cast about. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Wom. Hogsdon* iii. Wks. 1874 V. 310 Why should I play at Hob-man blinde?

Hobnail (*hɒˈnaɪl*). *sb.* [*f.* *HOB sb.* + *NAIL*.]

1. A nail with massive head and short tang, used for protecting the soles of heavy boots and shoes.

1594 1st Pt. *Contention* (1843) 64, I beseech God thou maist fall into some smiths hand and be turn'd to hobnails. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. iv. Wks. (Rldg.) 6/2 All old iron, and rusty proverbs: a good commodity for some smith to make hob-nails of. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde w. Kindu*. Wks. 1874 II. 95 They treade heavy where their Hob-nails fall. c 1700 BR. KENNETT in *Lansd. MS.* 1033 ff. 184 [190] Hob-nail, small short nail, with a round head, used for the bottom of Plough-Men's shoes. 1804 ASBURNETH *Surg. Obs.* 50 The sensation as if he was lying on a number of hobnails.

2. *transf.* A man who wears hobnailed shoes; a rustic, clodhopper, clown. So *Hobnails*, as generic proper name.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 365 No antic hobnaile at a Morris, but is more handsomely facetious. 1684 OTWAY *Altheist* i. i, Thou unconscionable Hobnail. 1705 HICKERIN *Priest-cr.* i. (1721) 17 Then, replied Hob-nails, how is it possible that there could be either Night or Day, when there was neither Sun, Moon, nor Stars? 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* i. 353 Troops of hobnails clumping to church.

3. *attrib. or adj.* Clownish, rustic, boorish.

1644 GEE *Foot out of Snare* in *Somers Tracts* (1810) III. 76 The first question that an hob-naile spectator made, before he would pay his penny... was, Whether there be a devil and a fool in the play? 1688 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Country Fellow* (Arb.) 50 Hee... has some thrifite Hobnayle Prouerbes to Clout his discourse. 1698 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* Pref. 3 Barbarous and hobnail phrases.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *hobnail shoe*; *hobnail-proof adj.*; *hobnail liver*: see quot.

1607 ROWLANDS *Dr. Merrie-man* (1609) 4 Their Shoes were Hob-naile proof, soundly bepegg'd. 1847 BUCKSTONE *Rough Diamond* i, How I used to kick you in my hob-nail shoes! 1884 QUAIN *Dict. Med.*, *Hobnail Liver*, a name given to a cirrhotic liver, when it presents small prominences on its surface resembling hobnails.

Hobnail, *v.* [*f.* prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish or set with hobnails.

1649 TRAG. *Massenello* 62 I'll... hob-naile my shoos with a couple of old thorns.

2. To trample down, as with hobnailed shoes.

1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* ii. ii, Your rights and charters hobnail'd into slush.

Hence **Hobnailer**, a machine for putting hobnails into the soles of boots (*Labour Commission Gloss.* 1892).

Hobnailed (*hɒˈnaɪld*). *a.* [*f.* as prec. + *ED.*]

1. Furnished or set with hobnails; having the marks of hobnails.

1603 B. JONSON *Satyr* Wks. (Rldg.) 538/2 Come on, clowns... bestir your hob-naill'd stumps. 1603 DRYDEN *Juvenal's Sat.* iii. 399 Some rogue-soldier, with his hob-naill'd shoes, Indents his legs behind in bloody rows. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player, Europe* viii. (1894) 175 The vocal music played on the planks by a pair of sturdy hobnailed boots.

2. *Hobnailed liver*: a cirrhotic liver, studded with projections like nail-heads.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 711 [The liver] presents what is termed a hobnailed appearance. 1886 STANDARD 19 Jan. 3/5 He found a large patch of cirrhosis, commonly known as hobnailed liver.

3. *transf.* Rustic, boorish, clownish.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffs* 62 The hobnaylde houses of their carterly ancestry. 1683 KENNETT *Erasm.* on *Folly* (Reeves) 33 The hob-nailed suiter prefers Joan the milkmaid before any of my lady's daughters. 1816 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iii. 135 Our national proverbs... the manual and vade-mecum of 'hobnailed' philosophy.

Hob-nob, *phrase and adv.* [In origin app. a variant of *hab nab*, *hab or nab*: see *HAB adv.*]

1. *Phrase Hob, nob*: have or have not; used by Shakspeare app. in the sense 'give or take'.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 262 His incensement... is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none, but by pangs of death and sepulcher: Hob, nob, is his word: giu't or take't.

2. *adv.* = *Hab nab* (*HAB adv.* 1); hit or miss; however it may turn out; at random.

1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 505 [He] quotes as many of them, as he judges, as to number, may make a Jury, and so Hob-Nob, as they say, without mattering much what they are, so they Concord all in one in the bare naming of the Words. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Dict.*, *Hob-nob* (sometimes pronounced hab-nab), at a venture, rashly. 1887 S. CHESH. *Gloss.* s.v., We'n go at it hob-nob at a venture.

3. *Hob or nob, hob a nob, hob and nob*: (prob. = give or take, give and take) used by two persons drinking to each other. *To drink hob or nob, hob a nob*, to drink to each other alternately, to take wine with each other with clinking of glasses.

1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* i. Wks. 1799 I. 106 Then... they proceed to demolish the substantial, with, perhaps, an occasional interruption, of 'Here's to you friends', 'Hob or nob', 'Your love and mine'. 1764 GOLDSM. *Cit.* IV. lviii, 'Hob and nob, Doctor; which do you choose, white or red?' 1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quir.* viii. xxi. (1808) 366 Having drank hob-or-nob with a young lady in whose eyes he wished to appear a man of consequence. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 213 With whig or with tory he'll drink hob a nob. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* v, 'Have another glass!' 'With you, Hob and nob', returned the sergeant. 'The top of mine to the foot of yours—the foot of yours to the top of mine—Ring once, ring twice—the best tune on the Musical Glasses! Your health.'

b. *quasi-adj.* On intimate terms of good-fellowship, in close companionship.

1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xv. 149 In those very good... old times, hob and nob with the housebreaker. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* xlvii, I might be hob-and-nob with you now in your dungeon. 1871 *Daily News* 17 Nov., To make things pleasant... after a pleasant yet practical hob-and-nob fashion.

Hob-nob, *v.* [At first *hob or nob*, *hob-a-nob*, *hob and nob*, *hob-and-nob* (one or both vbs. inflected), from the *adv.* phrase: see prec. 3.]

1. *intr.* To drink to each other, drink together.

a. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 177 Do I go to hob or nob in white-wine, I am probably told red is better for my nerves. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Acad. Process.* Wks. 1812 III. 278 Deserts, for common serving-men, the room, And hobs or nobs with Ladies of the Broom. 1801 M. G. LEWIS *Tales Wond.*, *Giles Jollif* i, A Doctor so prim and a sempstress so tight Hob-a-nob'd in some right marasquin. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 148 Watch the eye of him who wishes to hob or nob. 1823 W. H. PINE *Wine & Walnuts* (1824) II. x. 163 Here's my hearty service to you, and let us hob and nob. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk-bk.* (1860) 12 We hobbled and nobbed with... the celebrated bailiff of Chancery Lane. 1840 — *Catherine* viii, The gallant Turpin might have hob-and-nobbed with Mrs. C. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. vii. 201, I will hob and nob with her over one glass of toddy.

β. 1858 *Craven Dial.* s.v., I have frequently heard one gentleman, in company, say to another, will you hob-nob with me? When this challenge was accepted, the glasses were instantly filled, and then they made the glasses touch or kiss each other. This gentle striking of the drinking vessels I always supposed explained the term hob-nob. 1831 J. JEXILL *Corr.* 27 Jan. (1894) 267 At a supper he hobnobbed with Lady Dudley Stuart. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Nell Cook* Moral, Don't... Hob-nob in Sack and Malvoisie. 1864 SALA *Acc. Addr.* 112 [She] insisted on the Captain hobnobbing with her.

2. To hold familiar intercourse, be on familiar terms with.

a. 1828 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* Mar. (1894) II. 17 It cannot be her interest to hob-and-nob with Lord Fitzwilliam. 1844 THACKERAY *Little Trav.* ii, An honest groom jokes and hobs-and-nobs... with the Kitchen maids. 1882 JESSOP *Arcaidy* iii. (1887) 66 What a curious joy... to hob-a-nob for a season with the pigmies of the Meiocene. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. xvi. 303 The chairman... hobbled and nobbed unreservedly with his immediate neighbours.

β. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Jan. 86/1 Looking at the maid Clara, I found that she had seated herself at the table, and was prepared to *hobnob* it with me. 1871 DIXON *Tower* III. xviii. 191 Elliot, now hob-nobbing with the pirate in pretended friendship. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* III. iii. 38 He... hob-nobbed with Death and Corruption.

Hence **Hob-nobbing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Hob-nobber**, one who hob-nobs; **Hob-nobby** *a.*, characterized by or characteristic of hob-nobbing or familiar intercourse.

a. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Sorrow Sunday* Wks. 1812 III. 370 May have her tea and rolls and hob and nobbing. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 328/2 The joyous hobbing-a-nob of the lovers. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 147 A little pleasant hobbing and nobbing. 1865 G. MEREDITH *R. Fleming* xxix. (1889) 244 The honour of hob-and-nobbing with a gentleman.

β. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 63 Young ladies... often left the solitary glass of wine which they took with the gentlemen hob-nobber half unfinished. 1853 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. xiii. 232 The toast was drunk with acclamation, and then followed hob-nobbing. 1888 E. M. MARSH *Saved as by Fire* viii, Diffusing a genial, hobnobby expression over the severest countenance. 1905 MISS DOWIE *Gallia* xi. 123 Upon an omnibus, too, that very hob-nobby and familiar vehicle.

Hob-nob, *sb.* [*f.* as prec. As a *sb.* more usual in the condensed form.]

1. A 'sentiment' or phrase used in hob-nobbing.

1761 (title) *The Masque*: a new and select collection of the best English, Scotch, and Irish Songs... To which is added a complete collection of the various Toasts, Sentiments, and Hob-Nobs. 1770 (title) *Toasts, Sentiments, Hob-nobs and Songs*: The Company Keeper's Assistant.

2. A drinking to each other or together.

a. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wend.* by *Seine* 71 At the end of the repast, a general 'choque', or hob-or-nob took place. 1888 J. RAMSAY *Scot. 18th Cent.* II. viii. 132 When *hob or nob* was first introduced, on a young gentleman calling for wine a second time during dinner, George whispered him, 'Sir, you have had a glass already.'

β. 1825 FOSBROOKE *Encycl. Antiq.* 537 Pril and wril was an ancient form of hob nob.

3. A familiar conversation; a tête-à-tête.

1876 BLACK *Madcap* V. xviii, Sitting on a fence, having a quiet hobnob among themselves.

Hobnol, var. **HOBBINOLL** *Obs.*

Hobo (*hɒˈbo*). *Western U.S.* 'An idle shiftless wandering workman, ranking scarcely above the tramp' (Funk).

1891 J. FLYNT in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug., The tramp's name for himself and his fellows is Hobo, plural Hoboes. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 3/3 They will be vagrants on the streets and hobos of the night. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Jnrl.* L. 254 The tramp... can scarcely be distinguished from the dyed-in-the-wool hoboe. 1896 *Atl. Monthly* Jan. 58 By the 'Ambulant' it is called Gypsyland, by the tramp Hoboland.

Hoboe, **hoboy**: see *HAUTOBY*.

Hobson's choice: see *CHOICE sb.* 2 c.

Hob-thrush, **Hob-thrust**. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7- **Hob-thurst**. [*f.* *HOB sb.* + (perh.) THURSE, ON. *purs* giant, goblin.]

1. A goblin: see quots. Now *dial.*

1590 TARTLTON *News Purgat.* (Shaks. Soc.) 55 One of those *Familiares Lares*, as Hob Thrust, Robin Goodfellow and such like sprites... famed in every olde wives chronicle for their mad merry pranks. 1611 COLEGE, *Loup-garou*, also, a Hobgoblin, Hob-thrush, Robin-good-fellow. 1713 STEELE

Guardian No. 30 ¶ 4 Our own rustic superstition of hob-thruses, fairies, goblins, and witches. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hobthrust*, a local spirit, famous for whimsical pranks. 1867 MURRAY's *Handbk. Yorksh.* 228 Hob Thrush, or 'Hob o' th' Hurst' was a woodland and mountain spirit. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Hob-thrust*, a good-natured goblin who assists servant-maids in their early morning work, but in a state of nudity.

† b. ? *Lycanthropy. Obs.* (App. an erron. transl. of *F. loup-garou* lycanthrope, through a misunderstanding of Cotgrave's definition.)

1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xi. 47, I cure sick Persons of the Hob-thrush, by giving them a blow with a forke just between the two eyes.

c. Applied opprobriously to a rustic. *dial.*

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 91 That any ignorant rural Hobthrust should call the Spirit of Nature... a prodigious Hobgoblin. 1854 BAMFORD *Dial. S. Lanc.* 188 (Lanc. Gloss.), 'Theau great hobthrust.'

2. (In full *hob-thrush louse*). A wood-louse. *dial.*

1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hob-thrush-louse*, Millepes. 1873 *Swailedale Gloss.*, *Hobthrush*, a wall-louse.

Hobub, **Hoby**, *obs. forms of HUBBUB, HOBBY.*

Hoc, **hock** (*hɒk*), *sb.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* [*a.* *F. hoc* (1642 in *Hatzl-Darm.*), app. ad. *L. hoc* 'this'. (Not the same as *It. oca*, *F. hoca*.)] Name of an old card game, 'in which certain privileged cards give to the person who plays them the right of attributing to them whatever value he wishes' (Hatzfeld).

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Hock, Hoca*,... a Game at Cards. 1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxlii. V. 46 The Game of Hoc, the Reverse, the Beast, the Cuckoo and the Comet. 1887 *All Year Round* 5 Feb. 66 Hoc was the favourite game of Cardinal Mazarin, which he introduced from Italy.

Hoc, **Hoccamore**, *obs. ff.* **HOCK sb.** 4, **HOOK**, **HOCKAMORE**.

|| **Hocco** (*hɒko*). [Said to be the native name in Guiana. Used in French by Barrère 1745 and Brisson 1760.] A name given to several birds of the family *Cracidae* or *Curassows*.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 140 The Hoccos are large gallinaceæ of America, which resemble turkeys, with a broad, rounded tail, formed of large and stiff quills. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xviii. 154 The hocco, with its black plumage and tufted head, moves slowly along the sauses.

Hoce, *obs. f.* **HOARSE**. **Hoch**, *obs. Sc. f.* **HOUGH**, **Hoche**, *obs. f.* **HUTCH**. **Hochepot**, **hochpoch**, *-pot*, *obs. ff.* **HOTCHPOT**, **HOTCHPOTCH**. **Hochheimer**: see **HOCKAMORE**.

† **Hock** (*hɒk*), *sb.* 1 *Obs. (exc. in HOLLYHOCK)*. [*OE. hoc*: of unknown origin. (The pl. *hockes* has been adopted in Welsh as *hocys, hocos*.)] A general name for various malvaceous plants, esp. the Common and Marsh Mallow and the Hollyhock.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1288 *Malva*, hock, cottue, vel gearwan leaf. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 330 Hockes leaf wyl on ealop. c 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in *Wr. Wulker* c593/3 *Malva*,... hoc. 1308 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cvii. (Tollem. MS.), *Malua*, he hocke is a nesche herbe. 1578 LYFE *Dodoens* v. xxiii. 581 Flowers... in figure lyke to the common Mallowe or Hocke. 1611 COLEGE, *Ros d'entre mer*, the garden Mallow, called Hocks, and Holyhocks.

Hock (*hɒk*), *sb.* 2 [A southern by-form of *hoc*, *hock*, *HOUGH*, which it has largely superseded.]

1. The joint in the hinder leg of a quadruped between the true knee and the fetlock, the angle of which points backward.

1540 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For tar to ye cowse fote & mending a hocke *jd.* c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrrier's Guide* i. vi. (1738) 98 The bones of the Hock are in number the same with those in the Knee. 1854 R. OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* I. 234 The heel-bone, 'calcaneum'... forms what is called the 'hock'. 1897 SIR E. WOOD *Achievem. Cavalry* v. 92 Your horses cannot charge in mud up to their hocks.

2. The knuckle end of a gammon of bacon, the hock-end.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hock*, the small end of a Gammon of Bacon. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 13 A nice hock of ham which I made John leave for you.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *hock action*, *-bone*, *-end*, *-joint*, etc.; *hock-deep* *adj.*

1641 PRYNNE *Antiq.* 2 Odo apprehends her the second time, and cuts off her sinewes at the hock bone. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* V. i. 7 Sir Walter had forgotten none of his beautiful hock action. 1868 OUIDA *Tricolrin* (1877) I. 75 The horses of the wagon... stood... hock-deep in grass and rushes. 1874 M. A. WARD *Owl. Zool.* 42 The hock-joint, containing six bones, viz., astragalus, os calcis, cuboid, and three cuneiform, corresponds to our ankle-joint.

† **Hock**, *sb.* 3 *Obs. rare.* [Etymology unknown.] A caterpillar.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 882 Brenne heer and ther the heedles garlek stelis, The stynte of hit for hockis [*contra campas*] help and hele is. *Ibid.* 948 And other als seyn hockis [*campas*] forto lese Keste figre aske on hem.

Hock (*hɒk*), *sb.* 4 Also 7 **hocke**, **hoo**. [Shortened from **HOCKAMORE**.] The wine called in German *Hochheimer*, produced at Hochheim on the Main; hence, commercially extended to other white German wines.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* v. iii, *John*... What wine is it? *Fred. Hock*. 1676 D'URVEY *Mad. Fickle* i. i. (1677) 4 *Joll.* Here's a glass of excellent old Hock... *Tilb.* Old Hock! what a Dickens is that? Wine was never good since it has been corrupted with such barbarous notions. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 156, I requested him to go and take a Wheet

of Old Hock before Dinner. 1864 I. TAYLOR *Words & Places* (1882) 282 It would be curious to trace the progress of the perversion whereby the wines which in the fifteenth century used to be correctly designated 'wines of Rhin' have come to be called Hocks. Hocheim... lies on the Main and not on the Rhein.

b. attrib., as in hock-bottle, hock-glass, a bottle, or wine-glass, made of coloured glass, used for hock or other white wine.

1892 BURTON *Mod. Photogr.* (ed. 10) 176 Hock bottles... from their deep red or orange colour, are useful for various parts of the work.

Hock, sb.⁵ [shortened from *hök*, Hook.] A rod, stick, or chain, with a hook at the end.

1530 PALSGR. 231/2 Hocke, croc. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint.* Orange Trees xi, As to the Removing and Transporting Cases and Boxes of the Middle and smaller Size, every body knows 'tis done by... strong Coul-Staves, which with good Hocks take hold on the Bottom of the Cases at both sides. 1886 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 7/1 Passing a butcher's shop he caught up a 'hock', used for hanging down joints of meat, and made several more blows at him.

Hock, sb.⁶ [perh. related to HOC.] 'In the game of faro, the last card remaining in the box after all the others have been dealt' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hock, v.¹ [f. Hock sb.²: cf. HOUGH v.] trans. To disable by cutting the tendons of the ham or hock, in man or beast; to hough, hamstring.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 124/2 Those holie martyrs, whom the emperor Maximus had put out the right eie, and hockt their left legs. 1628 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 16 His Son... to escape Severus... who pursued him, hockt all the Post horses he left behind him. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *To Hock*, to cut Beasts in the Hock or Hoof.

Hence **Hocking** vbl. sb.; **Hocker**, a hougher.

1892 R. KIPPLING *Barrack-r.* Ballads, Cleared v, They only paid the Moonlighter his cattle-hocking price.

Hock, v.² [f. hock- in HOCK-DAY.] a. intr. To observe Hocktide. b. trans. To bind or otherwise beset (persons) in the way practised at Hocktide.

1406 [see below]. 1797 *Cowell's Interpr.* And in the Accounts of Magdalen College in Oxford there is yearly an allowance pro Mulieribus Hockantibus, in some manors of theirs in Hampshire, where the Men hock the Women on Monday, and e contra on Tuesday. 1843 *Pestbrook's Encycl. Antiq.* 649 On Monday and Tuesday men and women reciprocally hocked each other, i.e. stopped the way with ropes, and pulled the passengers towards them desiring a donation.

Hence **Hocking** vbl. sb. Also in comb., as **hocking-ale**, ale brewed for the festival at Hocktide; the festival itself, at which collections were made for parochial purposes.

1406 *Proclani* in *Letterb.* I. Guild Hall Lond., ff. xlix b [cf. Riley *Mem. Lond.* 562]. Ista proclamatio facta fuit die Veneris proximo ante quindenam Pasche... Que nulli persone di ceste Citee... teygne, ou constreigne ascun persone... deinz meason ou de hors pur hokkyng lundy ne marsdy proscheins appelles Hokedeys. *Ibid.*, Darrestier tiel persone qe soyt fessant ou usant tiell hokkyng. 1466 *Mann & Housh. Exp.* (Roxb.) 211 Item, the same day my mastyr gaffe the women to the hokkyng. xx.d. 1484 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michaels, Bk. Stortford* (1882) 26 Item pd. for brewyng of the hokkyng ale xvjd. 1618 in *Brand Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 159 Gained with hocking at Whitsuntide, 416 xss. 3d. 1854 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* (1857) 504 Then there was the Hocking-Ale, one of great importance; and the thorough kindly Bid-Ale.

† **Hock-ale**. Obs. = **hocking-ale**: see prec.

1484 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michaels* (1882) 26 Item pd. for ix b. malte to the hoke ale vjs. iijd.

† **Hockamore** (hō'kāmōr). Obs. Also 7 hockamore. [Anglicized form of *Hochheimer*, from *Hochheim* on the Main.] = HOCK sb.⁴

1673 SHADWELL *Epsom Wells* iii. 40 (Stanf.), I am very well, and drink much Hockamore. 1747 *Genil. Mag.* 28 Suppose, by keeping cyder-royal too long, it should become unpleasant, and as unfit to bottle as old hockamore.

Hock-cart. Obs. exc. Hist. [Cf. HOCKEY 1.] The cart or wagon which carried home the last load of the harvest.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper. Arg.* I sing of may-poles, hock-carts, wassails, wakes, Of bride-grooms, brides, and of their briddal cakes. *Ibid.*, Hock-cart 14 The Harvest Swaines, and Wenches bound For joy, to see the Hock-cart crown'd. 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 175 How the Hock-Cart with all its gear should be trick'd up. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. of Days* II. 377/1 The grain last cut was brought home in its wagon, called the hock-cart, surmounted by a figure formed of a sheaf with gay dressings.

Hock-day. Now only Hist. Also (2 hock-dei), 3 hokedey, 3-4 (7-9 Hist.) hoke-, hooke-, 4 hokke-, 4-6 hoo-, 5 hok-, -dai, -day.

[Few words have received so much etymological and historical investigation as hock-day, hocktide, hock Tuesday, hock Monday. But the origin has not yet been ascertained. Early evidence shows that the first element was originally dissyllabic, hoke-; but whether the o was long or short is not determined; it was evidently short when subsequently spelt hocke-, hokke-. Hock-day, which is the earliest of the group (Hock Tuesday appearing next), has not been found before the 12th c.; no trace of it appears in OE. or any Germanic lang. Skinner's conjecture that hock-tide might be the Mdu. hogetide, hooctide, 'high time, festival, wedding', is out of the question, and Lambard's explanation of hock as for OE. hoker, 'mockery, scorn, derision' (repeated by Speed, Blount, Phillips, Bailey, etc.), is on many grounds untenable. (H. Grotend, *Handb. Hist. Chronol.* (1872) 87/2, cites from a Vienna document, 'der prief ist geben dez mentags nach dem Goychkentag am newten tag nach Ostern 1377', where *Goychkentag* coincides in date with Hock-day; but it is difficult to see any connexion between the names.)]

The second Tuesday after Easter Sunday; Hock Tuesday: in former times an important term-day, on which rents were paid, and the like, Hock-day and Michaelmas dividing the rural year into its summer and winter halves. It was also, from the 14th c., and probably earlier, a popular festival, signalized by the collection of money for parish purposes by roughly humorous methods: see HOCKTIDE, HOCK-MONEY. The plural, *hock days*, includes also the preceding day, Hock Monday, which was similarly celebrated.

The date is sometimes given as the second Monday and Tuesday after Easter week: this appears to originate in different ways of reckoning the quindena Pasche as the fortnight following Easter, or the two weeks before and after Easter. (Statements going back to the 15th or 16th c. assert that Hock-day commemorated either the massacre of the Danes on 13 Nov. 1002, or the death of Hardicnut on 8 June, 1042. From the dates of these events it is difficult to understand how either was associated with Hock-tide.)

1175 *Cæn Cartulary* (MS. Paris, Bibl. Nat., Lat. 5650) ff. 54 b (Du C.), Omnes bubulci... a Hodei usque ad Augustum habebunt de bidentibus lac mane diebus Dominicis. 1219 *Fest. of Fines Michaelm.* 3 Hen. III, File iii. No. 30 Quod ipsi homines veniant... bis in anno... semel ad Hokedey et iterum ad festum Sancti Martini. a 1252 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 10 A die lune prox. post hokedai. a 1250 MATT. PARIS *Chron. Maj.* anno 1255 (Rolls V. 493) De magno parlamento quod fuit in quindena Pasche, quæ vulgariet Hokedai appellatur. *Ibid.* anno 1258 (V. 676) Et post diem Martis, quæ vulgariter Hokedai appellatur, factum est Parliamentum Londini. 1260 *Deed Granting Message in Glastonbury* (Genes Rev. W. E. Daniel), Octo denarios ad duos anni terminos, videlicet ad la Hokedaye quatuor denarios, et ad festum sci. Michaelis quatuor denarios. c 1330 *Annal. Lond.* an. 1269 in *Chron. Edw. I & II* (Rolls) I. 80 Die Martis, qui vocatur Hokeday. 1359 in *Madox Formulæ* (1702) 225 Die Martis proximo post quindenam Pasche qui vocatur Hokeday. 1406 [see *Hocking* under HOCK v.²]. 1450 in *Leland Collect.* 299 Sic monemus, ut ab hujusmodi ligationibus & ludis inonestis diebus hactenus usitatis, vocatis communiter Hock-days, ut predicatur, cessent. 1467 in *Eng. Guilds* (1870) 385 At the lawday holdyn at hokday. 1512 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 132 [Recd.] of I. Bek for his tavern of Ale at Hock-day xxxvj. viij. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 202, 1 once thought they might anciently, as well as now, observe two Hock-days, one for the women and another for the men... It is most certain that now we observe two of them here, on Monday for the women, which is much the more solemn, and Tuesday for the men, which is very inconsiderable. 1777 *Brand Pop. Antiq.* (1849) I. 185 Hock Day was... an annual festival, said to have been instituted in memory of the almost total destruction of the Danes in England by Ethelred in 1002. 1890 *KITCHIN Winchester* (1893) 166 There were usually two assemblies of the community in each year, one on Hockaday (the Tuesday week after Easter), the other at Michaelmas.

Hockley-card. = HOCK sb.⁶ (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hocker *mock*, obs. f. HUGGER-MUGGER.

Hockery, var. of HUCKERY, Obs.

† **Hocket**. Obs. Also 4-5 hoket, 7 hocquet.

[a. F. *hoquet*, in OF. also *hocquet* shock, sudden interruption, hitch, hiccup: see *Hatzl.-Darm.*]

1. Hitch, obstacle; interruption; chicane, trick. [1276 see HOCKETTOR.] 13... K. Alis. 7000 Many hoket is in amours; Steadfast seldom ben lechoures. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 233 Here I be gesse of many nyce hoket, Of care and of curstnes, hethyng and hoket. *Ibid.* 312 Hym thyneke it no hoket his taylle when he Wryngys.

2. = HICKET, HICUP.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xx. xvii, The troublesome yex or hocquet. *Ibid.* II. 50 Against the Hocquet or Yex, there is a notable medicine made with it. 1617 *MINSHEU Ductor s.v. Hocke*, It is good to helpe the Hocket or Hicket.

3. **Medieval Mus.** An interruption of a voice-part (usually of two or more parts alternately) by rests, so as to produce a broken or spasmodic effect; used as a contrapuntal device.

[1326 *ROBT. DE HANDLO Regule* xii. § 5 Hocketus.]

1776 *HAWKINS Hist. Mus.* liii. II. 105 De Handlo... says, that Hockets are formed by the combination of notes and pauses. 1875 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, Hocket, Hocket, Ochetus... was the same as truncatio (truncatio idem est quod hocket). 1880 *GROVE Dict. Mus.*, Hocket, a term which occurs in old English writers on music, beginning with De Handlo (1326), for passages which were truncated or mangled, or a combination of notes and pauses.

Hence † **Hockettor** Obs., a tricker, a sharper.

[1276 *Act & Edw. I. Stat. Rageman in Stat. Realm* I. 44/2 Par hocketours ou barettours [v.r. par hocketez ne par baretz]. 1672-1727 *Cowell's Interpr.*, Hockettor or Hocketeur, is an old French word for a Knight of the Post, a decayed man, a Basket-carrier.

Hockey ¹ (hō'ki), **hawkey** (hō'ki), **horkey**. Also 6 hocky, hocky, 7 hockay, hoky, 8 hockay, 9 hockay, hawkie. [Origin and etymological form unknown: cf. HOCK-CART.]

1. The old name in the eastern counties of England for the game at harvest-home.

1555 [see 2]. 1600 *NASHE Summer's Last Will & Test.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* VIII. 49 Hocky, hocky, we have shorn, And we have bound; And we have brought Harvest Home to town. 1676 *Poor Robin's Alm.* Aug. in *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. (1850) I. 457/2 Hockay is brought Home with hallowing Boys with plum-cake. The Cart following. 1806 *BLOOMFIELD Horkey Advt.*, The man who... goes foremost through the harvest with the scythe or the sickle, is honoured with the title of Lord, and at the Horkey, or harvest-home feast, collects what he can. 1812 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Var. Countries* II. 229 note, At the Hawkie, as it is called, or

Harvest-Home, I have seen a clown dressed in woman's clothes, having his face painted, his head decorated with ears of corn. 1822 J. GAGE *Hist. Hengrave* 6 The hockay, or harvest home... begins to fall into disuse. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Hawkey*, the feast at harvest home. 1826 G. H. I. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1168 This health-drinking... finishes the horkey.

2. attrib. and Comb., as *hockey cry*, *load*, *night*; *hockey cake*, the seed cake distributed at a harvest-home; *hockey cart* = HOCK-CART.

1555 *ABP. PARKER Ps. cxxvi.* 376 He home returns: wyth hocky cry, With sheaves full lade abundantly. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xvi. ciii. 80 I'll keepe for thy delight Rock Monday, and the Wake, Hawe Shrouings, Christmas-gambols, with the Hokie and Seed-cake. a 1613 *OVERBURG Character*, Franklin Wks. (1856) 150 Rocke Munday... Christmas Eve, the hoky, or seed cake, these he yeerly keeps, yet holds them no reliques of popery. 1712 *Poor Robin* (N.), Harvest is done, therefore, wife, make For harvest men a hocky cake. 1731 N. SALMON *New Surv. Eng.*, *Horf.* II. 415 *Hockey Cake* is that which is distributed to the people at Harvest Home. The *Hockey Cart* is that which brings the last Corn, and the Children rejoicing with Boughs in their Hands, with which the Horses also are attired. 1806 *BLOOMFIELD Horkey iv*, 'Twas Farmer Cheerum's *Horkey night*. *Ibid.* xiii, Home came the jovial *Horkey* load, Last of the whole year's crop; And Grace amongst the green boughs rode Right plump upon the top. *Ibid.* xvi, Farmer Cheerum went... And broach'd the *Horkey* beer. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Hawkey-load*, the last load of the crop, which... was always led home on the evening of the hawkey, with much rustic pageantry. 1826 G. H. I. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1166 The last, or 'horkey load' (as it is here [Norfolk] called) is decorated with flags and streamers.

Hockey ² (hō'ki). Also 6 -le, 9 hawky, -key.

[Origin uncertain; but the analogy of many other games makes it likely that the name originally belonged to the hooked stick. OF. *hoquet* 'shepherd's staff, crook', suits form and sense; but connecting links are wanting. The isolated occurrence of the word in 1527 is very remarkable. It is not certain that Cowper's 'sport' was the same.]

1. An outdoor game of ball played with sticks or clubs hooked or curved at one end, with which the players of each side drive the ball towards the goal at the other end of the ground. Also called *bandy* and *shinty*.

1527 *Galway Stat.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 402 The horlinge of the lillit balle with hockie stickes or staves. 1785 *COWPER Let.* 5 Nov., The boys at Olney have likewise a very entertaining sport, which commences annually upon this day [5th Nov.]; they call it Hockey; and it consists in dashing each other with mud, and the windows also. 1838 W. HOLLOWAY *Dict. Provinc.*, Hawkey, the name of a game played by several boys on each side with sticks, called hawkey-bats, and a ball. W. Sussex. 1842 *VIGNE Trav. Kashmir* (1844) II. 289 At Shighur I first saw the game of the Chaughán. It is in fact hocky on horseback... The ball is called in Tibiti, 'Pulu'. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 703 Shinty in Scotland, Hockey in England, and Hurling in Ireland seem to be very much the same out-door sport. 1865 *LUSBOCK Presh. Times* xiv. (1865) 498 Kane saw the children in Smith's Sound playing hockey on the ice.

2. (U.S.) The stick or club used in this game: cf. *bandy*, *shinty*.

1839 *JACOB ABBOTT Caleb in Town* ii. *The Hawkie* 38 Now, a hawkey is a small, round stick, about as long as a man's cane, with a crook in the lower end, so that a boy can hit balls and little stones with it, when lying upon the ground. A good hawkey is a great prize to a Boston boy. 1866 *HARVARD Mem. Biog.*, 9. *Savage* I. 329, I remember him as yesterday, full of fun and courage, with his hockey in hand. 1868 *MISS ALCOCK Lit. Wom.* I. viii. 117 Laurie... lying flat [on the ice] held Amy up by his arm and hockey.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *hockey-ball*, *-bat*, *-club*, *-match*, *-stick*, *-tournament*.

1838 *Hawkey-bat* [see 1]. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* iii, A little wretch whom he had cut over the back with a hockey-stick. 1884 *Bath Jrm.* 16 Feb. 7/2 The festivities of the week include a hockey tournament. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 146/3 Hockey clubs now abound in the neighbourhood of London... while a Hockey Association has drawn up an admirable code of rules.

Hocking: see HOCK vbl. 1 and 2.

† **Hockle**, v.¹ Obs. [app. deriv. of HOCK sb.²; or iterative of HOCK v.¹, HOUGH v. But perhaps only an error of Skinner's, perpetuated in Dictionaries.] To hough, to hamstring. Hence **Hockler**.

1668-71 *SKINNER Etym. Ling. Angl.*, To Hockle, *Poplites seu Suffragines Succidere*. *Ibid.*, Hocklers of Horse, *qui equis suffragines succidunt*. 1678 *LITTLETON Lat. Dict.* 1721 BAILEY, *Hockle*, to hamstring, or cut the joints towards the hough. 1755 in JOHNSON. Thence in mod. Dicts.

Hockle, v.² local. ? Obs. To cut up (stubble).

1746 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Farm*, Hockling, or cutting up and raking haulm, 2s. 6d. per acre. 1785 in A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* IV. 108 We [near Hartlebury, Worcestersh.] pay about 4s. per acre for reaping wheat, and diet, if they set it up and hockle it.

Hockle-bone, obs. form of HUCKLEBONE.

Hockly (hō'kli), sb. [Cf. HOCK sb.⁶] A term in the game of faro: see quot. 1850.

1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 203 The banker now claims the chance of hockly... The advantage of hockly is relinquished by some bankers. 1850 *Bohn's Hand-bk. Games* 337 *Hockly*, a Certainty, signifies the last card but one, the chance of which the banker claims, and may refuse to let any punter withdraw a card when eight or less remain to be dealt.

† **Hockly**, a. Obs. rare. Cf. HUCKLE-BACKED. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. v. 22 Next to this hockly greasy Beast, Stood a young Beau, most nicely drest.

Hock Monday. Obs. exc. Hist. Also 5 hoo-

hok, 6 hoke, hooke. [*f. hock* in **HOCK-DAY + MONDAY.**] The Monday in **HOCKTIDE.**

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 202 Item, to women on Hock Monday ijd. 1485 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, Lond.* (Nichols 1797) 102 For bred and ale to the wyvys yn the parish that gathered on Hockmonday, 12. 1d. 1516 in Lysons *Envir. Lond.* (1810) I. 1. 222 Recd. of the gaderyng of the churchwardens wyffes on Hoke Monday, 8s. 3d. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Fancies* II. viii. 169 The kyng cometh to hunting. . . accompanied with a rable of women, in as good ordre as ours were wonte to be vpon Hocke mondaie. 1578 *Churchw. Acc. Kingston-upon-Thames* in Lysons *Envir. Lond.* (1810) I. 1. 220 Recd. of the women upon Hock Monday, 5s. 2d. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 201. 1826 *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 476 Hock Monday was for the men, and Hock Tuesday for the women.

Hock money. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5 **hooke**, 5-6 **hok**, 6 **hoke**, **oke**, **hoce**. [*f. hock* in **HOCK-DAY + MONEY.**] The money collected by the men and the women at **HOCKTIDE.**

1484-5 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, Res. by vs the seyde Wardeynes of Hockmoneye at Ester ix. 2d. 1499 in C. Coates *Antig. Reading* 214 It. rec. of hok money gaderyd of women xxs. It. rec. of hok money gaderyd of men iijjs. 1515-6 in *Archaeol.* VII. 251 Received of the men for oke money vs. viiid. Item of the wyffs of oke money xvs. id. 1556-7 *Ibid.* 252 For Hocke money by them received to the use of the Church, xij. 1826 *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 476 At Hock-tide. . . collections of Hock-money were made in various parishes. . . until the Reformation.

Hockorn, *obs.* form of **ACORN.**

Hocks, var. of **Hox v. Obs.**

† **Hockshin.** *Obs. or dial.* In 4 **hokschyne**, 7 **huckson**, 8 **hucksheen**. [app. repr. OE. *hōhsinu*, pl. *hōhsina*, **HOUGH-SINEW**, with the *h* shortened by position, and the second element associated with *shin*.] The under side of the thigh; the hough. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 426 His hosen overhongen his hokschyne on eueriche a side. 1648 *HERRICK Hesperides, Beggar to Mab*, Commend a crickets-hip, Or his huckson to my scrip. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 154 (E.D.S.) Thy Hozen muxy up 20 yars thy Gammerels to tha very Hucksheens o' tha. 1778 *Ibid.* Gloss. *The Hucksheens*, the Legs up to the Hams, or Hocks. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Words-bk.* *Huckshins*, the hock-shins; under-side of the thighs just above the bend of the knee.

Hocktide. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5 **hoke**, 6 **hok**, 6-7 **hoo**, 7 **hocks**, **huex**, **hooke**, **huck**, [*f. hock* in **HOCK-DAY + TIDE** time, season.]

The time or season of the hock days: Hock Monday and Tuesday (the second Monday and Tuesday after Easter-day), on which in pre-Reformation times money was collected for church and parish purposes, with various festive and sportive customs; after the Reformation kept for some time as a festive season with various traditional customs, some of which survived into the 19th c.

The earlier custom seems to have been the seizing and binding (by women on Monday, and by men on Tuesday) of persons of the opposite sex, who released themselves by a small payment. After this was prohibited (see 1406 in *Hock v.* 1450 in **HOCK-DAY**), recourse was had to the plan of stretching ropes or chains across the streets and ways, to stop passers for the same purpose. (See 1777 in *Hock Tuesday*.)

1484 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 26 Item pd. for bakynge of the brede at hoktyde vd. 1509 *Churchw. Acc. Kingston-upon-Thames* in Lysons *Envir. Lond.* (1810) I. 1. 168 Recd for the gaderyng at Hocktyde o 14 o. 1510 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary's* in *Peshall Hist. Oxford* 67 Receipts. Recd. attc Hocktyde of the wyffes gaderyng, xvs. ijd. 1546 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, Receyvd of the wyvys y^t they did gether at Hokytyd iijjs. ix. 1611 *SPED HIST. Gt. Brit.* viii. v. § 11. 302 The day of his [Hardicnut's] death is annually celebrated with open pastimes . . . which time is now called Hocktide or Hocktyde, signifying a time of scorning or contempt, which fell vpon the Danes by his death. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* III. 621 *margin*, Hocktide I haue seene kept with publike feasting in the street, the women also binding men, or compelling them to some ransom; the Tuesday fortnight after Easter. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Hocktyde* or *Hocktyde*, . . . in some parts of this Nation not yett out of memory, but observed the week after Easter. 1663 *Churchw. Acc. St. Peter's in East* in *Peshall Hist. Oxford* 83 Hocktide brought in this year 166. 1772-3 *Ibid.* 83 This parish of St. Peter in the East gained by the Hocktide and Whitsuntide, anno 1664, the sum of 14*l*. 1777 *BRAND Pop. Antig.* (1849) I. 187. 1826 *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 476. 1898 *L'pool Echo* 19 Apr. (2nd Tuesday after Easter) 4/3 'Kissing Day' at Hungerford.—Hungerford is once more celebrating Hock-tide, with all its quaint customs and ancient ceremonies.

b. *attrib.*, as *hocktide-festival*, *money*, *pastime*. c 1505 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, Receyvd of Hocktyde money for iij yeare xxijjs. viij*d*. 1613 *WITHER Abuses Stript* (1618) 232 Because that, for the Churches good, They in defence of Hocktide custome stood. 1636 J. TRAUSSILL in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 7 The Hocktide pastimes are Declin'd, if not deserted. 1884 *SYMONDS Shaks. Predecess.* iv. 176 They were acted. . . at hock-tide festivals.

Hock Tuesday. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5-6 **hok(e)**. The Tuesday in **HOCKTIDE**; **HOCK-DAY**. Also called *binding-Tuesday* (*dies Martis ligatoria*) : see **BINDING vbl. sb.** 6.

c 1550 *Reg. Salop Abbey No.* 179 Unum denarium coquinae pronomiatu conuentus die qui vulgariter dicitur Hocketyday persolvere. *Ibid.* No. 178 B. In die Hocketiday. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* xciiij. (1480) 301 On saynt Markes day that was that tyme hoketewysday, he toke his leue. 1875 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 26 *margin*, Hock Tuesday by the Couentre men. 1897 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Hock-day*, otherwise called Hock-Tuesday. 1656 *DUGDALE War-*

wicksh. (1730) 245/2 Hither came the Couentre men (in 1751), and acted the antient Play, long since used in that City, called Hocks tuesday, setting forth the destruction of the Danes in King Ethelred's time. 1777 *BRAND Pop. Antig.* (1870) I. 105 *note*, Hoke Monday was for the men, and Hock Tuesday for the women. On both days the men and women, alternately, with great merriment intercepted the public roads with ropes, and pulled passengers to them, from whom they exacted money to be laid out in pious uses.

Hocle-bone, *obs.* *f. HUCKLEBONE.* **Hocour**, *obs.* var. **HOKER Obs.** **Hocqueton**, **Hocton**, *obs.* var. **HAQUETON**, **ACTON.** **Hocster**, *obs.* *f. HUCKSTER.*

Hocus (*hōw'kəs*), *sb.* Also 7 **hocas**. [Short for **Hocus Pocus**, **HOCUS-POCUS.**]

† 1. A conjuror, juggler. *Obs.*

1640 G. H. *Witt's Recreat. in Facetia* (1817) II. 237 Epitaph. . . On Hocas Pocus. Here Hocas lyes with his tricks and his knocks, Whom death hath made sure as his Jugglers box. 1647 *CLEVELAND Poems, Rebell Scot* 36 Before a Scot can properly be curst, I must (like Hocus) swallow daggers first. 1675 *Coffee-Houses Vind.* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 473 Our pamphlet-monger (that spatters out senseless characters faster, than any hocus can vomit ink). 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xciv. (1714) 109 These Ordinary Hocusses . . . have been made use of in all ages. 1699 — *Collog. Erasme*. (1711) 37 Running mad after Buffoons, Fortune-tellers and Hocus's.

† b. *transf.* A cheat, impostor, pretender. *Obs.* c 1685 *South Serm. Will for Dead Serm.* (1715) 411 Just like that old formal Hocus, who denied a Beggar a Farthing, and put him off with his Blessing.

2. Jugglery, trickery, deception. *Obs. or arch.*

1652 *GAULF Magastrom.* 41, I must not believe there was any Hocas in this. 1693 R. GOULD *Corrupt. Times* 3 (Stanf.) A quick eye may all their Hocus see. 1854 *Svd. DOBELL Balder* xxiv. 164 Here . . . With neither gold nor tinsel, cap nor crown, Hocus nor title . . . nor conjuring-rod nor sceptre. . . To lie here thus.

3. Drugged liquor: cf. **HOCUS v.** 2.

In mod. Dicts.

4. Comb. as **hocus-trick**, jugglery trick.

c 1680 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 595 Three Kingdoms now at stake do lie, And Rooks all Hocus-tricks do try, That ye may be undone. a 1683 *OLDHAM Post. Wks.* (1686) 78 Such Holy Cheats, such Hocus Tricks, these, For Miracles amongst the Rabble pass.

Hocus (*hōw'kəs*), *v.* [*f. HOCUS sb.*]

Supposed to be the source of the later **HOAX v.**, though the want of instances for the 18th c. makes this less certain. Apparently revived in 19th c., perh. under the influence of *hoax*.]

1. *trans.* To play a trick upon, 'take in', *hoax*.

1675 R. HEAD *Prolexus Rediv.* 322 The Mercer cries, Was ever Man so Hocus'd? I however, I have enough to maintain me here. a 1686 *NALSON* (T.), One of the greatest pieces of legerdemain, with which these jugglers hocus the vulgar and incautious of the present age. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* vi. v. There is nothing . . . I so revel in as hocusing Guizot and Aberdeen. 1893 *LD. R. GOWER My Remin.* I. 368 These people have been hocussed and cheated by the Government.

2. To stupefy with drugs, esp. for a criminal purpose; hence, to drug (liquor).

1831 in *Ann. Reg.*, *Law Cases* (1832) 321/2 [A witness] saw May put some gin into Bishop's tea. He said, 'Are you going to hocus (or Burke) me?' 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xiii. 'What do you mean by "hocusing" brandy-and-water?' 'Puttin' laud'nim in it', replied Sam. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lxiv. It was at her house at Lausanne that he was hocussed at supper and lost eight hundred pounds to Major Loader. 1885 *JAS. GRANT Royal Highlanders* (Rtdlg.) 154 By unfair play he had rooked many: he had hocussed horses. 1897 *BESANT The World went etc.* xviii. 148 You shall hocus his drink and put him on board.

Hence **Ho'cussed ppl. a.**, **Ho'cussing vbl. sb.**; also **Ho'cusser**, one who hocusses.

1827-30 *DE QUINCEY Murder Postscript* Wks. IV. 107 The landlord. . . they intended to disable by a trick then newly introduced amongst robbers, and termed hocussing. 1862 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* IV. 31 The 'Drummer' plunders by stupefaction; as the 'hocusser'. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* II. xii. I will not say a hocussed wine. 1892 *MIDDLETON Rome* II. 53 The bribing of jockeys and the 'hocussing' of horses and their drivers were familiar to the ancient Romans.

Hocus-pocus (*hōw'kəs pōw'kəs*), *sb.* (*a.*, *adv.*)

Also 7 **hocas** **pocas**, **hokos pokos**, **hokus pokus**. [Appears early in 17th c., as the appellation of a juggler (and, apparently, as the assumed name of a particular conjuror) derived from the sham Latin formula employed by him: see below, and cf. *Grimm, Hokuspokus*.]

The notion that *hocus pocus* was a parody of the Latin words used in the Eucharist, rests merely on a conjecture thrown out by Tilloston: see below.

1655 *Adv. Candle in Dark* 29, I will speak of one man. . . that went about in King James his time. . . who called himself, The Kings Majesties most excellent Hocus Pocus, and so was called, because that at the playing of every Trick, he used to say, *Hocus pocus, totius talantis, vale celeriter juheo*, a dark composure of words, to blind the eyes of the beholders, to make his Trick pass the more curantly without discovery. a 1694 *TILLOTSON Serm.* xxvi. 1742) II. 237 In all probability these common jugglery words of *hocus pocus* are nothing else but a corruption of *hoc est corpus*, by way of ridiculous imitation of the priests of the Church of Rome in their trick of Transubstantiation.]

† 1. A conjuror, juggler. (In 17th c. freq. as proper name or nickname of a conjuror.) Also *transf.* a trickster. *Obs.*

1624 *GEE New Shreds Old Snare* 21, I alwayes thought they had their rudiments from some iugling Hocas Pocus in a quart pot. 1625 B. *JONSON Staple of N.* II. Wks. (Rtdlg.) 388/2 Iniquity came in like Hokus Pokos, in a Jugglers jerkin, with false skirts. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 55 A Persian

Hocus-pocus. . . performed rare trickes with hands and feet. 1648 C. WALKER *Relat. & Observ.* 12 This labyrinth into which these unpollitic Hocas Pocesses have brought us. 1650 H. MORE *Observ.* *Antima Magica* in *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 117 He opens as Hokus Pokus do's his fists, where we see that here is nothing and there is nothing. 1680 *HICKERINGILL Meros* 26 He shall now . . . play as many tricks as Hocus Pocus at a fair. 17. . . TOLLET in *Johnson Shaks. Plays*, 1 *Hen. IV.* v. v. (Jod.), I incline to call him hocus-pocus, or some juggler, or attendant upon the master of the hobbyhorse.

† b. To play *hocus-pocus*, to play the juggler, to juggle. *Obs.*

1659 *Lond. Chanticle.* ix. in *Harl. Doddsley XII.* 343 Thou hast played hocus-pocus with me, I think. 1737 *BENTLEY Free Thinking* § 12 (R.) Our author is playing hocus pocus in the very similitude he takes from that jugler.

2. Used as a formula of conjuring or magical incantation. (Sometimes with allusion to an assumed derivation from *hoc est corpus*: see etymology above.)

1632 *RANDOLPH Jealous Lov.* I. x. Hocus-pocus, here you shall have me, and there you shall have me! 1656 *HOBBS Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 384 This term of *insufficient* cause. . . is not intelligible, but a word devised like *hocus pocus*, to juggle a difficulty out of sight. 1772 *FLETCHER Logica Genev.* 201 The *hocus pocus* of a popish priest cannot turn bread into flesh. 1851 *LONGF. Gold. Leg.* i. *Court-yard*, The Priests. . . began to mutter their *hocus-pocus*. 1886 *MALLOCK Old Order Changes* II. 47 This man, who only an hour ago was muttering hocus pocus, in the dress of a mediæval conjuror.

3. A juggler's trick; conjuring, jugglery; sleight of hand; a method of bringing something about as if by magic; trickery, deception.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 135 Thus this Statute became like a Hocus Pocus, a thing to still the people for the present, and serve the King's turn. 1678 *MARVELL Growth Popery* 28 The same opportunities that others had of practising the Hocus Pocus of the Face, of Playing the French Scaramucie. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 447/1 The Art of Leger De Main or Juggling, otherwise called *Hocus Pocus*. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 449 There hath been a mystery, a hocus-pocus, in all Religions, since the days of the Egyptians to those of the American Indians. 1842 *DICKENS Amer. Notes* xii. The vagabond arts of sleight-of-hand, and hocus-pocus. 1843 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 300 These insurgent legions . . . which, by the sudden hocus pocus of political affairs, are transformed into loyal soldiers.

† 4. A bag or 'poke' used by jugglers. *Obs. rare.*

c 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwit* II. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 342 His very fingers cried 'give me the gold!' which . . . he put in his hocas pocas, a little dormer under his right skirt.

B. 1. *attrib.* or *adj.* Juggling; cheating, tricky.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 117 HOCUS POCUS Tricks are call'd Slight of Hand. 1698-1700 E. WARD *Lond. Spy* in *Ashton Soc. Life Q. Anne* (1882) II. 94 By virtue of this HOCUS POCUS Stratagem he had conjur'd all the ill blood out of my Body. 1773 *MACKLIN Love à la Mode* II. i. The law is a sort of hocus-pocus science. 1785 *Span. Rivals* 9 He looks rather hocus pocus, as a body may say. 1841 E. MIALI in *Nonconf.* I. 305 A sort of hocus-pocus use of the word 'church'.

2. *as adv.*

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 24 To joke us, Great Southey performs all his flights HOCUS POCUS.

Hocus-pocus, v. [*f. prec.*]

1. *intr.* To act the conjuror, juggle; to play tricks, practise deception.

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Ansu. Diss.* 18, I never lov'd the HOCUS-POUSSING of *Hoc est Corpus Moun.* a 1704 — (J.), This gift of hocus poccus, and of disguising matters, is surprizing. 1838 *FRASER'S Mag.* XVIII. 157 So Talleyrand hocus-pocussed in politics. . . nothing but political legerdemain. 1855 *MISS MANNING Old Chelsea Bun-ho.* xiii. 212, I. showed them some simple HOCUS-POUSSING.

2. *trans.* To play tricks upon; to transform as if by jugglery.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 375 But, hocus'd-pocus'd All, with so much art! 1808 *Miss-led General* 30 Before Frederic was two years old . . . he was hocus-pocus'd, alias, metamorphosed, into a Bishop. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 28 Apr. 317/1 So commonly is the law hocus-pocussed by the local boards before whom the new voters are made.

Hocus-po'cusly, adv. [*f. HOCUS-POCUS a. + -LY*.] In a 'hocus-pocus' manner; by jugglery.

1791 *LACKINGTON Mem.* (1792) 107 Many of their hearers are not only methodistically convinced, or alarmed, but are also *hocus pocusly* converted.

Hod (*hɒd*), *sb.* [Not in evidence before 16th c.: app. a modification of *Hot sb.* 1 in same sense: see esp. quot. 1300 there.]

1. An open receptacle for carrying mortar, and sometimes bricks or stones, to supply builders at work; also the quantity carried in it, a hodful.

Formerly a sort of tray; now, as in quot. 1688.

1573 *TUSSER Hush.* xvii. (1878) 37 A lath hammer, trowel, a hod, or a traie. 1611 *COTGR.* *Oiseau*. . . also, a Hod; the Tray wherein Masons, &c. carrie their Mortar. 1636 *M.S. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For 4 hodes of lime and sand, j.s. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 395/2 The Hod is a kind of three square trough made up at one end and open at the other, having a stiffe fixed to its bottom. 1800 B. RUSH in *Med. Fm.* III. 185, I have done but little more than carry the hod to assist in completing part of a fabric. 1848 *MRS. JAMIESON Sac. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 297 Ascending a ladder with a hod full of bricks.

2. A receptacle for carrying or holding coal. Formerly *dial.* and *U.S.*, but now generally applied to a pail-shaped coal-scuttle, having one

upper edge prolonged in a scoop-like form, for throwing coal on the fire.

1825, etc. Coal-hod [see COAL 16]. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, Hod, a trough or scoop, made of wood or metal, for carrying coals or cinders. A coal-hod, or cinder-hod. 1870 MISS ALCOTT *Old-fash. Girl* II. 26 Tom, resenting the insult, had forcibly seated her in the coal-hod. 1884 *Tradesman's Price List*, French 'Reposse' Coal Hod. Waterloo Coal Hods.

3. (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-Mining*, Hod, a cart or sled for conveying coals in the stalls of thin seams.

4. attrib. and Comb. (from 1), as *hod-bearing*, *-elevator*, *-work*; *hod-bearer*, *-carrier* = HODMAN q.v.; *hod-woman*, a woman acting as a hod-bearer; *hod-work*, unskilled labour, mere mechanical drudgery.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, Till the Hodman is discharged or reduced to *hod-bearing. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 29 May, The *hod-carrier, the low mechanic, the tapster, the publican. 1866 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (1873) 95 Why class the brick-maker as a productive laborer, and refuse the epithet to the hod-carrier? 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hod-elevator, a hoisting device to raise hods loaded with bricks or mortar to the building. 1891 R. H. BUSK in *N. & Q.* 31 Oct. 351/2 Hodmen and *hodwomen always display the former quality. 1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau in Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 211 To do *hodwork and even skilful handiwork.

Hence **Hodded** a. *nonce-wd.*, bearing a hod; **Hodful**, the quantity that a hod will contain.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 588 With hodfuls of allusion to familiar national nature. 1811 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* 78 Workmen in elder times would mount a ladder With hodded heads.

Hod, v. *Sc.* [*Onomatopoeic.*] *intr.* To bob up and down in riding; to jog.

1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* vii, Here farmers gash, in ridin graith Gaed hoddin by their cotters. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* 229 The smoking horses and the hodding post-boy.

Hod, early ME. f. HAD, -HOOD, condition, etc.; dial. f. HOD; obs. f. HOOD sb. and v.

Hodde, obs. form of HOOD.

Hodden (hɒd'n). *Sc.* Also 8 hoddan, 8-g hoddin, 9 huddin. [Origin unknown.]

1. Woollen cloth of a coarse quality such as used to be made by country weavers on their hand-loom.

1792 SINCLAIR in *Statist. Acc. Scotl.*, *Forfar* IV. 242 Of the wool... is manufactured almost every kind of cloth worn in the parish; hodden, which is most used for herds cloaks, and is sold at 1s. 8d. the yard; plaiding [etc.]. ?a 1800 BONNIE LIZZIE LINDSAY *xxx* in *Child Ballads* VII. ccxxvii. (1892) 262/2 And make us a bed o' green rashes, And covert w' huddins sae grey. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iii, iv, Behold their Peasants, in mere russet and hodden... dash at us like a dark whirlwind.

b. attrib. or adj. c. Comb., as *hodden-clad* adj. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster* F. II. xxi, Tenant and laird, and hedger hodden-clad. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i, vi, The hodden or russet individuals are uncouth.

2. **Hodden grey**. Grey hodden, made without dyeing, 'by mingling one black fleece with a dozen white ones' (*Gloss. to Burns*, Paterson, 1877). Applied to the 'cloth worn by the peasantry, which has the natural colour of the wool' (Jam.). Hence often taken as the typical garb of homely rusticity.

A poetic inversion of *grey hodden*, used for rime's sake by Ramsay in a well-known passage, whence also in Burns, which has thence become a stock phrase, the two words being often hyphenated, as if 'hodden' were a qualification of 'grey', or 'hodden-grey' were a colour.

1794 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* v. ii, But Meg, poor Meg! man with the shepherds stay, And tak what God will send in hodden grey. 1795 BURNS *A man's a man* 10 (*Scots Mag.* 1797, 611) What tho' on hamely fare we dine, Wear hoddan grey and a' that [ed. *Curry* 1800 though... hoddin]. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, An old woman... supported by a stout, stupid-looking fellow, in hodden-grey. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 175 His coat is hame-spun hodden-grey. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg. l. Court-yard*, He went... Clothed in a cloak of hodden grey.

attrib. 1880 SCOTT *Abbot xvii*, From the hodden-grey coat to the cloak of scarlet and gold. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* I. ii, Plain hodden-grey cloth, of a coarse fabric.

b. fig.

1866 CHR. ROSSETTI *Prince's Progr.* etc. xvii, And heaven put off its hodden grey For mother-o'-pearl. 1882 WHITTIER *Garris. Cape Ann* iv, Golden-threaded fancies weaving in a web of hodden gray.

Hodding-spade, local. (See quot.)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hodding-spade*, a sort of spade principally used in the fens, so shaped as to take up a considerable portion of earth entire, somewhat like a *hod*. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.).

Hoddy, **hoddie** (hɒdi). a. dial. [*f.* ME. *hōd*, *hode* state, condition: see *HAD* sb.]. In good condition physically or mentally; healthy; in good spirits, pleasant, cheerful.

1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* v. v, O my Child, my Child—Thy father is prettie hoddie again, but this will break his heart quite. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 68 *Hoddy*, well pleasant, in good tune or humour. c 1700 KENNETT in *Laud MS.* 1033 ff. 184 *Hoddy*, well, in good health. 'Pretty hoddie'. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. i, I love a hoddie girl. a 1845 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hoddy*, pretty well in health and spirits; in tolerably good case. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Hoddy* pretty, pretty well.

† **Hoddy-dod**, **hoddidod**. *Obs.* [The element *dod* is evidently the same as in *DODMAN* a VOL. V.

shell-snail; *hoddy-dod*, *hoddie-doddy*, *hodman-dod*, are perhaps in origin nursery reduplications; but the element *hoddy-* appears itself to have come to be associated with or to mean 'snail' (or 'horned'), as in several words that follow.] A shell-snail.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 368 So doth the ashes of shell-snails or hoddidods. *Ibid.* 339 Hoddies-dod or shell-snails sticking hard thereto and eating it. 1611 FLORIO, *Chiocciola*... also a hoddidod, a shell-snail, a periwinkle.

Hoddy-doddy, sb. and a. *Obs. exc. dial.* [See prec. (In sense 3, with reference to the 'horns' of a cuckold; cf. sense 1.)]

A. sb. 1. A small shell-snail. *dial.*

† 2. A short and dumpy person: cf. B. *Obs.*

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* i. l. (Arb.) 11 Sometime I hang on Hankyn Hoddidoddyes sleeve. 1700 *Barlesque R. L'Estrange's Vis. Queer.* 76 Some thick and short like Hoddie Doddies. 1723 SWIFT *Cook Maid's Let.* 10 A personable man, and not a spindle-shank'd hoddie-doddy.

† 3. A cuckold; a hen-pecked man; a noodle; a simpleton. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. viii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 25/1 You, That make your husband such a hoddie-doddie. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* 162 Where shall I bath this vexed body, Tormented to a Hoddie-Doddy?

4. *dial.* (See quot.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hoddy-doddy*... a revolving light. *Devon.*

B. adj. 1. Short and dumpy or clumsy.

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxxviii, Shoals of hoddie-doddy, white-haired, blubbered boys and girls. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* 329 *Hoddy-Doddy*, disproportionately stout. A short, lusty, squat looking person is said to be 'all hoddie-doddy'... with us it is restricted to females.

2. *dial.* Confused, in a whirl.

a 1809 J. PALMER *Like Master Like Man* (1811) I. 159, I gets up, all hoddie-doddy, and goes out to see what were matter.

† **Hoddy-noddy**. *Obs. rare.* [Reduplicated from *NODDY*.] A fool, simpleton, noodle.

1600 O. E. *Reply to Libel* i. vii. 181 If this hoddie Noddy thinke otherwise, let him... bring forth his proofes.

† **Hoddypeak**. *Obs.* Forms: 6 *hody-*, *hodi-*, *hodie-*, *hoddie-*, *huddi-*, *-peke*, *-peeke*, *-peak(e)*, *-peck*. [*f.* *hoddie* (see *HODDY-DOD*) + *PEAK* sb. or v., but the sense is obscure.] A fool, simpleton, noodle, blockhead.

1500 in *Furniv. Ball. fr. MSS.* I. 254 Who dwelleth here, wylt no man speke? Is there no fole no hody-peke? 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 84 What ye brain-sycke foolies, ye hoddie peekes, ye doddie poules, ye huddes, do ye beleue hym? are you seduced also? 1554 CHRISTOPHERSON *Eschort. agst. Rebel.* (N.), They counte peace to be cause of ydelnes, and that it maketh men hodiepekes and cowardes. 1563-97 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 547 O most idiot huddiepekes and blockish condemners. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 13 A Paramour... vnder her husbands, that hoddie-peekes nose.

† **Hoddypoll**. *Obs.* In 6 -poule, -peeole. [*f.* *hoddie* as in prec. + *POLL* head: cf. *DODDYPOLL* in same sense.] A fool, simpleton; a cuckold.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 670 Moche I wonder, How such a hoddypoule So boldly dare controule. 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrot* 4a, Learne of her... to make hodie-peeles of your husbendes, and leade them... vp and downe the streetes by the hornes.

† **Hode**, var. *HADE* v. 1. *Obs. trans.* To ordain, consecrate; in quot. 1275, to admit to a religious order.

[900-1340 see *HADE* v. 1] c 1275 LAY. 2847/4 Pare me hire hodeide and munehene makeide. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* iv. 132 Ihon comyn [was]... of the clergie... by on accorde I-chose; & of the pope... therafter I-hodet & I-sacred.

Hode, obs. form of HOOD.

† **Hodelnesse**. *Obs. rare.* [perh. for *hoderlesse*, or from the same root as *HODER* v., *hoder-modder*.] Concealment, secrecy.

c 1475 *Partenay* 5961 His knyghtly entent Stilled ne put should be in hodelnesse.

Hoder-man, obs. f. HOOD-MAN.

† **Hoder**, v. *Obs.* Also 5 *hodur*. [ME. *hoder*, of which a modern form would be *hudder*, an iterative from same stem as *huddle*. Cf. LG. *hudern* to cherish, shelter, as a hen her chickens, iterative of MLG. *huden* to hide, conceal, cover up.]

1. *trans.* To huddle together.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 273 Scatred er pi Scottis, & hoded in per hottes, neuer pei ne the [Pol. *Songs* 286 Hoded in the hottes, v.rr. hodered, hoderid, hoderid].

2. To cover or wrap up tenderly; to 'cuddle'.

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 112 Sche schall me bothe hodur and happe, And in hur lovely armes me lappe.

Hoder-modder: see *HUDDER-MUDDER* adv. *Obs.*

Hodge (hɒdʒ). Also 4 *Hogge*, 5 *Hoge*, 6 *Hodg*. [Abbreviated and altered from *Roger*, like *Hob* from *Robert*, *Hick* from *Richard*.]

1. A familiar by-form and abbreviation of the name *Roger*; used as a typical name for the English agricultural labourer or rustic.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's Prol.* 12 Euer sippe I highte hogge of ware. [*Ibid.* 21 Oure host seyde I graunt it the, Now telle on, Roger.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/1 Hoge, *Rogerus*, nomen proprium. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 58 These Arcadians are giuen to take the benefit of euerie Hodge. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hodge*, a Country Clown, also *Roger*. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 350 No more

shall Hodge's prong and shovel start. 1826 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1210 You seem to think that with the name I retain all the characteristics... of a *hodge*. 1885 *Observer* 13 Dec. 5/3 The conduct of Hodge in the recent election.

2. (See quot.) Cf. *haggis*.

1879 MISS JACKSON *Skrofa. Word-bk.*, *Hodge*, the large paunch in a pig. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Hodge*, the stomach of a pig, cleaned out and eaten as tripe.

3. **Jolly Hodge** (also **Jolly Roger**), the pirate's flag bearing the Death's Head and Cross-bones.

1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xl, Up goes the Jolly Hodge, the old black flag, with the death's-head and hour-glass.

4. **Comb.**, as **Hodge-razor**, a razor made to sell to Hodge: see Peter Pindar's *Wks.* (1794) I. 151; hence, in Carlyle, anything made to sell; a sham.

1843 CARLYLE *Dr. Francia* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) VII. 48 *Hodge-razors*, in all conceivable kinds, were openly marketed, 'which were never meant to shave, but only to be sold!'

Hodgee, -gia, obs. ff. *hoja*, KHOJA, a teacher.

Hodge-podge (hɒdʒˌpɒdʒ), sb. Forms: 5 *hogpoch*, 6 *hogepotche*, 6-7 *hodge-potch*, 7 *hogg-podge*, -poge, (*hogg-podge*, *hodge-bodge*), 7-8 *hodge-podg*, 7- *hodge-podge*. [A corruption of *HOTCHPOTCH*; prob. assimilated to the familiar personal name *HODGE*.]

1. A dish made of a mixture of various kinds of meat, vegetables, etc., stewed together; a haricot; esp. in *Sc.* = *HOTCHPOTCH* 1.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 275 A hodge-podge of boyled mutton, that was nothing but marmocks. 1641 *News fr. Holl. Rome*, etc. in *Harl. Misc.* (Mab.) IV. 398 This covered mess is a gallimaufry; or, as the Flemings calls it, a hodge-podge, wherein are sundry meats stewed together. 1658 PHILLIPS, *A Hodge-podge*, or *Hotch-pot*, a *Hache*, or flesh cut to pieces, and sodden together with Herbs [1706 (ed. Kersey)] Also any kind of cold mixture of Things. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 38 The little Pieces of Beef were like Plums in our Hodge-podge. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Househpr.* (1778) 141 A hodge-podge of Mutton. 1843 L'ÉVEQUE *Life Trav.* Phys. III. iii. xiv. 285 A basin of sour pea-soup, as thick as hodge-podge.

2. *contemptuous*. A clumsy mixture of ingredients.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 65 Hodgepodes made of flower, milke, and hony. 1673 *Charac. Coffee-Ho.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 467 As you have a hodge-podge of drinks, such too is your company. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 21 The Oymment commonly sold in the shops... generally a sophisticated hodge-podge. 1803 *Med. Jvnl.* X. 265 Who place greater confidence in the unknown hodge-podge of a stone-mason or a gingerbread-baker, than in the skill of an honest and able regular practitioner.

3. A heterogeneous mass or agglomeration; a medley, farrago, gallimaufrey.

[As to the origin of this sense cf. *HOTCHPOT* 3.]

1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 29 Cast ham in a hogpoch togedur fore to daunce. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 58 Many at this day make an hogepotche of papistris and the Gospell. 1579 E. K. *Ded. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, They haue made our English tongue a gallimaufrey or hodge-podge of al other speches. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 216 'Tis a hodgepodge of business, And money, and care. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1763) I. viii. 389 A perfect hodge-podge of cheerful and melancholy representations. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.*, *Italy* 202 He [a horse] treated me to a hodge-podge of all his several gaits at once.

† b. See quot. and cf. *hodge-podge* act in 5. *Obs.*

1793 J. PEARSON *Polit. Dict.* 29 *Hodge-Podge*, the name of a bill passed at the end of the Session, to lick up every little thing forgot through the negligence of the Secretary of the Treasury, or the hurry of business.

4. *quasi-adv.* In confusion, promiscuously.

1848 LOWELL *Fab. Critique* 544 Roots, wood, bark, and leaves... clapt hodge-podge together, they don't make a tree.

5. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of the composition of hodge-podge or a heterogeneous mixture; *hodge-podge* act, a name for a legislative act embracing a number of incongruous matters: cf. also 3 b.

1602 *Life T. Cromwell* I. ii. 80 Time who doth abuse the cheated world, And fills it full of hodge-podge bastardy. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. v. 47 Take warning, that they make no more Hodge-podge Divinity. 1766 BARRINGTON *Observ. Stat.* (1796) 449 Thrown together in that very strange confusion which hath now obtained the name of a hodge-podge act. 1796 *Rep. Ho. Com.* (1803) XIV. 35 *note*, *Hodge Podge Acts*, these have been discontinued of late years, but the statute book abounds with them. 1842 P. *Parley's Ann.* III. 16 What is called a hodge-podge sea—that is, a sea which is met on the cross by a cross wind, with a cross tide, according to nautical explanation. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* May 31 The 23 Geo. III. c. 26 is quoted by the commissioners as a specimen of what is familiar to lawyers as a Hodge-Podge Act. 1878 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* II. 66 A hodge-podge committee on penal laws, prisons, Botany Bay, and forgery.

Hodge-podge, v. [*f.* prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a hodge-podge of; to mix up in disorder.

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Househpr.* (1778) 137 To hodge-podge a Hare. 1814 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* I. 12 Lest it should... be hodge-podged into a conspiracy. 1883 *Sword & Trowel* Feb. 89/1 A collection of other writers' views mingled with scraps of hymns... hodge-podged together.

2. *intr.* To form a hodge-podge. Hence *Hodge-podging* *ppl. a.*, heterogeneous.

1772 *Gentl. Mag.* XLII. 191/1 A hodge-podging habit, 'twixt fidler and beau.

† **Hodge-poker**. *Obs.* Also *-pocher*. [app. f. *HODGE* + *POKER*, bugbear, the devil.] A bugbear or hobgoblin.

1598 Florio, *Fistola*, a hobgoblin, a hag, a sprite, a robin-goodfellow, a hedge-pocher. *Ibid.*, *Folletto*, a hobgoblin, a robin-goodfellow, a hodgepoker, an elfe.

† **Hodgepot.** *Obs.* Also 5 hogge pot, hogge-potte. [Corruption of HOTCHPOT; cf. HODGE-PODGE.]

1. *Cookery.* = HOTCHPOT 1, HODGE-PODGE 1.

c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 32 Gose in a Hogge pot. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 18 A goos in hogepotte. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* 3102 (1877) 89 The rest seke theyr lyvvynges . . of herbes, robes, warmons, hodgepottes, fruyte, & such other beggery. 1616 BACON *Sp. agst. C^{less} Somerset* (T.). As for mercury water, and other poisons, they might be fit for arts, which is a kind of hodgepot. 1897 *Chicago Rec.* 29 May, Samp cooked in Dutch fashion like a hutespot or hodgepot, with salt beef or pork and potatoes and other roots, such as carrots and turnips.]

2. *Law.* = HOTCHPOT 2.

1721 BAILEY, *Hodge-pot* (in *Law*), is the putting together of Lands of several Tenures, for the more equal dividing of them.

† **Hodge-pudding.** *Obs. rare.* [cf. HODGE-PODGE.] A pudding made of a medley of ingredients. Also *fig.*

1598 SHAKES. *Merry W. v. v.* 159 *Ford*. What, a hodge-pudding? A bag of flax? *Miss. Page*. A puff man?

Hodgkin's disease. [So called from Dr. Thomas Hodgkin (1798-1866), who first described it.] A disease marked by enlargement of the lymphatic glands and spleen, with progressive anaemia: also called *lymphadenoma*.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) 11. 285 Simple Hypertrophy constitutes the prominent anatomical character of what is known as Hodgkin's disease.

Hodid, *obs.* form of HODDED.

† **Hodiern** (hō'di-ern), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *hodiernus*, f. *hodie* to-day.] = next.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXXV. 5 Hodiern, modern, sempitern, Angelical regyne. 1666 BOYLE *Hydrost. Paradoxes* Wks. 1772 II. 754 Contrary to the common opinion . . of divers hodiern mathematicians. a 1770 AKENSIDE *Virtuoso* vi, Hodiern and antique rarities.

Hodiernal (hō'di-ernāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL; cf. *diurnal*.] Of or belonging to the present day.

1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hodiernal*, of to day, or at this time. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 191 Monks . . of the more modern Accuracy, and hodiernal Improvement. a 1879 J. S. BARBER *Eng. Stud.* (1881) 267 The commonest events of hodiernal life.

Hodja, var. KHOJA, a Turkish teacher.

Hodman (hō'dmæn). [f. HOD sb.¹ + MAN.]

1. A man who carries on his shoulder the hod supplying builders with mortar (which he also prepares), bricks, or stones; a 'bricklayer's labourer'. (Now very rarely used in the trade.)

1837 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1541/2 They were onlie good dikers and hodmen. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hod-man*, a Labourer that bears a Hod. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. l. v. One of them . . said, He was as weary as a hodman that had been beating plaster. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. ii. § 8 (1876) 26 The stupidest hodman, who repeats from day to day the mechanical act of climbing a ladder.

2. *fig. a.* One who more or less mechanically supplies material to a constructive worker. *b.* A mechanical worker in literature, a literary hack.

1839 CARLYLE in *Froude Life* (1882) II. 79 They [political economists] are the hodmen of the intellectual edifice, who have got upon the wall, and will insist on building as if they were the masons. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvie's* xxv. (1875) 185 A sort of literary hodman. 1887 SIR J. D. HOOKER in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* I. 347 This generous appreciation of the hod-men of science, and their labours.

3. A term of contempt applied by undergraduates of Christ Church, Oxford, who were King's Scholars of Westminster School, to those who were not, and hence to men of other colleges.

1677 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, *A hodman*, in Christchurch at Oxford. Advena, alienigena (quippe quod Alumni Regii e Schola Westmonasteriensis eo additi se pro Indigenis habeant). 1721 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* No. 1 The men [of Christ Church] gave themselves airs . . those of other Colleges were 'squills' and 'hodmen'.

† Various misexplained in dict.: see quotes.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hodman*, . . a young Scholar admitted from Westminster-School to be a Student in Christ's-Church College in Oxford. (Followed by Chambers (1727), Rees (1819), etc.) 1847 78 HALLIWELL, *Hodman*, a nickname for a canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

Hodman-blind, *obs.* f. HOODMAN-BLIND.

Hodmandod (hō'dmænd-əd), *sb. (a.)*. [A reduplicated variation of DODMAN, HODDY-DOD; app. influenced in form by *hodman*: it has the dial. variants *hodmadod*, *hodmedod*, *hodman Hob*, *hodmandon*.]

1. A shell-snail, a dodman.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 732 The Crab, the Crafish, the Hodmandod or Dodman, the Tortoise. a 1654 WEBSTER *Appius & Virg.* III. iv. I am an Ant, a Gnat, a worm. . . a Hodmandod amongst flies. 1674-91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 102 A Hodmandod, a shell-snail. 1766 [ANSTEW] *Bath Guide* vi. 27 As snug as a Hodmandod rides in his Shell. 1858 SPURDENS *Suppl. Florib. in E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Hodman Hob*, a snail-shell. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Hodmedod*, a snail.

2. *fig.* Applied to a deformed person.

1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* v. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 525. 1807 *Flowers Lit.* 278 His head was thrice broader than his body, which . . accident had made such a hodmandod one of the greatest philosophers of this age.

† 2. An early corruption of the name HOTTENTOT.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 536 The Natural Inhabitants of the Cape are the Hodmodods, as they are commonly called, which is a corruption of the word Hottentot. 1710 E. WARD *Vulgar Brit.* III. 40 So Hodmontots, because their Feasts chiefly consist of Guts of Beasts. 1729 COWLEY'S *Voy. in Collect. Voy.* IV. II. 35 The Hodmandods are born white, but make themselves black with Soot.

3. Any strange creature; a scarecrow. *dial.*

1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Hodmandod*, any strange animal, a nondescript. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Hodmedod*, a scarecrow; usually a figure with a hat on, holding a stick to represent a gun.

B. adj. Short and clumsy; = HODDY-DODDY B. 1.

1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh.* III. *Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hodmandod*, *hodmedod*, short and clumsy. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*

Hodograph (hō'dograf). [f. Gr. *hōdōs* way + *-γραφος* (-GRAPH), writing, writer.]

1. *Math.* A curve, invented by Sir W. R. Hamilton, of which the radius vector represents in magnitude and direction the velocity of a moving particle. Also *attrib.*

1846 *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* III. 347 The Newtonian law [of attraction] may be characterized as being the Law of the Circular Hodograph. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. l. § 37 If from any fixed point, lines be drawn at every instant, representing in magnitude and direction the velocity of a point describing any path in any manner, the extremities of these lines form a curve which is called the Hodograph. 1883 A. S. HERTHEL in *Nature* 15 Mar. 458 The square of the hodograph-radius signifies the square of the material point's velocity, or its directed actual energy.

2. A machine invented by Prof. Marey, for registering the paces of a horse, etc. (Commonly, but unetymologically, spelt *odograph*.)

1883 *Mag. of Art* VI. 199 Some years ago one of the horses in Miss Thompson's 'Roll-Call' was severely attacked, and proved incorrect by scientific men, *odograph* in hand.

Hence **Hodographic** *a.*, of the nature of, or pertaining to, a hodograph; **Hodographically** *adv.*, by means of a hodograph.

1846 *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* III. 345 This hodographic curve. 1847 *Ibid.* 417 Note by Sir W. R. Hamilton, announcing a theorem of hodographic isochronism. *Ibid.*, The times of hodographically describing the intercepted arcs will be equal.

Hodometer (hō'dō-mē-tēr), *odometer*. [f. Gr. *hōdōs* way + *μέτρον* measure; cf. F. *odmètre* (1724 in Hatz.-Darm.), whence the more frequent spelling without *h*.]

An instrument for measuring the distance traversed by a wheeled vehicle, consisting of a clockwork arrangement attached to the wheel or bearing, which records the number of revolutions of the wheel; also, an instrument for measuring distances in surveying, consisting of a large light wheel, having such a recording apparatus in the centre, and trundled along by a handle. Also applied to an instrument for measuring distances otherwise traversed, e.g. a pedometer.

1791 JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag.* (1885) Mar. 536/1 Pd. Leslie for an odometer 10 Dollars. 1824 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 34. 92 An odometer is a machine by which the steps of a person who walks . . may be counted. 1848 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 318 To each of these cars . . a hodometer, marking the distances travelled . . was attached. 1885 J. BIGELOW in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 536/1 The number of revolutions of the wheels of his phaeton . . were registered by the odometer. 1885 *Tradesman's Price List*, Patent Odometer accurately registers the distance travelled by Bicycle or Tricycle.

Hodometrical (hō'dō-mē-trī-kāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *μετρικός* METRIC + -AL.]

1. Relating to the measurement of a ship's 'way', i.e. the distance traversed by it.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Hodometrical* . . is the Method of Computation of the Measure of the Way of a Ship between Place and Place . . and what Way she has made. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hodometrical*, [applied to] a method of finding the longitude at sea by dead reckoning.

2. (Also *odometrical*.) Belonging to a hodometer.

1847 CRAIG, *Odometrical*. 1882 OGILVIE, *Hodometrical*, i. Pertaining to a hodometer. *Ibid.*, *Odometrical*.

Hodometry, odometry. [f. as HODOMETER, after Gr. *μετρία* -METRY.] Measurement, as by a hodometer, of distances traversed.

1846 WORCESTER, *Odometry*, the measurement of distances.

Hodone, *obs.* f. HUDDON, a kind of whale.

Hodsman, rare var. HODMAN; in quot. *fig.*

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* viii. (1864) 228 The little hods-men soon have as much as they can carry.

Hodur (e, var. HODER v., *Obs.*; *obs.* f. ODOUR.

† **Hodymoke**. *Obs. rare.* ? Concealment.

c 1450 MYRC *2031* Huyde hyt not in hodymoke, Lete other mo rede bys boke.

Hoe (hō), *sb.* 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 hōh, hō, (3-6 hōgh), 5- howe, 7-8 haw(e), 5- hoe, 3- hoe, hoo. [OE. *hōh*, *hō*, str. masc. gen. *hōs*, dat. *hōge*, *hō*, pl. *hōs*] the same word as the northern HUGH (and app. the same as *Ho* sb.¹ heel) :- O Tent. type **hānho-*, from ablaut stem of HANG v.]

A projecting ridge of land, a promontory (Sweet); 'originally a point of land, formed like a heel, and stretching into the plain, perhaps even into the sea' (Kemble); a height ending abruptly or steeply: cf. HUGH. Now only in the names

of particular places, as *The Hoe* at Plymouth, *The Hoe* near Chipping Camden, *Hoo* in Kent, Bedfordshire, etc.; and frequent as a second element in place-names, as *Martinhoe*, *Morthoe*, *Pinhoe*, *Trentishoe*, in Devonshire, *Aynho*, *Feinghoe*, *Stan-hoe*, *Wywenho*, elsewhere.

[OE. *hō* would normally give *hoo* (hō), which it has given in some of these cases. The *hō* (hōv) in other parts, may be derived from the OE. dative *hōge*, giving ME. *hoge*, *howe*, *how*, pronounced like *grow*, *stow*. Of this *howe* may have been a dialectal form: cf. the phonology of *Hor* sb.², where we have also *howe*, *hav*, *hoe*. In the north of England, there is sometimes confusion between *-hoe* and *-how* from ON. *haugr*: see *How* sb.²]

1700 *Charter* (13-14th c. copy) in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* I. 45, xl. terrae illius manentes ubi Hogh nuncupatur (= Hoo, co. Kent). c850 *Minster Glosses* (Kluge *Agg. Leseb.* 9) *Promontorium*, hoo. 972 *Charter* in Kemble III. 79 Of hrischeale to dam ho. 988 *Ibid.* 236 Danon to Aelfrīde ho. a 1000 in Cockayne *Narrat. Angl. Conscr.* 24 Da hean hos and dene and garsceg bone athiopia we ges-awon. 14. . . *Liber Sharbur.* in Spelman *Gloss.* s.v. *Hoga*, Edwinus inuenit quendam collem et hogum petrosum, & ibi incipiebat edificare quendam villam, & vocauit illam Stanhoghiam, quæ postea vocabatur Stanhowe [Stanhoe]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q. II.* x. 10 The westerne Hoghe, besprindled with the gore Of mighty Goemot. 1604 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 4 Upon the Hawe at Plymouth is cut out in the ground the portraiture of two men, with clubs in their hands, whom they term Gog and Magog. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* i. 13 That loftie place at Plimouth call'd the Hoe [rime gol]. 1797 POLWHELE *Hist. Devensh.* I. 46 The hill between the town of Plymouth and the sea, that we call the Haw.

Hoe (hō), *sb.* 2. Forms: 3-9 howe, 5 howwe, 6 houe, 7 haw, 7-8 haugh, 7-9 how, hough, 8- hoe. [a. F. *houe* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.: *houe* in Cotgr.) :- OHG. *houwā* (in MHG. *houwe*, mod. G. *haue*), *hoe*, mattock, pick-axe, f. *houwan* to Hw. The spelling *hoe* (due to the falling together of -ōw, -oe, in pronunciation, as in *flow*, *floe*) appeared in 18th c., and became the ordinary form c 1755. *How*, *hough*, are still dialectal; the Sc. is *howe* (hōw, hon), riming with Sc. pron. of *grow*, *knowe*, etc.]

1. An agricultural and gardening tool, consisting of a thin iron blade fixed transversely at the end of a long handle; used for breaking up or loosening the surface of the ground, hoeing up weeds, covering plants with soil, and the like.

[c 1284 *Hist. of Cart. Mon. Gloucester*. (Rolls) III. 219 Quod sint in curia, becchia, howe, civera, et alia minuta utensilia.] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 344 The yngliiss host Arme thame in hy . . With . . Pykis, howis, and ek staff-slyngis. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. vi. (1869) 139 Of a bisschopes croos he made his howwe and his pikoyse. Pikoise was he sharpe ende, and howwe was he krokeede ende. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 265 Now schal I telle 3ow of þe howe or a pek-ex wherwith 3e muste stubbe ut þe grauel. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xlvii. (1878) 98 A houe and a parer . . to pare away grasse and to raise vp the roote. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 66 Which to cut downe or roote vp, many sithes and howes would scarce suffice. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Apr. (R.), Remember to weed them . . and a little after to thin them with a small haugh. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 68 A *How*: pronounced as mow and throw: a narrow iron rake without teeth, to cleanse Gardens from weeds. 1678 ANNE BRADSTREET *Poems* 6 Ye husband-men, your counters made by me, Your houghs, your mattocks. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 182 It may be the better weeded with a Haw. 1728 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 132 With my haugh, or hoe, in my hand. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vi. lxxxix. 382 A gardiner once threw a hough at him. 1764 GRAMGER *Sugar Cane* II. (R.), Let the hoe uproot Th' infected cane piece. 1824 PEE *Eustace* 70 Busy with hoe and rake amongst the flowers.

2. With qualifications, indicating the shape, the mode of use, etc. In respect of the latter, the chief distinction is that of *draw-hoes* (the original type) and *thrust-hoes* (as in the *Dutch hoe*). The name is also extended, as in *horse-hoe*, to machines of various kinds which do the work of several hoes in stirring up the soil between plants, etc.

Bayonet hoe, a form of draw-hoe, with the blade narrow and pointed much in the form of a trowel-bayonet (*Cent. Dict.*). **Dutch hoe**, **Scuffle hoe**, kinds of thrust-hoes. **Spanish hoe**, **Vernon hoe**: see quot. 1855.

1744-46 [see HAND-HOE, HORSE-HOE]. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. i. 16 *The Beck-hough*, is an instrument differing from the common Pick-axe or Mattock, only by having its two Ends about four Inches broad. *Ibid.* 17 This common Hough (the hand-hough) with which we hough all our Turneps, etc., and . . the Dutch Hough, to hough between the close Rows of drilled Wheat, are of prodigious Value to the Farmer. *Ibid.* iv. 52 This Dutch Hoe is . . most conveniently fitted to hoe the Weeds up between the Drills of Wheat, Barley, etc. 1828 LONDON *Encycl. Gard.* (1834) 519 Hoes are of two species, the draw-hoe and the thrust-hoe, of each of which there are several varieties. . . The Spanish hoe . . Pronged hoes [etc.]. 1834 D. LOW *Elem. Pract. Agric.* (1843) 130 The mattock-hoe of the countries of the East. 1855 C. MINTOSH *Bk. of Gard.* II. 38 The best hoe, when deep-stirring the soil between drilled crops is performed, is the Spanish hoe . . or the Vernon hoe.

2. A dentist's excavating instrument, shaped like a miniature hoe. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875.)

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hoe-handle*, *-helve*, *-work*; *hoe-armed* adj.; † *hoe-break* = HORSE-HOE. Also **HOE-POUGH**.

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry*. IV. 1. 8 There are three sorts of Hough Horse-breaks, actually in use. *Ibid.* 9 This Hough-break is light in itself. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* 1. 288 Might not the plough that rolls on rapid wheels, Save no small labour to the hoe-arm'd gang? 1817 SCOTT *Let. to Southey* 9 May, All sort of spade-work and hoe-work.

Hoe, sb. 3. Obs. exc. dial. [Later form of OE. *hoga*, ME. *hoge*, *howe*, *How* sb. 1, q.v. Cf. *Ho* v. 3] Care, anxiety, trouble.

1567 TURBERV. tr. *Ovid's Ep.* 155 b, Though there be a thousand cares that heape my hoe. 1798 CH. SMITH *Eng. Philos.* 1. 195 Him that... this gentlewoman is in such a hoe about. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss* s.v., I doant see as you've any call to putt yourself in no such terrible gurt hoe over it.

Hoe, sb. 4 local. [a. ON. *hár* (Da. *haa*) dog-fish, shark.] The name, in Orkney and Shetland, of the Picked Dog-fish, *Squalus acanthias*.

a. 1804 G. BARRY *Hist. Orkney Isl.* (1805) 296 The Picked Dog-Fish... known by the name of the hoe, frequently visits our coasts. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 400 The Picked Dog-Fish... among the Scotch islands... is called Hoe.

b. Comb. hoe-mother (contracted *homer*), the Basking Shark, *Selachus maximus*; hoe-tusk, the Smooth Houndfish, *Mustelus hinulius*.

a. 1804 G. BARRY *Hist. Orkney Isl.* (1805) 296 The Basking Shark... has here got the name of the hoe-mother, or *homer*, that is the mother of the dog-fish. 1809 A. EDMONSTONE *View Zetland Isl.* II. 304 *Squalus Mustelus*... Hoe-tusk, Smooth Hound... Frequently met with in the bays.

Hoe, v. Forms: see *HOE* sb. 2 [f. *HOE* sb. 2] 1. intr. To use a hoe; to work with a hoe.

1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. viii. (1869) 140 He sigh that folk howeden and doluen aboute the cherche. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 199 Weed and haugh betimes. 1832 MARRIAT *N. Forster* xiv. The slaves... were at work hoeing. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Fest of Bacchus* 1. 39 Here I find you, digging, hoeing.

2. trans. To weed (crops) with a hoe; to thin out (plants) with a hoe; to 'cultivate' with a hoe.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* VI. II. 155 Asparagus... must be carefully howed, or cleared of Weeds. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 393 Chinese, who had been hoeing rice in the neighbourhood. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 243 Peas, properly drilled, and carefully hoeed. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 81/x Spinach... is finer when hoeed out to six-inch distances.

3. To break or stir up (the ground) with a hoe, so as to loosen the surface and destroy weeds; to dress with a hoe.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 44 Walks that... would take up too much time to hough and rake. 1746 E. HOLDSWORTH *Rem. Virgil* 121 (Jod.) To hough the land in the spring time. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 133/2 Hoe the ground between the young evergreens and deciduous plants.

4. with adv. To dig up, raise up, take away, cut down, cover in, with a hoe.

1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 9) 56 Rake away what you pull or Haugh up. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. lxiv. When the Potatoes are full grown, they hough up the roots. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 93. I... hoeed them in at the last hoeing about the middle of May. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 339 Exposed to the frosts during the winter, from the earth being hoeed away from them. 1885 *Gardening* 13 June 183 Dig them [sow thistles] in if you can, but in any case hoe them down. 1886 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* May 337 This done, hoe up the soil between the rows.

Hence *Hoed* (*hōd*) ppl. a. Also *Hoeable* a.

1740 TULL *Horse-hoeing* *Husb.* xi. (1822) 138 The wheat... may not be hoeable before the winter is past. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry*. IV. iii. 27 There is no such Necessity for deep Houghing, lest the houghed Turneps upset and grow again.

Hoe, var. *HEO*, *Hi* prons., *HO*. *Hoeboy*, *Hoe-buck*, obs. var. of *HAUTBOY*, *HAUBUCK*.

Hoe-cake (*hōw-kēk*). U.S. [Orig. cake baked on the broad thin blade of a cotton-field hoe (*Cent. Dict.*)] Coarse bread, made of Indian meal, water, and salt, and usually in the form of a thin cake.

1793 J. BARLOW *Hasty Pudding* i. Some talk of Hoe-cakes, fair Virginia's pride. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 138 Great roisters, much given to revel on hoe-cake and bacon. 1885 *Boston (Mass.) Frnl.* 4 Sept. 2/4 Perhaps Americans will... make international the power and elegance of hoe-cake and baked beans.

Hoe-down. U.S. A noisy, riotous dance; = *BREAKDOWN* 2.

1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3). 1885 *Libr. Mag.* (N. Y.) July 1 They [negroes] danced their vigorous hoe-downs, jigs.

Hoe-ful (*hōw-fūl*). [f. *HOE* sb. 2 + *-FUL*.] As much as can be lifted on a hoe.

1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Frnl.* (1873) I. v. 129 The final preparation is effected by men digging... passing each hoe-ful into the left hand.

Hoeing (*hōw-ing*), vbl. sb. [f. *HOE* v. + *-ING* 1.] The action of the vb. *HOE*; stirring up the ground, digging, weeding, etc. with a hoe.

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 77 They require your care in hawing. 1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 9) 87 Begin the work of Haughting. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 211 Hoeing is the breaking or dividing of the soil by plows or other instruments, while the corn or plants are growing thereon. 1841 BRAND *Dict. Sci.* etc. s.v., Hoeing is sometimes performed on surfaces which are without weeds, for the purpose of stirring the soil.

b. Comb., as hoeing-instrument, -machine, -time. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry*. IV. iii. 27 If the Ground is wettish at Houghing-time. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hoeing Machine*... for tending drilled or dibbled crops.

Hoe-plough, sb. ? Obs. = *HORSE-HOE*.

1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing* *Husb.* xvi. 112 The Plow, which is almost the same with the Ho-Plow. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* 120 In a large field these hoeings are most commodiously performed by the hoe-plough drawn by one horse.

Hence **Hoe-plough** v. trans., to hoe with a hoe-plough; **Hoe-ploughing** vbl. sb.

1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing* *Husb.* x. 45 You may Ho-plow them. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Goss. Ess.* (1803) I. 432 Hoe-ploughings necessary for completing the crop are three. 1790 CASTLES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 356 The land should then be ploughed or hoe-ploughed twice.

Hoe (*hōw*). Also 8 hougher. [f. *HOE* v. + *-ER* 1.] One who hoes or uses a hoe.

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry*. V. 1. 86 Turnips may be houghed ill, if the hougher stubs them, as we call it, i.e. if he... only cut off the heads, and leave the roots in the ground. 1893 BARKING-GOULD *Cheap-Jack* 2. II. 117 The wheat had to be hoed, and the hoeers were women.

|| **Hoey**. [Chinese (Mandarin dial.) *hūy* (*hūi*), society, club, guild.] A society of Chinese; esp. a secret society formed by them in English-speaking countries or colonies.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Mar. 351 The people [Chinese] from every province form a secret society or 'hoey', bound together by solemn oaths, and imposing the most implicit obedience on its members. 1883 *Spectator* 24 Nov. 1504/2 The terrible law making entrance into a Hoey or Secret Society a crime punishable with death. 1885 *Cycl. India* (ed. 3) II. 91 *Hoey*, a secret society of the Chinese into which the members are initiated.

Hof, early f. *HOVE*. **Hof**, *hofen* = *hove*, *hoben*, pa. t. and ppl. of *HEAVE* v. **Hofe**, obs. f. *HOOF*.

Hoff, obs. Sc. f. *HOVE*; dial. f. *HOUGH* sb. and v. 1845 BROCKETT, *Hoff*, hough, to throw any thing under the thigh. 1888 *Craoan Dial.*, *Hoff*, the hock. In the plural *hoffs*, a ludicrous term for the feet.

† **Hofes**, a. Obs. [f. ME. *hōf*, *HOVE* sb. 2 + *-les*, *-LESS*: cf. ON. *hōflaus* immoderate.] Immoderate, excessive; unreasonable; intemperate. *Att. hofeles* (quot. 1200), immoderately.

1200 ORMIN 624 Swa patt 3itt nohbt att hofeles Ne nede þezim to swinnken. a. 1225 *Ansr. R.* 108 Muchel hofeles is þet cumen into ancre huse... vorte sechen eise berinne. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Sone so þu... þuncheð hofes & hoker of ewt þat mon seið þe oðer deð 3ette.

† **Hofte**. Obs. [app. MDU. *hooft*, *hovet* HEAD.] 1566 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 759 Decke your hofte and cower a lowce.

† **Hoful**, a. Obs. [Late form of OE. *hogful*, ME. *hofful*, *hofful* HOWFUL: cf. *HOE* sb. 3] Careful. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 97 b, Euer hoful of his doings and behauiour.

Hence † *Ho-fu-ly* adv., carefully; † *Ho-fu-ness*, carefulness, care, solicitude.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 86 b, The army... kepeth watch and warde hofufully. *Ibid.* 119 b, Wemen seruing God hofufully and chastly. 1566 — *Ret. Untr. Jewel* IV. 64 The hofufulness of all Churches.

Hog (*hæg*), sb. 1. Also 4(?)–6 hogge, 6–9 hogg. [First exemplified c. 1340, but the derivative *HOG-GAST* occurs c. 1175; origin unknown.]

The word may possibly be contained in the OE. place-names *Hogestán* (Hogston) and *Hoggetwistle*; but this is hardly likely. The conjecture that ME. *hog* represented Cornish *hock*, Welsh *huch*, swine, is improbable on phonetic and other grounds. The evidence afforded by the word itself and by its derivatives *hogaster*, *hoggerel*, *hogget* (the first of which, applied to sheep, offers our earliest example of the word-group), makes it probable that the word originally had reference to the age or condition of the animal, rather than to either pig or sheep distinctively. Hence some have thought *hog* possibly related to *HAG* v. 1, with the notion of castration. But the notion of 'yearling', runs through most of the uses: cf. 2 b, 4, 4 b, 5, 13 b. In this uncertainty, the order of senses followed is merely one of practical convenience.]

I. 1. A swine reared for slaughter; spec. a castrated male swine, a barrow-pig or barrow-hog (see *BARROW* 2 1 b); hence, a domestic swine generally. (Not used in Scotland.)

(The original application may either refer to the age, swine reared for the purpose of slaughter being seldom allowed to exceed more than one year in age, or to the fact that the males intended for this purpose are usually castrated: see etym. note.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 99 Of hare moder þe erþe, þet berþ and norys-sep azewel þe hogges, ase hy deþ þe kinges. 13... *K. Alis.* 1885 Alisaunder & alle his knyghtes Hem to pieces þai gonne talle, To bocher þat hog vpon his stalle. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. vi. 183 'Suffre hem lyue' he sayde, 'and lete hem ete with hogges'. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxxviii. (1495) 837 Hogges bothe male and female haue lyknyge to ete Akernes for it tempreth theyr flessche. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 242/1 Hogge, swyne, nefrendis, matails. 1474 CANTON *Chesse* 83 Whan he wolde haue buryed the body he founde hit an hogge or a swyne and not a man. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/1 An Hogge, matails, est enim porcus carens testiculis. 1530 *PALSGR.* 231/2 Hogge, porc, porcean. 1552 *HULOET*, Hogge called a barrow hogge or gait, matails... Hogge ungel, verres. 1644 *EVELYN Diary* 30 Sept., A dish of trufles, an earth nut, found out by an hogg train'd to it. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1708) 186 The Males must be gelt, and the Sows pay'd; the spay'd Gelts... they esteem the most profitable, because of the great Quantity of Fat that they have upon their Inwards more than the Hogs. 1756-7 *J. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 433 It is remarkable, that in the Milanese all the hogs are black. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 190 Hogs will thrive very fast when fed on it [parsnip], and will leave any other food to attack it.

b. *Bacon-hog*, a hog fattened for making bacon. 1612 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Wks.* (1872) 35 For most

of them are as full of humanity as a bacon-hog. 1860 J. DONALDSON *Brit. Agric.* 490 Two lots of bacon hogs may be fattened during the curing season from October to April.

c. U. S. The flesh of the pig; pork; in alliterative phr. *hog and hominy*, pork and Indian corn. a. 1860 THORE *Big Bear Arkansas* (Bartlett), I can give you plenty to eat; for, besides hog and hominy, you can have bar [bear] ham and bar sausages. 1870 *Daily News* 21 Oct., From abundant hog and hominy down to the last lean mule.

2. Used as the name of the species, and so including the wild boar and sow: = *SWINE*. b. Formerly spec. a wild boar of the second year: cf. *HOGGASTER*. c. 1483 in *Hall Chron.*, *Rich. III* (1548) 18 The Rat, the Catte and Lovell our dogge Rule al England vnder the hogge. [1548 *Hall Comment*, Meanyng by the hogge, the dreadful wyld boar which was the kinges cognisaunce.] 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E ii j 2, The boore... is... the secunde yere an hogge. 1660 *HOWELL Lexicon* III, A wild Boar, the first year a Pigg, the 2. a Hogg, the 3. a Hoggsteer, the 4. a Bore, the 5. a Cingular. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1768) I. 41 The hog is certainly the most impure and filthy of all quadrupeds. 1807 T. WILLIAMSON *Oriental Field Sports* (1808) I. 34 In grass covers a hog is often started, hunted, and killed, without being seen till he is dead. 1835 *SWAINSON Quadrup.* 224 It is generally supposed... that the wild hog, or boar, is the origin of our domestic swine.

3. Applied, with distinguishing epithet, to different species of the family *Suidæ*. See also *GROUND-, RIVER-, SEA-, WATER-HOG*.

1732 *Gentlem. Guide to Cattle* (ed. 2) 109 The Bantam Hogs, and the African Hogs from whence those of Hartfordshire are derived. 1781-5 W. SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VII. 58 The Babiroussa or Indian Hog. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v., Of this genus are the common hog, the Guinea hog or *Porcus Guineensis*, the Mexican musk hog or *Tajacu*, the *hydrocharis* or *Capybara*, and the *Babiroussa*. 1856 *KNIGHT Cycl. Nat. Hist.* IV. 664 Aelian's Wart-Hog is a native of the North of Africa. 1860 *Chambers' Encycl.*, *Babiroussa*... sometimes called the Horned Hog. *Ibid.* s.v., The Bush Hog of South Africa... is about two feet six inches high, covered with long bristles.

II. 4. A name given to a sheep of a certain age.

a. In Scotland and many parts of Engl. a young sheep from the time it ceases to be a lamb till its first shearing: see quot. 1842-4.

1730 *Bp. Hatfield's Surv.* (Surtees) 226 Hogs et Jercs. Et de x hogs et Jercs de remanentibus. Summa x.] c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 456 And of feteven hogys fiond I bot oone ewe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 Jousis and lammis... and mony herueist hog. 1606 *Choice, Chance* etc. (1881) 17 The Sheepheard he would... talke of his Rammes and his Weathers, of his Ewes and his Lambs, his hogs and his sheerlings. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 38 A Hog, a Sheep of a year old; used also in Northampton and Leicester shires, where they also call it a Hoggrell. 1732 *Gentlem. Guide to Cattle* (ed. 2) 12, I have seen those of a year old... which we call Hogs, or Hoggets, bring Lambs. 1842-4 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1851) 924 After a lamb has been weaned, until the first fleece is shorn from its back, it receives the name of hog. 1867 *Gainsborough News* 23 Mar., 200 lambed and in-lamb ewes and gimmers, 200 be hogs, 140 she hogs.

b. With distinguishing epithets as *chilver-* or *ewe-hog*, *tup-hog*, *wether-hog*, etc.

1607 *TORSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 495 The first year we call it in English a Lamb, so the second year a Hog, Lam-hog, or Teg if it be a female, the third year Hoggrills and Theives. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* (1623) 106 The first year a male Lambe is called a weather-Hog and a female Lambe an Ewe-Hog. 1618-9 N. *Riding Rec.* II. 190 An old Malton man presented for stealing a gimmer hogge value 10d. 1794 J. DAVIS *Agric. Wills in Archæol. Rev.* (1888) Mar., *Sheep*... wether-hogs chilver-hogs from thence [Christmas] till shear-time. 1866 *BRANDE & COX Dict. Sci.* etc. II. 138 A lamb becomes a teg in its first winter, and afterwards a hogget; and on losing its coat a shearghog. 1882 *Somerset Co. Gaz.* 18 Mar., 12 good ewe and wether hogs, warranted sound.

c. Short for *hog-fleece*, -wool.

1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.*, *Hog*, a yearling sheep, which has only been shorn once. Applied equally to the animal and to the fleece. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 259/2 The fleeces shorn from sheep which have not previously been shorn as lambs, are called hogs or tegs. 'hog' applies properly to the first shorn fleece of any long-stapled wool. 1884 *York Herald* 26 Aug. 7/3 The trade in wool remains firm... all hog made from 11s. to 12s. 3d. per stone.

III. 5. Applied (chiefly in comb.) to various domestic animals of a year old. See *hog-bull*, *-coll*, in 13 b.

1775 *Ash*, *Hog*, a bullock of a year old. a. 1893 *Wills. Arch. Mag.* XVII. 303 (Wills. Gloss.) The word hog is now applied to any animal of a year old, such as a hog bull, a chilver hog sheep.

6. Short for *hog-fish*.

1623 *WHITBOURNE Newfoundland* 9 The Sea likewise all along that Coast, doe plentifully abound in other sorts of fish, as Whales, Herring, Hogs, Porpoises.

IV. 7. *fig.* Applied opprobriously to a person.

a. A coarse, self-indulgent, gluttonous, or filthy person.

1436 *Libel in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 171 Thus am they hogges; and drynkyn wele ataunt; flare wel, Flemynge! 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 76 Ye haue bene so veraie a hog, To my frendis. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. iii. 228 Thou eluish mark'd, abortiue rooting Hogge. 1727 *GAY Molly Mog* viii. Who follows all ladies of pleasure, In pleasure is thought but a hog. 1890 *BESANT Demoniac* ii. 20, 'I am a hog! I am a hog!' he said. 'I made no resistance; I drank because I was thirsty'.

b. A nickname for the members of St. John's College, Cambridge.

1690 *DE LA PRYME Diary* (Surtees) 20 For us Jonians are called abusively hoggs. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXV. 1. 22/1 The

Johnian hogs were originally remarkable, on account of the squalid figures and low habits of the students. 1890 C. WHIBLEY *In Cap & Gown* xxvii. Perhaps Johnians were only called 'Hogs' because they were fond of good living.

8. *slang*. A shilling. In U.S., a ten-cent piece. 1873 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.*, Shilling, Bord or Hog. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* (Farmer), Half a Hog, Six-Pence. 1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* (1815) 74 'A hog to drink my health?' 'Ay, that is a thirteen, please your honour; all as one as an English shilling.' 1859 MASTELL *Voc.*, Hog, a ten-cent piece. 1875 CRUIKSHANK 3 *Courses & Dessert* 412 What's half a crown and a shilling? A bull and a hog.

9. A name given to various contrivances. a. A sort of broom or scrubbing-brush for cleaning a ship's bottom.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Goret*. a hog, or large brush to scrub the ship's bottom under water. 1867 SEVTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Hog, a kind of rough, flat scrubbing broom, serving to scrape a ship's bottom under water.

b. *Paper-making*. A revolving stirrer in a chest of paper pulp which agitates the pulp so as to keep it of uniform consistence.

1807 *Specif. Cobb's Patent No.* 3084. 2 Agitators or hogs are placed in the said vats to keep the pulp duly suspended.

c. *Hog-drying* (see quot.)

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. IX.* n. 570 It is a very good precaution to have horses or hogs (as these plates, resting upon open brickwork, are called) over the fires, when there are three to the same space.

10. *Curling*. A stone which has not sufficient impetus to carry it over the hog-score or distance-line. a 1772 GRAEME *Curling* 43 His opponent is glad, yet fears a similar fate, while every mouth cries, Off the hog. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* (1859) 512 Every stone to be considered a hog which does not clear a square placed upon the score.

V. 11. *Phrases and locutions*. Chiefly belonging to sense 1.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 24 Cast not your perles before hogges. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 38 Every man basteth the fat hog we see, But the leane shall burne er he basted bee. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 270 Wherefore the common saying is, the hog is neuer good but when he is in the dish. 1638 CLARKE *Phrasol. Puer.* 76 *Triticum adveni & hordeum vendo* . . . I have brought my hogges to a faire market. c 1645 MILTON *Sonn.* xii. But this is got by casting pearls to hogs. 1660 HOWELL *Eng. Prov.* 5 You have spun a fair thread, you have brought your hogs to a fair market. Spoken in derision when a business hath sped ill. *Ibid.* 13 A great cry and little wool, quoth the Devil when he sheard the hog. 1670 RAY *Prov.* (1768) 11 Better my hog dirty home than no hog at all. *Ibid.* 196 To make a hog or a dog of a thing. 1670-1705 (see HALFENNORTH). 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* 1. (1721) 6 He truly setting the Tail on another Hog, affrighted the good King off the Bench. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* II. Wks. 1766 XI. 207 He . . . snor'd so hard, that we thought he was driving his hogs to market. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xli. I should have remembered the old saying, Every hog his own apple. 1882 *Handbk. Prov.* 166 What can you expect of a hog but his bristles?

b. *To go the whole hog*: To go all the way, to do the thing thoroughly (*slang*); hence, in derivative uses.

[Many conjectural explanations have been offered. But cf. COWPER *Hypocrisy Detected* (1770) 12 [by J. Newton] But for one piece they thought it hard From the whole hog to be debarred; And set their wit at work to find What joint the prophet had in mind. *Ibid.* 22 Thus, Conscience freed from every clog, Mahometans eat up the hog.]

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II. i. (1849) 43, I reckon Squire Lawrie may go the whole hog with her. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 21 We never fairly knew what goin the whole hog was till then. 1839 *Times* 11 Apr. If so, let him 'go the whole hog' in candour. 1840 *Boston Advert.* 30 June 3/3 Mr. Yorke would have been just the man for the Boston 'whole-hog-gites'. 1853 *Tail's Mag.* XX. 414 Stage morality, moreover, finds in Mr. Burke a whole-hog defender. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. ii. Yes, he's a whole-hog man is Tom. 1876 KINGSTON *Hist. Brit. Navy* 533 Russia has gone the whole hog, and has now produced two circular monitors.

VI. 12. General comb. a. attributive, as *hog-butcher*, *-farm*, *-fat*, *-grunt*, *-hunt*, *-market*, *-merchant*, *-spear*, *-yard*, etc. Also, in sense 'Like that of a hog, hog-like', as *hog rump*, *shoulder*.

1707 A. VAN LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 114, I also caused a 'Hog-Butcher' to bring me divers Tongues of Hogs. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 98 There are abundance of Crawls or 'Hog-farms'. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. vi. One would have thought that . . . I had been the greatest 'hog-merchant' in England. 1679 *London Gaz.* No. 1436/4 Also a bay Mare, with a 'hog rump'. 1807 T. WILLIAMSON *Oriental Field Sports* (1808) I. 40 They [bamboos] serve as shafts to mount 'hog-spears'. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lviii. In such places these cattle do commonly dung, abundance of this plant [benbane] groweth as in 'Hog-yards'.

b. objective and obj. genitive, as *hog-driver*, *-feeder*, *-hunter*; *hog-farming*, *-feeding*, *-hunting*, *-raising*, *-serving*, *-shearing*.

a 1704 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange tr. *Erasm. Collog.* (1711) 335 Let me die if I would not sooner marry my daughter to . . . a 'hog-driver'. 1552 HULOET, 'Hogge feeder, porculator'. 1790 SIR M. HUNTER *Journ.* (1894) 79 At Wallajabad we had the finest 'hog-hunting' that ever was. 1661 K. W. Conf. *Charac.* (1860) 88 She to 'hog-shearing', to hawking, to spinning. 1662 MARTIN *Let.* 95 [The] hideous cry of 'Hoggshearing, where . . . we have a great deal of noise, and no Wool.

c. parasynthetic, as *hog-buttocked*, *-faced*, *-necked* adjs.; also *HOG-BACKED*.

1629 *London Gaz.* No. 2730/4 A thin Horse, 'Hog Buttock'd'. 1640 (title) A certain Relation of the 'Hog-faced Gentlewoman called Mistris Tannakin Skinner. 1793 *Hol-*

CROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* xl. 212 Horses are divided into . . . the swan-necked, the stag-necked and the 'hog-necked'.

d. The possessive case *hog's* is also largely used in quasi-combinations, as *hog's-bristle*, *dung*, *foot*, *hair*, *lard*, etc. (hyphenated when attrib.).

1693 C. MATHER *Wind. Invis. World* (1862) 137 Several Poppets, made up of Rags and 'Hogs-bristles'. 1611 COTGR., *Onglous de porcveau*, 'hogs-feet singed, then sodden untill they be verie tender, then broyled [etc.]'. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Back-Painting*, With a 'hog's-hair brush'. 1688 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) V. 373 Take rue . . . with May or other unsalted butter, or else with fresh 'hogs-lard'. c 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 94/2 Hog's-lard is fluid at 81°.

13. Special comb.: a. †hog-babe, a sucking-pig; hog-cholera, the swine-fever; hog-oistern, †hog-loom, a receptacle for pig-wash; hog-constable = HOG-REEVE; hog-feast (see quot.); hog('s)-flesh, pork; hog('s)-grease, the lard or fat of a hog; hence *hog-grease* vb., to smear with hog's grease; †hog-grubber, a mean or sneaking fellow; hence *hog-grubbing* adj.; hog-house, a shed in which swine are kept; hog-jobber, a dealer in hogs; hog-man, a swineherd; hog('s)-meat, pork; hog-pen, -pound, a pigsty; hog-plague, the swine-fever; hog-potato, an inferior or small potato used to feed swine; hog-ring, a ring or bent wire put into the snout of a pig to prevent grubbing; hog-ringer, one who fastens rings in pigs' snouts; a kind of pincers used for the purpose; †hog-rubber, one who rubs hogs; hence, a term of opprobrium; †hog's-face, a person with a face like a hog's; a term of opprobrium; hog-tied a. (see quot.); hog-wallow, a hollow or ditch in which pigs wallow; also, *spec.* in U.S., a natural depression having this appearance; hog-ward, a keeper of hogs; a swineherd; hog('s)-yoke, a frame of wood put round a hog's neck to prevent its getting through hedges.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 170 Lett him bee Potina and suckle the 'hog-babes'. 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr. Loss of . . . hogs in this state from so-called 'hog cholera'. 1805 N. & Q. 3d Ser. VII. 295 The Huntingdonshire 'hog-feast' is the domestic rejoicing that follows upon that important event in a cottager's family—the killing of a pig. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* Eiv. The beste 'hog fleshe'. 1616 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i. Doe not conceive that antipathy betwene vs, and Hogs-den; as was betwene Iewes, and hogs-flesh. 1845 SCOTT *Talism.* ii. Dried hog's-flesh, the abomination of the Moslemah. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* i. xlviii. 31 Take Waxe, 'Hogges-grease and Turpentine. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes III. ii. 71 Yet they did Hog-grease his body. 1676 *London Gaz.* No. 1073/1 4 Tierces of Hogsgrease. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. Hog, 'Hog-grubber, a close-fisted, . . . sneaking Fellow. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties* Scott. IV. 62 Having stables . . . milk-house, 'hog-house, &c. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Oct. 10/2 Chicago has just built for itself a '600,000 dollar hog-house'. 1773 *London Gaz.* No. 6170/9 Thomas Greathead, 'Hogjobber. 1732 *London Mag.* I. 278 He lov'd 'hog-meat thorough done. 1695 *London Gaz.* No. 3048/4 A convenient Still-house ready fitted with Stills, Coppers, 'Hogpens. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 'Hog plague, the same, according to Klein, as infectious pneumo-enteritis. Also called Swine fever. 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxv. 224, I have here also found a kind of real potatoe . . . but they are only used by the negroes, being inferior to the 'hog-potatoes in Great Britain. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 552, I find 'hog-rings bought on two occasions in 1360 and 1374. 1692 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 267 The 'hogg ringers shall have 6d. per head for every hogg ya ring. 1802-25 SVD. SMITH *Ess.* (Beeton) 215 Because he has served the office of clerk, or sexton, or hog-ringer. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. iii. Wks. (Rldg.) 338/2 Yes good me! 'Hoggrubber, of Pickthatch. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* III. ii. iv. 1. (1638) 536 The very rusticks and hog-rubbers . . . if once they tast of this Loue liquor, are inspired in an instant. c 1630 *Trag. Rich.* II. (1870) 60 Heeres a fatt horsen in his russet slops, And yett may spend 300th both year. The third of which the 'hoggsface owes the kinge. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 356 A cow was soon caught . . . thrown down, and 'hog-tied, which means all four feet together. 1840 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XXXIX. 212 From the difference of surface, soil, and exposure, there arises a great diversity in the size, depth, and general appearance of the 'hog-wallows. 1893 N. & Q. 8th Ser. IV. 40 Chapel Lane. was a hog-wallow, a fetid ditch, and open receptacle of sewerage and filth. 1883 *GREEN Cong. Eng.* 330 The 'hog-ward who drove the swine to the denes in the woodland paid his lord 15 pigs at the slaughter time. 1577 TUSSEY *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 38 note, 'Hog yokes, and a twicher, and rings for a hog. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 387 Weare a Yoke like a Hogs-yoke. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1708) 290 Hog-Yokes and Rings.

b. From senses 4 and 5: hog-bull, a yearling bull; hog-colt, a yearling colt; hog-fence, pasture fenced off for feeding young sheep or 'hogs' during the winter; hog-fleece, the fleece obtained from a 'hog'; hog-fold, a fold for young sheep (Lisle *Husb.* a 1722); hog-gap (see quotes); so hog-hole; hog-lamb, a castrated wether lamb; hog-pox (see quot.); hog-sheep = sense 5; hog-wool = sense 5 c.

1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts in Archael. Rev.* (1888) Mar., At this time it is used in a more extended sense for any animal of a year old, as a 'hog bull, a chilver hog sheep. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Potrico*, a 'hog colt. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* I. Gloss. (E.D.S.) *Hog-colt*, yearling colts. 1802 FINDLATER *Agric. Surv.* *Peebles* 192 Some better and lower lying pasture is saved . . . for them [lambs], for their

Winter's provision; what is thus bained, is called the 'hog fence. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* IV. iv. 61 The weight of the 'hog fleeces depends so entirely on their keep. 1878 *Cumblid. Gloss.*, 'Hog-gap, a covered opening in a wall for sheep to pass through. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii. The bairns' rime says, the worst ball of the borrowing days couldna kill the three silly poor 'hog-lambs. 1842-4 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1851) 923 When a male a tup-lamb, and this last is changed to hog-lamb when it undergoes emasculation. 1749 W. ELLIS *Sheph. Guide* 324 This Disease, by many Farmers, is called the 'Hog-Pox in Sheep, proceeding from Foulness of Blood, and as some think is somewhat of the Nature of the Small-Pox in the human Body. 1667 *Comenid's Dict.* 584 They did also pull off the fleeces of 'hog-sheep (whom now a days we shear). 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 346 The ewes and lambs, with the preceding year's hog sheep, are brought down from the forests in the beginning of November. 1813 SIR J. CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted Suffolk* (ed. 2) 274 Their [Hoggets'] first fleece is called 'Hog-wool.

c. In names of animals resembling the hog, or infesting swine, as hog-ape (also *hog-faced ape*), the mandrill baboon, *Simia porcaria*; †hog-badger (see quot. 1741); hog-beetle, a beetle of the family *Curculionidae*; hog-caterpillar, 'the larva of a Sphinx-moth, *Darapsa myron*, so called from the swollen thoracic joints' (*Cent. Dict.*); hog-choke, -choker, U.S. (see quotes. 1857, 1885); hog-molly, a name in U.S. of two fishes: (a) = *Hog-sucker*; (b) = *Hog-fish* 4; hog-monkey = *hog-ape*; hog-mouse, the shrew-mouse; hog-mullet = *hog-sucker*; hog-perch, the hog-fish, *Percina caprodes*; hog-rabbit, hog-rat (see quotes.); hog-sucker, a North American fish, the Hammer-head, *Hypentelium nigricans*; hog-tapir, the Mexican tapir; hog-tick, a tick or louse parasitic on swine, *Hemaphysalis suis*.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 675 The snout is like to the snout of a 'Hog-ape, always gaping. 1793 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrip.* I. 187 Hog-faced ape, *Simia Porcaria*. 1611 COTGR., *Taisson porcin*, the 'Hog Badger; is footed, and snowed like a swine. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 297 There are two Sorts of Badgers, viz. the Dog-Badger, as resembling the Dog in his Feet; and a Hog-Badger, as resembling a Hog in his cloven Hoofs. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 895/1 A similar change in the form and relative size of parts of the head occurs in the 'hog-beetles. 1857 *Harper's Mag.* XIV. 442 The refuse fish commonly taken (in North Carolina) are sturgeon . . . 'hog-choke, or flounder, lampreys, and common eels. 1885 KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* III. 280 The nearest American relative of the sole . . . *Achirus lineatus*. It is a worthless animal, as one of its popular names—'hogchoker—suggests. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. n. 36 But it happened, that good Part of his Bean-crop was spoiled by 'Hog or Shrew-mice. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XVI. 793 *Calogenus Faca* . . . They are sometimes called 'Hog Rabbits, and are natives of Brazil. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 147 Connecting the Rats with the Marmots is a curious animal of larger size, the Capromys or 'Hog-rat, which inhabits Cuba. This is a climbing, not a burrowing species. . . and feeds entirely on vegetable matter.

d. In names of plants devoured by, fit for, or left to hogs or swine, as hog-apple (see quot.); hog-bed (U.S.), the Ground Pine, *Lycopodium complanatum*; hog('s)-grass, Swine's Cress, *Senecio biera Coronopus* (Britten & H.); hog('s)-meat, (a) *Aristolochia grandiflora*, (b) *Boerhaavia decumbens* of Jamaica; hog-pea, -pease, the common field-pea; hog-peanut, a twining plant of U.S., *Amphicarpaea monoica* (N.O. *Leguminosae*), having purplish flowers and fleshy, pea-shaped fruits; hog's bane, Goosefoot or Sowbane; hog's bread, Sowbread, *Cyclamen*; also = *hog-meat* b (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); hog's eye (see quotes.); hog's garlic, *Allium ursinum* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); hog-slip (see quot.); hog's madder, Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*; †hog's snout (see quot.); hog-succory, a species of *Hyoseris*; hog-wort, *Heptalon graveolens* (N.O. *Euphorbiaceae*) of U.S. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 622 *Podophyllum peltatum*, . . . is common in North America . . . and is known as May-Apple . . . also as 'Hog-apple. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 329 The poisoned 'Hog-meat. This plant is very common in St. Ann's. 1853 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* (ed. 3) 507 According to Aublet the root of *Boerhaavia decumbens* (called Hog-meat in Jamaica), is emetic. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. ii. 118 How another Farmer lost Crops of 'Hog-peas, by the Slugs . . . he had sown his Hog-pea Seed in the random broad-cast way of sowing them. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 183 A few 'hog-pease and some beans, are occasionally cultivated. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Hog's bane, the *Chenopodium murale*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 73 The same gall with a little 'Hogs-bread. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Hog's Eye, . . . common name for the Hypophthalmus. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hypophthalmus*, the hog's eye plant, supposed to be the *Buphtalmum spinosum*, from the likeness of its flowers to a hog's eye. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 171 'Hog-slip, this is a trailing herbaceous vine, clothed with sharp-pointed leaves. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1708) 188 For the Gargol in Hogs . . . Take Angelica, Rue, Staverwort, or 'Hog's-Madder, and May-weed. 1834 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 168 The trees . . . were many of them entirely covered with the beautiful flowers of the 'hog's-meat, and other creeping plants. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 367 The Juice of Hamsig, Plantain, . . . Rostrum porcinum or 'Hogges snout.

Hog, sb. local. [Origin obscure: it varies locally with *hod*.] A heap of potatoes or turnips covered with straw and soil; a 'clamp', 'pit'.

1790-1804 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XXXII. 213 The usual mode of preserving potatoes in this country is in hogs, as they are called. 1857 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVIII. 1. 108 The potatoes are brought out of the 'hogs', or 'graves', or 'pits'—all of which are provincial terms for the same mode of covering them with straw and earth.

Hog (*hog*), *v.* ¹ [*f. Hog sb.*], in various senses unconnected with each other.]

I. 1. *trans.* a. To arch (the back) upward like that of a hog. b. To cause (a ship, her keel, a plank, etc.) to droop at the ends and rise in the centre, as the result of a strain.

1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy Wks.* 1812 IV. 417 A very bad world indeed in some parts—hogged the moment it was launch'd, a number of rotten timbers. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 257 The Mars... received some damage, which has hogged her a little. 1803 WELLINGTON *Lett. to Lieut. Gen. Stuart* in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) II. 18 note, The... draught bullocks always suffer by exposure. They stick in the mud, hog their backs, droop their heads and die. 1832 *Hull Newspaper*, The planks were hogged amidships.

2. *intr.* To rise arch-wise in the centre, as a ship when the ends droop or sink.

1818 R. SEPPINGS in *Phil. Trans.* 3 She hogged, or broke her sheer... one foot two inches. c. 1850 *Kudin. Navig.* (Weale) 124. 1875 *Nat. Encycl.* XI. 662 In still water there is usually an excess of weight towards the ends, and an excess of buoyancy amidships, tending to make the ship hog, or arch upwards. *Ibid.*, In rough water, there is a tendency to hog and to sag alternately.

II. 3. *trans.* To cut (a horse's mane) short, so that it stands up like the bristles of a hog.

1769 *Dublin Mercury* 25 Sept. 1/3 A sorrel Horse... his mane hogged last May. 1880 W. DAY *Racehorses in Train*. vi. 42 Some, perhaps, would wish to plait or shave the tail and crimp or hog the mane to complete the picture.

III. 4. To make a 'hog' (of a lamb); to keep (a lamb) over winter for sale in the following year.

1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 11. 298 A good many of the lambs usually sold fat have been hogged, and kept on to be sold when fat. *Ibid.* 300 From the high rates of holding lambs, many farmers last season hogged the lambs. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* IV. ix. 183 Hundreds of acres are now let for hogging black-faces off the Grampians.

IV. 5. To appropriate greedily or selfishly. *U.S. slang.*

1887 *Orange Jrnl.* 16 Apr. (Farmer *Amer.*), If the crook is obstinate enough to hog it all. 1888 *Daily Inter-Ocean* 13 Mar. (Farmer *Amer.*), To hog whatever there was in the business for themselves. 1896 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch*, 2 July, It would give them a chance to say I was hogging everything and giving no one else a chance.

V. 6. To clean a ship's bottom with a 'hog'. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Goretor*, to hog a vessel; to apply the hog to her bottom. 1862 *TOTTEN Naval Text-bk.* 340 To hog a vessel, is to scrub her bottom.

VI. 7. (Curling) 'To play (a stone) with so little force, that it does not clear the hog-score' (Ogilvie). Also *fig.*

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 307 There's no a merchant among us that's no hogged mair or less.

VII. 8. To carry on the back. *dial.*

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves Gloss.*, *Hog*, to carry on the back.

Hence *Hogging vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) V. 1726 Remaining part somewhat resembled the crest of their caps, or that which, in horses manes, is called hogging. 1812 *Q. Rev.* VIII. 49 The Tremendous... was launched without breaking or hogging, as it is sometimes called, the tenth part of an inch. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* IV. 64 *Hoggin* or *Hogging*, the term used by workmen for the curved form given to the cross section of a roadway, to throw off the surface water. 1884 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Oct. 17/2 The 'hogging' of the mane... varies in style from the Arab. 1891 *Athenaeum* 22 Aug. 257/3 Longitudinal strains, or hogging, being, as often the cause of leakage in a long, heavily-timbered, carved-built ship.

Hog, *v.* ² [*f. Hog sb.*], *trans.* To store (potatoes, etc.) in a heap, covered with straw and earth.

1730 PARSON WALKER *Diary* 23 (Lanc. Gloss.), I put off at present, being through hogging up some of my potatoes. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Hog*, to earth up potatoes in a heap, or to throw compost into a heap.

Hogan Mogan, obs. form of HOGGEN MOGEN.

Hogarthian (*hō-gar-thi-ān*), *a.* [*f. name of William Hogarth*, a satirical painter and caricaturist of the 18th c. + *-IAN*.] Of or pertaining to Hogarth, or characteristic of his style of painting.

1798 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 93 Your old description of cruelty in hell, which was in the true Hogarthian style. 1828 *Ibid.* II. 203 'Tis true broad Hogarthian fun. 1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau in Misc. Ess.* (1872) V. 230 In one point of view there is nothing more Hogarthian comic. 1886 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 141 It [Michaelmas Term] is an excellent Hogarthian comedy, full of rapid and vivid incident, of pleasant or indignant humour.

Hogback, hog-back. Also *hog's back*.

1. A back like that of a hog.

1661 WALTON *Angler* I. iv. (ed. 3) 72 Note that a hog back and a little head to any fish, either Trout, Salmon or other fish, is a sign that that fish is in season. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 190 The Bream has a sharp Hogback.

2. Something shaped like a hog's back. a. A sharply crested hill-ridge, steep on each side and sloping gradually at each end; a steep ridge of upheaval.

1834 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* XIII. ii. (Rtdg.) II. 209 A rugged hill... joined by a hog's-back ridge to the... mountain spine. 1862 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* II. 388 Our way runs along a hogback, till we reach the lake of Fur. 1863 G. T. LOWTH *Wand. in West. France* 216 There is a

long elevated line of hill, a hog's-back, running from south to north. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 1 Oct. 433 The dry knobs, or hog-backs, where the prairie breaks down to the streams. [*Cf. The Hog's-back*, a hill near Godalming.]

b. *Coal-mining.* (See *quots.*)

1867 W. W. SWYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 27 Another sort of thinning is where the floor rises... sharply, in a 'hog-back' or saddle. 1883 *CHESLEY Gloss. Coal-Mining*, *Hog-back*, sharply rising of the floor of a coal seam.

3. A hog-backed tombstone.

1889 R. S. FERGUSON *Carlisle* iv. 54 The coped tombstones, commonly called Saxon hogbacks.

4. = HOG-FRAME.

1886 *Waterbury* (Conn.) *American* 2 Apr. (Cent.), The strength of her hull and the solidity of her hog-back.

Hog-backed, *a.* [*f. prec. + -ED*.]

1. Having a back like a hog.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. iii. 186 Being you were hog-backed, you must needs have more of them [bristles] about you. 1675 *Lond. Gas.* No. 990/4 Likewise one light iron gray Gelding, with strong limbs, a little Hog-backed. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 183 The Peach is Hog-backed. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 26 Jan. 3/2 This elephant is... hog-backed.

2. Having a rise in the middle like a hog's back.

1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* IV. 64 *Hog-backed*, the term used by common work-people for the rise purposely made in the centre of any very long line, such as the ridge of a barn roof. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. i. 229 In form they [hills] are hog-backed. 1893 C. HODGES in *Reliquary* Jan. 11 The class of early grave covers, known as 'hog-backed' stones.

Hog-boat, var. of HOG-BOAT.

1872 *Daily News* 24 Aug., On came the hog-boat full sail, and with the water spouting up at her bows.

Hog-brace. = HOG-FRAME.

Hog-chain. A device serving the same purpose as a hog-frame; 'a chain in the nature of a tension-rod passing from stem to stern of a vessel, and over posts nearer amidships; designed to prevent the vessel from drooping at the ends'.

1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*

† **Hog-cote**. *Obs.* Also *hog's-cote*. A hog- or pigsty.

1401-2 *Durham MS. Terr. Roll*, Pro reparacione del Hoggote apud Holme, iii. s. viii. d. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 228, & have made zoure here a hoggys cote & a denne of theuys. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* xvii. (1878) 38 A stie for a bore, and a hoggcote for hog. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (J.), Out of a small hoggcote sixty or eighty load of dung hath been raised.

Hog-deer.

1. The common name of two small Indian deer, *Axis porcinus* and *A. maculatus*.

1771 PENNANT *Synops. Quadrup.* 52 Porcine Deer... called, from the thickness of their body, Hog Deer. 1843 SIR W. JARDINE *Natur. Libr.* XI. 170. 1893 R. LYEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 301 The hog-deer differs from the sambar by the absence of a mane on the neck and throat.

2. The Babiroussa or Indian hog.

1777 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 171 Porcupines, and the small hog-deer. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* (1853) II. 148 The Babiroussa, or Babee rooso, a name which signifies Hog-deer, given to this animal probably on account of its longer legs and slender form.

Hoge, obs. f. HODGE. **Hoge**, **Hogge**, obs. ff. HUGG a. Hozze, var. How sb. and v., *Obs.*

† **Hogen, hogan** (*hō-gēn*), *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.*

[Abbreviation of HOGGEN-MOGEN.]

A. adj. 1. High and mighty; superlatively fine.

a. 1672 *ADJATMAN Poems*, *Belly God* (1674) 119, 'Twas I set the world a gazling. When once they tasted of this Hogen Fish. 1733 *Revol. Politicks* III. 63 It was so predicted by a Renegade heretical Star-gazer in his Hogen Blast, call'd his Mene-Tekell.

2. Dutch.

1710 E. WARD *Brit. Hud.* xiii. 153 So the proud Hogen State we see.

B. sb. 1. A Dutchman; *pl.* the Dutch, the States General.

a. 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 59 The Hogens, I confess, are anger'd into more animosity against us. 1672 W. DE BRITAIN *Dutch Usurp.* Ded. 1 The Hogens then my Muse's Pow'r should feel.

2. Strong drink; see HOGGEN MOGEN B. 3.

1727 GAY *Molly Mog* xiii, Those who toast all the family royal, In bumpers of Hogen and Nog. 1737 GRAY *Lett.* in *Mason Mem.* (1807) I. 158 For your reputation, we keep to ourselves your not hunting nor drinking hogan.

Hogen Mogen (*hō-gēn mō-gēn*), *sb.* and *a.*

Forms: 7 *Hoghan Moghan*, (*Hogin Mogin*), 7-8 *Hoghen-Moghen*, 7-8 *Hogan Mogan*, *Hogen Mogen*. [A popular corruption or perversion of the Dutch *Hoogmogendheden*, 'High Mightinesses', the title of the States-General.

Obsolete in all senses, exc. perhaps A 2, B 1; and these are rare. In *transf.* senses sometimes with small initial letters.] **A. sb.** † 1. 'Their High Mightinesses', the States-General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands. *Cf.* MIGHTINESS. *Obs.*

c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. xiv. 26 The Hogen Mogen are very exact in their polemical government. 1657 — *Londinop.* 390 The Hague subsists by the residence of the Hogen-Moghen, the Council of State. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* 1440, I have sent him for a Token To your Low-Country Hogen-Mogen. 1685 *Mischief Cabals* 4 The Hogen-Moghen scorn'd to accept of any thing.

2. Hence, The Dutch; a Dutchman; contemptuous.

1672 W. DE BRITAIN *Dutch Usurp.* 25 The Hogen Mogens... did warm their hands at those unhappy flames.

1752 J. MACSPARRAN *Amer. Dissected* (1753) 19 King Charles the Second sent Sir Robert Carr... who soon subdued Hogen Mogan, and wrested this Country [New York] out of these Hollanders Hands. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxii, I have seen thee wave thy whinyard at the throat of a Hogen-mogan—a Netherlandish weasand.

† 3. *transf.* Any grandee or high and mighty person: used humorously or contemptuously of a person in power or who arrogates or affects authority.

1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* II. i, *Guy*. Here are lords too, we take it... *Tag*, *rag*, or other, hogen-mogen, vanden, Skip-jacks, or choruses. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.*, White-hall... where our Hogens Mogens or Council of State sit. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 222 [He] told Sir Arthur Haslerigge that it was he that endeavoured to make himself and Sir Henry Vane the great Hogen Mogens, to rule the Commonwealth. 1713 DARRELL *Gentlem. Instr.* III. iii. 394 The Temple and Gray's Inn have declar'd me a public Enemy to the Hogen Moghen learn'd in the Law.

B. attrib. and adj. 1. Dutch. (*contemptuous.*)

a. 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* etc. (1677) 99 A kind of Dutch Hotch-Potch, the Hogen Mogan Committee-man. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) IV. 222 (D.) Are... our armies commanded by hogen-mogan generals that hate our nation? 1753 SMART in *Anderson's Poets* XI. 166 A snub-nos'd dog, to fat inclin'd, Of the true hogen-mogan kind. 1824 *United Service Mag.* I. 2 A true hogen-mogan admirer—les braves Belges.

† 2. High and mighty. (*Often contemptuous.*)

1648 NEEDHAM *Mercurius Pragmat.* No. 7 G j b (Stanf.), Come creeping to the Hogen Mogan States of Westminster. 1676 BAKER in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 3 Yet dare I not arrogate... that Hogen Mogan title of Magnus Apollonius. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. xii. (1721) 12 The Hogen Mogan States of Venice.

† 3. Strong, heady (of drink): *cf.* HOGAN sb. 2. *Hogan mogan rug*, a strong drink: see *RUG. Obs.*

1653 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Cert. Travo. of Uncert. Journ.* Wks. (1872) 11 There was a high and mighty drink call'd Rug... Hogen Mogan Rugs, great influences To provoke sleep. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. ii, I was drunk; damnably drunk with ale; great hogen-mogan bloody ale.

Hogeous, obs. form of HUGEOUS a.

Hoge, *hoggepotte*, obs. forms of HODGEFOT.

Hog-fish. [*f. Hog sb.* + *FISH*. *Cf.* Ger. *meerschwein*, obs. It. *pesce porco*, Sp. *puerco marino*, OF. *porpeis* (= *L. porcum piscem*), PORPOISE.]

† 1. The Porpoise, also called *Sea-hog. Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Pesce porco*, the Molebout-fish, or Swine-fish, the Sea-swine, the Porpus, Hog-fish or Sea-hog. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 32 These Porpoises, or Hog-fish, are very swift in their motion. [1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. ii. 55, I did not know that... porpoise meant hog-fish.]

† 2. The West African Manatee. *Obs.*

1597 HARTWELL *Pigafetta's Lopes Congo* i. iv. in Churchill *Voy.* (1752) VIII. 532 In the river [Congo] another kind of creature, that hath, as it were, two hands, and a tail like a target, which is called *ambise angulo*, that is to say, a hog-fish. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 697.

3. A fish of the genus *Scorpena*, having bristles on the head, and cirri or tags on the head and body.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 137 The Crocodiles doe also feare to meddle with the Sea-hogge or Hog-fish, because of his bristles all about his head. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 556 The *Scorpena* or Hog-fish has the head flattened sideways. 1863 BAIRD *Stud. Nat. Hist.* 494 *Scorpena scrofa*, the hog-fish, a native of the European seas... is said to be very good eating.

4. Also applied to other kinds of fish, esp. the West Indian *Lachnolæmus maximus* or *suillus*, having 14 dorsal spines, and the hog-molly or log-perch, *Percina caprodes*, of North American rivers.

1734 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 317 *Turdus flavus*, the Hog-Fish... *Suillus*, the great Hog-Fish. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 445 The Hog-Fish. The two species are generally confounded under the same appellation in the markets. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 52 We may with safety eat of all fish caught on the Florida shore, unless it should be of the hog-fish taken on the very outer reef. 1840-1 Boston (U. S.) *Jrnl. Nat. Hist.* III. 346 *Etheostoma*. The most common species found in the Ohio... called almost everywhere Hog-fish. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 191.

Hog-frame. *Shipbuilding*, etc. A fore-and-aft frame, usually above deck and forming together with the frame of the vessel a truss to prevent hogging, used esp. in light-draught river steamers. Also called *hog-brace*, *hogging-frame*.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 1108/1 The term 'hog-frame' has been adopted into carpentry and engineering in some forms of trusses for roofs and bridges.

Hoggard, obs. form of HOGHEED or *hogward*.

1655 tr. *De Parc's Francion* iv. 3 Our Regent (who had in him no more humanity than a Hoggard).

† **Hoggaster**. *Obs.* Also 3-4 *hogaster*; 4 *hoggestere*, 6 *hogsteere*, 7 *hogsteare*, 9 *hogsteer* (all in sense 1); 9 *hogster* (in sense 2). [*med.L. hogaster*, dim. from Eng. *hog*; also in Afr. form *hogastre*. The forms *hogsteer*, etc., appear to be due to false etymology.]

1. A boar in its third year; *cf.* HOG sb. 1 2 b.

c. 1420 *Veneri de Twely* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 151 The boor frist he is a pyg as long as he is with his dame... the .iiij. yere he is callid an hoggaster. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E ii j a, And an hoggestere when he is of yeris .iiij. 1583 STANYHURST *Eneis* iv. (Arb.) 100 A soulder of hogsteers, Or thee brownye lion too stalk for the mouten he wisseth. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* iv. § 5 (1615) 43 The third yere he is a Hogsteare. 1831 in JOHNSON *Sportsman's Cycl.*

2. A young sheep, a hog or hogget.

[c. 1175 *Caen Cartulary* (MS. Paris, Bibl. Nat., Lat. 5650)

If. 45 b, Septem viginti oves matres... & 60. & 12. inter gerces & Hogastes, medietatem gerces & medietatem Hogastes. c. 1290 *Plata* II. lxxix, Tertium [ovile] pro hogastis annatis & juvenibus. 1332-3 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. 679 Ewes... Hoggesters... Jercions... Lambs.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hoggacius*, or *Hoggestar* (in old Latin Records), a young Sheep of the second year. 1894 WYLLIE *Eng. Hen.* IV. II. 478 The farmers threatened with distraint upon their beasts and hogsters.

Hoggestar, var. of **HOGGATES** Obs., in what way? **Hogged** (hogd), *pph. a.* [f. Hog v.1 + -ED¹.]

1. a. Of a ship: Drooping at stem and stern; hog-backed. b. Of a road: Raised in the centre. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Argue*, broken-backed or hogged; drooping at the stem and stern. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hogged*, a significant word derived from the animal; it implies that the two ends of a ship's decks droop lower than the midship part, consequently, that her keel and bottom are so strained as to curve upwards. The term is therefore in opposition to that of sagging. 1896 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 25 July, If the road be 'hogged'... the wheel slides away from under him [a cyclist], and he falls sideways without the slightest warning.

2. Of a horse's mane: Cut off short. 1764 G. COLMAN *Prose on Sev. Occ.* (1787) II. 258 Hogged manes and hogged toupees, came in together. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as a Flower* v. 44 A sedate cob, with a docked tail and hogged mane.

† **Hoggen**, *Obs. local.* Also *hogner*, *-ener*, *-oner*, *hoggener*. App. the same as **HOGGLER**, q.v. 1558 *Churchw. Acc. St. Thomas, Launceston* in Peter *Hist. Launceston* etc. (1885) 371 Hoggeners monye. 1588 *Ibid.* 373 Hoggen bread. 1880 *Ibid.* 377 Hogner bread.

Hogger (hogai), *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 7 **hoger**, 9 **hog(g)ar**, *Sc. hugger*. [Origin obscure. Compare OF. *hoguine* armour for the thighs and legs; but this would naturally give *hoggin* in Sc.]

1. A coarse stocking without the foot used as a gaiter. Cf. **COCKER** sb.¹ 2.

1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* II. 295 He observed... that he [the Devil] had Hoggers on his Legs without Shoes. 1768 ROSS *Deviator* 137 A pair of grey hoggers well clinked beneath. 1829 BROCKETT, *Hoggers*, upper stockings without feet, used as gaiters—riding stockings. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 30 *Hoggers*, stockings without feet, chiefly used by the barrowmen.

2. A short piece of pipe of metal, indiarubber, etc. used as a connexion. Hence *hogger-pipe*, *-pump*. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 30 *Hogger-pump*, the top pump of a set, with a short pipe cast on to it at right angles near the top. The hogger is attached to the short pipe. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Hogger-pipe*, the upper terminal pipe of the mining pump. 1898 *Newcastle Corresp.*, The name 'hogger' is applied to rubber connexions for pneumatic brakes between carriages, as well as to the indiarubber pipe that connects the tender feed with the engine delivery pipe for feeding the boiler.

Hoggerel, **hogrel** (hogarēl, hogrēl). Forms: 6 **hogrell**, -ele, **hoggerell**, 6-8 **hogrel**, 7 **hoggril**, 8 **hoggeril**, 9 -erel, -rel, **hogerell**. [dim. of Hog sb.¹: cf. *cockerel*.]

1. A young sheep of the second year (cf. Hog sb.¹ 4); with some, a sheep of the third year.

1530 PALSGR. 231/2 *Hoggerell*, a yong shepe. 1538 [see HOGGET 2]. a 1547 *SURREY Ened* IV. 72 By sacrifice for grace, with Hogreles of two yeares [identities]. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 495 The first year we call it in English a Lamb, so the second year a Hog, Lam-hog, or Teg if it be a female, the third year Hoggrils and Theives. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 364 Generally buy year-old wethers, hoggerils in May at 8s. to 10s. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 214 Three ram hoggerells... were weighed.

† 2. = **HOGGET** 1. (See quot. 1786.) Obs.

Hoggery (hogeri). [f. Hog sb.¹ + -ERY.]

1. A place where hogs are kept; a hog-yard. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Hog Sty*, The building of a hogery.

2. Hogs or swine collectively. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vii. 265 Crime and shame And all their hogery trample your smooth world, Nor leave more footmarks than Apollo's kine.

3. Hoggishness, swinishness, brutishness. *rare.* 1864 in WEBSTER.

Hoggestar (e), var. **HOGGASTER**; obs. f. **HUCKSTER**.

Hogget (hogget). Also -it. [f. Hog sb.¹ + -ET.]

1. A young boar of the second year. ? Obs. [1332-3 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. 679 Sows... Porci... Hoggets. 1420 in *Annal. Præmonst.* II. 591 (Du C.) De porcis triginta tres, de Hoggetis centum viginti sex, et porcellis octoginta novem.] 1706 CHAMBERS' *Cycl.*, *Hogget*, or *Hogrel*, a young boar of the second year.

2. A yearling sheep; cf. Hog sb.¹ 4. [1370 *Mem. Ripon* (Surt.) II. 130 Equos... vaccas... hoggettes... multon... oves matricas... agnos.] 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Bidentes*, shepe with ii. teth, called in some place hogrelles, or hogattes. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hogget* or *Hogrel*, a Country-Word for such a Sheep [Hoggestar]. 1732 *Gentleman's Guide to Cattle* (ed. 2) 32, I have explained... that at a Year old they are called Hogs, Hoggets or Hogarels. 1834 D. LOW *Elen. Pract. Agric.* (1843) 793 In ten days... after shearing the wether-hoggets, now dimonts, and such of the ewe-hoggets, now gimmers, as are not to be retained on the farm for breeding, may be sold. *Ibid.* 794 From this time [weaning] forward the lambs, now termed hogs or hoggets, are kept separate from the breeding ewes. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hogget* or *Lamb-hog*, a young sheep before the first shearing; a one-year-old sheep. 1884 F. J. LLOYD *Sci. Agric.*, Careful management should enable the hoggets to be sold when ten months old, weighing from 80 to 90 lbs. 1886 *Daily News* 14 June 2/8 (Norwich) Hoggets in their wool brought 45s. to 55s.

3. A year-old colt. *dial.*

1707 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Hoggets*, hog-colls, colts of a year old. *Hants.*

4. *attrib.*

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 358/1 The hogget wool is... finer than the other long wools, and is applicable to many new and valuable purposes. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* (1864) II. 154 When the lamb has not been shorn, the fleece taken off the succeeding summer is called hogget, or teg wool.

Hoggett, var. *hoghead*, obs. f. **HOGSHEAD**.

Hoggie, *Sc. dim.* of Hog; obs. f. *hoja*, *KHOJA*.

Hoggin. [perh. the same as *hogging* s.v. Hog v.1 quot. 1852-61.] Screened or sifted gravel.

1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* IV. 64 Hoggin is the term applied to the siftings or screenings... separated from the stones of rough pit gravel, and used for footpaths, while the stone or 'ballast' is used for the carriage-ways. 1886 *Times* 22 Jan. 4 A coat of binding material, usually hoggin, is spread over the surface... of road. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 2/1 There is [in a filter-bed] a foot of coarse gravel, six inches of fine hoggin, and three feet of sand.

Hogging *vbl. sb.* and *pph. a.*: see under Hog v.1

Hogging-frame. The same as **HOG-FRAME**. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Hoggish (hog'gi), *a.* [f. Hog sb.¹ + -ISH.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a hog or pig; swinish, piggyish; coarsely self-indulgent or gluttonous; filthy; mean, selfish.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.* (1567), *Ciacco*, an hoggysh or slovenly man. 1554 HULOET, *Hoggish*, or of a hogge, *porcarius*, *porcinus*. 1581 PETTIE *tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 109 b, Those shew themselves most hoggysh and cruel to strangers. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 86 Grylle... did him miscall That had from hoggysh forme him brought to naturall. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 375 Folke would say of one... unmanerly after an Hoggish kind, that he was borne at Hocknoton. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1714) III. 228 Is not a hoggysh Life the height of some Mens Wishes? 1844 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 174 With colt-like whinny and with hoggysh whine They burst my prayer.

Hence **Hoggishly** *adv.*; **Hoggishness**.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Dict. Dronkardes* (1789) 7 They are all eyther hoggyshly dronke... or else they become Asses. 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Gusanar d'Alf.* II. 90 This hoggyshnesse of his, this his vncivil carriage... did much trouble me. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl. Let.* to Lewis 28 Apr., Well! there is no nation that drinks so hoggyshly as the English. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 259 *Santo diavolo!* but what hoggyshness!

Hoggism, *nonce-wd.* Hoggish condition. 1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Bozzi & Piossi* II. 63 At Corrachatachin's, in hoggism sunk, I got with punch, alas! confounded drunk.

† **Hogglar**, **hogler**. *Obs. local.* Of uncertain origin and meaning.

Occurs frequently in Churchwardens' Acts. in the s.w. of England. Bp. Hobbhouse, Editor of the *Croscombe* Acts., in which the word occurs constantly, explains it as 'A field labourer of the lowest class'.

1465 *Churchw. Acc. Tintinhull* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 190 Et de Willemo Warefull et Iohanne Trent de hogelers light hoc anno... xxiij. 1474 *Churchw. Acc. Croscombe* (ibid.) 3 Comes the Webers and byrnyng in their stoke xijd... Comes tokers and byrnyng in their stoke xijd... Comes Hoglers and byrnyng in there stoke ijs, and more encrece xjd. summa ijs. xd. 1476 *Ibid.* 4 Comes the Hogglers, and presents in of old and new... ijs. xd... and they received ayen for a stoke... ijs. Comes the maydens and byrnyng in of ences cler ixd. 1516 *Ibid.* 34 The maidens, young men, hoglers, tokers, and the pascalle xxxvijs. jd.

So **Hogglar** (also *hokelyng*), the practice or action of the hogglers; also *attrib.* **hogglar-money**, the contribution of the hogglers to the parish chest; **hogglar-light**, app. a light (in the church) maintained by the hogglers: cf. quot. 1465 above.

1478 *Churchw. Acc. Pilton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 65 Item received of hoglyng money of our lady wardens vjs. 1510 *Ibid.* 57 Item for Issabell Man for hokelyng lyghte ijd. *Ibid.* 59 The Dettes that remayneth the said yere: Item Iohn Elyns for hokelyng a yere and a half. 1511 *Ibid.* 63 Item Iohn Elyns for hogglyng lyght ijs. 1516 *Churchw. Acc. St. Michael's, Bath* (ibid.) 229 Venditio et incrementum forin-secum de la Hogeling. 1612 *Churchw. Acc. Cheddar* in N. & Q. 3rd Ser. III. 423 Received for the Hogling monie, ixl. xiijs. iiijd. 1626 *Churchw. Acc. Dursley, Gloucestersh.* in *Scott. Antig.* (1890) June 40 For hogglar 19s. 5d.

Hoggotton, obs. form of **HAQUETON**, **ACTON**. 1516 *Sc. Ld. High Treas. Acts.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 265* note, Blak vellous to be hoggottonnis.

Hog gum. [f. Hog sb.¹ + Gum sb.] A kind of gum or resin obtained from various trees in the West Indies, etc. Hence **Hog-gum tree**.

Among the trees said to yield the gum are *Moronebea coccinea*, *Rhus Metopium*, and *Clusia flava* of Jamaica, *Hedwigia balsamifera* of San Domingo, and, according to some, *Symphonia globulifera* of British Guiana.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 177 The Hog-gum tree. This tree is well known for its medicinal gum, to which the very hogs are said to have recourse when wounded in the woods. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 149 *Clusia flava*, the Yellow Balsam Tree, is a native of Jamaica... This too yields a resinous juice, which is sometimes used among the negroes as a vulnerary, and was considered to be the Hog Gum. *Ibid.* 241 *Rhus* [metopium] yields a great quantity of gummy resin... and this it is which is considered by some the Doctor's Gum, or Hog gum of Jamaica. *Ibid.* 254 *Hedwigia balsamifera* is found in the woods and mountains of St. Domingo, and there called *Bois de cochon* or *Wild Boar's Tree*, because, it is said, these animals, when wounded, strip off the bark and heal their wounds by rubbing against the gum which exudes from it, and hence it

may be regarded as another source of the Hog Gum. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Moronebea coccinea*, the Hog Gum tree, is a lofty straight-stemmed tree.

Hogh, -e, **Hoz**, early ff. **HEUGH**, **HOR** sb.¹, **HOUGH**. **Hoghe**, **Hoze**, **ME**. form of **HO** v.3, to care. **Hoghefull**, var. of **HOFUL**, careful. *Obs.*

† **Hoghenhine**, **Hogenhine**, **Agenhine**, barbarous forms, handed down in the Law books, of early **ME**. *ogzen hine*, lit. own domestic (hind), member of one's own family (see **HIND** sb.² 2).

12. *Lawes of Edm. Conf.* c. 23 (Schmid) Habeat eum ad rectum tanquam de propria familia, quod Angli dicunt 'tuua nictie geste be birde nictie agzen hine' [Holkham MS. tuo nict gest be birde ozen hine; *Hocden*, Twain nithes gest thrid nith hawan man, *Lambard*, Twa nith jest, brid nith agzen hine.] c. 1250 BRACON III. II. x. Prima nocte dici poterit *uncuth*, secunda vero *gust*, tertia nocte *hoghenhine*. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Hoghenhine*, is he that cometh guest-wise to a house, and lieth there the third night. After which time he is accounted of his familie in whose house he lieth. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.*, The 3rd night is called an *Hoghenhine* or *Agenhine*... and if he offend the King's Peace his Oast must be answerable for him. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 662/2 The third night, an *agenhinde*, a domestic.

† **Hogherd** (hog'haerd). *Obs.* [f. Hog sb.¹ + **HERD** sb.²] A swineherd.

c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 140 To... fle in-to an hogherdis office. 1382 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 269 As it were an hoghyerd hyand to toun. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 214 Where hogis be parishioners, hogherd must be best. a 1704 T. BROWN 2 *Oxford Schol. Wks.* 1730 I. 9 A wonderful encouragement indeed 'tis for a man to turn Country Parson! May I rather be a Hogherd.

Hoghood. The condition of a hog. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. vii, Many a Circe Island, with... temporary conversion into beasthood and hoghood.

Hogi, -gia, obs. ff. *hoja*, *KHOJA*, a teacher.

Hog in armour.

1. An awkward or clumsy person, stiff and ill at ease in his attire. (Hence Thackeray's 'Count Hogginarmo' in *Rose and Ring* xiii.)

1660 HOWELL *Eng. Prov.* 19 He looketh like a Hog in armour. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 457, I never see Alderman... on horseback, but he reminds me of an hog in armour; and yet a knowledge of dress is what this man has been all his life aiming to acquire. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* (1860) 289 But he did not carry his finery like a hog in armour, as an Englishman so often does when an Englishman stoops to be fine.

b. An unwieldy iron-clad ship. 1865 *Examiner* 11 Mar. 146/2 If these vessels are made as proposed, to combine the greatest speed with the most efficient armament, they will be far superior to the slugs with iron skins, and the huge, unwieldy hogs-in-armour.

2. The nine-banded armadillo, *Dasypus* or *Tatusia novemcinctus*, of Central and N. America.

1799 *Collect. Voy.* IV. iv. 96 Here is... a little Animal that is somewhat less than a Land-Turtle, having a jointed shell on his Back... the Spaniards call it a *Hog in Armour*. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 40/5 Why, they have two monkeys on board, and a kangaroo, and a hog in armour.

Hog-like, *a.* Like or resembling a hog. 1800 G. SHAW *Zool.* I. 21 Short-tailed brown Baboon... with black naked hog-like face. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* III. 64 This animal is hog-like in its figure.

Hogling (hog'lin). [f. Hog sb.¹ + -LING.]

1. A young or little pig. a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 548 My lytylle spote hoglyn, Dere boght thy dethe schalle bee! 1549 CHALONER *Erasm.* on *Folly* Biv, Slicker and smothere slandering... lyke hogglings of Acarnania. 1593 STANYHURST *Ensis* III. (Arb.) 83 A strange sow... dug dieting her mylckwhit farroed hogglings.

2. A young hog (sheep), hoggerel, or hogget. 1890 *Scott. Antig.* June 40 'Hogling' is a well-known term for a lamb, as 'hog' is for a young sheep.

3. 'An apple turn-over' (Halliwell 1847-78).

a 1825 FORBY *Hoglin*, a homely kind of pastry.

† 4. *attrib.* or *adj.* (?) Hoggish, hog-like. *Obs.* (Perh. does not belong here.)

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* II. ix. (1655) I. 78 Yet I am sorry... that Marquis Spinola should in a hogling way, change his Master for the time.

Hog-louse. [f. Hog sb.¹ (in reference to its shape) + **LOUSE**.] The woodlouse, *Oniscus asellus*.

1587 MASCALL *Gout. Catile* (1627) 15 A small red worme, round, and full of legges, much like a bogge lowse. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. ii, He will crumpe you, like a hog-louse, with the touch. 1743 T. LORD in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 522 A few of one Sort, which rolled themselves up like Millipedes, or Hog-lice. 1805 PRISC. WAKEFIELD *Dom. Recreat.* I. (1866) 19 Hog-lice are used as medicine.

† **Hogmace**. *Obs.* A name given (at Sandwich, Kent) to the staff of office of that sergeant-at-mace, who was hog warden; also to the officer himself.

1702 W. BOYS *Hist. Sandwich* 689, 1559... The hogmace to have one yard [of cloth] for his coat. *Ibid.* 785 The hogmace, or sergeant at brazen mace, is first mentioned in 1471. He bears a stout staff with a brazen head. 1881 JEWITT in *Art Jnl.* 105 In 1452 an overseer of the streets was appointed... who is to have a gown and a salary of 20s. a year; he is to bear the Hog Mace, to wait upon the mayor, &c.

† **Hogman**. *Obs.* A name given in the Household Book of Edw. IV to the bread for the king's horses made from the bran of a bushel of flour.

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Household Ord.* (1790) 69 Office of Bakehouse hath a Sergeant... yett myght there be made alweyes of a bussell xxix loves... The sergeant of thys office to make continually of every bussell xxvii loves... Memorand, that the other twene loves be called under the name of Hogman, whiche mought be made according to service to be delivered for the Kinges horses.

Hogmanay (hɒˈgmənəi, -neɪ). *Sc. and north. Eng.* Forms: 7 hogmynae, 8 hagmane, -menai, 8-9 hagemna, -menay, (hagman heigh), hogmanay, (9 hogmena, -menay, -maney, hangmanay). [Of obscure history, noted only from 17th c. App. of French origin: see note below.]

The name given in Scotland (and some parts of the north of England) to the last day of the year, also called 'Cake-day'; the gift of an oatmeal cake, or the like, which children expect, and in some parts systematically solicit, on that day; the word shouted by children calling at friends' houses and soliciting this customary gift.

c.1680 [see b]. 1693 *Scott. Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 120 It is ordinary among some Plebeians in the South of Scotland, to go about from Door to Door upon New-Year's Eve, crying Hagmane. 1790 *Gentl. Mag.* LX. 1. 499/1 Concerning the origin of the expression 'Hagman Heigh'. *Ibid.*, in Scotland, and in the North of England, till very lately, it was customary for every body to make and receive presents amongst their friends on the eve of the new year, which present was called an *Hagmanay*. *Ibid.* II. 616/2 On the last night of the old year (peculiarly called *Hagmanay*). 1792 *Caledonian Mercury* 2 Jan. (Jam.), The cry of *Hogmanay* Trololay is of usage immemorial in this country. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 27 (Jam.) The cottar weanies, glad an' gay. Sing at the doors for hogmanay. 1825 BROCKETT & V. *Hagmena*, The poor children in Newcastle, in expectation of their hogmena, go about from house to house knocking at the doors, singing their carols, and [saying] 'Please will you give us wor hogmena'. 1826-41 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scot.* (1858) 295 The children on coming to the door, cry 'Hogmanay!' which is in itself a sufficient announcement of their demands. *Ibid.* 296 Cries appropriate to the morning of Hogmanay. 'Get up, goodwife, and shake your feathers, And dinna think that we are beggars; For we are bairns come out to play, Get up and gie's our hogmanay.' 1827 *Hone Table-Bk.* I. 7 The *Hagman Heigh* is an old custom observed in Yorkshire on new year's eve. 1830 *Scott. Fril.* II. 360 We spent our Hogmanay pleasantly enough. 1884 *St. James's Gas.* 27 Dec. 6/1 Seasonable mummery... was reserved for Hogmanay. 1890 *Scott. Antig.* June 40 This is the sort of thing they used to sing as their 'Hagmena Song' in Yorkshire. 1893 *Heslop Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., In North Northumberland the *hogmanay* is a small cake given to children on Old Year's Day; or the spice bread and cheese, with liquor, given away on the same day. 1897 E. W. B. NICOLSON *Golspie* 100-108.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *Hogmanay cake, day, night, concert, song, etc.*

c.1680 in *Law Mem.* 101 note [Protest of the Gibbites] They solemnly renounce... Pasch-Sunday, Hallow-even, Hogmynae-night, Valentine's even [etc.]. 1826-41 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scot.* (1858) 295 A particular individual... has frequently resolved two bolis of foatmeal into hogmanay cakes. 1864 *Burton Scot. Abr.* L. v. 297 The eve that ushers in the new year is called in Scotland *Hogmanay* Night. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 21 Dec. 6/3 On New Year's Eve there is to be a grand Hogmanay concert for the special benefit of patriotic Scots in London.

[Note. *Hogmanay* corresponds exactly in sense and use to OF. *aguillanneuf* 'the last day of the year, new year's gift, the festival at which new year's gifts were given and asked with the shout of *aguillanneuf*'. Of this Godefroy gives many dialect variants and by-forms, as *ang. aguillenneu, aguillonu, aguillaneu, aguillanneuf, aguillenneu, aguillenneu, aguillenneu*, etc.; in mod. Fr. dialects it survives as *aguillan, guillan, guillanneu*, in Normandy *huguillanneu, huginan*, in Guernsey *huginano*; it is found in Sp. before 1600 as *aguilando*, now *aguinaldo*, *hansel*, Christmas-box. Copious examples are given by Godefroy of the phrases 'demander l'aguillanneuf', 'donner l'aguillanneuf', 'petiz effans qui demandoient aguillenneu le jour de l'an dernier', 'aller querant aguillenneu le dernier jour de decembre', 'comme jeunes gens ont accoustumé a faire pour querir leur guillenneu', which require only to be translated, with the substitution of *hogmanay*, to be vernacular Sc. expressions. Although the phonetic difference between *aguillanneuf* and the Sc. word is great, the Norman form *huginan* is much closer to *hagmanay, hogmanay*, and it cannot be doubted that both the custom and the term are from the French.

The French term is explained by Cotgrave, 1611, as '*au-guy-l'an-neuf* ["to the mistletoe the new year"] the voice of country people begging small presents, or new-year's-gifts, in Christmas: an ancient term of rejoicing, derived from the Druides, who were wont, the first of Januarie, to go vnto the woods, where having sacrificed... they gathered Mistletoe', (etc.). And according to Souchet I. 16 (in Godefroy) 'With us (in la Beauce) people go on new year's day to their relatives' and friends' houses, to solicit gifts, vulgarly called l'*aguillanneu*, pour le *guy l'an neuf* [for the mistletoe the new year], for that on this day they distribute mistletoe for *hansel* and as a form of good augury.' But these explanations, with the reference to the *guy* or mistletoe, are now rejected by French scholars as merely 'popular etymology'. The alleged Fr. cry '*Au guy menez, tiri liri, mainte du blanc et point du bis*', cited second-hand in Jamieson, is not to be found in the French author from whom it professes to be quoted, and appears to be a figment. Schuchardt (*Romania* IV. 253) suggests that Sp. *aguinaldo*, F. *aguillanneu, guillan*, etc., are corruptions of L. *calenda*; see also Körtig *Latinsch-romanisches Wöb.* art. 324.]

Hog mane. [See *Hog* v.1.3.] (See *quots.*) Hence **Hog-maned** a.

1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations* I. 137 Your poney... with his new bridle and his hog mane. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Hogmane*, the mane of a horse when cut short. 1883 MISS BRADDOCK *Phantom Fort.* II. 201 A fine display of hog-maned ponies. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Aug. 14/2 The hog-maned, crop-tailed little Kerry nag. 1888 *Times* 22 Aug. 14/4, I did not bring the strawberry roan... here; all I brought was one with a hog mane.

Hog-money. [From the figure of a hog borne on the obverse.] The coinage in circulation in the

Somers Isles (now Bermudas) in the beginning of the 17th c. It consisted of copper pieces silvered, of the value of 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 183 They had for a time a certain kind of brasse money with a hogge on the one side, in memory of the abundance of hogges was found at their first landing. 1883 *Nimism. Chron.* Ser. III. III. 117 The peculiar currency known as hog-money, struck for circulation in the plantation of the Somers Isles under the Charter granted to the Bermuda Company by James I in 1609. 1898 MISS RAWLINGS *Brit. Coin.* 204 It is... inferred that these pieces, date from some time between 1616 and 1624, and if this inference is correct the hog money has the honour of being the first coinage of the North American colonies.

† **Hoguel, hognall.** *Obs. local.* In *hognel money*, of obscure origin and meaning: cf. *hoggling money*, under **HOGGLER**.

1546 *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey in Surrey Archaeol. Collect.* (1866) IV. 101 Recevid of the hognel money at the feast of the Nativite of our lord God... vijlii. xxliij. yd. 1784 in N. & Q. 4th Ser. II. 275 Mrs. Wright indebted to Richard Basset for keeping a mare four weeks for work, 5s. 6d., by the Hognall money. 1857 *Ibid.* 2nd Ser. IV. 441 Hognell-money seems connected with *hock-money*.

Hog-nose. A name given to some N. American species of ugly but harmless snakes of the genus *Heterodon*. More fully *Hog-nose snake*.

1736 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 257 *Anguis capite Vipertino*: The Hog-Nose Snake. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 219 Bluish Green Snake with a stretched out triangular nose, or Hognose Snake, *Coluber mycterians*. 1842 DE KAY *Zool. N. York* III. *Reptiles* 51-2 The Hog-nosed Snake, *Heterodon platyrhinos*. This well known species has a venomous aspect. It is also called... *Hog-nose*.

So **Hog-nosed** a., in *hog-nosed* *boa*, *snake*. 1804 SHAW *Zoology* III. 361 Hog-nosed Boa. *Boa Confortrix*, a native of North America. 1842 [see above].

Hog-nut.

1. *U.S.* The fruit of the Broom Hickory, *Carya porcina*; also the tree.

1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 794 The Americans make very good and durable brooms by slitting into narrow slips the very tough wood of *Fugians glabra*, which is called pig or hog-nut, also broom hickory. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 228/2 The Pig or Hog-nut, or Broom Hickory, [*Carya porcina*], is a noble tree seventy or eighty feet high.

2. The Earth-nut or Pig-nut, *Bunium flexuosum*. 1771 WARNER *Plantas Woodfordenses* 20 Hawk-nut, or rather Hog-nut. 1879 in *Prior Plant-n.*

† **Hogo** (hō'go). *Obs.* Also 7 hough goe, how go, hogow, hogou, huggo, 7-8 hogoe, hogoo. See also **HAUT-GOUT**. [prop. *hogoo*, anglicized spelling of F. *haut goût* high savour or flavour.]

1. A high or piquant flavour, a relish: = **HAUT-GOUT** 1.

1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 159 To give the sawce a hogoe, let the dish (into which you let the Pike fall) be rubbed with it [garlick]. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 79 A greater Hough goe is not in the world. 1660 M. GRIFFITH *Fear of God & King* 76 (T.) The hogd of his delicious meats and drinks. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 80/1 They... please the Pallet with a delicate Hog-oo.

b. A 'high' or putrescent flavour; an offensive taste or smell; a taint; a stench, stink.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes II. iii. 42 His Arme-pits... gave a stronger Hogo. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrod. Chym.* 145 In sulphur are ferments, hog's, smells. 1670 *Mod. Acc. Scotl.* in *Hart. Misc.* VI. 136 Their meat not affecting their distempered palates, without having a damnable hogoe. 1744 -50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* IV. iii. 36 It is mixed... with fresh Oil to lessen its Hogo, or stinking Scent. a 1852 MOORE *Casse Libel* iv, To keep the sulphurous hogo under.

c. *fig.*

1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* iv. 33 Lock up the women till they'r musty, better they should have a Hogo, than their reputations. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* III. 177 That her Honesty sells for a Hogo of Honour.

2. A highly flavoured dish: = **HAUT-GOUT** 3.

1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. To Rdr. 3 It must be a mixture, a Hogo of all Relishes. 1656 CHOYCE *Drollery* 34 (N.) Witness all who Have ever been at thy hogo. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Hogoe* (in Cookery), a Mess so called from its high savour or relish.

Hog-plum. The fruit of species of *Spondias*, esp. *S. lutea*, found in the West Indies and Brazil, where it is a common food for hogs. Also the tree, more fully called *Hog-plum tree*.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1720) I. 123 They have abundance of large Hog-plumb Trees, growing about their Houses. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 127 Hog plum.—The wood is soft and used for cork. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 229 The Hog-Plumb Tree... the fruit... supplies the principal part of the food of the wild hogs in the season. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 247 The Hog-Plums (*Spondias*)... of the West Indies and South America... produce fruit which is eatable.

b. In North America applied to several other fruits and the trees that bear them, as the wild-lime of Florida (*Ximenia*), the Chickasaw plum (*Prunus angustifolia*), etc.

1889 FARMER *Americanisms*, *Hog plum* (*Ximenia*) a tall growing bush found in South Florida, the fruit of which is in size and shape like a plum, and pleasant to the palate.

Hogpoth, -pot, obs. ff. **HODGE-PODGE, -POT.**

Hog-reeve. *U.S.* [*Hog* sb.1 + **REEVE**.] An officer charged with the prevention or appraising of damages by stray swine; a field-driver. Formerly a town officer in New England; the office is now merely nominal.

1759 *Amherst Rec.* (1884) 21/1 Joseph Clark... John Petty sworn Hog Riffs. 1780 *Ibid.* 77/2 Voted—Israel Dickinson

.. Benjamin Smith Hogreeves. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 138, I wonder, says he, if there's a hogreeve here, because if there be I require a turn of his office. 1888 *Brvce Amer. Commw.* II. II. xlviii. 229 Hog reeves (now usually called field drivers).

Hogrel, var. of **HOGGEREL**.

Hog's bean, hog-bean. *Herb.* a. The Sea Starwort, *Aster Tripolium*. b. 'An old name for *Globularia*' (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884). c. A rendering of the word *Hyoscyamus*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxxviii. 334 About Harwich it [*Aster Tripolium*] is called Hogs beanes, for that the swine doe greatly delight to feede thereon: as also for that the knobs about the rootes doe somewhat resemble the Garden Beane. 1611 COTGR., *Turbitt*,... sea Starwort, blue Daisie or Camomill, Hogs-beanes. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hogs-beans, Hogs-bread, and Hogs-fennel*, several sorts of Herbs. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Hyoscyamus*, this name is the Latinised version of the ancient Greek name for the common Henbane, and literally signifies hog-bean.

Hog-score. *Curling.* Also **hog's score**. [*Hog* sb.1 + **SCORE**.] A distance-line drawn across the rink at about one-sixth of the rink's length from the tee, which a stone must cross in order to count in the game. Also *fig.*

1879 BURNS *Tam Samson* v, He was the king o' a' the core To guard, or draw, or wick a bore... But now he lags on death's hog-score, Tam Samson's dead. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 51. 1857 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 684/2 No sweeping to be allowed by any party till the stone has passed the hog's score.

Hog's fennel. A name given to some weeds with fennel-like leaves: a. *Sow-fennel, Peucedanum officinale*; b. *Mayweed, Anthemis Cotula*.

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius's Nomenclator* 129/4 *Libanotis*.. Hogs fenel, or beares roote. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sa. Dict.*, *Ervato*, maidenweede, hogfenell, *Peucedanum*. 1608 TOSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 618 Of green hoggs-fennel take the lowest branches. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. (1668) Table Hard Words, Mayth is a Weed that grows among corn, and is called of some Hogs-fennel. 1763 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 23 He... directs the patient... to be rubbed... with the juice of *Peucedanum*, or hogs-fennel. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 590 A composition of arsenic, sulphur, hogs-fennel... and crows-foot.

Hogshead (hɒ'gzhed). Forms: 4-6 hoggeshed, (4) hoggeshed, 5 hoggeshede, hoggs hed, hogges heed, hoggesyde, 6 hoggesheed, hoggis heed, hogyshed, 6-7 hoggeshead, 6- hogshede, (6 hogs)hed, -heed, 7 hogshede, hogshede; also β. (6 hoggett), 7 hoghead, *Sc.* 6-7 hogheid(d, 7 hodg-head. [*Hog* sb.1 + **HEAD**. The reason of the name is uncertain. The English word was taken later, in a disguised form, into most of the Teutonic languages, viz. early mod. Flem. and Du. *oxhoofd* 'tonneau ou muid de France' (Plantijn 1573), *hockshoof, ockshoof, ogshoof* 'doliem, Angl. hoggeshead' (Kilian 1599), mod. Du. *okshoofd*, *oxhoofd* (Hexham, 1678), MLG. *hukeshovet*, LG. *okshof*, Ger. *oxhoft*, Da. *oxehoved*, Sw. *oxhufund*. In Sw. and Da. this is equivalent to 'ox-head', and the first element in Ger. also takes the form of 'ox'; but in LG. and Du. (where the word for 'ox' is *os*, formerly *esse*), *oxhoofd* is meaningless as a native formation, while the early variants *hukeshovet, hockshoof, -hood*, more closely approach the English. The OF. *hoguette* 'petit tonneau', cited by Godefroy from a charter of Henry V of Engl., has app. no standing or origin in Fr.: cf. the Eng. variant *hoghead*, *Sc. hoggit, huggit* in *Suppl. to Jamieson*.]

1. A large cask for liquids, etc.; *spec.* one of a definite capacity, which varied for different liquids and commodities. See *sense* 2.

1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 23 Clerico panetrie per manus Fysshier pro ij barellis et ij hoggeshed vacuis per ipsum pro flour imponendo xvij d. 1392 *Ibid.* 156 Diuersis hominibus de Linne pro xiiij dolis vacantiibus, ij pipes, v hoggeshede s. doliem ad ij s. ij d. pipa ad xx d., hoggeshedz ad xij d. 1423 *Rolls Parli.* IV. 256/1 Tonnes, Pipes, Tertians, Hoggeshede of wyne of Gascoign, shulden be of certain mesure... the Terciane mⁱⁱ mⁱⁱ galons, the Hoggeshede mⁱⁱ mⁱⁱ galons. a 1467 GREGORY *Chron.* 207 They fulle ungoodey smote owte the heddys of the pypys and hoggys heddys of wyne, that men wete wete-schode in wyne. 1578 in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 428 Marchautes shall not... make any signe or signes upon any pipe, bout, or hogged. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* x. 44 A garland, about as big as the hoop of an hogshede. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Fortification Hogsheds fill'd with Earth serve to make Breast-works, to cover the Men. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. lxxviii. 716 Innumerable fascines, and hogsheds, and trunks of trees, were heaped on each other. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. vi. 97 Some of his trees were excellently fitted to make hogsheds.

β. 1577 in *Glasgow Burgh Rec.* (1832) 88 To ressave... ten hogheids, blawin and ticht, and to paye... twa schillingis for be grathing of ilk ane pairof. 1644 Z. BOND *Gard. Zion* in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 10/1 Which... Blows up the bung, or doth the Hoghead rent. 1687 *Woon Life* 3 Sept. (O. H. S.) III. 228 The conduit... had a hoghead or vessell of claret in it.

2. Hence, Such a caskful of liquor; a liquid measure containing 63 old wine-gallons (equal to 52½ imperial gallons). Abbreviated *hhd*.

This content was prescribed by a statute of 1423: see *quot.* in 1. The London hogshede of beer contained 54 gallons, that of ale 48 gallons; elsewhere the hogshede of ale or beer contained 51 gallons. (Now seldom used of beer, but almost invariably of cider. *Encycl. Dict.*)

1483 Act 1 *Rich. III.* c. 13 Euery hogshede to containe lxij gallons. And euery barrel to containe xxxj gallons and an halfe. 1500 *Chron. Calais* (Camden) 50 Dyverse sortes of wyne, and ij hogsheds of yprocas. 1510 H. Ld. *Clifford's Househ. Bk.* (in *Craven Dial.* 1828), Itm payd at London... to John Browne for a tonne of wyne, y^s ys to say v hogs-

heads of white and two of clared v. IL 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 150 Hereof we make three hogges-heads of good beere. 1590 NASHES *Lenten Stuffs* 47 Hauling a drop or two of pitty left of the huge hoghead of teares they spent for Hero and Leander. 1713 STEELE *Englism.* No. 8. 56, I sell it by the Gallon, as cheap as you can buy it any where by the Hoghead. 1749 REYNARDSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 65 The liquid Bushel is not 64, but 63 Pounds or Pints; eight whereof make the Hoghead equal to 63 Gallons. 1815 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 54 By means of pumps a horse can raise 250 hogheads of water, 10 feet high, in an hour. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. App. A. (ed. 2) 566 The hoghead of cider in Jersey contains sixty gallons. 1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 424 Of wines imported in casks the following are the usual measurements. Hog-head of Claret 46; Port, 57; Sherry, 54; Madeira, 46 gallons. 1499-1500 *Durham MS. Burys. Roll.* In v. dolis et uno hoggett vini rubij. 1634 in *Glasgow Burgh Rec.* (Rec. Soc.) I. 23 Two hogheids of wine to the Bischope.

b. Of other commodities: A cask of capacity varying according to the contents and locality.

In later use varying from 100 to 140 gallons; the hoghead of molasses was in 1740 fixed at 100 gallons.

1491 *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. cxxiv. 142 bb, He sente . . a thousande hogges heedes of beenes & peesen to make potage wyth. 1569 *Irish Act* 11 *Edic.* Sess. III. c. 10 in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 336 Shall pay . . for every such hoghead of beafe fortie shilling sterling. 1745 *De Roe's Eng. Tradesman* III. (1841) I. 20 Two carts loaded with about 12 hogheads or casks of molasses. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. v. (1869) I. 378 About ninety-six thousand hogheads of tobacco are annually purchased in Virginia and Maryland. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s.v. The hoghead is at present a large cask used for transporting various articles; for sugar ranging from 14 to 18 cwt. in weight.

1888 in *Glasgow Burgh Rec.* (Rec. Soc.) I. 123 Ane hogheid of beiff.

Fig. 1773 in *Boswell Tour to Hebrides* 21 Oct., This man is just a hoghead of sense.

3. Applied to a person with allusion to the animal. *Couch a hoghead*: see COUCH v. 1 e.

c 1515 etc. [see COUCH v. 1 e]. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 110 If you delight in a Pigs-nie, you may by receiving of him be sure of a Hog-head. 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 20 Their Parish Priests (as those hog-heads terme him). 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 375 His jabberment in Law, the flashiest and the fustiest that ever corrupted in such an unswill'd hoghead.

4. Humorously applied to the head or lid of a pig-shaped vessel, used as a drinking cup.

1884 *Mag. of Art* Jan. 102 The vessel [a Sussex pig] is filled with liquor . . and the head being taken off and filled, each guest is invited to 'drink a hog's-head of beer to the health of the bride'.

5. *attrib.*, as *hoghead stove*; also *hoghead weight* (see quot.).

1600 *Hyll Arith.* xlii. 66, 112 Poundes weight maketh i. hundred weight. 5. of those hundredes . . 1. Hoghead weight. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 230 That a bounty of six pounds be allowed for every 1800 such hundred of hoghead staves.

Hogship. The personality of a hog.

1860 *Merr. Marine Mag.* VII. 295 Sacrifices were offered to his hogship [a half-hog deity].

Hog-skin, hogskin.

1. The skin of a hog; leather made of this, pigskin; chiefly *attrib.*

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4178/4 An Hogskin Saddle and curb Bridle. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* *Hog-skin Saddle*, a superior kind of saddle made from tanned hogskin.

2. The skin of a hog used as a wine-bottle.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Boracho*, a But, a Drunkard, and a Hogskin. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 372 Till they had drank one Hogskin out.

Hog's pudding. The entrail of a hog variously stuffed, according to locality, with a mixture of oatmeal, suet, tripe, etc., or of flour, currants, and spice.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 72 As ridiculous a denomination, as Lucanica, signifying a kind of Hoggs-pudding. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 8 He had sent a string of Hoggs-puddings . . to every poor Family in the Parish. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* vii. 87 Bacon in plenty . . and hog's-puddings and lard for the children.

Hog-stag. Zool. The male of the HOG-DEER (see 1).

1781-5 W. SMELLIE in *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) IV. 111. **Hogsteer**, -ster: see HOGGASTER.

Hogsty. Also *hog's sty*. A pigsty.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 803/44 *Hoc* porcatorium, a hogstye. a 1530 SKELTON *Merie T.* xiii. in *Shaks. Fest Bk.* (1864) II. 25 He wente & charged one of hys boyes, in an euenyng . . to sette fyre in one of hys hogges sties. 1660 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xvii. 118 He replied, He would dwell not only there, but even in a Hog-stie. 1797 W. JOHNSTON in *Beckmann's Hist. Invent.* II. 41 Hog-sties were erected in the streets, sometimes even under the windows. 1811 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 137 Loud was the grumph and grumble from hog-stye.

Hogton (e, var. of *hocton*, *hocqueton*, ACTON.

1535 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 15 (Jam.) Hat, bonet, gowne, hog-ton. 1538 *Ibid.* 16.

Hog-trough (hɒgˈtrʌf). Also *hog's trough*. A trough for hogs to feed out of; a pig-trough.

1530 PALSGR. 231/2 Hogges troughe, auge à porceaux. 1593 NASHES *P. Penitence* (1842) 26 He falls like a hog's trough that is set on one end. 1699 OLDHAM *Sat. Jesuits* IV. 4 Once I was common Wood, a shapeless Log . . The Workman yet in doubt, what course to take, Whether I'd best a Saint, or Hog-trough make. 1800 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 323 A Scotch Hog-trough.

b. A trough-like hollow = *hog-wallow* (see HOG sb. 1 13 a).

1807 A. YOUNG *Agrie. Essex* (1813) I. 200, I did not see

one false furrow, or any tendency to a hog trough upon his whole farm.

Hog-wash. Also *hog's wash*. [See WASH sb.] The swill of a brewery or kitchen given to hogs; pig's-wash.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 81 Þey in þe kechyn, for iape, pouryd on here hefd hoggywash. 1611 COTGR., *Lavailles*, Swillings, Hog-wash, washings for Swine. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xv. (1737) 58 Ten Sows . . could swill Hogwash. 1844 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 247 Wine little better than hogwash.

b. Contemptuously applied to weak inferior liquor or any worthless stuff.

1713 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. x. Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer sells you hogwash. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip* II. That's the sort of hog-wash the old man serves out to you. 1883 — *In Carquines Woods* 155 He had 'had enough of that sort of hogwash ladled out to him for genuine liquor'.

Hogweed. *Herb.* A name given to various herbs of which hogs are fond, or which are thought fit only for hogs.

1. In England: Cow-parship, *Heracleum Sphondylium*; Knotgrass, *Polygonum aviculare*; Sow-thistle, *Sonchus*; Coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*; Hedge Parsley, *Torilis Anthriscus*.

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. 1. 45 Hogweed, *Heracleum Sphondylium*. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 260 My experiment of the cultivation of that species of the wild parsnip which they call *hog-weed*, did not answer. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agrie. Essex* (1813) II. 87 Hogweed, *Polygonum aviculare*. . . this weed is a great plague on the bean stubbles. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 379 *Heracleum sphondylium* or Common Cow Parsnip. The whole plant is a wholesome and nourishing food for cattle, and is gathered in Sussex for fattening hogs, and hence called *Hogweed*.

2. In the West Indies, species of *Boerhaavia*; in U.S. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 210 Hogweed. Hogs feed on this herb with much delight. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 123 Hogweed . . is frequently gathered for the hogs, and thought to be a very fattening and wholesome food for them. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Hog-weed, American, *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*, *Boerhaavia erecta*, and other species.

3. *Poisonous Hogweed*: see quot.

1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 643 *Aristolochia grandiflora*, a native of the West Indies. The roots are bitter . . and are said to be destructive to swine . . hence the plant is called *Poisonous Hog-weed*.

Hoh, hoha, obs. ff. Ho, *int.* and *sb.*

Hohl-flute (hōlˈflut). [ad. Ger. *hohlföte*, lit. hollow flute.] An open 8-ft. flute-stop on an organ, having a soft hollow tone resembling that of the Stopped Diapason.

1660 *Specif. Organ Banqueting Room, Whitehall* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 591/4 Great Organ. 1. Open Diapason. 2. Hohlflute. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 21 In 1515. an organ in St. Mary's, at Danzig. contained . . stop-diapason, flute . . hohlflute, gems-horn [etc.]. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 591/1 'Hohl-flute' was the name which Father Smith attached to a metal Stopped Diapason with chimneys.

Hoi, int.: see HOV.

Hoicks (hoiks), **hoick** (hoik), *int.* (sb.) Also 8 hoicks, 8-hoix; 8-hoic; 7 hoika. [Origin unknown: it has also the form YOICK, -a.] A call used in hunting to incite the hounds. Also *transf.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 212 Speaking to his dogs by name, saying 'Now A!' then 'B!' 'Hoika C!' and such like words of art. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 110 Hoic a boy, hoic a boy . . Hey boy, hoix, my little Buck. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* Epil. 13 Then hoiks to jigs and pastimes ev'ry night. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* xii. 199 Cover hoick! i.e. Hark into cover! . . And to a particular hound—Hoick, Rector! Hoick, Bonny Lass!

b. sb. A cry of 'hoicks!'

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 52 A smacking of whips, coarse laughs, and loud hoic hoicks, with shrill hollers.

Hence **Hoicks** (hoick) v. a. *trans.* to incite or salute with 'hoicks!'; b. *intr.* to 'hark back'.

1762 SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* Misc. Wks. 1806 V. 88 The fox-hunters . . hoicked the speaker, exclaiming, 'Well opened, Jowler—to 'un again, Sweetlips!' 1833 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 11 May (1804) I. 172 Come to Abbotsford with him, and we will hoicks back with you again to Rokeby. 1897 *Punch* CXIII. 121/2 Huntsman getting warm, and 'Hoic-ing'.

Hoida, obs. form of HEY-DAY *int.*

Hoiden, -on, var. spellings of HOYDEN.

Hoie, **hoigh**, obs. forms of HOY sb. 1

Hoif, **hoige**, obs. forms of HOVE, HUE.

† **Hoigh**. Obs. [f. *hoigh*, HOY *int.*: cf. 'on the qui vive'.] Excitement; chiefly in phr. on (o') the hoigh: eager, excited; excitedly, riotously.

1596 GOSSEN *Spec. Humannm* IV. in *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) Notes 77 To set our heartes on hoygh for aye. 1598 R. BERNARD in *Terence* (1607) 127 There comes running upon the hoigh together to meete me, all the hucksters, fish-mongers, butchers. 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. of Love* III. ii. Young wenches now are all o' the hoigh. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 563, I left the merry Griggs . . in such a Hoigh younger! such a frolic!

Hoighce, obs. f. HOISE. **Hoighdagh**, obs. f. HEY-DAY *int.* **Hoighty-toighty**, var. HOITY-TOITY. **Hoika**: see HOICKS. **Hoil** (e, hoill, obs. Sc. ff. HOLE, HOLL sb., WHOLE.

† **Hoine**, **hoine**, v. Obs. or *dial.* [a. OF. *hoigner*, *hogner* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) to whine: cf. Palsgr. 'Je hoigne, I whine as a chylde

dothe, or a dogge']. *intr.* To whine; to grunt; to murmur, to mutter; = HONE v. 2

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 309 Vone lordyngis to lose þe Full longe haue thei hoynd [printed heynd; rime enioynd]. a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Venom.* *Tongues* 4 Hoyning like hogges, that groynis and wrotes. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hoine*, to whine. *Line*.

Hence † **Hoinish** a., grunting.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* II. 14 Worldlings are swine . . insatiable in devouring, hoinish and grunting.

Hoip, obs. Sc. spelling of HOPE.

Hoir, obs. form of HEIR, HOAR, WHORE.

Hoise (hoiz), v. Obs. exc. *dial.* Pa. t. and pple. **hoised**, **hoist**. Forms: a. 5 *hysse*, 6 *hyoe*, *hyse*. 6- *hoise* (6 *hoighce*, 6-7 *hoysse*, *hoisse*, 7 *hoiss*). [In 15-16th c. *hysse*, *hyce*, which corresponds with Icel. *hisa*, Norw., Sw. *hissa*, Da. *hisse*, LG. *hiesen*, *hissen* (Chyträus 1582, whence Ger. *hissen*), Du. *hijscen* (*het zeyl ophijscen* to hoise the sail, Hexham 1678); also F. *hisser* (16th c. *hisser*, *inser*, 1611 Cotgr. *yser*), It. *issare* (Diez), Sp. *isar* (1599 Minshew *hicar*), Pg. *icar*. It is not yet known in which language this nautical word arose; the English examples are earlier than any cited elsewhere. The 6 forms *hoighce*, *hoisse*, *hoise*, appear to arise from a broad pronunciation of *hyce*, *hysse*, *hyse* (the mod. repr. of which appears to be the northern *HEEZE*); they are earlier than the interchange of *oi*, *ē*, in *oil*, *ile*, *boil*, *bile*, etc. Otherwise, Engl. *oi*, *oy*, is usually of foreign origin, French or Dutch: cf. *rejoice*, *boil*, *toy*, etc.

It is to be noticed that the word appears early as an interjection, being the actual cry of sailors in hauling: Eng. *hissa* (c 1450), Sc. *heisan* (*Compl. of Scot.* 1549), Sp. *hiza* (Minshew 1599), now *iza*, Pg. *iza*, F. *inse*! *inse*! (Rabelais c 1530). These Romic forms have the appearance of the imperative of the vb. *hizar*, *icar*, *inser*; but whether this is historically so, or whether the vb. was subseq. formed from the cry, is not clear.]

1. *trans.* To raise aloft by means of a rope or pulley and tackle, or by other mechanical appliance. a. Orig. nautical, and chiefly to hoise sail; often with *up*. a. [c 1450 *Pilgr. Sea Voy.* 13 in *Stac. Rome* etc. 37 With 'howe! hissa!' then they [shipmen] cry, 'What howe, mate! thou standest to ny, Thy fellow may nat hale (=haul) the by'. Cf. also *heisan* in HEZE v. quot. 1549.] 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 117 They made the sayles to be hyssed vppe. 1517 H. WATSON *Ship of Fools* A ij. a, I tourne and hyse the cordes of the shyppe. 1530 PALSGR. 585/1, I hyse up the sayle, as shypmen do, je *hawlee*. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Kodi ancor* i *zyyn*, hyce up an ancre. 1549, etc. [see HEZE].

b. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1555) 53 Hoyse up thy sayle. *Ibid.* 191 Then their anker they hoysed in haste, And hoyst their sayle. a 1537 *Batayle Eeyngcourte* (printed by J. Skot) A iij. b. They hoysed their sayles sadly a lofte A goodly syght it was to se. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 58 Eurilochus . . willed his men perforce to hoyse him a shipboard. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 148 They prepared A rotten carkease of a Butt . . There they hoyst vs To cry to th' Sea. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 207 We . . hoissed sailes for Sidon. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* I. 624 Then launch, and hoise the mast. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* xv. 353 They . . straining at the halyards, hoised the sail. *absol.* 1685 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 544 We hoised and hast'ned up into the Straits.

† b. To hoise out (forth): to launch, lower (a boat). Obs. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 179 To hoise out their skiffe. 1628 *World Encomp.* by Sir F. Drake 18 A boat being therefore hoised forth. 1697-9 DAMPIER *Voy.* an. 1688 (R.) We hoyosed out our boat, and took up some of them.

c. In other than nautical use. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 148 b. Hoyosing them horribly vp to a gibet. 1613 FORCIAS *Pilgrimage* IV. xvi. 370 Hoyosing them up and down by the armes with a cord. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1795) II. 1. 48 There stands a Flag Staff, purposely for the hoyosing up the English Colours. 1710 SWIFT *Baucis & Philemon* 57 The kettle to the top was hoist, And there stood fasten'd to a joist.

2. To raise aloft, lift up: usually with the notion of exertion; cf. HEZE v. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 175 Beyng hoighced vp vpon the crosse. 1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* I. 5 b. From the bottom deepe He hoysted up the weeping soules, in blessed ioyes to sleepe. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 374 The shame of all honest Attorneys, why doe they not hoiss him over the barre, and blanket him? 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 36 Hoise this fellow on thy back, and carry him in. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Colomira* 59 When with nice airs she hoist the pancake round. 1830 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 II. 349 Gin I could get a cleik o' the hane . . I might hoist it gently up . . and then put it out o' his mouth. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xv. 142 'Remember, . . you won't tell we hoisted you.'

b. *Hoist* with his own petard (Shaks.): Blown into the air by his own bomb; hence, injured or destroyed by his own device for the ruin of others.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 207 (Qo. 2) 'Tis the sport to have the engineer Hoist with his own petard. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxiii. 'Tis sport to have the engineer Hoist with his own petard, as our immortal Shakspeare has it. 1847 DR. QUINCEV *Protestantism* Ess. (1858) 138 To see the cruel bibliolater, in Hamlet's words, 'hoist by his own petard'. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ii. (1868) 30 They shall be hoist with their own petard. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 146 The criticism of practical men . . was disarmed; these found themselves hoist with their own petard.

†3. To raise in position, degree, or quality; to exalt, elevate; to raise in amount or price. *Obs.*

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* III. (1876) 8a This rackinge and hoyssing vp of Rentes. 1583 STANFURD *Beis* I. (Arb.) 18 Shee pouts, that Ganymed by Ioue too skitop is hoyssed. 1648 ROGERS *Naaman* 488 To bee hoyssed up with such a spirit of freedom. 1679 CROWNE *Ambit. Statesm.* v. 80 I've torn my bowels out To hoyse my self into this Tyrant's favour. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* vii. 100, I was somewhat hoisted above it.

†4. To lift and move; to remove. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. a *Hen. VI.* I. i. 169 Wee'll quickly hoyse Duke Humfrey from his seat. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iii. App. § 7 The Brushes of the Winds would injuriously hoyse them to and fro. c1750 *Rob Roy* II. in Child *Ballads* vii. cccxv. 248/1 He hoisted her out among his crew, And rowd her in his plaidie.

†5. *intr.* (for *pass.*) To be raised, to rise. *Obs.*

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 3a The waine for want of weight. . . Did hoise aloft, and scalle, and reele as though it emptye were. 1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* 2a, And with a worde he hoyseth up, unto the starry raigne.

Hence **Hoisted** *ppl. a.*, **Hoising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl.*

a. **Hoiser**, one who or that which hoises. Also **Hoise sb.**, a lift, **HOIST** I.

1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 119 With hoyssing waues and windes so hardly tost. 1576 GOSSON *Spec. Humanum* III. in *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) Notes 76 The prime of youth, whose greene ynnelowe de yeares With hoyssed head doth checke the loftie skies. 1611 COTGR., *Leveur*, a rayser . . hoyser, or heauer vp of. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devill* 62 For the hoording of corne and hoyssing of markets. 1632 SHERWOOD, A hoising instrument (to lift vp stones). 1786 BURNS *Ordination* xiii, They'll gie her on a rape a hoyse.

Hoise, hois(s), obs. Sc. forms of **HOSE**.

†**Hoisen**, *v. rare.* In 6 hoyse. = **HOISE** I.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 29 Hoysseninge vp his sayles.

Hoist (hoist), *v.* Also 6 **hoihait**, 6-7 **hoyst**. [*orig.* a corruption of **hoiss**, **HOISE** *v.*; perh. through taking the *pa. t.* and *ppl.* as the stem: cf. *graff*, *grast*; also *amidst*, *whilst*, *wonst* = *once*.] *1. trans.* To raise aloft; to set or put up; to place on high. (Also with *sup.*)

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xiv. 181 b, His onely sonne thei hoisted vp and nayled on the crosse. 1573-80 BARET *Abv.* H. 511 Hoist me this fellowe on thy backe Dromo and carrie him in. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xii. 34 Let him take thee, And hoist thee vp to the shouting Plebeians. 1607 Heywood *Wom. kilde w. Kind.* Wks. 1874 I. 93 This marriage musicke hoists me from the ground. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xii. 186 Beds of dead mussels were . . hoisted ten feet above high-water mark. 1883 MISS BRADTON *Phantom Fort.* III. 106 Lesbia mounted lightly to . . the box-seat; and Lady Kirkbank was hoisted up after her.

b. esp. A flag, colours, or the like. Here the sense is often the same as in 2.

1697 [see *FLAG* *sb.* 4 a]. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* I. iv. 40 We saw the two forts hoist their colours. 1836 W. LIVING *Astoria* I. 202 The drums beat to arms, the colours were hoisted. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 406 English vessels hoisted the flag of the States for a dash at the Spanish traders.

c. spec. To lift up on the back of another in order to receive a flogging. Cf. **HOISTER** *b.*

c1719 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jnl.* (1792) I. 183, I have been hoisted many a time for translating a Piece. . . for him, while he had been hunting Bird-nests. 1835 MARRVAT *Jac. Faithf.* iv, He was hoisted: his nether garments descended, and then the birch descended with all the vigour of the Domine's muscular arm. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Channings* vii. 55 Seniors have been hoisted afore now.

d. fig.

1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* xxi. 124 Modern Shepherds (of the Church) need . . from behind, Others to hoist them. 1822 W. LIVING *Bracth. Hall* vii. 60 Having been hoisted to the rank of general.

2. To raise by means of tackle or other mechanical appliance. (Also with *sup.*) To hoist down: to lower. To hoist out (a boat): to launch, lower. See **HOISE** *v.* 1.

1598 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* Pref. 9 But hoyssed saile to search the golden vaine. 1594 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 20 They which hoist up the mainyard by a wheel. 1698 S. SEWALL *Diary* 14 Apr. (1878) I. 477 A Lad was kill'd by a hog's head of sugar falling on him as it was hoisting into a Boat. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* I. xviii, We saw them (by the help of my glasses) hoist another boat out. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 101 The boats then hoisted in are fix'd on board. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 165 Down-hauler, a rope which hoists down the stay-sails. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 20 Engines of this kind . . are also much used by contractors, for hoisting stones.

†3. To lift and remove, to bear away. *Obs.*

c1550 *Pryde & Ab. Wom.* 16 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 232 But they prayse and cloke wyll not serve, But hoyst them to the devyll of hell. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* 47 She saw her mistris mounted a cock-horse, and hoyssed away to hell or to heaven. 1762 *Mem. in Phil. Trans.* LII. 452 The stream . . had hoisted us far out into the ocean.

†4. To overtax, surcharge. *Obs.*

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas* T. iv. i. Gijj b, Tis for your worshipps to haue land, that keepe great houses; I should be hoyssed. 1611 COTGR., *Surtax*, an over-cessing, over-rating, hoisting, surcharging, in the Subside booke. *Ibid.*, *Surtax*, over-sessed, hoisted, surcharged.

5. *intr.* (for *pass.*) To be raised, to rise aloft.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. App. Ivi, Thus dismist th' Assembly, bad Hoyst up into the Air, fly home through clammy shade. c1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 2 It will allow the yard to hoist close up to the block. 1892 *N. Y. Weekly Witr.* 13 Jan. 7/5 He . . marches . . toward hosannas that ever hoist and hallelujahs that ever roll.

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Hence **Hoisted** *ppl. a.*

c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xvii. 256 Down fell Letheides, and . . the body's hoisted foot. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 8/3 The hoisted board 'House Full' . . is a common occurrence.

Hoist, sb. [*f.* **HOIST** *v.*]

1. An act of hoisting; a lift; a shove up.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxv. 286 He is upon his second hoyst into the Cart. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo.* Ep. Ded., To be lifted up by the Hoist of breath. 1813 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 9 Mar. (1894) I. ix. 274, I wish you would give the raw author . . a hoist to notice, by speaking of him now and then. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 231 As one gets to the edge of a wall when a comrade gives a hoist up.

2. Something hoisted; *Naut.* a number of flags hoisted together as a signal.

1805 W. PASCO in *Daily News* (1896) 21 Oct. 5/6 As the last hoy was handed down Nelson turned to Captain Blackwood . . with 'Now I can do no more'.

3. A thing by which something is hoisted; a machine for conveying persons and things from one level to another, in mines, factories, hotels, etc.; an elevator, a lift.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 46 The teagle . . or hoist consists of three principal parts. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* IV. 64, *Hoist*, the name given to the machinery that has lately been introduced into building operations for the purpose of raising materials to the heights required in the construction. 1869 *Athenaeum* 9 Oct. 466 Lifts and hoists are vulgar things in common hotels and warehouses for conveying ordinary people, sacks and casks to upper stories.

4. *Naut. a.* The middle part of a mast. *b.* The perpendicular height of a sail or a flag. *c.* The extent to which a sail or yard is hoisted (*Cent. Dict.*). *d.* The fore edge of a staysail.

1764 VEICHT in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 288 Each of these parts of the mast are divided as to length, and have their proper names . . the middle part, which reaches from a little below the rigging, to that place, where the lowermost part begins . . is often called the hoist, or hoisting part. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Guindant*, . . the hoist or height of an ensign or flag. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 89, *Stay-holes*, holes made through staysails, at certain distances along the hoist. 1841-62 *TOTTEN Naval Text Bk.* 340 The hoist of a sail or flag is its perpendicular height; applied to staysails or headsails, it means the foremost leeches. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Leeches*, The sails which are fixed obliquely on the masts have their leeches named from their situation with regard to the ship's length, as the hoist or luff, or fore-leech of the mizen, the after-leech of the jib, &c.

Hoist-, in combination: **hoistaway** (*U.S.*), a mechanical lift or elevator; **hoist-bridge** (see *quot.*); **hoist-hole**, an opening through which things are hoisted; **hoist-man** (see *quot.*); **hoist-rope**, a rope by which a sail, goods, etc. are hoisted; **hoist-way** (*U.S.*) = **hoist-hole**, the shaft of a lift or elevator.

1821 WORCESTER *Suppl. Elevator*, a mechanical contrivance for raising persons and goods from the lower story of a building to the higher stories. . . called also lift and 'hoist-away'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Hoist-bridge', a form of drawbridge, in which the leaf or platform is raised. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, 'Hoist Men', men attending the hydraulic cranes or steam winches used for hoisting the cargo from deck to quay . . men . . engaged in looking after the hoists or lifts in the yard. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 128 The 'hoist-rope' is put through the holes in the head-stick. 1866 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Oct. 5/1 Twelve sorters slid down a hoist rope through the flames.

Hoist, *pa.t.* and *ppl.* of **HOISE**; *obs. Sc.* form of **HOIST**, var. **HOAST**.

Hoister (hoi'ster). [*f.* **HOIST** *v.* + *-ER* 1] One who or that which hoists, raises, or elevates.

1862 GEN. P. THOMPSON in *Bradford Advert.* 1 Nov. 6/1 The hoister of the black flag. 1862 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met.* U. S., 408 New shaft house . . containing the 40-horse-power engine and hoister.

b. The person on whose back a pupil was hoisted to receive a flogging. (See **HOIST** *v.* 1 c.)

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xiv, The two school servants came in, one . . being the obnoxious hoister.

Hoisting (hoi'stin), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *-ING* 1] The action of the verb **HOIST**: raising, lifting, elevation. *lit.* and *fig.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 40 He was the subversion and fall of that Monarchy which was the hoisting of him. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 189 The lowering or the hoisting of a sail. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* V. 300 The criminal . . at a sign of the Judge was hauled up with a frightful wrench; and then violently let fall to the ground. This was called, in the common phrase, hoisting.

b. attrib. and *Comb.*, as *hoisting-apparatus*, *-bridge*, *-crab*, *-engine*, *-jack*, *-line*, *-machine*, *-rope*, *-stage*, *-tackle*, etc.

1692 Capt. Smith's *Seaman's Gram.* I. xiv. 64 A hoistinglin for Pennant. 1751 LABELLE *Westm. Br.* 84 The Centers and hoisting Stage were completed. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* IV. 63, *Hoisting bridge*, . . lately employed in canal and railway works, where the platform is required to be raised so as to allow a barge or train to pass underneath. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hoisting-jack*, a contrivance by which hand-power is applied to lifting an object by working a screw or lever. 1876 *Engineering* XXI. 389 The hoisting rope is led to a drum on the second shaft, which we shall call the hoisting shaft. 1889 E. MATHESON *Aid Bk. Engin. Enterpr.* (ed. 2) 725 An ordinary hoisting-cab or winch for working by hand.

Hoistings, *obs. form* of **HUSTINGS**.

†**Hoit**, *v. Obs.* or *dial.* Also **hoyt**. [*Origin* obscure: senses 1 and 2 are perh. unconnected.

There seems to be connexion or association of sense with **HOYDEN**: see *esp.* **hoiting** *ppl. a.*]

1. *intr.* 'To indulge in riotous and noisy mirth' (*Nares*); to act the hoyden, to romp inelegantly.

c1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall* Gr. II. i. (1881) 27 There you'll be hoyting and kissing the wenches you. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pest.* I. iii, Hark my Husband he's singing and hoyting. *Ibid.* IV. iii, There he . . sings, and hoyts, and revels among his drunken companions. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. IV. vi. 110 Let none condemn them [girls] for Rigs, because thus hoyting with boys. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Hoit*, to play the fool . . to engage in some evident absurdity.

2. To move clumsily and with difficulty; to limp. *Sc.*

1786 BURNS *To Auld Mare* vii, Tho' now ye dow but hoyte and hoble An' wintle like a saumont-coble.

Hence (in sense 1) **hoiting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* [with the latter, cf. **HOYDEN** *a.*]. Also **hoit sb.**, *north. dial.*, a spoilt child, a simpleton, an awkward silly girl, a hoyden.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 87 Then would [I] hoyting wanton to a tribe Of lones my body have abandoned. 1601 DONNE *Progr. Soul* xlvii, Us'd to wooe With hoyting gambols . . To make his Mistriess merry. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* (N.), The court is not . . a market-place for boyes, hoytings, and knaveries. 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* III. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 141 Young enough, But given too much to hoyting, and to barley-break. 1676 LADY FANSHAWE in *Mem.* (1829) 33, I was that which I graver people call a hoyting girl. 1687 Mrs. BEHN *Lucky Chance* II. ii, One of those hoyting Ladies that love nothing like fool and fiddle.

Hoit, *obs. Sc. f.* **HOT** *a.*

Hoity-toity (hoi'ti toi'ti), *sb., adj., adv., int.* See also **HIGHTY-TIGHTY**. [*app.* a deriv. of **HOIT** *v.*, with reduplication; logically, the *adj.* ought to precede the *sb.* The sense seems in later times to have gradually been influenced by *high*, *height*, and their family; this becomes explicit in the spelling **HIGHTY-TIGHTY**.] *A. sb.*

1. Riotous or giddy behaviour; romping, frolic; disturbance, 'rumpus'; flightiness. Also, *b.* Assumption of superiority, 'airs', huffiness.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Viz. Quov.* (1708) 100 The widows I observ'd . . Chanting and Jiggling to every Tune they heard, and all upon the Hoyty-Hoyty, like mad Wenches of Fifteen. 1784 O'KEEFE *Fontainebleau* II. iii. (L.), My mother . . was a fine lady, all upon the hoyty-toities, and so, good for nothing. 1837 CARLYLE *Rev. Rev.* III. VI. II, If this Danton were to burst your mesh-work i. . what a hoytytoity were there, Justice and Culprit changing places. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 2374 After your three bouts At hoytytoity, great men with long words, And so forth.

2. A giddy or romping girl; a hoyden, romp. *dial.* Cf. **HIGHTY-TIGHTY** *sb.*

1719 D'URFEE *Pills* I. 255 The Frowzy Browzy, Hoyty Hoyty, Covent-Garden Haridan. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Hoity-toity*, a hoyty-toity wench; a giddy, thoughtless, romping girl.

B. adj. Frolicsome, romping, giddy, flighty. Also, *b.* Assuming, haughty, petulant, huffy.

1690 DRYDEN *Amphit.* II. II, And that hoyty hoyty business ought, in conscience, to be over. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 10 ¶ 5 If any hoyty-toity things make a fuss, they are sure to be taken to pieces the next visit. 1769 Mrs. BROOKE *Emily Montague* (1784) I. iv. 16 There is generally a certain hoyty-toity inelegance of form and manner at seventeen. 1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* lxxix, See what hoyty-toity airs she took. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* vii. (1874) 127 A good girl and not hoyty-toity. 1896 SIR W. HARCOURT *Sp. Ho. Com.* 13 Feb. It is not to be got rid of by the use of, if I may use the phrase without offence, the hoyty-toity language of the hon. and gallant member.

†*C. adv.* In a frolicsome or giddy manner. *Obs.* 1714 ARBUTHNOT *Harmony in Uphear* Misc. Wks. 1751 II. 31 All of a sudden we run as mad as ever; and hoyty toity away went we. 1763 BICKERSTAFF *Love in Village* II. iii. 18th Air, Hoyty, toity, Whisking, frisking.

D. int. An exclamation expressing surprise with some degree of contempt, esp. at words or actions considered to show flightiness or undue assumption. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. x, Hoyty toity, what have I to do with his Dreams or his Divination? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. viii, Hoyty toity! . . madam is in her airs, I protest. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxix, 'Why he don't mean to say he's going! Hoyty toity! Nonsense.' 1883 Mrs. ALEXANDER *Executor* II. 91 'Hoyty toity!' cried Mr. Harding, a little surprised. 'Well, you'll think better of it'.

Hence **Hoity-toityism**, **Hoity-toityness**, flightiness, huffiness, petulance. **Hoity-toity** *v. intr.*, to act in a hoyty-toity manner, to romp inelegantly, to hoyden.

1790 'TOBY TEACH 'EM' *Hist. Goody Goosecap* 23 Miss Sally Scramble . . minded nothing but hoyty-toitying about, and had nothing but play in her head. 1820 MISS MITFORD in L'ESTRANGE *Life* (1870) II. 106 A person whose hoyty-toityness is depressing beyond conception. 1881 T. WATTS in *Athenaeum* 3 Sept. 308/2 The talk gets naturally upon 'lords' in general, gentility, nonsense, and 'hoyty-toityism' as the canker at the heart of modern civilization.

Hoix, var. spelling of **HOICKS**.

Hoja(h), var. of **KHOJA**. **Hok**, **hoke**, *obs. ff.* **HOCK**, **HOOK**, **OAK**. **Hoke**, var. of **HOLK**, **HOWK** *v.*; **Hokeday**, etc., early *ff.* **HOCKDAY**, etc.

†**Hoker**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 **hocoer**, **hocer**, 2-4 **hoker**, 4-5 **hokir**, 5 **hocoowre**, **hocoour**. [*OE.* *hocoer*, not found in the cognate langs.; the *o* is of doubtful length, but prob. short; possibly

related to OE. *hux*, *husc* 'mockery', root *huc-*, *huc-*. (Not related to OHG. *huoh*, MHG. *hūch*, *huoch* 'contempt, scorn, derision', in which the second *h* is Germanic, requiring OE. *h*.) Mockery, derision; scorn, contempt; abuse, reviling.

1014 WULFSTAN *Serm. ad Anglos* in *Hom.* xxxiii. (1883) 164 To oft man mid hocere gode dæda hytweð. c.1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Iuele word, hoker and scorn. c.1205 LAY. 29790 Bruttice clerekes Him seiden hokeres. c.1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 45 She was as digne as water in a dich As ful of hoker and of bismare. 14... *Cast. Love* (Halliwell.) 211 Alle the fendes hadyn hokowre That mon shuld wonyn in the blessed honowre. 1421-2 HOCLEVE *Dialog.* 741 My wyf mighte haue hokir & greet deseyn.

b. Comb. hoker-word, mocking word; gibe.

1014 WULFSTAN *Serm. ad Anglos* in *Hom.* xxxiii. (1883) 164 Hokerowre dysige. c.1205 LAY. 19595 [Hi] me atwiten mid heore hoker worden.

† **Hoker**, v. Obs. [f. HOKER sb.] trans. To mock, scorn, revile.

a.1225 *Leg. Kath.* 458 þu... ure godes hokerest. c.1275 *Passion Our Lord* 456 in O. E. Misc. 50 He... gon him hokeri. c.1245 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 140 Thay... weren shamefully receyued, & lothly I-hokred.

b. intr. To pour scorn (upon).

c.1205 LAY. 14795 Ah nes hit nan... þat him ne hokerede on. c.1275 *Passion Our Lord* 449 in O. E. Misc. 50 þe princes and þet oþer volk hokerede him vp-on.

Hence **Hokering** vbl. sb., mockery, scorn.

a.1225 *Ankr. R.* 188 þeo on hokerunge geiden so lude. a.1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 281 þe red 3erde þat te was... 3iuen þe on hokerringe.

Hokerere, var. of OKERER Obs., usurer.

† **Hokerful**, a. Obs. [f. HOKER sb. + -FUL.] Scornful. Hence **Hokerfully** adv., scornfully.

a.1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 670 in O. E. Misc. 137 He wole lipen and hokerful ben. c.1235 *Lai le Freine* 61 A proude dame and an envious, Hokerfulliche misseging.

† **Hokerly**, adv. Obs. [f. as prec. + -LY².]

1. Scornfully, mockingly, contemptuously.

c.1205 LAY. 19412 And lætten swiðe hokerliche of Lote þan eorle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 417 þe kyng... wel hokerlyc by held þe folc þæt þere stod. c.1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* 510 Thanne wole he... answeren hokerly and angrily.

2. In a way worthy of scorn, contemptibly, ridiculously.

a.1225 *Ankr. R.* 140 þis is wunder our alle wundres, & hokerliche wunder. c.1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Swa muchel þe hokerlucher him þuncheð to beon ouercumen.

Hoker moker, obs. f. HUGGER-MUGGER.

Hoket: see HOKET.

Hokey, hoaky (hō'ki). In *by Hokey*, *by the Hokey*, a petty oath, or asseveration.

[*Hoakie*, in Ayrshire, according to Jamieson, means 'a fire that has been covered up with cinders, when all the fuel has become red'. This is hardly likely to be the source of the petty oath, which seems to be substituted for some other word.]

a.1225 JAMIESON s.v., Used also as a petty oath, *By the hoakie*. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* ii. *Dead Drummer*, What sound mingles too?—by the hokey—a Drum! 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xi. 101 Hilloa, by the Hokey I have him! 1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Brother* 64 Then, by hokey, I'll like you very much indeed, old fellow!

Hokey-pokey (hō'ki pō'ki). *slang* or *colloq.* Also **hoky-poky**. [In sense 1, altered from *hocus-pocus*; in sense 2, perhaps of distinct origin.]

1. (Cf. *HOCUS-POCUS* 2.) Deception, cheatery, underhand work.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hoky-poky*, *hocus-pocus*. *North.* 1893 FARMER *Slang, Hoky-poky*. 1. A cheat; a swindle; nonsense. (From *Hocus Pocus*.)

2. A cheap kind of ice-cream, sold by street vendors.

1884 *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 715/1 'Hokey pokey, pokey ho'... a curiously compounded beverage. 1885 *Tuer Old Lond.* *Cries* 58 Hokey Pokey is of a firmer make and probably stiffer material than the penny ice of the Italians. 1888 *Pail Mall G.* 25 Sept. 3/2 The correct origin of the term 'Hokey Pokey, a penny a lump'. [An incident is related as tending to identify the term with the It. *O che poco!* 'O how little!']

3. Cf. **HOKKY**, and **pokey-hokey** in *Spurdens Supp.* to *Forby*.

1883 *Bread-Winners* 231 By the great hokey-pokey! they couldn't keep it up a minute when their wives came.

Hokster, hokester, obs. ff. HUCKSTER.

Hoky, variant of HOCKEY¹, harvest-home.

Hol, see HOLE, HOLL, WHOLE. HOLA, obs. f. HOLLA. Holacueur, obs. f. HALALCOB. Holagogue, etc.: see HOLOR. Holand, -er, obs. f. HOLLAND, -ER.

Holarctic (holā'ktik), a. [f. Gr. *όλο-* 'whole' (HOLOR) + ARCTIC.] In the Geographical Distribution of Animals: Of or pertaining to the entire northern or arctic region, as the Holarctic region, or Holarctic family of birds.

Mr. P. Sclater divided the surface of the globe into six great zoological Regions, two of which, the *Palearctic* and *Neartic*, comprised the Old and the New World respectively north of the Tropic of Cancer (nearly). It has since been proposed to unite these into one region, to which Prof. A. Newton has applied the term *Holarctic*. It corresponds essentially to Huxley's *Arctogeal*.

1883 A. HEILPRIN in *Nature* 26 Apr. 606 As regards the name 'Triarctic', by which I intended to designate the combined Neartic and Palearctic regions... I beg to state that at the suggestion of Prof. Alfred Newton... it has been

replaced by Holarctic. 1887 NEWTON in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 733 The great northern or 'Holarctic' fauna.

† **Holard**, Obs. [A by-form of HOLOR, with suffix -ARD.] A whoremonger.

c.1460 *Towneley Myst.* (E. E. T. S.) xvi. 358 Haue at thy tabard, harlot and holard! Thou shalt not be sparde!

Holbard, -beard, -ber(d), -bert, obs. ff.

HALBERD. Holbarder etc., obs. ff. HALBERDIER.

Holcodont (hō'kodont), a. Ornith. [f. Gr. *όλκος* furrow + *δόντ-* tooth.] Having teeth distinctly and separately socketed in a long continuous groove, as the *Odontolox* (Cent. Dict.).

Hold (hōld), v. Pa. t. held; pa. pp. held, arch. holden (hō'ld'n). Forms: see below. [A Com. Teut. redupl. str. vb. OE. *haldan*, *healdan*, pa. t. *heold*, pp. *halden*, *healden*, corresp. to OFris. *halda*, *helt*, *halden*, OS. *haldan*, *held*, *ghaldan* (MLG. *holden*, MDu. *houden*), OHG. *halten*, *hielt*, *gehaltan* (Ger. *halten*, *hielt*, *gehalten*), ON. *halda*, *helt*, *held*, *haldenn*, Goth. *haldan*, *haihald*, *haldans*. The Anglian form *haldan* remained in the north as *hald*, *hauld*, *haud*, but regularly gave in midl. and general Eng. *hold*; the WSax. *healdan* gave in the south a pres. stem *heald*, *hæld*, *hyald*, *held* in ME. The 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. had often umlaut and contraction in OE. and early ME. The pa. t. OE. *heold* (-redupl. **hehold*) became *heeld*, *held*, dial. *hield*, *hyld*, *huld* (i); rarely, with weak ending, *hulte*, *holdede*, in ME. The pa. pp. became *holden*, north. *halden* (*hauden*, *hadden*), south. *healden*, *helden*; also, with loss of suffix, *yhælde*, *yholde*, *holde*, etc.; in 16th c. *holden* began to be displaced by *held* from the pa. t., and is now archaic, but preserved by its use in legal and formal language; weak forms *holded*, *hoddit*, are frequent from 16th c. in dial. or individual use.]

A. Inflectional Forms.

1. Present stem. a. *Anglian* and *north*. 1-7 *hald*, (4-5 *ald*), 6-9 *Sc. hauld*, (6 *hawd*, 6- *haud*, *had*), 9 *north. Eng. hod*.

a.900 O. E. Chron. an. 874 Miercna rice to haldanne. c.950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 4 Nænig monn mæhte hine haldan. c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Halded broþerredene eow bitwene. a.1225 *Juliana* 47 Hu derst tu halde me? a.1300 *Cursor M.* 4034 Aiper might þam ald. *Ibid.* 28353, I þat cuth na mesur hald. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 514 To hald þat þat forspokyn hald. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 33 And ald houshold oponly. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlix. 42 Micht non him hawd. *Ibid.* lxxx. 27 Quhy wald thou hald that will away? 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 15 Ane pennyworth to had. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 29 Twa good pocks... The t'ane to had the grots The ither to had the meal. 1777-1836 J. MAYNE *Siller Gnn* in *Chambers Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 122 Nought could hault them. 1781 BURNS *My Nanie*, O, vii, I'm as blythe that hauds his pleugh.

b. 3- *hold*, (5 *hoold*, old, 5-7 *hould*). c.1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Hie sullen we holden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 460 Ych bym holde vaste. c.1400 *Dest. Troy* 11648 Hold hit onone! c.1460 PORTSCUVE *Obs.* & *Lim. Mon.* v. (1885) 119 We most holde [MS. Digby 145 (1532) *houldit*] for vt doudet. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 62 Who maie holde that will awaie?

γ. WSax. and south. 1-4 *heald*, 3 *hæld*, 3-5 *held*, (4 *Kent. hyald*, *hye*(a)ld).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 123 We... his beboda healdan. c.1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 224 Heald by mid þe. c.1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Heald þin cunde. a.1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 600 in O. E. Misc. 136 Penne miht þu þi lond mid frendþiche holden. c.1315 *Healde* (see B. 23 c). 1340 *Ayenb.* 27 Zome þet me hælde guode men. *Ibid.* 145 God of hum we hældeþ alle. *Ibid.* 220 [He] hælde hit wyle þerhyle hit ilest. 13... *Coer de L.* 2340 Al my lond I will of him held.

b. and sing. 1 **hæltst*, *hytst*, 2 *alst*, 3-4 *halst*, 4 *north. hald*(e)s, 3- *holdest*; 3rd sing. 1 *hælt*, *helt*, *hilt*, *hylt*, 2-4 *halt* (alt), 4 *halt*, *north. hald*(e)s, 4-5 *holt*, 3- *holdeth*, 6- *holds*.

c.897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 220 Se wisa hilt his spræce. 970 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 466 Afene stream healt done norþ ende. c.1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 198 Sio... helt þa lendenbrædan. a.1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Hlaforð... þe alste (= *halst* þe) hefenen þrimstettes. c.1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 924 Quo-so his alt him bi ast. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 2655 If þou halds mi techeyng. c.1300 *Beket* 1614 He halth me the meste wrecche. c.1315 *SHOREHAM* 90 3ef thou hys (hestes) halst man. 1340 *Ayenb.* 259 Vor huo þet halt ald man uor child: he hine halt uor fol. c.1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 53 And halt [v. r. holte] his feeste so solempne. c.1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) xxvii. 270 Prestre Iohn holt hyle gret Lond.

2. Pa. t. a. 1 *hiold*, 1-4 *heold*, 1- *held*; 3 *hiold*, (hel), 3-4 *huld*, 4 *heold*, 4-5 *heild*, *helt*, 4-6 *hild*, *hyld*, 5 *huelid*, *hold*, *hyldde*.

c.897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* Pref. 4 Ure ieldran 3a þe 3as stowa ær hieldon. c.1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* I. 46 Judei... heoldon heora earan. a.1132 O. E. Chron. an. 1123 Fela oðre... helden here castles him to geanes. c.1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Du helde mi riht hond. a.1225 *Ankr. R.* 66 Eue heold... longe tale mid te neddre. c.1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 19/13 [The] taper... þæt heold huld in hire hond. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 408 þe senend o werk he held [v. r. held, helde] him still. *Ibid.* 6038 Langer his forward heild he noight. c.1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius* 724 Mony feynidis hyld þare way. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecl.* 1. 2 Lazing I heeld errour. c.1400 *St. Alexius* (Cott.) 315 He hylde his hand so faste. c.1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 724 Seynt Wultrud hold hurr' ryst wel afayde. c.1450 *Merlin* 64 Thus hilde the kyng that

feeste. 1485 CANTON *Chas. Gl.* 207 [An idol] helde in his ryght honde a grete keye. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalyps* 40 He hilde himselfe still vnder his fathers obeneie. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. v. 65, I held the sword. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 93 A thing that thou heldest in thy hand.

β. 5 *hulte*, γ. 5 *holdede*.

c.1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 602 [He] hulte hym styll as he nougt roust. *Ibid.* 937 His hond... so hulte he. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 89 The sonne of Mithridatis holdede that realm by xliij. yere.

3. Pa. pp. a. 1-2 (3e) *halden*, 2-3 *ihalden*, 4-5 *halden*, -yn (*alden*, etc.), 4-6 *haldin*, (6 *Sc. haldine*, *halden*, 9 *Sc. halden*, *north. hoddenn*).

c.950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 17 Æd-gædre biðon gehalden. a.1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Pat naman ne mai bien gehalden. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 28470, I haue halden. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 80 The feste... is halden in this wyse. a.1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 11 The Parliament to be haldin in Edinburgh. 1558 MAITLAND *Wynding of Calice* viii. in *Sibbald Chron. Scot. Poetry* (1802) III. 94 Beilk man halden in reverence. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 37 Lands haldin be the heire. *Mod. Sc.* He's owre fou haddenn.

β. 3-4 γ-, 1-*holden*, -yn, 3- *holden*, (4-5 -in, -yn, -un, -olden).

a.1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 205 Vuele i-holden treouðe. c.1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2039 Holden harden in prisun. c.1280 *Cast. Love* 266 That never 3et i-holdyn nes. 1377 *Langl.* P. Pl. B. v. 281 Alle... Ben holden... to helpe þe to restitue. ?a.1400 *Praier Flowemane* in *Harl. Misc.* (1870) VI. 112 Ych am y-holden by charite to parte with hym of these goodes. 1411 *Rolls Parli.* III. 650/1 At the last Parlement... holden at Westm[inster]. 1868 LOWELL *Under Willows, Wind-Harp* 5 Only caught for the moment and holden.

γ. 1 (3e) *healden*, 3 *ihalden*, 4-6 *helden*.

c.1000 (see B. 6). a.1300 *Cursor M.* 9504 He... halden had þir laghes tuin.

δ. 4 *ihalde*, *yholde*, *yhealde*, *halde*, *halt*, 4-5 *holde*, *hold*, 6 *Sc. hald*.

c.1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8242 Þou hast halde þer lond wyþ wrong. 1340 *Ayenb.* 165 Þe hestes... huerto hi byþe y-hyealde. c.1340 *Cursor M.* 10493 (Trin.), I out of chirche... am don & for cursed holde. c.1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 168 Seyde he had holde his day. 1393 *Langl. P.* Pl. C. iv. 269 For a man yholde. a.1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 32 Ye are moche holde to youre God. 1413 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. iv. 9 Ane ryche enornament Of cleyn Phebus, that was his grandschir hald.

ε. 6- *held*, 6 *helde*, *hild*.

1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 24 The Shire-Court... is held and kept in the City of Chichester. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 125 If he had hild himselfe to that which he saith. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 44 How long hath this possession held the man. 1593 - *Lucr.* 1257 O, let it not be hild [rimed kill'd, fulfill'd] Poor women's faults. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. ii. iii. To be held and chewed in the mouth. 1893 *Field* 11 Feb. 190/3 Their quarry got 'held' in a bit of bog.

ζ. 6-7 *holded*, 9 *dial. hoddit*.

1590 L. LLOYD *Dial Dares* Oct. 31 Which day amongst the antient Romans was holded a fortunate day for marriage. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 71 A Court... which was holded before I came home.

B. Signification.

In Gothic, *haldan* is recorded only in the sense 'to watch over, keep charge of, keep, herd, pasture (cattle)'. (Cf. the derivative *BEHOLD*=hold in observation.) This is generally accepted as the original sense in the Teutonic langs. (cf. Grimm, s.v. *Halten*, Vervijis & Verdam *Middelnld. Wbb.* s.v. *Houden*), whence have arisen the senses, 'to rule (people), guard, defend, keep from getting away or falling, preserve, reserve, keep possession of, possess, occupy, contain, detain, entertain, retain, maintain, sustain', in which it is now used. In some of these *hold* covers the same conceptual ground as *keep* (which has superseded it in reference to cattle), in others it is a stronger synonym of *have*. But its typical current sense is 'to have or keep in one's grasp'; uses into which this notion does not enter, literally or figuratively, having mostly become obsolete. Hence it is the English equivalent of L. *tenere*, F. *tenir*, and so of *contain*, *retain*, etc., as above. The verb had already a wide development of sense in OE., as far as we can go back; uses akin to the Gothic are here placed as sense 1.

1. Transitive senses.

† 1. To keep watch over, keep in charge, herd, 'keep' (sheep, etc.); to rule (men). Only in OE. and early ME. Obs.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 45 3ære heorde þe hi ær Gode healdan sceoldan. c.1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* iv. 9 Sceolde ic minne broþor healdon? *Ibid.* xxxvii. 13 Pine gebroþru healdap sceop on Sichima. c.1000 - *Hom.* II. 230 Se ðe hylt Israel. *Ibid.* 382 Ða weardas heoldon þas cwearternes duru. c.1050 *Larus* of *Cnut* i. c. 20 (Schmidt) þe he his men rihtlice healde. a.1100 O. E. Chron. an. 1014 Gif he hi rihtlicor healdan wolde. a.1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 He halt mid his mihte hefe and eorðe.

† b. To guard, defend, preserve (from hurt).

c.1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Th.) cxx. 4 Se þe sceal healdan nu Israela folc utan wið feondum [qui custodit Israel]. 13... *Guy Warr.* (A.) 7225 'God', he seyd, 'fader almiht, þat... heldest Daniel fram þe lyoun, Saue me fram his foule dragoun'.

2. To keep from getting away; to keep fast, grasp.

Often with advb. extension, as *hold fast*; see also IV. To hold one's sides: to press the hands against the sides, as in excessive laughter.

c.1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* I. 110 Jacob heold þone yldran broþer Esau be ðam fest. c.1205 LAY. 24752 Ælc mid his honde heold his iuer. 1398 *REVISAR Barth.* De P. R. v. xviii. (1495) 123 Joab helde the chymne of Amasa as though he wold kysse hym. 1550 LYNDSEY *Sgr. Meldrum* 378 Ane quaff of gold to hald his hair. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* i. lviii. 85 The same decoction, holden and kept in the mouth. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 59 Lay hold vpon him Priam, hold him fast. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 32 Laughter holding both his sides. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 43 (*In the Street*), I continued holding her hand. 1892

Chamb. Jnrl. 3 Sept. 561/2 A. boy rushed up . . . to hold the rector's horse.

b. *Cricket*. To catch (a ball); implying a difficult or skillful catch.

1884 *Daily Tel.* 24 June. Hornby drove Giffen hard to mid-on, where Bannerman held the ball cleverly.

c. *Sporting colloq.* To prove a match for, hold one's own against.

1883 *Times* 22 Oct. 10/2 It seems likely that she holds all the horses that ran in the Cesarewitch safe enough. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Oct. 412/1 On the more level slope he begins to hold his pursuer. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Mar. 323/1 Oxford rowed a slower stroke . . . than their opponents, and yet appeared to hold them fairly easily from post to finish.

3. To keep from falling, to sustain or support in or with the hand, arms, etc.: applicable to any degree of exertion, from that involved in *holding up* (see sense 44) a heavy object, to that which does not differ from *having in the hand*, except by the mere implication of muscular action.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 538 Ealle . . . healdende palm-twigu on heora handum. [Cf. I. 90 Hæbbende heora palm-twigu on handa.] c. 1290 *St. Dunstan* 13 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 19 *Seint Dunstones moder taper* . . . þat heo hald on hire bond.

a. 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 746 His swerd fel of his hond . . . Ne myhte he it holde. c. 1320 *Seunys Sag.* (W.) 2009 Another ymage That held a mirour in his hand. 1513 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 939 Ten brode arowis hilde he there. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 25 Hold the basin high as you give water to ones handes. 1895 *T. WASHINGTON* in *Nicholas's Voy.* i. vi. 4 b, Holding in his hande a long staffe of silver. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 371 Muttering their prayers, holding a bundle of small Tameriske-twigs. 1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess.* 102 My partner held good trumps. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Sept. 14/3 Holding a brief for the National League. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Æneid* ii. 674 My wife . . . Holds our little lulus before his father to see. *Mod.* Hold my book while I run back. The girl was holding the baby for her mother.

† b. *fig.* To uphold, support, maintain. *Obs.* c. 1000 *Laws Æthelred* v. c. 35 Utan ænne cyne-hlaford holdlice healdan. 1340 *Ayemb.* 35 þe hege men . . . þæt he ycaldep and sosteneþ iewes and þe coarses.

c. In pregnant sense: To hold so as to keep in position, guide, control, or manage, as *to hold the sceptre, the reins, the plough*.

1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 6 He customably used himself to hold the Plow. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iv. 41 Enraged wight, Whome greater griefe made forgett the raines to hold of reason's rule. 1621 *T. WILLIAMSON* in *Gouliart's Wise Vieillard* 49 Even as wee see Pilots . . . holding the Rudder. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* v. xi. 421 More fit . . . to handle a matooke then to hold a musket.

† d. To sustain, bear, endure, 'stand' (some treatment). *Obs.*

1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* (1881) 237 The shoemaker cares not if his shoes hold the drawing on. 1606 *W. CRAWSHAW Romish Forgeries* Aija. 4 If the matter will not hold pale, and if my prooffe be not substantiall. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iii. ii. 80 Now humble as the ripest Mulberry, That will not hold the handling. 1664 *WALLER Poems, To Sir T. Higgins*, Their small galleys may not hold compare With our tall ships.

4. To keep (the body, or a member) in a particular position or attitude; to 'carry', sustain, bear.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4196 Godd hold our him his holi hand! 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 229 A man sittynge peron . . . halt his riht hond as þou3 he spake to be peple. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 145 An other holdeth his necke a wrye. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 4 Holding thy eare close to the hollow ground. 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Coxcomb* v. ii. Be not fearful, for I hold My hands before my mouth. 1885 *DORA RUSSELL On Golden Hinges* II. xi. 165 She held herself like a queen. 1890 *W. C. RUSSELL Ocean Trag.* I. iii. 52 She held her face averted. 1892 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 230 She held her head as proudly as ever.

5. To have or keep within it; to retain (fluid, or the like), so that it does not run out; *esp.* to contain (with reference to amount or quantity); to be capable of containing, have capacity for.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 56 Ða water-fatu, sume heoldon twyfealde gemetu, sume þryfealde. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5924 Ne was in hus na vessel fer þat water hild, o stan ne tre. 1388 *WYCLIF Jer.* ii. 13 Cisternes distried, that moun not holde watris. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) v. 54 That yle [Cycile] holt in compas aboute coel frensche myles. c. 1480 *Lit. Childr. Lit. Bk.* 30 in *Babes Bk.* 18 Put not thy mete . . . In-to thy Seler that thy salte halte. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 4 Euery barrill for bere shall contene and holde . . . xxxvi. gallons. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* v. i. 9 More diuels then vaste hell can hold. 1720 *DE FOE Capt. Singleton* xii. (1840) 206 He stored the sloop as full as she could hold. 1736 *FIELDING Pasquin* i. I, I'll make the house too hot to hold you. 1805 *W. SAUNDERS Min. Waters* 225 The animal and vegetable matters which it holds in solution. 1847 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. i. 66 Peat holds water like a sponge. 1872 *BLACK ADV. Phaeton* xii, Cannot the phaeton hold five? *Mod.* This jug holds two pints.

6. To have or keep as one's own absolutely or temporarily; to own, have as property; to be the owner, possessor, or tenant of; to be in possession or enjoyment of.

To have and to hold: see HAVE v. 1 c. a. 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 611 Her Cyneigels feng to rice . . . and heold xxxi wintra. c. 897 [see A. 2]. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii(i). 1 þu þe heofon-hamas healdest and wealdest (*habitas in celo*). a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 55 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 221 Se þe ahte wile holde wel. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 223 þatt ille kynesate þatt Dapiþþ king hiss faderr held. c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 14 If any Breton were fonden holdand lond. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. ii. 38 Sir Simouye is of-sent to assale þe Chartres, þat fals þour Fauuel by eny [fyn] heolden. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 13697 Pirrus . . . Weddit þat worthi, & as wif held. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) i. 4 þe

kyng . . . haldes grete and mykill land. For he haldes þe land of Hungary, Sauoy, Comany [etc.]. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xx. ii, Syr Launcelot holdeth your queene and hath done longe. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 15 b, If an house be let to holde at will. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 148 By which he acquirith and holdeth a propriety in land, or goods. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* ii. xxxvii, My Sovereign holds in ward my land. 1844 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 177 Farms are held on a variety of tenure. 1881 *GARDINER & MULLINGER Study Eng. Hist.* i. vii. 135 No man who taught the contrary was to be allowed to hold a benefice.

b. To possess, have, occupy (a position, office, quality, etc.).

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 8129 If endlesnes any end might hald, þan war it endlesnes unproperly cald. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 5 In dede þei hald not, ne do his office. c. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 174, Wheresoever thou hoold residence. 1583 *STUBBS Anst. Abus.* ii. (1882) 104 They may also lawfully hold superiority over their brethren. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 222 He might well have holden place with the worstiest. 1757 *BEATTIE Wolf & Sheph.* 10 One With whom wit holds the place of reason. 1809 *KENDALL Trav.* I. v. 40 Their places, therefore, are practically holden during good behaviour. 1827 *SCOTT Surg. Dism.* i, Doctor Grey (he might hold the title by diploma for what I know). 1890 *T. F. TOUT Hist. Eng. Jr.* 1689, 137 Catholics could hold rank up to that of colonel.

c. Const. of or from (the superior from whom the title to an estate or office is derived). Also *fig.*

c. 1205 *LAY.* 29377 And æþel heom sone al þis ærd, of him to heoldenne. c. 1290 *Beket* 2000 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 163 þe baronie also, þat þou halst of him in chief. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 48 § 1 The same Castelles . . . be holden of your Highnes in Chief as of your Crowne. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. iii. 118 The Trust, the Office, I do hold of you. 1636 *MASSINGER Bashf. Lover* iv. iii, I hold my dukedom from you, as your vassal. 1703 *ROWE Ulyss.* iv. i, I have learnt to hold My life from none, but from the Gods who gave it. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 68 It has been contended that the word *fodum* signifies land holden of a superior lord, by military or other services.

d. *Mil.* To keep forcibly against an adversary, defend; to keep possession of, occupy.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 And [he] held Excestre agenes him. 1573 *J. SANFORD Hours Recreat.* (1576) 173 They tooke and held the Citie with force. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* ii. iii. 164 To Bristow Castle, which they say is held by Bushie, Bagot, and their Complices. 1649 *J. TAYLOR* (Water P.) *West. Voy. to Mount Wks.* (1872) 28 The main Island is held for the Prince, by one Captain . . . called Sir John Grenville. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 723 With what Arms We mean to hold what anciently we claim Of Deitie or Empire. 1867 *J. B. ROSE tr. Virgil's Æneid* 40 The foeman holds the wall. 1869 *W. LONGMAN Hist. Edu.* III. i. xvii. 319 The bridge was held for some time . . . at last the French fled.

e. To occupy, be in (a place); also, in stronger sense, To remain in, retain possession or occupation of.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 7166 He ber þe crowne & huld þe deis mid oþer aþil also. 13 . . . *K. Alis.* 1154 Alisandre heold the deys. c. 1500 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* ix. 124 As if science held her seat Between the circled arches of thy brows. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 94 The star, that bids the shepherd fold, Now the top of heaven doth hold. 1704 *J. TRAFF Abra-Mule* ii. i. 456 One who holds the very next Apartment. 1885 *MRS. PIRKIS Lady Lovelace* II. xxix. 123 For the nonce lighter questions held his brain. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 May 559/3 His first piece . . . long held the boards.

f. *fig.* Of disease, error, etc.: To have in its power, possess, affect, occupy.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11829 Dyropsil held him sua in threst. 1420 *Proclam. Hen. V.* in *Rymer Foedera* (1710) 917 Our sayd Father is holden wyth divers Sekeness. 1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 241 The detestable heresie of Arius, which held their minds of a long time. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* v. i. 116 Th' affliction of my minde amends, with which I feare a madness held me. 1711 *HEARNE Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 122 A Fever that held him for about a Fortnight. 1886 *SEELEY Short Hist. Napoleon I.* iv. § i. 118 The intoxication of the Marengo campaign still held him.

7. To keep, preserve, retain; not to lose, let go, part with, or emit; to detain; to arrest, rivet the attention of.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* ix. 17 Hi3 doð niwe win on niwe bytta, and ærðer byþ ge-healden (*Indisf.* gehalden). c. 1000 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 98 Him sylfum na healdende of eallum. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 þe blake cloð . . . halt his heou betere. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III.* We senden 3ew þis writ . . . to halden a manges 3ew inehord. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13409 'Quarfor', said he, 'þus has þou Halden þe god wine to now?' 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* x. vii. (1495) 378 Cole rake in ashes holdeth and kepeth fyre. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cviij b, If she holde it past the secunde day after, she shall be hoole. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 7 b, But I holde you to long with commendation of that . . . I pray you let us goe to dinner. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 333 Might . . . dive in as long as they could hold their breath. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 335 Constant changes of scene and method hold the attention. 1885 *E. F. BYRNE Entangled* II. xxi. 130 She . . . found herself held by his eyes.

b. With extension or complement: To keep in a specified place, state, condition, or relation; to oblige to adhere to (a promise or the like: cf. 10).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 189 þa heht Petrus and Paulus on bendum healdon. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Heald me þe wrache. c. 1205 *LAY.* 1044 3e . . . halded me inne bende. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3183 Abraham . . . hald still þin arm, And to þi sun do þou no harm. *Ibid.* 14405 Pharaon . . . þat þam in seruage held lang. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 339 Thus holdithe me my destenye a wreche. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 8083 To hold hym in hope & hert hym the better. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 26 Beyng holde in a certeyn stoupour and wondyr of mynde. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 83 Suche a rable of shoters . . . as wolde holde vs talkyng whyles tomorrow. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* ii. iii. 202 His gracious

Promise, which you might . . . haue held him to. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1820) II. 286 The captain is desirous to hold you to it. 1872 *C. E. MAURICE Stephen Langton* iii. 213 John's army was held in check. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 360 He was held at bay.

c. *refl.* To keep oneself; to adhere, remain, keep.

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Moni halt him til an make. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 379 'Pe kyng', he seyde, 'of Engeland halt hym to hys bedde'. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6521 Moyseis him hild awai. *Ibid.* 10413 Quen þat he heild him fra fame. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xx. 245 Holdeþ 3ow in vnyte. c. 1475 *Raisf Coitgear* 373 For thy, hald 3ow fra the Court. a. 1533 *Lb. BERNERS Huon* lv. 187 Euery man praysed gretely Huon that he helde hym selfe so fermely. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xxxvi. 2 Holde the still a litle. 1571 *CAMPION Hist. Ire.* ii. vii. (1633) 98 Richard held himself in Ireland. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 340 They held themselves aloof from the popular current.

† d. To continue to occupy; to remain in (a place); not to move from or leave; to 'keep'. *Obs.*

1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 623 She halt hire chambre. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 64 Hald he holde the highe waye. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iii. iii. 84 The schippis haldand the deip see. a. 1547 *SURREY Æneid* iii. Poems (1831) 131 Holding alway the chief street of the town. 1795 *OSBALDISTON Brit. Sportsm.* 477 If it be rainy, then the hare will hold the highways more than at any other time.

e. *Hunting.* To keep going; to lead or drive (hounds). Cf. 24.

1891 *Field* 21 Nov. 792/2 We found Mark . . . holding the bounds up the common again. 1891 *Ibid.* 19 Dec. 954/2 Laurence . . . held his hounds across the valley.

8. To keep together, to keep in being, existence, or operation, to carry on; to convoke and preside over (a meeting, assembly, council, or the like); to go through formally, perform (any proceeding or function); to keep, observe, celebrate (a festival); to carry on, sustain, or have (communication, intelligence, conversation); to keep (company, silence, etc.); to use (language) habitually or constantly; = HAVE v. 11.

a. 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1075 Hi ne dorstan nan gefeoht healdan wið Willelm cyng. *Ibid.* an. 1085 Her se cyng bæc his corona and heold his hield. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 85 Sein(t) nicholas . . . þat wune hold of his lues ende. c. 1205 *LAY.* 4766 Belin in Euceric wuld eorlene husting. c. 1285 *Ancr. R.* 22 Vrom þet, efter Preciosa, holded silence. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10215 A mikel fest . . . þat lues held. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 13363 (Trin.) A bridle was þere on I halde. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 410 The king Eduard . . . Come to strevillene. For till hald thar an assemble. c. 1450 *Merlin* 2 The fendes helden a gret conseil. 1485 *CAXTON Paris & V.* 8, I wyl holde you companye thyder. a. 1535 *More Edw. V.* (1641) 3 The Parliament holden the thirtieth yeere of King Henry the Sixth. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* July 29 To holden chat with seely shepherds swayne. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 41 Had he held intelligence with the King of Granada. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* i. v. [They] can hold conversation in both tongues. 1760 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. xxi. 267 Any county, wherein the assises are held. 1814 *CARY Dante, Par.* xxvi. 93, I pray thee hold converse with me. 1840 *J. QUINCY Hist. Harvard Univ.* I. 91 The first meeting of the Corporation . . . was holden on the 13th of the ensuing July. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. I. 667 Several opulent gentlemen were accused of holding conventicles.

b. *Mus.* † (a) To perform (a particular part in concerted music); = BEAR v. 1 20. *Obs.* (b) To sustain (a note, esp. in one part while the other parts move).

1885 'RITA' *Like Dian's Kiss* xxiv. 180 The vocal thunder, having terminated in a prolonged holding of the low E, is followed by loud applause. 1889 *E. PROUT Harmony* xix. § 501 A suspension may be very simply defined as a note of one chord held over another of which it forms no part.

† 9. To keep unbroken or inviolate; to observe, abide by (a command, vow, promise, faith, etc.); the opposite of *to break or violate*. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 25 We sceolan þa ten bebodu healdan. *Ibid.* 45 Gif hi nellap healdan Godes æwe. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Ne we ne moten halden moysees e. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III.* þæt heo stedefastlice healden and swerien to healden . . . þo isetnesses þæt beten inakede. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10698 Hu Sco moght hir mari and hald hir vov. 1526 *CHAUCER Rom.* 266 Feith ne trouth holdith she To frend ne felawe, bad or good. c. 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 610, I aske now of the To holde covenante in this cas. c. 1475 *Raisf Coitgear* 449, I sall hald that I have hecht. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W. v.* v. 260 To Master Broom, you yett shall hold your word. a. 1625 *FLETCHER Humours Pleased* v. i. Wks. (Ruld.) II. 200/1 'Tis fit you hold your word, sir.

† 10. To oblige, bind, constrain; in later use, chiefly in pa. pple. *holden. Obs. or arch.*

c. 1205 *LAY.* 9459 þe to fehte heom scolde halden. 1382 *WYCLIF a Kings* iv. 8 Ther was there a grette woman, that heelde hym, that he ete brede. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1443 *Hysp.*, Thanne were I holde to quyte thy labour. 1540 *Praier of Ploewman* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 113 And thus ys my brother y-holde to done to me. 14 . . . *HOCLEVE Compl. Virgin* 138 Thou art as moche, or more, holde him to hyde, Than Sem, þat held his Fadir Noe. 1523-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 71 His brother should not be haldin to answer one farder in that mater. 1794 *S. WILLIAMS Vermont* 253 They could not view themselves as holden . . . to submit.

† b. *To be holden:* to be obliged, under obligation to (any one), to be BEHOLDEN. *Obs. or arch.*

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 317 To þis man & his meke wif most y am holde. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 374 (MS. Harl. 3400) Whereof to him in special above all other I am most holde. 1485 *CAXTON Paris & V.* 34 We be moche holden to you. 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 15 Greatly am I now holden unto thee. 1666 *PEYVS Diary* 9 Apr. So we . . . turned back, being holden to the gentleman.

c. To hold to bail: to bind or constrain by bail; see BAIL sb.1, esp. the latter after sense 6.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxv. Pickwick and Tupman he had already held to bail. 1890 *Times* (weekly ed.) 28 Feb. 2/3 [He] was wrongfully held to bail to be of good behaviour.

11. To keep back from action, hinder, prevent, restrain; *ref.* to restrain oneself, refrain, forbear. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in special phrases; *spec.* b. To keep in, refrain from (speech, noise, etc.): see also *hold one's tongue*.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 220 Ac se wisa hilt his spræce and bitt timan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Pæt we us healdan . . . wip þa heafodlican leathras. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13647 He allan þat dos his will, And holds him fra dedis ill. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiv. 16 Sothli her ysen weren holdun, lest they knewen him. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* iii. iii. Who holdeth now me that with my foote I breke not thyn hede? 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 288 To suche poynte that thou maiest not hold vomityng. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Supplices* i. i. Holde thy talking, nourse, and harken to me. 1622-3 EARL OF NEWCASTLE *Declar.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 137 Let them call them what they will, so they would hold their fingers from them. 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiogr.* App. Wks. 1859 I. 131 The only restraining motive which may hold the hand of a tyrant. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* xxv. I wish you'd hold your noise! 1891 *Graphic* *Christm.* No. 20/3 He had reluctantly held his fire, determined to wait till he could 'mak siccar'.

12. To have or keep in the mind, entertain: a. (a feeling, etc.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* (Z.) 1954 Hio . . . heold beah-lufan wið hæleþa brego. 1205 LAY. 30198 And for here mucche lue þa heolde heore aldren. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 64 She . . . of my rurall musick holdeth scorn. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. ii. 17 Proteus, the good conceit I hold of thee. 1595 — *John* iii. iv. 90 You hold too heynous a respect of greefe. 1637 HEYLIN *Answ. Burton* Pref. Civa. If they hold a Reverend esteeme of those who [etc.]. 1802 LEYDEN *Maiden* xlv. That heart. Can hold no sympathy with mine. 1846 H. TORRES *Rem. Milit.* Lit. I. 39 The first . . . who acknowledged the tactical theory and held great account of those who practised it.

b. (a belief, opinion, doctrine, etc.): To accept and entertain as true; to believe.

1340 *Aenb.* 134 We þet þe rihte byleue hysaldep. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 224. I holde the cristen fayth. 1579 GOSSEN *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 65 Let me holde the same proposition still. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 134 All the Egyptians holde opinion, that the Crocodile is a Diuinitour. 1667 EARL OF CARDIGAN in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 9 The Church of England holds the three creeds as well as we. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Contents i. iii. § 36 It appears, that Aristotle also held the world's animation. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* fr. 1689. 102 Those who held most strongly the divine right of the people to choose their own ministers. 1892 *Monist* II. 162 Justified in holding this view.

c. With obj. clause: To be of opinion, think, consider, believe (that).

a 1300 *Sarmun* xlii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 2 Ihc hold a fole þat he be. 1340 *Cursor M.* 2507 (Trin.) Þei helde heres was be lond. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. v. (1859) 5. I holde nought that al be trewe that he seyth. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xxii. 23 The Saduces which holde that there is no resurreccion. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. ii. 87 It is held, that Valour is the chiefest Vertue. 1771 JOHNSON *Lett.* to Mrs. Thrale 7 July. She holds that both Frank and his master are much improved. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. i. 15. I hold . . . that the details . . . are altogether unhistorical.

d. With obj. and complement or extension: To think, consider, esteem, regard as. Const. with simple compl. or (arch.) with *as*, *for*, or with infin.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 63 And halt him seluen for ierde. 1205 LAY. 8082 Heo heolden him for hæne godd. a 1225 *Ansr.* R. 192 Holdeð hi alle blisse uorte uallen in misliche of þeos fondunges. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27135 Pou haldest þin aun gilt bot light. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 141 And to ben holden digne of reuerence. — Reeve's T. 288 When this Iape is tald another day, I sal ben halde a daf, a cokenay. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 63. I requyre yow that ye holde me for excused. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) M viij b. They were holden and reputed as goddesses after their death. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 202. I hold mine own Religion so good, as it needs not fetch lustre from the disgrace of another. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxiii. 179 The very idea of resistance . . . they hold as absurd. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 364. For their absence the king was held responsible. 1855 *Ibid.* xii. III. 185 He held the lives of other men as cheap as his own. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 419 If you would not scruple in holding Paley for an honest man.

e. Of a judge or court: To state as an authoritative opinion; to lay down as a point of law; to decide.

1642 tr. Perkins' *Prof. Bk.* v. § 306. 135 It hath ben holden in the time of King Henry the third that [etc.]. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. iii. 49 It is clearly held, that one acquitted as principal may be indicted as an accessory after the fact. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 360 The Master of the Rolls held that the renewed lease was a new acquisition, which vested in the daughter as a purchaser. 1893 H. COX *Instit.* i. vi. 47 The Court . . . held that the plea to its jurisdiction was insufficient.

f. To have in a specified relation to the mind or thought; to entertain a specified feeling towards; in such phrases as to hold in esteem, contempt, memory, etc.

For these phrases, transitive verbs may usually be substituted; thus to hold in esteem = to esteem; to hold in contempt = to despise; to hold in memory = to remember.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2610 Yone lasce . . . Als in despit soo haldest me. *Ibid.* 4245 Putifer . . . held ioseph in mensk and are. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Biv b. In

so hyghe estimation it holdeth the virtuous. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. xxi. 111 The temple of Solomon . . . which they holde in great reverence. 1611 *Bible Phil.* ii. 29 Hold such in reputation. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 64 ¶ 7 Magna Charta . . . with Us is justly held in the greatest Veneration. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 304 The wise and mighty one who is to be held in honour.

† 13. To offer as a wager; to wager, bet, 'lay'.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (E.E.T.S.) xvi. 328. I hold here a grote she lykys me not weyll. 1530 PALSGR. 691/2. I holde the a penyie I tell the where this bell ryngeth. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse Wks.* (Rldg.) 126/1. I hold my cap to a noble that the Usurer hath given him some gold. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* ii. 1. Const. I'll hold you a guinea you don't make her tell it you. *Sir John.* I'll hold you a guinea I do. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* II. 54 I'll hold ye five Guineas to four. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II. Wks. (Globe) 618/2 I'll hold you a guinea of that, my dear.

† b. To accept as a wager. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 586/2 Lay downe your monaye, I holde it, sus bontez vostre argent, je le tiens. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* (1592) 7 Saith the Connie, I durst laie xii. d. more. I hold it saith the barnacle. 1626 SCAGIN's *Yests* in *Shaks. Jest Bk.* (1864) II. 103 Yes . . . and on that I will lay twenty pound. I hold it said the knight: lay downe the Money.

† 14. *Billiards*. = *HOLE* v. 6. [A corruption of *hole*, by association of *holed* and *hold*: cf. 2, 5.]

1869 BLACKLEY *Word Gossip* 74 A player is continually said to have held a ball when he drives it into a pocket. 1877 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 4) 283 Billiard players say, 'I held the ball', instead of I holed it.

II. Intransitive and absolute uses.

15. To do the act of holding; to keep hold; to keep hold; to maintain one's grasp; to cling. Also with *by* († upon, to).

(App. by is instrumental: cf. 'he held the pig by the ears' with 'he held by the pig's ears'.)

c 1305 St. Dunstan 82 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 36 Þe deuel wrickedere her þer and he [Dunstan] hold euere faste. 1549 LATIMER and *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 59 He toke sanctuary, and held by the hornes of the aultare. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 35 b. Some hold fast upon the saying of saint Augustine, and build wonders upon that text. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1897) 171 Holde fast we haue it. a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 22 Do as if you were going over a Bridge. hold fast by the Rail. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xiv. (1813) 195 If the plants hold tight to the pots. 1842 TENNYSON *Epic* 21 There was no anchor, none, To hold by.

† b. In the imperative, used in offering or presenting; = Here! take it! [= *F. tiens*, *Sc. haec*.]

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 154 Holde here, worthy knyghte Reynawde, I gyve you my suste to your wyff and spouse. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 39 Holde, here is a couple of pence for thee. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iv. 166 Hold, there's money for thee. 1605 — *Macb.* ii. i. 4 Hold, take my Sword.

c. Commerce. To retain goods, etc.; not to sell.

1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 149 What will you take for that cattle station? No use holding, you know. 1892 *Standard* 7 Nov. 6/6 Spinners are holding tenaciously for full rates.

d. Of a female animal: To retain the seed; to conceive. Also to hold to (the male).

1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Husb.* i. iii. (1668) 34 To know whether your Mare hold to the Horse or no. 1619 — *Caval.* i. 40 It is most infallible that she holdeth. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. i. 64 A disposition in cows to conceive (or 'hold to the bull'). 1891 *Field* 28 Nov. 805/2 The chances are against the mare holding.

16. Of things: To maintain connexion; to remain fast or unbroken; not to give way or become loose.

c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 38 Vit halt thin ancre and yit thou mayest aryue. c 1400 *Lavfanc's Cirurg.* 142 And þe nose were kutt al away but þat it held faste at bope þe endis . . . of þe wounde. 1506 GUYLFFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 65 They let fall the thyrd ancre, which, thankyd be Almyghty God, helde fast. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. iv. iii. 36 If the springe hold, the Cocke's mine. 1648 CORNU-Copia in *Hark. Misc.* (1870) VI. 33 To make glue for the joining of boards . . . that shall hold faster than the boards themselves. 1795 OSBALDISTON *Brit. Sportsm.* 259 One of them will hold better than two of the common sort [of nails]. 1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* 31 Jan. 140/3 The helm was perfectly sound, and the lashings held bravely. 1893 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 552 The lock held.

17. To maintain one's attachment; to remain faithful or attached; to adhere, keep, 'stick' to; to abide by. (Sometimes approaching sense 21.)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 We . . . bihten him festliche þat we wolden eue to him holden. c 1300 *Havelok* 1171 And þat she shoulde til him holde. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 355 For she . . . Hath set me for a finall end The point, wherto that I shall holde. 1611 *Bible Matt.* vi. 24 Hee will holde to the one, and despise the other. 1677 *Hale Prim. Orig.* Man. i. iii. 77 If they hold to their Principles. 1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. i. 323 Herefordshire has held stoutly by its native breed. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. iv. xxviii. 209 The Queen . . . held to her purpose.

18. To have capacity or contents; *spec.* in *Hunting*, said of a covert: To contain game.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xl. (1887) 230. I wishe the roome . . . large to holde, and convenient to holde handsomely. 1891 *Field* 21 Nov. 791/2 It [a covert] did not hold to-day, and we went on to Bourke's Gorse. 1893 *Ibid.* 11 Feb. 190/1 Leslie's Gorse did not hold.

19. To hold property by some tenure, to derive title to something (of or from a superior).

c 1275 *Luce Ron* 102 in *O. E. Misc.* 66 Henri king of engelonde, of hym he halt, and to hym buhþ. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 42 He com vnto Gaynesburgh, of Suane forto holde. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. vii. He made alle lordes that helde of the crowne to come in. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trunp.* 1234 As thou doest hold of thy kyng, so doth

thy tenaunt holde of the. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. iv. (1739) 98 A second sort of men that made the King incapable to hold by Conquest, was the Clergy. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 9 Not holding of a superior power. 1868 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. ii. 264 Mr. Sisman holds under a 21 years' lease. 1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edw. III.* i. xi. 206 Men holding by knight's service.

† b. Of a possession or right: To be held (of or from). *Obs.*

1648 CROMWELL in *Carlyle* (1871) II. 106 A Lease which holds of your College. a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 64 *Allodium* . . . signifies Land that holds of nobody; we have no such Land in England. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* i. ii. My crown is absolute, and holds of none.

20. To depend; to belong or pertain. Const. of, † on, at. Now only as *fig.* from 19.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. lviii. (1869) 171 It holt not of hire bot of yow; Helpeth me! c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 23 What euyl woldest thou doo—if hi helde at no man but at the. 1485 — *Paris & P.* 63 It holdeth not on me. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* iii. xxiv. [xxv.] (Arb.) 294 Yet are generally all rare things and such as breede marvell and admiration somewhat holding of the vndecent. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* v. iii. Julia goes first, Gonsalvo hangs on her, And Angelina holds upon Gonsalvo, as I on Angelina. 1889 W. S. LILLY *Century Revol.* 146 No wonder, for genius holds of the noumenal.

21. To hold with (arch. of, † on, for): to maintain allegiance to; to side with, be of the party of; *mod. colloq.* to agree with or approve of. (Cf. 17.)

1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1140 ¶ 6 Dat he neure ma mid te king his brother wolde halden. c 1300 *Havelok* 2308 He swore, þat he shoulde with him halde Boþe aeynes stille and bolde. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prolog.* 458 They aughte rather with me for to holde. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (E. E. T. S.) xiv. 47 Any . . . That wyll not hold holly on me (Herod), And on mahowne. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 224. I am a paynym, & holde for my cor Mahoun. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* i. Cor. i. Therof rose these sedicious wordes, I holde of Apollo, I holde of Cephas, I holde of Paule. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 115 Some there were, that held with both sides. 1786 tr. *Bechford's Valhek* (1868) 4 It was not with the orthodox that he usually held. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. i. These, and what holds of these may pray,—to Beelzebub, or whoever will hear them. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 502. I don't hold with him buying flowers when his children haven't got enough to eat.

22. To maintain one's position (against an adversary); of a place, to be held or occupied; to hold out: cf. 41 j.

a 1132 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1123 ¶ 7 Se kyng held stranglice hem to geanes. c 1305 St. Edmund 493 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 84 Þe Couent ek of Canterbury aȝen seint Edmund holde faste. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4144 Alle . . . Pat o-gaynes Goddes laghe wil halde. 1411 *Songs & Carols* 15th C. (Percy Soc.) 27 Her husbondes agens hem durn not holde. 1523 in *Halliwell Lett. Kings Eng.* I. 279 As touching Berwick . . . it hath ere this holden against great puissance. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 170 Our force by Land Hath Nobly held. 1640 *Yorke Union Hon.* 40 Beating downe such holds as held against him. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiogr.* (1765) 3 [He] betook himself to London, that City then holding for the Parliament.

fig. 1776 *Maiden Aunt* I. 145 Do you not hold for congruity of soul in friendship, as well as love?

23. To continue, remain, or 'keep' in a state or course; to last, endure.

c 1200 ORMIN 3253 Uss birþ beginnenn god to don, & haldenn a þæronne. 13. *Coer de L.* 2419 To another town he went and held there. 1465 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 514 II. 209 If the wert hold. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xxiii. (1878) 62 The housing of cattel while winter doth hold. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. iv. iv. 36 Your resolution cannot hold. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 132 He entred into a Treaty with the Czar of Muscovy, which held a long time. 1719 DE FOR CRUSOE ii. iii. (1840) 61 The Battle, they said, held two Hours. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. v. 18 The bloom of beauty holds but a very few years. 1895 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. xxii. 219. I was only too glad, however, to see that their appetites held. 1888 'FLOR. WARDEN' *Woman's Face* II. xiii. 55 The frost still held.

b. with compl. or extension.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 193 A, ha! hold still thore! 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* v. 9 So Naaman came . . . and helde still at the dore of Eliseus house. — *Luke* vi. 42 Holde still Brother, I will plucke y^e moate out of thyn eye. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. i. 91. I will hold friends with you Lady. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 242 Shingles seldom hold to be all 4 Inches broad. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i. Hold still, horse! 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* v. lvii. 180 They held at him in this fashion to the very end. 1879 MINTO *Defoe* x. 161 Editors of journals held aloof from him. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trav.* III. xxvii. 54 The weather held phenomenally silent.

c. To be or remain valid; to subsist; to be in force; to apply. Also to hold good, to hold true.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 64 That treuþynge darf nat healde. 1581 PETTIE *Guauso's Civ. Contr.* iii. (1586) 127 b. My rule holdeth not. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. ii. iii. 7 Doth the newes hold of good king Edwards death? 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 34 Thou say'st well, and it holds well too. 1607 — *Timon* v. i. 4 Does the Rumor hold for true, That hee's so full of Gold? 1674 PLAYFORD *Skull Mus.* II. 4 This Rule likewise holds, if the Notes descend a second. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 11 The same reason holds good also as to the sacrament of the Lord's supper. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 31 The Logick will hold true of him which is applied to the great Judge of all the earth. 1845 McCUR. *Loch Pol. Econ.* i. 15 It will hold good in nineteen out of twenty instances. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 192 The same reason holds with regard to corn. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 33 The saying of the poet holds true in a large degree. 1892 H. R. MILL *Realm Nat.* vii. 101 This law does not hold for gases.

24. To continue to go, keep going, go on, move

on, proceed, continue, or make one's way. Now esp. to hold on one's way or course.

c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 945 And ilk fowle tuke the flight .. Held hame to thar hant, and thar herbery. 1450-70 *Gologross & Gaw.* 126 The heynd knight at his haist held to the towne. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Philomene* (Arb.) 114 But if they hold on head, And scorne to bear my yoke. 1607 *J. CARTER Plaine & Compend. Expos.* 124 It lyeth us in hand to hold on our way. 1743 *J. MORRIS Serm.* vii. 183 He held on his way from the city. 1793 *BURNS Wandering Willie.* Here awa, there awa haud awa hame. 1850 *R. G. CUMMING Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 242 We proceeded in a westerly course, and held up the lovely valley of Bakatla. 1889 *DOYLE Micah Clarke* xxxiv. 376 I've held on my course when better men than you have asked me to veil topsails. 1891 *Field* 24 Oct. 633/1 Instead of holding to Oakhill Wood, the pack bore to the right. 1892 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 153/1 The merry chase held forward up the hill.

† 25. To avail, profit, be of use: in interrogative or negative sentences. *Obs.*

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Hwet halt þe wredðe seodðan þus god almihtin haue ihaten? *Ibid.* 33 Ne halt nawiht þat scrift. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 105 þo was þis lond kyngles, wat halt yt to telle longe? c1300 *Sir Tristr.* 918 What halt it long to strue? Mi leue y take at te. c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1602 What halt hit mucche her-of to telle, to drecchen ous of our lay?

26. To take place, be held; to occur, prevail.

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 420 II. 60 The gayle delyverye holdeth not this daye. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* v. ii. 52 What newes from Oxford? Hold those lusts & Triumphs? 1643 *FRYNE Soc. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 15 The Estates and Parliament generall of France .. met and held but twice in the year only. 1892 *Field* 19 Mar. 404/1 Stormy weather again holds in north of Scotland.

27. (for refl.) To restrain oneself, refrain, forbear; to cease, stop, give over. Often in *imper.* as an exclamation: = Stop! *arch.*

1289 *P. IVE tr. Du Bellay's Instr. Warres* 265 If a third doe crie hold, to the intent to parte them. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. viii. 34 Lay on, Macduffe, And damn'd be him, that first cries hold, enough. a1610 *HEALEY Theophrastus* (1636) 170 When he heareth any Filders, he cannot hold but he must keepe time. 1632 *SIR T. HAWKINS tr. Mathieu's Vnhappy Pros.* 121 She could not hold from saying this. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* vii. 19 Hold fast Gunner, do not fire till we hail them. 1672 *VILLIERS (DK. Buckhm.) Rehearsal* v. I. (Arb.) 117 Well, I can hold no longer .. there's no induring of him. 1775 *SHERIDAN Duenna* i. iv. Hold .. a thought has struck me! 1818 *SHELLEY Rosalind* 297 'Hold, hold!' He cried, 'I tell thee 'tis her brother!'

28. In shooting: To take aim, to aim.

Hold on, to aim directly at the game. *Hold ahead*, to aim ahead of it.

1881 *GREENER Gun* 485 It is a much disputed point amongst all who use the gun whether the shooter should 'hold on' or 'ahead'.

III. Phrases. (To h. the plough, the reins, one's sides, see 2 and 3 c.; to h. to bail, see 10 c.; to h. good, h. true, see 23 c. To h. at BAY (sb. 4 3), to h. one's BREATH, to h. a CANDLE to, to HAVE and to h., to h. the FIELD, to h. one's GROUND, to h. with the HARE and run with the hounds, to h. one's JAW, to h. one's NOSE, to h. one's PEACE, to h. (in) PLAY, to h. SHORT, to h. TACK, to h. one's TONGUE, etc.: see these words.)

29. Hold (.) hand.

a. To hold one's hand: to stay or arrest one's hand in the act of doing something; hence *gen.* to refrain, forbear.

c1450 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 260, I byd the hold thi hand. 1535 *COVERDALE I Chron.* xxi[i]. 15 It is ynough, holde now thy hande. 1602 *NARCISUS* (1893) 654 Dorastus, hold thy handes, for I am slaine. 1699 *DAMPFIR Voy.* II. iii. 64 Called for an Axe to cut the Mizen Shrouds .. He bad him hold his hand a little. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* 30 (Jam.) She had her hand. 1889 *J. S. WINTER Mrs. Bob I.* vii. 118 She knew when to hold her hand and when to pile on all her strength.

† b. To hold hand: (a) to bear a hand, to contribute help or support, co-operate, concur; (b) to be on an equality with, to match (quot. 1595). *Obs.* 1282-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 237 The queene of England directit Sir Johnne Forester, warden of the middle marches .. to mak sum incursions against the borders on the syde of Scotland, and she should hold hand upon hir syde that they should not escape butt captiuitie or punishment. 1595 *SHAKS. John II.* i. 494 She in beautie, education, blood, Holds hand with any Princesse of the world. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* (N.), Curtesie and charitie doe commonly hold hands together. 1717 *Wotton Corr.* (1843) II. 218, I hope you'll hold hand to this History of the Sufferings, since you have it so much at heart.

† c. To hold in hand: to assure (one); to maintain (that . . .). To pay attention to; to keep in expectation or suspense (see *HAND sb.* 29 c, e). *Obs.* 1530 *PALSGR.* 587/1 He holdeth me in hande that he wyll ryde out of towne. 1658 *W. BURTON Ithin. Anton.* 127 They .. who hold in hand that this Chester .. was so named from a Gyaunt the builder thereof.

30. Hold .. head.

a. To hold one's head high: to behave proudly or arrogantly. b. To hold up one's head (fig.): to maintain one's dignity, self-respect, or cheerfulness. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 28 None can holde up their hedds, or dare shewe their faces .. that are not thought honest. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* i. iv. 30 Do's he not hold vp his head (as it were) & strut in his gate? 1707 *NORRIS Treat. Humility* viii. 339 The proud man holds up his head too high to see his way. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* x. II. 585 He had never held up his head since the Chancellor had

been dragged into the justice room in the garb of a collier. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barsat* II. lvi. 131, I have desired that they should be able to hold their heads high in the world.

31. Hold one's own. To maintain one's position against a competitor or an opposing force of any kind; to stand one's ground.

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 71 Sir Harald .. Fulle wele his awen suld hald, if he had kept his treuth. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 98 Neuer saye *Alexandre* .. but holde thynne owne. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 114 Now *Ajax* hold thine owne. 1720 *De For Capt. Singleton* xvi. (1840) 274 Our sheet anchor held its own. 1850 *RUSKIN Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 104 Frightful superstitions still hold their own over two-thirds of the inhabited globe. 1885 *TENNYSON Charge Heavy Brigade* ii. But he .. Sway'd his sabre, and held his own Like an Englishman there and then.

† b. To hold good. *Obs. rare.*

1632 *ROWLEY Wom. never weat* iii. in *Contn.* *Doddsley's O. Pl.* (1816) V. 282 Does that news hold his own still, that our ships are .. on the Downs with such a wealthy frigate?

32. Hold water. a. To stop a boat by holding the blades of the oars flat against the boat's way.

a1618 *RALEIGH Invent. Shipping* to The Pomerlanders .. used a-kind of Boate, with the prow at both ends, so as they need not to wend or hold water. 1616 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 30 To row a spell, hold-water, trim the boate. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) Ddd, Pull the starboard oars, and hold water with the larboard oars! 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. viii. ii. §1. 648 Holding water is necessary when the boat is to be suddenly stopped.

b. To retain water, not to let water through or out (sense 5): hence, fig. To be sound, valid, or tenable; to bear a test or examination; to hold good when put to the test.

a1300, 1388 [see B. 5]. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* ii. 13 Vile and broken pities, that holde no water. 1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Gusman d'Alf.* II. 79 This .. will not hold water nor doe vs that good wee thought. 1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spa* ii. 32 Let them produce a more rational account of any other opinion, that will hold water .. better than this of mine doth. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quix.* (1803) IV. 251 'Brothers', said he, 'the demand of Loggerhead will not hold water'. 1889 *G. ALLAN Tennis of Shem* III. li. 251, I think these documents will hold water.

33. Hold wind. *Naut.* To keep near the wind in sailing without making lee-way; to keep well to windward: usually to hold a good wind.

1759 in *A. DUNCAN Mariner's Chron.* (1805) III. 360 To lie down in the fore-part of the boat, to bring her more by the head, in order to make her hold a better wind. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Soudre* *as vent*, to hold a good wind; to claw or eat to windward. 1839 *MARRYAT Phant. Ship* viii. The vessels .. could hold no wind. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 587 The Duke .. signalled to the whole fleet to brace round their yards and hold the wind between the two English divisions.

IV. With adverbs.

34. Hold back. a. *trans.* To keep back; to restrain; to reserve from disclosure; to retain.

1535 *COVERDALE Job* xxvi. 9 He holdeth back his stole, that it can not be sene. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. iii. 66 Many thousand Reasons hold me backe. 1665 *DRYDEN Ind. Emp.* iv. i, Sure thou bearst some charm, Or some divinity holds back mine arm. 1841 *R. OASTLER in Fleet Papers* I. xlviii. 379 It is sinful to hold back the truth.

b. *intr.* (for refl.) To restrain oneself; to refrain; to hesitate.

1576 *GASCOIGNE Philomene* (Arb.) 117 Hold backe betime, for feare you catch a foyle. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* III. 374 Holding back when the Native Government was anxious to advance. 1890 *MRS. H. WOOD House Halliwell* II. vii. 162, I have held back from asking you.

35. Hold down. a. *trans.* To keep down (lit. and fig.); to keep under, keep in subjection, repress, oppress.

1533 *BELLENDEN Livy* iv. (1822) 394 The fame and rumoure thereof was haldin down among the Veanis. 1606 *MARSTON Faune* iv. Wks. 1856 II. 77 The more held down, they swel. 1840 *MARRYAT Poor Jack* xix, Confused, and holding down my head. 1881 *N. T. (R. V.) Rom.* i. 18 Men who hold down the truth in unrighteousness. 1883 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 5 Plump English folk, not at all starved or 'hadden down', as his countrymen say.

b. *Mining (U.S. and Australia).* To hold down a claim (also absol. to hold down): 'to reside on a section or tract of land long enough to establish a claim to ownership under the homestead law' (C.D.). 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 236/1 A lone and unprotected female 'holding down a claim'. 1893 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* X. 324/1 In mining slang Pilbarra did not 'hold down', and the place was ultimately almost deserted.

36. Hold forth. † a. *trans.* To keep up, maintain, continue, go on with. *Obs.*

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 165 Dis fiste dai held forð his flist. c1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 2931 Thus thair wail forth gan thai hald. a1480 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 317 He held forthe his oppynoun dampnable. a1547 *SURREY Æneid* II. 496 Hold forth the way of health.

† b. *intr.* To continue one's course; to go on, proceed. *Obs.*

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 85 Iohan baptist .. bicom eremite and held forð berone. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xix. 249 Thai held furth soyn till Ingland. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ix. vi. heading, Furth haldis Nysus and Eurillius baith tway.

† c. *trans.* To offer, proffer, propound, set forth, exhibit. *Obs.*

1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Phil.* ii. 16 Holding forthe [ἐνέχυρον] the worde of life. 1648 *Eng. Way to Establ. in Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 42 Now Heaven holds forth power and opportunity far more liberally than ever heretofore. 1704 *SWIFT Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 277 This Animal, by whom I take human Nature to be most admirably held

forth in all its Qualities. 1736 *LEDIARD Life Marlborough* I. 63 A chapel .. where Mass was publicly held forth every Day. 1814 *Father & Son* ii. i, The profigacity .. that impelled you to hold forth that language to me.

d. *intr.* [from *Phil.* ii. 16: see prec.] To preach; to speak publicly, discourse, harangue. (Usually somewhat contemptuous.)

1694 *J. WALLIS Def. Chr. Sabb.* II. 27 The Phrase of *Holding-forth* was taken up by Non conformists about the year 1642 or 1643, as I remember .. in contradistinction to the word *Preaching*.

1667 *DRYDEN Maiden Queen* v. i, Lord! what a misfortune it was .. that the gentleman could not hold forth to you. 1693 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 324 This week William Penn the quaker held forth at the Bull and Mouth in this city. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 142 P 5 He is able to hold forth upon Canes longer than upon any one Subject in the World. 1881 *MRS. G. M. CRAIK Sydney* II. ix. 262 Netty was holding forth with the utmost eloquence. 1889 *DOYLE M. Clarke* xxii. 222 Nature is a silent preacher which holds forth upon week days as on Sabbaths.

37. Hold hard. *intr.* (orig. a sporting phrase): To pull hard at the reins in order to stop the horse; hence *gen.* to 'pull up', halt, stop. Usually in *imper.* (colloq.)

1761 *COLMAN Jealous Wife* v. Wks. 1777 I. 130 (Farmer) Hold hard! hold hard! you are all on a wrong scent. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 280 But I must 'hold hard' here, as we say in the field. 1854 *WOOD Sh. & Anecd. Anim.* Life (1855) 407 The 'Hold hard' of the conductor being sufficient to bring them [horses] to a stop. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 310 Hold hard, shipmates.

38. Hold in. a. *trans.* To keep in, confine, retain; to restrain, keep in check.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 5527 Wit herd werckes þai (Egyptians) heild þam in. c1300 *Proverbs of Hendring x.* Wis mon halt is wordes ynne. 1599 *T. M[OURE] Sitkewormes* 73 Tria if thou canst hold in an outward smile. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* xxxii. 9 As the horse, or as the mule .. whose mouth must be held in with bit and bridle. a1745 *SWIFT (J.)*, My nag .. became such a lover of liberty that I could scarce hold him in. 1888 *E. STUART Joan Vellacott* I. x. 192 She held in the ponies, so that they recognized a strong hand.

b. *intr.* To 'keep in', continue in some position or condition understood or indicated by context; to restrain oneself, refrain, keep silence; to 'keep in' with.

c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 If a man .. couer þe coles þeroff with aschez, þai will hold in quikk a twelfmonth. 1596 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. i. 85 Such as can holde in. 1641 *TRAPP Theol. Theol.* 229 To hold in with Princes and great ones. 1702 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3838/1 [He] held in pretty near the French Town of Basse-Terre. 1849 *J. A. CARLYLE tr. Dante's Inferno* 268 Allichino held in no longer, and in opposition to the others said [etc.].

39. Hold off. a. *trans.* To keep off, away, or at a distance; to put off, delay.

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 98 An hier hil, that wynd that wold offende Let holde off. 1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 387 Thou holdest me off with many delays. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. iv. 80 Hold off your hand. 1628 *EARLE Microcosm.* (Arb.) 87 *A meere Complementall Man* is one to be held off still at the same distance you are now. 1725 *POPE Let. to Swift* to Dec. Absence does but hold off a Friend, to make one see him the more truly. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hold off*, the keeping the hove-in part of a cable or hawser clear of the capstan.

b. *intr.* To keep oneself or remain off, away, or at a distance; to refrain from action; to delay.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. ii. 302 If you loue me hold not off. 1790 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1850) III. 133 Holding off, therefore, nearly three months. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 339 The only person who at all held off from joining. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1301 The storm may hold off. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 592 The galleons .. had been observed to hold off. 1893 *Field* 15 Apr. 555/1 The rain 'holds off'.

c. *non-use as adj. (hold-off)*. Given to holding off; distant.

1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 286, I saw I must be extremely hold-off in my relations.

40. Hold on. a. *trans.* To keep (something) on; to retain in its place on something.

a1529 *SKELTON Agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 118 Why holde ye on yer cap, syr, then? 1711 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 106 Henry VIIIth Charter to Stephen Tucker for holding on his Hat before the King. *Mod.* I can't keep on a bicycle unless somebody holds me on.

† b. To continue, keep up, carry on. *Obs.*

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiv. 44 Hold on thy intent. 1656 *BP. HALL Occas. Medit.* (1851) 70 Thus bountiful house-keepers hold on their set ordinary provision. 1757 *MRS. GRIFFITH Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 68, I am pleased to find that you still hold on a correspondence with her. c1800 *R. CUMBERLAND John de Lancaster* (1809) I. 150 In order to hold it [the harangue] on.

c. *intr.* To keep one's hold or grasp on something; to cling on; also fig.

1830 *N. S. WHEATON Jru.* 508 The rolling and tossing of the ship oblige us to 'hold on'. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 509, I found myself holding on to a piece of plank. 1877 *SPURGEON Serm.* XXIII. 361 As though he held on by his teeth.

d. To maintain a course of action or movement; to keep on, continue, go on (rarely *refl.*).

a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 434 He hold on to berien his headene maumez. 1405 *Bidding Prayer* ii. in *Lay Folks Mass* Bk. 65 For thaim that first began and longest haldis on. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xi. iii. 41 Now haldis on. 1630 *SANDERSON Serm.* II. 264 If we hold on as we do, in pampering every man his own flesh. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xl. 633 But still I see the tenor of Mans woe Holds on the same. 1725 *De For Voy. round World* (1840) 17 The gale held still on. a1822 *SHELLEY There is no work* 7 O Man! hold thee on in

courage of soul. 1889 FROUDE *A Chiefs Dunboy* xv. 218 He held on till they were less than a mile apart.

e. *imper.* Stop! wait! (*collog.*) Cf. 27, 37. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 198 'Hold on a minute', originally a sea phrase. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hold on a minute*, wait or stop. 1883 *Bread-Winners* 62 'Hold on', he burst out; 'Don't talk to me that way.. I can't stand it'.

f. In shooting: see 28.

41. **Hold out.** a. *trans.* To stretch forth, extend (the hand or other limb, or something held in the hand).

1535 COVERDALE *Esther* iv. 11 Excepte the kynge holde out the golden cepter vnto him. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. i. 8, I dare not fight, but I will winke and holde out mine yron. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xlii. We want a cavalier, said she, holding out both her hands, as if to offer them. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair v.* 'Hold out your hand, Sir!' Down came the stump with a heavy thump on the child's hand. 1879 McCARTHY *Donna Quix.* xxxii. Throwing away the pitiful olive-branch of peace he had been pretending to hold out.

† b. To exhibit; to hold up (44 c). *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 160 They hold out to us the light of Scripture, themselves walking in darkness. 1799 MRS. JANE WEST *Tale of Times* III. 131 She felt the cruelty of thus holding her out to general ridicule.

c. *fig.* To offer, proffer, present.

a 1637 B. JONSON (J.). Fortune holds out these to you, as rewards. 1796 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 77 The French.. held out language promissory of equitable conditions. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 615 Hopes were held out to him that his life would be spared. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 46 The inducement held out was the wonderful profits to be won.

d. To represent.

1830 SIR J. PARKE in *Barnew. & Cressw. Rep.* X. 140 The defendant had held himself out to be a partner.. to the plaintiff. 1878 SIR N. LINDLEY *Partnership* (ed. 4) i. 4. § 2. 49 A person may hold himself out or permit himself to be held out as a partner, and yet conceal his name.

e. To keep out, exclude. Now *rare*. In *Cards*: see HOLD-OUT.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 37 Almost none of their leather will holde out water. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 67 Stony limits cannot hold Loue out. 1628 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 43 As an enemy holden out at the posts of our city. 1890 LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* vii. 147 He got (the boat) afloat, and found that it would hold out the water. 1894 [see HOLD-OUT].

f. To keep up, continue or maintain to the end.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. vi. 24 No way to flye, nor strength to hold out flight. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Abingd.* in *Hazl. Dodds* VII. 338 'Tis not time of night to hold out chat With such a scold as thou art. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* 330 Stiffer in holding out a rebellion. 1893 *Field* 11 Mar. 354/3 The way he holds his stroke out is very good.

† g. To bear or sustain to the end. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. iii. 156 Now happy he, whose cloake and center can hold out this tempest. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* II. 456 The Place was ill-provided to hold out a Siege. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 211.

h. To occupy or defend to the end (against an adversary).

1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 13 He had.. conceived a resolution of holding out the town. 1865 SCOTT *Woodst.* II. i. I will hold out the old house, and it will not be the first time I have held it against ten times the strength. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. xxxiii. 359 The burghers.. who had held out the city were put to death.

i. With *obj. clause*: To maintain. *rare*.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiii. Holding out that the lady was a Duchess.

j. *intr.* To maintain resistance, remain unsubdued; to continue, endure, persist, last. (Also formerly † to hold it out in same sense.)

1505 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xix. 23 In despair of succour, not able to holde out any longer. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. i. 30 All Kent hath yielded: nothing there holds out But Dover castle. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 150 He was not able to hold out long in discourse. 1707 WATTS *Hymns* I. lxxxviii. i. And while the lamp holds out to burn The vilest sinner may return. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* iv. 307 Babylon held out, and the next year was taken. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenros IV.* 32 Miss Wansboro is so robust, she holds out to dance with all who ask her. 1802 *Med. Tral.* VIII. 212 Her constitution, shattered by the frequent attacks it endured, could not long hold out. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 234 By no art could the provisions.. be made to hold out two days more.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 141 Well said Brazon-face, hold it out. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. iii. We ought to hold it out 'till terms arrive. 1764 GARRICK in *Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 253, I cannot hold it out so long.

† k. To preach: = hold forth (36 d). *Obs. rare*.

1689 WOOD *Life* 28 Feb. III. 299 His old dancing school.. they have made a preaching place. Mr. Cornish holds out.

42. **Hold over.** a. *intr.* (*Law*) To remain in occupation or in office beyond the regular term.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxii. (1739) 125 If the Lord fail, he loses his Tenure, and the Tenant might therefor disclaim, and hold over for ever. 1880 A. BROWN *New Law Dict.* (ed. 2), *Hold over*, this is the phrase commonly used to denote that a tenant remains in possession of lands or houses after the determination of his term therein.

b. *trans.* To retain or reserve till a later time; to keep for future consideration or action; to postpone.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak House* xxviii. I will hold the matter over with him for any reasonable time. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 321 Comes down a telegraphic message to us to hold over all our warrants against him. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vii. You needn't be afraid of my disposing of you. I'll hold you over. That's a promise.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 July 5/1 The Sixpenny Telegrams Bill is to be held over till next year. 1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 Jan. 54/1 Not to sell any sealskins.. but to hold them over till next winter.

43. **Hold together.** a. *trans.* To keep together, retain in union or connexion. *lit. and fig.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2268 Porphire & alle hise heolden ham togederes. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* Ep. Ded. (1576) A vij b. Her Grace, who is the best knot in this Garden, that holdeth Englishmen together. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 433 Two men.. held the ends together. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 687 The sacred band That holds mankind together. 1850 LYTTON *Visit U. S. II.* 171 The roots also of trees.. were very effective formerly in holding the soil together.

b. *intr.* To continue in union or connexion; to remain entire; to cohere. *lit. and fig.*

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 151 That thai schuld frely fond, To hold togider at eueri nede. 1366 LANGL. *P. Pl. A. I.* 55 Husbandrie and he holden to-gedere. 1533 HEYWOOD *Johan & Tyb Biv.* The payle.. is so rotten and olde, That it will not skant together holde. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 494 It was then commonly reported that if they hung him, his body would not hold together because of its rottenness. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 509 There was hope that the ship would hold together.

44. **Hold up.** a. *trans.* To keep raised or erect, keep from falling, support, sustain. (*To hold up one's head*: see 30 b.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 455 Your rynt honden holde vp to God.. And byhote hym to be stable. 1455 E. CLERE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 5 Then he hild up his hands and thankid God therof. 1558 TRAHERON *Answ. Priv. Papist Brij* (D.), I yield vnto you this noble victorie, and hold vp my handes. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 45 Who name but Charles, he comes aloft for him, But holds up his Malignant leg at Pym. 1670-98 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* II. 97 Four great pillars of Jasper.. hold up the back of this altar. 1854 *Tral. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 1. 49 The river.. is held up in levels by 34 locks. 1894 *Daily News* 26 May 2/5 Four men.. ordering the President.. and the clerks to hold up their hands under threats of death, seized a sum of 2,500 dollars.

b. *fig.* To support, sustain, maintain, keep up.

c 1290 *Beket* 229 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 113 Swybe wel bi-gan his Erceedekne holi church bi-ledge, And stifliche heold op hire ryght. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 6 To holde vp & meynene be poyntes. c 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 536 II. 254 How that ever ye do, hold up your manshipp. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. III.* ii. 239 Winke each at other, hold the sweete iest vp. 1667 *Perry's Diary* 28 Jan. He tells me gold holds up its price still. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 147 Austria, whose arms alone held up the petty despots.

c. To offer or present to notice; to exhibit, display; to present in a particular aspect; to put up as a candidate (quot. 1813).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 24 To hold as 'twere the Mirrour vp to Nature. 1611 *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 567 What colour for my Visitation, shall I Hold vp before him? 1808 MRS. INCHEBALD in *Brit. Theatre* XIV. 4 To hold up to detestation vices, now no longer to be tolerated. 1813 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 293 William was held up for Congress, and.. lost his election. 1860 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 30 Bacon.. has been held up to opprobrium. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Apr. 497/1 [He] held up the Government.. to hatred and contempt.

d. To let alone, resign, give up (quot. 1529); to keep back, withhold; in *Cards*, to keep in one's hand, refrain from playing.

a 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 250 Holde vp the helme, lode vp, and lete God ster. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Esdras* v. 72 The Heithen in the londe.. helde vp the buyldinge from them. 1807 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 70 We.. hold it up until we know the result of the instructions of February the 3rd. 1899 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess.* 111 You may make a trump by holding up. *Ibid.* 138 Prone to hold up ace, knave.

e. (*U.S.*) To stop by force and rob on the highway. (From the robbers' practice of commanding their victims to hold up their hands on pain of being shot; = Australian to stick up.)

1897 A. A. HAYES *Jesuit's Ring* 228 Any man could hold up a wagon. 1894 *Times* 22 Oct. 5/4 At noon yesterday four unmasked men 'held up' a Texas Pacific train near that place.

f. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To keep up, not to fall: usually addressed to a horse.

1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Holmby House* xviii. 266 'Hold up!' exclaimed Humphrey, as the sorrel cleared a high wall, with a drop into a sandy lane. 1890 DOYLE *Firm Girdstone* xxxiii. 264 'Hold up, will ye!' The last remark was addressed to the horse, which had stumbled.

g. To maintain one's position or state; to endure, hold out; in *Hunting*, to keep up the pace.

1528 N. T. (Rhem) *Acta* iv. annot., Let no Catholicke man be scandalized that this heresie holdeth vp for a time. a 1594 TILLOTSON (J.), Some few stout and obstinate minds, which, without the assistance of philosophy, could have held up pretty well of themselves. 1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 219 The Saracens.. made shift to hold up 'till night parted them. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 733 'O pray God that he hold up,' she thought, 'Or surely I shall shame myself and him'. 1888 MRS. NOTLEY *Power of Hand* I. xii. 144 If this wind holds up.. we shall catch the coast.. in six hours. 1892 *Field* 23 July 124/1 Having arrived at the starting point.. Prince is told to 'hold up'—an order which he obeys with alacrity.

h. To give in, submit, surrender (*obs.*); to check oneself, refrain, 'pull up' (*U.S. collog.*).

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 195 How lang their life was in, tha never held vp. 1843 MAURY in *Mrs. Corbin Life* (1888) 46 The doctor said I was destroying myself with over-much head-work, and.. I have had to hold up somewhat. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Arnotook* (1882) I. xii. 170, I see your difficulty plainly enough, and I think you're quite right in proposing to hold up.

i. To keep from raining (when there is a threatening of rain); rarely, to cease raining, clear up. (Said of the weather, the day; also of the rain.)

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 213 They may then cause it to hold vp, when it should raine, and to raine, when it should hold vp. 1700 S. SEWALL *Diary* 17 May (1879) II. 14 It rains hard. Holds up about 5 p.m. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. xi. 63 Perhaps.. it [the weather] may hold up. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxiv. 1891 *Field* 21 Nov. 791/2 The day held up wonderfully, in spite of lowering clouds.

Hold, *sb.* Forms: 1 heald, 1-3, 4-8 north.)

hald, 4-7 holde, 3-; hold; also 4-5 north. halde, 4- *Sc.* and north. hauld, 6-7 hould(e, 9 *Sc.* haud, dial. hod. See also HOLD². [*L. HOLD* v.; OE. had *heald* in senses 1 and 7, but in other senses the word is only ME. or later.]

I. The action or fact of holding.

† 1. The action or fact of having in charge, keeping, guarding, possessing, etc.; keeping, occupation, possession; defence, protection, rule. *Obs.*

a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1036 Geccuron Harold to healdes ealles Engla landes. c 1200 ORMIN 5026 Forr all pin helpe & all pin hald lss uppo Goddes are. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 730 He zalde be pyryt, of god in-to be halde. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 68 All yreland rewme was in hys halde. 1487 *Act & Hen. VII.* c. 16 Many Dwelling-places.. have of late time been used to be taken in one Man's Hold and Hands. 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tulley's Offices* I. (1540) 10 Priuate by nature be no thynges, but eyther by olde occupyence and holde.. or els that be got by victory. 1586 D. ROWLAND tr. *Lasar. de Tormes* (1672) U viij a, They gave me the hold and possession of the Hermitage.

b. *Tenure.* Cf. COPYHOLD, FREEHOLD, etc.

a 1645 HABINGTON *Surv. Worc.* in *Worce. Hist. Soc. Proc.* II. 185 For thys parishes.. was as they saye of St. Peter's houlde. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 132 For the fynes and customs of the hold, as well of the said copyholders as of the customary tenants. 1876 WHITTY *Gloss. s.v.*, 'He has his land under a good hold', on easy terms.

2. The action or an act of keeping in hand, or grasping by some physical means; grasp: esp. in to catch, get, lay, lose, seize, take hold (see also these verbs). Also, an opportunity of holding, sometimes almost *concr.*, something to hold by. (The main current sense.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24451 To climb had i na hald. a 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 652 He tolde, How Jesus picher with outen holde Hangd on be sonne bene. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1440 And qua sa leddirs had nane.. Wald gett bam hald with hair hend & on-loft clyme. 1537 etc. [see CATCH v. 45]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* III. x. 86 Wrestlers..annointed with oyle.. to the intent to give or to take the lesse hold the one of the other. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* II. iv. 73 Let go thy hold. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 22 Like men drowning, that get hold on every twig. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II. 53 Leather-mouth'd fishes, of which a hawk does scarce ever lose his hold. c 1680 LEIGHTON *Comm.* I. *Pet.* II. 1 As the stepping of children when they begin to go by hold. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 157 The officers.. were laid hold on. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 239 note, Every force exerted to drive the wad out.. tends to make it take the stronger hold. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq. vii.* Take haud o' my arm, my winsome leddy! 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xvi. The..hand.. suddenly quits hold. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player. Europe* IV. (1894) 103 The hold was generally firm when the fissures were not filled with ice.

b. in *Wrestling and Boxing.* In holds, at grips.

1713 SIR T. PARKYNS *Cornish-Hugg Wrestler* (1727) 14 A thorough-pac'd Wrestler, Perfect and Quick, in breaking and taking all Holds. *Ibid.* 43 Hand-Hold. *Ibid.* 46 Collar Hold. *Ibid.* 50 Under-Hold. *Ibid.* 56 Upper-Hold. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 463 Some advantage.. such as catching his heel, mending his hold. 1891 *Sportsman* 8 July 6/3 Then they closed again, and were still in holds when time was called.

3. *fig.* A grasp which is not physical.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9350 It tok neuer in ber hertes hald. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 242 How lytell hold or surety man hath by them. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 10 b, That constante holde of any thing whiche is in the mynde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 347 Tarry Iew, The Law hath yet another hold on you. a 1628 PRESTON *Effect. Faith* (1631) 134 They are small things of no hold. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 406 On your joynt vigor now My hold of this new Kingdom all depends. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 292 When the Disease has taken any Hold of the Patient. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. iv, The Abbé had obtained a wonderful hold over Aubrey. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvii, It was there where he could most easily keep his hold on the country. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 17 Their old religion had no great hold on the common people.

b. *Naut.* (See *quots.*)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine.* *Hold*, in navigation, is generally understood to signify a particular situation of the ship with regard to the shore.. Keep a good hold of the land.. implying to keep near, or in sight of the land. 1846 YOUNG & BRISBANE *Naut. Dict.* 177 *Keep a good hold of the land*, to keep as near it as can be done with safety.

4. Confinement, custody, imprisonment. Chiefly in *phr.* in hold († in holds, at, to hold). *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17320-1 *Pai.*.. bad pam do him up at hald, In a hald in prisun state. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 120 Mald at be last kyng Steuen scho toke, & led him to Bristow, & did him per in hold. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxii. 4 Byndinge to gidere and drawinge into holdis men and wyymen. c 1400 *Melayne* 583 We were taken in to holde. c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/1 They hadde put in prysone or in holde the great kyng. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1225/1 The said Storie havinge bene a while deteyned in prison, at the last.. brake forth of hold. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* v. 129 Father Oldcome being in hold for the powder treason. 1879 SALAN *Daily Tel.* 26

5. With adverbs, as **holder-forth**, one who 'holds forth', a preacher, orator (somewhat *contemptuous*); **holder-on**, one who holds on (in quot. one who shoots direct at the game; see **HOLD** *v.* 28); **holder-out**, one who holds out: see **HOLD** *v.* 41; **holder-up**, one who holds up or sustains; a sup-

porter, maintainer; *spec.* a workman who supports a rivet with a hand-anvil or sledge-hammer in riveting.

1661 *Trial J. James* in *Howell St. Trials* (1816) VI. 71 By this time John James was brought into the meeting-place, and the Lieutenant... said to the women, What have you no better a "holder-forth than he? a 1704 T. BROWN 2 *Oxf. Schol. Wks.* 1730 I. 2, I shall receive a call to be a Pastor or Holder-forth in some Congregation or other. a 1754 *Fielding New Way to Keep Wife* 1, ii, Thou art a fine promising holder forth... and dost begin to preach in a most orthodox manner. 1881 *GREENER GUN* 486 A bird crossing was fired at by one of the "holders on". 1643 E. UDALL *Serm.* (1645) 21 Constant... holders out in righteousness to the end. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* II. 595 (644) Here cometh... his brother, "holdere vp of Troye". 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* I. (1551) 225 The sturdy holders vp of their snout, he hath cast downe. 1859 SIR E. REED *Ship-build.* xvii. 340 Each 'set' of riveters consists of two riveters, 'a holder-up', and one or two boys.

II. That of which hold is taken.

6. The strap by which a carriage window is drawn up; also, the strap on the back of a carriage by which footmen hold.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 137 By holders and strings are meant the lace... for the purpose of holding by, or drawing up the glasses with. *Ibid.*, Every inside-holder takes a yard of lace, and every footman-holder a yard and a half. 1825 T. COSNETT *Footman's Direct.* 213 Hold fast with the holders on the left side with your left hand.

Holder ². [f. HOLD sb.² + -ER.] A workman employed in a ship's hold.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 22 § 1 An holder by the day ijd with mete and drinke. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* iv. 179 Holders are persons who unstow the Cargo during the discharge. 1807 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Holders, the people employed in the hold duties of a ship.

Holdfast (hōldfast), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *hold fast*: see HOLD v. 2 + FAST adv.] **A.** *adj.*

1. That holds fast, *lit.* and *fig.*; having a firm hold or grasp; persistent.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 57 The Pine tree is called hold-fast or pitchie tree. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 555 In his hold-fast foot the weak mouse panteth. 1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacr.* (1878) 12/2 With hold-fast armes of euerlasting loue. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii, Only the golden Leopard printed in it such hold-fast claws.

+ 2. Tenacious of what one has. *Obs.*

1560 BECON *New Catech. Wks.* 184 II. 399 So hold-fast and wedded to the world, that whatsoever they can get, they so hoard it up.

B. *sb.* 1. The action or fact of holding fast; firm or sure grasp. *lit.* and *fig.*

1578 LYTE *Dodones* I. viii. 84 The Strawberry... creepeth along the ground, and taketh roote and holdfast. 1628 PRYNN *Love-locks* 7 They serve... but to giue the Deuill holdfast, to draw vs by them into Hell. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 119 The Nature of Ground as to the hold-fast of Anchors. 1852 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* (1874) 29 Secure of its holdfast, it allows its victim no chance of escape.

2. Something to which one may hold fast or which affords a secure hold or support. (In some of the fig. uses *perh.* to be referred to sense 4.)

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* I. 8 We will trie farther what sure holdfast he hath to staie him self thereon. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 187 Nature... has furnished the several sorts of teeth with holdfasts, suitable to the stress... they may be put to. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 121 We should then have lost the rock as a Holdfast, and Buttrass against the great South-west seas. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 233 The sedge and alder being great holdfasts.

3. One that holds fast: + *a.* A stingy or hard-fisted person; a miser. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 320, I may sooner wring Hercules his clubbe perforce out of his fist, then get mine owne monie out of the hands of this injurious holdfast. 1660 tr. *Amyrvaldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* i. v. 60 A great Miser and hold-fast. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hold-fast*... is also commonly taken for a griping covetous Wretch.

b. As name for a dog that holds tenaciously.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iii. 54 Hold-fast is the onely Dogge. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 197 § 3 When I envied the finery of any of my neighbours, [my mother] told me that 'Brag was a good dog, but Holdfast was a better'. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* xviii.

4. Something that holds fast, binds, supports, or keeps together; *spec.* a staple, hook, clamp, or bolt securing a part of a building or other structure.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 196 You may take them out alive with your holdfasts and clamps. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann.* Marcell. xiv. xi. 27 The insoluble bond and hold-fast of necessity, binding the pride of mortall men. 1620-55 J. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 46 They united... the Stones together, by certain Ligatures or Holdfasts. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 64 The Hold-fast... to keep the Work fast upon the Bench, while you either Saw, Tennant, Mortess, or sometimes Plain upon it. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hold-fast*, an Iron Hook in shape of the Letter S fix'd in a Wall to support it; also a Joyner's Tool. 1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 367 This hip-pole was supported... by an iron-strap, or holdfast. 1803 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXI. 349 The pole... passes through the strong holdfasts in the braces. 1842-67 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Holdfast*, a long nail, with a flat short head for securing objects to a wall. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 24 The Microscopes are secured to the table by brass holdfasts like those in common use on carpenters' benches.

Hence **Holdfastness**, tenacity, persistency. 1869 S. BOWLES *Our New West* 466 A healthy copartnership of American enterprise and enthusiasm, and English solidity and holdfastness. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 704

The Belgians... combining the vivacity and quick wit of the Latin races with a sturdy energy and holdfastness.

Holding (hōld'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. HOLD v.]

I. The action of HOLD v., in various senses. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 176 Pet heo beo euer edmod... mid louh holdunge of hire suluen. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5994 Alle wrang haldyngs of gudes sere. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxxi, In the holdyng ne in be keypyng. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1640 Thou weyray help in haldyn off the ryght. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 149 Holdyng must not be longe, for it... putteth a bowe in iopardy. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 451 They would almost in kindnesse hurt, with hard, but kindest holdings. a 1774 W. PRARCE *Serm.* (1778) IV. 31 This is the unity of the Christian Church, the holding of Christ for the head. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* I. 848 To obtain a holding, they are twisted round the stakes.

b. *spec.* The tenure or occupation of land.

1480 *Searchers' Verdicts in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 16 A tenement of Sir John of Langton Knight in the haldyng of John Rumbly. 1480 CANTON *Chron. Eng.* clxii. 145 That he shold come to parlement for his lande and for his holdyng in wals. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robt.* III. 59 To schaw his chartour (or maner of holding to his overlord). 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobio.* App. Wks. 1859 I. 138 In the earlier ages of the Saxon settlement, feudal holdings were certainly unknown. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. a) I. 284 Such a holding now operated as a tenancy from year to year. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iv. 102 That the Irish holdings in 'rundale' are not forms of property, but modes of occupation.

+ *c.* Consistency. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *hold together*, HOLD v. 43 b.)

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. ii. 27 This ha's no holding To sweare by him whom I protest to loue That I will worke against him.

d. With adverbs: see HOLD v. IV.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xv. (1887) 69 The holding in of the breath. 1606 HOLLAND *Suten.* 100 The cause of this holding of and delay. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* vi. 11, I am weary with holding in. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 78 When... a dull Sentence, and a moral Fable Do more, than all our Holdings-forth are able. 1689 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Aug., Londonderry reliev'd after a brave and wonderful holding out. 1711 MARY ASTELL (title) *Quaker's Sermon*: or a Holding-Forth concerning Barabbas.

2. That which holds or lays hold; an attachment; a means of laying hold or influencing.

1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1829 I. 249 This is one of the principal holdings of that destructive system, which has endeavoured to unhinge all the virtuous, honourable, and useful connexions in the kingdom. a 1797 — *Wks.* (1842) I. Introd. 21 If I have assisted to loosen the foreign holdings of the citizen, and taught him to look for his protection to the laws of his country. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) I. 242, I had a holding on Lord Halifax, founded on my father's merits. 1887 MRS. L. BAXTER *Tuscan Stud.* I. 40 The block in some manner slipped from the holdings and fell heavily into the river.

II. That which is held.

3. Land held by legal right, esp. of a superior; a tenement.

1640 W. BOSWELL *Let. to Laud* 12 June in Ussher *Proph.* (1687) 5 All evil Contrivances here and in France, and in other Protestant Holdings. a 1810 TANNAHILL *Poem*, When John and me were married Our hading was but sma'. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 89 Capitalists were not allowed to drive the labourers from their holdings.

b. Property held, esp. stocks or shares.

1573 in *Gross Guild Merch.* (1890) II. 76 The sayde wardens... shall have for their paynes double holdings of all the bargaines. 1871 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. a) § 515 II. 584 Documents representing holdings in foreign government debts. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 2/7 As the pressing sellers have disposed of their holdings, prices are now sound.

+ 4. An opinion held, a tenet. *Obs.*

c 1449 PROCK *Repr.* I. i. 5 Thre trowings holdings or opiniouns. 1450-5 — *Bk. of Faith* I. 2 (1688) 1 To followe the Determinations and the Holdings of the Church in mater of Feith. 1851 J. HINTON *Let.* in *Miss Hopkins Life* v. (1885) 84 A train of thought that has almost revolutionised my holdings.

+ 5. The burden of a song. *Obs.*

1598 *Serviceman's Conf.* C, A song is to be song, the vnder-song or holding whereof is, It is merrie in Haul, when Beards waggles all. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 117 Then the Boy shall sing. The holding every man shall beare [printed beate] as loud, As his strong sides can volly.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of or for holding.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. iv. 4 The Cable broke, the holding-anchor lost. 1731 J. TULL *Horse-hoing Husb.* xxii. (1733) 153 This Holding-Screw has a pretty broad Head. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 8/1 The Car with its adjuncts was a marvel of holding capacity.

b. Holding-ground, a bottom in which an anchor will hold, anchorage; also *fig.*; holding-note (*Mus.*), 'a note sustained in one part while the others are in motion' (Stainer & Barrett).

1740 WOODROOPE in *Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. iv. lix. 271 There is three fathoms water, and a good holding ground. 1774 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. v. 58 Euclid tells us... that sounds may be sustained in the same tone which we call a holding-note. 1839 MARRVAT *Phant. Ship* xxiii, The anchor... dragged, from... bad holding-ground. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. I. VI. 334 The assembly and the dikastery were Kleon's theatre and holding-ground.

Holding, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING ².]

1. That holds, in various senses (see the verb); retentive; grasping; tenacious.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 70 Nedys bat he take first a holdyngne mete yn be ground of pe stomake. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 49 He was free and liberal to straungers, and heard and holdyng from his

familiers and servaunts. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 13 (1689) 42 It is... the most holding Bait of all other. 1801 *Field* 19 Dec. 957/1 Fletlock deep in holding clay.

2. *Farming.* Applied to animals 'held' or kept for breeding. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.* = holding pig, etc. [In origin, *attrib.* use of *vbl. sb.*]

1547 *Will of R. Meese* (Somerset Ho.), My blacke sowe with v holdinge pigges. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 177 Holding Swine, which are only to be preserved in good flesh. 1831 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 348 Pasture, which is grazed by the breeding cattle, or 'holding stock'. 1853 *Ibid.* XIV. II. 300 From the high rates of holding lambs, many farmers last season hogged the lambs.

Hence **Holdingly** *adv.* *rare.*

c 1375 *Gloss. in Rel. Antig.* I. 8 *Tenaciter*, holdynglyche. 1612 *Cotgr.*, *Tenacement*, fastly, cleaungly, holdyngly.

Hold-out. [See HOLD v. 41 e.] (See *quot.*)

1893 in *FARMER SLANG*. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* v. 73 The term 'Holdout' is the name given to a mechanical contrivance, constructed with the object of enabling the card-sharper to 'hold-out', or conceal one or more cards, until he finds that they will be useful to him.

Hold-over. [See HOLD v. 42.] **a.** An authorization granted by a bench of magistrates for the transfer of a publican's licence to another person for the unexpired term till the next annual licensing session.

b. U.S. A cell for the retention of prisoners awaiting trial. **c.** One who continues to hold an office after his term has expired. 1888 *Wine, Sp. & Beer* 8 Mar. 174/1 The license became void, and being advised not to ask for a hold-over, the Company now applied to Special Sessions. 1888 *Missouri Republican* 24 Feb. (Farmer), Wilson was released from the hold-over, where he has been held since Irwin's death. 1893 *Good Governm.* (N.Y.) 15 Aug., The obnoxious Republican hold-over still holds over.

Hold-up. U.S. slang. [See HOLD v. 44 e.]

a. One who robs by 'holding up' a traveller, train, etc.; see HOLD v. 44 e. **b.** An instance of 'holding up'; a robbery committed in this manner. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 695/2 Darkness... into which one ventured with grave apprehensions lest a 'hold-up' might be in waiting for him. 1888 in *Farmer Dict. Amer.*, (He) was mortally shot by hold-ups, Tuesday night. 1896 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 29 Dec. 2/1 The prisoner confessed to a hold-up. 1897 *Ibid.* 16 Jan. 2/5 We are tired of reading in our papers nothing but hold-ups and killings.

+ **Holder**, *erron.* f. **HELDER** *adv.*, rather.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2919 Holdur pen holynes happont so then.

Hole (hōl), *sb.* Forms: 1-5 hol, 4- hole; also 5-6 hoole, Sc. hoill, hoil(e), 6 hooll(e), whole, 6-7 hoale, 8-9 Yorksh. dial. hoil. [OE. *hol* neut., inflected *hol-e*, *hol-es*, *hol-u*, a hollow place = OFris., OS., OHG. (MHG., MLG., MDu., Du.) *hol* (Ger. *hohl*), orig. neuter of *hol*, HOLL *a.*, hollow. Also *app. repr.* OE. *holh*, HOLLOW *sb.*, in its inflected forms *hol-e*, *hol-es*, (?) *hol-u*, which fall together with the corresp. forms of *hol*. (The OE. *hole*, *holu*, *holum*, usually referred to *hol*, may equally well belong to *holh*: see *Sievers Ags. Gram.* (ed. 3) § 242, Anm. 3, 4; and cf. inflexion of *healh*, *sealh*, *wealh*.)

The uninflected *hol* retained short *o* in ME., and was normally written *HOLL* (cf. OE. *sealh*, *smal*, ME. *shall*, *small*); but in the inflected forms *hol-e*, *hol-es*, etc. (whether from *hol* or *holh*), the *o* in open syllable was normally lengthened, giving ME. and mod. *hole*, *holes*. (In mod. Eng., short *o* is further lengthened before *ll*, giving mod. dial. *holl* (not distinguishable from *hole*); in Sc. *-oll* becomes *-ov*, *-ove*, giving *hov*, *Howe*, 'hollow'.) OE. *holh*, like other words in *-th*, *-rh*, was susceptible of twofold inflexion, (1) with loss of *h*, *hole*, etc., (2) with consonant-ablaut, *holze*, *holwe*, etc. The former, as said above, fell together with the inflected forms of *hol*; the latter gave rise to ME. *holwe*, *holweve*, HOLLOW *sb.* and *a.* The development may be thus shown:

OE. *hol* { uninf. *hol*, ME. *holl*, mod. (dial.) *holl*, Sc. *hov(e)*,
inf. *hole* }
" *holh* { inf. *hol-e* } " *hole* " *hole*.
" *holh* { inf. *holwe* } " *holwe* " *hollow*.

The senses, to a great extent, coincide or overlap; *hole* *a.* and *sb.*, Sc. *hov(e)*, are, in use, the northern equivalents of *hollow*; *hole* *sb.* has all the senses of *holl* (*house*) *sb.* and *hollow* *sb.*, with a fuller development of its own. In the 15-16th c. Sc. spelling *hoill*, *oi* is merely the graphic form of *o*; but in mod. Yorkshire *hoil*, the *oi* is diphthongal.]

I. A hollow place, cavity, excavation, etc.

1. A hollow place or cavity in a solid body; a pit, cave, den, hiding-place in the earth; a deep place in a stream, pond, etc.

946 *Charter Edmund* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 423 To þam ealdan hole; of ðam hole. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* II. 21 Me þas woruld sælða... on þis dimme holl dysine forlæddon. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) ix. 29 [x. 9] And settað his digollice, swa swa leo deð of his hole. a 1225 *St. Markar.* 10 He... weneð for to beoren me in to his baleful hole. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 85/75 In þe north-side of þe toun in one olde roche he was. He lai and dærede out of is hole. 13... E. E. Allit. P. C. 306 Out of þe hole þou me herde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4050 Hauē 3e na houses ne na hames, ne holis in to bery? c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 243/1 Hoole, or pyt yn an hylle, or other lyke (S. hole, or eryth), *caverna*. 14... *Nom.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 722/35 *Hec crupta*, a hol in the earth. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 191 Whiche... hid themselves and lurked in denes and wholes. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VIII.* 1234 b, With their swordes digged holes in the banke to clyme up. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvi. 23 Jour fais wist not in what hoil waye to hyde. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxii. 11 3e call not haif ane hoill 3our heids to hyde. 1653 *WALTON Angler* II. 52 Go to the same hole, where... you will finde floting neer the top of the water,

at least a dozen or twenty Chubs. 1657 R. LIGON Barbadoes (1673) 41 Great Rocks. so soft, as with your finger you may bore a hole into it. 1756 T. HALE *Compl. Body Husb.* iii. xix. 182 Digging a Hole in the Ground. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxiv. The head . . dinted a hole in the soil of six inches in depth. 1883 J. G. WOOD in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 6/6/2 All rivers have some portions deeper than others, 'holes' as we call them.

b. An excavation made in the ground for habitation by an animal, as the fox or badger; a burrow. 1590 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke ix. 58 Foxas holas habbað [Rushw. G. Foxes holo habbas. A.G.S. G. Foxas habbað holo. Hatt. G. Foxas habbað holo]. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 101 Hie [naddre] haueð hire hol. c 1200 *Bestiary* 248 Of corn and of gres [ðe mire] haleð to hire hole. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xix. 669 The fox . . Lukit about sum hoill to se. 1481 *Caxton Reynard* (Arb.) 12 Reynart . . wente . . in to his hole, for malepduys was ful of hooles, hier one hooll and there an other. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iii. 820 The Viper dead within her Hole is found. 1799 *Swift Let. to Bolingbroke* 21 Mar. To have done with the world . . if I could get into a better . . and not die here in a rage, like a poisoned rat in a hole. 1799 *Osbaldiston Brit. Sportsman* 40 If you intend to dig the badger out of his hole. 1885 *Leisure Hour* June 401 A snake-charmer's music inducing a large cobra to leave its hole.

c. A deep hollow or cavity in the surface of the body; e.g. an eye-socket. Cf. ARM-HOLE.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1813 Pat be rith eye Vt of be hole made he fleye. 1411 *Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker* 598/4 Nucka, the hole of the polle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/2 An Hole in y^e nek, frontinella. c 1522 *Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 903 The holes under the armes, les eselles. 1638 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1681) II. 101 We might have waited till our eyes had sunk in their holes. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 50 That Part vulgarly called the Hole of the Neck.

2. *transf.* †a. A secret place, a hiding-place; a secret room in which an unlawful occupation is pursued; a place where unlicensed printing was carried on.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/2 An Hole, latebra, latibulum. 1660 *Perrys Diary* 23 May, At a Catholique house, he was faine to lie in the priest's hole a good while. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 380 Many Printers for Lucre of Gain have gone into Holes, and then their chief care is to get a Hole Private, and Workmen Trusty and Cunning to conceal the Hole, and themselves. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 122/1 Holes, in Printing dialect is a place where privat Printing is used, viz. the printing of unlicensed Books or other Men's Copies.

b. A dungeon or prison-cell; *spec.* the name of one of the worst apartments in the Counter prison in Wood street, London. Cf. BLACK-HOLE. *Obs.* (exc. as a case of c.)

1535 *LYNDESAY Satyre* 1017 Wee haue gart bind him with ane poill, And send him to the theifis hoill. 1607 *Heywood Woman killed with Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 125 He is deni'de the freedome of the prison, And the hole is laide with men condemn'd. 1607 *WENTW. SMITH Partisan* II. F. But if ere wee clut him againe, the Counter shall charm him. *Rav.* The hole shall rotte him. 1666 *Perrys Diary* 2 July, He was clapped up in the Hole. 1678, 1722 Condemned hole [see CONDEMNED 3]. 1822 *NARES S.V.* We still hear of the condemned hole in Newgate.

c. A small dingy lodging or abode; a small or mean habitation; an unpleasant place of abode; a term of contempt or depreciation for any place.

1616 W. HAIG *Lett.* 2 Aug. in J. Russell *Haigs* vii. (1881) 156 Being innocent, it is a pity to smother me in this loathsome hole. a 1700 *DRYDEN* (J.), How much more happy thou, that art content To live within this little hole, than I Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. 1736 *LEONI Designs* Pref. 1/2 You expect a stately Palace, where you find nothing but an ill-contrived Hole. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 127 This house . . to me the horrid hole I ever was in. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* iii. xxv, Grandcourt . . pronounced that resort of fashion a beastly hole, worse than Baden. 1889 J. S. WINTER *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 3 Two hundred a year for a little hole I could not get my piano into.

3. *fig.* A position from which it is difficult to escape; a fix, scrape, mess.

1750 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1764) I. ii. vii. 132, I should take great pleasure in serving you, and getting you out of this hole. 1762 *SMOLLETT Sir L. Greaves* xvi, I should be in a deadly hole myself, if all my customers should take it in their heads to drink nothing but water-gruel. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Hole*, a scrape . . A man gets himself into a hole by taking a wrong step. 1882 *OUIDA Under 2 Flags* I. (1890) 6 I'm in a hole—no end of a hole; and I thought you'd help me.

4. *technical.* a. A hemispherical cavity into which a ball or marbles are to be got in various games; esp. one of those into which the ball is driven at golf; hence, a point scored by the player who drives his ball from one hole to another with the fewest strokes.

1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 129 We will playe at pit hole for nuttes. We will make a pitte hole, and there cast our nuttes. 1808-18 *JAMIESON, Golf, golf, goul*, a game in Scotland, in which hooked clubs are used for striking balls, stuffed very hard with feathers, from one hole to another. 1890 *HUTCHINSON Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 43 You are playing a match of, say, eighteen holes, and have reached the putting-green of the last hole. 1896 *PARK Golf* 5 The size of the holes, as fixed by the laws of the game, is four and a quarter inches in diameter.

b. *Billiards.* = POCKET.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 262/2 The Holes in the four corners and sides of the . . Billiard Table. 1725 *Cotton's Compl. Gamester* (ed. 5) 151 At the four Corners of the [Billiard] Table there are Holes, and at each side exactly in the Middle, one, which are called Hazards. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 101 He that stops either Ball, when running, loses one; and if near the Hole, loses two.

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† c. The narrow closed part or bag at the lower end of a trawl-net or other fishing net: = COD sb. 1 5. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 72 The third Part, which is the Hole or Cod, Inch and Quarter wet and dry.

5. *local U.S.* a. An indentation or opening in the coast; a small bay, a cove.

1639 in *Virginia Hist. Mag.* (1895) III. 31 Yf the shippes be p'mitted to goe at pleasure and ride in every hole as is desired by them. 1748 H. ELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 149 This [flag] was to be raised at a good anchoring place called Five-Fathom Hole. 1807 C. W. JANSON *Stranger in Amer.* 390 Tobacco is . . conveyed then down the river to Hobbs' Hole, where ships in the European trade lie ready to receive them.

b. A grassy valley surrounded by mountains.

6. = HOLL, HOLD (sb. 2) of a ship.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/2 An Hole, . . columbar est naus. 1678 *MARVELL Growth Popery* 11 The Hole of some Amsterdam Fly-boat. 1766 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) H iij b. The pointers . . are . . fixed across the hole diagonally. 1822 *NARES Seamanship* (ed. 6) 97 Abaft the main hole.

II. A perforation, and connected senses.

7. An aperture passing through anything; a perforation, opening.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1900 *Spiramentum*, hol. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 201 We . . cumeð to be stone, þe haueð fif hole naewe, þat is . . his holie fif wunden. c 1290 *Beket* 1144 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 139 Þoruþ þe church he made an hol. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 505 Ane alde coble þare he fand, þat myn holis in it had. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1350r Hit happit hym in hast the hoole for to fynd Of the cave. 1411 *Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker* 627/12 þe hoole of a preuay, gumphus. a 1529 *SKELTON Merrie T.* in *Shaks. First Bk.* (1864) II. 21 What shall those hoales serue for? . . holes to look out to see thy enemies. 1674 *T. Martinier's Voy. North.* C. 85 A top the House . . there is a hole or window left for light to come in. 1687 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2218/4 A new fashionable Suit . . gold frost Buttons, and gold Holes. 1773 *Cook's Voy.* in *Hawkesworth Voy.* II. 322 A musket was fired . . which fortunately struck the boat . . and made two holes in her side. 1896 *Times* 16 Dec. 5/2 The service bullet was found to have drilled clean holes, and . . the hole of exit was little, if any, larger than the hole of entry.

fig. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 1 If there be any hole left for cauil to enter.

8. The orifice of any organ or part of the body.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 528 (Trin.) Seuen holes hap mannes heed euen. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xxii. 100 Þai hafe in steed of þaire mouth a lytill hole. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 740/8 *Hec arteria*, the hole of the throat. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j b, The Hoollis in the hawkes beke bene callede the Nares. 1530 *PALSOR.* 232/1 Hole that swete or heres cometh out at, þore. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 223 There are seven crosse ribs in his neck, and seven from his reins to his hole. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 611 A Membrane where-with the hoale of the eare is stopped. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 117 The hole of the Nostril full round.

9. *fig.* A flaw, fault, ground for blame. Usually in *phr.* to pick a hole or holes in something; formerly also to find (pick, make) a hole in a person's coat.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 98 The Lawiers lacke no cases . . Is his Lease long . . Then (qth he) let me alone with it, I will find a hole in it. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iii. vi. 88 If I finde a hole in his Coat, I will tell him my minde. 1648 *NEEDHAM Plea for King* 21 Every ambitious popular person would be ready to pick holes in their Coates, to bring them into disfavour of the People. 1682 *WOOD Life* to Feb. (O. H. S.) III. 4 If they did not appear, there might some hole be picked in their charter. 1789 *BURNS Capt. Grose's Peregrin.* i, If there's a hole in a' your coats, I rede you tent it. 1871 *MISS MULOCK Fair France* I. 4 We do not go to visit a neighbour, in order to pick holes in him and his establishment. 1894 *ASPECTS Mod. Oxford* 93 Any one can pick holes in the University system of teaching and examination.

† 10. a. An old game in which balls were rolled through little cavities or arches; called also Pigeon-hole, Troll-madam, Trunks. Cf. NINE-HOLES.

b. An old game of cards.

1611 *COTGR., Trou Madame*, the Game called Trunks, or the Hole. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Motto* Wks. (1630) 54/2 Ruffe, slam, Trump, noddly, whisk, hole, Sant, New-cut. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 178 Another game called holes was occasionally played.

III. 11. Phrases. To make a hole (in anything): to use up, or cause the loss of, a considerable amount of anything; to create a loss. A round peg (or man) in a square hole (and vice versa): one whose situation does not fit his special aptitudes. To pick a hole or holes in: see sense 9. To take (something) a hole lower: to take down, humiliate, humble. Cf. BUTTON-HOLE 1 b.

1591 *LYLY Endym.* iii. iii, He hath taken his thoughts a hole lower, and saith . . he will vaile bonet to beautie. 1611 *COTGR., Humilité*, humbled . . taken a hole lower. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* ii. 183 To lay five hundred of your best men on the earth, which losse will make a great hole in your Armie. 1625 *BURGES Pers. Tithes* 75 It will make a greater hole in thy conscience, then it can in thine estate by parting with it. 1706 *MRS. RAY in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 208 Mr. Ray did not leave £40 a year . . out of which taxes, repairs, and quit-rent make a great hole. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 412/2 An average daily consumption of four glasses . . makes a hole in the income of the working class. a 1895 *Ld. C. E. PAGET Autobiog.* iii. (1896) 72 The Admiralty would not rescind their orders, so we were a round man in a square hole, and vice versa.

IV. 12. *attrib. and Comb.*, as a. *attrib.* (sense 4 a) hole game, play; b. *objective*, as hole-cutter, -digger, -digging, -picking, -piercing, -stopper; c. *locative*, as hole-breeder, -builder, -creeping sb. and adj.; hole-creeper, a sneaking thief; d. hole-board, -man, -stitch (see *quots.*).

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Compass-board*, the *hole-board of the loom for fancy weaving. It is an upright board of the loom through which pass the neck-twines. 1889 F. A. KNIGHT *By Leafy Ways* 155 The kingfisher, another *hole-breeder. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 5/1 Her eggs . . are white, like those of most *hole-builders. 1462 in *Scrope Hist. Castle Combe* (1852) 323 Communis *holecreppar anserum et porcellorum tenentium. 1638 *FORB Fancies* iii. iii. The page, that *hole-creeping page. 1852 *SCROPE Hist. Castle Combe* 235 He qualified himself . . by *hole-creeping after his neighbours' geese and pigs. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 9 Mar. 8/3 Drillers and *hole-cutters. 1876 *PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT Telegraphy* 188 To guide the *hole-diggers in the event of the marks . . having been removed. *Ibid.* 189 *Hole-digging . . for a telegraph pole. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 6 May 7/2 There is all the difference . . between the stroke and the *hole game [at golf], and at least a score of men have some chance. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 447 The *holeman, who goes into the cesspool. 1801 C. GADSDEN in *J. Adams' Wks.* (1854) IX. 580 That his public actions may be judged of . . without any captious *hole-picking. 1889 *LINSKILL Golf* iii. (1895) 13 Besides 'hole play', which involves playing a succession of small matches from hole to hole round the links, there is also what is called 'score play'. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 253/2 *Hole Stitch, a stitch used in Pillow Lace making, to form holes or small round spots in the centre of the thick parts of a pattern. 1794 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Wks.* II. 85 A neighbouring town . . Begg'd him to be their tinker—their *hole-stopper.

Hole (hōl), v. 1. Forms: 1. *holian*, 3. *holien*, 4-5. *hoole* (n), 7. *hoale*, *Sc. hoile* (ōi = ð), 4-*hole*. [OE. *holian* to hollow out, excavate = OHG. *holōn*, Goth. *hulōn*, f. *hol-*, *HOLL* a.]

I. To make a hole.

1. *trans.* To hollow out; to make a hole or cavity in; to perforate, pierce.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 162 Ða zebroðra . . gemetton ðone clud ða iu swæteðde; and hi ða hwæthwega holodon. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6836 Þe wal þey holede. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 243/1 Holyn, or boryn (P. hoolen, or make hoolys), cawo, þerfora, terebro. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* vi. lviij. 746 Before they be holed or pearsed. 1648 *MARKHAM Housew. Gard.* iii. x. (1668) 77, I use . . a piece of wood hoal'd. 1864 *Standard* 29 Nov. 3/3 She [the ship] has holed her bottom. 1890 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/1 Some 80 miles of the route already holed [for telegraph posts].

b. To make holes in (the earth) in agriculture; to dibble; to dig trenches for planting sugar-canes.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 130 You begin to hole and continue to open the ground gradually. 1842 *ORDERSON Creol.* i. 5 Occasionally 'holing' his neighbours' fields. 1890 *Frm. Soc. Arts* 15 Aug. 827/2 Preliminary to the all-important progressive step in coffee culture, that of transplanting, is 'holing'.

2. To sink (a shaft), drive (a tunnel) through.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 13 We design to hole our Pit. 1816 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 129 The Tunnel . . was, after thirteen years' incessant labour, holed . . with great accuracy. 1870 *Daily News* 30 Nov., Next week this shaft will be holed to the 100 fathom level.

3. *Mining.* To undercut (the coal) in a seam so as to release it from the other strata.

1829 *GLOVER Hist. Derby* I. 58 A set of colliers, called holers, who begin in the night and hole or undermine all the bank or face of the coal. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 137 The collier a hundred fathoms down . . holing under the coal. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-Mining*, In breaking down or getting the coal, the first operation is to bench, kirve, or hole it along the bottom of the seam.

4. *intr.* To make a hole or holes; to dig. *Esp.* in *Mining*: to make a hole through from one working to another.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 130 Þe mid hore lustes ne holieð nout aduneward, ase doð þe uoxes. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10736 Þys mynne . . wrought on a day, and holed yn þe hyl. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 46 They frequently hole, or cut through from one Board to another. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 29 May 9/3 From the bottom of the workings they sank 7 ft. . . and holed through to the crosscut.

II. To put or go into a hole.

5. *trans.* To put into a hole; to put in prison; to plant (sugar-canes) in holes or trenches.

1608 *MIDDLETON Mad World* iv. v, She could not endure the sight of a man, forsooth, but run and hole herself presently. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Waterman's Suit* Wks. (1872) 14 So their prodigal sons are holed in some loathsome jail. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s.v., To hole a person, to send him to gaol. 1866 *Morning Star* 27 Sept. 4/5 To work hard in holing canes or in throwing out trenches.

6. *spec.* in *Golf, Billiards, Bagatelle*. To drive (the ball) into a hole or pocket. Also to hole out.

1803 *MARY CHARLTON Wife & Mistress* I. 264 He contrived to hole both white and red ball at the next stroke. 1819 *REES Cycl. s.v. Billiards*, If the striker holes his adversary's ball, or forces it over the table, or on a cushion . . he loses two points. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 693/2 (*Golf*) The best club for holing out the ball. 1880 *Boy's Own Bk.* 633 *Bagatelle*. The object . . is to 'hole' the balls. 1883 *Standard* 16 Nov. 5/2 The number of strokes he requires to take before 'holing' the ball [at golf]. 1891 *Golf Rules* No. 35 in *Linskill Golf* (1895) 45 If the ball rest against the flag-stick when in the hole, the player shall be entitled to remove the stick, and, if the ball fall in, it shall be considered as holed out in the previous stroke.

b. *absol.* *Golf.* To drive the ball into a hole.

1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 492 The deadly accuracy with which they approach the hole, and 'hole out', as it is called. 1886 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* 754/4 He who succeeds in holing in fewer strokes than his opponent wins that hole.

c. *Golf.* To drive the ball into (a hole).

1894 *Westm. Gas.* 29 Sept. 7/1 Mr. W. T. Griffin holed the eighth hole of the . . links—100 yards—in one.

7. *intr.* To go into a hole. *Hole up*, to retire to a hole for hibernation.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iv. iv. Let him hole there. 1645 — *Staple of N. v. i.* With your worming brains. Which I shall see you hole with very shortly: A fine round head, when those two lugs are off, To trundle through a pillory. 1688 SHADWELL *Spr. Abantia* v. i. The rogue is hold'some where. 1828 CRADEN *Dial.* *Hole*, to earth as a fox. 1878 SCRIBNER'S *Mag.* xv. 303/1 The fox . . . has run to earth, or, as we have it, 'has holed'. 1890 L. C. D'OLY *Notches* 70 It was getting time for the bears to 'hole-up'.

† III. S. *intr.* To become full of holes. *Obs.* 1611 CORRA, *Se Trouer*, to hole, to grow full of holes.

† *Hole*, *v.* 2. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hólian*, 3 *hólen*. [OE. *hólian*, cogn. with Goth. *hólon* to treat with violence; cf. OHG. *hólan* to deceive.] a. *trans.* To oppress. b. *intr.* To commit oppression.

1000 Lamb. Ps. cxviii. 131 (Bosw.) Ne sele ðu me holiendum me [Vulg. *calumniantibus* me]. c. 1200 ORVIN 9319 þatt holeþ þu þe laghe leod, & rippeþ þe hemm & ræfþþ.

Hole, -ful, -ly, -some, etc., the common early (and etymological) spelling of *WHOLE*, etc.

Hole: see *HOLL* a., *HELE* v. 1, *HULL*.

Hole-and-corner, *adj. phr.* Done or happening in a 'hole and corner', or place which is not public; secret, private, clandestine, under-hand. Contemptuously opposed to 'public' or 'open'.

1835 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) III. 205 Hole-and-corner meetings are got up to speak the voice of the nation. 1839 STONERHOUSE *Asholme* 77 Any manufacturer of the hole and corner political petitions of the present day. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. 55 Tell me at once what this hole-and-corner work means. 1878 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* I. vi. 600 The Queen's friends declared that the King's supporters were 'hole-and-corner' men. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* i.

Hence **Hole-and-cornerism**, hole-and-corner action; a system of secret procedure.

1873 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 5/4 The real . . . conduct of French politics at the present moment is by hole-and-cornerism.

Holed (*hóuld*), *pp. a.* [f. *HOLE* v. 1 or *sb.* + -ED.] Having a hole or holes; pierced, perforated.

c. 1481 CANTON *Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 34/10 Everard the upholster can well stoppe a mantel holed. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat. ix.* (1883) 71 Every Spondel is holed on every side. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ham.* ii. 636 His men yet pleased their hearts With throwing of the holed stone. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* (1845) 238 His dead, and holed, and torn body. 1885 *Garden* 10 Oct. 367/2 Holed peach leaves.

b. **Holed-stone**, a perforated stone considered to be a monument of prehistoric times.

1769 BORLASE *Antiq. Cornwall* (ed. 2) 178 The middle stone . . . has a large hole, whence it is called the Mên an Tol (in Cornish holed stone). 1851 BLIGHT *Week at Land's End* 10 Holed-stone near Bolleitt. 1879 MISS A. W. BUCKLAND in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Instit.* IX. 153, I never heard of libations being poured through these Cornish holed-stones.

Holeless (*hóul'sles*), *a.* [f. *HOLE* *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a hole or holes.

1887 *Bicycl. News* 17 Sept. 387/2 The week's washing . . . hung in spotless but not holeless purity.

Holely, *erron. f. HOLY* a.

Holer (*hóul'ei*). [f. *HOLE* v. 1 + -ER.] One who makes a hole; *spec.* the collier who 'holes' or undercuts a coal-seam.

1820 [see *HOLE* v. 1] 3. 1873 *Echo* 20 Sept. a/a The 'Holders', chiefly boys of about seventeen or eighteen, can earn from 5s. to 6s. per day. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Holer's Day* or *Stint*, the measure of undercutting, undermining, or curving a length of seam.

Holer, var. of *HOLOUS* *Obs.*

† **Holet**, *Obs.* [f. *HOLE* *sb.* + -ET. Cf. OE. *grafet* ? little grove, *piccet* thicket.]

1. A little hole; a small cave.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 322 Sicche placis of newe ordris shulden be fled as fendis holes. a. 1440 *Pr. Life Alex.* (MS. *Lincoln* A. i. 17 l. 30) (Halliwell) In thir holetez duelle we alwaye, and in thir caves. c. 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 93 O thou edder . . . tornyng hyder and thyster by a thousande holettes and halkes.

2. A hut, cot, tent, tabernacle; = *HILET*.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 281 Bishopis of þe olde lawe . . . entriden . . . in to a litil holet þat was þe west part of þe tabernacle. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1285 Hirdes holetts [Pastorum tuguria (Bede)] sow he þare.

Holethnic, **Holetrous**: see *HOLO*.

Holew, *obs. form of HOLLOW*.

Holewort (*hóulwɔrt*). [Lyte's ad. Ger. *hol-wurz*.] = *HOLLOWWORT*; extended by Lyte to another species of *Corydalis*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. ii. 316 The roote whiche is holowe within is called in Germanie Holwurtz, that is to say in English Holowe roote, or Holewort. 1863 [see *HOLLOWWORT*]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Holewort, *Corydalis bulbosa*.

Holey (*hóli*), *a.* Forms: 4-7 *holly*, *holle*, -y, 5-6 *hooley*, (6 *erron. holely*), 7- *holey*. [f. *HOLE* *sb.* + -Y. (The *e* is retained, to distinguish it to the eye from *HOLY* a.)] Full of holes.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxi. (Bodl. MS.) Thei [stars] bep rounde in substance . . . nougt holous nober holly in þe vttter partie. 1551-2 Act 5 & 6 *Edu. VI.* c. 6 § 6 Yf . . . Clothe . . . happen . . . to be full of holes mylbrack or to be holle [Ruffhead holey]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. xxv. 177 Leaues . . . holey, as though they had bene eaten with Locustes, Paulmors or Snyales. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let. to Ld. Lowdown* to Sept., An old holle and three-bare garment. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 127 'Tis just as holey as a crumpet. 1875 JOWETT *Plato, Gorgias* Introd. II. 287 Fools are supposed to be carrying water to this vessel in a holey sieve.

b. **Holey** (*erron. holey*) *dollar*, a Spanish dollar out of which a dump had been punched (see *DUMP* sb. 2 b), formerly current in parts of Australia.

1857 D. BUNCE *Austral. Remin.* 59 Our first change for a pound consisted of two dumps, two holey dollars, one Spanish dollar, one French coin [etc.]. 1883 *Nomism. Chron.* Ser. III. III. 119 These coins popularly called 'holey dollars' are extremely scarce.

Holgh, **holz**, **holh**, *obs. ff. HOLLOW*.

Holi, **holie**, *obs. ff. HOLY* a. **Holibut**: see *HALIBUT*. **Holick**, *obs. form of WHOLLY*.

Holidam (*o*), *early form of HALIDOM*, still used in *edd. of Shakspeare*.

Holiday (*hó'lidé*), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 *hálizdæg*, *hálidæiz*, 3 *halidel*, *pl. helidawes*, 4-5 *halidai*, -daie, -day, -daye, *pl. halydawes*, 4-6 *halyday* (5 *haleday*), 5-6 *haldidai*, -day. b. 4 *holidai*, 4- *holiday*; (also 5-9 *holyday*, 6 *holie*, *holle daie*, *holydaie*, *holy daie*, *daye*, 6-7 *holliday*, -e, *holliday*, -daie, *holy-day*, *holy day*, 7 *holedaye*, *holidae*). [OE. *hálizdæg* (dat. *pl. hálizdagum*), found beside the uncompounded *háliz dæg* in two words (dat. *pl. hálizdagum*). In the combined form OE. *d* instead of being rounded to ME. *ð*, was shortened to a (cf. HALLOW, HALLOWMAS, HALIBUT, HALIDOM), giving *halidai*, *haldidai*, used till 16th c. But the uncombined form was in concurrent use, and became more frequent as the distinction in signification between sense 1 and sense 2 became more marked, until, in the 16th c., *holy day* or *holy-day* became the usual form in sense 1. About the same time *holiday* (*holliday*), with *o* short, being a later combination and shortening of *holy day*, rare in late ME., took the place of the earlier *haliday*, which however remained in the northern dialects, where also (esp. in Scotland) the uncombined form was *haly day*. It is thus difficult to divide *holiday* and *holy-day* in sense 1. Under this article are included the combined forms *haliday*, *holliday*; the uncombined forms, as well as those in which the vocalization shows that the word was analyzed, are treated under HOLY-DAY. But the habits of medieval scribes as to the combination or separation of the elements of compounds were so irregular, and the treatment of the matter by modern editors is so uncertain, that many ME. instances might be placed under either article.]

1. A consecrated day, a religious festival. Now usually written HOLY-DAY, q.v. a. c. 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Mark iii. 2 Hæder on hálizdagum zægemde [Rushw. G. gif he halges dæg zægemde]. a. 1035 *Leuws of Cant.* ii. c. 45 (Schmid) Be hali-dægiges freolse. De die dominica et festis observandis. a. 1225 *Anec. R.* 18 3if hit is halidei. siggeð Pater Noster. *Ibid.* 24 Ine werkedawes, heichte & twenti Pater Noster; ine helidawes, forti. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6473 Hald þou wel þin halidai. 1362 LAGLE. P. PL. A. viii. 22 Þei holdeþ not heore haly-day [B. halidays, C. halydaies] as holly churche [B. holi-churche, C. hollychurche] techen. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 154 This Absolon. Gooth with a Sencer on the haliday. 1426 AUDLEY *Poems* 6 In clannes kepe 3our haleday. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 222/2 Halyday (K. haliday), *festiuitas*. c. 1450 MYRC 203 Aske the banns thir halydawes. 1481 CANTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 28 Goo to chirche, faste and kepe your halydayes. 1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Halyday, *feste*.

b. a. 1375 *Cursor M.* 11929 (Laud) Hyt fille vpon an holiday þat Sabot hight in Iewis lay. 1393 LAGLE. P. PL. C. viii. 226 Hold wel þyn halyday [MS. M. 218 (a 1400) halt þyn holiday]. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 778/1 *Hoc festum*, a holiday. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xx. 6 After the ester holidayes. 1551-2 Act 5 & 6 *Edu. VI.* c. 3 (title), An Acte for the keeping of Hollie daies and Fastinge dayes. 1661 B. NICHOLSON *Catech.* Pref. (1686) 8 Enjoined on the Lord's day, and every holiday to be done by every rectory. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 336 Pagan festivals (were changed) into Christian holidays. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 288 The Sunday came round weekly; other holidays came yearly. 1873 SIR R. PHILLIMORE *Eccles. Law* 1037 Fish carriages . . . shall be allowed to pass on Sundays or holidays.

2. A day on which ordinary occupations (of an individual or a community) are suspended; a day of exemption or cessation from work; a day of festivity, recreation, or amusement. (In early use not separable from 1.)

a. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12276 Iesus went him for to plai Wit childir on an halidai. 1478 W. PASTON, Jr. in *P. Lett.* No. 824 III. 237 One for the halydayes . . . and a nothyr for the working days. 1495 Act 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 22 § 3 That noe artificer . . . working but the half day take no wagis but for the half day, and nothing for y^e halyday.

b. 1540 HYRDE *tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* i. v. (R.) On some working daies doe likewise . . . specially if there bee any long space between the hollydaies. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hersbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 113 b. Doe you not knowe that it is holidai, a day to dance in, and make mery at the Ale house? 1601 CORNWALLYSS *Ess.* ii. xxvi. (1631) 3 Life hence like a Prentises holly day. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. 1. 2 Hence: home you idle Creatures, get you home: Is this a Holiday? 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 8 Though wedded we have been These twice ten tedious years, yet we No holiday have seen. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cxli, Butcher'd to make a Roman holiday. 1881 TROLLOPE *Arad's Angel* III. 88 Glomax thought that Tony had been idle, and had made a holiday of the day from the first.

b. *collect. pl. or sing.* A time or period of cessation from work, or of festivity or recreation; a vacation. (See also BLIND MAN'S HOLIDAY.)

a. 13.. *Gau. & Gr. Ant.* 1049 Er þe halidayez holly

were halet out of toun. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 176 Necessite nath neuere halyday. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* 27 In the holidais he took a turn into the cuntry.

b. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 40 With sluggers or unhardye persons, it is always holy daye. 1546 J. HARWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 83 Lightly he layde hir vp for hollie daies. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. § 119 The Christmas holidays giving more leave and license to all kinds of people. a. 1652 BROME *Queen's Exch.* i. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 469 To make my rest of life all holidays. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iii. v. My youngest boy, Tom, now at home for the holidays. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Life* 1849 I. 153 Blair spent one summer holidays with his mother Lady Mary, at Spa. 1863 MISS THACKERAY *Elizabeth* (1867) 166 Will Dampier . . . went year by year to scramble his holiday away up and down mountain sides.

c. Cessation from work; festivity; recreation. To make holiday, to cease from work, to take a day's recreation.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 72 We shall . . . rest & make holiday for this tyme. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* viii. xlii. (1612) 204 Ill therefore might it boode at her to make our Holly-day. 1600 DEKKER *Gent. Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 47 *Ham.* . . . Lets play. *Jane*. I cannot lue by keeping holliday. 1714 ROWE *Jane Shore* (M.) When my approach has made a little holy-day. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Aug. 1/1 Men of business seat themselves in the railway carriages, bent on holiday.

† d. *Phr.* To speak holiday, to use choice language, different from that of ordinary life. Cf. *holiday English*, *holiday terms* in 4. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. ii. 69 He writes verses, hee speaks holiday, he smells April and May.

3. *colloq. Naut.* A spot carelessly left uncoated in tarring or painting; see also *quot.* 1882.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg.* T. s. v. A holiday is any part of a ship's bottom, left uncovered in paying it. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* viii. 18 He only thinks of leaving no holidays (places not tarred). 1882 JAGO *Dial. Cornw.*, *Holidays*, parts left untouched in dusting. 'Don't leave any holidays.'

4. *attrib. and Comb.* a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of, belonging to, or used on, a holiday; befitting a holiday, festive, gay, sportive; superior to the ordinary workaday sort, as *holiday clothes*, *terms*, *English*. Sometimes (esp. formerly of persons): Suited only to a holiday; not engaged in, or not fitted for, serious action; dainty; idle, trifling. *Comb.* † *holidayman*, -woman, a man or woman taking a holiday, an idler or trifter.

c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 136 Comoun strumpettes, hasardours, & such oþere, & halyday-werkerys. *Ibid.* 196 þou þat hast getyn good be haly-day werkynge, haly-day chaffaryng, be false oþys, be false dysceyts. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* x. 105 b. Although they seme as holidayemene, to repose themselves from all corporall busynesse. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 20 Put on your night cap, and your holiday English. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* Wks. (Rtdg.) 125/1 She will call me rascal, rogue, runagate [etc.], and these be but holiday-terms. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. i. 2 What, haue scap'd Loue-letters in the holly-day-time of my beauty, and am I now a subiect for them? 1600 — A. Y. L. i. iii. 14 They are but burs . . . throwne vpon thee in holiday-foolerie. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* 827 More fit for holidai men, milke sops, and cowards. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. ii. 30 Not a holiday-foole there but would giue a peece of siluer. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* iii. i. Prithee, don't look like one of our Holiday Captains now-a-days. 1695 *Poor Robin's Alm.* in *Brand Pop. Antiq.* (1870) II. 353 A Holy-day Wife, all play and no work. 1701 ADDISON *Switzerland* Wks. 1721 II. 173 Their holy-day cloaths go from Father to Son, and are seldom worn out. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 29 Them holiday terms wou'd not pass in my shop. 1820 W. TOOKES *tr. Lucian* I. 58 Put on holiday-looks and pretend to be merry. 1836 EMESON *Nature* i. Wks. (Bohn) II. 143 Nature is not always tricked in holiday attire. 1838 LYTON *Alice* 13, I must give you a holiday task to learn while I am away.

b. *objective, as holiday-keeper, -keeping, -maker, -making*; locative, as *holiday-rejoicing* *adj.*

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 369 Holiday-loving rogues. 1859 *Chambers' Bk. of Days* 16 May I. 643 The holiday-maker and his partner. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 6/2 The streets were thronged with holiday keepers. 1896 *Ibid.* 3 Feb. 8/4 To say nothing of the loss from holiday-keeping.

Hence **Holiday** *v. intr.*, to take a holiday; to go on a pleasure-excursion; whence **Holidayer**, a holiday-maker. **Holidayish** a., of a character befitting a holiday, festive. **Holidayism**, the practice of making holiday, devotion to holidays.

1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 629 The hero . . . meets an artist . . . likewise 'holidaying'. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* II. 311 Craik from Belfast . . . was here holidaying. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 5 The prospective bridegroom holidays in Scotland for three weeks. 1886 *Birmingham Weekly Post* 7 Aug. 4/6 We hear . . . that many 'holidayers' spend their time in suburban public-houses. 1886 *Gd. Words* 247 Some more or less . . . 'holidayish' kind of work. 1886 LEWIS in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIX. 708 Under the working of the civil law . . . Sunday has tended and must tend to 'holidayism'.

Holie, *obs. form of HOLY*, **WHOLLY**.

† **Holihe**, *Obs.* Forms: see *HOLY* a. [f. *HOLY* a. + -he, -HEAD.] **Holiness**.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1439 No moight þan help na hali-heid [v. r. hali-hede, haliheide, holly hede]. *Ibid.* 2330 Fild of trout[h] and haly-hede. 1340 *Ayenh.* 247 Guode men þet ledeþ lif of angel an erpe be hire holiheide.

Holihoek, *obs. form of HOLLYHOCK*.

Holily (*hóu'li*), *adv.* Forms: see *HOLY* a. [f. *HOLY* a. + -LY².]

1. In a holy manner; with sanctity or devoutness.

c 1200 ORMIN 15920 For all þatt tatt tæþ halig & dæftig-like hem ledenn. *Ibid.* 17282 To spellenn haliglike, and ec to wirrkenn haliglike tæcness. c 1340 *Aenb.* 74 þo þet. 10 lokeþ holiglike hae herten. 1382 *Wyclif* 1 *Thess.* ii. 10 How holigly, and iustli, and withouten querel. we weren. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Mech.* T. 211 And lyue in chastitee ful holig. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 777 Hire sawle with-inne wote than fulle halig. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 58b, As longe as a persone is holigly occupied, so longe he prayeth. 1605 *SHAKS.* *Macb.* i. v. 22 What thou wold'st highly, That wold'st thou holigly. 1754 *EDWARDS* *Free Will* iv. vii. 236 To act holigly and wisely in the highest possible Degree. 1894 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 276/3 With an eloquent impulsiveness becoming their holigly emotional themes.

2. Sacredly, scrupulously, inviolably; solemnly. Now rare or Obs.

c 1374 *CHAUCER* *Boeth.* iii. pr. x. 70 (Camb. MS.) See now how þou mayst proeven holigly and with-oute corrupcion this þat I haue seyd. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. (R.). But I wil haue matrimony obserued more holigly & vndeified among them that professe the new lawe. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED* *Chron. Scot.* (1805) II. 237 If the Scots would most holigly and handfastly promise. 1651 *Life* *Father Sarpi* (1676) 41 And those that.. had lived intimately with him, do most holigly attest, that they were never able to observe any such defects in him.

Holimonth (hōlimonth). [Nonce-formation after holiday.] A month of recreation or abstinence from work; a month's holiday.

[OE. had hōlimōnath, Holy-month, as the name of September (app. of heathen origin); but this did not survive.] 1864 *Temple Bar Mag.* vi. 189 (heading), The Englishman's Holimonth. *Ibid.* 194 On every-day and on holidays, in working months and in Holimonths. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 4 June 822/2 A country holimonth with bicycle and kodak.

Holin, obs. form of HOLLIN, holly.

Holiness (hōlīnēs). Forms: see HOLY a. [OE. hōlīgnēs, -nys (= OHG. heilagnissa), f. hōlig HOLY + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being holy; spiritual perfection or purity; sanctity, saintliness; sacredness.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 31 þa þe him þeowiap on rihtwisnesse & on halignesse. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelm.) xcviij. 6 (Bosw.) Haligyns on haligynesse. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 Godes gast wissad efre to halignesse. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 Wið halignesse of heorte. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 331 þe betere hym were in holynesne to nyme hyr to wyue. c 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcviij. 6 Helinesses and mikelhed in his heliness. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Man of Law's* T. 69 Hir herte is verray chambre of holynesne. c 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. 23 Sloutebe.. makes mane to yrke in prayere or halynes. c 1532 *Dewkes* *Introd.* fr. in *Palgr.* 927 By my holynesne, þar na saintlied. 1651 *HOBBS* *Leviath.* iii. xxxv. 220 Of Holiness there be degrees. 1766 *FORDYCE* *Nem. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. viii. 8 There rise up to view nameless beauties in holiness. 1850 *LYNCH* *Theo. Trin.* ii. 28 Holiness is innocence made perfect. 1885 *F. TEMPLE* *Relat. Relig.* & Sc. ii. 49 Holiness consists in the subjection of the whole being.. to the authority of conscience. 1896 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 6/4 One of the best interesting of Mr. Granger's chapters is that in which he explains primitive 'holiness' as obedience to the public recognition of the rights of ghosts and gods.

2. With possessive, as a title of the Pope, and formerly of other high ecclesiastical dignitaries.

A transl. of L. sanctiſs, given orig. to all bishops, then c 600 limited to patriarchs, and since the 14th c. to the Pope. The same title was also given to the Byzantine Emperors, and sometimes to other sovereigns; it was addressed by John of Salisbury to Henry II of England. (See Du Cange.)

1169 *BECKET* *Let. to Cdl. Hyacinth* in *Mat. Hist.* *Becket* (Rolls) VII. 125 Omnes ad sanctitatis vestre confugium pedes. 1170 *HEN. II.* *Let. to Pope Alexander* *Ibid.* 419 Si devotionis meæ, pater, erga sanctitatem vestram experimentum queritis. 1450 *HOLLAND* *Houlat* 75 I will appele to the Pope.. For happin that his halynesse I throw prayer may purchase To reforme my foule face. 1509 *HEN. VII.* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 49 The Popes Holynesne hath named certeyn Legats to be sent to all Cristen Princis. 1599 *FULKE* *Confut. Sanders* 559 Your holines is heade of all holy churches. 1590 *SHAKS.* *Com. Err.* v. i. 110 Ill it doth beseeame your holinesse [a Lady Abbess] To separate the husband and the wife. 1689 *Let. fr. Pope to Fr. Orange* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808) I. 368 Great Prince, Although the semicircle of your Highness be.. elevated above the full orb of my Holiness. 1766-7 *r. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 285 With the permission of his holiness Clement IX. 1858 *CARLYLE* *Frede. Gt.* iii. iv. I. 223, 'I could help you to repay it!' said his Holiness [Pope Leo].

3. concr. A holy place, sanctuary; a holy thing, an object of religious devotion. Obs.

c 897 *K. ÆLFRED* *Gregory's Past.* xv. 93 Inngongende and utgongende beforan Gode to ðam halinessum. 1014 *WULFSTAN* *Synon. ad Anglos* in *Hom.* xxxiii. (1883) 158 And halignessa syndon to gōðleasse we. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Penne cumeð drihtenes engel and binimed þa halinesse mid him toward beouene riche. c 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxiiij. 12 In eritage Godes halines hagh we. [1526 *TINDALE* *Heb.* ix. i And worship holynes.]

b. Holy rites; worship, devotion. Obs.

c 1205 *LAV.* 1820 Brutus & his dūzēde makedenn halinesse [c 1275 *holynisse*]. *Ibid.* 8049.

4. attrib., as holiness convention, meeting, a gathering or meeting for the promotion of holiness (in some religious communities).

1892 *Daily News* 21 July 6/4 In the evening a holiness meeting was held.

Holing (hōwlin), vbl. sb. [f. HOLE v. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of making a hole or holes.

1398 *TREVISIA* *Barth. De P. R.* viii. v. (1495) 303 The

Ether.. neyther maye be departed by thyrlunge and hool-ynge of a nother body. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* iv. 10 (Harl. MS.) Some tyme is suche holynge and perforacion gode. 1807 *VANCOUVER* *Agric. Devon.* (1813) 126 The holynge, digging, gripping, ditching, hacking, and hand-beating. attrib. 1846 *J. BAXTER* *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 331 The slit or holynge in method of planting is used.

b. The action of undercutting a coal-seam.

1841 *Collieries & Coal Trade* (ed. 2) 249 When the workman has been for some time engaged in what is termed 'holing under'. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 66/2 The process of holing in coal is one of the severest kinds of human labour.

2. concr. The stuff underlying a coal (or other) seam picked out to undermine it.

1882 *Nature* 27 July 299 The bottom bed—7 inches thick—together with a bed of soft shale 10 inches thick, serves as a holing. 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 65 Soft black clay (holing).. 1 inch.

3. attrib., as holing-ax, -stuff (see quotes).

1819 *REES* *Cycl.* *Holing-ax*, stuff (the small earth or coals which is cut or picked out from under the coal in a pit. 1828 *WEBSTER*, *Holing-ax*, a narrow ax for cutting holes in posts. 1829 *GLOVER* *Hist. Derby* I. 58 Pecking out the holing stuff with a light and sharp tool.

Holynight (hōlinait). [f. HOLY a. + NIGHT.]

†1. (After HOLIDAY 1, HOLY-DAY.) A night that is kept holy, as the eve of a festival. Obs.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 3if hit beo holyniht vor þe feste. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7994 On fastin dai or hali night.

2. (nonce-use, after HOLIDAY 2.) A night of festivity or pleasure.

a 1821 *KEATS* *Day is Gone* 10 The dusk holiday or holynight Of fragrant-curtain'd love. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 508 (heading), A Summer Holynight.

Holioke, obs. form of HOLLYHOCK.

Holiship: see HOLYSHIP.

†Holite. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. HOLY a. + -TY (if not an error for iolite, JOLLITY).] Holiness.

14.. *Passio Domini* in *MS. Cantab.* ff. 5. 48. ff. 15a, In heoun shal þai wone w^t Wouten pyne w^t holite.

†Holk, sb. Obs. [OE. holca or ? hōlc, deriv. of hol, HOLL a.: cf. LG. holke, hōlke small hole, Sw. hōlk.] ? A hollow, cavity.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 128 On þam holcum þæs lichoman. *Ibid.* 160 On þam holcum þære lifre. c 1240 *Sevales* *Warde* 251 Ed ehenen, ant ed neauele, ant ed breoste holke.

Holk, howk (hōwk, hōuk), v. Now dial. Forms: 4-6 holke, 7-9 hoke, huok, Sc. 7-9 hōwk, 9 hōuk. [Northern ME. holke, cognate with MLG. holken, LG. holken, hōlken, to hollow, Sw. hōlka; f. root of HOLL a., with dim. formative -k: cf. talk.]

1. trans. To hollow out by digging; to excavate; to dig out or up. With various spec. local senses: see quotes.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1222, [He] holkked out his auen yzen heterly bope. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/2 To Holke, galare. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* i. vii. 18 3onder wther sum the new havin holkis. 1554 *LYNDESAY* *Monarchie* 1702 Sum holkit claye, sum brynt the tyld. 1573 *SEMPILL* in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 270 Hes scho not helpit to holke out 3one Tod? 1686 *G. STUART* *Joco-ser. Disc.* 47 How hōks a hole for any other His sel' fau' in were he my brother. 1780 *A. YOUNG* *Tour Irel.* I. 261 They bring up their children to hoking potatoes. 1798 *J. JEFFERSON* *Let. to F. Boucher* 19 Mar. (MS.), *Huck*, to pick out any thing with an instrument, as to huck a thorn out of the finger. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 75 I'll away up to the kirk-yard, and hōwk a few graves. 1880 *ANTRIM & DOWN* *Gloss.* *Hoke*, to hollow-out anything, such as a toy boat. A dog hokes out the earth from a rabbit hole. 1891 *HALL* *Caine* *Scapgoat* xviii. To hōwk out her grave with his own hands.

2. intr. To dig, make excavation, turn things up.

1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* vi. ix. 139 Vndir his cost holkan in weil law. 1825 *BROCKETT*, *Hōwk*, to dig, to scoop. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 874 He will lie upon his master's grave, and.. hōwk wi' his paws. 1893 *CROCKETT* *Stickit Minister* 118 He was hōwk'n' up in the garret twa efternoons last week.

Hence Holked, -et, -t. ppl. a. a. Excavated, dug out or up; + b. Sunken, depressed, hollow.

Holking vbl. sb. and ppl. a., excavating, burrowing.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 116 (Thornton) Hir eghne were holkeðe fulle holle. c 1500 *P. JOHNSTON* *Three Deid Powis* iii, Full laithly thus sail ly thy lusty heid Holkit and how. 1508 *DUNBAR* *Flying w. Kennedy* 164 Ffor hiddowis, haw, and holkit is thynne ec. 1554 *LYNDESAY* *Monarchie* 1528 Holkit Glennis, and hie montanis. 1785 *BURNS* *Addr. to Deil* ix, They.. in kirk-yards renew their leagues, Owre hōwk't dead. 1850 *W. ALLINGHAM* *Poems* 116 In thy bed of clay the hōwk'ing mole Bore no tunnel thorough.

Holk, obs. form of HULK sb.

Holks, sb. pl. Sc. and north. dial. Also 9 howks. [App. plural of HOLK sb.] A disease of the eyes or face.

1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* iii. Prol. 27 Suppose the holks be all ourgroun this face. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 86, I think the holks ouergangis your ene. c 1843 *SOUTHEY* *Doctor* cxliii. (1848) 357/1 He [horse] had neither the howks, nor the haws. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Howks* or *Haaks*, a disease of the eye.

Holl (hōl), a. Obs. or dial. Forms: 1-5 hol (infl. hole), 4-9 holl, (5 holl, dial. 5-9 hole, 9 howl(e): see also HOWE a. Sc. [OE. hōll hollow = OFris. OS. OHG. (MLG.) Mdu., Du., MHG.]

hol (Ger. kohl), ON. hōlr (Sw. hol, Da. huul) hollow, concave; cf. Goth. hulundū cave, ushulōn to hollow out; OTeut. stem *hulo-, pre-Teut. *kulo-; perh. related to hēlan to cover, HELE v.¹; or with suffixal -h, from root *ku-, *kaw-, of L. cavus hollow; cf. Gr. váp hole, orifice. As shown under HOLE sb. (q.v.), OE. hol had o short, retained in ME., in which the l was normally doubled, while in hōle, which represents the inflected cases, the o was lengthened. Subsequently, short o before ll has also been lengthened (cf. boll, roll, poll), and in Sc. has become -ow(e, so that holl is in Sc. how, Howe.)

1. Hollow, concave; having a void space within; empty. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 306 Das wyrtē.. on middan hol. *Ibid.* 316 And hy beoð innan hola. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *VII* *Sleperis* 102 In a hol cove (= cove) vndir a stane. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) ix. 35 Pai failed in paine hertes and become holle within. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/2 Hol, as pypys, or percyd thyngys [vrr. hole, hollow], cavus. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 188/1 Holle, cavus natura, concavus arte, cavatus utroque intelligitur, inanis. c 1500 *Deguilleville's Pilgr.* 84 b (MS. St. John's, Camb.) in *Cath. Angl.* 188 note, Many a willowe is.. hol with-in and fulle of wormys. 1523 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* v. ii. 85 Of the holl grave law a gret eddir slydand gan furth thraw. c 1825 *FORBY* *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Holl*, adj. hollow. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL*, *Hole*, (5) Hollow; deep; concave. *North.* Metaphorically, hungry, cheerless, or comfortless. 1874 *WAUGH* *Famock* iv. 30 (Lanc. Gloss.) 'He must be varra howle when he's hungry'.. 'Howle!' said Adam, 'why he'll be like a two-legged drum, about t'middle o' t' forenoon'.

2. Deeply excavated or depressed, as a valley or ditch; lying in a hollow. c 897 *K. ÆLFRED* *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 217 3if se weobud ufan hol nære. c 1000 *Charter of Æthelred* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* V. 124 On ðone holan weg. c 1000 *Martyrol.* 1 On anum holum stancstrefe. 1375 *BARBOUR* *Bruc* vi. 78 He saw the brayis hye standand, The vattir hol throu slike rynand. *Ibid.* viii. 176 Sa holl & hye the dykis war. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 116 (Douce) Withe eighen holled ful holle (primes cholle, polle). 1621 *RAY* *N. C. Words* 37 *Hole*, hollow, deep: an hole dish, opposed to shallow. 1828 *Craven Dial.* a. v. *Howl*, A howl dish, opposed to shallow. 1855 *ROBINSON* *Whitty Gloss.*, *Holl*, *Holl* time or *Hollow* time. 'The hole of winter', the depth of winter.

3. In specific uses: holbasin, a deep basin; holcress (only OE. hol cresse), Field Gentian; hol-rush (holrysche), a bulrush; holtile, a concave tile such as those used for the ridges of a roof; holle-way, hollow way, an excavated lane; holwork, the making of 'holtiles'; concr. a quantity of such tiles. Also HOLLEKE. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 34 Wip wenne on eazon, zenim þa holan cersan. 1323 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* II. 436 Holwork. 1362 *Ibid.* 438 Holtiles. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 244/2 Holrysche, or bulrysche [vrr. hool ryschyn, hol-ryschynel], *papyrus*. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23, I wille she haue.. the gretteer hol basyn of ij. smale basynes. 1471 *Ibid.* 242, j peluem laton voc' an holbasyn, j peluem laton voc' a flatbasyn. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 798/30 *Hic traco*, a hollewey.

Holl, sb. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 1 hol, 1-9 holl, (5 holl, houle, 5-9 howle, 9 dial. houl, howl). [OE. hol, late OE. and ME. holl, neuter of prec. adj. used subst.; retained chiefly in the north (pronounced hōl, houl); in Sc., holl has regularly become how, Howe sb.]

1. A hollow place; a cave, den; a HOLE.

c 1050 *Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 187/1 *Lustrar*, wildeora holl and denn. c 1205 *LAV.* 20864 [þe fox] i þan holl wendeð. c 1352 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 88 In holl gan thai it hide. c 1400 *Desir. Tray* 1362 Mony wyues.. Hyd hom in houles and byrnys aboute. *Ibid.* 11091 He.. Had hir in a howle vnder a hegh towre. c 1470 *HENRY* *Wallace* v. 1022 With a knyff he stekit him to dede; In a dyrk holl kest him down in that sted. 1500-20 *DUNBAR* *Poems* xxxii. 47 All the hollis was stoppit hard. c 1600 *NORDEN* *Spec. Brit.*, *Cornw.* (1728) 40 A holl or deepe vaute in the grounde, whereinto the sea floweth at high water.

b. A surface hollow, excavation, or deep depression in the ground; a ditch.

1701 *MS. relating to Suffolk Manors*, One little piece of ground extending beyond the holl of him the 5^d. S. H. a 1825 *FORBY* *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Holl*, a ditch, particularly a dry one. 1825 *BROCKETT*, *Holl*, a hollow or low place. 'Wherever there's a hill, there's sure to be a howl.' 1855 *ROBINSON* *Whitty Gloss.*, *Holl*, a deep hollow valley. 1888 *RIDER* *Haggard* *Col. Quaritch* I. vi. 96 To be kicked through every holl on the place.

†2. The hold of a ship. Cf. HOLE sb. 6. Obs.

c 1470 *HENRY* *Wallace* ix. 122 Bathe schyn maistr, and the ster man also, In the holl, þat baid, he gert thaim go. *Ibid.* x. 836 Out off the holl thai tuk skynnis gud speid. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 804/43 *Hic carina*, a holl. *Ibid.* 805/30 *Hic columbar*, the holl of the schyp. c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 243/1 (Pyndon & MS. K) Holle [c 1440 houle of a schyppe], *carina*. 1508 *KENNEDIE* *Flying w. Dunbar* 458 Foul brow in holl thow preposit for to pas. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH* *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 33 When you let anything downe into the Howle, lowering it by degrees, they say, Amaine.

3. The middle or depth (of winter, night). north. c 1375 *BARBOUR* *Troy* bk. ii. 1605 In-to be holl of wyntir richt. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hole*, *Houl*, middle. 'T' hole o' winter'. Sc. how, as 'how o' the night', midnight. 1868 *ATKINSON* *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Holl*, the depth of winter; sometimes applied also to the 'dead time of night'.

Holl, obs. form of HULL, WHOLE.

Holla (hōlā, rarely hplā), int. and sb. Also 6-8 hola. [a. F. hōlā (15th c. in Littré) 'stop', 'cease', also a call to excite attention: 'hoe there, enough, soft soft, no more of that; also, heare you me, or come hither' (Cotgr.).]

†1. An exclamation meaning Stop! cease! Hence to cry *holla*; to give the *holla* to, to stop or check by this call. Obs.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxv. 597 Than therle of Buckyngham sayd, hola, cease, for it is late. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Supplices* III. i. Holla! no more of this. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 257 Cry holla, to the tongue, I prethee: it currettes vnseasonably. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Farwe. Tower Bottles* Wks. (1872) 11 But holla, holla, Muse come back, come back. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's* *Wisd.* II. Pref. (1670) 207 No man stays us, or cries hola unto it. 1675 HOBBS *Odys.* XXIII. 259 Telemachus and the good servants two, When they had to the dancers said 'Holla!' Unto their beds within the palace go. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 86, I must give my Muse the Holla, here.

2. A shout to excite attention: cf. HOLLO.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* II. 900 Holla, approach. 1599 MINSHU *Span. Dial.* 25/2 Holla Page, bring Cards, let vs passe away the time. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 63 Holla! Grannum, (quoth I, good lustily in her Ear...) what's your pleasure with me? 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 111 Holla, Sir Toby, stole away! 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* III. (1856) 170 Then Theseus shouted to him 'Holla, thou valiant pine-bender, hast thou two fir-trees left for me?'

3. A shout of exultation: cf. HOLLO.

1727 SWIFT *Wom. Mind* 64 So, holla, boys; God save the king. †a 1800 in *Hone Every-day* Bk. I. 1431 Holla boys! holla boys! huzza-a-a!

4. Also *holla ho!* [F. *holla ho!*]

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 12 Holla ho, Curtis. 1796 SCOTT *Wild Huntsman* xlix, Behind him bound, and horse, and horn, And, 'Hark away, and holla, ho!' 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. v. 84 With open throat sing chorus, drink and roar! Up! Holla! Ho!

B. sb. A shout of holla!

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 284 What recketh he his rider's angry stir, His flattering 'Holla', or his 'Stand, I say?' 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckham.) *Rehearsal* v. i. (Arb.) 115 He's here with a whoop, and gone with a holla (ed. 1714 holloe). 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 299 Reynard was unfortunately lost... by a false holla from a man. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1839) 9 At the moment I thought I heard a holla.

Holla, v.: see HOLLO v.

Hollabaloo: see HULLABALOO.

Holland (*hō'lānd*). [Du. *Holland*, in earliest sources *Hollant*, f. *holt* wood + *-lant* land; a name whereby was designated 'locus quidam silvis et paludibus inhabitabilis... ubi videlicet Mosa et Wal fluvius corrivatur', i.e. the district about Dordrecht, the nucleus of the original county of Holland.

This derivation, which, though it has been impugned, appears to be finally established (see W. F. Gombault in *Treat on Letters* VIII. 197, April 1898), separates the name from that of Holland in South Lincolnshire, the physical conformation of which has often caused it to be associated with Dutch Holland. The English name seems to be f. *hol*, HOLL a, sense 2 + LAND; but there is the difficulty that it appears in Domesday Book as *Holland*, a form not easy to account for.]

I. 1. The name of a province of the Northern Netherlands, formerly a county or 'graafschap', *comitatus*, of the German Empire, now usually extended by Englishmen and other foreigners to the kingdom of the Netherlands.

†a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 35 Holand and Henawde they helde of hyme bothe. 1436 *Libel in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 180 But they of Holonde, at Calceye byene oure felles And oure wolles. 1449 *Paston Lett.* No. 68. I. 86 The cheff schyppys of Ducheland, Holond, Selond, and Flaundrys. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 143 He went ambassador into Holland to the States General. 1655 SIR W. LOWER tr. *De Cerisier's* *Innoc. Lord* 67 All those effeminate, whom the Clothe of Holland hurtheth.

fig. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 256 The vegetable and fruit market where whole Hollands of cabbage and Spains of onions opened on the view.

b. attrib. esp. in names of products received from Holland: see QUOTS. Holland-toad, a small Dutch herring-boat. Holland-cloth: see 2.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's* *Husb.* III. (1586) 147 Next are commended the Holland Cheese, the Cheese of Normandy, and the English Cheese. 1614 *Eng. Way to Wealth* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malb.) III. 237 Vessels of divers fashions... go... for herrings... and they are called... Holland-toads. 1684 tr. *Bonet's* *Merc. Compit.* 4 Lime mixed with Holland soap eats deep enough into the flesh. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 58 A slate formerly taken up at East Alwington, and exported under the name of Holland blues.

2. A linen fabric, originally called, from the province of Holland in the Netherlands, *Holland cloth*. When unbleached called *brown Holland*.

1427 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 77 Unum superpellicium novum de holand-cloth. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 241 A shert of feyn Holond. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 206 Item a pece Holland or any other linnen cloth. 1542 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 220 Three elnes of Holland cloth. 1551-2 *Househ. Acc. Peccs* *Eliz.* in *Camden Misc.* II. 31 For vj. ellnes of holland for towelles. 1596 SHAKS. *I. Hen. IV.* III. iii. 82 Holland of eight shillings an Ell. 1617 MORSEY *Itin.* III. 169 Women... cover their heads with a coiffe of fine holland linen cloth. 1661 in J. RUSSELL *Hayes* (1881) 470 To bay hollen... to make bands of. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cvi. Some. For folded turbans finest holland bear. 1673-4 GREW *Anat. Trunks* II. vii. § 13 All our fine Hollands are made of Flax. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Holland or Holland-Cloth*, a kind of Linnen Cloth made in that Country. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* III. Every chandler or lustre, muffled in Holland. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's* *Sp. Tour* (1893) 134 He had the house put away

in brown Holland, the carpets rolled up, the pictures covered, the statues shrouded in muslin. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 22 Sept. 7/1 Frocks of neat brown holland embroidered with scarlet.

b. attrib. or in Comb.: of Holland (cloth).

1554 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 146 Oon paier of holland shetes. 1660 in *Harl. Misc.* (1811) VII. 198 Six dozen of large fine Holland handkerchiefs. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 518 ¶ 9 An open breast, with an audacious display of the Holland shirt. 1879 EDNA LYALL *Won by Waiting* xxvi, Looking cool and countifred in their brown holland suits.

3. Comb. (in sense 2), as *holland-weaver*; *holland-lined* adj.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 3/1 Ancient holland-lined barouches.

Hollander. [f. HOLLAND + -ER¹] A native of Holland, a Dutchman; also a Dutch ship.

1547 BOORDE *Intrad. Knowl.* ix. (1870) 148 And I am a Hollander; good cloth I do make. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 80 Your Dane, your Germaine, and your swag-belly'd Hollander, (drinke ho) are nothing to your English. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. i. ii. (1737) 326 There has been at one time in Brassy-Sound, 1500 Sail of Hollanders. 1777 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1880 VI. 82 Those supplies were openly furnished by Hollanders at St. Eustatia. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 3 It was said... Whenever the dignity of the English flag... was concerned, he forgot that he was a Hollander.

Hollandish, a. Now rare. [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Of or belonging to Holland (province or country); Dutch.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 652 The rest of the Zelandish and hollandish cities. 1626 in *Crit. & Times* Chas. I. (1848) I. 133 A Hollandish pirate... who in a short time hath taken 130 sail of ships. 1846 WORCESTER *Cites Ann. Reg.*

Hollands (*hō'lānds*), sb. [ad. Du. *hollandsch* (*ch* mute), *Hollandish*, Dutch, in *hollandsch genever*, *Hollands gin*.] A grain spirit manufactured in Holland: more fully *Hollands gin*, formerly *Hollands geneva*.

1714 W. WAGSTAFFE *Let. fr. Bath* 27 By all Means, you must renounce Holland Geneva, and Brunswick Mum. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 26 A case-bottle... filled with Hollands, of which each of us took a sling. 1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 739/1 He... ordered a glass of Hollands and water. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 53 The grain spirit... known... as Hollands Geneva. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* IV. 755 The Dutch... call the Hollands gin (which is their national spirit) *giniva*. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 138 A square bottle of Hollands.

Hollantide, short for *All-hollantide*, *All-hallowtide*: see ALL-HALLOW(S).

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xxi. (1878) 55 At Hallontide, slaughter time entereth in. 1580 R. HITCHCOCK *Politie Plat* in *Arb. Garner* II. 158 Continuing very good until Hollentide. 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. of Love* IV. i. At what time wert thou bound, Club! at Guttide, Hollantide, or Candletide? 1731 SWIFT *Memo. Crickton* Wks. 1763 X. 195 The Hollantide after I arrived in Ireland. 1795 D. WALKER *Agric. Surv. Herts.* 28 From harvest to Hollantide. 1870 *Dublin Even. Mail* 1 Nov., Great Hollantide Fair of Drogheda.

†Hollbarowe. Obs. [f. HOLL a. + BARROW sb.³] A barrow having a body of the form of a shallow box.

1453-4 *Durham MS. Hostill. Roll*, j Holl Barowe. 1480-1 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, Pro factura unius hollbarowe et ij stanebarowes, vjd.

Holle, obs. form of HOLL, HULL, WHOLE.

†Holleke. Obs. [OE. *holleac*, f. *hol*, HOLL a. + *leac*, LEAK; cf. Ger. *hohllauch*.] A species of *Allium* or onion: according to 16th c. writers, the Chibol, Cibol, or Welsh onion, *Allium fistulosum*; earlier writers appear to apply it to the Scallion or Shallot (*A. ascalonicum*).

c 1000 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 270/29 *Duricorium*, holleac. 14... *Nom.* Ibid. [710/28 *Hec kinulla*, a scalyon] 710/31 *Hec ascalonia*, a holleke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/2 An holleke, kinulla [cf. John de Garlande (c 1225) *Dictionarius* (Wright *Vocab.* 136), inula Gallice dicitur *eschaloigne*]. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 25 s.v. *Cepa*, Hole leke. 1551 — *Herbal* I. i. ij b, V^e herbe which is called of hym [Pliny] *cepa fissilis*... is it that we call in englysh holleke, & the duche men call *Sere* or *Suer*, and in fresland *Suerley*. Ibid., The onyons that we call hollekes ar of this nature, that if one be set alone that their wil a grete sorte within a shorte space growe of that same roote. [1611 Cotgr., *Ciboule*, a Chiboll, or hollow Leeke.]

Hollen, obs. form of HALLAN.

1674-91 RAY N. C. Words 135 The Hollen, is a wall about 24 yards high, used in dwelling houses to secure the family from the blasts of wind, rushing in when the heck is open.

Hollen, obs. f. HOLLIN, holly. Holli, holliche, obs. f. WHOLLY. Hollibut, obs. f. *holibut*, HALIBUT. Hollidam(e, -dome, obs. ff. HALIDOM.

Hollie, in comb. [=HOLY with shortened vowel: cf. *holiday*, etc.] In *hollie point*, *hollie stitch*: see QUOTS.

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Diet. Needlework*, *Hollie Point*, a needle lace much worked in the Middle Ages. The word is a corruption of Holy Point and was used to denote Church Laces. Ibid., *Hollie Stitch*, the Stitch used in making Hollie Point is a description of Buttonhole.

†Holliglass. Obs. Also 6 *holi*, *holyglass*. [A corruption of *howleglas*, *owliglas*, OWLGLASS, f. Ger. *Eulenspiegel*.] An Owlglass, a buffoon.

1583 Leg. Bp. St. Andrews 51 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, Now *Holyglass*, returning home, To play the sophist thought no shame. 1596 BLAKE *Serm.* in G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 53 The Privy-Council were Holli-

glasses, Cormorants, and men of no Religion. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* vi. (1677) 425.

Hollihocke, -oke, etc., obs. ff. HOLLYHOCK.

Hollin, hollen (*hō'lin*, -ēn). Now arch. or dial. Forms: 1 *hollen*, *holezn*, 3-6 *holin*, -yn, 5 *holing*, *holynge*, 5-6 *holyne*, 6- *hollen* (6 *holine*, *holene*, *holynne*, 7 *hollyn*, *hollinge*), 7-9 *hollin*. [OE. *hollin*, *holezn*, radically related to OHG. *hulis*, *huls*, Ger. and Du. *hulst* (also, from OHG., F. *houx*); the OE. form appears to be cognate with Welsh *celyn*, Corn. *celin*, Bret. *kelen*, Ir. *cuilleán holly*.] = HOLLY. (Still a common form in Scotland.)

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 53 *Acritolus*, *holezn*. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 138/38 *Acritolus*, *hollen*. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblew.* in Wright *Voc.* 163 *La hous*, *holyn*. c 1450 Bk. *Curtasye* 399 in *Babes Bk.* 311 Per browgt schalle be a holyn kene, yat sett schalle be in erber grene. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 48, I sawe ane Howlat... vndir ane holynne. 1501 *Presentment. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 30 Thomas Ternour... has pylled hollynnes in diverse places. a 1650 *Marr. Sir Gaw.* 55 in *Furniv. Perry Folio* I. 109 Betwixt an oke & a greene hollen. 1876 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxiii, Make your merry men gather the thorn, and the brier, and the green hollin. 1858 KINGSLEY *Poems, Red King* 8, I saw thee lie under the hollins green.

b. attrib. and Comb. Hollin cock, hollin stick: see QUOTS.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 78 Wyl on wætere... hollen rinde. Ibid. 356 *henim hollen leafa*. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Kat.* 206 In his on zenide he hade a hollyn bobbe. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblew.* in Wright *Voc.* 163 *La hous*, *hollin-tree*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/2 An Hollin bery, *hustum*. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 88 His Spaigne cloik was of the Hollin hew. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 349/2 Hollin Sticks used by Cordwainers, not that they are made of Hollin Wood, but a peculiar name so given them, with them they burnish and polish the upper Leather, and sides of the Sole Leather; also by the sharp ends they run Ridges, and score the Leather with what Devices they please. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 220 The missel thrush... a 'hollin cock'.

†Hollness, holness. Obs. [f. HOLL a. + -NESS. Cf. *HOWNESS*.] Hollowness, cavity.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 188/2 An Hollnes, *cauitas*. c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 244/2 (MS. K) *Holnes*, *concauitas*.

Hollo, hollow (*hō'lō*), int. and sb. [Akin to *holla* and *hallo*.]

A. int. A call to excite attention, also a shout of encouragement or exultation: = HOLA 2, 3.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 25 Hollo, what storme is this? 1589 *Papye w. Hatchet* Cb, Hollow there, giue me the beard I wore yesterday. 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems, Hollow my Fancie* 79 Hollow my Fancie, hollow, Stay thou at home with me. 1710 *Acc. Last Distemp.* T. Whigg 1. 10 Hollow, Hollow Boys, replied the staring Populace. 1761 STERN TR. *Shandy* VII. xiii, Hollo! Hollo! — the whole world's asleep! — bring out the horses. 1796 SCOTT *William & Helen* i, Hollo! thou follen, follow here. 1815 *Savoyard* II. iii, Hollo! there! (Enter Servant) Give me a goblet. 1885 BAILLIE-HAMILTON *Mr. Montenegro* I. 176 Hollo! Thornton, is that you?

B. sb. A shout of *hollo!* a loud shout; esp. a cry in hunting; cf. HALLOO sb., HALLOW sb.²

1598 TORTE *Alba* (1880) 79 But when th' acquainted Hollow he doth heare... He leaves his flight, and backward turnes againe. 1670 *Caveat to Conventiclers* 4 He was no sooner seate, but he gave a lowd Hollow through the Air. 1697 tr. *Cless D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 9 They set forth lowder Hollows than before, and wished me a good Journey. 1798 COLLIERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. xviii, The Albatross... every day for food or play, came to the Marinere's hollo! 1823 BYRON *Age Bronze* xiii, The hounds will gather to their huntsman's hollo.

attrib. 1766 GLOSM. *Vic. W.* xxii, The deep-mouthed watch-dog, at hollow distance.

Hollo, hollow (*hō'lō*), holla (*hō'lā*), v. Forms: 6-9 hollow, holla, 7-9 hollo, holloa (6 holow, 7 holo, holloe, 8 holloo, 9 holler). [Connected with HOLA int., HALLO int.; also with HALLO int. and HALLOW v.²]

1. int. To cry out loud, to shout, vociferate; to halloo.

1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xxxii. (1870) 295 Vocyferacyon, holowynge, cryeng. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 65 Why, hollow to me, and I will answer thee. 1624 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 12 'Tis madness to holloe in the ears of sleeping temptation. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. lvi, If one hollowed from highest Heaven aboven. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 19 Houting and ho-lo-ing, not only to the disturbance of that duty, but scorn of our Religion. 1675 HOBBS *Odys.* VI. 286 As far as one that Holla's heard can be. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i, I was going to holla after them. 1737 FIELDING *Tumble Down Dick* iii, *Song*, Then to some hollow tree she flies, To hollow, hoot, and howl. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 24 They Holloed at Times, as they approached. 1824 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* I. 3 The more the boys holla'd [1829 hallooed], and called out 'Whip behind'. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii, Dont holla till you are out of the wood. 1883 BARING-GOULD *John Herrew* I. i. 7 Cobbledick... said, 'If you holler, I'll smash your head'. 1885 BOMPAS *Life F. Buckland* 244 They all rushed after me shouting and holloing.

b. To call to the hounds in hunting. 1612 *Two Noble K.* II. ii, To our Theban hounds... No more now must we hollo. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 432 As we use here in England to hollow, whoope or shout at Houndes. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 75 Blowing and hollowing until the Hounds are come in. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 63 He levels ev'ry Fence, Joins in the common Cry, and hollows loud. 1884 *Punch* 18 Oct., They hunted an' they holl'd and they blew their horns also.

2. trans. a. with the thing shouted as object.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. i. 54 As many lies As may be hollow'd in thy treacherous ear. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 222 And in his eare, Ile holla Mortimer. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 85 The Independents may cry and hollow it up to the Pygmies on the tops of their Towres. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* v. ii. I will pursue thee And hollow Vengeance in thy guilty Ears. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* xlii. (R.). The hostlers. holla to the three footmen. Who is it? who is it? 1855 BROWNING *Transcendentalism* xi Speak prose and holla it till Europe hears!

b. To call after (in hunting); to call or shout to. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iii. i. 55 He that first lights on him, Holla the other. 1607 — *Cor. I.* viii. 7 If I flye Martius, hollow me like a Hare. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 59 Th' unlucky Parrot, and death-boding Owl. Hollow their mates.

3. With adv. *Hollo away*, to drive away by hollowing; *hollo in, off*, to call in or off (dogs, etc.) by shouting; *hollo out*, to shout out.

1604 NARCISSESS (1893) 478 Hollowe in the hind doggs. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry* ii. ii. Let's to horse, And hollow in the troop. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* Parson Beanes, Six dayes he hollows so much breath away, That on the seventh, he can nor preach, or pray. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. iv. § 20 Such hounds are easier laid on, then either rated or hollowed off. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 111 They'll sometimes mutter their words inwardly and then of a sudden hollow them out. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* iii. iii. 328 He hollowed out with great extasy, The ship, the ship.

Hence *Holloing* *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 43 Leave hollowing man, heere. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 235 No voice, crie, hollaing and houting. affrighted this kind of fish. 1767 CARTERET in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 21 With a great hollowing noise. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *And. All.* III. cxix. 61 War, after all, is not settled by hollaing, any more than horse-racing.

Holloa (*hplōa*), *int.*, *sb.*, *v.* A form of **HOLLO** leading on to **HALLOA**, *q.v.*

A. int. (See *quots.*)

1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 30 So I answer'd him, Hollo! 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Holloa*, an exclamation of answer, to any person, who calls to another to ask some question, or to give a particular order. The master. calls, Main-top, hoay! To which they answer, Holla! 1866 CRAVEN *Meg's Diversion* II. 40 Holla! Meg, frolicsome Meg, here! 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Holloa*, or *holla*, an answer to any person calling from a distance, to show they hear. 1883 MRS. OLIPHANT *Ladies Lindores* I. 247 'Holla! he cried, 'Gone, are they!'

B. sb. A shout of 'holloa!'

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. iii. The same hollow which attends the departure of a hare, when she is first started. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi. It was an uncommon bad night for running by hollows.

C. vb. To call 'holloa!'; to shout so as to call attention, express surprise, etc.

1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* 173 Then would the text cry. as if it did hollow after me. 1858 R. S. SURTESS *Ask Mamma* lxiv. 287 He hollowed out to the grooms. 1885 BADM. *Libr.*, *Hunting* 144 The result of hollaing immediately a fox has crossed a ride often is to make him pop back again.

† **Hollock**. *Obs.* Also *hallocke*, *hullock*, *-ok*. [*a. Sp. alogue* (in *Minshew holoque*) *adj.*, light red, *sb.*, a species of wine of fine red colour, *a. Arab.*

حَلَوَق *halūqi*, *adj.* from حَلَوَق *halūq*, an aromatic of clear red colour (Dozy). (Notwithstanding the identification by Florio, it is not related to *It. aigleuco*, *L. aigleucus*, *Pliny*.) A Spanish wine of a fine red colour.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Diet Dronckardes* (1789) 18 We must have . . . Sack, Hollocke, Canaria wine. 1598 in *Aberdeen Burgh Rec.* (1844-8) II. 176 Thrie quartis of the best wyne, towt, hullock, and wyntenet. 1599 MINSHUE *Span. Dial.* 18/2 Wines. . . Hollocke, claret, candie. 1611 FLORIO, *Aigleuco vino*, sweet hollocke wine. 1660 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempshead* Wks. (1630) 65 Hollock and Tent would be of small repute. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 *Sched.*, Sackes, Canaries, Malegases, Maderases, Romneys, Hollocks, Bastards, Tents & Alicants.

Hollocore, *obs. form* of **HALALORE**.

Holloo, *var.* of **HALLOO** *int.* and *v.*

1671 EACHARD *Obs. Answ. Cont. Clergy* (1705) 4 Claps his Hands, and cries, *Holloo* to the Armies that are drawing up. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 19 ¶ 2 To all that ride mad after Foxes, that hollow when they see an hare. 1735 SWIFT *Legion Club* 67 At the parsons, Tom, hollow, boy.

Hollop, a sailor's corruption of **ORLOP**.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxxvi. Several feet of under-water logging in her hold and hollop.

Hollow (*hplōw*), *sb.* Forms: 1-2 *holh*, 3 *holz*, 6- *hollow*, *hollow*. [*OE. holh* (cf. *OHG. huliwa*, *hulwa*, *MHG. hülwe*, pool, puddle, slough) = *OTeut. *holhwa-*, app. radically related to *OE. hol*, *HOLL a.*, *HOLE sb.*, and *holc*, *HOLK*, cavity; but the nature of the formation is obscure. As shown under *HOLE sb.* (*q.v.*), *hollow* represents an inflexion of *holh*, **holw-e*, **holw-es*, etc., whence *ME. holwe*, *holweu*, *holowe*, while the inflexional type **hol-e*, **hol-es*, etc., fell together with *HOLE sb.*

OE. holh was only *sb.*; it was perh. from association with *hol*, which was both *adj.* and *sb.*, that *holh* was also made an *adj.* in early *ME.*: see next word. But the history is peculiar, for while the *sb.* came down to 1205, in *ME.* only the adjective occurs; the *sb.* reappears c. 1550, app. formed anew from the *adj.*; from which time both *sb.* and *adj.* have been in common use.]

1. A hollow or concave formation or place, which has been dug out, or has the form of having so

been: † *a.* a hole, cave, den, burrow (*obs.*); † *b.* a hole running through the length or thickness of anything; a bore (*obs.*); *c.* a surface concavity, more or less deep, an excavation, a depression on any surface; *d.* an internal cavity (with or without an orifice); a void space.

1807 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 218 Holh was beboden ðæt sceolde beon on ðæm weobude uppan, forðem ðæt wind ne meahthe ða lac tostencan. *Ibid.* xxxv. 240 ðær se iil hæfde his holh. c. 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Pah an castel beo wel bemoned mid monne and mid wepne, and þer beo an alpi holh þat an mon me crepan in. c. 1205 *LAY.* 20848 [The fox] holges [c. 1275 holes] him wurched.

þ. In modern English.

1560 **BIBLE** (*Genev.* *Gen.* xxxiii. 25 He touched y^e holow of his thigh, and the holow of Iaakobs thigh was loosed. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 3 It was the Nightingale, and not the Larke, That pierst the fearful hollow of thine eare. 1605 — *Lear* ii. iii. 2 By the happy hollow of a Tree.

1611 **BIBLE** *Isa.* xl. 12 Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 774 The first Indians. . . had one, and some both of their teats bored thorow, in the hollow wherof. they wear a Reed. 1658 A. FOX *Wurts' Surg.* iii. viii. 240 If congealed blood be in the body, and that within the hollow of it. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 165 We rested in the hollow of a Rock, where we spent the Night. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 62 The hollow of the Bones. serves to contain the Marrow. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 218 An Hollow on the Tooth [of a tool] makes a Round upon the Work; and a Round upon the Tooth, makes an Hollow on the Work. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 253 A like Iron Pipe, whose hollow were very small. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 124 Sometimes the back sweep which forms the upper part of the top-timber is called the top-timber hollow. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hollow*, the bore of a rocket. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hollow*, the empty portion of a bastion. . . The depression in an anvil-face or fullering. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wicliif* 296 Such places as the hollow of an oak. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 201 Completely closed hollows or cavities.

fig. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xxi. 271 The empty hollow of an unsatisfied heart.

2. *spec.* A depression on the earth's surface; a place or tract below the general level or surrounded by heights; a valley, a basin.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* 170 All the holowes and valeys there about rebounding with the voice of so many thousands. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 96 Within the inner compasse and hollow of Africa. 1649 *Providence* (R.I.) *Rec.* (1893) II. 9 His 6 acre Lot. . . runneth all along on the brow or top of that Hollow. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 258 A very narrow but deep hollow. 1846 H. BACKLEY *Hist. Vermont* 55 The valleys and hollows interspersed among the mountains and hills are generally very fertile. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 16 The river then does really occupy a hollow, inclosed on three sides by high ground. 1885 MISS THACKERAY *Mrs. Dymond* 18 Can you make out the sea, Susy? Look, there it is shining in the hollow.

3. The middle or depth (of night or of winter):

= *Sc. howe*.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xv. ix. VI. 62 These were Friedrich's last general orders, given in the hollow of the night.

4. Short for *hollow meat*, *hollow moulding*, *hollow plane*, *hollow square*: see **HOLLOW a.** 7.

1726 NEVE *Builder's Dict.*, *Hollow*, a Term in Architecture, by which is meant a Concave Molding, being about a Quadrant of a Circle; by some it is called a *Casement*, by others an *Abacus*. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. (1783) 13, I learnt to form lines, and hollows, and squares. 1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Hollow*, among epicures, means poultry. Nothing but hollow for dinner. 1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 492 Concave and convex planes, called *hollows* and *rounds*.

5. *Bookbinding*. A strip of thick paper or paste-board, cut to the height and thickness of the book for which the boards and cloth are intended, and which acts as a gauge for the guidance of the case-makers and as a stiffener for the cloth at the back of the book (*Ure's Dict. Arts* (1875) I. 421).

Hollow (*hplōw*), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 3 *holh*, *holeh*, *holeuh*, *holu*, 3-4 *holz*, *holewe*, 3-5 *holw* (*e*, 4 *holou*, -*ou*z, -*ough*, 4-5 *holow*z, 4-6 *holow* (*e*, 5 *holgh*, *holu*z, 6 *hollowe*, 6- *hollow*. [*ME. holz*, *holeh*, also *holu*, inflected *holwe*, *holweu*, identical in form with *holh*, *holz*, *pl. holzes*, *holwes* *sb.*: see *prec.* The development of -*hw* (*e*, -*low* from -*lge*, -*lg*, is normal: cf. *follow*, *hallow*, *sallow*, etc.])

A. adj.

1. Having a hole or cavity inside; having an empty space in the interior; opp. to *solid*.

a. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1113 An holz [*v.r.* holeh] stoc hwar þu þe miht hude. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 202/96 In one holwe we orde oþerþe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 251 And made kynges fourme of bras al holu wyhinne. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2182 Al watz holz in-wit, no-bot an olde caue. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 295 Vnder an holw ok. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 395 A serde of fir holowz wip ynn as a pipe. 1398 — *Barth.* *De P. R.* viii. xli. (1495) The sterres ben rounde. . . and ben sader and sounde, not holough nother holow in the vter party. 1530 PALSOR 232/1 Holowe spere, *bowdoun*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 190 b. The Juice thrust into a hollow tooth, asswageth the paine. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 567 This was hollow, the other solid. *Ibid.* 833 Blow it thorow hollow canes. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 84 In trunks of trees made hollow either by fire or age. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* i. iii. 30 Orellana placed his hands hollow to his mouth, and bel- lowed out the war-cry used by those savages. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 286 *note*, Although many species of trees are liable to become hollow, yet none are so perfectly hollowed as the gum tree. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.*

Ser. i. iv. 15 A marcful Providence fashioned us holler, O' purpose that we might our principles swaller.]

b. Having an empty or vacant space beneath.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 43, I would raise my foundation. . . three foot above ground; leaving it hollow underneath for Ventiducts. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 124 Alexandria is all hollow under, being an entire Cistern. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 126 They. . . dry and season their Boards. . . laying them. . . hollow for the Air to play between them. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iii. 28 The floor. . . was snow, which I knew to be hollow beneath.

† *c.* Porous or open in texture or composition: the opposite of close, compact, or solid. *Obs.*

1308 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xx. (1495) The tonge towching the complexion of the substance therof is holowe and full of holes. 1733 J. TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* vi. 24 Roots and Plants, which otherwise require the lightest and hollowest Mould. *Ibid.* *note*, 'Tis easier. . . to imitate this Artificial Dust in hollow than in strong Land.

2. Having a hole, depression, or groove on the surface; depressed below the surrounding surface, sunken, indented; excavated, concave.

c. 1205 *LAY.* 761 Wes þe wei holh & long. a. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 643 Mi nest is holz [*v.r.* holeuh]. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2193 *Ariadne*, The holwe rokks answerden hire a-gayn. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 242/2 Holow, as vessels. . . *concauus*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 44 Then must the grounde neither lye holowe, nor in hills. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 8 The snows. . . continue undissolv'd in hollow places between the hills. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 150 If any part of the Floor prove hollow, they lay a Chip. . . upon that hollow place, to bare up the Board. *Ibid.* 187 The hollow edge of the Hook. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 151 Our way to it was up a hollow lane.

b. Of the eyes, cheeks, etc.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1695 Holze were his ygen. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy) 135 Hys eyen hollow, and his nose croked. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 117 A horse when he begins to be olde, his temples waxe holowe. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 114 With hollow Cheeks, and Eyes black. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 358 Bess. . . was rather thinner, and her eyes hollower. 1873 LONGF. *Challenge* ix, Hollow and haggard faces Look into the lighted hall.

c. Of the sea: Having the troughs between the crests of the waves very deep.

1726 G. ROBERTS *4 Years Voy.* 10 With a very hard Gale of Wind. . . and a very deep hollow Sea. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* I. x. 104 The ship laboured very much in a hollow sea. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 460 The sea was running very hollow. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hollow Sea*, the undulation of the waves after a gale; long hollow-jawed sea; ground-swell.

3. Empty, vacant, void; hence, having an empty stomach, hungry; lean, starved-looking.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 108 So hungri and so holwe. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 289 He nas nat right fat, I vndertake, But looked holwe and ther to sobrelly. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 310, I will fayre on feld ther oure bestis ar, To looke if thay be holgh or full. 1597 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* I. iii. 75 His Coffers sound with hollow Poverty, and Emptinesse. 1598 — *Merry W.* iv. ii. 171 As ielous as Ford, that search'd a hollow Wall-nut for his wifes Lemman. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* iv. ii. I. 392 That also is gone; and the hollow Eternities have swallowed it. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Denkation* I. i. 21 The strains dissolve into the hollow air. *Mod.* It must be getting towards dinner-time; I'm feeling pretty hollow.

4. *transf.* Of sound: Wanting body; not full-toned; 'sepulchral'.

1563 SACKVILLE in *Mirr. Mag.*, *Induct.* xlv, With broken and hollow playnt. 1583 EARL NORTHAMPTON *Defensive Ep. Ded.*, Like young babies, they regarde. Rattles that can make a kind of hollow sound. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 8 It made a hollow. . . noyse, like an ouer-fall of water. 1798 W. NARES in *Anti-Jacobin* xxii. (1829) 106 My voice as hollow as a ghost's. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 175 If only the uneven partials are present. . . the quality of tone is hollow. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 546 On the brass of the buckler it smote with a hollow ring.

5. *fig.* Of persons and things: Wanting soundness, solidity, or substance; empty, vain; not answering inwardly to outward appearance; insincere, false.

a. 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 595 So many hollow hartes, and so dowbyll faces. 1579 LYLIE *Euphues* (Arb.) 113 Too holy a profession, for so hollow a person. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* III. ii. 66 It is knowne we were but hollow friends. 1593 — *Rich. II.* I. iv. 9. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. iv. § 14 The Kings Army was hollow at the heart. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxix. 131 A false or hollow friendship. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xlii. 562 Flattering and hollow words. 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* I. v. 209 The governor's pretensions are as hollow as they are improbable. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. iii. (1866) 696 The hollow truce with the Huguenots in France had. . . been again succeeded by war.

6. [*f. the adv.*: cf. *B. 2.*] Complete, thorough, out-and-out. *collog.*

1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* I. xvi. (1785) 41/1 It was quite a hollow thing; Goliah won the day. 1761 COLMAN *Jealous Wife* v. (D.), So, my lord, you and I are both distanced; a hollow thing, damme. 1854 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* lxiv, Which, in the opinion of my friends, is a hollow bargain. 1894 *Times* 31 July 11/1 The Prince's cutter steadily left her opponent and gained a very hollow victory.

7. In various collocations, chiefly technical: *hollow-ads*, -*auger*, tools with concave instead of flat face, for curved work (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); *hollow-bastion* (see *quot.*); *hollow fire* (see *quot.*); *hollow fowl*, *meat*, 'poultry, rabbits, etc., any meat not sold by butchers (Halliwell); *hollow spar* [*tr. Ger. hohlspat*], a

name for CHIASTOLITE (Ure Dict. Chem. 1823); hollow-stock, name of the plants *Leonotis nepetifolia* and *Malvastrum spicatum* (Cent. Dict.); hollow tower (see quot.); hollow-turner, a mechanic who turns hollow or concave vessels, funnels, etc.; hence hollow-turnery; † hollow vein, the *vena cava*; hollow-way, a way, road, or path, through a defile or cutting; also extended, as in quot. 1882. Hollow MONTH, MOULD, PLANE, SQUARE, HOLLOW-WARE: see these words.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Bastion*, "Hollow or Voided Bastion, is that which has only a Rampart and a Parapet, ranging about its Flanks and Faces, so that a void Space is left towards the Center or Middle." 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, "Hollow-fire, a kind of hearth with blast, used for reheating the stamps produced in the South Welsh process of firing, or the bars of blister-steel in the manufacture of shear-steel." 1885 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Towns*, etc. I. 89 People had then to be content with "hollow fowl", as poultry, ducks, and rabbits were alike called. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, "Hollow meat, fowls." 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Tower*, "Hollow Tower (in Fortif.), a Rounding made of the remainder of two Brises, to join the Courtin to the Orillon; where the Small-Shot are plac'd that they may not be too much expos'd to the Enemies View." 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* II. 243 Peeping out she saw... the "hollow-turner" loading his wares—wooden bowls, dishes, spigots, spoons, cheese-vats, funnels and so on. *Ibid.* I. 56 A neighbour engaged in the "hollow-turnery trade." 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 719 Through branching pipes of the great "Hollow-vein." 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. viii. 105 Through the mesaricke veins into the great porter vein, and from thence into the great hollow vein. 1761 SPERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) III. 147 Acquainted intimately with every country... the... roads, and "hollow-ways which lead up to them." 1888 D. GARDNER *Quatre Bras*, etc. 182 note, The term "hollow-way" is employed by English writers on this battle [Waterloo]... to designate any means of passage, from a footpath to a boulevard, which is enclosed on the sides to a considerable height, whether by walls, fences, hedges, houses, or embankments.

8. Comb. (parasynthetic), as hollow-backed, -billed, -cheeked, -footed, -horned, -toned, -jawed, -vaulted, -voiced adjs. Also HOLLOW-EYED, -HEARTED.

1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 78 The nyne properties of an asse... the .vii. to be rounde foted, the .viii. to be holowe foted. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm*. Wks. 1878 I. 17/2 Breath'd out with groines, like hollow-voiced windes. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 4 A shattered veteran, hollow-trunked perhaps. 1831 YOUNG *Horse* 31 (U. K. S.) Some persons prefer a hollow-backed horse. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ.* Nat. I. 239 The ruminants... called hollow-horned.

B. adv.

1. In a hollow manner; with a hollow sound or voice; insincerely. *Obs.* exc. in comb. (see 3).

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 101 Lo, how hollow the fiend speaks within him. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 291 Then he will cough more hollow.

2. Thoroughly, completely, out-and-out; also (U.S.) all hollow. *collog.*

[The origin of this is obscure, and has excited conjecture from its first appearance in literature.]

1668-71 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.* s. v., He carried it hollow, *Luculentior Vicit vel Superavit*,... credo dictum quasi 'he carried it wholly'. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. Wks. 1799 I. 193 Foote... You succeeded? Sads... Yes, yes, I got it all hollow. 1767 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1794) IV. cccxii. 267 He set up for the County of Middlesex, and carried it hollow, as the jockeys say. 1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Farver. Odes* xiv. Wks. 1794 I. 185 I'm greatly pleas'd... To see the foreigners beat hollow. 1844 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 39 Her blood carried it all hollow. 1830 *Times* 10 Oct., In the article of hypocrisy, as in sheer impudence, Minto has it hollow. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 367 Local opinion would carry it hollow against popular opinion. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 47 She beats us younger people hollow.

3. In Comb., qualifying ppl. adjs., to which hollow is hyphenated; mostly in sense 'with a hollow sound', as hollow-bellowing, -blustering, -ringing, -sounding, -whispering, etc.; also 'with a hollow foundation', as hollow-grounded.

1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. v. Decay 537 O feeble stay! O hollow-grounded hope! 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 737 The hollow-sounding plain Shakes from afar. *Ibid.* 989 Muttering, the winds... Blow hollow-bust'ring from the south. 1728-46 — *Spring* 918 The hollow-whispering breeze, the plaint of rills. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 599 The hollow-bellowing ocean.

Hollow (hō'low), v. 1 [f. HOLLOW a.]

1. *trans.* To render hollow or concave; to make a hollow in; to excavate. Also with *out*.

c 1450 R. Gloucester's *Chron.* (1724) 415/1 note (MS. Coll. Arms) Suche a stroke cam doune... that hit holwed the stonene walle to a mannes gretnesse. c 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 20 b, How well the stone is myned and hollowed by continuell dropping of water. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 55 b, Hollowing it cunningly with an Aulle or a Bodking. 1727 PHILIP *Quarrel* (1816) 46 A rock hollowed out like the entrance to a church. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 311 Some lonely elm That age or injury has hollowed deep. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. xviii. 125 The wall of one [fissure]... was hollowed out longitudinally.

Fig. 1848 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 60 The want that hollow'd all the heart.

b. To bend into a hollow or concave shape.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv, Hollow your body more sir, thus. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. of Art* 109 Hollowing one hand against his ear, To list a foot-fall. 1889 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 246/2, I hollowed my hands into the form of a binocular glass.

2. To form by making a hollow (in something); to excavate. Often with *out*.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *The Cruell Maid*, Next, hollow out a tomb to cover Me. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 19 Who led us into a Grotto hollowed in the Rock. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 358 Amphitrite...intreated the Nereids to hollow out that little bay. 1817 C. WOLFE *Burial* *Str. J.* Moore v, As we hollowed his narrow bed, And smoothed down his lonely pillow.

3. To make hollow in tone.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 96 Hollowing his voice, and snuffing with much sedate confidence.

4. *intr.* To become hollow or concave.

c 1860 FABER *Hymn.*, *The Length of Death* viii, How suddenly earth seems to hollow. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* 289/2 Her cheeks seemed to hollow in, and her chin shook.

Hence Hollowed (hō'lowd), ppl. a., made hollow, excavated; Ho'llowing vbl. sb., a making hollow, excavation; also attrib., as in hollowing-iron, -knife, -machine, etc.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. (1617) 64 Make it by a little hollowing to bear... from the false quarter. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 643 In boats made of a hollowed tree (like the Indian Canoes). 1641 in T. Lechford *Note-bk.* (1885) 428 One hollowing iron... one rabbetting iron. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 207 Then first on Seas the hollow'd Alder swam. 1714 ADDISON *Spectator* No. 584 ¶ 6 The digging of Trenches, and the hollowing of Trees, for the better Distribution of Water. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hollowing-knife* (Coopering), a drawing-knife for working on concave surfaces. 1876 *Chin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 191 When the child was made to bend the body, this lumbar hollowing did not disappear. 1884 J. PAYN *Lit. Recoll.* 217 His hollowed hand and smiling attractive face. 1889 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 2/1 Wooden pipes and hollowed trunks of trees.

Hollow, v. 2: see HOLLOW v.

† Ho'llowed, a. *Obs.*: see quot.

a 1734 R. WODROW *Analecta* (1842) I. 104 Being of a hardy frolic temper, or a little hollowed, as we call it.

Ho'llow-eyed, a. Having hollow eyes; having the eyes deep sunk in their orbits.

a 1529 SKELTON *Yppon Deedman's Hed* 11 No man may him hyde From Deth holow eyed. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. I. 240 A needy-hollow-ey'd-sharpe-looking-wretch. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 58 Hollow-eyed abstinence, and lean despair. 1870 PLESS ALICE *Mem.* 31 Jan. (1884) 239 Victoria looks very hollow-eyed, pale and wretched.

Ho'llow-hearted, a. Having a hollow heart; insincere, false.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph. Pro.* (R.), Hollow-hearted flatterer and crafty deceaung. 1648 *Gage West Ind.* xii. (1655) 43 Inwardly false and hollow hearted. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 44 Hollowhearted apathy, The cruellest form of perfect scorn.

Hence Ho'llow-heartedness, insincerity.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. i John* 44 Except al hollowheartednes be alpluckt quite out of y^e mind. 1678 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* (1824) I. ii. 44 The Lord discovereth the hollow-heartedness of many. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 539 They are haughty toward strangers, suspicious, and full of hollow-heartedness.

Ho'llowly (hō'lowli), adv. [f. HOLLOW a. + -LY.] In a hollow manner; with a hollow sound; insincerely.

a 1547 SURREY *Eneid* II. 70 Wherewith the caves gan hollowly resound. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iii. 23 Ile... try your penitence, if it be sound, Or hollowly put on. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. (1617) 63 It may cover all the boofe hollowly that it may not touch the soale. 1814 MERMAID II. i, How strange and hollowly his accents sound! 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Port. Foot* I. v, The sound echoed hollowly through the house.

Hollowness (hō'lonēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being hollow; concavity; internal emptiness; sunken condition.

14... *Voc.* in Wrt. Wülcker 571/32 *Cavitas*, holwnesse. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 244/1 Hollownesse of a vesselle... concavitas. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 9 b, The... matrix... a strong bladder, hauyng in it but one vniuersal holoness. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. ii. 59 Greefe boundeth where it falls, Not with the empty hollownes, but weight. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* III. (R.), Old trees (quite decayed with an inward hollowness). a 1822 SHELLEY *Mother & Son* III. 9 Within her ghastly hollowness of eye.

2. *concr.* and *semi-concr.* A hollow formation or place; a hollow, cavity, or concavity. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1809 His lighte gost ful blyssfully is went vp to be holwghnesse of þe seueneþe spere. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 6 Aitte cherchdike there is a grete holownes vnder erthe. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content* I. xii. 65 The Perch... abideth most in Creeks and hollownesses, which are about the bank. 1715 MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 375 There are Nine of these Hollownesses and as many Eminences, undulated as they paint Sea Waves.

3. Of a sound or voice: see HOLLOW a. 4.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxvii. (1495) 242 Yf holownesse comyth of drynesse, it is known by drye coughes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 156 Whose low sounds Reuerbe no holownesse. 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zero* II. 64 Helena was shocked at the hollowness of her voice.

4. Emptiness, vanity; insincerity, falseness.

1608-33 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vows* (1851) 202 Dissect this close heart of mine... and if thou findest any hollowness, fill it up. 1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xxi. 118 A thorough man of the world, who knows it in all its hollownesses. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Jan. 5/7 The hollowness of his professions.

Ho'llow-root. *Herb.* [A 16th c. transl. of G. *holwurts*, *holhwurts*, applied to *Aristolochia*, also to *Corydalis tuberosa*: see Grimm.] a. A name for *Corydalis tuberosa* (C. *cava*), also called *holewort* and *hollowwort*; extended by Gerarde to other species of *Corydalis*. b. erroneously, A name for *Adoxa Moschatellina*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. ii. 316 (Of *Holeworte*) The roote whiche is holowe within is called in Germanie *Holwurtz*, that is to say in English *Holowe roote*, or *Holewort*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccclvi. (1633) 1092. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp. App.*, *Hollow-root*, a name sometimes given to the... funitory. 1788 Chambers' *Cycl.*, *Moschatellina*, hollow root, or tuberosa moschatel... a little plant common under our hedges, in spring. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Holewort*, *Hollow-wort*, or *Hollow-root*. *Corydalis tuberosa* and *Adoxa Moschatellina*.

Ho'llow-ware. Bowl- or tube-shaped ware of earthenware, wood, or metal: now especially the last. 1682 [see b]. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 274 All hollow Ware, (as they call Ridge-tyles, Corner, Gutter, and Dormar-tyles). 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VII. ii. 79 Maple... is approved of by the turner for making hollow-ware. 1880 *Statist. Manuf.* U. S. 1059 A coarse, greenish glass, often termed bottle-glass. It is called in this country hollow ware. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 2/4 Cast-iron hollow-ware is selling very slowly.

b. attrib. and Comb., as hollow-ware maker, making, manufacturer, † pewterer, trade, utensil. 1682 *Land. Gas.* No. 1717/8 Francis Scagood... Hollow-Wear Pewterer, hath Molds and Stocks to Sell. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 21 The manufacture of soup tureens, covered dishes, ewers and basins, &c. is called Hollow Ware Pressing. These objects are all made in moulds. 1888 A. N. PALMER *Hist. Old Nonconf. Wrexham* 76 A hollow-ware manufacturer at Bewdley.

Hollowwort (hō'low-wōrt). = HOLLOW-ROOT a. 1863 *Prior Plant-n.*, *Hollow-wort*, or *Hole-wort*, from its hollow root, *Corydalis tuberosa*.

† Ho'llowy, hol'owwy, deriv. or by-forms of HOLLOW a. and adv.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 78 (MS. B.), Pere ben sixe manere of pese Vlcus... Venemy & holwy [MS. A. holow]. *Ibid.* 93 Pe Ulcus ys foule & styngynge, þe lippes... alle aboute aryryde & holwy [MS. A. holowe], & þis is þe difference bytwene cancre & a foule Ulcus & an hory. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xliii. 160 The reynes ben flesshly poores and holowy rounde and coueryd wyth fatnesse.

Holly (hō'li). Forms: 2-5 holi, 3-6 holie, 4 holiz, 5 hooly, 5-6 holy, 6 holoe, 7- holly. [Shortened from OE. *holgen*, *holen*: see HOLLIN.]

1. A plant of the genus *Ilex*; *orig.* and *esp.* the common European holly, *I. Aquifolium*, an evergreen shrub or small tree with dark-green tough glossy leaves, having indented edges set with sharp stiff prickles at the points, and bearing clusters of small green flowers succeeded by bright red berries; much used for decorating houses and churches at Christmas. The American holly, *I. opaca*, is an evergreen tree similar to this, found in the United States from Massachusetts southward.

c 1150 *Voc.* in Wrt. Wülcker 545/23 *Ulcia*, holi. a 1225 *Ancl. R.* 418 Ne mid holie [MS. T. holin], ne mid beres ne ne biblodze hire sulf. 14... *Songs & Carols* 1514 C. (Percy Soc.) 84 Here comys holly, that is so gent. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* IV. xxvi. He save hym sytte under a tree of hooly. 1545 ASCHAM *Tazoph.* II. (Arb.) 127 Pecsnyng of a shafte with brasell and holie, or other heauy woodes. 1564 *Ludlow Chwrtch. Acc.* (Camden) 108 Paid for holy and evy... 1610 GUILIM *Heraldry* III. vii. (1611) 108 There is a kinde of Holly that is void of these prickles... and therefore called free holly. 1805-6 COLERIDGE 3 *Graves* IV. xliii, Lone hollies marked the spot. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxx, With trembling fingers did we weave The holly round the Christmas hearth.

2. Applied, with or without defining word, to other plants (mostly shrubs) resembling the common holly; e.g. (in mod. Dicts.) to the holm-oak, *Quercus Ilex*; in Australia to species of *Hakea* and *Lomatia*. Californian Holly, *Heteromeles arbutifolia* (Cent. Dict.); Cape Holly, *Crocoxydon excelsum*; Ground Holly, *Chimaphila umbellata*; Mountain Holly, *Nemopanthes canadensis*; New Zealand Holly, *Olearia ilicifolia* (*Treas. Bot.* and *Miller Plant-n.*). See also box-holly (Box sb. 13 b), KNEE-HOLLY, SEA-HOLLY.

1846 J. L. STOKES *Disc. Australia* II. iv. 132 Holly... *Hakea*... Sandy Soil... produces gum.

3. attrib. and Comb. a. Of or belonging to the holly, as holly-bark, -berry, -bough, -bush, -leaf, -tree, -wood; consisting of or made of holly, or its wood, as holly-hedge, -staff, -wand. b. Special Combs.: holly-boy, an effigy of a boy made of holly, which (together with an ivy-girl) figured in certain village sports in East Kent on Shrove Tuesday; holly-fern, *Aspidium* (or *Polystichum*) *Lonchitis*, so named from its stiff prickly fronds; holly-laurel, 'the islay, *Prunus ilicifolia*, of California' (Cent. Dict.); holly-leaved a., having leaves resembling those of the holly; holly-oak, the holm-oak or evergreen oak, *Quercus Ilex*; holly-rose, † (a) an old name for some species of *Cistus*; (b) a name for *Turnera ulmifolia*, a West Indian shrub with yellow flowers; holly-set a., set with holly; sb. a hedge made of holly (cf. *quickset*).

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Bird-time*, Made from "holly-bark boiled ten or twelve hours. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. 85/1 Cambridge hat... edged with "holly-berry red. 1785 BURNS *Vision* I. ix, Green, slender, leaf-clad "holly-boughs. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 137 The girls... were assembled in a crowd and burning an uncouth effigy, which they called an "Holly Boy, and which it seems they had stolen from the boys. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1720) 218 Guard it with a Furze or "Holly branch. 1506 in Kerry

St. Lawrence, Reading (1883) 52 It. payed for sysis to the 'holy bush at Christmas ixd. 1504 PLAT *Jewell-ho*. iii. 65 To take a Tauerne and get a Hollibush. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower*. Pl. VI. 192 Rough Alpine Fern, or *Holly Fern. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 635 Some to the 'holly-hedge Nestling repair. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 470 The 'Holly leaves and all the kinds of Holme be set with sharpe prickles. 1777 COOK and Voy. iv. iii. (R.) The 'holly-leaved barberry. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. xxx. 1159 Holme Oke, Huluer Oke, or 'Holly Oke. *Ibid.* iii. 1392 Of 'Hollie Roses, or Cistus. 1700 tr. Couley's 6 Bks. *Plants* iv. 90 Why Holly-Rose, dost thou, of slender frame, And without scent, assume a Rose's Name? 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxi. (1812) I. 274 Let every fifth or sixth be a 'Holly-set; they will grow up infallibly with your Quick. 1787 9 WORDSW. *Even*. Walk to 'Mid clustering Cies, and 'holly-sprinkled steeps. 1538 TURNER *Libellus* Cja, Angli an 'holly tre, & an Huluer tre nominant. 1864 SYME *Eng. Bot.* (ed. 3) II. 222 There are records of Holly trees of great size growing in some of the counties of England. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lxxvii. (1878) 169 Let 'holliwaud threaten, Let figsig be bente. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoray* ii. 41/2 The Hone is... 'Hollywood converted into stone. 1864 SYME *Eng. Bot.* (ed. 3) II. 222 To the turner Holly wood is very valuable.

Holly, obs. form of WHOLLY.

Hollybut(t), -dame, obs. var. HALIBUT, -DOM.

Hollyhock (hɒˈliːhɒk). Forms: 3 holihoc, 4-7 holihoocke, 5 holihoocke, holi hokke, 6 holihoocke, holihoocke, holihoocke, -oocke, holihoocke, holihoocke, 6-7 holihoocke, holihoocke, holihoocke, 7 holihoocke, -oak, holihoocke, holihoocke, 7-8 holihoocke, 8 holihoocke, holihoocke, 9 holihoocke, 7- holihoocke, 8- holihoocke. [f. HOLY a. + HOCK sb.¹ mallow: evidently of hagiological origin; cf. the Welsh name *hoyys bendigaid*, which appears to translate a med.L. **malva benedicta*. Another name was *caulis Sancti Cuthberti*, 'Seynt Cutberts-cole': see *Alphita* 61 s.v. *Eucisus*, 110 s.v. *Malva*. The guess that 'the hollyhock was doubtless so called from being brought from the Holy Land' has been offered in ignorance of the history of the word.]

† I. orig. The Marsh Mallow, *Althaea officinalis* (in med.L. *ibiscum malva*, *bis malva*, OF. *vie mauve*, F. *guimauve*, Sp. *malva*), obs.

c 1265 Voc. *Names Plants* in Wr. Wulker 556/24 *Althea*, i. ymalu, i. holihoock. a 1387 Simon. *Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 10 *Althea*, i. holihoocke. *Ibid.* 43 *Wimave*, i. holi hocke. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 56 Take mallowe leues... & þe rote of holihoocke [B. holi hokke]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 243/2 *Holy hokke*, or wylde mallowe... *Althea*, *maluiscus*. c 1465 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 4 *Alta malua*... *gall*, *wymalue*, *anglice* holihoocke. 1538 TURNER *Libellus* A i j a, *Altheam* aliqui ebiscum, siue ibiscum nominant, officina maluum, bis maluum, nostrates Holy oke. 1670 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. clxxiii. 489 An oymntment made of holy-hocke, or sea-mallowes. 1674 — *Cheep Husb.* ii. xxv. 149 Annoint her feet with the juice of the Hearb Hollyhocke.

2. Now, The plant *Althaea rosea*, of the same genus as the prec., a native of China and southern Europe, having a very tall and stout stem bearing numerous large flowers on very short stalks; many varieties, with flowers of different tints of red, purple, yellow, and white, are cultivated in gardens.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* s.v. *Malua*, *Malua hortensis* is of two kinds. The one is called alone in greeke Malache in englishe Holyoke, and of thys sort is the jagged mallowe. [He distinguishes it from 'Althea and Hibiscus... in englishe marrishie Mallowe'.] 1551 — *Herbal* I. B viij a. By thys description it is playne that our comon holihoocke is not Althea. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xliii. (1878) 96 Holihoocke, red, white and carnations. 1645 B. JONSON *Pan's Anniv.* 29 Bright crowne-imperial, king's-speare holi-hocks. 1656 BACON *Sylva* § 510 This Experiment of seuerall Colours, comimg vp from one Seed, would be tried also in... Poppy and Hollyhock [1677 Hollyoak]. 1641 *True Char. Untrue Bishop* 10 Who wearthe... a fine holihoock for the knot of his girdle. 1700 tr. Couley's 6 Bks. *Plants* iv. 89 The Hollyhock disdain the common size Of Herbs, and like a Tree do's proudly rise. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* iii. 357 Sow Pinks... Hollyoaks, annual Stocks. 1766 ANSTIE *Bath Guide* xi. 106 Like a Holy-Hock, noble, majestic, and tall. 1830 TENNYSON *Song*, 'A spirit haunts', Heavily hangs the holihoock, Heavily hangs the tiger-lily.

fig. 1897 VIOLET HUNT *Unkind*, *Unkind* i. (ed. 2) 24 It takes a great bouncing holihoock of a woman to look well here, not a white lily, as they call me in town.

b. attrib. and Comb., as holihoock blossom, root; holihoock-rose, an American species of club-moss, *Selaginella lepidophylla*, also called resurrection-plant; holihoock-tree, a malvaceous tree, *Hibiscus splendens*, found in Australia.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 145 The decoction of holihoocke roots.

Holm, holme¹ (hɒm). Also Sc. howm. [In sense 1, OE. *holm* sea, ocean, wave (only in poetic lang.); in sense 2, a. ON. *holmr* islet in a bay, creek, lake, or river, meadow on the shore; corresp. to OS., LG. *holm* hill.

These are generally held to be the same word; the sense 'hill' (not recorded in OE., though used by Layamon) being taken as the original (related to the stem of *HILL* sb., and so to L. *collis*, *culmen*); thence it is supposed arose the sense 'islet', and fig. that of 'billow', 'wave', 'sea'; but this last is obscure. (Med.L. *holmus*, *hulmus* are from Eng.)

† I. 1. The sea, the wave. (Only in OE.)

a 1000 *Beowulf* (Z.) 240 Hider ofer holmas. *Ibid.* 1593 þa ðe mid hroð-gare on holm wilton. [1892 STOPP. BROOKER *E. E. Lit.* iii. 59 The one who is killed swims in the holm.]

II. 2. A small island, an islet; esp. in a river, estuary, or lake, or near the mainland.

(Frequent in place-names, as *Steeple Holme* in the Severn, *Priestholm* near Anglesa, *Rainholm* and *Lingholm* in Derwentwater, *Willow Holm* near Carlisle; but, as a living word, applied only to the small grassy islets in Orkney and Shetland, and (as a foreign word) to those of Norway, Iceland, etc.)

† c 1050 O. E. *Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 902 By ilean gere was þæt gefoht at þam Holme Cantwara & þara Deniscra. a 1200 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1025 Her for Chut cyng to Denmeorcan mid seipon to þam holme at ea þære halgan. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 244/1 Holm, of a sonde yn the see (K. holme of sonde in þe see; *Hark*, holm or sond of the see, *biatassum*, *vel hulmus*. 1556 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) 112 The 23. daye we came betwixt the flat Holmes and the steepe Holmes. 1693 J. WALLACE *Orkney 92 Holm*, a little Isle for the most part desert, and only employed for pasturage. 1705 MAULE *Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot.* (1818) I. 103 Some times they stand in little holms in the midst of lochs. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Aschmole* 261 The monks of the Priory of Thornholmes... built a convenient house on a holme or small island between Ostweston and Guinethorpe. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 315 In Orkney... Some of the islets, or holms, appear like gigantic pillars, rising perpendicularly from the sea: these are the resort of vast numbers of sea-fowl. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 126 An islet, a mere holm, girt on all sides by the sea.

|| b. (In Sw. and Da.) A dockyard, shipyard.

1654 WHITELOCKE *Frim. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 249 White-locke came to the holme where the ship was to be launched. 3. A piece of flat low-lying ground by a river or stream, submerged or surrounded in time of flood.

In living use in the south of Scotland (*houm*) and north of England, and extending far south in place-names; 'a flat pasture in Romney Marsh (Kent) is yet called the *Holmes*' (Way).

12. *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 229 Item in le Sutherholme, duas acras, in le Northerholme, tres rodas... ab australi fine del holme usque ad aquilonalem finem ejusdem holmi. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 243/2 Holm, place... be-side a water, *hulmus*. 1531 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 369 For the holm bytween the Grey Frere walle and Leen. 1799-1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* I. 275 O Derwent! winding among grassy holms. 1803 — *Yarrow Unw.* v. 'Oh! green,' said I, 'are Yarrow's holms'. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Dreghorn*, The holms on the banks of the rivers Annock and Irvine are a fine deeploom. 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* (O. S.) xiii, 'W! auf the cows to cauve an' Thornaby holms to plow! 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambezi* xiii. 264 On these holms herds of buffaloes and waterbucks daily graze.

† III. 4. A hill. Obs. rare.

c 1205 LAY. 2712 Into þan h3ze wude, in to þan h3ze holme. *Ibid.* 2861 He [þe vox] ulih to þan holme, & his hol iseched.

IV. 5. attrib. and Comb. (in sense 2 or 3).

1744 W. STURKEY in *Mem.* (Surtees) III. 173 The Roman money found here in great abundance; they call them Holm-pennys. 1805 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* v. 308 Half bred lambs are on the holme land near the river.

Holm² (hɒm). Also 4- holme. [A phonetic corruption of *holm* from OE. *helen*, *HOLLIN*, holly.]

1. The common holly. Obs. exc. dial.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2063 Oak, firre, birch, Aspe, Alder, holm, popeler. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 244/1 Holme, or holi, *ulmus*, *hussus*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 108 b, Holme, or Holly, is... continually greene. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xi. (1603) 98 Nayled full of Holme and Iuie. 1598 FLORIO, *Agriogio* [also *Aguiogio*], the Holly, the Holme, or Huluer tree. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 470 All the kinds of Holme be set with sharpe prickles. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. ii. v. 325 Feeding on holm, elder-trees, and brambles. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 36. 225 Still called holme in Devonshire. In Norfolk it is called hulver. 1803 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 June 3/4 (New Forest) He 'rattles like a boar in a holme'. is still a familiar saying.

2. THE HOLM-OAK.

1554 COOPER *Elyot's Dict.* s.v. *Ilex*. A tree called of some Holme. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 4 Sometime I list to rest me under an old Holme. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 215 The blacke Holme that loves the watrie vale; And the sweete Cypressse, signe of deadly bale. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 495 There is an Holme growing in the Vatican, elder than Rome it selfe. a 1701 SEDLEY *Virg. Past. Wks.* 1722 I. 262 Often from a hollow Holm the Crow Did on the left the coming Mischief show. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 25/2 The Holm, and all other Sorts of Oaks. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 206 A sturdy holm, Rent from its fibres by a blast.

3. Comb., as holm-berry (dial.), -dish (made of holly-wood), -wood; holm-cock, -screech, -thrush, local names of the missel-thrush, from its feeding on holly-berries. See also HOLM-OAK, -TREE.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 267 Stakes and posts... of Holme wood. 1758 BORLASE *Cornwall* 244 The... missel-bird... which we call in Cornwall the holm-thrush. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 489 Holm dishes held our rustic cheer. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 1 Missel Thrush... Holm thrush, Holm cock, Holm screech (Cornwall, Devon, Dorset). 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. 102 Let me put one little kiss on those holmberry lips.

† Holme, obs. form of HAME², HAULM.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 244/1 Holme, or halm. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 15 They must have hombers or collers, holmes withed about theyr necks. 1554 HULOET, Thacke eryge, holme, or strawe, *stipula*. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Casa*, *Straminea casa*, made of holme.

† Holmen, a. Obs. [f. HOLM² + -EN⁴; cf. *oaken*.] Of holm or holly; made of holly-wood.

13... K. *Alis*. 4945 Her garnement... of holmen leues. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mayden's Blush* 541 Hec makes a shift to cut an holmen pole. *Ibid.* 1782 The Lad here loads the Asse with Holmen sprays.

† Holmes. Obs. Also 5 holmess, 7 hollmess. [A corruption of *Ulmes* (Ulm).] A fustian made at Ulm in Germany; more fully *Holmes fustian*.

1474 in Dauney *Anc. Scot. Melodies* (1838). Item, x. clines of blak holmess fustian to the trumpatis doublats. 1547 BURDE *Introd. Knowl.* xiv. (1870) 161 A cyte called Ulmes, where fustyan vimes is made, that we cal holmes. 1551 ASCHAM *Lit. Wks.* 186 i. ii. 264 This city is enriched by making of fuschian called in England barbarus holmes fuschian. 1624 *Nauorth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 213, 3 yards of white holmes, *iii* s. 1633 *Ibid.* 298, 9 yeades of holmes fustian, *xij* s.

|| Holmgang. [mod. ad. ON. *holmgangu*, 'going to the holm' (or islet) on which a duel was fought.] A duel to the death.

1847 I. A. BLACKWELL in *Mallet North. Antig.* 288 The question at issue was decided with sword and battle-axe by a holmgang. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. iv. 145 Me happier the Valkyrs shall hail from the holmgang. 1891 RIDER HAGGARD *Eric* xii. 115 The two who shall stand against me in holmgang.

Holm-oak (hɒlˈmɔk). [f. HOLM² + OAK.] The evergreen oak (*Quercus Ilex*), a native of Italy and other Mediterranean countries; so called from the resemblance of its dark evergreen foliage to that of the holly.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. xxx. 1159 The Ilex... might be called Holme Oke, Huluer Oke, or Holly Oke, for difference from the shrub or hedge tree *Agriofolium*, which is simply called Holme, Holly, and Huluer. 1599 TRIVNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 47 The Cerrus, being the tree which we commonly call the 'holme oke' (as Cooper also expoundeth the Ilex to be that which we call holme). 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarck* (1879) I. 8/1 *Aegus* gave a scarlet sail dyed with the juice of the flower of a very flourishing holm-oak. 1837 LONGF. *Fri-thiof's Homeshead* 19 A table of holm-oak, Polished and white, as of steel.

attrib. 1830 tr. *Aristoph. Acharn.* 29 The sparks... leap aloft from the holm-oak embers.

Holm-tree. [f. HOLM².]

1. The holly; = HOLM² v. 1. Obs. exc. dial.

c 1400 *Soudane Bab.* 61 He rested him vnder an holme tre. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 89 Holmes of holme trees. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Lydd*, Near the sea, is a place called Holmstone... which abounds... with holm-trees. 1897 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. 286 They had arranged that their meeting... should be at the holm-tree.

2. The holm-oak; = HOLM² 2.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Ligneus*. A branch of holme tree. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 79 In the Iland Capree, the boughes of a very old holmetree... became fresh againe at his coming thither. 1802 R. BROOKES *Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Landes*, The holm-tree, of the bark of which corks are made.

Holn, pa. pple. of HELE v. 1 Obs.

Holnes, obs. form of WHOLENESS.

Holo- (hɒl-), before a vowel *hol-*, combining form of Gr. *ὅλος* 'whole, entire', occurring in various scientific and technical terms, for the more important of which see their alphabetical places; sometimes opposed to *hemi-* or *mero-*. In *Cystallography*, denoting that a crystal or crystalline form has the full number of faces (HOLOHEDRAL, HOLOSMMETRICAL), or the full number of normals (HOLOSYSTEMATIC), belonging to its system.

† **Hologogue** *Med. Obs.* [Gr. *ἀγαγός* leading], sb. a medicine reputed to expel all morbid humours; adj. having this property. **Holarthritic** a. [ARTHRTIC], affected with gout in all the joints.

|| **Holethnos** [Gr. *ἔθνος* nation, race], an undivided primitive stock or race; hence **Holethnic** a. (less correctly *holo-ethnic*), pertaining or relating to a holethnos. **Holetrous** (-tɪrəs) a. *Zool.* [Gr. *ἥτρον* abdomen], of or pertaining to the *Holetra*, a division of Arachnids in which the abdomen is closely joined to the thorax (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

Holobaptist, one who baptizes by immersion. **Holobranchiate** (-bræŋkiət), -ious (-iəs) *adjs.* *Ichthyol.* [Gr. *ῥάχια* gills], having complete gills or branchial apparatus: opp. to *hemibranchiate*. **Holoccephalous** (-sefaləs) a. [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], having an entire or undivided skull, as the group *Holoccephali* of fishes, in which the hyomandibular bone is continuous with the cranium; so **Holoccephal**, a fish belonging to this group. **Holochlamydate** (-klæmɪdət), -chlamydic (-klæmɪdɪk) *adjs.* *Zool.* [Gr. *χλαμύς* mantle], having the margin of the pallium entire, as the suborder *Holochlamyda* of gastropods. **Holochrone** (-krɒn) *Math.* [Gr. *χρόνος* time], a curve such that the times of descent of a heavy particle through different portions of it are a given function of the arcs described. **Holocryptic** (-kriptɪk) a. [CRYPTIC], wholly hidden or secret; spec. of a cipher incapable of being read except by those who have the key (Webster 1864).

Holocrytalline a., wholly crystalline in structure; opp. to *hemicrystalline*. **Holodactylic** a. *Pros.*, consisting entirely of dactyls except the last foot, as a hexameter. || **Hologastrula** *Embryol.*, the gastrula of a holoblastic ovum (opp. to *merogastrula*); hence **Hologastrular** a., of the nature of a hologastrula. **Holognathous** (hɒlˈɡnəθəs) a. *Zool.* [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw], having the jaw in one piece, as the section *Holognatha* of gastropods. **Holohemihedral** a. *Cryst.*, having the full number of

planes in half the octants; sometimes said of the inclined hemihedral forms of the isometric system. **Holoheptagonal** *a. Cryst.*, having the full number of normals belonging to the hexagonal system. **Holophanerous** (-fænērōs *a. Entom.* [Gr. *phæpōs* manifest], wholly discernible; applied after Latreille to the metamorphosis of insects when complete (Craig 1847). **Holophytic** (-fītik) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *phūrōn* plant], wholly plant-like; used in reference to the nutrition of certain Protozoa. || **Holoplexia** *nomce-wd.* [as if mod.L., after *apoplexia* **APOPLEXIA**], general or total paralysis (cf. **HEMIPLEGIA**). **Holoptica** (see quot.). **Holorhinal** *a. Ornith.* [Gr. *rhīn*-nose], having the nasal bones slightly or not at all cleft. **Holosericeous** (-sērīfēas) *a. Bot.* [L. *sēricum* silk], wholly covered with silky pubescence. **Holostiderite** (-sīdērīt) [Gr. *stīdēs* iron: see -ITE], a meteorite consisting entirely or almost entirely of iron. **Holostiphonate** (-sīfōntē) *a. Zool.*, having a completely tubular siphon, as the order *Holostiphona* or *Dibranchiata* of cephalopods. **Holostipendia** *a. Pros.*, consisting wholly of spondaes, as a hexameter. **Holostean** (hōl'stēan) [Gr. *ostēon* bone] *a.*, entirely bony; having a wholly osseous skeleton, as the group *Holostei* of ganoid fishes; *sb.* a fish belonging to this group; so **Holosteous** *a.* = prec. **Holosteric** (-stērīk) *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. *stērēōs* solid], wholly solid; applied to a barometric instrument in which no liquid is employed, as an aneroid. **Holotesseral**, **Holotetragonal** *adjs. Cryst.*, having the full number of normals belonging to the tesseral, or the tetragonal, system. **Holothecal** (-pōkāl) *a. Ornith.* [Gr. *thēkē* case, envelope], having the tarsal envelope entire or undivided. **Holotrichous** (hōl'trīkōs) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *trīkh*, hair], belonging to the order *Holotricha* of infusorians, which have similar cilia all over the body. **Holotrochous** (hōl'trōkōs) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *trōkhōs* wheel], belonging to the division *Holotrocha* of Rotifers, which have one entire trochal disk. **Holozoic** (-zō'īk) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *zōōn* animal], wholly like an animal in mode of nutrition: said of certain Protozoa, in opposition to *holophytic*. **1863** SALMON *Dorm. Med.* 1. 38 *Holagogues, or Panchymagogues. **1854** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Holagogus*, ... applied to medicines that evacuate or empty; holagogue. *Ibid.*, *Holarthritic*, of or belonging to *Holarthritis*; *holarthritic*. **1876** DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 7. 11 note, I shall venture, for brevity, to call the primitive undivided Indo-European people the 'Holethnos' ... whence the adjective 'Holethnic' by correct derivation. **1890** *Athenæum* 7 June 733/1 The germ from which the Aryan 'holethnic' language was developed. **a 1641** BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 399 These hypocrites were not only Hemerobaptists, but Horabaptists, and *Holobaptists, washing ... almost every hour in the day, if not their whole body, yet some parts of the body. **1885** SYD. *Soc. Lex.*, *Holobranchiate. **1854** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Holobranchious. **1886** *Athenæum* 12 June 782/2 *Callorhynchus*, is the southern representative of the northern 'holocephalous' *Chimæra*. **1884** Q. *Tril. Geol. Soc. XL* 446 The ground mass is *holocrystalline. **1891** *Athenæum* 19 Sept. 391/1 He ... describes the principal igneous rocks in groups under the three heads, A. Holocrystalline, B. Hemicrystalline, and C. Highly Glassy Rocks. **1895** STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 235 (Hexagonal system) Holo-systematic haphlohedra forms; or *holohexagonal haphlohedra. *Ibid.* § 237 Holohexagonal mero-symmetry. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 820 In some instances where chlorophyll is present, nutrition appears to take place as in plants, in other words the Protozoon is 'holophytic'. But the presence of chlorophyll need not necessarily lead to holophytic nutrition. **1801** SYD. SMITH in *Mem.* (1855) I. 46 Why this 'holoplexia on sacred occasions alone? Why call in the aid of paralysis to piety? **1893** E. A. BUTLER *Household Ins.* ix. 186 The eyes of the males come completely into contact on the forehead ... Flies whose eyes meet in this way are said to be 'holoptic' (whole-eyed). **1872** COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 165 A bird having the (nasal) bones ... with moderate forking, so that the angle of the fork bounding the nostrils behind, does not reach so far back as the fronto-premaxillary suture, is termed *holorhinal. **1892** GADOW *Classif. Birds in Proc. Zool. Soc.* 5 *Edicnemide*, Cosmopolitan, Holorhinal. No basipterygoid processes. **1831** DON *Gard. Dict.* I. p. xvii. *Holosericeous, covered all over with silky down. **1881** LUBBOCK *Pres. Addr. Brit. Assoc. in Nature* No. 618. 409 The whole class of meteorites, consisting of iron generally alloyed with nickel, which Daubrée terms *Holostiderites. **1890** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 264 *Holostean Ganoids. **1870** N. & Q. 4th Ser. VI. 414 *Holosteric, has appeared of late years, as the distinguishing name of a particular form of barometer, resembling an aneroid. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v., The aneroid of Vidi, and the bent tube of Bourdon, are examples of *holosteric* barometers. **1895** STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 176 Holo-systematic haphlohedra forms; or *holo-tesseral hemihedra. *Ibid.* § 207 Holo-systematic haphlohedra forms; *holotetragonal hemihedra. **1872** COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 125 A booted or 'holothecal' tarsus chiefly occurs in the higher *Onices*. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Imv. Anim.* ii. 104 In the 'holotrichous *Paramoecium* ... there is a very distinct cortical layer. **1885** E. R. LANKSTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 861/2 All [the Ciliata] are 'holozoic in their nutrition, though some are said to combine with this saprophytic and holophytic nutrition. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 820 The food-material consists ... of living or dead animals or plants, and the Protozoon is then said to be holozoic.

Holoblastic (hōlōblā'stik), *a. Biol.* [f. HOLO- + Gr. *blasōs* germ, -BLAST + -IC.] Of an ovum: Wholly germinal; undergoing total segmentation (as in most mammals). Opp. to *meroblastic*.

1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 220 Supposing it already fertilized, the whole of its contents would develop into the body of the embryo. It would therefore be holoblastic. **1879** TR. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 215 Such animal eggs have long been called holoblastic. ... by Remak, because in them the cleavage into cells extends to the whole mass.

So **Holoblast**, a holoblastic ovum (*Cent. Dict.*). **Holocaust** (hō'lōkō'st), *sb.* [a. F. *holocauste* (12th c.), ad. late L. *holocaustum*, a. Gr. *ὁλόκαυστος* neut. of *ὁλόκαυστος* (by-form of *ὁλόκαυτος*), f. *ὅλος* whole + *καυστός*, *καυτός* burnt.]

1. A sacrifice wholly consumed by fire; a whole burnt offering.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1265 Ysaac was laid flat auter on, So men sudden holocaust don. **1566** TINDALE *Mark* xii. 33 A greater thyng then all holocaustes and sacrifices. **1680** H. MORE *Apoc. Apoc.* 101 In the latter part thereof stands the altar of Holocausts. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphir.* v. § 3 Those Druids would have sacrificed many a holocaust of free-thinkers. **1847** GROTE *Greece II.* xxiii. (1862) III. 162 A holocaust of the most munificent character.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A complete sacrifice or offering. b. A sacrifice on a large scale.

1497 BR. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* Cijja, Very true obedience is an holocaust of martyrdom made to Cryste. **1648** J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xxiv. xciv. (R.), The perfect holocaust of generous love. **1688** in *London Gaz.* No. 2401 'We ... humbly offer our Lives and Fortunes ... which is that true Holocaust which all true honest-hearted Scotsmen will give to so good ... a Prince. **c 1711** KEN *Anadymos* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 477 While I thy Holocaust remain. **1868** M. PATRISTON *Academ. Org.* v. 139 By another grand holocaust of fellowships we might perhaps purchase another respite.

c. Complete consumption by fire, or that which is so consumed; complete destruction, esp. of a large number of persons; a great slaughter or massacre.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1702 Like that self-begotten bird In the Arabian woods embost, That no second knows nor third, And lay erewhile a Holocaust. **1711** KEN *Christophil.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 442 Shou'd gen'ral Flame this World consume ... An Holocaust for Fontal Sin. **1833** L. KITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 104 Louis VII. once made a holocaust of thirteen hundred persons in a church. **1883** MRS. CROKER *Pretty Miss Neville* III. 124 When Major Percival has made a holocaust of your letters.

Hence **Holocaust** *v. trans.*, to offer as a holocaust. **Holocaustal**, **Holocaustic** *adjs.*, belonging to or of the nature of a holocaust.

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 52 Where you might have seen His conscience holocausted to his spleen. **1848** *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 350 The retainers, ruggin' and ravin' at holocaustal sheep. **1871** R. B. VAUGHAN *St. Thomas of Aquin* II. 920 The first principles of holocaustic sacrifice.

Holograph (hō'lōgrāf), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *holographe* (also *olographe*) or ad. late L. *holographus*, a. Gr. *ὁλόγραφος*, f. *ὅλος* whole + *γραφος* written.] **1. Adj.** Of a deed, letter, or document: Wholly written by the person in whose name it appears.

1753 *Stewart's Trial* 24 Principal holograph letter, by Allan Stewart ... addressed to Duncan Stewart of Glenbuckly. **1754** ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 298 Holograph deeds (written by the grantor himself) are effectual without witnesses. **1897** 15th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. vii. 155 These letters are all holograph of the Duke. **1898** *Daily News* 26 Jan. 7/6 According to the law of Belgium, a man might make his testament in two or three different ways, and one of those was by a holograph will.

2. *sb.* 1. A letter or other document written wholly by the person in whose name it appears.

1623 COCKERAM, *Holograph*, a Testament all written by the Testators hands. **a 1634** LAMB *Let. to Manning* (L.), I have got your holograph. **1848** WHARTON *Law Lex.* *Holograph*, a deed written entirely by the grantor himself, which ... is held by the Scotch law valid without witnesses. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. Poems 1890 VI. 32 A palimpsest, a prophet's holograph Defiled, erased and covered by a monk's.

2. *In holograph*: wholly in the author's handwriting.

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 255 Two short codicils in his own holograph. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* iv. 650 Bequeathed ... by testament *In holograph*.

Hence **Holographic**, **Holographical** *adjs.* = A; **Holography**, writing wholly by one's own hand.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Holographical*, wholly written with his own hand, from whom it is sent. **1727-41** CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Holographum*, The Romans did not approve of holographic testaments. **1802-12** BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 459 Autography or holography. **1895** COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 1 July i Heirs under the holographic will.

Holohedral (hōlōhēdrāl, -hēdrāl), *a. Cryst.* [f. HOLO- + Gr. *hēdra* seat, base + -AL.] Of a crystal: Having the full number of planes required by the highest degree of symmetry belonging to its system. **1837** DANA *Min.* i. (1844) 38 The holohedral and hemihedral forms may be separately considered. **1855** W. A. MILLER *Chem.* 103 Hemihedral forms ... may be derived from a holohedral form, as the tetrahedron is from the octahedron.

So **Holohedrism**, the condition or quality of being holohedral, crystallization in holohedral forms. **Holohedron** [cf. F. *holèdèdre*], a holohedral crystal or form. (In mod. Dicts.)

|| **Holometabola** (hōlōmētā'blā), *sb. pl. En-*

tom. [mod.L., neut. pl. (sc. *insecta*), f. Gr. *ὁλο-* HOLO- + *μεταβόλος* changeable.] The insects which undergo complete metamorphosis. (More usually called simply *Metabola*.) Hence **Holometabolic**, **Holometabolous** *adjs.*, undergoing complete metamorphosis. **Holometabolism**, **Holometaboly**, complete metamorphosis.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 113 A period of quiescence as 'pupæ' ... gives the Holometabolous orders of Insects an advantage as regards their distribution over the colder regions. **1875** BLAKE *Zool.* 281 In the 3rd or holometabolic sub-class, the insect passes through 3 stages.

Holometer (hōlō'mētā), [f. HOLO- + -METER. Cf. F. *holomètre* (1690 Furetière), ad. mod.L. *holometrum*, f. Gr. *ὅλο-* HOLO- + *μέτρον* measure.] A mathematical instrument for making all kinds of measurements; a pantometer.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Holometer*, a Mathematical Instrument for the easie measuring of any thing whatever, invented by Abel Tull. **1727-41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The holometer is the same with what is otherwise denominated *pantometer*. **1830** *Mech. Mag.* XIV. 42 To determine how far the holometer be entitled to supersede the sector in point of expense, accuracy or expedition.

Holomorphic (hōlōmō'fīk), *a.* [f. HOLO- + Gr. *μορφή* shape, form + -IC.]

1. *Cryst.* The same as HOLOHEDRAL or HOLOSMMETRIC, esp. as distinguished from HEMI-MORPHIC.

2. *Math.* Said of a function which is monogenic, uniform, and continuous.

1880 G. S. CARR *Synops. Math.* Index 886 Holomorphic functions. **1893** FORSYTH *Theory of Functions* 15 When a function is called holomorphic without any limitation, the usual implication is that the character is preserved over the whole of the plane which is not at infinity.

So **Holomorphy**, 'the character of being holomorphic' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Holophote (hō'lōfōt), [f. HOLO- + Gr. *φῶς*, *φωτ-ēs* light. (The adj. *holophotal* was first formed: see below.)] An optical apparatus, used in light-houses, etc., by which the whole, or nearly the whole, of the light from a lamp or other source is made available for illumination by means of reflective or refractive media or both.

1859 T. STEVENSON *Lightho. Illumination* 25 The optical arrangement which produces this result may be termed a Holophote. **1852** *Rep. Juries Internat. Exhib.* xiii. 28 All rays coming from the back of the flame are directed through the holophote. **1882** *Athenæum* No. 2828. 21 Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald, Q.C., the late Solicitor-General for Scotland, has constructed an 'electric holophote course indicator'. **1884** *Globe* 8 July, It is the Holophote that reflects the red, white, and blue colours on the cascade, also the particular colours on the fountains themselves.

So **Holophotal** *a.*, of the nature of or belonging to a holophote; reflecting or refracting all, or nearly all, the light. Hence **Holophotally** *adv.* **Holophotometer**, an apparatus for measuring the whole light emitted from a source.

1850 T. STEVENSON in *Trans. Scott. Soc. Arts* IV. 5 Such a light I have called the 'holophotal', or light of maximum intensity. **1851** *Rep. Juries Gt. Exhib.* 531 An arrangement of apparatus has been suggested by Mr. Thomas Stevenson ... He has ... termed it a holophotal system. **1871** R. L. STEVENSON in *Trans. Scott. Soc. Arts* VIII. 274 Another mode of holophotally producing the intermittent light. **1875** BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 132 The power of a reflector is much increased by what is termed the holophotal arrangement, where an annular lens is placed in front of the flame, while all the back rays of light, which are otherwise lost, are thrown back into the flame by a hemispherical mirror. **1888** *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 May 7/2 The holophotometer ... is a marvellous apparatus, of great ingenuity, for measuring, by a careful adjustment of mirrors, the intensity of light all round.

Holophrasis (hōlōphrāsīs), *a. Philol.* [f. HOLO- + Gr. *φράσις* speech, PHRASE.] The expression of a whole phrase or combination of ideas by one word.

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 130 *Holophrasis*, is the reduction of whole sentences into words.

Holophrastic (hōlōphrā'stik), *a. Philol.* [f. HOLO- + Gr. *φραστικ-ός*, f. *φράσσειν* to indicate, tell, express. Cf. F. *holophrastique* (Littré).] Of the nature of holophrasis: expressing a whole phrase or combination of ideas by a single word.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* vii. 174 Many ancient languages are holophrastic. **1864** D. WILSON *Preh. Man* i. 12 With their peculiar holophrastic power of inflecting complex word-sentences. **1865** *Athenæum* No. 1060. 688/1 Holophrastic, polysynthetic languages. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 209 The holophrastic utterances of a primitive time.

Holorie: see under HOLOUR.

Holostomatous (hōlōstōmātās), *a. Zool.* [f. HOLO- + Gr. *στόμα*, *στοματ-* mouth + -OUS.] Having the mouth entire; as the division *Holostomata* of gastropod molluscs, having shells of which the mouth is not notched or prolonged into a siphon; or the group *Holostomi* of eel-like fishes, which have all the bones of the mouth fully developed.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 244 The shells in which the mouth has this form are termed 'holostomatous'. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 107 These two varieties of aperture are known respectively as 'holostomatous' and 'siphonostomatous'.

So **Holostomate** (hōlōstōmātē), **Holo-stomous**

adjs. = prec. **Holostome** (*hɒlɒstəʊm*), one of the *Holostomata* or of the *Holostomi* (see above).

1864 WEBSTER, *Holostome*, a univalve mollusk having the aperture of the shell entire, or without a terminating canal. Dana. 1885 KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* 1. 338 We will first consider the holostome (entire mouthed) forms.

Holosymmetry (*hɒləsɪmɪtri*). *Cryst.* [f. HOLO- + SYMMETRY.] Same as HOLOHEDRISM; opp. to *merosymmetry*. So **Holosymmetrical**, **Holosymmetrical** *adjs.* = HOLOHEDRAL.

1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 137 A holosymmetrical form in any system will be the term applied to a form in which all the faces required to complete the symmetry of the system are present, and are physically as well as geometrically similar. *Ibid.* § 140 Holosymmetry, where a form is at once holo-systematic and diplohedra. *Ibid.* § 267 The holo-symmetrical type of the Hexagonal system.

Holosystematic (*hɒləsɪstəmətɪk*), *a. Cryst.* [f. HOLO- + SYSTEMATIC.] Having the full number of normals required by the complete symmetry of its system. Opp. to *merosystematic*.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 54 A holosystematic form is one in which all the normals required by the Law of Symmetry are present. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 139.

Holothurian (*hɒləpiʊəriən*), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. generic name *Holothuria*, f. *holothūria* (Pliny), a neuter pl. of Gr. *ὁλοθύριον*, a kind of zoophyte.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the genus *Holothuria* or division *Holothurioidea* of Echinoderms: see B. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 226 Organs formed on the Holothurian type. 1886 *Athenaeum* 21 Aug. 242/1 For two years a holothurian industry was maintained on the coast of Florida, but the export to China was not, apparently, very profitable.

B. sb. An animal belonging to the division of Echinoderms, of which *Holothuria* is the typical genus; they have an elongated form, a tough leathery integument, and a ring of tentacles around the mouth; a sea-slug, sea-cucumber, or trepang.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Holothurians*. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 135 The last order... is that of the Holothurians or 'Sea-cucumbers'. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 13 July 34/1 As soon as collected, the holothurians are boiled for a short time, split open, gutted, and smoked.

So **Holothure** (*hɒləpiʊəri*), a holothurian (Webster 1864). **Holothurid**, **Holothurioid**, *adjs.* belonging to the *Holothurida* or *Holothurioidea* among Echinoderms, holothurian; *sbs.* a holothurian.

1859 AGASSIZ *Ess. Classif.* 162 It was not until the present period, that the highest Echinoderms, the Holothurioids, assumed a prominent position in their class. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 552 The tentacula are developed around the mouth, the ciliated bands disappear, and the Holothurid Echinoderm is complete. 1887 *Athenaeum* 5 Feb. 194/2 No naturalist doubts that the echinids, asteroids, and holothurids have sprung from a common primitive form.

Holou(3), **-ough**, **-ow**, **-ow3**, *obs. ff.* HOLLOW.

† **Holour**. *Obs.* Forms: 3 *huler*, 3-4 *holer*, 4 *holer*, *houllour*, 4-5 *houllour* (e, *holour* (e, 5 *or*, *hullour*, *owre*, *ur*, *ar*, *hulour*. [a. OF. *holier*, *holer*, *huler* (later also *houllour*), var. of *horier*, *hourier*, *hurier*, ad OHG. *huorari*, *huareri* (MHG. *huorer*, Ger. *huorer*), whorer, fornicator. The first *r* became *l* in OF. by dissimilation, as in *peregrinus*, *pelegrin*, PILGRIM.] A fornicator, whoremonger; a debauchee, ribald.

c. 1330 *Hali Meid.* 31 [He] tuked þe to bismere as huler his hire. 1207 R. GLOUC. (1294) 26 3ef alle luper holers were y serued so. Me schulde fynde þe les schus spouse bruche do. 1340 *Ayenb.* 51 Panne he becomþ ribaud holer and byef. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Lucy* 226 þe presydynt gert hyme byryng Sere houllours. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 254 Thou seyst that every holour [v.r. holler] wol hire haue. — *Fars.* T. 783 These olde dotardes holours [v.r. holers, houllours, hollours]. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 252/2 Houlloure, idem quod Horel. c. 1450 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 373 These dysars and this hullars, These cockers and this bollars, And alle purscuttars.

Hence † **Holoury** (*holorie*), fornication.

13... *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxv. 391 þe þridde is clept Holorie.

Holpe (e, *holpen*, *obs.* or arch. pa. t. and pples. of *HELP* v. *Holrysche*: see *HOLL* a. *Holsceipe*: see *WHOLESHP*.

† **Holsom**. *Naut. Obs.* (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 164/1 *Holsom*, is when a Ship will hull, try and ride well at Anchor, without rowling and tumbling and labouring much. Hence 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Holsom*. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Holsome (e, *obs.* form of *WHOLESOME*.

† **Holste**. An old name of some bird.

14... *Pict. Voc.* in Wv-Wülcker 762/25 *Hec tatendiola*, a holste.

Holster (*hɒlˈstɜː*). Also 7 *hulster*, 8 *houlster*. [Corresponds to mod.Du. *holster* (1678 in Hexham) in same sense: cf. also Icel. *hulstr* case, sheath, Sw. *hölster*, Da. *hölster* sheath, holster, Goth. *hulistr* veil; also OE. *heolster* hiding-place, concealment; all from ablaut stem *hel-*, *hul-* to cover. The Ger. *holfter*, *hulfter* holster, MHG. *hulfter* quiver, OHG. *hul(u)ft* covering, appear to be from a different root. The history of mod.

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Eng. and Du. *holster*, before 17th c., does not appear.]

1. A leather case for a pistol fixed to the pommel of a horseman's saddle or worn on the belt.

1663 BUTLER *Humd.* i. i. 391 In th' Holsters, at his Saddle-bow Two aged Pistols he did stow. 1677 *London Gas.* No. 1163/4 His furniture was a green velvet Saddle with silver Lace, with a pair of Holsters answerable, and Horse Pistols. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4897/3 A. Pad-Saddle, made fit for Houlsters. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxiv. The arrival of a stranger... and a servant in black, which servant had holsters on his saddle-bow and a coronet upon the holsters. 1847 JAMES F. MARSTON *Hall xi*, I felt that my pistols were free in the holsters.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *holster-cap*, *case*, *pistol*; **holster-gall**, a gall caused by the chafing of a holster; **holster-pipe**, 'that part of a holster which projects downward and receives the barrel of the pistol' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1688 *London Gas.* No. 2407/4 A blew Velvet Saddle with Silver Twist, and new *Holster-Caps of the same. 1846 *Hist. Rec. 3rd Light Dragoons* 39 The Holster Caps and housings having a border of Royal lace. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i. A pair of pistols in a *holster-case. 1689 *London Gas.* No. 2509/4 A black Mare... with a *Holster Gall. 1679 *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) III. xciv. 162 The Troop of Horse... all of y^m had *hulsterpistolls. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* v. ii. 1. 545 A pair of military boots or a holster-pistol of superior excellence.

Hence **Holstered** a., bearing holsters.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. li. The holster's steed beneath the shed of thatch.

Holt (*hɒlt*). Also 4-7 *holte*, 5 *halte*, 6 *Sc. hout*, 6-7 *houlte*. [OE. *holt* = OFris., OS. *holt*, MDu., Du. *hout* wood (as material); OHG., MHG., Ger. *holz* wood, a wood, ON. *holt* wood, copse, now in Icel. 'a rough stony hill or ridge':—OTeut. **hulto*—pre-Teut. **haldō*—cf. OSlav. *klada* beam, raft, stump, timber, Gr. *κλάδος* twig, OIr. *caill*, *coill* (-ll from -ld) wood.]

† 1. Wood, timber. (OE. only, and doubtful.)

a 900 CYNEWULF *Juliana* 577 in *Exeter Bk.*, He læmen fæt biwyrcean het wundor-craefte wiges womum and wudu-beamum holte bi[h]lænran.

2. A wood; a copse. Now *poet.* and *dial.* (Occurs in many place-names and derived surnames.)

Beowulf (Z.) 2598 Hy on holt buzon. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 59 *Nemus*, holt. c. 1205 LAY. 2024 Penne he cumeð of holte. c. 1345 *Orpheo* 207 Now wol y be, And wonne there in holtys hore. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 302 (351) These holtes and these hayes That han in wynter ded ben and dreye. a 1450 *Le Mortier Arth.* 3029 A chapelle he lette make By-twene two hye holtes hore. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. ProL 66 Woddiss, forestis, wyth nakyt bewis blout, Stud stryppyt of thair weyd in every hout. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* iii. vi. 7 As the winde in hoults and shady greaves, A murmur makes, among the boughes and leaves. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 222 In the fresher bottoms and sides of hills, hoults, and in hedge rows. 1695 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* 241 A Holt or Grove of Oakes. 1796 SCOTT *Wild Huntsman* xxii. The timorous prey Scours moss and moor, and holt and hill. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 676 Narrow breadth to left and right Of wither'd holt or tilth or pasturage. 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, *Holt*, a wood.

b. A plantation, esp. of osiers, *local*.

1611 COTGR., *Islaye*,... a houlte, or plot wherein Oziers, or twig-withies grow. 1795 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIII. 142 What has been done towards making these plantations or holts? 1813 T. MARTIN *Circle Mech. Arts*, *Basket-making* 67 In the fens, many holts (as they are provincially called), or plantations of osiers are raised. a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Holt*, a small grove or plantation. We have gooseberry-holts, cherry-holts, nut-holts, osier-holts, &c.

3. A wooded hill.

[This sense may have arisen from a misunderstanding of 'holts hie' in ME. poems; but cf. Icel. *holt* rough hill.]

1567 TURBERY *Songs & Son.* (T.), Yee that frequent the hills, And best holtes of all. 1757 DYER *Fleece* ii. 382 Whose rustic muse O'er heath and craggy holt her wing display'd. 1825 BROCKTET, *Holt*, a peaked hill covered with wood. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* vii. ii. Let his feet... climb the green holts of England.

† 4. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Heulet*, a Houlte, or little Isle cut out of the land of purpose to be overflowed euerie tyde by the sea; that of the froth thereof... salt may be made.

5. *Comb.*, as *holt side*; † *holt-felster*, i. e. holt-feller, a woodcutter; † *holt-wood*, a wood.

a 1000 *Phoniz* 171 in *Exeter Bk.*, Dear he heanne beam on holt-wuda wunað. 13... *Gaw.* & *Gr. Knt.* 742 Hije hillez on vche a halue, & holt wodez vnder. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1350 The Troiens... Fleddon in fere... ouer hilles and hethes into holte wodes. a 1678 MARVELL *Appleton Ho.* 538 But most the hewel's wonders are, Who here has the holtefelster's care.

Holt (*hɒlt*). [An unexplained phonetic variant of *HOLD* sb.1, which is still so pronounced in the mid-land (and some southern) counties.]

1. Hold, grasp, grip; support, sustenance. *dial.* c. 1375 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 241 Alas! helle me hath in holt in ruyde; 3e deuel in pine for worldes pride. c. 1410 *Love Bonavent.* *Mirr.* lix. (Gibbs MS.) If iij. Pe... strengeste holt and comfote þat þay myghten haue. 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 19 Yet would hee not leaue his holte. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* s.v., When they'n wanst took holt. *Mod. midl. dial.* *Ketch* 'olt on 'im!

† 2. A stronghold; = *HOLD* sb.1 10. *Obs.*

1286 J. HOOKER *Girald.* *Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 11/1 Building a holt or castell upon a certein rockie hill. 1600 HOLLAND *Liby* xxxi. xxx. 791 Our ancestors inhabited those small holts [castells]. *Ibid.* xl. xxii. 1075 They wasted and destroyed their holts.

3. A place of refuge or abode; a lurking-place; an animal's lair or den, esp. that of an otter: = *HOLD* sb.1 9.

1590 SIR T. COCKAINE *Treat. Hunt.* Dijk, An Otter... before he come to the holt where he lyeth. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) I. 120 [The otter] forms before it reaches the top several holts, or lodges. 1885 *Badm. Libr.*, *Hunting* 314 An old otter going for a strong holt. 1890 O. CRAWFORD *Round Calend.* in *Portugal* 24 The others... frighten the trout from their 'holts' behind stones.

Holus-bolus (*hɒlʊˈbɒlʊs*), *adv.* [Of dial. origin: app. a mock-Latinization of 'whole bolus', or of an assumed Greek ὅλος *bólōs* 'whole lump'.] All at a gulp; all in a lump; all at once.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Holus-bolus*, all at once. *Linc.* 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. i. As we say in the Vale, *holus-bolus* just as it comes. 1856 *Daily Tel.* 6 Feb. 3/3 One of the sails was rolled up in a lump and thrown into the hatchway *holus-bolus*. 1868 W. COLLINS *Moonst.* (1889) 120 She... making a sudden snatch at the heap of silver, put it back, *holus-bolus*, in her pocket. 1892 J. MORLEY *Speech in Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 6/3 Swallowing every proposal that is made *holus-bolus*. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Mar. 282/2 Mr. Balfour simply decided that the Bill must go through *holus-bolus*.

Holvir, *obs.* form of *HULVER*, holly.

Holw(e), *obs.* forms of *HOLLOW*.

† **Holwort**. *Herb. Obs.* The name of a plant: cf. *HOLLOWWORT*, *HULWORT*.

c. 1350 *Med. MS.* 1204 in *Archaeol.* XXX. 386 Y^e lef is most like an hol worthe plante.

Holy (*hɒli*), *a. (sb.)* Forms: a. 1 *hális*, *háles*, 2-3 *haliz* (def. *halze*, *Orm.* *hallzhe*), 2-4 (6 *Sc.*) *hali* (3 *ali*), 4 (5-*Sc.*) *haly*, (*Sc.* 5 *haily*, 5-6 *halye*, 6-7 *halie*). β. 3-4 *heli*, *heli*. γ. 2-5 *holi*, 3-*holy*, (3-6 *hole*, 3-7 *holie*, *holye*, 4 *hooli*, *hoely*, 4-6 *hooly*, 4-7 *holly*, 5 *oly*, 6 *wholy*). [OE. *hālig*, -eg (in inflexion contracted to *hālig-*), also Northumb. *hælig* (whence northern ME. *heli*), OFris. *hēlech*, OS. *hēlag*, -eg (MDu. *heilech*, -egh-, Du. *heilig*), OHG. *heilag* (MHG. *heilec*, Ger. *heilig*), ON. *heilagr* (Sw. *helig*, Da. *hellig*):—OTeut. type **hailag-ōs*, the sense of which is expressed in the Gothic of Ulfilas by *weihs* (but *hailag*, app. 'consecrated, dedicated', is read on a Runic inscription generally held to be Gothic). A deriv. of the adj. **hailō*, OE. *hāl*, free from injury, whole, hale, or of the deriv. sb. **hailōz*, **hailiz*, in OHG. *heil*, ON. *heil* health, happiness, good luck, in ON. also omen, auspice: see -y.

The sense-development from *hailō* is not clear, because the primitive pre-Christian meaning is uncertain, although it is with some probability assumed to have been 'invulnerable, inviolable, that must be preserved whole or intact, that cannot be injured with impunity', a sense preserved in ON.; hence the adj. would naturally be applied to the gods, and all things specially pertaining to them; and, with the introduction of Christianity, it would be a ready word to render L. *sanctus*, *sacer*. But it might also start from *hail* in the sense 'health, good luck, well-being', or be connected with the sense 'good omen, auspice, augury', as if 'of good augury': cf. OHG. *heilsum*, OE. *halsian*, to HALSE, augur, divine, exorcise, etc. The sense arrangement here is therefore merely provisional; we cannot in OE. get behind Christian senses in which *holy* is equated with L. *sanctus*, *sacer*.]

1. Kept or regarded as inviolate from ordinary use, and appropriated or set apart for religious use or observance; consecrated, dedicated, sacred.

(This sense blends eventually with 3 b.)

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke ii. 23 *Elc* wepenn... byð drihtne haliz genemned. c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 310 He ys haliz sunna dæg. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Frampan halie hester dei. 13... *Cursor M.* 17288+83 Þe thrid day after... Hald we hely pasche day. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* vii. 6 Nyl 3e 3ene holy thing to houndis. 1526 *Tindale Heb.* ix. 2 The candlestick, and the table, and the shew bread, which is called wholy. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tit.* 28 Neyther ought they to thyneke any thinge that god hathe made to the vse of man to be holiar or vnholiar one than an other. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* *Glasse* 184 Helicon the holy Hill of the Musis. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 633 The holy kinde of Asps they call *Thermusis*. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 542 What day they begin any great worke they after keepe holy. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 360 The word *Holy*... implies a new Relation by Appropriation to God. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. ii. The pale trembling Vestal When she beholds the holy flame expiring. 1836 O. W. HOLMES *Poetry* iii. 82 All is holy where devotion kneels.

2. As applied to deities, the development of meaning has probably been: Held in religious regard or veneration, kept reverently sacred from human profanation or defilement; hence, Of a character that evokes human veneration and reverence; and thus, in Christian use, Free from all contamination of sin and evil, morally and spiritually perfect and unsullied, possessing the infinite moral perfection which Christianity attributes to the Divine character. Cf. sense 4.

Its earlier application to heathen deities is found in ON., but app. not in OE.; in later use (see b) it renders Latin *sanctus*, *sacer*, so applied.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xcviij. 9 *Haliz* is dryhten god ur. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xvii. 11 Ðu haliz fæder, gehald ða on ðinum noma þæt ðu sealdes me. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Alswa is þeo halze þreomesne an god. 1382 *Wyclif Lev.* xx. 26 3e shulen be holi to me, for Y the Lord am holy.

— *Acts* iv. 30 Signs and wonders for to be maad by the name of thin holy sone Jhesu. — *Rev.* iv. 8 Holy, holy, holy, the Lord God almighty. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Parid. & Feere*. The holy Trynnyte Preserve all that nowe here be. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* xxii. 3 But thou art holy, O thou that inhabitest the praises of Israel. 1799 W. GILPIN *Serm.* I. xxi. (R.). The holy sufferer bowing his head, and crying, It is finished, gave up the ghost. 1827 *HEBER Hymn*. Only Thou art holy, there is none beside Thee [etc.]. 1857 *BONAR Hymn*. Holy Father! hear my cry; Holy Saviour! bend Thine ear; Holy Spirit! come Thou nigh.

b. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. viii. 29 Like holy Phœbus Carre. 1608 — *Per.* iii. iv. 7 Deliver'd, by the holy gods. 1850 *BUCKLEY Smart's Horace* 265 Swearing by holy Osiris. 3. Hence, a. Of persons: Specially belonging to, commissioned by, or devoted to God (or so regarded): e.g. angels, the Virgin Mary, prophets, apostles, martyrs, saints, popes, bishops, etc.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark viii. 38 [He] cymed on wuldre fadores his mid englum halzum. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* (1890) II. 142 Nu cwæð se halga Beda. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Pat holie maiden, ure helendes moder. 1340 *Ayeb.* 74 Vor al þet ure holden be holy martyrs. c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 299 þe pope wole be clepid 'moost holy fadir'. c. 1445 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 21 A worthy holy man call Rycharð Hampole. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* i. iv. 102 The Dolphin, with one Ioane de Puzel ioynd, A holy Prophetesse, new risen vp. 1606 T. H. CAUSIN's *Holy Cr.* 43 The holy Bishops.. began to declare the cause of theyr voyage. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 737 The Victim Ox.. by the holy Butcher, if he fell, Th' inspected Entrails cou'd no Fates foretel. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. 61 On the summit of a lofty mountain, the holy John had constructed, with his own hands, an humble cell. 1885 Mrs. Macquoid *Louisa* III. vii. 115 Ah, may the Holy Virgin keep her from all evil!

b. Of things: Pertaining to God or the Divine Persons; having their origin or sanction from God, or partaking of a Divine quality or character.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xix. [xx.] 6 He hine gehyrð of his þam halgan heofone. c. 1000 *Be Domes Dage* D. 36 Halige dreamas clænre stefne. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 Vre drihtnes halie passiu. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 143 Hali boc nemmed þes wordes sæ. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 51 Ðat heli luee, Ðat wise wil. c. 1335 *SHOREHAM* 53 Thourh hys holy dethe Of sennes he was leche. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xii. 139 Straungeres for the holy and verrey Beleue. 1521 *FISHER Wks.* (1876) 313 This holy gospel graciously offereth vnto vs four goodly instruccions. 1534 *ELVOT Doctrinal Princes* 2 Any booke, holy scripture excepted. c. 1700 *DRYDEN* tr. *Veni Creator* 9 Thrice holy fount, thrice holy fire, Our hearts with heavenly love inspire. 1850 *RAY PALMER Hymn*. 'Jesus, Thou joy of loving hearts' v, Shed o'er the world Thy holy light!

c. More generally: Of things highly and reverend excellence; formerly said of things highly esteemed for their qualities or 'virtues'.

1599 H. BUTTRES *Dyets drie Dinner* Fijj, Many do much extoll Sage, calling it an holy Hearbe, averring that it preventeth all abortumet in women. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 37 Paint their faces, and put Rice upon the paint, a holy remedy for each dayes chances. 1862 *BURTON Bk. Hunter* (1863) 399 There is a propensity to believe that whatever is old must have something holy and mysterious about it.

4. Conformed to the will of God, entirely devoted to God: in earlier times often connoting the practice of asceticism and religious observances; now usually: Morally and spiritually unstained; free from sinful affection; of godly character and life; sanctified, saintly; sinless. a. Of persons.

c. 897 K. *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* xviii. 134 He wilnið Ðæt he mon hæbbe for Ða betstan and Ða halgestan. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 50 Herodes .wiste hine wer soðst & halix. c. 1200 *ORMIS* 5394 Rihht ædignesses seofne, þatt halhshe weress folhsenn. c. 1300 *CORNER* M. 10618 Par was na mai of nan oxspring Halier, noþer ald na ying. 1382 *WYCLIF Tit.* i. 8 Sobre, iust, hooly, continent. 1426 *AUDLEY* *Poems* 15 Thourh the prayere of a good prist, an hole and an hynd, that kepys his ordore. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Marit Wemen* 472 3it, am I halidin a haly wif our all the hall schyre. 1591 *SHAKS. Troo* Gen. iv. ii. 41 Holy, faire, and wise is she. 1842 *ARNOLD Serm. Chr. Life* (1849) 29 For a moment it must overwhelm the mind of the holiest. 1895 *MANNING Mission H. Ghost* xvi. 436 A just man fulfils the law, and gives to every man his due; a holy man is specially united with God.

b. Of actions, feelings, etc.

c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 13 And seððen mid halize wordes me wissede. a. 1225 *ANCR. R.* 142 Heo owun to beon of so holi lue. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 814 þe middel bayle . . Bitokneþ hire holy chastite. 1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 10 For the werke of the haly charite. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, 2nd Collect at *Even-song*, O God, from whom all holy desyres . . do procede. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. v. 99 So holy, and so perfect is my loue. 1781 *COWPER Truik* 281 A demeanour holy and unspecked. 1813 *HURN Hymn*. 'There is a river deep and broad' iv, With holy joy their breast expands.

5. In special collocations.

Holy Alliance: an alliance formed in 1815, after the fall of Napoleon, between the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, with the professed object of uniting their respective governments in a Christian brotherhood. † **Holy bone** (tr. *l. os sacrum*; cf. *Ger. das heilige Bein*): the SACRAM. **Holy brotherhood** (tr. *Sp. Santa Hermandad*) = HERMANDAD, which separates the altar and sanctuary from the main body of the church. † **Holy oak**: an oak marking a parish boundary, at which a stoppage was made for the reading of the Gospel for the day in the 'beating of the bounds' during the Rogation days; called also *gospel-oak*, *gospel-tree*. **Holy One**: a holy person; used as a title of God or Christ; one dedicated to or consecrated by God. **Holy seed**: the seed of some species of *Artemisia*, also called Wormseed. Also

Holy Church (sense 7), **H. City** (2f), **H. Family** (3), **H. FATHER** (6d), **H. GRail**, **H. INQUISITION**, **H. LEAGUE**, **H. OFFICE**, **H. OIL**, **H. ORDER**, **H. PASSION**, **H. ROAD**, **H. SATURDAY**, **H. SEE**, **H. SEPULCHRE**, **H. SPIRIT**, **H. SYNOD**, **H. TABLE**, **H. THURSDAY**, **H. WAR**: see these words. See also main words below.

1823 T. MOORE (*title*) Fables of the 'Holy Alliance'. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 207 Apprehensions.. resembling those which, in our age, induced the Holy Alliance to interfere in the internal troubles of Naples and Spain. 1615 *CROOKER Body of Men* 890 Ovt of the marrow concluded within the racks of the 'Holy-bone doe yssue sixe coniugations of Nerues. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 574 The fracture of the Holy-bone. 1742 *JARVIS Quix.* xxii. (1897) 101 The fugitives would give notice of the fact to the 'Holy Brotherhood, who.. would sally out in quest of the delinquents. 1895 *STANLEY WEYMAN Minister of France* 49 You have been in the hands of the Holy Brotherhood? 1772 J. G. KING *Greek Ch.* 26 The 'holy, royal, or beautiful doors. 1849 *BERESF. Hope in Ecclesiologist* IX. 30 The chancel is separated from the nave by a road screen of oak with holy-doors traceried in the head. 1608 *HERRICK Hesper.*, To *Anthea*, Dearest, bury me Under that 'holy-oke, or gospel-tree. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* li. 5 Of the Lorde of hostes, of the 'holystone of Israel. — *Mark* i. 24, I knowe that thou art euen y^e holy one of God. 1540 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Ps.* xvi. 10 Nether wilt thou suffer thine holie one to se corruption. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 248 He vouchsafes. The holy One with mortal Men to dwell. 1860 T. H. GILL *Gold. Chain* *Praise* iv. ii, Holy One, who sin abhorrest. Holy One, our sin who borest.. Holy One, who takest sorrow When we touch the thing abhorred! 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. ccccxxxv. 922 The seede is called every where *Semen sanctum*, 'Holie seede.. in English, Wormseed.

b. In names of plants: holy grass, a grass of genus *Hierochloa*, esp. *Northern H. g.*, *H. borealis* (quot. 1842); also, rarely = *Onobrychis*; holy hay, sainfoin; applied both to *Onobrychis sativa* and *Medicago sativa*: see *LUCERNE*, *SAINFOIN*; † holy hemp, 'an old name for *Galeopsis Ladanum*' (Miller); † holy herb [transl. Gr. *ἱερο-βόταν*], a name in the Herbals for Vervain; † holy rope, an old name for Hemp-agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*); holy tree, an Indian tree, *Melia Azedarach*, also called Pride of India; † holy wood, a name of the West Indian *Guaiacum sanctum*. See also *HOLY GHOST*, *HOLY THISTLE*.

1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Cambridgeshire*. The dry and barren parts have been greatly improved by sowing that called saint-foin, and 'holy-grass, from its having been first brought into Europe from Palestine. 1842 C. W. JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.* 636 Holy-Grass, Northern (*Hierochloa borealis*). This grass is said to be used at high festivals, for strewing the churches in Prussia. 1872 *SYME Eng. Bot.* xi. (ed. 3) 16 Northern Holy Grass.. This grass, dedicated to the Virgin Mary on account of its sweetness, is strewn about Catholic churches on festival days. a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II. 113 Saint-foin, or 'Holy-hay'. 1669 *WORLDIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1682) 26 What annually yields its increase without a renovation of expence in Ploughing and Sowing; as we find in the Clover-grass or great Trefoyl, St. Foyn or Holy-Hay, La Lucern, Ray-grass, &c. 1884 *MILLER Plant-m.*, Holy Hay, *Medicago sativa*. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 64 Veruen, of some after their language is called 'Holy Herbe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 114 Vervain of some called Holy Herb. c. 1485 *MS. Bodl.* 536 in *Sax. Leech.* III. Gloss. 332 'Holi roppe. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* App. *Holy rope* is wild Hemp. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 731/1 *Melia* *Azedarach*, vulgarly known as the Pride of India, False Sycamore, 'Holy-tree. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 65 'Holy-Wood grows plentifully in the West-Indies.

B. *absol.* or as sb.

1. That which is holy; a holy thing.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 6 Nellaz 7e sella haliz hundum. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 45 a. That it was not lawful to gyue to dogges the holy. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 827 The Friers went one day with their conjuring, and conjured holies, the Crosse, Stole, Holy-water. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 16. 292 The only Inventor of the Natural Holy. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* i. v. Clothes, a mystic grove-encircled shrine for the Holy in man.

† 2. A holy place, sanctuary. *Obs.* (exc. as in 5-) 1382 *WYCLIF Ps.* lxxi. 3 So in holi I aperede to thee.

† 3. A holy person, a saint: = HALLOW sb. *Obs.* 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 10 Neither wilt thou suffre thine holy, to see corruption. 1622 T. STOUTON *Chr. Sacrif.* ix. 114 So well pleasing are the Lords holies vnto him. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.*, To Mr. S. Soame, Canonized here, Among which holies, be thou ever known.

† 4. *pl.* Sacred rites, devotions. *Obs.* 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 279 In their holies they most use the Arabike by reason of the Alcoran written in that language. *Ibid.* 542 Their Temples.. to which they resort to say and doe their Holies.

5. Holy of holies. [A Hebrewism, קֹדֶשׁ הַקֹּדֶשׁ, *qōdēsh haqōdēshim*, rendered in Exod. xxvii. 34 'most holy place', but literally reproduced in LXX and Vulgate *τὸν ἁγίον τῶν ἁγίων*, *sanctum sanctorum*, whence in Wyclif, etc.] a. The 'most holy place', the inner chamber of the sanctuary in the Jewish tabernacle and temple, separated by a veil from the outer chamber or 'holy place'. b. *transf.* The inner part of any temple; the sanctuary or bema of a Christian church, esp. in the Greek Church; a small recess containing a cross at the east end of a Nestorian church. c. *fig.* A place of special sacredness, an innermost shrine.

1382 *WYCLIF Exod.* xxvii. 34 The part of the tabernacle that is clepid holi of halowes. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) viii. 85 This Place the Iewes callen *Sancta Sanctorum*; that is to seye, holy of halowes. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* i. v, The

type of Christ in some one particular, as of entering yearly into the holy of holies.. rested upon the high priest only. 1725 J. HENLEY tr. *Montfaucon's Antiq. Italy* (ed. 2) 56 A Priest.. open'd the Doors of the Sanctuary, which the Greek call the Holy of Holies. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Stonehenge*. The space within it has been called the *adytum*, or the Holy of Holies. 1876 *OUIDA Winter City* vii. 155 Self-engrossed, entirely shut in a Holy-of-Holies of culture and of criticism.

6. *sup.* **Holiest**, used *absol.* a. As a title of God or Christ.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9377 Quen he pat haliest es cumen. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Hymn*, Praise to the Holiest in the height. b. = Holy of holies: see 5.

1611 *BIBLE Heb.* x. 19 Hauing therefore.. boldnesse to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus.

c. *Comb.* a. adverbial, with other adjs., as *holy-cruel*, *-proud*, *-wise*. b. parasynthetic, as *holy-minded*, *-tempered*, *-thoughted* adjs.; hence *holy-mindedness*, etc. c. † *holy-maker*, sanctifier; † *holy-making*, sanctification.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iv. ii. 32 Be not so 'holy cruell: Loue is holie. c. 1546 *Jove in Gardiner Declar. Art. Joye* (1546) 14 b, The only rightwynnes, wisdom, 'holy maker.. and satisfaction sufficient for al that beleue in hym. 1535 *COVERDALE* 2 *Edzars* viii. 39, I wil remembre also the pilgrimage, the 'holymakinge and the reward. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 43 Religion, or 'holymindedness, may, with obvious advantage, be substituted. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* (1811) 324 You neighbour-scorners, 'holy-proud, Go people Roche's cell. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 163 Like.. 'holy-tempered Nazarite. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 384 'Holy-thoughted Lucrece. a. 1592 *GREENE Jas. IV.* ii. ii, She's 'holy-wise and too precise for me. a. 1649 *DRUMM.* of *Hawth. Poems* Wks. (1711) 15 Goodness by thee The holy-wise is thought a to be.

† **Holy**, v. *Obs.* [f. *HOLY* a., instead of the historical HALLOW v.] *trans.* To make holy, sanctify, consecrate; to make a saint of, canonize.

1578 *Almanack in Liturg. Serv.* Q. *Elie*. (Parker Soc.) 446 The Temple of Jerusalem was finished and holied. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* iv. viii. (1886) 65 Written in virgine parchment, celebrated and holied by a popish priest. 1622 *MASSINGER & DEKKER Virg. Mart.* ii. ii, On! I hug thee. *Theoph.* Both bug and holy me.

Holy, var. **HOLEY**; *obs.* f. **HOLLY**, **WHOLLY**; early f. **HOOLY** a. and *adv.* **Holyander**, *obs.* f. **OLEANDER**.

Holy bread. *Forms*: see **HOLY**; also 6-7 **hally**-, **halli**-, 7 **halle**-. The (ordinary leavened) bread which was blessed after the Eucharist and distributed to those who had not communicated: corresponding to the eulogia of the Greek Church and the French *pain bénit*. b. In post-Reformation times, The bread provided for the Eucharist.

a. 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* x. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 154 Hail be 3e, prestis.. when 3e deliþ holiþrede, 3iue me botte a litil. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 838 Ete nocht ar þou haue holy brede. c. 1405 *Bidding Prayer* ii. in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 65 For thaim that halybred gaf to this kirk to day. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Pr.*, *Communio* (Rubric). In suche Chapelles annexed where y^e people hath not bene accustomed to pay any holy brede, theyr must.. make.. prouision for the bering of the charges of the Communio. 1599 *SANDYS Europa Spec.* (1632) 179 As in their Holy-bread on Sondays for them that do not communicate. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. iv. 15 His kissing is as ful of sanctitie, As the touch of holy bread. 1619 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 175 P^a for holye brede for the whole year for the Communio, xvijij. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* II. vi. 16 Some churches substituted what they called eulogies, or holy bread for the bread of the Lord's Supper. 1866 *PEACOCK Eng. Ch. Furniture* 86 note, The holy bread, holy loaf, or Eulogia, was ordinary leavened bread blessed by the priest after mass, cut up into small pieces and given to the people.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *holy bread cake*, *cantle*, *cloth*, *loaf*, *silver*, *skepe*.

1552 *HULOET*, Holy bread loofe, *strues*. 1575-6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 278 The said inhabitants every 7 yere paid hally bread sylver, viz. 3d. for every Sunday in the hole yere. *Ibid.* 281 Hallybread cake. *Ibid.*, The said clerk cut off a part of the said cake, cauld the hally breid cantle, to gyve to ther next neighbour. 1640 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 103 Item this yere, 1640, the churchwardens receved of the parish for holly bread silver but only 3s. 6d.

† **Holychurche**, **holicherche**, **halykirk**, etc., ME. ways of writing *Holy church*, **CHURCH** 7. 1387 *Lay Folks Catech.* 29 The lawe and þe lare þat langes till halikirke. c. 1450 *Merlin* 14 In the merie and ordanance of god and holicherche.

Holy cross. The cross upon which Jesus Christ suffered death (see **CROSS** sb. 2 and *note*). Hence in derived senses (cf. **CROSS** sb. 3, 8, and 9). c. 1290, c. 1380, 1548-9 [see **CROSS** sb. 2, 9, 3]. 13. *Coer de L.* 1304 Thus, thorough tresoun of the Earl Joys, Surry was lorn and the holy croys. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvii. x, Thenne he took her by the byrdel and sayd, by the holy crosse ye shalle not escape me. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 51 Blesse thee with the signe of the holie crosse. 1816 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 1291 A Romish catholic festival in honour of the holy cross, or, as our ancestors called it, the holy rood.

b. In the titles of certain religious societies or communities.

[1426 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 246 *note*, Willielmus Rydware, magister Gilde sancte Crucis de Beryngheham.] 1547 *Rep. Commissioners* *ibid.* 248 The gilde of tholye Crosse in brymyncham. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms*, *Holy Cross*, an order of Augustinian canons, suppressed in the 17th cent. 1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Diet.*, *Holy-cross*, a society consisting of clerical members of the ritualistic school of the English Church. It was founded in 1855.

c. attrib. Holy Cross day, the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross, September 14th.

1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Calendar*, Holy Cross Day. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 232 And the four and twentieth, which is Holy-Cross-Day, according to the Calendar of the Greeks. 1893 R. SINKER in *Prayer Bk. Comment.* (S.P.C.K.) 34 'Holy Cross Day' in our Calendar, or, more strictly speaking, the 'Exaltation of the Cross' probably celebrates primarily the consecration of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem in 335 A.D.; but its renown is specially due to the victory of Heraclius over the Persians and his restoration of the Cross to its shrine at Jerusalem.

Holydam, -dome, var. of HALIDOM.

Holy-day (hō'li,dē). Forms: see HOLIDAY. [OE. hālig dæg, two words, with the adj. subject to inflexion; ME. early and northern hālig, haly day, midland and southern hooly day, holy day, holyday. In early times, more usually a compound, OE. hāligdæg, ME. haliday, later HOLIDAY, q.v. Since the 16th c. the habit has more and more prevailed to use the analytical form, whether written *holy day*, *holy-day*, or *holyday*, in the original sense, and to restrict *holiday* (hō'lide) to the sense 'day of recreation' (although the spelling *holiday*, in the sense of *holy day*, has not become quite obsolete). See HOLIDAY 1.]

A day consecrated or set apart for religious observance, usually in commemoration of some sacred person or event; a religious festival.

a 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* vi. c. 22 (Schmid) Woroldrica weorca on þam halgan dæge geswic man georne. c 1200 ORMIN 4350 Forr Saterdag; 33 was hālig dæg. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 134 Hit watz not for a haly day honestly arayed. 1462 in *Ellacombe Ch. Bells Devon*, *Bells Ch.* ix. (1872) 469 Every Sunday and woly day. 1554 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Communion (Rubric). Any hollye dayes or fasting daies. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.). They kept that day as one of their solemn holidays for many years after. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. i. 213 A Sect. . . That with more care keep Holy-day The wrong, than others the right way. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. A. 331 The days of St. Augustine and St. Boniface were ordered to be kept as holidays. 1871 *Daily News* 7 Apr. Of late years Good Friday has become . . . a general holiday rather than a holy day. 1876 MISS G. CUMMING in *Hebrides* (1883) 2 We . . . soon found . . . that they were keeping holy-day or holiday, as the case might be.

attrib. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 141 It is a holy daye worke to vyset the prisoners. 1554 HULOET, *Holy daye* euen, or halfe holy day, *profestus*. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 70 He calls . . . for's Holy-day Apparell!

Holyer, var. of HOLOUR Obs.

Holy fire, *arch.* [transl. L. *sacer ignis* 'sacred fire' (Celsus, Vergil); cf. Ger. *das heilige Feuer*.] Erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire: see FIRE 12.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxiii. (Bodl. MS.) þe yuel þat hatte . . . Ignis saluaticus and sacer ignis the holy fyure. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 201 The holy fire is a disease of Sheep almost incurable, because if any remedy do but touch them, they fall mad. *Ibid.* 476 Of the Holy fire which the Shepherds call the Fox, or the Blisters, or Saint Anthony's fire. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* vi. 764 Observe the Holy-Fire Eat as it creeps, and through the frame its dire, Its flamy virus lead!

Holy Ghost (hō'li gō'st). [Properly two words (see HOLY a., GHOST 6), and so always treated in OE., se hālgā gāst, hālig gāst, but in ME. very generally as a combination, haligast, holigost; since 1500 again usually written as two words, but treated as a proper name or individual designation, and, as such, taken as a whole in the transferred and derivative uses.]

1. The Divine Spirit; the Third Person of the Godhead, the Holy Spirit.

a 900 *Halswuge* in *Durh. Rit.* (Surtees) 114 Ic ew hal-sige on fæder naman, and on suna naman . . . and on ðæs halgan gastes. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. i. 20 Hyt ys of þam halgan gaste. c 1160 *Hattun G.* *Ibid.*, Hyt is of þam halzen gaste. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Eft þes halza gastes to-cume. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 þus hie sezen þe holi gost on tungene euene. a 1225 *Juliana* 2 On his deore-wurde sunes nome, ant o þes halgastes. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2428 Quor ali gast stille hadde seid . . . Quor iesu crist wulde ben boren. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19349 Wit haligast he has us sent. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 562 Þow God þe Holig-gastes miht. a 1340 *HAMPOLDE Psalter* xvii. 13 Þe haly gast . . . þat is makere of haly writ. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xii. 141 For þe heihe holigoste [v.r. hye holygost] heuene shal to-cleue. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 836 A man . . . þat myzte wip his good lijf þat Holy Gost fongen. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. vi. 70 þe holigost þe comfortour. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 171/2 Þe Halygast, consolator, paracletus. 1535 *JOYE Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 46 The holigost also before y' declaring hym. 1548-9 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Ordering Priests*, Receiue the holy goste. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* iii. i. i. (1651) 416 The Holy Ghost is the love of the Father and the Son. 1627 J. COSIN tr. *9th c. Latin Hymn*, Cume, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire. a 1699 *STILLINGW. Serm.* III. v. (R.). He . . . bestowed these miraculous gifts of the Holy-Ghost on the Apostles. 1842 *TENNYSON St. Sim. Styl.* 216 For by the warning of the Holy Ghost, I prophesy that I shall die to-night. 1875 *MANNING Mission H. Ghost* i. 1 The Spirit of the Lord is God the Holy Ghost, and the Holy Ghost fills the whole world.

b. *Order of the Holy Ghost*, a French order of Knighthood (*ordre du Saint-Esprit*), instituted by Henry III in 1578. So *Knight of the Holy Ghost*; *Cross of the Holy Ghost*: see quot. 1727-41.

1686 J. SERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 98 The Order

of the Holy Ghost in France was Instituted by Henry the Third, in memory of his Nativity, Election to the Polonian Kingdom, and his coming to . . . the Crown of France, all which happened on Whitsunday. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3241/3 Paris, Dec. 3. . . There is to be a Promotion of the Knights of the Holy Ghost very suddenly. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., Before they receive the order of the holy Ghost, that of S. Michael is conferred, as a necessary step; for which reason their arms are surrounded with a double collar. *Ibid.*, *Cross of the Holy Ghost*, consists of a circle in the middle, and on it the holy Ghost in figure of a dove: the four arms are drawn narrow from the centre, and widening to the ends. . . This is the cross worn by the Knights of the order.

2. a. The figure of a dove as a symbol of the Holy Spirit. b. The cross of the Order of the Holy Ghost: see 1 b.

1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 180 Pro nova factura cujusdam nebulae pro lee Holy Goost. 1558 *Will of M. Ellys* (Somerset Ho.), Kyng of golde w' a Holy goste in yf. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6404/1 His Star and Holy Ghost were of Diamonds.

3. (Also *Holy Ghost's Root*.) The plant Angelica, *Archangelica officinalis*. (Erroneously taken as *Angelica sylvestris*.)

1585 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius Nomenclator* 136/2 *Sphondylium* . . . the hollye ghostes roote: Angelica. 1663 *Prior Plant-n.*, *Holy Ghost*, so called 'for the angel-like properties therein'. 1879 *BRITTON & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, Holy Ghost, *Archangelica officinalis*.

4. **attrib.**, as in *Holy Ghost flower*, plant, an orchid, *Peristeria elata*, also called *dove-plant*, from the resemblance of part of the flower to a dove; **Holy Ghost pear** = AVOCADO (from a mistaken rendering of this as 'advocate').

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Holy Ghost Flower, *Peristeria elata*. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 401/3 The Dove plant . . . the beautiful Holy Ghost flower of the Spaniards. 1885 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 258 Specimens of the 'Holy Ghost' orchid, with the little dove brooding in the centre. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Holy-Ghost pear*.

Holyhook, holyoak, etc., obs. ff. HOLLYHOOK.

Holy Land. [transl. med.L. (11th c.) *terra sancta*, F. *terre sainte*.]

1. Western Palestine, or, more particularly, Judæa: so called as being the scene of the life and death of Jesus Christ, and (with reference to the Crusades) as containing the Holy Sepulchre; sometimes, in later use, as being the scene of the development of the Jewish and Christian religions.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 392 Of so muche folke nyme þe croys, ne to þe holy lond go, Me ne sey no tyme byure, ne subbe nabem. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 22 We shul preyen . . . for ye holy lond and ye holy crose, yat godd . . . bryng it oute of hethen power. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 1 þe land of reppression, þat men calles þe Holy Land. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* v. vi. 49 Ile make a voyage to the Holy-land. 1686 J. SERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 98 To restore the Possessions of the Christians in the Holy Land. 1758 [see HOLY PLACE]. 1803 K. WHITE *Gondoline* v. And he was gone to the Holy Land To fight the Saracen.

2. *slang*. The parish of St. Giles's, London.

1821 *The Rancy* I. 250 (Farmer) The Holy-land, as St. Giles's has been termed, in compliment to the superior purity of its Irish population. 1891 *Licensed Vict. Gaz.* 3 Apr. 215/1 (*ibid.*) Whether the Irishmen of the Holy Land or the Hebrew scum of Petticoat Lane.

Holy loaf. = HOLY BREAD. Also attrib. *holy loaf money*.

1499 *Churchch. Acc. Crocombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 24 Paid . . . for tynnyng of the lyght and the holy-lofe xviij. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Communion (Rubric), The Parish-ioners of euerie Parishes shall offer euery Sunday, at the tyme of the Offertory, the iuste valour and price of the holy lofe . . . to the use of theyr Pastours and Curates. 1616 in T. D. WHITAKER *Hist. Whalley* (1802) 149 The parishioners . . . are accustomed to pay an ancient duty called 'Holy loaf money'. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* I. 137 This holy loaf or eulogia was meant to be an emblem of . . . brotherly love.

Holy(e), holyng(e), obs. ff. HOLLIN, holly.

Holy place. A place that is holy; a sanctuary.

spec. a. The outer chamber of the sanctuary in the Jewish tabernacle and temple, separated by a veil from the 'most holy place' or 'holy of holies'.

b. *pl.* (See quot. 1856.)

1526 *TINDALE Heb. ix.* 25 The hye prest entreth in to the holy place everye year with straunge blood. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* xxvi. 33 The Vaile shall diuide vnto you, betwene the holy place and the most holy. 1728 (*title*) *Travels through Egypt, Turkey, Syria, and the Holy Land*, containing . . . A Description . . . 4. Of the Holy Land, particularly of Jerusalem and the Holy Places. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* 431 What are technically called 'the Holy Places'. By this term are meant not the scenes of sacred events, taken generally, but such special localities as the Greek or Latin Church, or both conjointly, have selected as objects of pilgrimage.

† **Holyship**. Obs. = HOLINESS 2.

c 1680 *HICKERINGILL Wks.* I. 63 The King sent his Holiship all manner of Vessels belonging to a Chamber.

Holy stone, holy-stone, sb. [Origin of name uncertain; in sense 2 perh. for *holy stone*.]

1. A soft sandstone used by sailors for scouring the decks of ships.

1823 in *CRABB Technol. Dict.* 1837 *Old Commodore* I. 64 A wet swab and a dry holy stone will set all to rights. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxii. 66 The decks were . . . white as snow . . . from constant use of holystones. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Holy-stone*, a sandstone for scrubbing decks, so called from being originally used for Sunday cleaning, or obtained by plundering church-yards of their

tombstones, or because the seamen have to go on their knees to use it. 1890 *Spectator* 5 Apr., I believe you will find the correct spelling to be 'holye', the stones used by preference being full of holes, like a sponge, and that any derivations of the name 'holy' were simply inventions to account for what sounded a remarkable name.

2. A stone with a natural hole in it, used as an amulet or charm.

1825 BROCKETT, *Holy-stones*, holed-stones, are hung over the heads of horses as a charm against diseases. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Holy-stone*, a flint or pebble in its natural state with a hole through it, numbers of which are found on our coast. They are also called 'lucky stones'.

Holystone, v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To scour with a holystone.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* II. 217 Scrubbed, swabbed, scraped, or dry holystoned. 1830 *MARRVAT King's Own* li. No sails to set, and no holystoning the deck. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii. 6 Six days shalt thou labour and do all thou art able, And on the seventh—holystone the decks and scrape the cable. 1886 H. W. ELLIOTT *Arctic Prov.* 108 Floors scrubbed and sanded like a well holystoned ship's deck.

Holy tide, holy-tide. A holy time or season; a day or season of religious observance.

a 1035 *Laws of Cnut* i. c. 17 § 2 (Schmid) And beo þam halgum tidum, eal swa hit riht is. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 De hollie tid þat me cleped aduent. a 1300 *CURSOR M.* 2720 In halitide or fastim dal. 1613 *Br. Corbett Journ.*, *France* iii. Poems (1672) 129 Much like John Dory in the song, Upon a holy tide. 1820 *Scott Lady of L.* vi. iii. And now, by holytide and feast, From rules of discipline released. *attrib.* 1828 *Scott F. M. Perth* ii. Now lay by thy work, lass, for it is holytide eve, and it becomes us to go to the evening service.

Holy water. Forms: see HOLY and WATER; also 5-6 hally, hollie. [OE. *hāligwæter*, a true compound, whence in ME. *halywater*; subseq. analyzed as two words.]

1. Water dedicated to holy uses and used for ritual purification of persons and things; water blessed by a priest and used in various rites and devotional acts.

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* v. iv. (1890) 396 Sumne dæl þæs halig-wætres. a 1225 *Anc. R.* 324 Confitour, & haliwater, & beoden, & hollie bouhtes. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 452 Waschen away wiþ preieris of a Pater-noster, wiþ hali watir, wiþ pardon. 1383 — *Nun.* v. 17 He [the priest] shal take the holy watir in a britil vessel. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 223/1 *Halywater*, *agua benedicta*. 1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* iv. 47 b, Then followeth good sir Blase, who doth a waxen Candell giue, And holy water to his men. 1608 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 77 The Pope's holiwater. a 1714 *BURNET Hist. Ref. an.* 1536 (R.) Jestis about confession, praying to saints, holy-water, and the other ceremonies of the church. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., Before the High Mass on Sundays the celebrant sprinkles the people with holy water.

b. *Prov.* As the devil loves holy water, i.e. not at all, or rather with violent dislike.

1570-6, 1738 [see *DEVIL* sb. 22 h]. † c 1600 *Distracted Emp.* v. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 242 Faythe I love thee. Yes, as the devyll does freirs hollye water.

† c. *fig.* in COURT HOLY WATER, gracious but empty promises, q.v.

2. **attrib.** and *comb.*, as *holy water basin*, *bearer*, *brush*, *can*, *casting*, *fat* (FAT sb. 1), *font*, *fount*, *pot*, *stoup*; † *holy-water clerk*, one who carried the vessel containing holy water: often spoken of with contempt as holding a mean office; *holy-water sprinkle*, *sprinkler*, (a) a kind of brush used to sprinkle holy water, an aspergillum; (b) a kind of club armed on all sides with spikes; (c) a fox's 'brush'; † *holy-water stick* = *holy-water sprinkler* (a); † *holy-water stock*, a holy-water stoup or basin; † *holy-water stone*, a stone vessel for holding holy-water; † *holy-water sprinkle*, (a) = *holy-water sprinkle* (a); (b) the plant *Horsetail*.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 223/1 'Halywater berere, *aguabasilus*. a 1678 MARVELL *Appleton Ho.* 252 Another bolder, stands at push, With their old 'holy-water brush. 1693-87 *FOX E. & M.* (1861) VII. i. 47 'Holy-water-casting, procession - gadding, mattins - mumbling. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11592 An 'holywater clerk . . . þat lytly hap lerned yn hys lyue, He ys ordeyned a prest to shrive. 1528 *COWLEY in State Papers* II. 141 A symple Irish preste, a vagabounde, without lernyng, maners, or good qualitee, not worthy to bee a hally-water clerck. 1660 *HOWELL Eng. Prov.* 10 The Parish-Priest forgetteth that ever he hath ben Holy-water Clark. 1664 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 222 Simul cum le 'halywater fatt. 1566 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock) 37 An holiwater fat of Stone. 1523 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 33 Pd for menyng of the 'halywater potte iij d. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 223/1 'Haly water sprynge . . . *aspergillum*. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 17 The Priest must dash the graue with a holy-water-sprinkle. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Holy-Water sprinkle*, a Term us'd by Hunters for the Tail of a Fox. a 1887 *JEFFERIES Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 296 The spiked balls of a holywater sprinkle, such as once used in the wars. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxv, Another churchman in his vestments bore a 'holy-water sprinkler. 1846 *FAIRHOLT Costume Eng.* 288 The Morning-star, a ball of wood, encircled by bands of iron in which spikes are inserted . . . was sometimes termed jocularly a 'holy-water sprinkler', the way in which it scattered blood . . . suggesting a similarity to the sprinkling of holy water. 1419 *Will of Maydeston* (Somerset Ho.), Vno 'holiwaterstykke argent. 1554 HULOET, Holy water stick or sprinkle, *aspergillum*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 228/2 'Halywaterstocke, *benoisier*. 1566 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock) 34 One hallywater stock of stone broken in peces. *Ibid.* 52 One 'hollie water stone—broken in peces and defacit. 1419 *Will of Maydeston* (Somerset Ho.), Vno vase argent vocat 'holiwaterstop. 1483

Act x Rich. III. c. 12 § 2 No Merchant Stranger .. shall bring into this Realm .. Candlesticks, Holy-water Stoppes. 1872 O. SIMPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Termin.* Holy Water Stoup, the stone, stoup, stock, vat .. or other receptacle for holy water, placed near the entrance of churches. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 223/1 'Haly water .. stencle .. asphersorium. 1538 TURNER *Libellus Bij a. Hipporis.* .. Hally water stryngle.

Hence **Holy-watered** *a.*, sprinkled with holy water (in quot. *fig.*).

1608 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* iv. iv. Wks. 1898 II. 124 Farewell, once dried, now holy-watred Meade!

Holy week. The week immediately preceding Easter Sunday, also called *Passion Week*. (In modern use only from 18th c., chiefly in reference to its observance at Rome.)

c1060 *Charter of Eadward* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 209 Inne Easterne and inne 8a hali wuka. 1700 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4685/1 The Pope .. designs to officiate at some of the Functions of the Holy Week. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Holy Week*, is the last week of Lent, called also *passion week*. 1812 BRADY *Clavis Cal.* (1815) I. 277 The week was called the 'Great Week' .. the Holy Week from the extraordinary solemnities practised throughout its continuance;—and *Passion Week*. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 405 In Holy Week the Church commemorates Christ's Passion.

Holy well. [See *WELL sb.* A combined form, as in *holiday*, is represented in the proper names *Holywell*, *Hollywell* (hō'liwel), *Halliwell*.] A well or spring reputed to possess miraculous healing properties, as being a channel of divine influence.

854 *Charter* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* V. 100 Donne upp on Beaddingbroc on halgan welle. 1672 *PETTY Pol. Anat.* 364 They [the Irish] have a great opinion of holy-wells, rocks, and caves. 1793 in *Archæol.* XI. 127 The bath near one end of the church of Eadehram in Norfolk .. was more likely to have been a holy well. 1846 R. HART *Eccl. Rec.* (ed. 2) 224 Holy wells are occasionally found in churchyards. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 195 Cornish-folk still drop into the old holy wells offerings of pins, nails, and rags.

Holyworkfolk: see *HALIWERFOLK*.

Holy Writ. [See *HOLY a.* and *WRIT.*] Holy writings collectively; *spec.* the Bible or Holy Scriptures. In earlier times, sometimes including other writings dealing with sacred subjects.

c900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* II. xvi. [xx.] (1890) 152 Æfter þon þe halge writu sprecað. c1200 *Vices & Virtues* 15 We finden on hali write. a1225 *Ancren. R.* 98 Ase holi writ seið, 'hore speche spret ase cauncere'. c1305 *St. Kenelm* 258 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 54 Pe pope nam þis holi writ. a1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 90 Wip-oute witness of holi writ Wisdam weore hit non. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 136 Thei han Gospels and the Prophecies and the Byble written in here Langage, Wherefore thei conne meche of Holy Wrytt. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 324 Confirmations strong, As proofes of holy Writ. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 380 Of Daniel who may read in holy writ. 1714 POPE *Wife of Bath* 346 And close the sermon, as beseech'd his wit, With some grave sentence out of wholly writ. 1805 COLLEBROOKE in *Asiat. Res.* (1808) VIII. 483 Writers on ethics sometimes draw from the Vedas illustrations of moral maxims, and quote from their holy writ passages at full length, in support of ethical precepts. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 245 To Nature and to Holy Writ Alone did God the boy commit.

|| **Hom** (hōm). Also *homa*. [Pers. *هوم* hōm,

Zend. haoma, = Skr. *sōma*.] The sacred plant of the ancient Persians and Parsees; also its juice: originally the same as the *SOMA* of the Vedas.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 35 And hom sweet herblet of immortal life Sipped till transmute he stood. 1862 F. HALLIN *Parthenon* 1 Nov. 844/1 Under the name of *homa*, the part which this liquid [the juice of the *soma*, or acid asclepias] plays in the offerings of the Parsees is almost equally conspicuous. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 238 That tree-like ornament .. seems the traditional form of the Persians' 'hom'. 1878 MRS. PALISER tr. *Jacquemart's Hist. Furniture* 468 Hom or sacred palm depicted upon Persian textiles. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* July 151 A shrub of *homa* on an enamelled gold vase.

b. attrib. and Comb.

1882 E. W. WEST *Pahlavi Texts* II. 165 note, This twig a small fragment of which is pounded with the Hōm-twigs when preparing the Hōm-juice.

Hom, obs. f. *HOM*; var. *HEM* *pron.*, *Obs.*, *them*.

Homacanth: see *HOMO*.

Homage (hō'mēdʒ), *sb.* Also 3-5 *omage*, 5-6 *homage*, (5 *erron. homoge, umage, ymage*). [a. OF. *omage, homage, humage* (12th c.), mod. F. *homage* (formerly *omnige* = Pr. *homenatge*, Sp. *homenaje*):—late L. *hominaticum* (in Du Cange), f. *homo, homin-* man: see -AGE. The (late) OE. equivalent was *mann-ræden*: see *MANRED*.]

1. In *Feudal Law*, Formal and public acknowledgement of allegiance, wherein a tenant or vassal declared himself the man of the king or the lord of whom he held, and bound himself to his service.

Phrases. To do (to make), render *homage*; to resign *homage*, formally to renounce allegiance.

c1290 *Beket* 600 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 123 Homage he scholde don to him. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7987 So þat þis Macolom .. Dude king willam omage, & bicom is man al out. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1294 Mine men 3e bep & to me swore, Omage 3e schul me þerfore. c1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 1052 And evermar to be hir frende, Umage made he to that hende. c1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 116 King Eaduard .. thar he gat ymage of Scotland swne. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. 8 To resigne to hym all the homages and fealties dewe to him as kyng. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* v. v., Weemen makis na homage, bot onely fidelitie. Homage concerns service specially in weifare, to the quhilk weemen ar nocht subject. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* i. (1851) 23 He .. gave them that

land to hold of him as in Homage. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xi, Coming to do homage for his Father's land. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. iii. 99 Homage was there; for the relation of every man to his Lord was a relation of homage.

b. Homage ancestral (see quot. 1595). *Homage feudal, liege* (see quot. 1856). *New homage*, homage by an alienor or his successors, as distinguished from homage ancestral. *Plain homage* (see quot. 1727-41). *Simple homage* = feudal homage.

[a1481 LITTLETON *Ten.* II. vii. (1516) Biv, Tenure per homage auncestrell.] 1595 Rastell's *Expos.*, *Homage auncestrell*, is where a man and his ancestours of time out of mind, did hold their land of their lord by homage. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 100 b, I think there is little or no land at all at this day holden by homage auncestrel. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Plain Homage*, or homage of a fee, where no oath of fidelity is taken. 1851 BURRILL *Law Dict.* 575 *Simple homage*; that kind of homage which was merely an acknowledgment of tenure, with a saving of the rights of other lords. 1856 BOWSER's *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) I. 588 Homage was liege and feudal. The former was paid to the king, the latter to the lord.

c. An act of homage; a render or money payment made as an acknowledgement of vassalage.

[1432-50 transl. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 89 Tenantes were wonte to yelde their wens for an homage in the first commenge of new lordes.] 1599 NASHE *Leiten Stuffe* 71 Every yeare about Lent-tide, the sherifes of Norwich take certayne herring pies .. and send them as a homage. c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* xxxviii. (1726) 68 He is contented with a white Mule, and Purse of Pistoles about the Neck, which he receives every year for a Herriot or Homage. 1661 in Tighe & Davis *Ann. Windsor* (1858) II. 302 To indeavour to take off the some of 36li. 6s. charged as a homage dew to his Ma^{ty}. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 109 Rents, services, homages.

2. A body of persons owning allegiance; *spec.* in *Eng. Law*, the body of tenants attending a manorial court, or the jury at such a court.

a1300 K. Horn 1497 Þe king and his homage 3euen Arnoldin trefwage. a1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw.* Eng. II. xvii. 65 [In a manor] his tennantes being sworn make a Iurie which is not called the enquest, but the homage. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Courts Baron* 143 You shall swear that you as Foreman of this Homage .. shall duly inquire and true presentment make. *Ibid.*, Then call the rest of the Homage and swear them. 1804 *Occurr. in Ann. Reg.* 84 Court of Piedpoudre. Before the steward of Bartholomew fair and a special homage. *Ibid.*, The homage returned a verdict for the plaintiff. 1865 *Spectator* 7 June 9/2 With the consent of the 'homage', i. e., of his copyholders.

3. *fig.* Acknowledgement of superiority in respect of rank, worth, beauty, etc.; reverence, dutiful respect, or honour shown.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 249 The yonge ladie was forth fet, To whome the lordes done homage. 1450-70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 283 Their gat he name homage For all his his parage. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 25 b, To do homage and honour to almyghty god. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 43 Your weeping sister is no wife of mine, Nor to her bed no homage doe I owe. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 376 All these are Spirits of air, and woods, and springs, Thy gentile ministers, who come to pay Thee homage, and acknowledge Thee their Lord. 1785 BURNS *Cottar's Sat.* Nt. xviii, The parent-pair their secret homage pay. 1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 272 They are compelled to pay a reluctant homage to the justice of English principles. 1823 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 417, I offer them the homage of my respectful Congratulations. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 68 There is no country in which so absolute a homage is paid to wealth.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *homage-breaker, fee, gift, penny; homage-doing* adj.; *homage-jury*, the jury at a manorial court.

c1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXII. iv, The kinges of Tharsis homage guifts shall send. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. xiv. If after him .. Be under these such homage-breakers found. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Numb.* xv. 20 Ye shall offer up a cake, As an homage-peny, as acknowledging god, the chief Lord of all. 1686 in Tighe & Davis *Ann. Windsor* (1858) II. 421 Paid to St. Thomas Duppa the homage fee 1666 B. 1729 JACOB *Law Dict.*, *Homage Jury*, is a jury in a Court Baron, consisting of Tenants that do Homage to the Lord of the Fee. 1864 BURTON *Scot Adv.* I. i. 19 [He] called this homage-doing King his vassal.

Homage, v. [f. prec. *sb.*, or ad. F. *hommager* (Cotgr.), f. *hommage* (see prec.)]

1. *trans.* To render or pay as a token of homage. *Obs.*

a1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866) I. 112 Every man must homage his heart. 1662 COWLEY *Civ. War* 63 To her great Neptune homag'd all his streams, And all the wide-stretch'd ocean was her Thames.

2. *intr.* To pay homage. *Obs.*

1592 *Nobody & Somebody* 240 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 286 Servants homaging And crying Ave. 1636 HEYWOOD *Love's Mistress* II. Wks. 1874 V. 115 To whom Jove sometimes bends .. Mars homageth, and Phebus will submit.

3. *trans.* To do homage or allegiance to.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 380 To Court I came, and homag'd Royall James. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 178 How he was homaged by fowls and fishes. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* II. 100 (MS). For him the Universe .. and All Creation ought To homage without ceasing. 1862 CARLYLE *Freder. Gl.* IX. ix. III. 146 Don Carlos .. styles himself 'King of the two Sicilies' .. whom Naples .. willingly homages as such.

† **Homageable, a.** *Obs.* [f. *HOMAGE sb.* + -ABLE. Cf. obs. F. *hommageable*.] Bound to render homage.

c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. II. xv. (1655) 85 He of Holland being homageable to none .. was the more potent. *Ibid.* I. vi. xii. 254 The Dutchy of Bar; for which he is homageable to the Crown of France, as he is to the Emperor for Lorain. 1764 *Antiq. in Ann. Reg.* 169/1 Great and small homageable fiefs.

† **Homagely, adv.** *Obs. rare* -ly. In 5 *homagelyche*. [f. as prec. + -LY².] By way of homage. c1420 *Chron.* I. 110d. st. 210 And þi homagelyche to hym þey dedon so abyeyge.

Homager (hō'mēdʒə), Also 5 *omager(e)*, *homogere, homyger, 6 homagier*. [a. OF. *hom-mager, -ier*, f. *hommage* *HOMAGE*: see -ER².]

One who owes homage or fealty; one who holds lands by homage.

Crown homager, the crown of a vassal king. *Liege homager*: cf. *HOMAGE sb.* 1 b.

1400 *Arthur* 133 Kynges. þat were to hym Omager. a1529 SKELTON *Agst. the Scottes* 122 Parly, ye were his homager And suter to his parlement. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 69 The Camuni .. did service as homagers to them. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 71 They would acknowledge themselves .. liege-homagers for it to the Crowne of France. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. i. (1660) 269 This Kind of Crown .. some have given it the name of a Crown Homager. 1769 *De Foe's Tour St. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 293 The Isle of Man .. for several Generations, has belonged to Families, who have been Homagers to the Crown of England for it. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. iv. 231 Before long we find him again the faithful homager of King Lewis.

b. spec. in Eng. Law, A manorial tenant.

1598 KITCHIN *Courts Lett* (1675) 7 Homagers of Court ought to enquire in this Court. c1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 282 All of them homagers to the Castle of Berkeley. 1714 SCROOGS *Courts-lett* (ed. 3) 159 The Oath of a Stranger in the Lord's Court to the Homagers. 1889 JESSOFF *Coming of Friars* v. 225 The homagers were afraid to give a verdict against the steward.

c. fig. Cf. *HOMAGE sb.* 3.

c1400 *Rom. Ross* 3288 Whanne thou were maad the omager Of God of Love to hastily. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. i. 31 Thou blushest Anthony, and that blood of thine Is Cæsars homager. 1673 *Lady's Call* I. v. § 34. 43 Interest .. should render her an homager to that omnipotent power. 1877 MRS. CHAPMAN in *H. Martineau's Autobiog.* III. 101 The newspapers were zealous heralds and homagers.

† **Homagy, Obs. rare** -ly. [ad. med. L. *homāgium*, f. F. *hommage* *HOMAGE*.] Allegiance; rendering of homage.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. Irel. 72 We have given also unto him for his homagy and service, the Cantred.

Homologonatus (hō'mälōgō'nätəs), *a. Ormith.* [f. mod. L. *Homologonatus* (see below), f. Gr. *ὁμαλός* even, level, ordinary + *γωνία*, *γωνία* - knee: see -OUS.] Belonging to Garrod's division *Homologonatus* of birds, comprising those which have a *rectus femoris* or *ambiens* muscle in the leg.

1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 195 Passeres have no *ambiens*. Birds having it are homologonatus or 'normally-kneed'.

Homolographic (hō'mälōgræ'fik), *a. (erron. homolo-)* [f. Gr. *ὁμαλός* (see prec.) + *GRAPHIC*: cf. F. *homolographique*.]

1. *Geog.* Delineating in equal proportion; applied to a method of projection in which equal areas on the earth's surface are represented by equal areas on the map or chart.

1864 WEBSTER, *Homolographic projection*. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 22 The problem proposed by Babinet, and solved by Cauchy, of the homolographic (or, as I prefer to call it, the equigraphic) projection of maps; that is of the construction of maps in which all areas shall be correctly given. — in *Intell. Observ.* No. 54. 429 The homolographic projection of the globe.

2. *Anat.* (See quot. 1886.)

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Homolographic method*, Le Gendre's name for a mode of exhibiting or representing the anatomical structures by making plane sections, if possible, on a frozen body. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxx. (ed. 4) 250 He has shown it in a homolographic section made on a woman recently delivered.

Homaloid, Geom. [f. Gr. *ὁμαλός* (see above) + -OID.] A homaloidal space of any number of dimensions; a 'flat'.

1876 CLIFFORD in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* VII. 67 On the free motion under no forces of a rigid system in an *n*-fold homaloid.

Homaloidal (hō'mälōi'däl), *a. Geom.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of a plane; flat; see *quots.*

1875 PROCTOR *Fam. Sci. Stud.* (1882) 21, I personally have often found relief from the dreary infinities of Homaloidal space (that is space where straight lines are straight and planes plane ..) in the consoling thought that, after all, this other may be the true state of things. 1885 C. L. MORGAN *Springs of Conduct* II. iii. 79 The space that we know is practically homaloidal. It is possible that it may not be theoretically homaloidal—that is to say, it is possible that the shortest path between two points may not be an absolutely straight line, but a very, very little curved.

|| **Homaloptera** (hō'mälōptērā), *sb. pl. Entom.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ὁμαλός* (see above) + *πτερόν* wing.] A division of dipterous insects, in Leach's classification. Hence **Homalopterous a.**, belonging to the *Homaloptera*.

1817 LEACH *Zool. Misc.* III. 60 Order 16 Omaloptera. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 317 The *Homaloptera* (Forest-fly, etc.) called also *Pupipara*. 1874 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* s. v., All the *Homaloptera* are parasites.

Homalosternal, a. Ornith. [f. as prec. + L. *sternum* breast-bone + -AL.] Having a flat keel-less sternum or breast-bone; ratite.

Homarine (hō'märin), *a. and sb.* [f. mod. L. *Homarus*, generic name of the lobster, f. F. *homard*

(formerly *homar*, a. ON. *humarr*, Da. *hummer*) lobster.] a. *adj.* Related to or having the characteristics of a lobster. b. *sb.* A crustacean of the genus *Homarus*; a lobster.

1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 316 Whether a given crustacean belonged to the Astacine, or to the closely allied Homarine group. *Ibid.*, Whether the crustacean in question was a marine Astacine, or a true Homarine.

Homatonic, Homaxonal: see HOMO.

Homber, obs. var. HAMBURGH.

1411 Nottingham Rec. II. 88 Ad faciendum hombers. *Ibid.*, Ad artem de hombermaker. 1523 [see HOLME].

Homblock, obs. form of HEMLOCK.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxix. 238 It is good for them that have taken excessively of the iuyce of Homblocke.

Hombre, var. OMBRE.

Home (*hōm*), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 1-2 *hām*, 3-5 (7) *hom*, (3-4) *hoom*, 4-5 *hoomo*, 4- *home*, (5-7) *whome*, (6) *whom*; *north.* and *Sc.* 3-5 *ham*, 4- *hame*, (5) *hem*, 5-7 *hahme*, 6 *heme*, 6, 9 *heame*, 7 *haim*, 9 *haam*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hām* = OFris. *hēm*, OS. *hēm* (MDn., Du. *heem*), OHG. *hēm* (MHG., Ger. *heim*), ON. *heimr* dwelling, world (Sw. *hem*, Da. *hjem*), Goth. *hāims* fem., village. Cf. Lith. *kēmas*, *kāimas*, village, home-stand, OPruss. *caymis* village; Skr. *kṣēmas* safe dwelling, f. **kṣi* to dwell secure.

In the earlier stages of Teutonic, the acc. case was used without a preposition (accusative of direction) like L. *domum*, with the sense 'to one's house, to home'; and the dat. (=locative), OHG. *heimi*, *heime*, MHG. *heime*, OS. *hēme*, in the sense 'at home', L. *domi*. The former usage survives in 'go home', where HOME is now treated as an *adv.*

A. *sb.* †1. (Only in OE. and early ME.) A village or town, a collection of dwellings; a vill with its cottages. Obs.

c 900 tr. *Beda* II. xiv. [xvi.] (1890) 146 He rad betweoh his hamum oðþe be tunum. 901 O. E. *Chron.* an. 901 Ælþelwald sæt binnan þæm ham mid þæm monnum be him to zebuzon. c 1205 LAY. 19455 þa wes Verolam a swiðe kinewurde hom.

†b. An estate, a possession. Obs.

c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Matt. xix. 22 Wes forðon hæbbend monigra homas vel æhta [possessions]. c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xlvii. 20 þa hig ciptun ealle hira hamas for þæs hungrig, micelyssa. c 1205 LAY. 19537 Ne læsten þe næwere þas hæðene, brukan eoure hamas.

2. A dwelling-place, house, abode; the fixed residence of a family or household; the seat of domestic life and interests; one's own house; the dwelling in which one habitually lives, or which one regards as one's proper abode. Sometimes including the members of a family collectively; the home-circle or household.

c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* John xiv. 2 In his fadores mines hamas meniga sint [Ags. G. manega eardungstowa; Vulg. mansiones]. 971 Blickl. *Hom.* 25 Se ham is gefyllid mid heofonlicum gastum. c 1000 *Laws of Ethelbert* c. 3 (Schmid) Gif cnyning æt mannes ham drincæð. c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 49 Riche men . . . þe habbeð feire huses and feire hamas. c 1275 in O. E. *Misc.* 170 Al hit wolle agon. His lond and his hus and his hom. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5619 Noght for fra þe kinges ham. 1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. xii. 46 God is nat in þat hom. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 244/2 Hoom. = manico. c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 588 All the sike. . . retourne to their home in goode helthe. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* II. i. 126, I best thought it fit To answer from our home. a 1667 COWLEY *Elegy* in *Eng. Poets* (1810) VII. 61 There banish'd Ovid had a lasting home. a 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Homes of Eng.* I, The stately homes of England! How beautiful they stand. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 351 That attachment which every man naturally feels for his home. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 81 [He] returned to the home which, almost alone among princely homes, supplied a model for lowlier homes to follow. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 390 Sacred and happy homes . . . are the surest guarantees for the moral progress of a nation.

b. *transf.* Applied to the dwelling- or resting-place of animals or things.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. v. i. (*Squirrel*), It continues for some hours at a distance from home, until the alarm be past away. 1821 BYRON *Heaven & Earth* I. i. 155 Foam, Which the leviathan bath lashed From his unfathomable home. 1864 WOOD (*title*) *Homes without Hands*, being a Description of the Habitations of Animals. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 295 To rend this stone from the home where it was originally placed.

c. The usual contents of a house; a household.

1887 *Charity Organist. Rev.* III. No. 34. 369 The creditor relies . . . on the power of selling up the 'home'. 1888 *Times* 16 Oct. 3/2 He emigrated to America, leaving his wife and children with a home of furniture.

3. (Without qualifying word or plural.) The place of one's dwelling or nurturing, with the conditions, circumstances, and feelings which naturally and properly attach to it, and are associated with it.

The absence of the article is prob. connected historically with the constructions *at home*, *to go home* (both in OE.), *from home* (c 1300); but it appears also to be connected with the generalized or partly abstract sense, which includes not merely 'place' but also 'state', and is thus construed like *youth*, *wedlock*, *health*, and other nouns of state.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 212 In every place he shall have home. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 9 *COTGR.* s.v. *Povoir*, When all is done home's homelie. 1616 S. WARD *Coale fr. Altar* (1627), True zeale loves to keepe home. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* III. xviii, Oh! what can sanctify the joys of home? 1822 J. H. PAYNE *Song, Home, Sweet Home*, Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jnals.* (1872) I. 51 This life of wandering makes a

three days' residence in one place seem like home. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 223 He was most English in that love of home to which he was never weary of testifying.

4. *fig.* In various connexions, referring to the grave, or future state: the 'long' or 'last' home.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9195 To þy long home shalt þou wende. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ProL. 32 Quhen he sal come til his lang home. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecl.* xii. 5 Man goeth to his long home. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 83 These that I bring vnto their latest home. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 204 A deadly flux . . . brought that religious Gentleman . . . in the vigour of his age, to an immortal home. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 213 Preparing for our removal hence to our long home. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Panath.* iii. 70 Whatever is spurious is marked already for oblivion, and moves on to its home.

5. A place, region, or state to which one properly belongs, in which one's affections centre, or where one finds refuge, rest, or satisfaction.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. 38 b, He subdued Wales . . . and brought that unruly parte to his olde home and aunciente degree. 1567 THROCKMORTON *Let. to Elis.* 9 Aug. in Tylter *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 270 They [the Hamiltons] account but the little king betwixt them and home, who may die. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxiii. (1612) 160 His Brothers twaine, his Nephewes twain, and Nieces three did stand betwixt himselfe and home. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. 57 A Randerous, a Home to fyve vnto. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1085 Till we end In dust, our final rest and native home. 1873 LYTTON *Kenelm Chillingly* II. xv, Wherever woman has a tongue, there Mrs. Grundy has a home. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 315 In the Church of England he found a satisfying home.

6. One's own country, one's native land. Used by Britons abroad, by inhabitants of the British colonies, and formerly by those of British descent in the U. S., for Great Britain = the mother-country, the 'old country'. (Cf. *at home*: 11 b.)

1595 SHAKS. *John II.* I. 31 Till then faire boy Will I not thinke of home, but follow Armes. 1601 — *All's Well* II. v. 71 That presently you take your way for home. 1755 WASHINGTON *Let. to Aug.* Washington Apr. (Bartlett), My command was reduced, under a pretence of an order from home. 1817 BROUGHAM in *Parl. Deb.* I. 545 Whether in consequence of orders from home, or of the views entertained by the local governments. 1837 Lett. *fr. Madras* (1843) 92 Home always means England; nobody calls India home. 1886 FROUDE *Oceana* (ed. 2) 78 The Controller . . . had many questions to ask about 'home' and what was going there.

7. The seat, centre, or native habitat; the place or region where a thing is native, indigenous, or most common.

1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* 315 Flandria, by plenty made the home of War. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 125 The return of the Conqueror was ushered in by the destruction of the ecclesiastical home of the nation. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 386 The South and the West still remained . . . the great homes of mining and manufacturing activity. 1886 POSNETT *Comp. Lit.* iv. ii. 258 Sicily, then, was the real home of bucolic poetry.

8. An institution providing refuge or rest for the destitute, the afflicted, the infirm, etc., or for those who either have no home of their own, or are obliged by their vocation to live at a distance from the home of their family.

1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 81 (Hoppe) These birds are not admitted into the Sailors' Home. 1863 S. LOW *Charit. Lond.* 31 The Home for Confirmed Invalids. *Ibid.* Index 312 Home for Aged Annuitants. 1897 WHITAKER's *Alm.* 282 Dr. Barnardo's Homes for Orphan Waifs. *Ibid.* 285 Homes for Working Girls in London.

9. In games: The place in which one is free from attack; the point which one tries to reach; the goal.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* vii. 50 The prison children . . . whooped and ran, and played at hide and seek, and made the bars of the inner gateway 'Home'. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle*, *Backgammon* 121 The object of the game is to bring the men round to your own 'home', or inner table. 1897 *Daily News* 18 June 2/3 All the time Watts kept Persimmon in waiting, and not till the line for home did he let the great horse go.

10. The accusative retains its original use after a verb of motion, as in *to go or come home* (= L. *ire, venire domum*); but as this construction is otherwise obsolete in the language, *home* so used is treated practically as an adverb, and has developed purely adverbial uses. See HOME *adv.*

11. *At home.* a. *At* or in one's own house, or place of abode. (In OE. often = 'in the house', as distinct from outside.)

805-31 *Charter* in O.E. *Texts* 444 Of hizna gemenum godum ðær æt ham. c 1000 Ags. *Gosp.* Mark ix. 33 þa hi æt ham [Lindisf. æt huse] wæron. — Luke ix. 61 Læt me æryst hit cyðpan þam ðe æt ham [Lindisf. æt ham; Raskw. æt huse] synt. c 1205 LAY. 2436 þa wes Guendoleine at home. 13 — *Coer de L.* 256 At þome ne dwellyd never none. On forfeiture on lyff and londe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aïonce* (1889) 11 A lyttl catte which she hadde at home. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xx. (1893) 168 To byde at whome. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 220 When the Catte is not at home, the Myce daunce. 1616-1708 [see CHARITY 9]. a 1631 DONNE *Let.* (1651) 44 Natural and inborn charity, beginning at home. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 421 P. 3, I had not been long at home with him. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 39 There is still a little world of love at home, of which he is the monarch.

fig. c 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 360 3e herde þeme noght, youre eris 3e hidde, Youre helpe to þame was nogt at home. 1796 BURNES *Mem. Metastasio* I. 70 A sure sign that your head is at home.

b. In one's own neighbourhood, town, country, etc.; in one's native land. (Opp. to *abroad*.) In the mother-country, in England. (Cf. sense 6.)

The application has gradually widened from uses in which it is hardly distinguishable from the prec.

c 1386 CHAUCER *ProL* 512 He . . . dwelleth at home, and kepeth wel his folde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 937 Oure buernes . . . þat might haue leuet in hor lond, as lordes at home. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 195 b, That he then myght do at his pleasure, bothe at home and in outward parties. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 93. 467/2 Unfortunate in his Wars at home and abroad. 1751 in J. F. HAGEMAN *Hist. Princeton* (1879) I. 59 The administration of his Excellency . . . has been disadvantageously represented to the ministry at home. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 105 To all who are struggling to get on at home and yet can hardly keep their heads above the water . . . we say . . . come out to this Land of Plenty.

c. At one's ease, as if in one's own home; in one's element. Hence, Unconstrained, unembarrassed; familiar or conversant *with*, well versed *in*.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 811 In his custody, where he might rest himselfe at home. 1528 TINDALE *Answ. Sir T. More* 57 The mayde was at home also in heavenly pleasures. 1577 G. GAMBADO *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 45 Supposing you are now at home enough on horseback, to ride out alone. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 23 The complete manner in which they appear to be at home at the table. 1860 W. GORDON *Dearest Mamma* 11 Pray make yourselves at home, gentlemen. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carriage* 376 In politics he does not seem to have been at home. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. v. 171 More at home on the hills than in the counting-house.

Hence *at-hometish*, *at-homeness*: see AT HOME.

d. Conventionally understood as = Accessible to callers; prepared to receive visitors. Hence, used as a formula inviting company to an informal reception. See also AT HOME *sb.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N. L.* v. 127 If it be a suit from the Count, I am sicke, or not at home. What you will, to dismiss it. 1710-13 SWIFT *Ym.* to Stella (K. O.), The Minister is not at home, which I knew to be a lie. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* II. i. 1. 7 Turning to the footman, 'I thought, sirrah (said she), that I was not to be at home this evening!' *Ibid.* ii. 10 You know your company is always welcome. I am always at home to you! 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 167 Their answer to the call is — *Not at home*. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlii, The Marchioness of Steyne would be at home to Mr. Arthur Pendennis upon a given day. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 3/2 Mrs. S. is 'At home' first and third Mondays. 1898 *Card*, Mrs. M.—, At Home, Randolph Assembly Rooms, Monday, February 21st, 9 to 11 o'clock. R. S.V.P. Notice, Owing to a recent bereavement Mrs. — will not be at home on Thursdays at present.

Hence '*not-at-home*', the intimation or arrangement that one is not accessible to visitors.

1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. ix. 123 Not-at-homes were hardly naturalized in Weatherbury farm-houses.

12. *From home.* Away from one's home or place of abode; not at home; abroad. †*fig.* III at ease, out of one's element. (See also quot. 1573.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3350 Ysaac was not fra hame. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 223, I come from home, that is, I neither winne nor lose. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Penniless Pilgr.* (1883) 27 Her husband being from home. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 77 You are never from Home, if you have such a Horse under you. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 225 Sign your will, before you sup from home. 1886 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Green Pleasure & Grey Grief* III. vi. 113 Having run away from home.

13. *Nearer home.* a. *lit.* Nearer one's own dwelling-place or country. b. *fig.* In or into closer relation or connexion with oneself; so that one is more closely touched or intimately affected.

1577 HARRISON *England* III. ii. (1878) II. 13 Peradventure we might have found the same nearer home. 1709 *Refl. Sacheverell's Serm.* 22 The Dr. ought to look nearer home. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 415 P. 10 In . . . China, as in Countries nearer home. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 167 There are whole countries too, such as India, or, nearer home, Ireland.

14. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Simple attrib., appositive, etc., as *home-address*, *breeding-haven*, *island-lesson*, *name-tree*, *woe* (in Ger. *heimweh*), *warship*, *wreck*. Also, in sense To, for, or towards home, homeward, as *home-breeze*, *correspondent-letter*, *longing-wind*: cf. HOME *adv.* 8 a.

1886 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Lady Valworth's Diamonds* xxiii. (1888) 156 If you will give me my 'home address. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* IV. v. 90 There is no 'home breeding to any great extent. 1825 EMILY TAYLOR *Is. Las Casas* to Her full sails catch the 'home-breeze joyfully. 1887 ERKOLL *Ugly Duckling* III. ix. 143 Something like 'home-comfortableness. 1840 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 359, I hope I shall be a better 'home-correspondent than I have been hitherto. 1852 SUSAN WARNER *Queechy* (1853) I. 219 Without one softening or home-like touch from any 'home-feeling within. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Paradox agst. Libertie* 725 As hee sees his ship her 'home-haven enter safe. 1887 *World* 21 Sept. 15/2 Miss P. . . has opened a 'home-hospital in Weymouth Street. 1887 *Spectator* 10 Sept. 1220/2 'Home lessons, also, are longer and more exacting than with us. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 212 Have you got your 'home-letter ready? 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 507 'Home-longing, when at a remote distance from one's friends and country. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Nov. 569 Her 'home name is 'the Princess Mary'. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. V. cxvii, See farre Devided . . . as hee shall not heare 'Home-whineings. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* iv. 234 Ruler shall you be. Of the 'home-wind. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r.* *Ballads.* *Eng. Flag* x, The East Wind roared, 'Me men call the Home-Wind, for I bring the English home. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conscience* I. iii, A 'home-wreck and a soul cut adrift.

b. In same sense as B. 1.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vii. iii. Th' ayde, home-disobedience would afford. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* ii. (1811) 234 Afflictions by home-neighbours. 1621-31 LAUD *Sev. Sermon* (1847) 86 He may have leisure from home-cares. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* ii. Wks. 1873 III. 381 Such was his love to keep me a home-Man. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 204 This is an objection... against a Home-Education. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* i. 80 The home-group, in which his infancy was spent. 1853 MISS SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* i. 7 A domestic presence of purity, kindness, and home-heartedness. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. viii. 85 Bonsall and Kane took the entire home-work on themselves today. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 78 All folk unto the homestead draw, And noted how a homeman there Turned round unto the hillside bare. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 354 Some features of home-life in France. 1883 *Evang. Mag.* Aug. 349 The dictating of a letter to the home-circle. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* i. xi. 371 Both despised me, as a home-boy, to begin with. 1886 F. W. ROBINSON *Courting Mary Smith* II. xx. 107, I was too much of a home-bird to be satisfied with the change.

c. In same sense as B. 2.

1747 *Garston Inclos. Act* 3 All the home-steads, home-closes, and ancient inclosures. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* i. vi. The calves are bleating from the home-croft. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 486 Over the homestead toward the way they drew. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 353 They were fairly on the sandy home-station track.

d. In same sense as B. 3.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* Wks. (1717) 200 The glory lost, which Home-Broils hinder might. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 137 Ech region is furnished sufficiently with home-physique of their owne. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 76 To set prices by Statute. vpon our Home-Commodities. 1642 CHAS. I. *Answ. Declar. both Houses* i. July 51 For home-defence of the Kingdom. 1713 in *Land. Gas.* No. 5130/6 Neither do we... fear any Foreign Rivalship to our Home-Manufactures. 1766 W. GORDON *Home. Counting-ho.* 365 Whether foreigner or home-trader. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 351 The home-market price was raised. 1804 EARL LAUDERD. *Pub. Wealth* (1810) 153 In the home-trade. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Home-Service, the Channel service; any force... stationed in and about the United Kingdom. 1889 *Spectator* 2 Nov., What may be called the home-missionary spirit.

e. In same sense as B. 4, q. v.

f. In same sense as B. 5.

1638 FORD *Faunes* i. i. Speak a home-word For my old bachelor lord. 1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* Ep., A more blunt expression... when they would make a home-proof of such a transgression. 1723 M'WARD *Earnest Contend.* 196 (Jam.) Your great confidence makes plain and home-dealing with you... necessary. (1711, 1881) Home-truth: see B. 5.]

†g. Of, pertaining to, or concerning oneself; intimate, private, personal. *Obs.*

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 170 Such confidence they had in this home-dialect of soliloquy. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls* x. 195 If this sincere Self-Enjoyment and Home-Satisfaction be thought desirable.

h. objective and obj. gen., as home-builder, -lover, -maker, -making, -seeker, HOME-KEEPER, -KEEPING; home-building, -loving adjs.

1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 82 The recollection... will prevent the young 'home-builders from being paralyzed with surprise. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* Aph. xxxvi. (1848) I. 86 The 'home-building, wedded, and divorceless swallow. 1826 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks. (Bohn) II. 133 Truth in private life, untruth in public, marks these 'home-loving men. 1876 STOPP. BROOKE *Eng. Lit.* 8 A home-loving people. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 5/2 Teaching girls how to become good housekeepers and 'home-makers.

i. locative, in sense 'at home', with ppl. adjs., vbl. sbs., nouns of action, agent-nouns, as home-baked, -built, -fed, -formed, -grown, -left, -raised, -reared, -woven, HOME-BREWED, -MADE, -SPUN; home-abiding, -growing, -sitting, -staying, -touring, -washing; home-execution, -stay; home-baker, -brewer, -dweller, -patient, -stayer, -tarrier, etc.

1886 MARY HOWITT in *Gd. Words* 545 The 'home-abiding poet Whittier. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 251 The 'home-baked Saxon loaf. 1490 *Canterb. City Rec.*, Robertus Debyntyngh, 'homebaker. a 1631 DRAVTON *Wks.* II. 586 (Jod.) 'Home-begotten hate. 1676 *Rep. Fr. Capers* 4 Aug. in Marvell *Growth Popery* (1678) 59 With their own 'home-built Ships. 1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boeth.* iv. pr. i. 76 'Home-dweller in thy country. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* ProL. By foreigne, or 'homewelling enemies.

1573 TUSSEER *Hush.* xxxiii. (1878) 72 Fat 'home fed souse, is good in a house. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. p. xxxviii. The independent production of 'home-grown wool. 1602 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* xii. lxxvi. Why you Should 'home-left love forget. 1801 *Med. Fnl.* V. 5 A 'home-patient of the Manchester Infirmary. 1827 *Lincoln Cabinet* 59 Persons residing in Lincoln... unable to attend at the dispensary, shall be deemed home-patients. 1866 *Rachel's Sec.* I. 103 Everything was either home-made or 'home-raised. 1886 *Badminton Libr.*, Shooting I. 3 'Home reared birds. 1630 LORD BANIAN Ep. Ded., In forme the 'home-residers with the Manners and Customes of the People. 1728 SAVAGE *Bastard* 76 The guilt of 'homeshed blood. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* cxcxiii. Enflame 'home-sitters by long Pedigrees Of their Atchievements. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm. Ded.*, To have their Will ready made, and their worldly interests set at 'home stay. 1655 E. WATERHOUSE in E. Terry *Voy. to E. India* A vii. 2, To the gain of homestayes. 1579-80 *North Plutarch* 190 The 'home-tarriers and house-doves that kept Rome still. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr. 3/2 A recipe... for the 'home-washing of lace. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 769/1 'Home-woven hats, or knitted caps.

j. dative, instrumental and other relations, as home-bound, -fraught, -sheltered, -tied adjs. k. similitive, as home-sweet adj.

1882 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* vi. (1884) 69 Why should

the Marken men be so 'homebound? 1853 TAIL-FOURD *Casitium* iv. iii. We'll ensure one hour of 'home-fraught comfort. 1823 MOORE *Fables Holy Alliance*, etc. 105 Calm, wedded affection, that 'home-rooted plant. 1882 H. S. HOLLAND *Life & Logic* (1885) 216 Its dear shores and 'home-sweet hills. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 8/2 Work amongst the 'home-tied and crippled children of London.

B. attrib. passing into adj.

These uses do not differ essentially from those treated under 14; but home, being here written separately, functions as an adjective used attributively; in sense 5 it is even used predicatively, and qualified by adverbs more, most, so, etc., like an ordinary adjective.

1. Of, relating to, or connected with home or one's home; reared, fostered, or carried on at home; proceeding from home; domestic, 'family'. [c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 244 Ham [and] wilda hama.] 1552 HULOET, Home supper, domicenium. 1573 TUSSEER *Hush.* lvi. (1878) 127 Home wants to supplie. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* ii. Wks. 1873 III. 380 Home came I In my home Cloaths again. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1871) 624 But this was only a home pastime, and the young school-boy was not fond of home sports. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 29 Its citizens had no true family or home life. 1883 E. BLACKWELL *Booth, of Blue Ribbon Movem.* vii. 91 Home comforts [had gone] to make way for home necessities. 1883 MRS. CUDLIP *Mod. Housew.* 84 A room that... had the real genuine 'home look' about it. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 308 The entire garments worn are home manufacture and home tailoring.

2. In the neighbourhood of or surrounding one's home, or the mansion on an estate. Hence, belonging to head-quarters, principal; as home station.

1662 *Providence* (R.I. Rec. (1893) III. 17 The high way... where John Steere his house standeth and his home share of Land. 1699 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 236 A great White Oak standing near by Mr. Benja White's home meadow. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* i. xii. Keeping in hand the home farm at Donwell. 1864 TROLLOPE *Small Ho.* Allington (1879) I. 7 An inner gate, leading from the home paddock, through the gardens. 1886 *World* 17 Dec. 11 The home covers were shot on Friday. 1887 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 495/1 The two home farms brought in a gross revenue of £450.

b. Home Counties, the counties nearest to London: Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex; sometimes with the addition of Hertford and Sussex. Home Circuit: the assize circuit which has London as its centre: its area has been repeatedly changed; at present (1898) it includes the counties of Hertford, Essex, Sussex, Kent, Surrey, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk. (See CIRCUIT sb. 5.)

1737 F. Chamberlayne's *St. St. Brit.* ii. List Offices 262 Clerk of the Assize of the Home-Circuit. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 195/1 The Home Circuit comprehends the counties of Hertford, Essex, Kent, Sussex, and Surrey. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* (1868) 67 Mr. Furnival practised at the common law bar, and early in life had attached himself to the home circuit. 1883 H. P. SMITH *Gloss. Terms* etc. 253 Home Circuit, or South Eastern Circuit, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Herts, Surrey, Kent, Sussex.

c. Belonging to the county or locality in which a sporting contest or match takes place. Home-and-home applied to two matches, one of which is played at the home or locality of each side.

1886 *Times* 21 June 10/5 (Cricket, Gentlemen of England v. Australians) The home fielding did not realize expectation. 1886 *World* No. 632. 9/1 The home crew jumped away with the lead, but the visitors speedily joined company with them again. 1888 *Observer* 7 July 2/4 A draw, greatly in favour of the home team. 1890 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 2/4 Somersetshire... have arranged home-and-home matches with Surrey, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Kent [etc.].

3. Relating to, fostered, produced, or carried on in, or proceeding from, one's own country or nation; domestic: opp. to foreign.

[1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 4/1 Diuers other, both foraine and home-writers.] 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 119 Ie leave you to confer of home affairs. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 150 They are not very inquisitive about foreigne affairs, they are content with home occurrents. 1794 T. COXE *View U.S.* 382 To extend the home market for our agricultural products. 1824 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* (1862) II. 171, I consider the home trade the safest... but I think the foreign trade... the most extensive. 1866 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (1873) 518 A duty... laid on foreign hats to encourage the home manufacture. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 June 5/1 We have reached a crisis in our home politics. 1886 *Globe* 25 Mar. 2/4 The home producer complained of foreign goods being carried at a cheaper rate than his home produce.

b. Treating of domestic affairs; dealing with matters concerning one's own country, as contrasted with foreign countries, or to the mother-country as distinguished from the colonies. Home Office: in Great Britain, the department of the 'Secretary of State for Home Affairs' (abbrev. Home Secretary); the building in which its business is carried on.

1797 *Jacob's Law Dict.* s.v. Secretary, Secretaries of State: for the Home Department; for Foreign Affairs; the Colonies, etc. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vii. The Secretary of State for the Home Department. 1836 (title) Home and Colonial School Association. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 514 The Home authorities earnestly recommended to the Indian Governments the immediate [etc.]. 1863 S. LOW *Charit. Lond.* 255 The societies... may... be classed either under Home Missionary or Foreign Missionary. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. iii. A recommendation to the Home Office to offer a reward for the solution of the mystery.

4. In games: Of, pertaining to, or situated at or near 'home': see A. 9; reaching or enabling a player to reach 'home'. (Also hyphenated.)

1857 Chambers' *Inform.* II. 689/2 Keep on your ground, and smother these balls by the home-block, rather than risk your wicket by stepping in to hit them. 1886 MRS. BURNETT *Ld. Fauntleroy* vi. (1888) 122 But Mr. Hobbs took me several times to see base-ball. Here is the first base and that's the second, and that's the third, and that's the home-base. *Ibid.* Once round the field is a home run and counts one. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 9/1 (Golf) In the new order of things this first hole has become the last or home hole. 1897 *Boston (Mass.) Fnl.* 6 Jan. 10/1 The horses had thundered down the home stretch with a finish so close as to cause the judges to wrangle among themselves.

5. That strikes home; that comes home to one; searching, poignant, pointed; effective, appropriate; to the point, close, direct. Now chiefly in home question, home truth, which are often hyphenated: see also HOME-THRUST.

Home was here originally adverbial (home-speaking = speaking home, home-thrust a thrust home): see HOME adv. 4, 5; separation from the vbl. sb. has led to its treatment as an adj., and its extension to other sbs. as in home truth.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* iv. iv. But why do I resolve to grieve, and not to die? Happy had been the stroke thou gavest, if home. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar.* 34 This is plaine and home enough. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 132 An instance may be given, full, and home to this purpose. 1643 HERLE *Knue. Ferme* 14 The full and home testimony of Portekue. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 45 The Earl of Bristol... returned so home an answer, as the House was amply satisfied with it. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 ¶ 9 The other, with a sly serious one, says home Things enough. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 328 If he has indirectly spoken some home-truth. 1783 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 9 Dec. This was rather a home stroke to be sure. 1785 *Ibid.* 16 Dec. It is I own, a very home question. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin. in Lett.* (1857) I. ix. p. cxlii. That negotiation not succeeding, the Duchess made a more home push. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* II. i. xiii. 16 People who pique themselves upon telling home truths. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xxv. (1886) 78 This was a very home question. 1881 MARY A. LEWIS *a Pretty Girls* III. 267 What a nice word 'home' is, and everything connected with it... All except home-truths. 1897 SIR H. GOUGH *Old Mem.* ii. 95 That curious feeling of victory already won seems to be the prevailing sentiment in a good home charge.

Home, sb. 2 rare. = HOMELYN.

1836 YARBELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 429 The Homelyn Ray, .. The Home, Sand Ray, and Spotted Ray.

Home (hō'm), adv. Forms: see HOME sb. 1 [Originally the accusative case of HOME sb., in its primary sense as the case of destination after a verb of motion: cf. L. *ire domum* to go home. But at length treated as a simple adv., and, in senses 4, 5, formerly compared *homer, honest*.]

1. To one's home, house, or abode; to one's dwelling-place, own district, or country.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John vii. 53 And his cyrdon ealle ham. c 1070 O. E. *Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1040 Se eing lyfde eallon Myrceon ham. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 53 King chirus... let hem... faren hom in to ierusalem. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 69 Now gos he home. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 30 I kreppe hem to my stynkyng stalle. c 1450 *How Gd. Wif taught hir Dought.* 165 in Hazl. E. P. I. 191 Borrowed thinge wole home, my leue childe. 1578 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 181 Or fetche ane wayne whome vpon the Sabothe Daye. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 35 God would have chang'd his doom, Not for'd him wander, but confind him home. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* i. xiii. I lugged the money home. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. vi. 37 In their way home. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 208 The value of the ship and cargo, going out and coming home. 1849 KINGSLEY *Poems, Songs of Dee, O Mary*, go and call the cattle home. 1885 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 50 I'll see Miss Ina home.

Fig. 1591 W. CHARKE in *Confer.* iv. (1584) A a ij. Howsoever you labour to auoide the direct course of disputation... I must call you home by and by. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel* no Belhel 31 This comes home to my stating of the question. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* Ep. Ded., If the World would spend that time in active Philosophy... and come home to business. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon.*, Bells Ch. iii. 225 This is continued till the end of the peal, when the bells are brought 'home' to their regular places.

b. To the home- or mother-country from a colony or foreign possession.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 523 note, A letter which was brought home by the last Indian Fleet. 1762 in B. Peirce *Hist. Harvard* (1833) 278 The persons who sued for it will make application home for another [Charter]. 1874 GAIRDNER *Lancaster & York* vii. (1875) 133 The Regent Bedford... wrote home to the government in England.

c. To the place of final rest, to the 'long home'; to the grave; to 'the place appointed for all living'. To go home: to die (common dialectally).

1528 *Will of J. Buckingham*, My wiffe to bring me home and to pay my dettes. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxii. But ye are sure your mother, the Lady Countess, is gone home? c 1825 HARRIET PARR *Hymn*, 'Hear my prayer, O heavenly Father' v. Guide and guard me with Thy blessing, Till Thine angels bid me home.

d. With ellipsis of go.

1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 112 a, The fugitives... had... made their reckoning, that they should come to their houses. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxi, 'Shall we home?' Adrian inquired.

2. It sometimes expresses the result of motion (which is not expressed by the verb). = Come home, arrived at home, at home after absence.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xvii. (1877) I. 293 They [ships] will be there in thirtie or fortie daies, and home againe in Cornewall in other eight weekes. 1716 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 349 The Secretary would have me home with him. 1848 EMILY DICKINSON *Lett.* (1894) I. 72 Only twenty-two weeks more, and then home again you will be to stay. 1870 E.

PRACOCK *Ralf Skirl*. I. 273 My son will be home soon. 1885 HOWELLS *S. Lapham* II. i. 20 Like people who have been home from Europe three years.

3. Technical. a. *Naut.* Towards or into the ship. Hence, of an anchor, away from its hold, so as to drag: cf. *ANCHOR* sb. 6 c.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 724 Her ankars came home, and she driven upon the flats, was cast away. 1712 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 165 Tumbling home. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 334 A sudden gust of wind brought home our anchor. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 238 He was sorry to inform him that the anchors came home. 1833 T. RICHARDSON *Merc. Mar. Archit.* 13 Giving only six inches tumble home of the topside. 1874 *Thearle Naval Archit.* 40 There is a considerable 'fall home' to the ship's side.

b. In games, sport, etc.: 'To the home' or goal; arrived at the 'home': see *HOME* sb. 9.

1798 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 185 In order to prevent B from getting his Man home. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 184 The ball did not reach half home. 1855 SWEEDLEY *H. Coverdale* xlv. i. beg to enter a horse of mine in the order to discover whether Broth-of-a-boy can show him the way home. 1897 *Whitaker's Alman.* 634/1 G. Martin, Essex Beagles, was the first man home.

4. Of physical actions: To the point or mark aimed at; to its ultimate position, as far as it will go; so as to reach, touch, or penetrate effectually; into or in close contact; closely, directly.

1548 BRADFORD *Let. to Traves* 12 May in Foke A. & M. (1838) VII. 281 You hit me home, and give me that I look for. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. 137 God when he striketh, smiteth home. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 8 Resolutely charging them home, put them to flight. 1657-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xlv. 72 An arrow, aimed right, is not the worse for being drawn home. 1660 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 16 Haul home the Top-sail Sheets. 1677 EARL OF ORREARY *Art of War* 17 Those will charge the homest, who find they are strongest, at the grapple. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. ii. 403 Strike the Nail homer yet. 1692 Capt. Smith's *Seaman's Gram.* II. xxi. 134 Put the Cartledge home with the Rammer. 1760 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* s.v. In the stowage of the hold, &c., a cask, bale, or case is said to be home, when it bears against, or lies close to some other object, without leaving any interval between. 1801 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. cciv. Time is precious... strike quick and home. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* xii. (1864) 83 She could see that her thrust had pierced home. 1872-6 VOYLE *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. Is the shot well home? 1897 SIR E. WOOD *Achievem. Cavalry* xii. 226 That the squadrons should ride home on the enemy as far as possible.

b. *Naut.* Full in (from the sea), full to the shore.

1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* 193 Nothing to hinder the Ground Swells... from coming home upon the Edystone Rocks uncontrolled. 1794 LD. HOOD 5 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* Nelson (1845) I. 470 note. The wind not blowing home to the shore with so much violence. 1894 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 3/1 It is one of those harbours where, as the sailing book says, 'a swell is apt to come home'—especially with a north-easterly wind.

5. fig. To the very heart or root of a matter; into close and effective contact; so as to touch, reach, or affect intimately; closely, directly, effectively, thoroughly, out and out. To bring a charge home to (a person): to fix it upon him, convict him of it.

1544 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 218 To be paid home ieste for ieste. c. 1586 C. TESS *Pembroke Ps.* LIV. Lord... pay them home, who thus against me fight. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 25 If they happen to speake home now and then. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 92 No farther halting: satisfie me home, What is become of her? 1641 M. FRANK *Serm., Christm.* i. (1672) 49 To drive that lesson home. 1650 T. B. WORCESTER's *Apoph.* 43 To bring the similitude a little home. 1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 200 He put the case very home to the court. 1697 F. SMITH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 255 Wicked enough... to forge... old writings... and to charge this home upon the Monks. 1722 DE FOR MOLL *Flanders* (1840) 309 The witnesses swears home against you. a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. The meat is home done. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Fris.* II. 13 One who cannot get closely home to his sorrow. 1860 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 208 The charge is... not brought home to William. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 10 He professes to bring home to me what amounts to portentous folly.

b. esp. To come (go) home to: to touch, affect, or move intimately.

1625 BACON *Ess. Ded. Dk.* Buckhm. (Arb.) 498, I doe now publish my Essayes; which, of all my other workes, haue beene most Currant: For that, as it seemes, they come home, to Mens Businesses, and Bosomes. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Pref. 16 He has already provided, that this piece shall... be done into Latine, that so it may come home to divers worthy Persons. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 48. 313 Applause must never come quite home to them. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xvi. 71 There is no precedent, in all the proceedings... which comes entirely home to the present case. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 106/2 It... comes home to the heart with a refreshing and harmonizing power. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. XII. IV. 274 That Walpole will probably be lost, goes much home to the Royal bosom. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 211 Whose tale... comes more deeply home to us than anything else in the local history.

6. To 'oneself'; hence, † to one's normal condition; to consciousness, sense, self-control, self-possession (obs.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 269 Whiche may not longe... beare such eleuacions of the soule, but anone calleth it home. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* Ep. Ded. F. iii b. Having called home my wandering wits. 1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* Heaven upon Earth § 21. 131 That great King... now coming home to himself... complains, that [etc.]. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 244 Mauasseh... came home to himself, and destroyed the profane altars he had erected. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* vii. 43 Call home thy selfe: Inspect thy selfe anew.

7. Phrases. a. To bring oneself home, to be brought home, come, get home: to recover oneself (financially), recoup oneself, regain one's position.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysol* II. i. ii. 9 Her patroness... having lost every rubber; and, what was still worse, several by-bets which she made to bring herself home. 1783 Miss BURNLEY *Cecilia* viii. viii. He has taken a very good road to bring himself home again. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) I. 256, I believe he got home pretty well upon the sale of it. 1831 SCOTT *Abbot* Introd., The book-seller... is at once, to use a technical phrase, 'brought home', all his outlay being repaid. 1886 *So English* (N. Y.) 14 They... determined to let this particular race be their getting-home stakes. 1895 Miss BRADDON in *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Nov. 1/3 The publisher... has to consider whether he can 'come home' upon the publication of a book by a new writer.

b. To call home: to publish the banns of marriage of; to 'ask in church'. dial.

1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1892) 267 You was not called home this morning. 1892 E. SLOW *Willsh. Gloss.*

† c. To come short home: to fail to reach home (as the aim or goal of effort); to come to grief; so to come home by misfortune, etc. Obs.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI 175 b. The erle of Warwicke had come to short home to tel these Tidynges, if the duke... might have had his awne will. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 36 An hundred thousand of them came home by weeping-cross. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiv. xiii. 861 Many of his enemies were caught up and came short home. a. 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 154 He that either refuseth it or misappreth it, comes home by unhappiness and ruine. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 87/2 Take heed your Herd come not short home. 1722 DE FOR CUL *Jack* (1840) 230 They very often came short home, for the Germans had the better of them.

8. Comb. a. In sense 'to one's home, homewards', with nouns of action (esp. vbl. abs.), agent-nouns, verbs, and participles; as home-arrival, -bringing, -calling, -farer, -going, -march, -return, -sailing, -writing; home-bring-, -revolve vbs.; home-borne, -bound, -brought, -faring, -speeding, -taking adjs. Also HOME-COME, -COMING.

a. 1000 in Mone *Gloss.* 359 (Bosw.) Ne bi beop hambroht ne zeawnode. 1493 *Sc. Acts* IV. 8 (May) § 11 (1814) 234 For the honorabill homebringing of a Quene. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxii. 109 To winne and weare the home-brought Spoyle. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 60 My wife... Made daily motions for our home returne. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 974 Weening to home-revocate him With a love-potion. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* XVI. 200 T'attend the home-tume of my neerer kind. a. 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* ProL. 14 Our home-bound voyage. a. 1670 SPALDING *Traub. Chas.* I (1829) 81 The committee... would come and visit their College in their home-going. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xv. The home-driven poniard of Roland Græme. 1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* II. 52 The salutation of the home-speeding mariner. 1849 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Marg. Maitland* xxii. The sorting of my things for our homegoing. 1870 W. BINNIE in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* xl. Introd., The home-bringing of Christ's elect. 1891 MORRIS *News fr. Nowhere* i. 9 As the homefarer caught sight of it.

b. In senses 4 and 5: with ppl. adjs., as home-charged, -directed, -driven, -hunted, -set, -thrust; with nouns of action, as home-charge, -push, -speaking.

1609 R. BARNERD *Faithf. Sheph.* 71 This home-speaking is the sharpe edge of the sword. 1611 Bp. HALL *Serm.* xxxiv. Wks. 1837 V. 462 The Canon is fully and home-charged. a. 1657 LOVEACE *Poems* (1864) 203 Like a glorious general, With one home-charge lets fly at all. a. 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1685) 4 That its flame home-set thrust their blood may draw. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 202 My aunt was displeased at this home-push. 1755 J. N. SCOTT *Ess. transl. Homer* 16 Struck brave Agenor with home-thrust Spear. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 147 The most ingenious, home-directed... cuts.

Home (hōm), v. [f. HOME sb. 1]

1. intr. To go home. (Cf. elliptical use of HOME adv. 1 d.)

1765 [see HOMING vbl. sb. 2]. 1862 [see HOMING ppl. a.]. 1889 *Fall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 6 One bird [swallow] homed from Paris in ninety minutes. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 14 Oct. 559/1 Your tourist is homing from abroad.

2. To have one's home or dwelling-place, dwell.

1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* etc. 160 He homed where man had immortal ground. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* III. 13 Dost thou... home in our creations?

3. trans. To establish in or furnish with a home.

1802 SOUTHEY in C. C. SOUTHEY *Life* (1850) I. 195 When I am housed and homed. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 174 Homed and heavened within the embrace of God. 1864 *Gd. Words* 792/2 As colonists or as settlers [they] have homed themselves all the world over.

Home-born, a. Born or produced at home; of domestic or native origin; native.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xx. (1877) I. 329 Homeborne and forren simples. 1598 Ord. *Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Ellis* (Parker Soc.) 687 Foreign... rebels, and homeborn unloyal and discontented runagates. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. iii. § 15 Gildas our ancientest home-borne writer. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* (1789) 106 This wicked pride is a home-born and domestic enemy. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 142 Even in the home-born words.

† b. fig. Homely, uncultured; = next 2. Obs.

1599 NASHE *Ded. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 10 Though their home-born mediocritie be such in this matter.

Home-bred, a. [HOME sb. 1 a. i.]

1. Bred or reared at home; often synonymous with home-born; native, indigenous; domestic.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 148 Conserues of old fruits, forren and home-bred. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 764 A mischief worse than civil home-bred strife. 1609

BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* xvii. 12 As well the homebred shal be circumcised, as the bought servant. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 2 The native and home-bred Greeks, such as Aristotle and Epicurus. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 237 There are no home-bred agues. 1860 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiii. 308 Foreign invaders or home-bred rebels.

2. Of homely breeding; lacking breadth of culture and experience; unpolished; unsophisticated.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 179 Not only the homebred multitude... but even persons of the better calling. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 340 The young Home-bred Heir that thinks his Father's Mannour a considerable part of the World, is sent abroad to see more of it. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 49 ¶ 2 A story... which will strike a home-bred citizen. 1827-48 HARE *Guessez* Ser. II. (1873) 520 Home-bred wits are like home-made wines, sweet, luscious, spiritless, without body, and ill to keep.

Home-brew. [f. HOME sb. + BREW sb.] Home-brewed ale, beer, or other beverage. Also fig.

1833 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlv. (1856) 429 A strong and manly home-brew of the best language in the world. 1874 LOWELL *Agassiz* *Poet. Wks.* 1890 IV. 110 The cider of the Judge's wit (Ripe-hearted homebrew). 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* I. 119 You can have some home-brew if you want to, you know.

Home-brewed, a. [f. HOME sb. 1 a. i.] Brewed at home or for home consumption. absol.

Home-brewed ale, etc. Also fig.

1754 *Connoisseur* No. 26 ¶ 4 Every hedge ale-house that promises good home-brewed. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 June. The sparkling beverage home-brewed from malt of my own making. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxiv. Home-brewed ale of excellent quality. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 107 What he called 'real old English home-brewed'.

fig. 1808 'C. Hogg' [E. S. BARRETT] *Miss-led General* 182 One Whitepot, a very good sort of a home-bred general. 1894 *Law Times* XCvii. 387/2 Sir Richard Malins... dispensed a home-brewed equity of his own.

† Home-come. Obs. = HOME-COMING sb.

c. 1000 ALFERIC *Hom.* I. 80 After ðæs wællhreowan hamcyme. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 [Pu] hauest again his ham cume sar care & cie. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 64 þe quihik... [scho] jarnyt his home-come in þe land. c. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1744 Tythandes... of my lordys home come. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. i. 122 This is our hamecom thou desyrt lang.

Home-come. One who comes home.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Let. to Mistress Stuart* Lett. (1671) 353 My blessing... be on the home-come.

Home-coming, sb. [f. HOME adv. 8 a.] A coming home, arrival at home.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 503 þat may fynde at myn homcomynge, Crisseide comyn! 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 72 Let them rest until my home coming. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man of World* II. ix. (1823) 475 The maid sat up to wait their home coming. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* 13, First to welcome my home-coming. 1894 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 5/7 The homecoming of the Marquis of Hamilton and his bride to the ancestral home of the Abercorn family.

Home-coming, a. [f. HOME adv. 5, 8 b.]

That comes home to one; effective; impressive.

1867 A. THOMSON *Sk. Script. Char.* 33 The most valuable and homecoming of all evidences.

Home-felt, a. [f. HOME adv. 5.] Felt 'at home', intimately, or in one's heart.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 262 A sacred and home-felt delight.

1718 POPE *Chorus Youths & Virg.* 34 What home-felt raptures move. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 275 Whatever is most homelike and delightful in rustic life. 1860 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Heb. Poetry* (1873) 139 Worship... homefelt—national—near to the heart of... the worshippers.

Homeish: see HOMISH.

Home-keeping, a. [HOME sb. 1 a h and i.]

That keeps or takes care of a home; that keeps or remains at home, home-staying.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 2 Home-keeping-youth, haue enen homely wits. 1826 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 258 An eldest sister... a home-keeping Martha North. 1888 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6/1 The sun of an Indian summer—no home-keeping Englishman knows what that means.

So Home-keeping sb.; Home-keeper, the keeper or guardian of a home.

1598 FLORIO, *Mansionaro*, a homekeeper, a housling. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. i. (1862) I. 47 We find ascribed to her... attributes of industry and home-keeping. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LII. 534 Oikology, from its Greek derivation, includes also family life or homekeeping. 1898 *Chicago Advance* 20 Jan. 75/1 A living homekeeper's thoughtful care.

Homeland (hōm'lænd). The land which is one's home or where one's home is; one's native land.

In earliest use attrib. = HOME sb. 14 d.

1670 BLOME *Treat. Trav. & Traff.* 53 Another sort of Merchants, which may be termed Homeland-Traders... who drive a trade to Scotland and Ireland. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* v. 139 A homeland densely peopled. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. § 1. 4 The gods whom our English fathers worshipped in their English home-land. 1889 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) Feb. 385 [Nebraska] was the native home-land of the buffalo.

Homeless (hōm'lēs), a. [f. HOME sb. + -LESS.]

1. Having no home or permanent abode. Usually of persons; hence transf. of their condition, etc. (In quot. 1615 quasi-adv. in comb.)

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* I. 64 His daughter 'tis, who holds this homeless-druen, Still mourning with her. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* cxlv. (R.). Friendless, homeless, unbeloved, unregarded. 1793 COWPER *A Tale* 28 Or was the merchant charged to bring The homeless birds a nest? 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, 'I found as from Calais', a homeless sound of joy was in the sky. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* liiii. 58 Shall a homeless Attis hie him to the groves uninhabited?

2. Affording no home or dwelling-place.

1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi. Going forth into a new and homeless world. 1822 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* ii. 455 Thus left by herself on the homeless sea.

Hence **Homelessly** *adv.*, in a homeless condition, without a home. **Homelessness**, homeless condition.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 286 Who o'er this scene of clay Once wandered homelessly. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlviii. Forgetful of her homelessness. 1862 R. VAUGHAN *Eng. Nonconf.* 41 His life of poverty and homelessness.

Homelet (*hō'mlēt*). [*f. HOME sb. + -LET.*] A tiny or diminutive home.

1855 WAUGH *Lanc. Life* (1857) 192 In the hilly parts... many tiny homelets of past ages still stand.

† **Homelihede**. In 5 homlyhed. [*f. HOMELY a. + -hed(e, -HEAD).*] Homeliness, familiarity.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 246 Loue be compagne of poore folk, & holde here maneris in homlyhed.

Homelike, *a.* [*f. HOME sb. + LIKE a.*] Like or resembling home; suggestive of home; homely. Hence **Homelikeness**.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 98 A more home-like acquaintance with the language. 1858 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* II. 209 An unexplainable something of familiarity and homelikeness. 1886 Mrs. ALEXANDER *By Wom. Wit* I. ii. 61 It is... not too fine for use, and supremely homelike. 1887 EDNA LYALL *Knight-Errant* II. ix. 215 Its air of comfort and homelikeness.

Homelily (*hō'mlīlī*), *adv.* [*f. as next + -LY².*] In a homely manner.

1489 *Barbour's Bruce* xvii. 4 (MS. E) He resaut thame hamlyly [*MS. C* right gladly, *ed.* 1616 tenderly]. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxv. 7 To talke trewly and homily. 1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal* 53 A People who lived plainly, homely, and virtuously. 1755 JOHNSON, *Homelily*, rudely, inelegantly.

Homeliness (*hō'mlīnēs*). [*f. HOMELY a. + -NESS.*] The quality or condition of being homely; familiarity, intimacy (*obs.*); kindness, kindliness (*obs.*); simplicity, plainness; lack of beauty.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. Fosterand barnes wip hamlynes. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 462 Crist bieliptide 3onge and pore in tokene of his homeliness. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 7 720 Ouer greet homeliness engendreth dispresynge. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 244 Forto cleue to a thing... and 3it for to haue noon homelynes with the same thing were an vncherful thing. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 304 With homeliness of style and baseness of phrase. 1656 Bp. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 55 Homeliness makes less shew, and hath less danger. 1764 HURD *Dial. Uses of For. Trav.* (R.), I have never heard that the loveliness of her form is impaired, or even disgraced, by the homeliness of her habitation. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* II. iii. (1862) 107 Life in the country... presenting a picture of simplicity, homeliness, and quiet. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 69 She well knew that she was not handsome, and jested freely on her own homeliness.

† **Homeling**. *Obs.* [*f. HOME sb. + -LING.*] A home-born inhabitant; a native. *b. attrib. or adj.* = Indigenous, native.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 189 So long as our homelings had the dominion of this Ile. 1609 HOLLAND *Anm. Marcell.* xxii. viii. 200 The homeling inhabitants call it Achilles-dromon. a 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 37 Which (homelings) from this little world we name.

Home-lot, *U.S.* = HOUSE-LOT, HOMESTEAD 3. 1638 *Dedham (U.S.) Rec.* (1892) III. 51 Abraham Shaweselleth... one portion of Grown called an hill or lland as it lyeth to his home lott. 1714 in Temple and Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 134 The rear of said home-lots fence shall have one-half of said fence to be accounted as Public Fence. 1875 TEMPLE & S. *Ibid.* 13 Every engager for the First and Second Settlements received, in addition to a home-lot, a share of these interval lands. 1895 J. WINSOR *Mississ. Basin* 293 Twelve families were soon picking out their home lots along its banks.

Homely-jomelty: see HUMBLETY.

Homely (*hō'mlī*), *a.* FORMS: see HOME. [*f. HOME sb. + -LY¹.*] Not recorded in OE., but the cognate word exists in OFris. *hēmeltk*, OHG. *heim(e)lich*, ON. *heimiligr* (Da. *hemmelig*).

† 1. Of or belonging to the home or household; domestic, family. *Obs.*

13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 1210 He gef vus to be his homly hyne. a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1373 Many homly trees ther were. That peches, coynes, and apples bere. 1388 WYCLIF *Gal.* vi. 10 To alle men; but most to hem that ben homliche of the feith. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 172/2 To make Hamely, domesticare. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 40, I heard say, that there were some homely thieves, some pickers in this worshipful house. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. vii. (1878) II. 44 Dogs of the homelie kind, are either shepherds, curs, or mastiffes.

2. Become as one of the household; familiar, intimate; at home with. Now rare or arch.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 853 Pis mane, bat vas hamely vith hymne. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 13 To be more homely wip him pan bei weren before. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 201 That he [Mortimer] was ovyr homeli with the queen. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H ij, This goode emperoure was... homely with euery man. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Let. to Earlestown* 6 July, Ye see your father is homely with you.

b. Familiar, that one is 'at home' with. rare. 1880 RIDER HAGGARD *Cleopatra* i. When the matter [she had heard] had become homely in her mind, and her fear had fallen from her, she spoke of the prophecy.

3. Characteristic of home as the place where one receives kind treatment; kind, kindly. Now rare or *Obs.*

c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* I. 331 And with suete wordys hamlyly Reconfortit thame rytht hertly. c 1470 HENRY Wallace viii. 1660 He agayn, with humnly hamly cher, Resaut him. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 20 Whom gentler, homelier feelings stir.

4. Such as belongs to home or is produced or practised at home (esp. a humble home); unsophisticated, simple; plain, unadorned, not fine; everyday, commonplace; unpolished, rough, rude. (Sometimes approbative, as connoting the absence of artificial embellishment; but often apologetic, depreciative, or even as an euphemism for 'wanting refinement, polish, or grace'.) *a.* Of things.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* P. 735 Thanne hadde I with yow homly suffaunce. I am a man of litel sustenance. c 1475 *Raif Colygar* 112 Heir is bot hamlie fair. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* i. Some gentylmen... desired me to vse olde and homely termes in my translatyons. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 164 Who can tell if suche men are worthe a groate, when their apparell is so homely? 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 164 Though home be but homely, yet... home hath no fellow. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 96 The Buzzar in this Towne is but homely. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 5 The Clown... clothed his Ideas in those plain homely Terms that are the most obvious and natural. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 607/2 The unfortunate King of Poland... lives in a very homely manner. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* I. ii, Earth's coarsest bread, the garden's homeliest roots.

b. Of persons. 1399 LANGEL *Rich. Redele* II. 43 3e myssed ten schore Of homeliche hertis. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 13 Hou homle hosbondmen here hertys that arysse. 1504 ATKYNSON *tr. De Imitatione* I. ii. (1893) 154 A pore homely laborynge man. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 134 In his persuasions he is very whomylye. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. ii. 68 If we will take a homely mans aduice, Be not found here. 1704-5 I. MORRIS in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 371, I beg excuse for being thus homely and plain. 1863 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 155 A dear little homely woman.

5. Of persons, etc.: Of commonplace appearance or features; not beautiful, 'plain', uncomely. (Said also of the features themselves.)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 89 Hath homelie age th'aluring beauty tooke From my poore cheekes? a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atkeom.* II. xii. 5 (1622) 332 Some parts of Man be... comely, some homely. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 748 It is for homely features to keep home. 1660 PENN *No Cross* xi. 3 10 Nothing is Homely in God's Sight but Sin. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Homely*, ugly, disagreeable, coarse, mean. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo. II* (1847) III. viii. 211 She... was extremely deformed and homely. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* II. 161 To bethink themselves of homelier and humbler charms. 1886 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *P. Carew* viii, The homely vein running through her own four daughters, of whom not one was really pretty and some were really plain.

6. Comb., as homely-featured, -looking adjs.; also † homely-man, † homely-woman, a domestic.

c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 245/1 (MS. K) Homliman, or woman, domesticus, domestica. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 252 Like homely-featured Night. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 99 Our farmers were then more homely-looking individuals than at present.

† **Homely**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f. HOME sb. + -LY².* cf. MHG. *heim(e)liche*.]

1. Familiarly, intimately.

13. S. *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 3228 Down he broght hir til his hows, Hamely als sho war his spows. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iv. 1 Hamly he spekis til him. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 371 His briddes... comeb homeliche to manis honde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 245/1 Homly, or yn homly maner, domestic, familiariter. a 1553 UDALL *Reylder* I. iv. (Arb.) 27 What... A nourse talke so homely with one of your worship? 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxxi. 34 Presumptuous sinners deal as homely with the dear mercies of Almighty God.

2. Kindly.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xviii. 546 His frendis thus gat curtasly He couth ressaue, and hamely. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 230, I... him behaldis hamely, with hertly smyng. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. ix. 17 There he was welcom'd of that honest syre, And of his aged beldeame homely well.

3. Plainly, simply, unpretentiously; without adornment or polish; without refinement; rudely, roughly.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 328 He rood but homly in a medlee cote. 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 66 Homlyes... they maye be well called, for they are homely handled. 1552 HULOET, *Homely*, or after a rude fashion, agreste. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1077/1 Of these yeomen of the garde... the fourth (whose name was Homes), used him very homely, unkindly, and churlishe. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Bv, It was very homely and rudely distilled, not in a limbeck. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 928 Thus... homely drest, He strides into the hall.

4. Without reserve or circumlocution; directly 'home'; straight to the point; plainly.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1510 (1559) Sche nolde feyne But as his sustir homely soþ to seyne. a 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 501 II. 183 For yeve me that I wryte thus boldly and homly to you. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 107 Yf he can accuse, lett him doe y^e homely. 1688 H. CARE *King's Right Indulge* 28 They... spoke homely of the Clergy, who assisted the Pope's proceedings, crying out upon these shrivled Ribbalds.

Homelyn (*hō'mlīn*). Also hommelin, homlin, homerling. [Origin unascertained: there is no allied name in the cognate langs.

(The suggestion of Jamieson that it is a deriv. of ON. *hamila*, OE. *hamelian* to HAMBLE, mutilate, appears to have no basis other than the similarity of sound.)]

A fish, the Spotted Ray, *Raja maculata*. 1666 MERRETT *Pinax Rerum Nat. Brit.* (1667) 185 *Raja levis*, a Homelyn... in Cornubia, a Guilt head. 1808 E.

DONOVAN *Brit. Fishes* V. ciii, It perfectly agrees with the Homerling Ray. 1810 P. NEILL *List Fishes* 28 (Jam.) *Raja rubus*, Rough ray: Hommelin. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 431 The Homelyn and the Thornback... are the two species most common in the London market.

Home-made, *a.* [*f. HOME sb. 14 b and adv. 8 b.*] 1. Made at home or for home consumption; of domestic manufacture. Also *absol.*

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Poems, Sanbourn* 35 Loaves of Home-made Bread. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* iii. (ed. 2) 193 None but the very peasants wear home-made cloth. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xi. (1869) 47 The thick coat of brown 'home-made'. 1886 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) VI. 173 An overweening confidence in itself and its home-made methods.

† 2. Sent home, home-delivered. *Obs. rare.* 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 852 Seconding With home-made thrust the heavy swing, She laid him flat upon his side.

Homeness. [*f. HOME sb. + -NESS.*] The quality or condition associated with home.

1840 MALCOM *Trav.* 6/1 The cold emotions of wonder... now give place to a sense of exhilaration and homeness. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* III. viii. 128 Not the less was the air around them the air of homeness.

Homeo-: see HOMEO-

Homer¹ (*hō'mēr*). [*f. HOME v. + -ER¹.*] A homing pigeon.

1880 *Times* 24 Nov. 10 The homer bird is sometimes called the Antwerp. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Aug. 2/2 Country doctors often employ homers to return with prescriptions to their surgeries in special cases. 1892 *Cassell's Sat. Jnrl.* 13 Aug. 1124/1 During Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian campaign... by means of homers, the reporters despatched messages from mining villages to Edinburgh.

|| **Homer**² (*hō'mēr*). Also chomer. [*ad. Heb.* חֹמֶר *chōmer*, lit. 'heap'.] A Hebrew measure of capacity, the same that in later times was called the COR, containing 10 ephabs, or 10 baths (liquid measure). Its content has been very variously calculated, but was probably about 80 gallons.

(Not to be confounded with the omer חֵטָה, = $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an ephab.) 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xlv. 14 Ten Battes make one Homer. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* v. 10 The seed of an Homer shall yeeld an Ephab. 1778 LOTH *Transl. Isa.* v. 10 A chomer of seed shall produce an ephab. 1876 *Helps Study Bible* 241, 10 ephabs = 1 kor, or homer.

|| Also erroneously used for OMER, q.v.

Homer, contr. of *hoe-mother*: see HOE sb. 4

Homeric (*hō'mērīk*), *a.* [*f. L. Homēri-us, f. Homērus Homer + -AN.*] = HOMERIC.

1796 BURNBY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 419 The Homeric imitation of Alcides extricating himself from Cimieria. 1814 J. GILCHRIST *Reason True Arbiter* Lang. 46 The true Homeric and Virgilian strain.

Home-ribbed, *a.* [*f. HOME adv. 8 b.*] Well ribbed up: see quot. 1720.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2312/4 A grey Nag... his Ears cropt close, home rib'd. 1720 W. GIBSON *Diet Horses* i. (1731) 16 When the short Ribs advance pretty near the Haunch Bone, a Horse is then said to be home-ribbed [printed -rid] and well coupled. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* 114 We do not quite agree... as to the preference due to the home-ribbed racer.

Homeric (*hō'mērīk*), *a.* [*ad. L. Homēric-us, a. Gr. Ὅμηρος, f. Ὅμηρος Homer, the traditional name of the author of the two Greek epic poems, the Iliad and the Odyssey. In F. Homérique.*]

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Homer, the poems ascribed to him, or the age with which they deal; like, or of the style of, Homer.

The Homeric question: the question of the authorship, date, and construction of the Homeric poems.

a 1771 R. WOOD *Ess. Homer* 215 (Jod.) The whole Homeric history. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 159 The Homeric world... is at once poetical and real. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 277/1 The Hymn to Apollo... The Hymn to Hermes... The Hymn to Aphrodite and that to Demeter... are the principal of the Homeric hymns... These, with the 'Battle of the Frogs and Mice', make up the sum of the Homeric poems, genuine and spurious. 1858 GLADSTONE (*title*) *Studies in Homer and the Homeric age*. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Mar. 7/2 A great Homeric laugh showed that the joke had gone home.

† **Homeric**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f. as prec. + -AL.*] = HOMERIC. *Homeric medicines*: see quot. 1584.

1578 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eli.* (1823) II. 172 The Homericall Jupiter. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xii. xiii. (1886) 195 Of these Homericall medicines he saith there are foure sorts, whereof amulets, characters, and charmes are three... the fourth... he saith, consisteth in illusions, which he more properly calleth stratagemis [*Ibid.* xii, Ferrarius... saith that this is called *Homeric medicatio*, because Homer discovered the blood of the word suppressed, and the infections healed by or in mysteries]. 1770-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope Wks.* IV. 126 It has been objected by some... that Pope's version of Homer is not Homeric.

Homerically (*hō'mērīkālī*), *adv.* [*f. HOMERIC + -AL + -LY².*] In a Homeric manner; in the style of Homer or the Homeric poems.

1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 522 Chapman often caught the ideas of Homer, and went on writing Homerically. 1892 *Athenaeum* 19 Nov. 696/2 The more Homerically the great fundamental passions of man's nature are treated... the more powerful is the effect.

† **Homerican**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f. as HOMERIC + -AN.*] = HOMERIC.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 16. 200 The Third in the Persian Trinity... as it was in the Homerican. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Contents, A battle sung by the muse in the Homerican style. 1830 W. TOOKER *tr. Lucian* I. i. 501 note, Parody of an homerican verse.

Homerid (hō'mērid). [ad. Gr. 'Ομηρίδης, usu. in pl. 'Ομηρίδαι, Lat. *Homēridae*, a guild of poets in Chios who claimed descent from Homer and a hereditary property in the Homeric poems, which they recited publicly. In F. *Homēride*.]

1. One of the *Homēridae* (see above); a Homeric rhapsodist.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. 177 The Homērids were still conspicuous in the days of Akusilaus, Pindar . . . and Plato.

2. A Homeric scholar.

1866 BLACKIE *Homer & Iliad* I. 141 The greatest modern Homērid, Wolf.

Hence **Homēridian** (hō'mēridi-ān) *a.*, of or pertaining to the Homērids.

1854 BRISTOL *Eng. Univ.* 315 The Homēridian Hymns.

Homerist (hō'mērist). [ad. L. *Homērista*, *a.* Gr. 'Ομηριστής.] *a.* An imitator of Homer. *b.* A Homeric rhapsodist. *c.* A Homeric scholar.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* iv. 15 You will be the Homerist of our time. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheria* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 292 The Homerists sat singing to bare walls. 1886 *Athenæum* 11 Sept. 337/2 The copious literature . . . poured forth by the new school of Homerists.

So **Homērise** *v.* [cf. late Gr. 'Ομηρίειν] *intr.*, to practise the style of Homer.

1764 *Acc. Bks. in Ann. Reg.* 272/2 Phidias and Apelles may be said . . . to have homērized.

Homērite (hō'mērit). [a. Gr. 'Ομηρίται *pl.*] = HIMYARITE.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 665 This Hellisthæus had warred against the Homērites for quarrell of Religion. 1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 136 Homērites, a warlike tribe of the Arabs. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 143 The dialect of the Himyarite Arabs, the Homērites of the Greeks.

Hence **Homēritic** *a.*, Himyaritic.

1801 J. HAGER *Babylon. Inscr.* 18 The Homēritic alphabet, the oldest which the Arabians possessed.

† **Homerkin**. *Obs.* [Cf. *kirkin*, *kilderkin*.] A liquid measure.

1662-3 in H. F. Swayne *Churchw. Acc. St. Thomas, Sarum* (1896) 335 One Homerkin of Beere 12s.

Homērology (hō'mērōlōjī). [f. *Homer* (see HOMERIO) + (-o)LOGY.] The study of Homer and of the Homeric poems, their authorship, date, etc.

1876 GLADSTONE *Homēric Synchr.* 8 It is pleasant to see that in Germany, and even in this country, Homērology does not cease to flourish. 1878 — *Prim. Homer* i. 1 To rescue this circle of studies from inadequate conceptions, and to lay the ground for a true idea of them I have proposed to term them Homērology. 1887 *Athenæum* 17 Sept. 357/1 Orthodox homērology.

Hence **Homērologist**, one versed in Homērology.

1890 *Athenæum* 29 Nov. 729/1 Among those whom Mr. Gladstone calls Homērologists.

Home Rule. [HOME *sb.* B. 3.] Government of a country, colony, province, etc., by its own citizens; the political principle or theory, according to which a country or province manages its own affairs; used *spec.* in British politics with reference to the movement, begun about 1870, to obtain for Ireland self-government through the agency of a national parliament.

The phrase 'Home Rule' had been used incidentally in 1860. But at the meeting for the local autonomy of Ireland held on 19 May, 1870, the phrase 'Home Government' was adopted, though 'Home Rule' is said to have been suggested, and became almost immediately the popular phrase.

1860 A. M. SULLIVAN in *Nation* (Dublin) 28 July, (Heading of National Petition to the Queen) The National Petition taking England at her word. The Vote for Home Rule. [1870 in O'Connor *Parnell Movement*. (1886) 225 On May 19, 1870 . . . a new organisation was founded. 'The Home Government Association of Ireland'. Ireland to be exclusively mistress of Irish affairs.] 1871 BRIDGEMAN in *Macmillan*. May 42 Beyond this I am not prepared to go in the direction of what is called 'home-rule' in Ireland. 1871 J. F. MAGUIRE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 26 June in Hansard CCVII. 634 There is at present a wonderful amount of misconception in the minds of Englishmen with respect to what is termed 'Home Rule'. I am myself a Nationalist, and in favour of Home Rule, but at the same time I am a loyal subject of Her Majesty. 1871 *Punch* 29 July 41/2 What used to be called 'Repeal' is now denominated 'Home Rule'. 1871 *Times* 9 Oct. 5/5 Home Rule is still the topic of the day. The country rings with the cry. 1886 *Observer* 28 Feb. 4/4 Home Rule for London, then, rather than police reform, ought to have been the chief question. 1890 *Echo* 6 Dec. 1/4 Prof. Galbraith was present at the first meeting, which was held at Bilton's Hotel, Dublin, on the 10th May, 1870, and was chosen one of the hon. secretaries. He it was who coined the expression Home Rule.

b. attrib. (also *home-rule*).

1871 *Times* 9 Oct. 5/6 Home Rule Association. 1880 McCARTHY *Owen Times* lxiii. IV. 380 Home Rule agitation. 1886 *Morn. Post* 17 Apr. 5/3 The Home Rule members speak confidently as to the prospect of legislation. 1886 CARNegie *Triumph. Democr.* 16 The Republic has solved the problem . . . by adopting the federal, or home-rule system. 1893 TENNYSON in A. Tennyson *Mem.* (1897) II. 462, I love Gladstone, but I hate his Home-rule policy.

Hence **Home-ru'ler**, one who advocates or practises Home Rule. Also **Home-ru'le** *v. trans.*, to govern by Home Rule. **Home-ru'ling** *pp. a.*, advocating or practising Home Rule.

1880 McCARTHY *Owen Times* lxiii. IV. 382 Several Irish elections . . . were fought out on the question for or against Home Rule; and the Home Rulers were successful. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 2/1 To detach from Home-Ruled Ireland . . .

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the counties of Down and Antrim. 1891 SIR C. G. DUFFY *Ibid.* 7 Apr. 2/1 An eminent English Home Ruler last year said to an Irish friend that the greatest impediment to Home Rule was the Home Rulers. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 June 1/2 'We have changed all that now', the Home Ruling Liberals will say.

† **Home-self**, *a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. HOME *adv.* 6.] Carried on with oneself; private.

1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1656) 364 Wholsome Home-self Conferences.

Home-sick, **homesick** (hō'ms'ik), *a.* [f. HOME *sb.* 14j + SICK *a.*: after next.] Depressed in consequence of a longing for home during absence from it; affected with homesickness.

c 1798 (see HOMESICKNESS). 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y. Prayer* at Sea iii. The homesick seaman. a 1850 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 287 A servant of the true God . . . banished, homesick, and living on the bounty of strangers. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsel* II. lix. 168, I am homesick. I'm not accustomed to be away from mamma for so long.

Home-sickness, **homesickness**. [f. HOME *sb.* + SICKNESS: *app.* at first a rendering of Ger. (Swiss) *heimweh*.] A depressed state of mind and body caused by a longing for home during absence from it; nostalgia.

1796 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1796) I. 174 *The heimweh*, i.e. 'homesickness' with which those of Bern are especially afflicted. 1775-83 THACHER *Mil. Journ.* (1826) 249 Cases of indisposition caused by absence from home, called by Dr. Cullen *Nostalgia* or home-sickness. c 1798 COLERIDGE *Home-Sick* iv. (Written in Germany) Home-sickness is a wasting pang. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 235 A cat is as subject as a mountaineer to the home-sickness. 18 . . . KINGSLEY in *Life* I. 3 (D.), I have . . . continually the true 'heimweh' home-sickness of the Swiss and Highlanders. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* I. (1894) 1 Symptomatic of the proverbial homesickness of mountaineers.

Homesoken, rare form of HAMESOKEN.

Homespun (hō'mspən), *a. sb.* [HOMESB. 14 i.]

A. adj. 1. Spun at home; of home manufacture; made of the material mentioned in B. 1.

1591 FLORES *and Fruites* Aiv. One being onely clad in home-spun cloth. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* II. 718 Thy syre . . . kept his wife in a course home-spun gowne. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 451 The farmers . . . are mostly clothed in plain, decent, homespun cloth. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 304 In the form of ipilik, or homespun thread.

2. *fig.* Of domestic origin or quality; simple, unsophisticated, unvarnished; plain, homely; unpolished, rude.

1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 130 His wooing is plaine home-spun stuffe. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Penniless Pilgr.* Wks. (1883) 62 Yet this plain home-spun fellow keeps . . . thirty, forty, fifty servants. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 193 Sobriety is . . . void of show; substantial, home-spun, and hardy. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* iv. 79 The plainest homespun morality. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. ii. 40 Crabbe was one of those simple, homespun characters.

B. sb. 1. Cloth made of yarn spun at home; hoddin; also, a coarse and loosely-woven material made in imitation of home-made cloth.

1607 ROWLANDS *Guy, Earl Warw.* 50 Homely Country-gray. Such as the poor plain people term home-spun. a 1667 WITHER in *Southey Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 306 Clad in home-spun gray. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 520 Most of the families . . . are clothed in strong, decent homespun. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standidh* iii. 53 She, the Puritan girl . . . Making the humble house and the modest apparel of homespun Beautiful with her beauty. 1883 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* Oct. 697/1 Homespun are still much worn.

b. Anything of plain, homely, or rude texture. 1845 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 17 The edifice is of uniform texture, instead of being . . . of superfine quality in one part, and arrant home-spun in another. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* vii. 44 The young rogue, who spoke the home-spun to the life. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 3/1 Nor is the style . . . comparable in any way with the classic homespun of Cellini.

2. *transf.* One who wears homespun; hence, a rustic, a clown.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 79 What hempen home-spuns have we swaggering here? 1604 FR. BACON's *Proph.* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 281 Sheepes Russet to home-spunne.

3. *Comb.*, as *homespun-clad*, -hooded *adjs.*

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1886) 4 Some of our most illustrious public men have come direct from the homespun-clad class. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Mar. 5/2 Peasants, dressed in coarse, woolen homespun-hooded garments.

Homestall (hō'mstəl). [OE. *hāmstede* home-stead, *f. hām* HOME + *stede* position, place.]

† 1. = HOMESTEAD. *Obs.*

990 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 255 Ane hide on Cumtune on his hamstealle. 12 . . . *Ibid.* IV. 133 Det he uðe Christe into Christes cheriche ðane hamstet ðet he on set. c 1277 *Charter* in Cowell *Interp.* (1701). De uno itinere . . . quod . . . ducit versus Homstale. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Let.* (1675) 244 If a Cottage or a House is decayed, it is called a Homestall. 1655 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1865) XIX. 42 A Homestall of 6 acres, with a dwelling house, barn . . . and orchard vpon it, &c. 1701 *Providence (R. I.) Rec.* (1893) IV. 237 John Whipple . . . shall have the home stall, or to say the Dwelling house. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 4 A property was soon established in every man's house and homestall; which seem to have been originally mere temporary huts or moveable cabins.

2. A farm-yard. *dial.*

1661 Wood *Life* 5 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 419 This house hath a fair homestall and six yard land belonging to it. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 239 Manure . . . from the Home-stall, or from the Mixen in the field. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 154 Thro' ev'ry Homestall, and thro' ev'ry Yard, His Midnight walks, panting, forlorn, he flies. 1845 ALB. SMITH *Fort.*

Scatter. *Fam.* xi. (1887) 40 At one of the gates belonging to the homestall at the back of the house.

Hence **Homestalled** *a.*, having a homestall.

1815 LAMB *Lett.* (1837) II. 18 Our rosycheeked, homestalled divines.

Homestead (hō'mstēd), *sb.* [OE. *hāmstede*, *f. hām* HOME + *stede* place, *STEAD*. Cf. OFris. *hēmsted*, ON. *heimstōð*.]

1. *gen.* The place of one's dwelling or home: † *a.* The place (town, village, etc.) in which one's dwelling is. *Obs.* *b.* A home or dwelling.

978 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 77 Of hamstede on ropleah geat. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.*, N. T. II. iii. I do not see thee led into . . . thy homestead of Nazareth, but into the vast wilderness. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* I. 435 The Orenburg-Kozaks. At present they have their homestead about the Samara. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iii. (1856) 25 The cabin, which made the homestead of four human beings. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 9 To play the men for their own homesteads.

2. A house with its dependent buildings and offices; esp. a farm-stead.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Both house and homestead into seas are borne. 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 412 A most beautiful country, studded . . . with farm-houses, barns and homesteads. 1824 *Brit. Husb.* I. 99 We now present a collective plan of a homestead, or farm-stead, upon a compact and very moderate scale. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 285 After the fire . . . many of the old homesteads were never rebuilt. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* i. ii. 26 Twilight descending Brought back . . . the herds to the homestead.

3. *U.S.* A lot of land adequate for the residence and maintenance of a family; 'a farm occupied by the owner and his family'; esp. the lot of 160 acres granted to a settler by the Homestead Act of Congress, 1862.

Hence *homestead grant*, *law*, *policy*, etc.; *homestead exemption*, 'the exemption by law from forced sale under execution for general debts of a certain amount of real estate occupied by the owner as a homestead' (Funk).

1693 *Providence (R. I.) Rec.* (1893) IV. 92 We . . . have . . . sold . . . all the remaining part of our home stead or house lott. 1706 *Prop. Rec. Cambr.*, Mass. (1896) 297 The said piece of Land be and shall be from time to time improved by him . . . for a house Lott or home Stead to Build upon. 1876 *Johnson's New Univ. Cyc.* II. 971 A home and shelter for a family under the name of a homestead, which was to be held exempt from the ordinary incidents of ownership. 1879 *Constit. California* c. 17 § 1 The Legislature shall protect, by law, from forced sale, a certain portion of the homestead and other property of all heads of families. 1884 MULHALL *Dict. Statist.* 231 *Homestead Grants*. In 1862 the United States law was passed to encourage settlers from Europe, whereby lots of 4 square miles or 160 acres are given to immigrants, on condition of 5 years' occupation. 1886 *Times* 9 Oct. 10/1 The Canadian homestead policy is a more favourable one than that of the United States.

4. *attrib.* (see also 3).

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 185 The scattered population, in which homestead virtues were once supposed to find their favourite abode.

Hence **Homesteadless** *a.*, without a homestead. 1887 W. G. PALGRAVE *Ulysses* 301 Left houseless and homesteadless on a desolated land.

Homestead, *v. U.S.* [f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To take up and occupy as a homestead (sense 3). Also *absol.*

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 5/1 Can a man, if he chooses, homestead a hundred and sixty acres of land, free of purchase-money? 1888 *Ibid.* 20 Mar. 3/1 He homesteaded his 160 acres. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 5 Apr. 216 The farmers who homesteaded on a Nebraska prairie twenty years ago.

Homesteader (hō'mstēd-er). [f. HOMESTEAD *sb.* + -ER.] The holder of a homestead; *spec.* in *U.S.*, one who holds lands acquired under the Homestead Act of Congress.

1879 *Scribner's Mag.* Nov. 136/1 The random cabins of the 'homesteaders'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Jan. 7/1 He . . . has four grown sons, all homesteaders, who have four houses, one on each homestead, to comply with Government regulations.

Homesteading. A homestead, a farm-stead. 1850 JAMES *Old Oak Chest* III. 80 A small house with a very tolerable homesteading.

Homester (hō'mst-er). [f. HOME *sb.* + -STER.]

A contestant in a sporting match who belongs to the locality; one of the home team.

1891 *Lock to Lock Times* 24 Oct. 16/2 In the second half the homesters were seen to much better advantage, but the defence of the visitors was so good that nothing definite was scored. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 June 5/3 The homesters winning the toss put together the capital score of 305, whilst the Australians before the call of time lost three good wickets for 41 runs.

Home-thrust, *sb.* [f. HOME *adv.* 4, 5.]

Fencing. A thrust which goes home to the party against whom it is directed; hence *fig.* and *transf.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Gusanman d'Alf.* I. 136 To give a slash on the arme, and to receive a home-thrust, and full *Stocada* in his owne bosome. 1774 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 406 This is a home-thrust at the Mosaic law. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* viii. vi. III. 479 This home-thrust his lordship appears to have had some difficulty in parrying.

So **Homethrust** *a.*, that is thrust home, that reaches its mark. **Homethrust** *v.*, to thrust home, to deliver a homethrust. **Homethruster**, one who thrusts home.

c 1680 HICKERINGHILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 165 God bless me from you, you are Home Thrusters. 1836 J. HALLEY in Arnot *Life* (1842) 75 A weak and rather impudent effort at homethrusting. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 168

His plain, homethrust speech had wrought the multitude to what he would.

Homeward (hōm'wōrd), *adv.* and *a.* Forms: see **HOME sb.** [OE. *hāmweard* (= OHG. *heimwart*), *f. hām*, **HOME sb.** + *-ward*, *-ward*. In OE. a true comb., hence in ME. the *a* of the first syllable remained (shortened) in some southern dialects; in others the comb. was analysed as *hōmward*, or with the ME. shortening *homeward*.]

A. adv. Towards home; in the direction of one's home, dwelling-place, or native land.

855 O. E. Chron., *Æpelwulf*. þa him ham weard for. c 1100 *Ibid.* an. 1048 And gewende þa hamweard. c 1205 LAY. 1694 *Ælc* uærde homeward. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2376 He.. bad hem rapen hem homeward swide. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sts.* Machor 1327 His wayg hamewart tuk in hy. c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 2162 *Ariadne*, Homeward saylyth he. c 1400 Chron. Vilod. st. 762 So sore wepyng boskede hem hamerde to go. c 1450 MYRC 1176 That thou myztes hamward wende. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 156 Retourning agayn homeward. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 20 To drawe homewarde towards dethe. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxv. 1 Returne the, hairt, hamewart agane. 1833 STANLEY *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 67 Thence dyd I trudge homeward. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* i. The ploughman homeward plods his weary way. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 522 The mariner Bound homeward, and in hope already there.

b. Comb., as *homeward-going*, *-veering*, *-wending* adjs. Also **HOMEWARD-BOUND**.

1813 BYRON *Giaour* 4 The homeward-veering skiff. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 21/2 The homeward-going teams.

B. adj. Directed or going homeward; leading home. Primarily with such sbs. as *march*, *way*; hence of things moving home.

1566 DRANT *Horace*, *Sat.* II. i. (R.), Which in their extreme dayes Will part from life.. to goe theyr homewarde wayes. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* cxix. 176 Till I despair to find my home-ward way. 1799 WORDSW. *Ruth* xli. At evening in his homeward walk. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* i. 153 Upon our homeward voyage. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 937 Surinam, where she had taken in her homeward cargo.

Homeward-bound, a. [See **BOUND ppl.** a.1] Bound homeward; preparing to go home; directing one's course homeward. Said esp. of a ship returning home from a foreign port.

1603 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 9 When either outward or homeward bound they are checked by an east.. wind. 1702 *London Gaz.* No. 3826/3 With 6 homeward-bound Merchant Ships. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xliii. The crew.. were picked up by a homeward-bound vessel.

absol. 1887 *Pail Mall G.* 6 July 5/1 There is no precaution taken against outward-bound meeting homeward-bound?

Hence **Homeward-bounder** *colloq.*, a homeward-bound vessel.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Homeward-Bounder*, a ship on her course home. 1897 *Daily News* 2 June 8/6 What time the homeward bounders were heading.. for the white cliffs of opposite Albion.

Homewardly, adv. rare. [f. **HOMEWARD a.** + *-ly*.] In a homeward direction.

1797 SOUTHEY *Poems*, *Hannah* 13 It was eve When homewardly I went.

Homewards (hōm'wōrdz), *adv.* Forms: see **HOME sb.** [OE. *hāmweardes*, *f. hāmweard*, with adverbial genitive: = OHG. *heimwartes*, Ger. *heimwärts*: see **-WARDS**.] = **HOMEWARD adv.**

808 O. E. Chron., an. 804 f. x Sio operu fierd was ham weardes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 492 Than hamwardis buskit he to fair. 1481 *Churchw. Acc.* Yatton (Som. Rec. Soc.) 114 For custom of y^e bell att Redclyff hyll, utwardys and whomwardys. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xiii. (R.), The Grecians homewards drewe. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 341 Tis high time to look homewards. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 102 We.. turned our faces homewards.

Homewort, Herb. rare. [OE. *hāmwyrt*, *f. hām* **HOME sb.** + *wyrt* **WORT**.] The house-leek.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 105 Wip poc adle onred hamwyrt. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Sempervivum tectorum*,.. Common House-leek, 'Fuet', Home-wort.

Homey, variant of **HOMY a.**

Homichlin (hōm'iklin). *Mim.* [mod. (Breit-haupt 1858) *f. Gr.* *ὁμίχλη* mist, dimness (in reference to the tarnishing of the surface) + *-lin*.] A sulphide of copper and iron, akin to Barnhardite.

1859 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* Ser. II. XXVIII. 132 Under the name Homichlin, Breithaupt has described an ore from Plauen. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 163.

Homicidal (hōmisi'dāl), *a.* [f. **HOMICIDE** + *-al*. Late L. had *homicidālis*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by homicide; tending to or resulting in homicide; man-slaying; murderous. (Of persons and their acts, or of things personified.) **Homicidal insanity, mania**: see *quot.* 1883.

1795 POPE *Odys.* iv. 718 The troop forth-issuing from the dark recess, With homicidal rage the king oppress. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* viii. 139 In aspect dread as homicidal Mars. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 219 Some great Princess, six feet high, Grand, epic, homicidal. 1851 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 225 The firing of those homicidal guns. 1852 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 8 No unrequited illusion of homicidal maniacs. 1883 A. S. TAYLOR *Princ. Med. Jurispr.* (ed. 3) II. 551 Homicidal mania or monomania is commonly defined to be a state of partial insanity, accompanied by an impulse to the perpetration of murder; hence it is sometimes called impulsive or paroxysmal mania.

Hence **Homici'dally adv.**, in a homicidal manner. 1893 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 4/8 A verdict that the wound.. was homicidally inflicted was returned.

Homicide (hōmisi'd), *sb.* [a. *F. homicide* (12th c.), ad. *L. homicida*, *f.* shortened stem of *homo*, *hominis*-s man + *cādere*, *-cidere* to kill: see *-CIDE* 1.] One who kills a human being; a man-slayer; in earlier use often = murderer.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Mathou* 563 Of daut, homycyde & auster bath. 1421-2 *Hoccleve Dialog* 64 Had I be for an homycyde knyowe, or an extorcioner or a robberow. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* I. ii. 25 Salisbury is a desperate Homicide, He fighteth as one weary of his life. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* v. ii. I have lost a son.. I require his blood From his accursed homicide. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* v. 38 Gore-tainted homicide, town-battering Mars! 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* IV. i. 180 And her, the homicide and husband-killer. 1835 [GLAPHORNE] *Lady Mother* v. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 184 O, dispaire, Grimme homicide of soules.

† **b. Self-homicide**, a suicide. *Obs.* 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 212 So that for the Parliament to seek to take from him such Authority, were to be *felo de se*, as we call a self-Homicide.

c. attrib. Man-killing, homicidal.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iii. 14 3e.. axiden a man homeside, or mansler, for to be 3ounn to 3ou. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 119 This regicide and homicide Government. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 94 Their unholy and homicide alliance.

Homicide, sb. [a. *F. homicide* (12th c.), ad. *L. homicidium*: see *prec.* and *-CIDE* 2.] The action, by a human being, of killing a human being.

In *Law*, usually classed as *justifiable*, *excusable*, or *felonious*. *Justifiable homicide*, the killing of a man in obedience to law, or by unavoidable necessity, or for the prevention of an atrocious crime. *Excusable homicide*, homicide committed by misadventure, also in cases of self-defence, where the assailant did not originally intend murder, rape, or robbery: but the distinction between *justifiable* and *excusable* homicide is merely verbal in modern Eng. law. *Felonious homicide* comprehends the wilful killing of a man through malice aforethought (murder); the unlawful killing of a man without such malice, either in a sudden heat, or involuntarily while committing an unlawful action not amounting to felony (manslaughter, in Scots Law called *culpable homicide*); also, the destroying of one's own life, self-murder, suicide. The degrees of culpable homicide have been defined by statute in divers colonial and American jurisdictions, as part of a systematic criminal code or otherwise. See *Manslaughter, Murder*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 498 Another homycide is that is doon for necessite as when o man sleeth another in his defendaunt. 1484 CAXTON *Fables* *Alfonse* (1889) 1 This man dyd not the homycide. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxvi. 58 Lord God, delivier me, and gyd Frome scheduling blood, and homycyd. a 1612 DONNE *Banavatos* (1644) 90 It [suicide] is not onely Homicide, but Murder. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 179 In some cases homicide is justifiable, rather by the permission, than by the absolute command of the law. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 44 [He] is acquitted of murder—the act was manslaughter only, or it was justifiable homicide. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 26 These Norsemen are excellent persons in the main.. But they have a singular turn for homicide.

† **b. Self-homicide**, self-murder, suicide. *Obs.*

a 1612 DONNE *Banavatos* (1644) 26 Of such condition is this Self-Homicide. 1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* § 32. 12 Self-homicide is evil, and forbidden by God.

Homicide, v. (Also pa. ppl. in 5 homycied.) [f. **HOMICIDE sb.** 2] *trans.* To kill or murder.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXI. v. That place.. Where that gyaunt and she were homycied. 1858 CARLYLE *Frede. Gt.* II. xi. Her ancestor was Husband to an Aunt of that homicided Duke.

Homicidal (hōmisi'diāl), *a. rare.* [f. as next + *-al*.] = **HOMICIDAL**.

1808 HELEN ST. VICTOR *Ruins Rigonda* III. 168 The wretched end of her homicidal father.

Homicidious (hōmisi'diōs), *a. rare.* [f. *L. homicidi-um* **HOMICIDES** 2 + *-ous*.] = **HOMICIDAL**.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 407 An inhumane and homicidious Pope. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 162 The Cruel and Homicidious Directors and Appointers of these Bloody Sports. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 585 Dread Zamor leads the homicidious train.

† **Homicidy, -ie.** *Obs.* [ad. *L. homicidi-um* **HOMICIDE** sb. 2] = **HOMICIDE sb.** 2

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 490 (Harl. MS.) Understonde wel þat homicide þat is man-slaughter is in diuers wise. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Delthe K. James* (1818) 20 This abominable.. homycide, and false treason of this cruell murder.

Homiculture (hōm'ikultūz). *Erron. homo-*

[f. *L. homo*, *homi(ni)*- man + *CULTURE*.] The physical cultivation or development of mankind.

1886 *Aberdeen Free Press* 4 Sept. 4/3 All honour therefore to Sir George Campbell for grappling so boldly at the British Association with the question of 'Homi-Culture'. 1888 *Pub. Opinion* 29 Sept., Marriages.. made on bases which, if not those that the laws of homiculture would lay down, are at least not diametrically opposed to them.

Homiform, erroneous *f.* **HOMINIFORM**.

Homilete (hōmilitē). [ad. *Gr.* *ὁμιλητής* disciple, scholar, *f.* *ὁμιλέω* to hold converse with, to attend the lectures of.] A preacher, a **HOMILIST**.

1875 *Presbyt. Quarterly* Jan. 120 (Cent.) The pulpit wants above all else enthusiastic homiletes. 1891 J. H. TRAYER in *Class. Rev.* V. 22/1 After all it holds true that the province of the exegete is distinct from that of the homilete.

Homiletic (hōmilitik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **homilitic**. [ad. *Gr.* *ὁμιλητικός* affable, conversable, *f.* *ὁμιλήσθαι*, *vbl. adj.* of *ὁμιλέω* to consort with, hold converse with, *f.* *ὁμιλος* assembled crowd, throng. Cf. *F. homilétique*.]

A. adj. Of the nature of or characteristic of a homily; by way of a homily. *Homiletic divinity or theology* = **Homiletics**: see *B.*

1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* Civ. Polemick and Homilitick Divinity. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxx. (1862) 432 Many admirable homiletic applications of this portion of the history have been made. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss's Hist. Canon* v. 76 The homiletic use of the apostles' writings.

B. sb. usually in pl. **Homiletics** [see *-ICS*, and cf. *Gr.* *ὁμιλητική* the art of conversation; also *Ger. homiletik*].

1. The art of preaching; sacred rhetoric.

1830 PUSEY *Histor. Enq.* II. 126 If.. the teaching of Homiletic were confined to the multiplication of methods for laying out a discourse [etc.]. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Brit. Crit.* for *Homiletics*. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 288/2 We proceed to an analysis of this remarkable specimen of Christian homiletics. 1865 D. P. KIDDER (*title*) Treatise on Homiletics. Designed to illustrate the true Theory and Practice of Preaching the Gospel. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1013 His [Hyperius'] work *De Formandis Concionibus Sacris*.. distinguishes him.. as the founder of the science of homiletics.

2. *pl.* Homiletical works; homilies. *rare.*

1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamp.* vii. (1872) 221 Reading its liturgies, homiletics, and excellent old moral horn-books.

Homile-tical, a. [f. as *prec.* + *-AL*.]

† 1. Of or pertaining to familiar intercourse or discourse; conversable, sociable. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. viii. 206 Conversations, or the right Demeanour of our selves considered as Members of Society, in our converse with others; the due managing of the common Affairs and Businesses of life.. These are commonly called Homiletical Vertues. 1687 ATTERBURY *Luther* (R.), His virtues active chiefly and homiletical; not those lazy sullen ones of the cloister. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 92 To yield some compliance and conformity with the Humours and Dispositions of those with whom we Converse; for this is a necessary part of Homilitical Vertue.

2. = **HOMILETIC a.**

1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. § 7. 155 A less homiletical form, and a comparative absence of Scriptural quotation, are the chief distinctions. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ecol. Biog.* (1850) II. 74 Whitfield's homiletical labours, during each of his next five and thirty years.

Hence **Homile-tically adv.**, after the manner of a homily or sermon.

1867 DEUTSCH *Talmud* in *Q. Rev.* Oct. 427 Tho' it might be explained homiletically or otherwise in innumerable new ways.

† **Homilian, Obs. rare.** [f. *Gr.* *ὁμιλία* homily + *-AN*.] = **HOMILIST**.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 509 Hippolytus and other Homilians.

Homiliary (hōmili'ari). [ad. med. *L. homiliarium*, *homiliari-us* (*liber*), *f. homilia* **HOMILY**: see *-ARY*.] A collection of homilies or sermons to be used in Church-service; a book of homilies.

1844 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 64 note, I cannot help thinking that the Codex might be that service-book which was then more properly and strictly, and commonly too, (if not exclusively) called a Homiliary. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1733 A kind of homiliary.. destined to be used at the celebration of the respective saints' days.

Homilist (hōmilitist). [f. **HOMILY** + *-IST*.] One who writes or delivers homilies, or hortatory sermons; a preacher.

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* iv. i, To this good homilist I have been ever stubborn, which God forgive me for and mend my manners. 1642 HALES *Schism* 7 What if the Homilist have Preached, or delivered any Doctrine, of the Truth of which we are not well persuaded? 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. i. 22 We have the testimony of the homilist Ælfric. 1882 FARRAR in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 807 Among the classic homilists of the English Church.

Hence **Homili-tical a.**, characteristic of a homilist.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch. Eng.* 621 Armed.. onely for the preaching or Homiliticall flourishes of a Pulpit.

Homilite (hōmilitē). *Mim.* [f. *Gr.* *ὁμιλία* association, *ὁμιλέω* to be in company + *-ITE*.] A borosilicate of iron and calcium, allied to datolite. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1038 *Homilite*, a mineral occurring, together with erdmannite and melinophane, at Stockoe near Brevig in Norway.

Homilize (hōmilitize), *v.* [f. **HOMILY** + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To discourse, to preach, sermonize. (In *quot.* 1857 *perh. trans.* To preach to.)

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Adresse* 169 Basil.. excelled in that popular kind of Homilizing. a 1662 HEVLIN *Laud* (1668) 9 Not cloying them with continual Preaching, or Homilizing. 1683 O. U. *Parish Ch. no Conventicles* 21 Must the Parochial Ministers be bound to preach or homilize every Holy-Day? 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 496 The stones at our feet can homilize and humanize us.

Homill, obs. Sc. f. HUMMEL.

Homily (hōmili). Forms: 4-6 *omelie*, *-y* (6), 5 *homilye*, 6 *omilie*, *omilie*, 6-7 *homely*, 6-*homily*. [a. *F. omelie* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), mod. *F. homélie*, ad. eccl. *L. homilia*, a. *Gr.* *ὁμιλία* intercourse, converse, discourse, (eccl.) sermon, homily, *f.* *ὁμιλος* crowd, throng, *f.* *ὁμοῦ* together + *ἴλη* crowd, band, troop.]

A religious discourse addressed to a congregation; a sermon; esp. a practical discourse with a view to the spiritual edification of the hearers, rather than for the development of a doctrine or theme: see *quot.* 1883. In the Church of England spec.

applied to the discourses contained in the *Books of Homilies* published in 1547 and 1563 for use in parish churches.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* p. 1014 Of . . Omelies and moralitee and deuocion. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 191 Gregoire upon his Omelie Ayein the slouth of prelacie Compleigneth him. c 1440 Gesta Rom. ix. 25 (Add. MS.) Seynte Austyn seithe in an Omelie. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1307/1 The omely or lecture vpon the seconde chapter. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communs.* Rubric, After the Crede ended, shall folowe the Sermon or Homely, or some porcion of one of the Homelyes, as thei shalbe herafter deuised. 1562 *Homilies* Pref. (1850) 4 [The Queen] hath . . caused a Book of Homilies, which heretofore was set forth by her most loving brother . . to be printed anew. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* I. Ad § 8. 115 The good example of the Preacher is alwayes the most prevailing Homily; his life is his best Sermon. 1844 (title) The Homilies of the Anglo-Saxon Church. Part I. The Homilies of Ælfric. 1883 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1611 In the Western Church the terms 'sermon' and 'homily' were at first used interchangeably; but in time each came to designate a special kind of discourse. The sermon was a discourse developing a definite theme . . The homily pursued the analytical method, and expounded a paragraph or verse of Scripture. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. xvi. The service was soon done, and then the parson delivered a homily.

b. *transf.* A serious admonition, exhortation or counsel; a lecture; a tedious moralizing discourse. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 164 O most gentle Iupiter, what tedious homilie of Loue haue you wearied your parishioners withall. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 252 There are homilies in nature's works worth all the wisdom of the schools. 1838 JAMES *Robber* vi. I vow and protest you have read them a homily as fair as any in the book. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. i. Edith, after a long homily from the King, returned to Hilda.

Hominal (hō'mināl), a. [a. F. *hominal*, f. L. *homo*, *homin-em*, man: see -AL.] Of or relating to man (in Natural History); human.

1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* I. vi. 35 Voltaire seems to have been the first who looked upon Man as constituting a separate kingdom. . . Most naturalists and ethnologists of the present day have adopted this moral, human, or hominal kingdom. . . Amongst living beings, or in the organic world, there are therefore three kingdoms: the vegetable, the animal, and the hominal. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 5/3 The most remarkable studies of M. Quatrefages were on marine animals and on the human or 'hominal' kingdom.

† **Homineity**, Obs. [f. L. *homo*, *homin-em*, man, after *deity*.] The essential quality of mankind; that which constitutes man.

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XI. (1701) 448/1 Many Individual Men are such by participation of the Idea of Man, (as if we should say Homineity). *Ibid.* 449/1.

Hominess: see under **HOMY** a.

Homing (hō'min), vbl. sb. [f. **HOME** v.]

† 1. *Naut.* (with *in*) The curving inwards of the sides of a vessel above its extreme breadth; 'falling' or 'tumbling home'. Obs.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 220 This race building, first came in by overmuch homing in our ships.

2. The action of going home; return home; the faculty possessed by animals of returning home from a distance. Also *attrib.* esp. in reference to pigeons.

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 88 When they come to be trained for the homing part. 1875 *Live Stock Jnl.* 16 Apr. 35/2, I have always admired the homing faculty in the pigeon. 1886 E. S. STARR in *Century Mag.* XXXII. 375 The much discussed question of the homing of the pigeon, or, as the French term it, *orientation*. 1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets* 249 At his regular homing-time he appeared.

Homing, *phl.* a. [f. **HOME** v. + -ING².] That goes home; spec. applied to pigeons that are trained to fly home from a distance.

1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 105 The so called 'homing' birds having enormous flying powers. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., Nowadays, the 'homing pigeon' . . is so much better understood than of yore . . that no other agency than electricity would be capable of outstripping him.

Hominid (hō'minid), [ad. mod. L. *Hominidæ*, a family of mammals represented by the single genus *Homo* (man), f. L. *homo*, *homin-em*, man: see -ID. Cf. F. pl. *hominides*.] A member of the *Hominidæ* (see above); a man, zoologically considered. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Hominiform**, a. Obs. [f. L. *homin-em* man + -FORM.] Of human shape.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 673 Monstrous shapes . . mixtly Boviform and Hominiform.

Hominify (hō'minifai), v. [f. as prec. + -FY.] *trans.* To make a man of; to render human.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xli. 91 Damnably teaching, that they in God are Deified, and God in them Hominified. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 Peter I. 16 Mankind had not been redeemed, unless the Word of God had been hominified. 1890 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) II. 380/3 A work of the celebrated historian Abulfazl being, thus, hominified and accorded royal rank.

Homine (hō'minain), a. [f. L. *homin-em* man + -INE. Cf. *asinine*.] Of or belonging to man zoologically; of the human species.

1883 *American V.* 204 If the footprints are really those of a homine species. *Ibid.* 267 The most distinctively simian, and consequently least homine, characteristic.

Homineisation, rare. [f. L. *homin-em* man + SECTION.] Human anatomy.

1883 COUES in *Auk* V. 105 If the author is correct in identifying the muscle . . with the myon of that name in homineisation.

Hominivorous (hō'mini-vōrəs), a. [f. L. *homin-em* man + -vor-us devouring + -ous.] Devouring or feeding upon human beings.

1859-63 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* (1876) 224 There are man-eaters among the Hyænas, and these hominivorous animals are greatly dreaded. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. iv. i. 237 The Hominivorous fly . . inhabits Cayenne. 1868 P. M. DUNCAN tr. *Figuiet's Insect World* II. 72 Let us . . observe that this hominivorous fly is not, properly speaking, a parasite of man.

Hominy (hō'mini). Forms: 7 homini, hominey, omine, 7-8 homine, 7-9 hom(m)on(e)y, 8 hommany, -iny, 8- hominy. [Of AMERICAN Indian origin: see the early quotes.]

The actual origin seems unsettled. J. H. Trumbull, in Note to Roger Williams's *Key into Lang. of America* (1643), Narragansett Club ed., 1866, has 'Apphominionash', 'parched corn'. From *appun*, *apudon*, 'he bakes or roasts', and *min* pl. *minneash*, 'fruit, grain, berry'. In this and other compounds of *minneash* we discover the origin of the much-corrupted modern name 'hominy'. But see a different suggestion in *Trans. American Philol. Assoc.* 1872.]

Maize or Indian corn hulled and ground more or less coarsely and prepared for food by being boiled with water or milk.

1629 CAPT. SMITH *Contn. Hist. Virginia* (1630) 43 Their servants commonly feed upon Milke Homini, which is bruized Indian corne pounded, and boiled thicke, and milke for the sauce. 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plantat.* (1865) 17 Their ordinary diet is Poane and Omine, both made of Corne. 1672 JOSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 101 They beat the corn in a mortar and sift the flower out of it: the remainder they call Hominey. 1683 PENN Wks. (1782) IV. 306 Their diet is maize . . sometimes beaten and boiled with water, which they call homine. 1699 J. DICKENSON *Jrnl. Trav.* 70 Our chief Dyet was Hominey. 1751 J. BARTEMAN *Observ. Trav. Pensylv.* etc. 60 Kettles of Indian corn soup, or thin hominy. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 June Let. i. Our entertainer . . made him own that a plate of hominy was the best rice-pudding he had ever eat. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie I.* II. 30 The delicious hominy prepared by his skilful . . spouse. 1836 WHITTIER *Mogg Megone* I. 326 Or offering up, at eve, to thee, Thy birchen dish of hominy.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1697 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 159 At all Hours of the Night, whenever they awake, they go to the Hominy-pot. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 407 The second sort is yellow and flinty, which they call 'hominy-corn'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Hominy-mill, a machine in which shelled corn is subjected to a grating or beating action which removes the cuticle and the germ.

Homish (hō'mish), a. Also homeish. [f. **HOME** sb. + -ISH.]

† 1. Belonging to or suited for home; domestic.

1561 HOLLYBUSH (title) A most Excellent and Perfekte Homish Apothecarye; or Homely Physick Booke. 1577 DEE *Gen. & rare Mem.* 10 Nor homish Subject, or wauering vassal. durst . . prively muster to Rebellion.

2. Resembling or suggestive of home; homelike.

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 327 The gardens have a homeish and Bath-like look. 1838 PRESCOTT in Ticknor *Life* (1864) 114 The complexion of Anna's sentiments looked rather homeish.

Hence **Homishness**, homish quality.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 15 [Pictures] add a 'homeishness' to the rooms. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Sept., As for the squalor of the streets, they cease in a short time to perceive it, or even derive from it a sense of homishness.

Hommack, var. **HUMMOCK**. **Hommage**, obs. f. **HOMAGE**. **Hommany**, -iny, etc., var. **HOMINY**. **Homme**, obs. f. **HAM**. **Hommel**, obs. f. **HUMBLE**, **HUMMEL**.

|| **Homo** (hō'mō). The Latin word for *man*. a. From its use in Latin works on logic, frequently employed, in quasi-logical or scholastic language, in the sense 'human being'. b. *Zool.* The genus of which Man is the single species, having many geographical races and varieties.

1596 SHAKS, I *Hen. IV.* II. i. 104 *Homo* is a common name to all men. 1629 *Moderate Intelligencer* No. 213. 10 Fij b (Stanf.), You have made the word Malignant of that latitude, that it almost comprehends all, that is a *homo*. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1849) IV. 419 One of these *homo's* had 800 head of game in his larder. 1861 THACKERAY *Philip Wks.* 1887 I. v. 155 But, being *homo*, and liable to err. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. iii. I. 285 A *Homo* in the abstract, male or female.

Homo-, before a vowel **hom-**, combining form of Gr. *hōmōs* same; a formative of many scientific and other terms, often in opposition to *hetero-*. The more important of these, with their derivatives, will be found in their alphabetical places; others, of less importance or frequency, follow here.

The pronunciation of the first syllable, with primary or secondary stress, varies; etymologically the *o* is short (ə) and is so usually pronounced by scholars (cf. **HOLO-**); but popularly it is often (əu); when stressless it is *o* (though some make it *ə*).

Homacanth (hō'mākənθ) a. *Ichth.* [Gr. *ἀκανθα* thorn, spine], having the spines of the dorsal and anal fins symmetrical; opp. to *heteracanth*. **Homatomic** (hō'mätō'mik) a., consisting of like atoms; opp. to *heteratomic*. **Homaxonal** (-æksō'nial), **Homaxonic** (-æksō'nik) *adjs.*, in *Morphology*, having all the axes equal. **Homobaric** (-bār'ik) a. [Gr. *βάρος* weight], of uniform weight. **Homoblastic** (hō'mōblæ'stik) a. *Biol.* [Gr. *βλαστός*

germ], arising from cells of the same kind; opp. to *heteroblastic*. **Homobranchiate** (-brā'ŋkiät) a. *Zool.* [Gr. *βράγχια* gills], having gills of uniform structure: applied to decapod crustaceans; opp. to *heterobranchiate*. **Homocarpous** (-kā'rpəs) a. *Bot.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], applied to composite plants in which all the fruits arising from a flower-head are alike; opp. to *heterocarpous*. **Homocategoric** (hō'mō,kæt'ēg'rik) a. [see **CATEGORIC**], belonging to the same category. **Homochiral** (hō'mōkē'i'ral) a. [Gr. *χείρ* hand], of identical form and turned in the same direction, as two right or two left hands; opp. to *heterochiral*; hence **Homochirally** *adv.* † **Homochre'sious** (erron. -oresious) a. Obs. [Gr. *χρῆσις* use], relating to the same commodity or use; opp. to *heterochresious*. **Homochromic** (-krō'mik), -chromous (-krō'məs) *adjs.* [Gr. *χρῶμα* colour], of the same colour, as the florets of most *Compositæ*; opp. to *heterochromous*; see also quot. 1876. **Homochronous** (hō'mōkrō'nəs) a. [Gr. *χρόνος* time], occurring at the same time, or at corresponding times (cf. **HETEROCHRONOUS**).

Homodemio (-de'mik) a. [Gr. *δήμος* people, tribe] = *homophylic*. **Homodermatous** (-dō'mātəs), -dermous (-dō'məs) *adjs.* *Zool.* [Gr. *δέρμα* skin], having the skin or integument of uniform structure, as certain serpents; opp. to *heterodermatous*.

Homodemio a. *Biol.* [as prec.], derived from, or relating to derivation from, the same primary blastoderm (endoderm, mesoderm, or ectoderm) of the embryo. **Homodynamous** (hō'mōdi-nāməs) a. *Comp. Anat.* [Gr. *δύναμις* power, force], having the same force or value; applied (after Gegenbaur) to parts serially homologous; so **Homodynamy** (-di'nāmi), the condition of being homodynamous. **Homogangliate** (-gæ'ŋ-gliät) a. *Zool.*, having the ganglia of the nervous system symmetrically arranged, as in the *Articulata*; opp. to *heterogangliate*. **Homoglot** (hō'mōglōt) a. [Gr. *γλωττός* -tongued; cf. *polyglot*], having the same language. **Homohedral** a. [Gr. *ἑδρα* seat, base], (properly) having like or corresponding faces; but used by Miller as = **HOLOHEDRAL**. **Homomalous** (hō'mō'māləs) a. *Bot.* [Gr. *ὁμαλός* even, level], applied to leaves or branches (esp. of mosses) which turn in the same direction: opp. to *heteromalous*. **Homomeral**, -omereous *adjs.* [Gr. *μέρος* part], having like or corresponding parts (*Cent. Dict.*). **Homometrical** a., in the same metre; hence **Homometrically** *adv.*

Homonemous (-nēm'əs) a. *Bot.* [Gr. *νήμα* thread, filament], applied (after Fries) to algae and fungi in which the filaments in germination produce a homogeneous body; opp. to *heteronemous* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Homo-organ** *Biol.* = **HOMOPLAST** 2. **Homopathy** (hō'mō'pāji) [Gr. *ὁμοπάθεια*, f. *πάθος* suffering], sameness of feeling, sympathy (cf. **HETEROPATHY**). **Homoperiodic** a., agreeing in having the same periods. **Homopetalous** (-petāləs) a. *Bot.*, having the petals alike; opp. to *heteropetalous* (Mayne 1854). **Homophyadic** (-fai'æ'dik) a. *Bot.* [late Gr. *φύας*, *φύας* -shoot, sucker], producing only one kind of stem, as some species of *Equisetum*; opp. to *heterophyadic*. **Homophylic** (-fi'lik) a. *Biol.* [cf. Gr. *ὁμόφυλος* of the same race or stock], belonging to the same race; relating to homophily.

Homophyllous (hō'mōfi'ləs) a. *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], 'having leaves or leaflets all alike' (Mayne 1854); opp. to *heterophyllous*. **Homophyly** (hō'mōfi-li) [Gr. *ὁμοφυλία*], the condition of being of the same race. **Homopolar** (-pō'lār), -polio (-pō'lik) *adjs.*, having equal poles, as in the figures called *Stauraxonia homopola* (1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 844); opp. to *heteropolar*. **Homoproral** (-prō'rāl) a. *Zool.* [L. *prōra* prow], having equal or similar prora; as a pterocymba in sponges; opp. to *heteroproral*. **Homoorgan** *Biol.* = *homo-organ*.

Homorganic a. in *Botany*, 'having the same, or a uniform, organization; applied to plants' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); in *Phonetics*, produced by the same vocal organ. **Homoseismal** (-sōi'zmal) a. and sb., **Homoseismic** a. [Gr. *σεισμός* earthquake], proposed substitutes for **COSEISMAL**, **COSEISMIC**.

Homosporous (hō'mōspō'rəs) a. *Bot.* [Gr. *σπόρος* seed], producing only one kind of spores; opp. to *heterosporous*. **Homostaural** (-stō'rāl) a. [Gr. *σταυρός* cross], having a regular polygon as the base of the pyramid; said of a homopolar stauraxonal figure; opp. to *heterostaural*. **Homosystemic** (-siste'mik) a., belonging to the same system. **Homotatic** (-tæ'tik) a. *Dynamics* [Gr. *τατός* vbl. adj. of *τείνειν* to stretch; *τάσις* stretch-

ing, tension], 'pertaining to a homogeneous stress' (*Cent. Dict.*). **Homoteleutic** (-teliutik) *a.* [cf. **HOMOTELEUTIC**], having the same ending. **Homothermous** (-pōimās) *a. Biol.* [Gr. θερμός hot], having a uniform temperature, which does not vary with that of the surroundings, as warm-blooded animals; opp. to **heterothermal**. **Homothetic** (-pētik) *a. Geom.* [Gr. ομοίος, f. τιθέναι to place], similar and similarly placed; also extended to any figures in homology with reference to the line at infinity as axis of homology. † **Homotimous** *a. Obs.* [Gr. ὁμοτίμος, f. τιμή honour], held in equal honour. **Homotonous** (homp'tōnās) *a.* [Gr. τόνος tone], having the same tone or sound; hence **Homotonously** *adv.*; so **Homotony**, sameness of tone. **Homotopic** (-tōpik) *a.* [Gr. τόπος place], relating to the same place or part, or corresponding places or parts.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 41 If in the depressed position the spines cover one another completely, their points lying in the same line, the fish is called "homacanth." **1883** P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 845/1 Questions of symmetry, for which Haeckel's nomenclature of *homaxonal*, *homopole*, etc. is distinctly preferable. **1885** E. R. LANKESTER *Ibid.* XIX. 849/2 A spherical ("homaxonic") perforated shell of membranous consistence. **1889** N. Y. *Herald* (Worcester Suppl.), A "homobaric cargo." **1888** "Homoblastic [see *heteroblastic* s.v. **HETERO**]." **1854** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Homobranchiatus*, Crustacea, including such as have gills pyramidal and composed of layers piled one upon another: "homobranchiate." *Ibid.*, *Homocarpus*, "homocarpous." **1866** *Treas. Bot.*, *Homocarpous*, having all the fruits of a flower-head exactly alike. **1883** P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 845/1 Whether two organisms... are of the same category of individuality — are "homocategoric." **1879** "Homochiral [see *heterochiral* s.v. **HETERO**]." **1889** SIR W. THOMSON *Math. & Phys. Papers* (1890) III. 410 note, Two men of exactly equal and similar external figures would be... "homochirally similar if each holds out his right hand, or each his left." **1893** — in *Academy* (1894) 1 Sept. 150/2 Two equal and similar right-hands are homochirally similar. **1812** STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 70 "Homocresious inventions are such which produce... emporiental works for the same use. So a horse-milne, a water-milne, a wind-milne are Homocresious, because they all grinde flower." **1876** tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. xi. 263 Darwin's "homochromic selection of animals, or the so-called 'sympathetic selection of colours'." **1842** BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, "Homochromous." **1850** HOOKER & ARNOTT *Brit. Flora* (ed. 6) 109 *Tanacetum*. Heads discoid, homochromous. **1876** tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 217 The law of contemporaneous or "homochronous transmission, which Darwin calls the law of 'transmission in corresponding periods of life'." **1883** P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 845/1 The parts and units thus recognized by ontogenetic research, respectively or successively homodemic, homosystemic, and 'homodemic, may... be termed... either 'specially homologous', 'homogenous', 'homophylic', or 'homogenetic' in the language of phylogenetic theory. **1854** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, "Homodermatous." **1883** "Homodermic [see *homodemic*]." **1886** VINES in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 421/1 This correspondence, which is of high importance in determining homologies, may be termed homodermic. **1886** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Homoderous, ... applied to those snakes which have the scales equal in size over the body." **1878** BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 475 They appear to be "homodynamous organs, which gradually get to vary greatly in form in correlation with their great variety of function." *Ibid.* 446 Nerves... homodynamous with the spinal nerves. *Ibid.* 64 "Homodynamy... subsists between parts of the body which are affected by a general morphological phenomenon serially expressed in the organism." **1835** 6 Topp *Cycl. Anat.* I. 245/1 This "homo-ganglionic disposition of the nervous system." **1841** 71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 291 The jointed legs developed in more highly organized forms of homoganglionic beings. **1859** *Life E. Henderson* 123 The inhabitants of Scania and those of Zealand may have been "homoglot." **1877** W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 6) 1. § 82. 143 "Homohedral or holohedral forms, are those which... possess the highest degree of symmetry of which the system admits." **1854** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Homomallus*, "homomallous." **1864** WEBSTER, *Homomallous*. **1881** WEST in *Jrnl. Bot. X.* No. 220. 115 In *Tinnia austriaca*... they [the leaves] seem to have a homomallous tendency. **1854** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Homomeris*, "those in which the rings of the body are like each other: 'homomerous.'" **1877** C. B. CAYLEY (*title*) The Iliad of Homer, "Homomerically translated." **1883** P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 842/2 The idorgan... is defined as a morphological unit consisting of two or more plastids, which does not possess the positive character of the person or stock. These are distinguished into *homoplasts* or "homo-organs and *alloplast* or *alloe-organs*." **1878** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 826 That *Συμπάθεια*, or *Ὁμοπάθεια*, That Sympathy, or "Homopathy, which is in all Animals... It being One and the Same thing in them, which Perceives Pain, in the most distant Extremities of the Body... and which moves one Part to succour and relieve another labouring under it." **1893** FORSYTH *Th. Functions* § 116. 224 Two functions which are doubly-periodic in the same period [Note. Such functions will be called "homoperiodic." *Ibid.* 226 Homoperiodic functions of the same class are equivalent to one another if they have the same infinities. **1889** BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 113 The classification of the species into two distinct groups of "homophyadic" and "heterophyadic" is not a natural one. **1883** "Homophylic [see *homodemic*]." **1883** P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 845/1 Haeckel proposed to term "homophylic the truly phylogenetic homology in opposition to homomorphy, to which genealogical basis is wanting." **1883** "Homopoleic [see *homaxonal*]." **1887** "Homoprolal [see *heteroprolal* s.v. **HETERO**]." **1854** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Homorganus*, "homorganous." **1864** MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. II. iii. (1868) 148 The hard aspirates are the hard letters, *k*, *t*, *p*, together with the corresponding winds or homorganic winds. **1880** SAYCE *Introd. Sc. Lang.* I. 289 Wherever homorganic sounds are produced, the vocal organs pass at once from the position

required for the first to that required for the second. **1887** GOEBEL *Morphol. Plants* 228 The heterosporous [family]... Salvinaceae comes very near to the "homosporous Ferns." **1883** "Homosystemic [see *homodemic*]." **1821** Blackw. *Mag. X.* 384 They are merely "homoteleutic, and... do not rhyme any more than correct with direct." **1881** I. C. ROSSE *Cruise Corvina* 12 Such "homothermous animals as whales, seals, walrus [etc.]" **1880** G. S. CARR *Synops. Math. Index*, "Homothetic conics." **1892** ROUTH *Analyt. Statics* II. § 182 A shell bounded by two similar and similarly situated surfaces has been called a *homothetic shell* by Chasles (1837). This is a convenient term when the surfaces are either not concentric or not ellipsoids. **1858** J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* v. 36 We speak of "Homotimous persons, level in the same degree of honour." **1775** ASH, "Homotonous." **1785** COWPER in *Life & Wks.* (1835-7) II. 195 To discover homotonous words in a language abounding with them like ours, is a task that would puzzle no man completely acquainted with it. **1855** BACHEOT *Lit. Stud.* (1895) I. 141 Closing every couplet with sounds homotonous. **1822** 34 "Homotonously [see *heterotonously* s.v. **HETERO**]." **1763** LANGHORNE *Effus. Friendsh.* (L.), Thomson has often fallen into the "homotony of the couplet." **1876** tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 217 The laws of "homotopic transmission... which might be called the law of transmission in corresponding parts of the body."

b. In *Chemistry*, denoting a compound homologous with that whose name follows (see **HOMOLOGOUS** 3), as in *homatropine*, *homocuminic*, *homolactic*, *homosalicylic acids*, *homocinchonine*, *homofluoresceine*, *homopropylatechin*, *homoguinine*. **1865** 72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 163 *Homocuminic Acid*, an acid homologous with cuminic acid. *Ibid.*, *Homolactic Acid*, name... given by Cloez... to an acid, isomeric if not identical, with glycolic acid. **1880** W. A. MILLER's *Chem.* (ed. 6) III. 1. 684 Creosol or Homocatechol Monomethylin. **1881** *Athenaeum* 15 Jan. 99/3 Homo-fluoresceine, a new Colouring Matter from Orcine and its Derivatives. *Ibid.* 24 Dec. 85/3 The authors have extracted from the bark of the China Cuprea an alkaloid closely resembling quinine in its general properties... They have named it homoguinine.

Homocentric (hōmōsēntrik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *homocentricus* (1535) Fracastoro *Homocentricorum*], *f. Gr.* ὁμο- HOMO + κεντρικός-ός CENTRIC; cf. *F. homocentrique* (1690) Furetière, *homocentriquelement* (a 1553) Rabelais].

A. adj. Having the same centre, concentric. **1566** in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). **1834** *Nat. Philos., Hist. Astron.* vi. 30/1 (U. K. S.) A circle homocentric with the ecliptic.

† B. sb. (In old Astronomy.) A sphere or circle concentric with another or with the earth: opp. to **ECCENTRIC** **B. 1. Obs.**

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. 111. (1651) 251 Maginus makes eleven Heavens. "Fracastorius 72 Homocentrics." So † **Homocentre** = **B.; † **Homocentrical** *a.* = **A.**; hence **Homocentrically** *adv.***

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 124 The Luminaries... [are] far from being Homocentrical, as possible the Infancy of the World, with Fracastorius since might imagine. **1690** LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 735, I call that Circle an Homocentre, which has the same Centre that the Earth has. **a 1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxii. 178 Homocentrically poised.

Homocerc (hōmōsērik), *sb.* and *a. Ichthyol.* Also -oerque. [*f.* HOMO + Gr. κερκ-ος tail.] *a. sb.* A homocercal fish. *b. adj.* = next.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvii. 308 The homocercus or equally-lobed, and the undivided tails become the... normal forms.

Homocercal (hōmōsērikāl), *a. Ichthyol.* [*f.* as prec. + -AL.] Having the lobes of the tail equal; having a symmetrical tail. Also said of the tail. Opp. to **heterocercal**.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 101/1 In and above that [poetic] system Homocercal forms appear. **1849** MURCHISON *Siluria* xlii. 342 All other species now living... have homocercal tails. **1880** *Nature* XXI. 430 The diphyrcal tail is a more primitive... form than the heterocercal, of which the modern homocercal is a further specialisation.

So **Homocero** (-sēris), homocercal condition. **1881** in WORCESTER Suppl.

Homock, obs. var. **HUMMOCK**.

Homodont (hōmōdōnt), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [mod. *f.* HOM(O) + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth.]

a. adj. Having teeth all of the same kind. Also said of the teeth. Opp. to **heterodont**. *b. sb.* A homodont animal.

1877 TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 232/1 A few mammals, as the toothed whales, have the teeth uniform in size, shape, and structure, and are named Homodont. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 363 In homodont dentitions... the number [of teeth] is often great, e.g. 100 in *Pridodon*.

† **Homodox** (hōmōdōks), *a. Obs.* [ad. Gr. ὁμόδοξ-ος of the same opinion, *f.* ὁμο- HOMO + δόξα opinion: cf. **HETERODOX**.] Of the same opinion. So † **Homodoxian** *a.* = prec.; *sb.* a person of the same opinion.

1866 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Homodox*, that is of the same opinion with another. **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 14 The Homodox Idolatry of the Cacoec Arians and Socinians. *Ibid.* 244 The Orthodox... Territories and Hereditaments of Homodox Antiquity. *Ibid.* II. 238 Homodoxian Witnesses to the Arian Law.

Homodromous (hōmōdrōmōs), *a.* [*f.* mod. L. *homodromus*, *f. Gr.* ὁμο- HOMO + δρομος running + -OUS. In mod. *f.* *homodrome*.] Running in the same direction: opp. to **heterodromous**. † *a. Mech.* Applied to levers of the second and third orders, in which the power and the weight move in the same direction. *b. Bot.* Turning in the same

direction, as two generating spirals of a phyllotaxis (e.g. on the main stem and on a branch).

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v. *Homodromus*, Of this Homodrom[ous] kind of Leavers, are the Rudders and Oars of Ships and Boats. **1870** [see **HETERODROMOUS**]. **1878** MASTERS *Henfrey's Bot.* 273 An inflorescence homodromous with the principal axis.

So **Homodromal**, **Homodrome** *adjs.* = prec. *b.*; **Homodromy**, homodromous condition.

1849 J. H. WILSON tr. *Fussieu's Elem. Bot.* 192 This series of axes is either homodrome or heterodrome. **1866** *Treas. Bot.*, *Homodromal*, having all the spires turned the same way. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 171 Two spirals are constructed... the two are homodromal, running in the same direction round the stem. **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 415/2 Homodromy.

Homōo-, combining form of Gr. ὁμοιος of the same kind, like, similar (also occasionally written *homōio-*, and, in fully Anglicized words, esp. in U. S., *homōo-*); occurring in various terms, chiefly scientific or technical, sometimes in opposition to *hetero-*. The more important of these, see in their alphabetical places.

The etymological pronunciation would be *hōmōi-o-*, as in *hōmōi-o-*; but usage favours *hōmōi-o-*, or in popular use *hōmōi-o-*; the last esp. in *homōopathy* and its family (the only really popular members of the group).

Homōoarchy (hōmōi'ōarki) [*f.* ἀρχή beginning], similarity of the beginnings of two words occurring near each other, as a cause of mistakes in copying (distinguished from *homōotel*). **Homōocephalic** (hōmōi'ō, hōmōi'ōsēfēlik) *a.* [*f.* κεφαλή head], pertaining to skulls of similar form and structure. **Homōoery'stalline** *a.* (see quot.).

Homōodont *a.* (see quot.). **Homōogeneous** (hōmōi'ōdōntēs) *a.* [after *homogeneous*], of a similar kind. **Homōogenesis** (hōmōi'ōdōntēsis) *Biol.* [*f.* γένεσις generation], degree of relationship or similarity of the races from which individuals are descended. **Homōophony** (hōmōi'ōfōni) [*f.* φωνή voice, sound], similarity of sound.

Homōosemant (-sēmānt) [*f.* σημαίνω adj., *f.* σημαίνειν to signify], a word of similar meaning.

Homōotel (hōmōi'ōtel) [*f.* τέλος end], the similar ending of two words or clauses near each other, as a cause of a mistake in copying = **HOMŌOTELEUTON** 2.

Homōothermal (-pōimāl) *a. Biol.* [Gr. θερμός hot] = **HOMOTHERMOUS**; opp. to **heterothermal**. **Homōotopy** (hōmōi'ōtopi) [*f.* τόπος place], similarity of words or parts of words, as a cause of mistakes in copying. **Homōozoic** (hōmōi'ōzōik) *a.* [*f.* ζωή life], containing similar forms of life.

1883 A. WATTS in *Expositor* Jan. 68 This is another term which I have ventured to coin... homōotel... is a confusion of the word or letter with which, upon turning from copy to transcript, the copyist actually broke off; "homōoarchy" is a mistaking of the one which, upon thus breaking off, he accidentally observed to follow next. **1865** J. A. MEIGS *Obs. Cranial Forms Amer. Aborig.* 18 In the "homōocephalic" comparison of the old and new worlds, these Arickare skulls may be fairly regarded as the American representatives of the Swedish crania. **1888** TRALL *Brit. Petrogr. Gloss.* 434 "Homōocrystalline, a term applied by some authors to a granitic structure when the minerals are developed in equal proportions. **1888** *Amer. Naturalist* 834 He [Rütimeyer] divides the molar teeth of Mammalia into three categories, the simply conic "Homōodont"; the vertically plicate "Elasmodont"; and the cross-crested by junction of four tubercles, the "Zygodont." **1890** J. MARTINEAU *Seal Author. Relig.* iv. ii. 304 The imitation being not homōogeneous but "homōogeneous with the original. **1864** *Reader No.* 94. 477/1 The lowest degree of human hybridity, in which the "homōogenesis is so feeble as to render the fecundity of the first crossing uncertain. **1887** HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 105 In such expressions as my father and myself... we are misled by "homōophony. **1873** F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 172 What we have long and loosely called synonyms. Note. The exact technicality is "homōosemant." **1883** A. WATTS in *Expositor* Jan. 67-8 There is a most unmistakable mental effect of "homōotel which operates... in leading the copyist... to think that he has reached a certain word when he has only reached another that resembles it. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 49 The warm-bloodedness or "homōoethermal character of Birds. **1883** A. WATTS in *Expositor* Jan. 67 "Homōootopy... the way in which two like places in the copy may... affect the copyist... whether they are like words, like terminations, like prefixes [etc.]. *Ibid.* 68 It very frequently happens that in printing homōootopy occasions a double instead of an omission. **1882** E. FORBES in *Trans. Brit. Assoc.* 73 On a New Map of the Geological Distribution of Marine Life, and on the "Homōozoic Belts. **1866** BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Homōozoic Belts*.

Homōoid (hōmōi'ōid). *Math.* [*f.* Gr. ὁμοιος like + -OID.] A shell bounded by two surfaces similar and similarly situated with regard to each other, a homothetic shell; sometimes restricted to such a shell bounded by concentric ellipsoids. Hence **Homōoidal** *a.*, belonging to a homōoid.

1883 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* (new ed.) I. II. § 494 g. 42 In every case the thickness of the homōoid is directly proportional to the perpendicular from the centre to the tangent plane at any point. *Ibid.*, The one point which is situated similarly relative to the two similar surfaces of a homōoid is called the homōoidical centre.

Homōomerical (hōmōi'mēral), *a. Pros.* [*f.* HOMŌO- + Gr. μέρος part + -AL.] Consisting of (metrically) similar parts.

Homŏmerian (hŏmīōmē'riān). [*f. L. homŏmeria*, Gr. *homŏmēria* HOMŌOMERY + -AN.] A holder of the theory of homŏomery. Hence **Homŏomerianism**.

1847 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 101 Atomism is homŏomerianism stripped of qualities. It is therefore the system of Anaxagoras greatly improved.

Homŏomeric (hŏmīōmē'rik), *a.* [*f. HOMŌO-* + Gr. *mēros* + -IC.] *a.* Relating to homŏomery; of the nature of homŏomeries. *b.* Consisting of similar parts, homŏomericous.

1836 in SMART. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 53 The Homŏomeric particles congregated together, each to its like. 1884 Penn. Sch. Jnl. XXXII. 267 This homŏomeric work, so deep and so broad in its results.

So **Homŏomeric** *a.* = prec. *a.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Homŏomeric Principles*, certain Principles which, according to Anaxagoras, are in all mix'd Bodies. So that when they become Parts of the Body of a living Creature, they there make such Masses and Combinations as are agreeable to their Nature.

† **Homŏomerious**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* In 7 error. homŏo- = HOMŌOMERIOUS 2.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 255/1 From these are thus denominated, Homŏomerious mixt Bodies, as Metals, Gold, Brass, Silver, Stone and the like.

Homŏomerous (hŏmīōmē'ras), *a.* [*f. Gr. homŏios* like + *mēros* part + -OUS.] Having or consisting of similar parts.

1. *Bot.* Applied to lichens in which the gonidia and hyphæ are distributed uniformly through the thallus: *opp.* to *heteromerous*.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 265. 188a VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 320 The disposition of the gonidia and hyphæ in a thallus may be such that these two structures appear about equally mingled... and the thallus is in this case called *homŏomerous*.

2. = HOMŌOMERIC *a.*

189a *Athenæum* 30 July 154/2 In the chapter on Anaxagoras Mr. Burnet... understands the 'everything in everything' to refer to the opposite qualities hot and cold, and so forth, not to the 'homŏomerous' seeds of things.

Homŏomery (hŏmīōmē'ri). Also *homoio-*, and in *L.* form *homŏomeria*. [*ad. L. homŏomeria* (Lucretius), *ad. Gr. homŏmēria*, *n.* of quality *f. homŏmēphs* consisting of like parts, *f. homŏios* like + *mēros* part.] *a.* The theory (propounded by Anaxagoras) that the ultimate particles of matter are homogeneous or of the same kind. *b. pl.* The ultimate particles of matter, regarded, according to this theory, as homŏomerous.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 403/1 They who assert Homŏomeria's, and bulks, and leasts, and indivisibles, to be elements, conceive their substance eternal. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. § 20. 380 Anaxagoras... supposed Two Substantial Self-existent Principles of the Universe, one an Infinite Mind or God, the other an Infinite Homŏiomer of Matter, or Infinite Atoms. *Ibid.* v. 741 [see ATOMOLGY]. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* III. 266 Of Anaxagoras why the scheme reject, And flaws in Homŏomery detect? 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 51 Particles of the same sort be (Anaxagoras) called Homŏomeries: the aggregates of which formed bodies of like parts.

Homŏomorphous (hŏmīōmŏr'fŏs), *a.* [*f. HOMŌO-* + Gr. *mŏrphē* shape + -OUS. Cf. *F. homŏomorphe*.] Of similar form or structure: *spec. a.* *Cryst.* Having similar crystalline forms: said esp. of substances differing in chemical composition or atomic proportions. *b. Path.* (See quot. 1854.)

183a JOHNSTON in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 429 The differences under discussion have given rise in Germany to another term, *homoionomorphous*. It groups together crystalline forms differing widely in their angles, provided they belong to the same system of crystallization. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Homŏomorphus*, ... homŏomorphous. Applied to tumours containing those elements which are found in a normal state of the organism. 1865-7a WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 431 Many substances commonly regarded as isomorphous are in reality only homŏomorphous, inasmuch as their atomic volumes differ considerably.

So **Homŏomorph** (hŏmīōmŏr'f), 'a substance exhibiting homŏomorphism' (*Cent. Dict.*); **Homŏomorphism**, homŏomorphous constitution.

1854 DANA in *Amer. Jnl. Sc.* XVIII. 35 (*title*) On the Homŏomorphism of the Mineral Species of the Trimeric System. 1865-7a WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 432 An interesting example of homŏomorphism is afforded by nitrate of potassium, which is dimorphous, having a rhombohedral form similar to that of calcspar, and a trimetric form like that of aragonite.

Homŏopath (hŏm-, hŏmīōpæb). Also *homŏo-*. [*Mod.* (= *Ger. homŏopath* 1824, *F. homŏopathie*, 1827 in Hatz-Darm.), *f. HOMŌO-* + *PATHY*. Cf. *ALLOPATHY*.] One who practises or advocates homŏopathy.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 513 Over a great part of the continent... the dispensers of health and longevity are now known as Homŏopaths or Allopaths. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 817 According to the homŏopaths, gold is of great value in many tertiary lesions. 1883 *Nation* (N.Y.) XXXVI. 540 The case needed surgical care, which the allopath could give, and the homŏopath could not.

Homŏopathic (hŏm-, hŏmīōpæ'bik), *a. (sb.)*. [*f. HOMŌOPATHY* + -IC. Cf. *F. homŏopathique* (1827) and *Ger. homŏopathisch* (1824).]

1. Belonging to or of the nature of homŏopathy; practising or advocating homŏopathy.

[1824 HAHNEMANN *Organon der Heilkunst* (ed. 3) 1 Diesen homŏopathischen Heilweg lehrte bisher niemand.] 1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 513 First stands the homŏopathist, then the allopathic or heteropathic [method]. a 1845 HOOD *To Hahnemann* III. Thanks to that soothing homŏopathic balm. 1876 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) II. viii. 467, I am resolutely homŏopathic.

2. *fig.* Very small or minute, like the doses usually given in homŏopathy. (Often *humorous*.)

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii. Mr. Claypole taking cold beef from the dish, and porter from the pot, and administering homŏopathic doses of both to Charlotte. 1841 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1880) I. iv. 70 Prussia is a mild despotism to be sure. 'Tis the homŏopathic tyranny—small doses, constantly administered, and strict diet and regimen. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 307 The chapel was homŏopathic in its dimensions.

B. sb. A homŏopathic drug or medicine.

1854 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 179 You ask me whether the homŏopaths still keep me quite well.

Homŏopathically, *adv.* [*f. prec.* + -AL + -LY².] In a homŏopathic manner; in accordance with homŏopathy. Also *fig.*

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xx. The application of a remedy homŏopathically. 1842-1865 [see ALLOPATHICALLY]. 1855 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 505 The Burns anniversary acted on me homŏopathically; I went to it with a bad headache, and have none this morning.

Homŏopathicity (-i'siti). [*f. as prec.* + -ITY.] Homŏopathic quality or character.

1842 F. BLACK *Homŏop.* i. 2 Ordinary practice owes much of its success to the homŏopathicity of the means. 1887 *Homŏop. World* 1 Nov. 495 The homŏopathicity of the cure of the child.

Homŏopathism, *rare.* = HOMŌOPATHY.

1834 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1880) I. 36 He spoke of Cooper, Irving... steamboats, homŏopathism, himself, elocution, with Shakespeare and the musical glasses.

Homŏopathist (hŏm-, hŏmīōpæ'pist). [*f. HOMŌOPATHY* + -IST.] = HOMŌOPATH.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 507 Shakespeare, who was so many things without suspecting it, was, among the rest, a Homŏopathist. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 305 The allopathist calls the homŏopathist a 'quack'; and the latter regards the former as a 'butcher'.

Homŏopathy (hŏm-, hŏmīōpæ'pi). Also *homŏo-*, and formerly *erron. homŏo-*. [*Mod.* (first used in *Ger. (homŏopathie)* by Hahnemann), *f. homŏios* like + -*pátheia*, *f. páthos* suffering. (*Gr. homŏonátheia* meant 'sympathy, (also) likeness of affection or condition, homogeneity'). Cf. *F. homŏopathie* (1827 in H.-D.) and *ALLOPATHY*.] A system of medical practice founded by Hahnemann of Leipsic about 1796, according to which diseases are treated by the administration (usually in very small doses) of drugs which would produce in a healthy person symptoms closely resembling those of the disease treated.

The fundamental doctrine of homŏopathy is expressed in the Latin adage 'Similia similibus curantur', 'likes are cured by likes'.

1836 *Lancet* 14 Oct. 55 A new medical doctrine... had sprung up in the German universities... It originated with a Dr. Hahnemann, a physician of Leipsic, about 30 years ago, and is called Homŏopathia. 1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 505 Homŏopathie, which for the last twenty years, has caused no little sensation among our Teutonic neighbours, though its very name has as yet scarcely penetrated into our insular regions. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 277/2 Homŏopathie. 1847 CRAIG, *Homŏopathie*. 1849 LEWIS *Inf.* Author. *Matt. Opin.* iii. § 12. 51 Mesmerism, homŏopathie, and phrenology, have now been before the world a sufficient time to be fairly and fully examined by competent judges.

Homŏoplastic (hŏmīōpæ'stik), *a. Path.* [*f. Gr. homŏios* like + *πλαστικός* PLASTIC.] Said of a tumour or growth similar in structure to the tissue in which it occurs: *opp.* to *heteroplastic*.

1876 W. WAGNER's *Gen. Pathol.* 363 Transformation of... homŏoplastic into heteroplastic formations, so-called Degeneration. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 95 Lobstein... naming those tumours homŏoplastic which were similar in structure to the natural constituents of the body.

|| **Homŏoptoton** (hŏmīōpŏtŏ'tŏn). Also *homŏo-*. [*Late L.*, *a. Gr. homŏoptŏton* (sc. *ῥῆμα*), *f. homŏios* like + *πτῶσις*, *vbl. adj.* of *πίπτειν* to fall, decline (cf. *πτῶσις* fall, inflexion, case).] A rhetorical figure consisting in the use of a series of words in the same case or with the same inflexion.

1678 in PHILLIPS (ed. 4). 1721 in BAILEY. 1883 H. P. SMITH *Gloss. Terms* etc. 253.

|| **Homŏoteleuton** (hŏmīōtēlŏ'tŏn). Also *homŏo-*. [*Late L.*, *a. Gr. homŏotēleuton* (sc. *ῥῆμα*), *f. homŏios* like + *τελευτή* end, ending.] 1. A rhetorical figure consisting in the use of a series of words with the same or similar endings.

1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 86 *Omoioteleuton*... when words and sentences in one sort do finish together, as thus; Weeping, wailing, and her hands wringing, she moved all... to pitié. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1721 in BAILEY.

2. The occurrence of similar endings in two neighbouring words, clauses, or lines of writing, as a source of error in copying.

1861 SCRIVENER *Crit. N. T.* (1883) 9 Or a genuine clause is lost by means of what is technically called Homŏoteleuton... when the clause ends in the same word as closed the preceding sentence, and the transcriber's eye has wandered from the one to the other, to the entire omission of the whole passage lying between them. 1896 *Eng. Hist.*

Rev. Apr. 952 It [a clause] fell out... owing to one of the commonest causes of such omissions in manuscripts, a homŏoteleuton.

So † **Homŏoteleft** (for -*teleut*), a word having a similar ending to another (*obs.*). **Homŏoteleutic** *a.*, *a.* having similar endings; *b.* resulting, as an error, from homŏoteleuton.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 211 Would wish presbytery were of as empty a sound, as its homŏoteleft Blitery. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulbian* xxiv. § 24 note, Most eds. agree that the *non*... should be deleted. Hu. retains it by assuming a homŏoteleutic omission. 1890 *Athenæum* 2 Aug. 161/3 A half-mythical rhyming history of the Norman dukes, written in homŏoteleutic lines.

Homogamous (hŏmŏgæ'mŏs), *a. Bot.* [*f. Gr. homo-* + *γάμος* married, *γάμος* marriage + -OUS.] *a.* Having all the florets (of a spikelet or capitulum) hermaphrodite, or all of the same sex: said of certain grasses and composites: *opp.* to *HETEROGAMOUS* 1 *b.*, *c.* *b.* Applied to flowers in which the stamens and pistils ripen together.

a. 1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. 1850 HOOKER & ARNOTT *Brit. Flora* (ed. 6) 229 Heads homogamous (all the florets perfect and fertile). 1872 OLIVER *Flem. Bot.* II. 196 If all the florets of a flower-head... be perfect, the flower-heads are homogamous (Dandelion).

b. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Homogamius*, *Homogamus*,... applied by Sprengel (*Homogamia*) to the case in which the male and female organs of a plant arrive together at maturity: homogamius: homogamous. 1881 MÜLLER in *Nature* XXIII. 337 The hermaphrodite flowers are homogamous and short-styled, like *Syringa vulgaris*.

So **Homŏgamy**, homogamous condition; fertilization of a flower by its own pollen or by that of another flower on the same plant (cf. *b.* above).

1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* 432 Sprengel's term *Homogamia*... has a prior claim over Bennett's *Synonymy*.

Homogen (hŏmŏdʒən). [*f. HOMŌO-* + -GEN.]

† 1. *Bot.* (See quot. *Obs.*)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Homogen*, a name given by Lindley to a division of Exogens characterised by the wood being arranged in the form of wedges, and not in concentric circles.

2. *Biol.* A part or organ homogenetic with another: see HOMŌGENETIC 1.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 43 The homochyle or blood-lymph system of Vertebrates has no homogen, or but a very rudimentary one, in the other groups of animals. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 946.

b. A race of organized beings descended from a common ancestor.

1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Dec. 179 We can consider the different men as forming a relative homogen—a species, as M. de Quatrefages contends.

Homogene (hŏmŏdʒēn), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [*ad. Gr. homŏgenēs*, *homŏgene-*, of the same kind, *f. homo-* + *γένος*, *γενε(σ)-* kind. Cf. *F. homogène*.] *A. adj.* = HOMŌGENEOUS.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 102 Homogene to the bread and to the wine. 1610, 1709 [see HETEROGENE]. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 95 An uniform and homogene liquor.

B. sb. That which is homogeneous.

1725 SWIFT *Let. to Sheridan* 25 Jan., I affirm... that cold and rain congregate homogenes; for they gather together you and your crew, at whilst, punch, and claret. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* in *Jubal* etc. 227 Making their absolute and homogene A loaded relative.

Homogeneous (hŏmŏdʒē'nial), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare*. Also 7-8 error. -ial(1). [*f. Scholastic L. homogene-us* (*f. Gr. homŏgene-*: see prec.) + -AL.]

A. adj. = HOMŌGENEOUS.

Homogeneous Surds: see quot. 1706; now called *like surds*.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* vi. 163 That which was conceived... lieth after the same manner, an Homogeneous kinde of life... annexed vnto her [the mother], as a part of her selfe. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ii. (1635) 40 The water is an vniforme and homogeneous body. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 17. II. xxiv. § 5 (1669) 318/2 Truth is one; it is Homogeneous. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Homogeneous Surds*, such as have one common Radical Sign. 1805 [see HETEROGENEAL]. 1877 W. BRUCE *Comm. Rev.* 313 Goodness and truth are homogeneous and congenial to each other.

B. sb. A homogeneous substance or person.

1651 [see HETEROGENEAL B.]. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* 429 There may be Communication between Homogeneals. Hence **Homogenealness**, homogeneity.

1755 in JOHNSON.

† **Homogenean**, *a. Obs.* = HOMŌGENEOUS.

a 1601 [see HETEROGENEAL].

Homogeneate, *v. rare.* [*f. as prec.* + -ATE³.] *trans.* To make homogeneous, to unite into one body of uniform composition.

a 1648 DICKEY *Closet Open.* (1677) 130 Care... that the rise of barley be well homogeneated with the Milk. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 283 Homogenized by naturalization. 1848 G. CHALMERS *Allan Ramsay's Wks.* III. App. vii. 313 Nor was society, in any part... so homogeneated.

Homogeneity (hŏmŏdʒē'nē'iti). [*ad. Scholastic L. homogeneitās*, *f. homogene-us* (see next and -ITY). Cf. *F. homogénéité* (16th c.).] The quality or condition of being homogeneous: *a.* Identity of kind with something else; *b.* Composition from parts or elements of the same kind; uniformity of composition or nature.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. (1635) 88 A Harmony and Communion... a Homogeneity of the Forme and Nature. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Apol.* 494 The Homogeneity and Unorganizedness of the Heavenly Body. 1674 [see

HETEROGENEITY]. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 403 The homogeneity of the air. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 23 There is no homogeneity between the men or the subjects of their communications. 1864 [see HETEROGENEITY].

c. *concr.* Something homogeneous.

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 58 All things in the Body do dissolve, and return to their Homogeneities, or . . . Elements. 1887 F. ROBINSON *New Relig. Medici* 79 He is regarded . . . as a homogeneity.

d. *Law of Homogeneity* (Logic): see quot.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 90 The Law of Homogeneity affirms that things the most dissimilar must, in some respects, be similar or homogeneous; and consequently, any two Concepts, how unlike soever, may still both be subordinated under some higher Concept.

Homogeneous (hómōdʒēniəs), *a.* [f. Scholastic L. *homogene-us* (see HOMOGENEAL) + -OUS.] The opposite of heterogeneous.

In early use *homogeneous* was more frequent, esp. in technical expressions.

1. Of one thing in respect of another, or of various things in respect of each other: Of the same kind, nature, or character; alike, similar, congruous.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. vi. Of such a council . . . every parochial Consistory is a right homogeneous and constituting part. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq. Apol.* 485 It may be . . . homogeneous enough to the natural Scope of our first Rule. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope Wks.* IV. 14 Of all homogeneous truths, at least of all truths respecting the general end. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. i. § 38 Between the world and mind there is no comparison, the things are not homogeneous. 1879 TOURGEER *Fool's Err.* xxiv. 147 To secure a development homogeneous with that of the North.

† b. *loosely*. Congruous, befitting. *Obs.*

1708 S. SEWALL *Diary* 20 Aug. (1879) II. 230 They . . . solicited me to Pray; I was loth, and advis'd them to send for Mr. Williams, as most natural, homogeneous.

2. Of a thing in respect of its constitution: Consisting of parts or elements all of the same kind; of uniform nature or character throughout.

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. ix. 84 Som do hold that this Island was tied to France . . . for if one . . . observe the rocks of the one, and the cliffs of the other, he will judge them to be one homogeneous piece. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 52 Ice is a similar body, and homogeneous concretion. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. v. 425 Man is an homogeneous being. 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 421 It was of a perfectly homogeneous texture. 1863 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. ii. 1. 444 Here the population was homogeneous . . . without any foreign intermixture. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* 23 In the air this shifting of the rays . . . is often a source of grievous annoyance to the astronomer who needs a homogeneous atmosphere.

3. *Math. a.* Of the same kind, so as to be commensurable. *b.* Of the same degree or dimensions; consisting of terms of the same dimensions.

1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 14 All Homogeneous Magnitudes i.e. Magnitudes of the same kind, have a Proportion or Relation one to another. 1815 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Homogeneous Equations* . . . in which the sum of the dimensions of x and y . . . rise to the same degree in all the terms. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Algebra* (ed. 6) 201 The terms . . . are said to be of the Same Dimensions or Homogeneous, when the sum of the indices in each term is the same.

Hence **Homogeneously** *adv.*, in a homogeneous manner. **Homogeneousness**, the quality or condition of being homogeneous, homogeneity.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 7 154 Which cannot . . . be wholly homogeneously resolved. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* 66 An Homogeneousness in the derivation of the matter. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 81 1/2 Homogeneousness of substance is . . . an indication of low organization. 1854 J. SCOFFERIN *Chem. in Orr's Circ. Sc.* 26 The cooling mass does not cohere homogeneously. 1877 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 40 Dilute solution of potash . . . dissolves protoplasm . . . and makes it homogeneously transparent.

Homogenesis (hómōdʒenésis), *Biol.* [f. HOMO- + GENESIS.]

† 1. Applied to asexual reproduction: see quot. (Opp. to HETEROGENESIS 2.) *Obs.*

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 395 This kind of multiplication of the same parts by a simple process of growth . . . which . . . may be called homogenesis.

2. The ordinary form of sexual reproduction, in which the offspring resembles the parent and passes through the same course of development. (Opp. to HETEROGENESIS 3.)

Homogenetic (-dʒɪnɛ'tik), *a. Biol.* [f. HOMO- + GENETIC.]

1. Having a common descent or origin; applied by Ray Lankester to organs or parts of different organisms which, however variously modified, show a correspondence of structure due to derivation from a common ancestor. Nearly synonymous with HOMOLOGOUS 2, and opp. to HOMOPLASTIC.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 38 We surely are not to understand that these muscles are homogenetic, that the common ancestor of Mammalia and Saurapseda possessed all these muscles. 1874 BLACKIE's *Pop. Encycl.* s.v. *Homology*, It has . . . been proposed to distinguish those homologies where community of descent is obvious as homogenetic.

2. Relating to ordinary reproduction or HOMOGENESIS (sense 2). 1869 in *Cent. Dict.*

So **Homogenetical** *a.*, of, relating to, or having reference to, homogeny or community of descent.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 37 The homogenetical agreement can be one of no greater detail than is indicated by the condition of this region in the supposed common ancestor of Mammalia and Saurapseda.

Homogenist (hómōdʒɪnɪst). [f. HOMOGENY + -IST.] One who maintains the theory of a common descent.

1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* iii. 109 To overthrow the arguments of the homogenists.

Homogenize (hómōdʒɪnaɪz), *v. rare.* [f. HOMOGENE + -IZE.] *trans.* To render homogeneous. Hence **Homogenizer**, one who or that which 'homogenizes'.

1886 *Fortn. Rev.* XL. 201 The whole island [Ireland] would have become homogenized by the action of strong centripetal forces. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 11 Dec. 371 The mixture is thoroughly amalgamated and ground together in an apparatus called by the inventors a 'homogenizer'.

Homogenous (hómōdʒɪnəs), *a. Biol.* [f. HOMO- + Gr. γένος *race* + -OUS.] = HOMOGENETIC 1.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 36 Structures which are genetically related, in so far as they have a single representative in a common ancestor, may be called *homogenous*. We may trace an *homogeny* between them, and speak of one as the *homogen* of the other. Thus the fore limbs of Mammalia, Saurapseda, Batrachia, and Fishes, may be called . . . *homogenous*, but only so far as relates to general structure. 1872 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (ed. 6) xiv. 385.

Homogeny (hómōdʒɪni). [Ultimately, ad. Gr. ὁμογένεια *community of origin*, f. ὁμογενε- of the same race or same kind: see HOMOGENE.]

† 1. Uniformity of nature, homogeneity. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 333 The Exhaling, or . . . Driuing backe of the principall Spirits, which preserve the Consistence of the Body; So that when their Government is Dissolved every Part returneth to his Nature or Homogeny.

2. *Biol.* The quality of being homogenous; correspondence of structure due to common descent.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 36 If, however, we compare the fore limb of Saurapseda and Mammalia, it is possible to go a step further with the homogeny. 1872 NICHOLSON *Biol.* 49 Mr. Ray Lankester has recently proposed to supersede the term 'homology', and to substitute for it the two terms 'homogeny' and 'homoplasmy'.

Homogone (hómōdʒɒn), *a. Bot.* [f. HOMO- + Gr. γόνος *generating*.] = HOMOGONOUS 1.

1877 GRAY in *Amer. J. Bot.* Ser. III. XIII. 82 The counterpart homogone (or homogenous) would designate the absence of this kind of differentiation.

Homogonous (hómōdʒɒnəs), *a.* [f. HOMO- + Gr. γόνος *generating* or γόνος *offspring* + -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Having similar reproductive organs; applied by Asa Gray to flowers in which there is no difference of length in the stamens and pistils of different individuals; opp. to HETEROGONOUS 1.

1877 [see prec.]. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 4. 225 Those . . . with Homogonous and those with Heterogonous flowers.

2. *Biol.* Exhibiting ordinary reproduction; producing offspring similar to the parent; opp. to HETEROGONOUS 2.

1883 SYD. SOC. *Lex.*, *Homogonous digenesis*, that form of digenesis in which, as in Annelids, the buds produce animals similar to those from which they spring. 1886 *Ibid.*, *Homogonous*, having like offspring.

Homograph (hómōdʒɒgrəf), [f. HOMO- + Gr. γράφος *written*, -GRAPHY.]

† 1. (See quot. 1823.) *Obs.*

1810 J. SPRATT in *Nicholson's J. Nat. Hist.* XXV. 325 (title) Invention of a Homograph, or Method of Communication by Signals, on Sea or Land. 1823 CRABS *Technol. Dict.*, *Homograph* (Mil.), a sort of telegraphic signals performed by means of a white pocket handkerchief.

2. *Philol.* A word of the same spelling as another, but of different origin and meaning.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 170 Homographs, identical to the eye; as *base, bore, dew, fair* . . . in their various senses.

Homographic (hómōdʒɒgræfɪk), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. ὁμο- HOMO- + γραφικός GRAPHIC: cf. F. *homographique* (Chasles).]

1. *Geom.* Having the same anharmonic ratio or system of anharmonic ratios, as two figures of the same thing in different perspective; belonging or relating to such figures: see quot. *Homographic substitution*: see SUBSTITUTION.

1859 CAYLEY *Sixth Mem. Quantics* in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIX. 77 Any figure . . . in the first plane gives rise to a corresponding figure in the second plane, and the two figures are said to be homographic to each other. To a point of the first figure there corresponds in the second figure a point, to a line a line, to a range of points or pencil of lines, a homographic range of points or pencil of lines. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Homographic*, a term of modern geometry, introduced by Chasles.

2. *Gram.* Said of spelling in which each sound is always represented by the same character, which stands for that sound and no other; strictly phonetic; opp. to *heterographic*.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1870 COLANGE tr. *Zell's Pop. Encycl.* I. 1660.

3. *Philol.* Of, belonging to, or consisting of homographs.

1880 *Direct. Sub-Editors N. E. Dict.* 4 Your slips are now in homographic groups, i.e. groups of words identical in spelling, but perhaps really consisting of several distinct parts of speech, or even of words having no connexion.

Homography (hómōdʒɒgrəfi). [f. HOMO- + Gr. γραφία *writing*, -GRAPHY.]

1. *Geom.* The relation between homographic figures: = HOMOLOGY 4.

1859 CAYLEY *Sixth Mem. Quantics* in *Phil. Trans.*

CXLIX. 77 The theory of homography in geometry of two dimensions may be made to depend upon . . . the homography of ranges or pencils.

2. *Gram.* 'That method of spelling in which every sound is expressed by a single character, which represents that sound and no other' (Webster 1864).

Homoio-: see HOMŌIO-.

Homoiousian (hómōiəʊsiən, -iʊsiən), *a.* and *sb. Theol.* [f. Gr. ὁμοιούσιος *of like essence* (f. ὁμοιος *like*, similar + οὐσία *essence*) + -AN.]

A. adj. a. Of like essence or substance. *b.* Relating to or maintaining likeness (as distinct from *identity* and from *difference*) of substance between the Father and the Son: see B. (Distinguished from *heteroousian* and *homoousian*.)

1854 BADHAM *Halient.* 175 As important and difficult as the homoiousian and homoiousian controversy. 1866 FELTON *Ant. & Mod. Gr.* II. ii. iv. 320 The questions . . . whether the Son was homoiousian with the Father; whether he was homoiousian [etc.].

B. sb. One who held the Father and the Son, in the Godhead, to be of like, but not the same, essence or substance; a Semi-Arian.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* VII. § 12 What was the Intention of those venerable Fathers the Homoiousians and the Homoiousians? 1776 [see HOMŌIOUSIAN B.]. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 333 Probably since the era of the homoiousian and the homoiousian so great a difference has not turned on a single syllable.

† **Homologal**, *a. Math. Obs.* [f. med. L. *homolog-us*, a. Gr. ὁμόλογος *agreeing*, HOMOLOGOUS + -AL.] Corresponding, as the two antecedents or the two consequents in a proportion: = HOMOLOGOUS 1. (Opp. to *heterologal*.)

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 32 After the proportion of the Pyramidal or Conic homologal lines. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 202 Like figures are alike placed, when in both of them the homologal strait lines . . . are parallel. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 48 Multiplication . . . of these new Homologal terms.

Homologate (hómōlŏgət), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. med. L. *homologāre* (1268 in Du Cange), after Gr. ὁμολογεῖν *to confess, acknowledge* + -ATE 3. Cf. F. *homologuer* (1539 in H. Estienne).]

1. *trans.* To express agreement with or approval of; to assent to, acknowledge; to countenance; to ratify, confirm.

1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prærog. Chr. Kings* viii. 92 Saint Paul homologates this doctrine. a 1715 BURNET *Oum Time* (1766) I. 247 To accuse a minister before a Bishop was an acknowledging his jurisdiction . . . or, to use a hard word much in use among them, it was homologating his power. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* ii. Whilk I was altogether unwilling to homologate by my presence. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* ii. ii. 105 Sometimes one body of patrons elected the teacher, the others afterwards homologating the appointment. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* xiii. 190 It could hardly be but that one or two of the incidents which Milton has supplied, the popular imagination has been unable to homologate.

b. spec. in Sc. Law. To ratify or render valid (a deed in itself defective or informal) by some subsequent act which expresses or implies assent to it.

a 1765 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* (1773) 465 A marriage contract, though defective in the legal solemnities, is held . . . to be homologated by the subsequent marriage of the parties. 1790 in *Dallas Amer. Law Rep.* (1798) I. 366 The agreement being homologated, that is to say recorded and confirmed by the Court of Parliament, became obligatory.

2. *intr. or absol.* To agree, accord; to express agreement or assent.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 191 It did homologate both in the end and means with their commission, and the matter of their present deliberations. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. § 26. 189 The Apostle clearly homologates, or confesses to the sentence of Peter.

3. *trans.* To represent as agreeing (with something else); to identify. *rare.*

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light* etc. 51 While it homologates this irradiated substance or modification of matter with that of light, it also excludes it from being any species of heat.

Homologation (hómōlŏgə'tʃən), Chiefly *Sc.* [ad. med. L. *homologation-em*, n. of action f. *homologāre* (see prec.). Cf. F. *homologation* (16th c.).]

The action of homologating; assent, ratification, confirmation. Mostly in legal use; *spec. in Sc. Law* (see prec. 1 b).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Homologation*, an admission, allowance, or approbation, a consent unto. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 318 One's subscribing as witness to a deed, does not infer homologation. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Treat. Obligat.* I. 128 A recognition, confirming and ratifying an obligation, to which an exception might be opposed, or for the rescission of which an action might be sustained, is termed *homologation*. It is *approbation*, or *assent* subsequent. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 422 A distinct categorical homologation of our principle. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.*, *Homologation*, is a technical expression, signifying an act by which a person approves of a deed; the effect of such approbatory act, being to render that deed, though itself defective, binding upon the person by whom it is homologated. All deeds, informal or defective, may be homologated.

Homologen (hómōlŏdʒən), *Chem.* [f. HOMOLOGOUS + -GEN.] A proposed name for the group of atoms by which each of the compounds in a homologous series differs from the preceding:

e.g. the group H_2C in the hydrocarbons of formula C_nH_{2n+2} , etc. So **Homologenic** *a.*, said of the molecule or group to which the 'homologen' is successively added.

1876 *Johnson's New Univ. Cycl.* II. 979.

Homologic (*hómōlōgik*), *a.* [f. **HOMOLOG** (or its source) + *-ic*. In *F. homologie*.] = next.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 313 The civilised philosopher classifies by essential affinities—homologic characteristics.

Homological (*hómōlōgikāl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-al*.] Involving or characterized by homology, homologous; relating to homology.

1849 *OWEN Disc. Nat. Limbs* 72 Whatever higher homological proposition may be demonstrated of the one must apply to the other. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* viii. (1874) 154 What may be termed homological symmetry of organization. 1854 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 211 The homological characters of bones. 1885 LEUDENDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 11 Consider two homological figures... let *O* be their centre, *s* their axis of homology.

Hence **Homologically** *adv.*, in a homological manner; in relation to homology.

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA. 1866 DK. ARGVLL *Reign Law* iv. (1867) 208 Limbs which are homologically the same are put to the most diverse... uses. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 137 The most oxidised of known α -carbon uric acid products are homologically the representatives of the least oxidised β -carbon products.

Homologist (*hómōlōgist*), *rare*. [f. **HOMOLOG** + *-ist*.] One versed in homologies.

1849 *OWEN Disc. Nat. Limbs* 68 Which the homologist is ready to give to the determination of the special character of the parts. 1894 *Athenaeum* 18 Aug. 226/3 Those poor laboratory homologists from whom his tolerant contempt is so thinly veiled.

Homologize (*hómōlōgiz*), *v.* [f. as prec. + *-ize*.]

1. *intr.* To be homologous, to correspond.

1733 *Cheyne Eng. Malady* I. x. § 4 (1734) 94 The Self-motive, Self-active, and living Principle concurs with, and homologizes to Mechanism in the animal Functions. 1886 *Nature* 4 Feb. 333/1 Two ventricles... which homologize with the lateral ventricles in the cerebrum of Mammalia.

2. *trans.* To make, or show to be, homologous.

1811 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 156 To homologize our constitution with that of England. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 9 This neutration is in some cases... difficult to homologize with that of existing forms.

Hence **Homologizer**, one who homologizes.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Pallas Anglicana* to What Thorndike, Heylin, Hicks... with all our present Saxon Homologizers do unanimously maintain.

|| **Homologon** (*hómōlōgōn*). [Gr., neut. of *hómōlogos* agreeing, consonant, f. *hómōs* same + *lógos* ratio, proportion, analogy.] A thing corresponding to another; a homologue.

1871 J. F. CLARKE *to Gt. Relig.* I. iv. § 1. 145 One of the curious homologons of history is this repetition in Europe of the course of events in Asia.

Homologous (*hómōlōgōs*), *a.* [f. med. L. *homologus* or Gr. *hómōlogos* agreeing (see prec.) + *-ous*.] Having the same relation, proportion, relative position, etc.; corresponding. Specifically:

1. *Math.* Having the same ratio or relative value as the two antecedents or the two consequents in a proportion, or the corresponding sides in similar figures.

1660 *BARROW Euclid* v. def. 11, *B* and *D* are homologous or magnitudes of a like ratio. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. iv. 23 Comparing the homologous terms. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. ix. 118 The quantitative relation between any two sides of the one, is equal to that between the homologous sides of the other.

b. *Mod. Geom.* Having a relation of homology, as two plane figures; homological; homographic and in the same plane. (See **HOMOLOG** 4.)

1879 *SALMON Conics* 59 Two triangles are said to be homologous, when the intersections of the corresponding sides lie on the same right line called the axis of homology; prove that the lines joining corresponding vertices meet in a point.

2. *Biol.* Having the same relation to an original or fundamental type; corresponding in type of structure (but not necessarily in function); said of parts or organs in different animals or plants, or of different parts or organs in the same animal or plant. (Distinguished from *analogous*: see quot. 1854 s.v. **ANALOGOUS** 1 b.)

1846 *OWEN in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 174 There exists doubtless a close general resemblance in the mode of development of homologous parts. 1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl.* II. 322 In the vertebrate the front and hind limbs are homologous. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* i. 6 The name of leaves has been... extended... to the green expansions which constitute foliage to other forms under which such appendages occur... The latter are homologous with leaves or the homologues of leaves.

b. *Path.* Of the same formation as the normal tissue of the part: said of morbid growths. (Opp. to **HETEROLOGOUS**.)

1871 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (1873) 106 A growth primarily homologous may subsequently become heterologous. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 97 The cartilaginous tumour is homologous... if it springs from cartilage.

3. *Chem.* Applied to series of compounds differing in composition successively by a constant amount of certain constituents, and showing a

gradation of chemical and physical properties; esp. to series of organic compounds differing by multiples of CH_2 , as the alcohols, aldehydes, ethers, etc.

1850 *DAUBENY Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 252 Four classes of homologous bodies, to adopt the term which Gerhardt has proposed, namely, alcohols, ethers, aldehydes, and acids. 1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 292 These homologous series of mono-, di-, tri-, and higher carbon groups. 1876 *FOSTER Phys.* (1879) App. 677 The Acetic Acid Series... one of the most complete homologous series of organic chemistry.

4. In other applications: = Corresponding.

1837 *BREWSTER Magnet.* 22 Making the homologous poles of two magnetized wires repel each other. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. xiii. 173 A symmetrical figure is one in which the homologous parts on opposite sides are equal in magnitude. 1895 *STORY-MASKELYNE Crystallogr.* § 82 Two poles or planes thus symmetrically disposed in regard to an origin-plane will be termed homologous to each other in respect to that plane of symmetry.

Homolographic: see **HOMOLOGRAPHIC**.

Homologue (*hómōlōg*), [a. F. *homologue*, ad. Gr. *hómōlogos* (**HOMOLOGON**).] That which is homologous; a homologous organ, etc.: see prec.

1848 *OWEN Homol. Verteb. Skel.* 5 Homologues... used... by geometricians as signifying 'the sides of similar figures which are opposite to equal and corresponding angles', or to parts having the same proportions. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* I. Index 802 The arms of a man, the pectoral fin of a fish, and the wings of a bird, are homologues of one another. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. (1872) 109 Every Christian... is a homologue of the Great Archetype.

Homology (*hómōlōgiz*), [ad. late L. *homologia*, a. Gr. *hómōlogia* agreement, assent, f. *hómōlogos* HOMOLOGOUS. Cf. *F. homologie*.] Homologous quality or condition; sameness of relation; correspondence.

1. In general sense. (Before 19th c. only in Dicts.)

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Homology*, an agreement. 1721 *BAILEY, Homology*, Proportion, Agreeableness. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* I. ii. 59 We find in distinct languages striking homologies due to community of descent. 1875 O. W. HOLMES *Crime & Autom.* in *Old Vol. Life* (1891) 325 The plain law of homology, which declares that like must be compared with like.

2. *Biol.* Correspondence in type of structure (of parts or organs); see **HOMOLOGOUS** 2. (Distinguished from **ANALOGY** 9.) Also, that branch of Biology or Comparative Anatomy which deals with such correspondences.

General homology, the relation of an organ or organism to the general type. *Lateral homology*, the relation of corresponding parts on the two sides of the body. *Serial homology*, the relation of corresponding parts forming a series in the same organism (e.g. legs, vertebrae, leaves). *Special homology*, the correspondence of a part or organ in one organism with the homologous part in another (e.g. of a horse's 'knee' with the human wrist).

1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 525/2 The cephalic processes... have no real homology with the locomotive extremities of the Vertebrata. 1846 *OWEN in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 175 The correspondence of a part or organ... with a part or organ in a different animal... (f.e.) special homology. *Ibid.*, A higher relation of homology is that in which a part... stands to the fundamental or general type... (f.e.) general homology. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* iii. ii. § 28 The homologies of the skeleton imply a wide range of similarities. 1859 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 240 Homology and Embryology. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* 99 From the leaf... all the floral organs are developed, and to it... all parts are reducible by homology. 1872 *NICHOLSON Biol.* 42 Lateral homology consists in the structural identity of the parts on the two sides of the body. 1878 *BELL Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 63 We distinguish, accordingly, physiological likeness, or Analogy, from morphological likeness, or Homology.

b. *Path.* Of a morbid growth: see **HOMOLOGOUS** 2 b.

1871 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (1873) 106 A knowledge of the homology or heterology of a growth. 1878 [see **HETEROLOGY**.]

3. *Chem.* The relation of the compounds forming a homologous series: see **HOMOLOGOUS** 3.

1876 *Johnson's New Univ. Cycl.* II. 979 *Homology*, a term expressing a principle in the chemistry of organic compounds... first introduced by the illustrious Gerhardt.

4. *Mod. Geom.* The relation of two figures in the same plane, such that every point in each corresponds to a point in the other, and collinear points in one correspond to collinear points in the other; every straight line joining a pair of corresponding points passes through a fixed point called the *centre of homology*, and every pair of corresponding straight lines in the two figures intersect on a fixed straight line called the *axis of homology*.

1879 [see **HOMOLOGOUS** 1 b]. 1885 *LEUDENDORF Cremona's Proj. Geom.* xi 20 Two corresponding straight lines therefore always intersect on a fixed straight line, which we may call *s*; thus the given figures are in homology, *O* being the centre, and *s* the axis, of homology.

Homomorph (*hómōmōrf*), [f. Gr. *hómō*-**HOMO**- + *mōrfē* form.] A thing of the same form as another; applied to letters or characters having the same form (as Russian *H* = *n*, Greek *H* = *ē*, Roman *H*), and to different words having the same spelling.

1886 G. MALLERY *Photogr. N. A. Ind.* 239 Characters substantially the same, or homomorphs, made by one set of people, have a different signification among others. 1895 *HOFFMAN Begin. Writing* 176 Writing by such a method

demands... a thorough command of the language, its homomorphs and homophones.

Homomorphic (*hómōmōrfik*), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-ic*.] Of the same or similar form. *spec. a.* *Entom.* Said of insects in which the larva more or less resembles the imago (*Homomorpha*); hemimetabolous or ametabolous. *b. Bot.* Applied to flowers or plants in which there is no difference in the relative length of the stamens and pistils; also to the self-fertilization of such flowers. *c. Biol.* Applied to organs or organisms showing an external resemblance, but not really related in structure or origin. (In senses a. and b. opp. to *heteromorphic*; in sense c. to *homologous*.)

1872 *NICHOLSON Biol.* 50-1 Many examples are known, both in the animal and the vegetable kingdom, in which families widely removed from one another in their fundamental structure, nevertheless present a... close resemblance. For this phenomenon the term 'homomorphism' has been proposed, and such forms are said to be 'homomorphic'. 1873 *HOOKER tr. Syst. Bot.* 154 Heteromorphic unions produce considerably more capsules and good seeds than homomorphic unions. 1874, 1877 [see **HETEROMORPHIC**]. 1875 *BLAKE Zool.* 372 The nutritive zooids all resemble each other, or they are homomorphic. 1896 *HENSLOW Wild Flowers* 86 Every flower had become homomorphic and self-fertilizing.

So **Homomorphism**, **Homomorphy**, the condition of being homomorphic; resemblance of form, esp. without real structural affinity.

1869 *NICHOLSON Zool.* 233 Homomorphism subsists between the Polyzoa and the Hydroids. 1879 [see **HOMOMORPHIC**]. 1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot. Gloss.*, *Homomorphy*. 1883 [see *homophyly* s.v. **HOMO**.]

Homomorphous, *a.* [f. as prec. + *-ous*.] Of the same form; = prec.

1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Homomorphous*, *Bot.*, having the same form: homomorphous. 1855 [see **HETEROMORPHOUS**]. 1864 *Reader* 2 Apr. 434/1 A step higher than the simple homomorphous organization of *Amoeba*. 1874 *LUBBOCK Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 43 The Orthoptera and other Homomorphous insects. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 283 [It] has homomorphous leaves in many rows.

Homonomous (*hómōnōmōs*), *a.* [f. Gr. *hómōnomos* (f. *hómōs* same + *nómos* law) + *-ous*.] Subject to the same or a constant law; *spec. in Biol.* Having the same law or mode of growth: said of homologous parts or organs (opp. to *heteronomous*).

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 112 The great number of homonomous segments... in Myriapoda. 1878 *BELL Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 64 The individual fingers and toes... are homonomous structures.

Homonymy (*hómōnim*), [f. as prec. + *-y*: after Gr. derivatives in *-νομία*.] Homonomous condition. *spec. in Biol.* (see prec.).

a. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* (1684) 127 The key hereof is the homonymy of the Greek made use of in the Latin words. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* Introd. 114 In the homonymy and number of their segments and appendages, the Myriopoda resemble certain of the Crustacea. 1878 *BELL Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 64 Homonymy... describes the relation to one another of those parts which are arranged along a transverse axis of the body. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 147 The larva... has a somewhat vermiform appearance owing to the great homonymy or similarity of the remaining somites.

Homonym, obs. form of **HOMINYM**.

Homonym (*hómōnim*). Also homonymy. [ad. late L. *homonymum* (Quintilian), a. Gr. *hómōnymon*, neut. of *hómōnymos* HOMONYMOUS. Cf. *F. homonyme* 'an equivocation, or word of diuers significations' (Cotgr.).]

1. *a.* The same name or word used to denote different things. *b. Philol.* Applied to words having the same sound, but differing in meaning: opp. to *heteronym* and *synonym*.

1697 *tr. Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xxv. 100 Those [words] that differ not in termination; as grammatica, the art of grammar, and grammatica, a woman, are not conjugates, but homonyms. 1851 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng. I.* 350 During the later periods of the Empire there are so many homonyms as to confuse the most attentive investigator. 1876 *DOUSE Grimm's L.* § 17. 34 A monosyllabic language, indeed, like the Chinese, is but, as it were, a cluster of homonyms.

2. A person or thing having the same name as another; a 'namesake'.

1851 *F. HALL in Benares Mag. V.* 27 It is to this Mushtāq that Mannū Lāla... alludes, and not to his titular homonym of Azimābād, as our author imagines. 1864 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng. III.* 118 He bestowed the Duchy upon his Father's homonym Robert the Younger. 1865 *W. G. PALGRAVE Arabia* II. 138 The locust of Arabia is... twice or three times the size of its northern homonym.

Hence † **Homonymal** *a.*, agreeing in name.

1641 *H. L'ESTRANGE God's Sabbath* 102 For Island... their dayes are homonymall with ours in England... as derived from the same idoles.

Homonymic, *a.* [f. as next + *-ic*.] Of or relating to homonyms or homonymy. So **Homonymical** *a.* (in mod. Dicts.).

1862 *F. HALL in Trm. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 10 The *Vikwa-prakāśa*, an homonymic lexicon... written in the year 1111. 1867 *WHITNEY Stud. Lang.* xii. (1870) 454 The homonymic designation of a thing by something which called to the mind the sounds of which its name was composed.

Homonymous (*hómōnimōs*), *a.* [f. late L. *homonymus*, a. Gr. *hómōnymos* of the same name, sb. a namesake, pl. τὰ ὁμώνυμα (Aristotle) equi-

vocal nouns, ambiguous words; f. *ὁμός* same + *ὄνομα* 'Æolic ὄνομα' name: see -OUS.]

†1. Denoting different things by the same name (said of the same word used in different senses); equivocal, ambiguous. *Obs.*

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 115 Your Minor is every whit homonymous. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vi. (1701) 244/2 Terms are of three kinds, *Homonymous*, *Synonymous*, and *Paronymous*. *Homonymous*, whose name only is common, their Essence divers. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lanc.*, [John Smith] became Fellow and Proctor of the University [of Cambridge] when past Sixty years of age, when the Prevaricators gave him this Homonym[ous] Salute Ave Pater. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. iv. § 6 Equivocal words, or those which signify several things, are called homonymous, or ambiguous. 1801 COLERIDGE in *Asiatic Res.* (1803) VII. 216 A list of homonyms indeclinables is subjoined.

b. *Philol.* Of the nature of homonyms: said of words identical in sound but different in sense.

1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 17. 34 The meanings of the several primitives are in general so widely different that the homonymous derivatives remain to all time clearly distinguished in use.

2. Having, or called by, the same name.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Homonymous*, things of several kinds, having the same denomination, a Term in Logic. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. i. 99 The homonymous nerves of the right and left Sides. 1881 *Athenæum* 26 Feb. 305/2 There seems to have been a single capital, homonymous with the island.

b. *Optics*. Applied to the two images of one object seen in looking at a point nearer than the object, when the right image is that seen by the right eye and the left by the left: opp. to HETERONYMOUS 2.

1881 LE CONTE *Sight* ii. i. 95 When we look at the farther finger, the nearer one is so doubled that the left image belongs to the right eye and the right image to the left eye. . . when we look at the nearer finger, the farther one is so doubled that the right image belongs to the right eye and the left image to the left eye. In the former case, the images are said to be *heteronymous*, i.e. of different name, and in the latter case they are said to be *homonymous*, i.e. of the same name, as the eye.

Hence *Homonymously* *adv.*

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* iii. iii. (1786) 342 One Word may be not homonymously but truly and essentially common to many Particulars past, present and future. 1881 [see HETERONYMOUSLY].

Homonymy (*homōnīmī*). Also 7 erron. -imie, -omie. [ad. late L. *homōnymia*, a. Gr. *ὁμωνυμία*, f. *ὁμόνυμος* (see prec.). Cf. F. *homonymie* (1606 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] The quality of being homonymous; the use of the same name for different things; †equivocation, ambiguity (*obs.*); sameness of name with difference of sense.

[1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 65 *Homonymia*, welche maie be called in English, the doubtfulness of one worde, when it signifieth diversly.] 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 150 You play upon the Homonymy of the word Loue. 1616 BULLOCKAR, *Homonymie*, a terme in Logique, when one word signifieth diuers things: as Hart: signifying a beast, and a principall member of the body. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 181 Proper names. . . often fall into homonymy, that is, different persons often go by the same name. 1847 GROTE *Greece* i. xviii. (1849) II. 24 There existed certain homonymies and certain affinities of religious worship, between parts of Boeotia and parts of Thessaly.

† **Homonymial**, *a. Obs. rare*. = HOMONYMOUS *a.* 1605 HOWE *Wks.* (1834) 163/1 Those three Divine Persons . . . all homonymial, or consubstantial to one another. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836-9) IV. 234 Why not . . . retain the same term in all languages? Why not *asia* and *homonymial*, as well as *hypostasis* . . . and the like?

Homonymian, **homonymian** (*hōmōnīmīān*), *a. and sb. Theol.* [ad. med.L. *homōnīan-us*, f. *homōnīus* (Jerome), a. Gr. *ὁμόνιος*, *ὁμόνιος*, f. *ὁμός* same + *ὄνομα* essence, substance: see -AN. In mod.F. *homonymien*. Opp. to *heteronymian* and *homoionian*.

The form *homonymian* is normal, according to the regular equivalence of Roman *h* to Gr. *ο*; but Engl. writers have mostly thought of the Gr. letters.]

A. adj. a. Of the same essence or substance; co-essential, consubstantial. **b.** Relating to or maintaining the consubstantiality of the persons of the Trinity: see B.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 597 The Genuine Platonists would doubtless acknowledge also, all the Three Hypostases of their Trinity to be Homo-ousian, Co-Essential or Con-Substantial. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 48 The first Father of the Homonymian Orthodoxy. 1744 LARDNER *Credib. Gosp. Hist.* i. l. § 2. V. 134 The council of Nice established the homonymian or consubstantial doctrine. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 38 So homonymian both in look and soul, so indiscernibly a single whole. 1866 [see HOMONYMOUS *A.*]

B. sb. Eccl. Hist. One who holds the three persons of the Trinity to be of the same essence or substance; an orthodox Trinitarian.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Forty Faith* 17 b, The Arrians called the Catholikes Homonymians. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 610 The Arrians call us Homonymians, because . . . we defend the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, to be in the language of the Greeks Homonymian, that is of One and the Same Substance. 1748 LARDNER *Credib. Gosp. Hist.* i. lxx. § 7. VII. 429 These measures incommenced by turns the Homonymians and the Arrians. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1848) I. 475 The profane of every age have derided the furious contests which the difference of a single diph-

thong excited between the Homonymians and the Homonymians. 1885 E. S. FROULKES *Prim. Consecr.* v. 162 The Acacians, long afterwards, condemned the Homonymians, the Homonymians and the Anomeans in one lot.

Hence **Homonymianism**, the doctrine of the Homonymians. **Homonymianist** = HOMONYMOUSIAN B. So also **Homonymianist** = HOMONYMOUSIAN B. **Homonymian** *a.*, consubstantial. **Homonymie** [cf. Gr. (τὸ) ὁμόνιον, neut. of ὁμόνιος, used subst.], consubstantiality.

1869 O. W. HOLMES *Cind. fr. Ashes in Old Vol. Life* (1891) 244 A very worthy professor . . . but thought by certain experts to be a little questionable in the matter of 'homonymianism'. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 37 The term Homonymian or 'Homonymianist', nick-names invented by the Blaspheming Arrians. 1626 BR. MOUNTAGU in *Cosin's Corr.* (1869) I. 99 For the 'Homonymians', they rest all upon God and neglected means. 1835 PENNY *Cycl.* III. 3/1 Gregory of Cappadocia . . . committed many acts of violence against the Homonymians. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 606 It is full of divine things, by reason of its being cognate or congenerous, and 'homonymous with them. *Ibid.* 610 [see HOMONYMOUSIAN B.]. 1886 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 475 As a substitute for the absent 'homonymie' or identity of being with God.

Homophene (*hōmōfēn*). [irreg. f. HOMO- + Gr. *φαίν-ειν* to show, to appear. (The Gr. formation would be **ὁμοφανής*, giving Eng. *homophanc*.)] A word having the same form to the eye as another; used esp. in reference to the reading of deaf-mutes, who recognize words only by sight. Hence **Homopheneous** (more correctly -*phanous*), *a.*

1883 A. G. BELL in *Ann. Deaf & Dumb* (1884) Jan. 44 Homopheneous words, or words that have the same appearance to the eye. *Ibid.* 59 A knowledge of homophenes, that is . . . of those words that present the same appearance to the eye. 1884 A. J. ELLIS in *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 55/3 The word *homophenes* (similarly appearing), on the model of *homophones* (similarly sounding), was suggested to Prof. Graham Bell some years ago by Mr. Homer, late Principal of the Providence (Rhode Island) School for Deaf-Mutes, and has now been permanently adopted. *Ibid.* Here every word in the sentence is homopheneous with the corresponding word in the list.

Homophone (*hōmōfōn*), *a. and sb.* Also -*phon*. [ad. Gr. *ὁμόφωνος* of the same sound, f. *ὁμο-* HOMO- + *φωνή* sound. Cf. F. *homophone*.]

A. adj. Having the same sound. *rare*.

1623 COCKERAM, *Homophon*, of one sound. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 796 Ten homophone letters were added.

B. sb. 1. Philol. (Usually in *pl.*) Applied to words having the same sound, but differing in meaning or derivation; also to different symbols denoting the same sound or group of sounds.

1843 GLIDDON *Anc. Egypt* (1850) 6/2 An Alphabet composed of 16 distinct articulations, for each of which there was a number more or less great of homophones—i.e. symbols differing in figure, though identical in sound. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* i. l. iii. 45 Each syllable or word (in Chinese) has . . . a considerable number of characters, made up originally of different elements . . . Practically each of these homophones may be used for the word, in whatever sense that word may be employed. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 170 note, Homophones, identical to the ear only; as *ail* and *ale*. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 29 We have in English the four homophones *rite*, *write*, *right*, and *wright*. By the aid of the variant spelling a child readily learns that these homophones are really four different words.

2. Mus. = HOMOPHONY *i. rare*.

1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 746 *Homophone*. voices or instruments sounding alike—unison . . . sometimes applied to music written in what was formerly called the Monodic style . . . now ordinarily employed for music in plain harmony . . . as opposed to the Polyphonic treatment.

Homophonic (*hōmōfōnīk*), *a. Mus.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] **1.** Producing, or consisting of, sounds of the same pitch; unisonous, in unison. Said of ancient music; opp. to *antiphonic*.

1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 342 Helmholtz in his chapter on 'The Tonality of Homophonic Music' enumerates five scales which differ more or less from our modern major scale.

2. loosely. Said of music characterized by the predominance of one part or melody, to which the rest merely furnish harmonies; more correctly called *homophonic* or *monodic*. Opp. to *polyphonic*.

1879 E. PROUT in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 55 The homophonic rather than the polyphonic style predominates in the music [allemande], which frequently consists of a highly figurate melody, with a comparatively simple accompaniment. 1885 *Athenæum* 7 Mar. 319/2 [Bach's] compositions are polyphonic rather than homophonic.

Homophonous (*hōmōfōnōs*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] **1. Mus.** = HOMOPHONIC *i.*

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1873 F. HÜFFER in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 271 The homophonous innocence of the Doric and Mixolydic scales.

2. Having the same sound; of the character of homophones (see HOMOPHONY B. 1).

1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 145 Each sound . . . may be represented by several homophonous signs. 1892 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 501/1 The 'Scott Library' is sure to be confounded with the 'Stott Library', so homophonous are they.

Homophony (*hōmōfōnī*). [ad. Gr. *ὁμοφωνία* unison, f. *ὁμόφωνος* (see HOMOPHONY).]

1. Mus. Homophonic music or style. **a.** Unison, or music performed in unison: opp. to *antiphony*. **b. loosely.** Monophony, monody: opp. to *polyphony*. (See HOMOPHONIC.)

1776 BURNET *Hist. Mus.* I. 137 Antiphony is more agreeable than homophony. 1879 GROVE's *Dict. Mus.* I. 111 The leading feature in . . . the 17th century is . . . the development of homophony with its melodious character and its richness of harmony, in contradistinction to the old strict polyphony.

2. Philol. The quality of being homophonous; identity of sound (of words or characters).

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.* s. v. In French, which is peculiarly a dialect of Latin abounding in contractions, homophonies are numerous. 1892 *Spectator* 13 Aug. 233/2 Evident corruptions of the texts . . . specially favoured by the homophonies of the characters.

Homoplasmy = HOMOPLASTY.

1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* 558 Cases of homoplasmy in plants are referable to two distinct classes. . . resemblances in general habit, and resemblances of particular organs.

Homoplast (*hōmōplast*). *Biol.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *πλαστός* moulded: cf. *bioplast*.]

1. An organ or part homoplastic with another (see next); opp. to HOMOGEN 2.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 39 Such details of agreement . . . we must set down to the fact that they are to a great degree homoplasts, similar forces or requirements operating on similar materials in the two stocks . . . having produced results in the way of structure which have a certain agreement.

2. An aggregate or fusion of plastids all of the same structure: opp. to *alloplast*.

1883 [see *homoplasmy* s. v. HOMO-].

Homoplastic (-*plēstīk*), *a. Biol.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *πλαστικός* fit for moulding.] Having a similarity of structure without community of origin:

said of parts or organs of different animals or plants. Opp. to HOMOGENETIC.

Nearly synonymous with HOMOMORPHIC *c.*, and with ANALOGOUS *i. b.*; but implying that the similarities are due to similarity of environment.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 40 The right ventricle of the bird's heart is not homogenous with the right ventricle of the mammal's heart, nor the left with the left; but the two cavities in each case are homoplastic.

1872 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (ed. 6) xiv. 386 Homoplastic structures are the same with those which I have classed . . . as analogous modifications or resemblances.

Homoplastide (-*plēstīd*). *Biol.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *πλαστός* moulded + -IDE.] An organism consisting of a number of cells all of the same kind. Opp. to *heteroplastide* and *monoplastide*.

1889 VINES in *Nature* 24 Oct. 621 The body of unicellular organisms (monoplastides), as also that of undifferentiated multicellular organisms (homoplastides). *Ibid.* 622 [see HETEROPLASTIDE].

Homoplasia (*hōmōplāsi*). *Biol.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *πλασία*, f. *πλασις* moulding, formation.]

Homoplastic condition; similarity of structure produced independently by the operation of similar external circumstances. Opp. to HOMOGONY 2.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 39 When identical or nearly similar forces, or environments, act on two or more parts of an organism which are exactly or nearly alike . . . [or] on parts in two organisms, which parts are exactly or nearly alike and sometimes homogenetic, the resulting correspondences called forth in the several parts in the two organisms will be nearly or exactly alike . . . I propose to call this kind of agreement *homoplasia* or *homoplasia*. *Ibid.* 40

What, exactly, is to be ascribed to homogeny, and what to homoplasia, in the relations of this series of structures, is a matter for careful consideration. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Homoplasia*, the assumption by organisms . . . of externally similar forms when exposed to similar external conditions. A good example is seen in the similarity of the American *aloe*, which is an *Agave*, to the true *aloe*.

|| **Homoptera** (*hōmōptēra*), *sb. pl. Entom.* [mod.L. (Latreille 1817), f. Gr. *ὁμο-* HOMO- + *πτερόν* wing: cf. Gr. *ὁμόπτερος* with the same plumage.] A suborder of HOMOPTERA, comprising

insects of very various forms, with wings of uniform texture: contrasted with HETEROPTERA.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 385 He designated the last of these suborders Homoptera. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 319 The Homoptera have four deflexed wings often of a substance between coriaceous and membranous. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 25 The Homoptera agree with the Heteroptera in the structure of the mouth, and in the metamorphoses.

Hence **Homopter** [F. *homoptère*, Latreille],

Homopteran, a member of the Homoptera;

Homopterous *a.*, belonging to or having the characters of the Homoptera.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 385 Very considerable differences take place in the economy of Homopterous insects. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Homopterans*, *Homoptera*, the name of an order of insects, distinguished from the Hemiptera of Linnaeus, including those in which the wing-covers are of an uniform semimembranous consistency. 1864 WEBSTER, *Homopter*.

Homostyled (*hōmōstēld*), *a. Bot.* [f. HOMO- + STYLE + -ED².] Having the styles or pistils (in different individual plants) of the same length relatively to the stamens (= HOMOGONOUS *i.*, HOMOMORPHIC *b.*): opp. to *heterostyled*. Also **Homostylic** (*hōmōstēlik*), **Homostylous** (-*stēilas*), *adjs.* in same sense; **Homostylly** (*hōmōstēlī*), the condition of being homostyled.

1877 [see HETEROSTYLED]. 1883 THOMPSON in *Müller's Fertil. Flowers* 20 Homostylic plants with irregular flowers. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Homostylous*. 1887 GORBEL *Morphol. Plants* 481 *Homostylly*, same as homogony.

Homotaxial (-tæ'ksiäl), *a. Geol.* [f. *HOMO* + *Gr. -taxia* (f. *taxis*) arrangement + *-AL*.] Applied to strata in different regions, having the same relative position with respect to those underlying and overlying them, but not necessarily contemporaneous: cf. *HOMOTAXIS*; also to the fossil remains (usually of similar character) found in such strata.

1870 HUXLEY *Anniv. Addr. Geol. Soc. in Q. J. J. 1870*, XXVI. p. xlii. Certain forms of life in one locality occur in the same general order of succession as, or are *homotaxial* with, similar forms in the other locality. 1888 J. PRESTWICH *Geol. II.* 4. The homotaxial relations of the groups.

Hence **Homotaxially** *adv.*, in the way of or in relation to homotaxy. Also **Homotaxeous**, **Homotaxic** *adjs.* = *HOMOTAXIAL*.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 56, 97 As homotaxeous, and not as contemporaneous. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* (1870) I. 42 The Silurian rocks of Europe, North America, South America, Australia, &c., contain very similar fossils, and are undoubtedly 'homotaxeous'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* Introd. 22 The species which constitute the corresponding or homotaxic terms in the series, in different localities, are not identical. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* 22 note, If we look at them, homotaxially, from the point of view offered by the European Miocenes, they are Miocene.

Homotaxis (-tæ'ksis), *Geol.* [irreg. f. *Gr. homo* + *Gr. taxis* arrangement. The *Gr.* formation would be **homotaxis* homotaxy.] The condition of being homotaxial; the relation of strata having the same relative position in the geologic series, or of the similar forms of life occurring in such strata.

1862 HUXLEY *Anniv. Addr. Geol. Soc. in Q. J. J. 1862*, XVIII. p. xlii. For Geology (which after all is only the anatomy and physiology of the earth) it might be well to invent some single word (such as 'homotaxis', similarity of order), in order to express an essentially similar idea [i.e. to 'homology' in anatomy]. *Ibid.* p. xlii. The mischief of confounding that 'homotaxis' or 'similarity of arrangement' which can be demonstrated, with 'synchrony' or identity of date, for which there is not a shadow of a proof, under the one common term of 'contemporaneity'. 1870 *Ibid.* XXVI. p. xliii. The use of the term 'homotaxis' instead of 'synchronism' has not, so far as I know, found much favour in the eyes of geologists. 1883 *Nature* 18 Jan. 262 It cautions the student against the confusion of geological synchrony with stratigraphical homotaxis.

Homotaxy (-tæksi), *Etymol.* regular f. for prec. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 295 note, *Homotaxis* is impossible. *homotaxia*, *homotaxy*, is the eligible form. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

Homotropical (homp'trôpäl), *a. Bot.* [f. as next + *-AL*.] = next.

1844 in HOSLYN *Dict. Med.* (ed. 2) 148. 1855 BALFOUR *Bot.* (ed. 3) 302 In an anatropal seed, where the micropyle is close to the hilum, and the chalazæ at the opposite extremity, the embryo is erect or homotropical.

Homotropous (-p'trôpos), *a. Bot.* [f. *Gr. homo* + *Gr. tropos* turning + *-OUS* (after *F. homotrope*, A. Richard 1819): cf. *Gr. homotropos* of like disposition.] Of the embryo of a seed: Having the radicle directed towards the hilum. Opp. to *antitropous* or *heterotropous*.

1849 P. CLINTON tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* (ed. 4) 398 The embryo is said to be homotropous when it has the same direction with the seed, that is to say, when its radicle corresponds to the hilum. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* (ed. 2) 342 The embryo is said to be erect or homotropous.

Homotype (hôm'tôip), *Biol.* [f. *Gr. homo* + *Gr. tûpos* TYPE.] A part or organ having the same type of structure as another, a homologue; applied esp. to serially or laterally homologous parts in the same organism.

1840 T. A. G. BALFOUR *Typ. Char. Nat.* (1860) 64 A general likeness is sufficient in nature to constitute, in the eyes of naturalists, a type, and hence they speak of such as homologues or homotypes. 1849 OWEN *Nat. Limbs* 19 The femur, the homotype of the humerus. 1854 — *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 170 So far as each segment... is a repetition or 'homotype' of every other segment. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 215 The successive vertebrae... are serial homologues, or homotypes.

Hence **Homotypal** (hôm'tôipäl), **Homotypic** (hôm'tôipik), *-ical adjs.*, of the character of, or relating to, a homotype; homologous. **Homotypy** (hôm'tôipi, hóm'tîpi), relation of homotypes; homology; esp. serial or lateral homology.

1849 OWEN *Nat. Limbs* 29 To discern their 'homotypal' relations and their classification. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. (1872) 102 The vine presents a repetition both of homotypal parts and of homotypal arrangement of parts. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Homotypic'. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 93 The large pincers of the scorpion are 'homotypical'... with the large pincers of the crayfish. 1874 *Pop. Encycl.* s.v., 'Homotypy', another term for serial homology. 1878 BELL *Gegenbau's Comp. Anat.* 64 Homotypical organs... are often so changed that their homotypy cannot be recognised, and has to be worked out.

Homousian: see *HOMOUSIAN*.

† **Homple**. *Obs.* ? Some kind of linen fabric. c 1450 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 27 Loke well your lawne, your homple, and your lake... Ye washe cleyne. [1847-78 HALLIWELL *Hompel*, a kind of jacket. *North.*]

Homple, var. of *HUMPLE* v.

|| **Homuncio** (hôm'n'sio). [Latin dim. of *homo*, *homin-*, man.] = *HOMUNCULE*.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 153 An hundred Homuncios more or lesse. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 253 Such an Homocion was Mr. Jefferies the late Queens VOL. V.

Dwarf. 1753 *Ess. Celibacy* 64 Producing an homuncio by the laws of matter and motion. 1802 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) XI. 129 But it is something for an Homuncio like myself to put all these potentates into jeopardy.

Homuncule, **-uncle** (hôm'n'kiul, -n'k'l). [ad. L. *homunculus*, (also in Eng. use) dim. of *homo* man. Cf. *F. homuncule* (18th c. in Littré).] A little or diminutive man; a mannikin.

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 46 That there is an artificial way of making an Homunculus, and that the Fairies of the woods, Nymphs and Giants themselves had some such original. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* II. 124 Paracelsus's artificial homuncle. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. ii. Homunculus. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 25 The door opened suddenly, and admitted an homuncule, of about four feet three.

Hence **Homuncular** *a.*, diminutive, pigmy. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 13 Delapippus... not only saw these homuncular tadpoles, but pretended to trace one of them bursting through the tunic by which it was swaddled.

Homy, **homey** (hôm'mi), *a. colloq.* [f. *HOME* sb. + *-Y*.] For analogical spelling, cf. *bony*, *limy*. Resembling or suggestive of home; of home-like; having the feeling of home; homish.

1856 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1877) I. 488, I like to... feel 'homey' wherever I be. 1864 *Ibid.* II. 194 I saw... plenty of our dear English 'lady's smock' in the wet meadows near here [Bayonne], which looked very homy. 1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* ix. 181 'What a beautiful old homey house it is!' 'And what a homey family!'

Hence **Hominess**, homy quality or character, homelikeness.

1885 ROE *Driven back to Eden* 69 A sense of rest, quiet, comfort, and hominess. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Apr. 11/2 The 'Hominess' of the French Character.

Homyer, *obs.* form of *HOMAGER*.

Homynable, shortened form of *ABHOMINABLE*. 1849 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iii. xvii. 208 It is an homynable horreur.

Hond, **-e**, *obs.* ff. *HAND*, *HOUND*. **Hondel**, **hond**, *obs.* ff. *HAND* *v.* **Honderyd**, **-yth**, **hondre**, **-ed**, **-eth**, *obs.* ff. *HUNDRED*, **-EDTH**. **Hondhabend**, **-habbing**, var. *HAND-HABEND*.

Hone (hôn), *sb.* 1. Forms: *hân*, *4* *honne*, *5* *hoone*, *7* *hoan* (e, 5- *hone*. [OE. *hân* str. fem. = ON. *hein* str. fem. (Sw. dial. *hen*, Da. *heen*).]

† 1. A stone, a rock. (OE.) *Obs.* Frequently applied to a stone serving as a landmark.

939 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 458 Ponne norþ fram sette to netles stede to þære hane. 956 *Ibid.* III. 435 Of þære grægan hane and lang hearpdene. 12... *Ibid.* II. 481 Ponon on þa readan hane, of þære hane on þone herþap.

2. A whetstone used for giving a fine edge to cutting tools, esp. razors.

c 1245 *Poem Times Edu.* II. 86 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 327 He put in his pautener an honne and a komb. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 245/1 Hoone, barbarys instrument, cos. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. vi. 127 Rub it on a Barbers Whetstone, called a Hone. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 2 Take in his Chest a good Hone. 1746 SIMON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 323 The Whetstones or Hones... sold for Lough-Neagh Stones, are none of these, but of a soft gritty kind, and found near Drogheda. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 79 Part of a log quite petrified... of which good whetstones or hones could be made. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 358 After a few hours set it on a hone.

3. Stone of which such whetstones are made; hone-stone. (Several kinds of stone varying greatly in mineral composition are used for this purpose.)

1793 HELY tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* II. 178 Lough-Neach... which most assuredly converts holly into hones. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 163/2 In the parish of Ratho is found a species of whetstone or hone, of the finest substance. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. Various kinds, differing greatly in texture and hardness, are employed. Norway ragstone, water-of-Ayr, bluestone, German-hone, and many other varieties.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* hone-pavement: see quot. 1788; hone-stone, = senses 2 and 3; *spec.* a very siliceous clay slate having a conchoidal fracture across the grain of the rock; also called *novaculite*.

1788 *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v. Bed of hones, or hone-pavement, one of the tools used in the operation of grinding specula for telescopes; formed of pieces of the finest blue hone or whetstone. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 108 The hone pavement has uniformly taken out all the emery strokes. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid.* Ages I. 25 Hone-stone, a compact, fine-grained magnesian limestone. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. ii. § 6. 122 Whet-slate, novaculite, hone-stone, an exceedingly hard fine grained siliceous rock.

Hone, *sb.* 2. *north. dial.* Also 4 *hon*, *howne*, 4-5 *hoyn* (e, 4-9 *hune*. [ME. *hôn*, app. derived from *HONE* v. 1.] Delay, tarrying; in the phrases *but, without hone*, often a convenient metrical tag.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5795 Siben sal pou wit-outen hon Wend to king pharaon. *Ibid.* 8413 Curtaills, wit-vten hone, He yatte hir frell al hir bone. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 804 Bad pame... Set fyre at anis but any howne. c 1400 Rowland & O. 341 Send owte Rowlande withowtten hone [rime tone]. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 228 Without any hoyn [rime soyn=soon]. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* III. 434 For to devyis without[un] any hone, Richt wyslie than quhat best we to be done. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 629 That thay suld pas but hone. 1830 *Edin. Mag.* May 422/2 The trauch't stag i' the wan waves lap, But huliness or hune.

† **Hone**, *sb.* 3. *Obs. dial.* A swelling or tumour. [See *HONEWORT*, quot. 1633, the sole authority for this.]

Hone, *v.* 1. *north. dial.* Forms: 4 *hon* (e, 5-6

hoyn. [Goes with *HONE* sb. 2 (the vb. being app. the source): origin obscure. The rimes show that it had ME. close *o* (giving *Sc. o, u*); its mod. Eng. form would be *oo* (*u*), and it is thus distinct from *HONE* v. 2. The *oy* in some texts is northern spelling of *o*.] *intr.* To delay, tarry, hesitate.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6088 Yee be alle belted, wit staf in hand, Hones nocht quils yee ar etand. *Ibid.* 10867 Petre þan bigan til hon. c 1400 *Melayne* 879 In no place wold he hone [rime done]. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 370 It shall be done full sone brether, help to bere. Full long shall I not hoyn to do my devere. *Ibid.* viii. 363 It may not help to houne ne hone [rime bone=boon]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 215/20 To Hoyn, *haverre*.

Hone, *v.* 2. *dial.* and *U.S.* Also 8 *hoan*. [a. OF. *hogner*, *hoigner*, Norman dial. *honer*, (13th c. in Littré) 'to grumble, mutter, murmur'; to repine; also, to whine as a child, or dog' (Cotgr.), app. f. *hon*, a cry of discontent (cf. 'Hoigner, on hogner, faire hon hon, et crier comme font les enfants quand ils voudraient bien avoir quelque chose', Duez *Dict.* 1664, in Godef.)] *intr.* To grumble, murmur, whine, moan.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iii. 614 Admiring and commanding her still, and lamenting, honing [1638, 1651, etc. moaning], wishing herself any thing for her sake. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 243, I know that the Galenical Tribe will whine and hone pitifully, rather than lose to be reputed Chymists. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Convalescent*, He lies pitying himself, honing and moaning to himself. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth*, Thou awakest to hone, and pine, and moan, as if she had drawn a hot iron across thy lips.

b. To whine or pine for; to hanker after.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. vii. 6 Some of the Oxen... missed their fellows behind, and honing after them, bellowed as their nature is. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 36. 3/1 When in Wezon 'tis gone, For another I hoan. a 1723 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 64, I had no Money... nor ever honed after it. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* xxxv. (1812) I. 264 She brought a servant up with her, who honed after the country. 1823 C. F. SMITH in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 50 *Hone*, 'to pine or long for anything', is not yet obsolete in the South, though perhaps rare. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 800/1 'I'm just honin' after food', is another example of the Tennessee patois.

Hence **Honing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1802 LAMB *Cur. Fragm.* iv. Poems, Plays, etc. (1884) 203 What weeping, sighing, sorrowing, honing... friends, relatives. 1878 SKELEY *Stein* II. 505 When I had heard his honing and moaning about Moscow.

Hone, *v.* 3 [f. *HONE* sb. 1] *trans.* To sharpen on a hone. Hence **Honed** *ppl. a.*, **Honer**.

1826 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1886) II. 349 Without aid from any grinder or honer whatever. 1828 WEBSTER *s.v.*, To hone a razor. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 576 A well-honed knife. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 13/1 Honing and strapping his stock of razors.

Hone in *O hone*: see *OHONE*, alas!

Honement, *obs.* form of *ONEMENT*, ointment.

Honer, **honorable**, *obs.* ff. *HONOUR*, **-ABLE**.

Honest (gnest), *a.* Also 4-5 *onest* (e, 4-6 *honeste*. [a. OF. *honeste* (12th c. in Littré), mod. F. *honnête* (= It. *onesto*, Sp. Pg. *honesto*), ad. L. *honestus* honourable, respectable, decent, fine, handsome, f. *honus*, *-or*, *honor*, *HONOUR*.]

† 1. Of persons: Held in honour; holding an honourable position; respectable. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metz. Rom.* 160 A widow... com this Candelmesse feste, And scho wald haf als wif honeste Hir messe. 13... *K. Alis.* 158 Olimpias... Wolde make a riche feste Of knyghtis and ladies honeste. 1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xi. 23 It is esy in the iȝen of God, sudeynli to make onest a pore man. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1471 A woman... Onest & abill, & Ecuba she hight. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 46b, The honest and sustancial persons arrested or indited. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. xii Houses, wherein line the honest sort of people, as Farmers in England. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thereno's Trav.* III. 57 He told me That that Country is pleasant enough, and full of good honest People. 1692 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2735/4 The Purchaser to take 2 honest Men, and the Seller 2 more, for all such Goods.

b. To make an honest woman of: to marry (a woman) after seduction. *dial.* or *vulgar*. (The sense may have been associated with 3 b 'chaste'.)

1629 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Servintman* (Arb.) 84 The best worke he does is his marrying, for it makes an honest woman. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. viii, Miss Nancy was, in vulgar language, soon made an honest woman. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxv, My right honourable father nourished some thoughts of making an honest woman of Marie de Martigny. 1825 JAMIESON *s.v.*, If he... marries her, he is said to 'make an honest woman of her', i.e. he does all in his power to cover her ignominy, and to restore her to her place in society. 1889 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* III. v. 64, I wish he had been free to make your sister an honest woman.

c. As a vague epithet of appreciation or praise, esp. as used in a patronizing way to an inferior. (Cf. *worthy*.)

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 83, I had good chere in suche a mannes house. *Ergo*, he is an honest man. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 309 Honest man, is this the way to Bononia? 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. III. i. 187 Your name honest Gentleman? 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 508 These were for laying honest David by, On principles of pure good husbandry. 1709 TATLER No. 45 ¶ 7 Let Mr. Bickerstaff alone (says one of the Honest Fellows), when he's in a good Humour, he's as good Company as any Man in England. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ix, Cannot he sing his sang... like Collector Snail, honest man, that never fashen oys body? 1846 BROCKETT (ed. 3) s.v., A Northern baronet... chairman

of quarter sessions, was accustomed, when he sentenced a prisoner, to begin, 'Now, my honest man, you have been convicted of felony'.

†2. Of things, conditions, actions, etc. *Obs.*

a. Worthy of honour, honourable, commendable; bringing honour, creditable.

13. *Coer de L.* 1773 Christmas is a time full honest; Kyng Richard it honoured with gret feste. 1340 *Ayenb.* 222 Pet stat of spoushood is zuo holy and suo honeste. c1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 780 In honeste wyse as longeth to a knyght. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dicles* 2 Alle vertuose and honest thynges. 1526 *TINDALE Rom.* xii. 17 Proude afore honde thynges honest in the sight of all men. 1533 *BELLENDE Lity* ii. 153 There was na batall mair honest, than this last reherst. 1548 *HALL Chron., Edw. IV.* 293 b, Kyng Henry..founded a solempne schoole at Eton ..an honest College of sad Priestes, with a grete nombre of children. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. i. ii. xi. (1631) 29 That respects only things delectable and pleasant, this honest. 1700 *DRAYDEN Tr. Ovid's Met.* xiii. 408 Many a manly wound All honest, all before. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* v. 312 Know, 'tis not honest in my soul to fear, Nor was Tydides born to tremble here.

b. Free from disgrace or reproach; respectable, decent, seemly, befitting, becoming.

1340 *Ayenb.* 229 Loke þe uram uoule wordes þet ne byþe naht honeste. c1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 76 To plant þa wandes in honest place, Forþe be kept honestly, And wischipd als þai war worthy. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvii. 60 (Add. MS.) It were more honest that I should have such a wyf, and my fellow to have suche a wyf as I have. 1514 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 52, I will that, the day of my buryall, she make an honest dynner to my frendes and neybours. 1633 *EARL MANCH. Al Mondo* (1636) 37 Honest sepulture is a blessing. 1653 *WALTON Angler* ii. 44 Now lets go to an honest Ale-house and sing Old Rose. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i. 61 Corants, Sarabands, and Jigs, used for honest mirth and delight at Feasts.

c. Decent or respectable in appearance; without blemish; comely, 'fair'; neat, tidy.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 17850 (Cott) All maner crepand beist, þaa þat er noght tald honest. c1340 *Ibid.* 6067 (Trin.) A cleue lomb þat is honest. 1388 *Wyclif Ruth* iii. 3 Be thou waichoun and anyotind, and be thou clothid with onestere clothe. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 31 The people woldis ..clyppe they berdes & polle theyr heedes & so make them honest ayenst eester day. 1526 *TINDALE 1 Cor.* xii. 23 Upon those members of the body Which we thyne less honest put we most honestie on. c1566 *J. ALDAY tr. Boaytuan's Theat. World Riv.* (Hc) hath created the chin ..after so honest a forme, and hath enriched it with a beard.

3. Of persons: Having honourable motives or principles; marked by uprightness or probity.

†a. In early use in a wide sense: Of good moral character, virtuous, upright, well-disposed.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 110 A king wise and honest in alle thing. *Ibid.* III. 136 So shulde he be the more honest To whom god yaf so worthy a yifte. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Kings* i. 52 Yf he will be an honest man, there shall not one heer fall from him vpon the earth. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. xxii. 28 Beyng a good Pilot and a very honest man. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 393 For the credit of this honest and loyal ..societie. 1674 *CAVE Prim. Chr.* i. i. (1673) 10 The honeste and severer Romans were ashamed on t. 1702 *ROWE Tamerl. Ded.* It were to be wish'd..that the World were honest to such a degree, and that there were not that scandalous defect of common morality.

b. *spec.* Chaste, 'virtuous'; usually of a woman. *arch.*

c1400 *Cato's Mor.* 57 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1670 Fle to take wife..bot ho be honest..ne halde hir for na druri if ho be vncheste. 1428 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 79 The marriage of onest and poure maidens. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Esdras* xvi. 49 Like as an whore enyuthen an honest woman. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. ii. 103 Wives may be merry, and yet honest too. 1661 *PEPYS Diary* 11 Aug., Colonel Dillon ..comes to church with them, which makes me think they are not honest. 1669 *SHADWELL R. Shepherdess* i. i. You marry'd me to keep me honest, did you? 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 2 The Maid is honest, and the Man dares not be otherwise.

c. That deals fairly and uprightly in speech and act; sincere, truthful, candid; that will not lie, cheat, or steal. (The prevailing modern sense, the 'honest man' being the 'good citizen', the law-abiding man, as opposed to the rogue, thief, or enemy of society.)

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 48 Ouyde and othir þat onest were ay ..Thes dampnet his dedys. c1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servaunts* in *Ans. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 8 Ye servauntes ..Be ye honest and dylygent. 1581 *PETITE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 42 He, which plainly telleth the truth, sheweth himselfe to be an honest man. 1674 *BREVINT Saul at Endor* 282 The honestest Monks we know are sometimes tempted to say strange things. 1734 *POPE Ess. Man* iv. 248 An honest man's the noblest work of God. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 189 ¶ 12 She..was at last convinced that she had been flattered, and that her glass was honeste than her maid. 1797 *G. GAMBADO Ann. Horsem.* iv. (1809) 83 A dealer in Moorfields (who..is no honeste than he ought to be). 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 177 Though often misled by prejudice and passion, he was emphatically an honest man. 1897 *W. RALFEIGH Style* 125 The pillory and the stocks are hardly educational agents, but they make it easier for honest men to enjoy their own. *Proverb.* 'When thieves (or rogues) fall out, honest men come by their own'.

d. Ingenious; without disguise, open, frank, not concealing one's real character (good or bad).

1634 *FORD P. Warbeck* ii. i. Bless the young man! Our nation would be laugh'd at For honest souls through Christendom. 1680 *ORWAY Orphan* ii. v. I am a doating honest Slave. 1701 *ROWE Am. Step-Moth.* i. i. 171 Dull heavy things! Whom Nature has left honest In meer frugality. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 437 The honest

monk was so illiterate that he did not know what he ought to say on an occasion of such importance. 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* ii. 23 He beheld the honest swindling countenance of a hotel porter.

4. Of actions, feelings, etc.: Showing uprightness or sincerity of character or intention; fair, straightforward; free from fraud.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 22914 Saint gregor gaf ansuer honest. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4011 He no dude no treson, His dede n'as bote honest. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 166 Leuefelle Company, and Honest Besynes. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 382 Their honest and reasonable excuses could not be heard. 1617 *MORYSON Itin.* II. 268 A quiet harvest that might arise out of their own honest labour. 1658 *BRAMHALL Consocr. Bps.* ix. 218 It is none of the honestest Pleas, Negare factum, to deny such publick Acts as these. a1732 *GAY Fables* II. vi. 10 Unbrib'd, unaw'd, he dares impart The honest dictates of his heart. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* III. The very best and honestest feelings of the man came out in these artless outpourings of paternal feeling. 1883 *LAW Times* 20 Oct. 408 ¶ The object of a bankruptcy law..should be the economical and honest distribution of a bankrupt's estate.

b. Of money, gain, etc.: Gained or earned by fair means, without cheating or stealing; legitimate.

[1676 *WYCHERLEY PL. Dealer* III. Wks. (Rldg.) 125/a You must call usury and extortion God's blessing, or the honest turning of the penny.] 1700 *T. BROWN tr. Presny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 25 Some call Trade, Honest Gain, and..have lacker'd it with the Name of Godliness. 1825 *MRS. CAMERON Houston Tracts* I. 10 (title) An Honest Penny is worth a Silver Shilling. 1873 *Slang Dict.* 194 Instructions to earn an honest shilling. 1887 *JESSOP Arcady* vii. 216 He turns an honest penny by horse hire.

c. Of a thing: Not seeming other than it is; genuine, unadulterated, unsophisticated.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. ii. 156 Behold what honest cloathes you send forth to bleaching. 1674 *tr. Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 31 We were glad to take ourselves to the provisions we had brought..which was honest Bisket and salt Beef. 1812 *CRABBE T. in Verse* xiv, His Conscience never checks him when he sweats The fat he sells is honest fat of bears. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 307/a The honest mouth of a three-year old horse should be thus formed [etc.]. 1884 *CHILD Ballads* II. xxxvii. 322/a Bringing some honest bread and wine with her.

5. as *adv.* = Honestly; or (*poet.*) in comb. with another adj., expressing union of the two qualities denoted.

a1592 *GREENE Yas. IV.* II. i. Yet would I, might I choose, be honest-poor. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* III. iv. 46 As I have ever found thee honest true. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* IV. I. 176 And why alas, if he, that he honest meant? 1671 *F. PHILLIPS Reg. Necess.* 330 Wares and Commodities, honeste made.

6. Comb., as honest-hearted, -looking, -minded, -natured adjs.

1599 *SANDVY Europæ Spec.* (1637) 206 An honest-hearted desire, but no probable dessein. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* III. 174 (R.) Worshipful, honest-minded, and well disposed merchants. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* v. i. 89 My honest Natur'd friends. 1783 *BURNS Song, 'My father was a farmer'* ix, A cheerful honest-hearted clown. 1895 *J. SMITH Perman. Mess. Exod.* xix. 304 Jethro brings in his honest-heartedness. 1897 *Mag. of Art* Sept. 251 Honest-looking enough.

†Honest, *v. obs.* [ad. L. *honest-äre* to honour, dignify, adorn, embellish, f. *honest-us* HONEST. Cf. obs. F. *honeste*.]

1. *trans.* To confer honour upon; to honour.

1382 *WYCLIF Ecclus.* xi. 23 List is forsothe in the eien of God, sodeynly to honesten [1388 to make onest; Vulg. *honestare*] the pore. a1575 *ABP. PARKER Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 411 For his more estimation I have honested him with a room in the arches. 1609 *B. JONSON Sil. Wom.* i. iv. You have very much honested my lodging with your presence. a1613 *OVERBURY A Wife* (1638) 279 To honest it with the title of clemency.

2. To cause to appear honest or honourable; to justify, defend, excuse.

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 396 It stood him vpon to honest his actions. 1651 *CHARLETON Eph. & Cimm. Matrons* n. Pref., That learned and pious Divine; who was willing to honest the poor woman's lapse. 1654 *H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I* (1655) 186 Specious pretences they wanted not to honest, to justify the enterprise.

3. To 'make an honest woman of': see HONEST a. 1 b.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xii. (1632) 717 Honested by lawful matrimony. a1652 *BROME Cov. Gard.* v. iii. I ask no further satisfaction of you, then to be honested by marriage.

†4. *nonce-use*, from the adj.

1669 *SHADWELL R. Shepherdess* i. i. You marry'd me to keep me honest, did you? I'll honest you; I will go instantly and meet 'em all three.

†Honestate, *v. obs. rare*°. [f. L. *honestät-*, ppl. stem of *honestäre*: see prec.] 'To honour' (Cockerman 1623).

†Honestation. *Obs. rare*°. [f. L. type **honestätion-em*, f. *honest-äre* to HONEST.] The action of making honourable; something that does honour to one; an honourable quality or attribute.

1648 *W. MONTAGUE Devout Ess.* i. x. §. 6. 118 By which virtuous qualities and honestations they have been more happy than others in their applications to move the mindes of men.

†Honestete. *Obs.* Also onestete (s. [a. OF. *honestete* (mod.F. *honnêteté*) = Pr. *honestelat*, Sp. *honestidad*, Pg. *honestidade*) = Com. Rom. type **honestitāt-em*, for L. *honestitāt-em*] = HONESTY.

c1315 *SHOREHAM* 69 3et scholdy nauht Honestete so3wene.

1340 *Ayenb.* 53 Þe nerste libbē þe þe ulesse, þe oþer þe his ioliuete..þe uerþe þe his onestete. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. xv. 90 As holynesse and honestete [v. r. honeste] oute of holicherche spredeth. c1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 366 Wedded with fortunat honestete.

†Honestify, *v. obs. nonce-ud.* [f. L. *honestus* honest + -FY.] *trans.* = HONEST v. 3.

a1652 *BROME Mad Couple* v. ii. I'll marry, and honestifie her.

Honestly (*grñstli*), *adv.* [f. HONEST a. + -LY².] In an honest manner.

†1. In an honourable or respectful manner, honourably, worthily, respectfully; in a seemly or becoming manner; decently. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Ofte hy sseawep and dityþ ham þe more quaynteliche and þe more honesteliche. c1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 782 His housynge, his array, as honestly To his degree was makid as a kynges. c1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* vi. 20 He gers þam be kept honestly and wischipfully. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 104 Yf yt be so y: I..fall to pouerte, and may not leue honestly. 1550 *Ibid.* 153 To bringe my bodie honestly to the grounde. 1645 *USHER Body Div.* (1647) 275 Friends and Neighbours should see that his body be honestly buried, and Funerals decently performed.

2. With honourable or upright conduct; esp. without fraud or falsehood; with honest intention or by honest means; sincerely, fairly, frankly, without disguise.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 342 For he hath first his love founded Honestelich as for to wedde. 1428 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 78 That he gouerne hym goodly and onestly. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 48 b, A man that hath a good crafte wherby he myght lyue honestly. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus. Ded.*, A number of honest pore men, who lue (and that honestly) vpon teaching. 1625 *HART Anat. Ur.* II. ix. 110 He dealt honestlier then the Parson. 1735 *BERKELEY Reasons not repl. to Walton* § 7, I can honestly say, the more he explains, the more I am puzzled. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 185, I came honestly by it. 1788 *V. KNOX Winter Even.* lxxvi. (R.), The stripling is often sent..to the banks of the Ganges, there to heap up enormous riches, honestly if he can; but at all events to fulfil the ultimate end of his mission. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 99 He does not like honestly to confess that he is talking nonsense.

†3. Chastely, 'virtuously'. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Altit.* P. B. 705 Ellez þay most honestly ayþer oþer weldre. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 824 The married Women liue honestly. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 56 Whether the Females liued honestly, 'tis not for me to dispute it.

Honestness, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being honest. †a. Comeliness; ornament. *Obs.* b. Virtuousness; honesty.

c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 569 About þe tombe for honest-nas, Hit was y-sowed. 1556 *J. HEYWOOD Spider & F.* xxxix. 16 Honestnes is vertuousnes, and worshipfulnes.

Honesty (*grñstli*). Forms: 4-5 oneste, -ty, 4-6 honeste, 5-6 -tee, 5-7 -tle, 6 -tye, 6-honesty. [a. OF. (*h*)oneste (12th c. in Littré, earlier (*h*)onestet = It. *onestà*, Sp. *honestad*, Pg. *honestad*), ad. L. *honestās*, -ātem, n. of quality f. *honestus* HONEST, or ? *honus* honour.]

1. The quality of being honest.

†1. Honourable position or estate; high rank; respectability. *Obs.*

1509 *FISHER Fun. Serm.* C'tess Richmond Wks. (1876) 296 The straungers of honeste whiche..resorteth for to vysyte the soueraigne must be considered. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* III. 19/a He (Daniel)..was made a man of greate honeste.

†b. Honour conferred or done; respect. *Obs.*

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 151 He sent his sister Jone with mykelle honeste. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Cor.* xii. 23 The membris that ben vn honest, han more honeste. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 2861 Þe lell gentils, þat Venus the worthy worshippit for god, And most honoure of othir with oneste þere, 1531 *ELVOT Gov.* i. xx, Refuse nat to doe me that honestie in your presence. a1553 *UDALL Royster* D. iv. iii. (Arb.) 63 More shame and harme..Then all thy life days thou canst do me honestie. 1613 *J. DUNSTER in Spurgeon Treas.* Dav. Ps. lxxiv. 2 There is an honesty which belongeth to the dead body of a man.

†c. Honour gained by action or conduct; reputation, credit, good name. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Wisd.* vii. 11 Vnnumbrable honeste [is] by the hondis of it. 1513 *MORE Rich. III.* (1883) 56 Doctour Shaa by his sermon loste hys honestie, and sone after his life. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 173 b, He hath sclaudred me before many, & so I haue lost myne honesty. 1548 *UDALL Erasm. Par.* (f) Pref. 15 Defence of their owne poore honesties.

†d. *concr.* (collect.) Honourable or respectable people. (Cf. the quality.) *Obs. rare.*

1563 *ABP. PARKER Articles*, That vseth..delay to make any accompte in the presence of the honestie in the parish. 1575 *J. STILL Gamm. Gurtion* iv. ii. in Hazl. *Dodley* III. 228 If such a toy be used oft among the honesty, It may [not] beseeem a simple man of your and my degree.

†2. The quality of what is becoming or befitting; decency, decorum; comeliness. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 548 Hys Eyn with his hand closit he, For to dey with mar honeste. c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xx. 221 The ordynance..ne the honeste ne the clenness is not so arrayed there, as it is here. 1538 *STARKEY Eng-land* i. i. 2 [They] luyd lyke wyldy bestys in the woodys, wythout lawys and rulyes of honesty. 1547 *Homilies* i. Gd. Wks. III. (1859) 59 How their profession of chastity was kept, it is more honesty to pass over in silence. 1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Seiden's Mare Cl.* 36 For honestie sake, and for the friendship which the Republick had with the hous of Austria.

3. Honourable character.

† a. Formerly in a wide general sense, including all kinds of moral excellence worthy of honour.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 589 'A gude castelle' he says 'kepess he pat his body kepess in honeste'. 1390 GOWER *Conf. III.* 272 Nought only upon chastete, But upon alle honeste. c. 1430 *Syr Gower* (Roxb.) 1856, I shal be glad him forto see, Mi worship to kepe with honestie. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 26 Encreased in all kynde of honestie, and heauenlye giftes. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline III.* ii. Let not.. wicked friendship force What honesty and vertue cannot work.

† b. *spec.* Chastity; the honour or virtue of a woman. *Obs.*

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1673 *Hyppis*, Why lyked me thy yelow heer to see More then the boundes of myn honestee. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2965 Hit were sittyng for sothe, & semly for women .. ouer all, here onesty attell to saue. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 158 A poore manne proude, a woman without honestie. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iii. 1. i. (1651) 612 It was commonly practised in Diana's temple, for women to go barefoot over hot coals to try their honesties. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 52 A Venus (like in honestie, though not in beauty).

† c. Generosity, liberality, hospitality. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 152 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1671 Pat pou has gittin to be, vse hit in honeste & be noyt calde niping. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 138 A manne not onlye of grete learning, but also of as grete honestie in seekinge to profite all men by his trauaill. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon III.* i. 29 A Noble Gentleman 'tis, if he would not keep so good a house .. every man has his fault, and honesty is his.

d. Uprightness of disposition and conduct; integrity, truthfulness, straightforwardness: the quality opposed to lying, cheating, or stealing. (The prevailing modern sense.)

1599 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 197 Yet hath he shown himself as far from honestie, as he is from age, and as full of craft, as he is of courage. 1599 SANDVY *Europe Spec.* (1632) 102 Our grosse conceits, who think honestie the best policie. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 127 What other Oath, Then Honestie to Honesty ingag'd, That this shall be, or we will fall for it. 1657 R. LACON *Barbadoes* (1673) 121 The Sayers will as certainly take it, as you trust it to their honesties. 1777 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 18 Honesty shall be praised and starved .. to be high and great, is to be wise and good. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 222 Either of the two suppositions was fatal to the King's character for honesty.

e. *transf.* of things: cf. HONEST a. 4 c.

1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* (1862) II. 95 The German, or rather the Polish cloth, cannot be depended upon for honesty, in either the breadth or the length of the cloth.

II. 4. a. The popular name of *Lunaria biennis*, a cruciferous plant with large purple (sometimes white) flowers and flat round semi-transparent pods (whence the name), commonly cultivated in gardens. Also applied to other species of *Lunaria*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal II.* cxvii. 378 We cal this herb in English Pennie flower .. in Northfolk, Sattin, and white Sattin, and among our women it is called Honestie. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ii. 31 The second class contains those whose seed vessel is a silicle .. as .. honesty. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer II.* 44 Purple-black heartseases, and thin-filmed silver pods of honesty. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Lunaria biennis*, Bolbonac, Common Honesty.

b. (In full, Maiden's Honesty.) A local name of wild Clematis or Virgin's Bower (*C. Vitalba*).

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 384 The Italians call it *Vitalba* .. and in English of most country people where it groweth Honestie. a. 1607 AUBREY *Wills.* (R. Soc. MS.) 120 (Britten & H.) About Michaelmass all the hedges about Thickwood .. are as it were hung with maydens honesty: which looks very fine. 1888 BERKS. *Gloss.*, *Honesty*, the wild clematis is always so called.

† c. *Small Honesty*: an old name for various species of Pink (*Dianthus*). *Obs.*

1596 LYTE *Dodoens II.* vii. 156 Called in English by diuers names, as Pynkes, Soppes in wine, feathered Gillofers, and small Honesties. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal II.* clxxiii. 478.

Honeywort (hō'nwɔrt). [See quot. 1633.] A name for Corn Parsley (*Petroselinum segetum*); also erroneously extended to other umbelliferous plants, as *Sison Anomum*, *Trinia vulgaris*, and *Cryptotaenia canadensis*.

1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* 1018 Of Corne Parsley or Honeywort .. About the yeere 1625, I saw Mistresse Ursula Leigh .. gather it in the wheate erbes about Mapledurham .. who told me it was called Honeywort, and that her Mother .. taught her to use it .. for a swelling which shee had in her left cheeke. This swelling her Mother called by the name of a Hone; but asking whether such tumors were in the said Isle [of Wight - where the mother lived] .. usually called Hones she could not tell. 1711 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 382 Its lower Leaves like Honeywort, but deeper cut. 1879 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*

Honey (hō'nɪ), sb. (a). Forms: a. 1 huniz, hunez, 3 huniz, 3-4 huni. (uni), 4-5 huny, (4 houny, 5 Sc. hwnie, -ny), 6-7 hunny. β. 4-7 hōni, (5 ōny, hoony), 4-8 hōny, 5-6 hōnye, 5-honey, (6-7 hōnie, hōnnie, hōnny). γ. Sc. and north. 7- hōny, -ie, -ey. [OE. *hūnig* = OFris. *hūnig* (mod. Fris. dial. *hūnig*, -ing, *hūnyig*, *hōnning*, -ig), OS. *hōnig*, -ig (MDu. *hōnich*, -inc, Du. *hōnig*, -ing, MLG. *hōnnich*, LG. *hōnnig*), OHG. *hōnag*, *hōnang* (MHG. *hōnec*, -ic, -ich, G. *hōnig*), ON. *hūnang* (OSw. *hūnag*, *hōnag*, Sw. *hōnung*, Da. *hōnning*):—OTeut. **huna(n)gōm* neut., not recorded in Gothic, which has instead *milip* = Gr. *μελι-*.

The β forms are mainly graphic, in accordance with the usual ME. writing of *o* instead of *u* before *n*; but there may have been a northern form **hōni*, to which mod.Sc. *hinnie* goes back (like *brither*, *mither*) through *ū*, *ō*, to *ō*].

1. A sweet viscid fluid, of various shades from nearly white to deep golden, being the nectar of flowers collected and worked up for food by certain insects, esp. the honey-bee.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 11 [xix. 10] Sweetran ofer huniz and biobread. c. 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* i. l. § 23 *Pær* [Est-land] bið swyðe mycel huniz & fisc[n]að. c. 1200 ORMIN 9225 Itt was huniz off þe feld. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Ha licked huni of þornes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 43 Hony & mylk þer ys muche. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21296 þe stille o matheu, water it was .. And John hōni suet als suilk. c. 1394 P. Pl. *Credo* 726 Dranes dōþ nouzt but drynkeþ vp þe huny. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* *Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 247 Hote drynke makyd wyth Hoony. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 192/1 To make Huny, *melificare*. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* cxxx. Wks. (1876) 227 O swete wordes, more sweter than hony and sugar. 1563 WINSET *Wks.* (1890) II. 48 Qunais speche wes .. nocht wordis sa mekle as certane hwnie. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xii. Poems (Arb.) 48 Hunny mixt with gall. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. iii. 24 Sweete wordes, like dropping honny, shee did shed. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* iii. 8 A lande flowing with milke and hony. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 612 There be three things in vse for Sweetnesse, Sugar, Honey, Manna. 1794 BURNS *My Tocher's the Jewel*, It's a' for the hōney he'll cherish the bee. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxxvii. V. 21 His body, immersed in honey, was carried home for a royal burial.

b. With qualifications.

Honey of borax, **Borax h.**, a mixture of clarified honey and borax, used as a remedy in aphthous diseases (Hoblyn *Dict. Med. Terms*, 1844). † **Corn h.**, **Stone h.** (see quot. 1609). **Clarified h.**, honey melted in a water-bath and freed from scum. **Clover h.**, **Heather h.**, that gathered from these flowers respectively. † **Live h.** (see quot. 1609). **Unripe h.** (see quot. 1884). **Virgin h.**, **White h.**, honey that flows from the cells spontaneously without pressure, being that made by bees that have not swarmed. **Wild h.**, † **Wood h.**, that made by wild bees.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* iii. 4 Hys mete was .. wudu-huniz. c. 1200 *Trini. Coll. Hom.* 130 Moren and wilde uni was his mete. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 20 Do þer-to hwyte Hony or Sugre. *Ibid.* 35 Take wyne & powder Gyngere, Canelle, & a lytil clarifyd hony. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* iii. 4 Hys meate was .. wyldye hony. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 165 This powder with Hony-Attick, taketh away the spots in the face. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 108 While it continueth liquid, and will run of it self, it is called Live-honey: when it is turned white and hard .. it is called Corn-honey, or Stone-honey. a. 1648 DIGBEY *Closet Open.* (1677) 4 It is of three sorts, Virgin-honey, Life-honey, and Stock-honey. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. S.V.* We have two kinds of honey, white and yellow.—The white, *mel album*, called also virgin honey, trickles out spontaneously from the comb, by turning it up. 1884 PHIN *Dict. Apicult.* 73 *Unripe Honey*, honey from which the water has not been sufficiently evaporated.

2. Applied to products of the nature of, or resembling honey: esp. a. the nectar of flowers; b. a preparation consisting of the expressed juice of dates or other fruit of palm trees.

1723 POPE *Ess. Man* ii. 90 Taste the honey, and not wound the flow'r. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Wars* *Jeus* iv. viii. § 3 The better sort of them [palm trees], when they are pressed, yield an excellent kind of honey. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxv. 387 This juice or honey has an agreeable acid taste. 1855 TENNYSON *Mand* l. iv. x, The honey of poison-flowers. 1863 V. STUART *Egypt* 271 The treacle which drains from the sugar is called black honey, and is much used by the natives. 1885 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* II. 451 The nectar .. is the sweetish liquid commonly called the 'honey' of the flower, secreted by certain specialized organs known as nectar-glands.

3. (? Short for *honey-cake*.) *Singing hinny*, a currant cake baked on a girdle. *north.*

1832 W. STEPHENSON *Local Poems* 27 Ma canny bairns come get your tea, I've made a singing hinny. 1855 CORNWALL 283 The Cornish cottage has no 'singing hinnie', or rich girdle cakes.

4. *fig.* Sweetness.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 92 Death that hath suckt the honey of thy breath. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 22 Matter .. that for ever marres The Hony of his Language. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* l. 67 The Honey dropping from Favonio's tongue. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 216 Mrs. Mack was not all honey. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 365 He said it with a serious heat of admiration that was honey to the girl.

5. A term of endearment: Sweet one, sweetheart, darling. (Now chiefly Irish and, in form *hinnie*, *hinny*, Sc. and Northumbrian.)

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1655 William .. seide, 'mi hony, mi hert all hol þou me makest'. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 431 Alisoun his hony deere. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 3 My hwny (v.r. hunny), my hart, my hoip, my heill. c. 1600 *Timon II.* i. (Shaks.) 24 My sparrow, my hony, my ducky, my cony. 1607 TOURNIER *Rev. Trag.* II. ii. Hunny, how's this? 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. vi. Our affairs, Honey, are in a bad condition. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. vi. Follow her, boy, follow her; run in, run in, that's it, honeys. 1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* viii. Wks. 1832-3 VI. 74 Have done being wild, honey-dear, and be a credit to your family. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvi. Where did he change his clothes again, hinny? a. 1825 *Song* in Brockett's *v. Hinny*, Where best thou been, maw canny hinny? 1832 MRS. TROLLOPE *Dom. Mann.* Amer. (1894) I. 140 My children .. she always addressed by their Christian names, excepting when she substituted the word 'honey'.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Of, for, pertaining to,

or connected with honey; as *honey bike*, *brake* (see BRAKE sb.⁶ 1), *-cake*, *colour*, *-crock*, *-cup*, *drink*, *-harvest*, *-knife*, *-mead*, *-pore*, *-scale*, *-shop*, *-time*, *wine*, etc.

c. 1450 *Towneley Myst.* v. 4 The smell of my son is lyke To a feld with flours, or *hony bike. 1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* 118 bis [119] Fair and smoothe speaking .. Diogenes customably vsed to call an *hony brake, or a snare of honey. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 255 ¶ 2 It was usual for the Priest .. to feast upon the Sacrifice, nay the *Honey-Cake. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1879) II. 418, I will now knead you a honey-cake. 1611 FLORIO, *Melichlorome*, a stone partly yellow and partly of an *hony colour. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 33 Like foolish flies about an *hony-crooke. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 70 Like to the dainty bird .. Draining the *honeycups. a. 1648 DIGBEY *Closet Open.* (1669) 97 To make *Honey drink. To two quarts of water take one pound of Honey. a. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid* (F.), Bees .. bring Their *honey-harvest home. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 28 An abundant honey-harvest. 1884 PHIN *Dict. Apicult.*, **Honey-knife*, 1. A long thin knife used for separating the combs from the sides of a box-hive. 2. A knife .. used for cutting-off the caps of the honey-cells. a. 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Congress of Bees* Misc. Wks. 1751 II. 141 The first Foundation of their Work the skilful *Honey-Masters call *Commotis*. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 26 Petals numerous, small, with a *honey-pore at the back. 1831 DON GARD. *Dict. Gloss.*, **Honey-scales*, the scales in flowers which secrete honey. 1658 ROWLAND *Moulet's Theat.* II. 906 The Bees do frequently resort thither .. their nest or *Honey-shop is not far off. 1552 HULOET, **Hony tyme* when it is ripe gathered.

b. objective and obj. gen., as *honey-dresser*, *-farmer*, *-gatherer*, *-hunter*, *-maker*, *-worker*; *honey-bearing*, *-dropping*, *-eating*, *-gathering*, *-making*, *-secreting*, *-storing*, *-yielding*, etc., sbs. and adjs. Also HONEY-EATER.

1611 FLORIO, *Melifero*, .. *honey-bearing. 1552 HULOET, **Hony dressers*, *melissones*. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 8a **Honie-dropping* Aganippes fount. 1679 M. RUSDEN *Further Discov. Bees* 53 **Hony-gathering* being past, the Bees have no more need of them [drones]. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* II. 40 The continued honey-gathering of the bee. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 68 There are none Idle, although they be not all *Hony-makers. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 136/1 **Honey*-secreting glands are to be met with on the leaves.

c. *parasynthetic*, as *honey-coloured*, *-hearted*, etc., adjs. Also HONEY-LIPPED, -MOUTHED, etc. d. *similitive*, etc., as *honey-brown*, *-dun*, *-pale*, *-tasting*, *-yellow*; *honey-like* adjs. Also HONEY-SWEET.

e. *instrumental*, as *honey-bubbling*, *-flowing*, *-heavy*, *-laden*, *-loaded*, *-steeped*, *-stored*, etc., adjs.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 89 Aganippes *hony-bubling fontaine. 1879 BROWNING *Aganippes* fount. 62 The bush of *honey-coloured beard. a. 1000 Guthlac 1276 in *Exeter Bk.*, Wyrtu gelowene *huniz-flowende. 1880 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. Wks. 1725 I. 3 The honey-flowing speech that breath doth carry. 1884 MISS GORDON-CUMMING in *Cent. Mag.* XXVII. 920 **Honey-laden* blossoms. 1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 323 The bottom of each Flower contains a *Hony-like Liquor. 1611 FLORIO, *Melino*, *hōnie*, *hōnie*, **hōnie-tasting*. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 524 It is *honey-yellow, transparent, brittle.

7. *Special Combinations*: *honey-ant*, an ant of the genus *Myrmecocystus*, the workers of which in summer have the abdomen distended with honey, which the others feed upon when food becomes scarce; † *honey-apple*, (a) in OE., a lozenge or pastille containing honey; (b) tr. L. *melimelum*, Gr. *μελιμλον*, 'a sweet-apple, an apple grafted on a quince' (Liddell and Sc.); *honey-badger* =

HONEY-BATEL; *honey-bag*, the enlargement of the alimentary canal in which the bee carries its honey; *honey-basket*, the corbiculum of the bee: cf. quot. s.v. BASKET sb. 7; *honey-bearer*, a honey-ant which stores up in its distensible abdomen the honey collected by the workers; † *honey-beer*, ? mead; *honey-cell*, a cell of a honey-comb; *honey-creeper*, a bird of the Neo-tropical family *Carebidæ* or *Dacnidiæ*; *honey-extractor* (see quot.); *honey-fall* = HONEY-DEW 1; also *fig.*; † *honey-fly* = HONEY-BEE; *honey-gate* (see quot.); *honey-land*, a gland secreting honey, a nectary; *honey-holder* = *honey-bearer*; *honey-kite* = HONEY-BUZZARD; *honey-man*, a man who sells honey or has charge of bees; *honey-mark* = *honey-spot*; *honey-moth*, the honeycomb moth; † *honey-people*, fancifully applied to honey-bees; † *honey-pore* = HONEY-DEW 2; *honey-soup* (see quot.); † *honey-sop*, a sop made with honey; also, a term of endearment; † *honey-spot*, a mole on the flesh; *honey-stomach* = *honey-bag*; *honey-sucker*, one that sucks honey; *spec.* applied to birds of the family *Meliphagidæ*, and popularly to various other small birds, as the *Carebidæ*, *Nectariniidæ* (sun-birds), etc.: cf. HONEY-EATER; † *honey-tear* (OE. *hūnigtear*, ME. *hūnitiar*, -ter), virgin honey, nectar; sweet wine; *honey-tube*, one of the two setiform tubes on the upper side of the abdomen of an aphid, which secrete a sweet fluid; *honey-water*, water with honey dissolved in it; *honey-week* (*hōnce-wd.*), a honeymoon lasting only a week; † *honey-wooled a.*, having wool

of a honey colour; honey-words, words of sweetness, honeyed words: cf. B.

1884 PROCTOR *Nature Stud.* 27 The "honey-ants are a nocturnal species. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 1/3 Our human specialists are never quite so utterly sacrificed to their kind as the honey-ants. a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 830 *Pastellus*, "hunaegael. a 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in W. Wulker 279/25 *Pastellus*, hunaegael. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* A honey-apple, *melimelum*. 1884 J. S. KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 392 The rats or "honey badgers" surpass the skunk in burrowing activity. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 171 The "honey-bags" steal from the humble Bees. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. iv. xi. 518 The "honey-bag" when filled, appears like an oblong bladder. 1884 PROCTOR *Nature Stud.* 26 This species [honey-ants] possess, apparently at least, a fourth caste, that of the "honey-bearers, whose abdomen is distended till it is almost spherical. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 57 They owe not their health to a little to the simplicity of their drink, which is only water, milk, and "honey-beer. 1885 J. S. KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* IV. 540 The "honey-creeper" in the New World "represent" the sun-birds. 1884 PHIN *Dict. Apicult.* "Honey-extractor, a machine by means of which the honey is thrown out of the cells by centrifugal force. 1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* III. i. 16 They lick oak leaves bespirt with "honey fall. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.* "Honeyfall, a befallment of good things. "They have had a brave honeyfall lately." 1883 CAXTON *Cato Dij b.* The pourer man had in his garden many "honey flees or bees. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 591 Prince and People, rise, And run to School among the Honey-Flies. a 1700 in *Palgrave Gold. Treas.* (1863) 73 The care-burthen'd honey-fly. 1884 PHIN *Dict. Apicult.* 44 Since thick honey does not flow freely through the ordinary faucet, beekeepers have adopted the "molasses-gate" as it is called. When used for honey it is properly called a "honey-gate. 1874 LUSBOCK *Wild Flowers* III. 54 The "honey-glands are situated in pairs at the base of the petals. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 1/3 The specialised "honey-holders are fed by the workers till they can contain no more without danger of an explosion. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 290 The "Honey-Kite inhabits the greater part of Europe. 1552 HULOET, "Hony man, or seller of hony, *mallarius*. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* *Knights* II. iv. Honeymen besides. Prepared to join his banners. a 1803 *Young Benjie* xii. in *Child Ballads* (1886) lxxvi. II. 286a "O how shall we her ken? "There's a "honey-mark on her chin." 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfly & Moths* 211 *Tineide*. c. *Galleria*. The "Honey [moth] (*G. advena*). 1845 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat. Ser.* I. (1869) 23 The mischievous honey moth has laid her eggs in our combs. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furries* 356 Never did the "king of "hony-people. Lead to the field. More busie buzzers. 1632 VICARS tr. *Virgil* (N.). He...felt loves "honey-rose Soak in. 1878 H. BEASLEY *Druggist's Receipt Bk.* (ed. 3) 239 The "honey soap usually sold, consists of fine yellow soap perfumed with oil of citronella. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 30 My "hony soppis, my sweet possidie. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sat. Dict.* *Cakinas*, hony sops made of bread, hony and water. 1600 *Wily Beguiled* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IX. 269 Ha, my sweet honey-sops! how dost thou? 1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.* *Man geni*, Mole, "hony spotte. c 1500 *Gloss.* in W. Wulker 370/37 *Carene*, cerenes, obbe "hunihtears. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 217 *Ælc* word of him swete, al swa an huni hant felle uoe 3uire herte. a 1240 *Ureisin* lxxv. 183 Ihesu swete...mi loef...Min hunter. 1884 SEDGWICK tr. *Claus Zool.* 569 Many of them [*Aphidæ*] possess, on the dorsal surface of the antepenultimate segment, two "honey tubes", from which is secreted a sweet fluid—the honey dew—which is eagerly sought for by ants. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guilemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 23 b/2 He must washe his mouthe with "hony-water, to the purifying of the disease. 1792 NELSON 5 Feb. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 292 To tell her where honey-water is sold in *Nicolas Disp.* 1833 T. Hook *Widow & Marquess* x. (1842) 143 The happy couple left town...to pass the "honey week—for they had not time to make a moon of it. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 508 Their best sheep...near the Alps, they are gray or "hony-wolled. 1595 BARNFIELD *Cassandra* xxi. in *Poems* (Arb.) 70 Scarce were these "honywords breath'd from her lips. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 420 Tears, and smiles, and honey-words.

b. In names of plants and fruits: honey-apple (see 7); honey-balm, a labiate plant, *Melittis Melissa*; honey-berry, a sweet berry of a West Indian tree, *Melicocca bijuga*; also, that of the Nettle-tree of Southern Europe, *Celtis australis*; honey-blob (hinny-) *Sc.*, a sweet yellow gooseberry; honey-bloom, the Fly-trap of North America, *Apocynum androsaemifolium*; honey-bottle (local), the bloom of *Erica Tetralix*; honey-bread, the Carob (*Ceratonia Siliqua*); honey-cherry, a sweet variety of cherry; honey-garlic, a name of *Allium sicutum* (*Nectaroscordum*); honey-locust, name of the thorny leguminous trees of the North American genus *Gleditsia*, esp. *G. triacanthos*; also applied to the mesquit, *Prosopis juliflora*, a similar tree found in the South-western States; honey-lotus, a local name of the White Melilot, *Melilotus alba*; +honey-meal [tr. L. *melimelum*] = honey-apple b. (see 7); honey-mesquit, *Prosopis juliflora* (see honey-locust); honey-pear, a sweet variety of pear; honey-plant, a plant yielding nectar; "the genus *Hoya*" (Miller); "Melianthus" (Treas. Bot.); in Tasmania, *Richea scoparia* (Morris *Austral Eng.*); honey-pod = honey-mesquit (Cent. Dict.); honey-stalks *sb. pl.*, applied by Shakspeare to the stalks or flowers of clover; honey-wood, the Tasmanian tree *Bedfordia salicina* (Morris). See also HONEYSUCKLE, HONEYWORT.

1884 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Pl.*, "Honey-berry of Guiana

.. where it forms large forests. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1820) L. 144 He stopped...to buy "honey-blobs, as the Scotch call gooseberries. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcombes* xxiii. Confessing...that she preferred it to the rasps and hinnyblobs in her grandmama's garden. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* 6 Wild moor-like lands, beautiful with heaths and "honey-bottle. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* III. iii. (1760) 221 The black Heart Cherry, the common red Cherry, the black Cherry, the Merry or "Honey Cherry. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* *Nectaroscordum*, "Honey-Garlic. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.*, "Honey-locust. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *L'ieus Louisiana* (1814) 104 Beautiful woods of tall oak, walnut, mulberry, sassafras, honey locust. 1611 COTGR., *Pomme de paradis*, an excellent sweet apple...some also call so our "Honnymeale, or S. Johns apple. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 220 Apples...Pearman, Pear-apple, Honey-meal. 1845 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 60 The...honey pears which were produced in the orchard. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* II. 25 She watched the bees busy at the sweet-scented "honey-plant". 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 91 Woods more sweet, and yet more dangerous. Then baits to fish, or "hony stalkes to sheepe.

B. *adj.* [from the attrib. use in 7, and fig. senses 4 and 5.]

1. Resembling, or of the nature of, honey; sweet, honeyed; lovable, dear. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1450 LYNG. *Secres* 378 Omerus with the hony mouth. c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* (1831) 210 Rethorike that hoonie harmellese arte. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 16 A thousand hony secrets shalt thou know. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* I. ii. 179 My good sweet Hony Lord, ride with vs to morrow. 1609 B. JONSON *Case is altered* v. iv. My most honey gold! 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 20 And to bring you this hony example. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Why, honey bird, I bought him on purpose for thee. c 1822 BEDDOES *Poems*, *Pygmalion* 162 As if sweet music's honest heart did break!

2. Comb. (parasyntetic): see A. c.

Honey, *v. arch.* [f. prec. sb.]

+1. *trans.* To make sweet with or as with honey; to sweeten, dulcify. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

13... *Augustin* 496 in *Horstmann Alleng. Leg.* (1878) I. 70 Wip hony of heuene ihoned swete. c 1450 LYNG. *Secres* 882 Sugryd galle honyed with Collusyon. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 49 The brimme whereof shee hath cunningly hunned with faire pretences of seeming pietie. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri.* *Faith* xv. (1845) 164 The law of God, honeyed with the love of Christ.

+2. To address as "honey", to use endearing terms to. *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. i. Wks. 1856 I. 75 Canst thou not hony me with fluent speech? 1631 CHETTEL *Hoffman* (N.), If he be no worse; that is doe worse, And hony me in my death-stinging thoughts.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To use honeyed or endearing words; to talk fondly or sweetly. *arch.* and *U.S.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 93 Honying and making loue Ouer the nasty Styte. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* ProL. 115 One Discuss'd his tutor, rough to common men But honying at the whisper of a lord. 1884 — *Becket* ProL. The King came honying about her.

+3. *trans.* To coax, flatter, tickle, delight. *Obs.*

1604 MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* III. ii. O unpeppable! invention! rare! Thou god of policy! it honyes me. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* III. ii. Divb, Was euer Rascall honyied so with poison? 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* IV. ii. I am honyed with the project.

Honey-bear.

1. A small quadruped, somewhat larger than a polecat, the potto or kinkajou, *Cercopithecus caudivolutus*, a native of tropical America.

1838 SWAINSON *Anim. in Menag.* 77 Baron Humboldt affirms that it [the Potto] makes use of its long tongue to suck honey, and hence is a great destroyer of the nests of bees: this habit has procured for it...the name of the Honey Bear. 1883 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 452 From Colon one of the officers had brought back a honey-bear—an intelligent brute, about the size of a mongoose.

2. The sloth-bear, *Melursus labiatus*, of India.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 462/1 There is but one species, the Sloth or Honey Bear. It inhabits the mountainous regions of India. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* III. 44 The great features of the Oriental region are, the long-armed apes, the orang-utans, the tiger, the sun-bears and honey-bears.

Honey-bee. A bee that gathers and stores honey, esp. the common hive-bee.

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastswa's Theat.* *World* N iv b, Athenor writeth that hony Bees and other flies chased out of a towne all the inhabitants thereof. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 75 Some affirme that hee [Jupiter] was fed by Hony-Bees. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* F v b, Your Honey-bee-like disposition. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 62 Some of the ancient settlers...pretend to give the very year when the honey bee first crossed the Mississippi.

Honey-bird.

+1. A fanciful name for a bee. *Obs.*

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captaines* 1143 Quails [have] but One Chief, the Hony-birds but One, One Master-Bee.

2. A bird that feeds on honey or the nectar of flowers, as those of the family *Meliphagide*. Cf. HONEY-EATER, -SUCKER.

1870 WILSON *Austral. Songs* 99 Honey-birds loitered to suck at the wattle. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* s.v. *Honey-eater*. The whole series are sometimes called Honey-birds.

3. = HONEYGUIDE 1.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 41, I saw to-day for the first time the honey-bird. This extraordinary little bird...will invariably lead a person following it to a wild-bees' nest. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Afr.* 455 Two of our Kafirs...had gone in pursuit of a honey-bird.

Honey-buzzard. A bird of prey of the genus *Permis*, esp. the European species *P. apivorus*, which feeds chiefly on the larvæ of bees and wasps.

1674 RAY *Words, Eng. Birds* 82 The Honey-Buzzard: *Buteo apivorus*. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 146 As he [Mr. Willughby] found the combs of wasps in the nest, he gave this species the name of the honey buzzard. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 289 Crows and Rooks mob the Honey-Buzzard with almost the same eagerness as they chase the Eagle-Owl.

Honeycomb (*hō-nikōm*), *sb.* Forms: see HONEY and COMB. [OE. *huniċamb*, f. *huniċ* HONEY + *camb* COMB *sb.* (sense 8).]

1. A structure of wax containing two series of hexagonal cells separated by thin partitions, formed by bees for the reception of honey and their eggs.

The shape and arrangement of the cells secures the greatest possible economy at once of space and of material.

a 1050 *Liber Scintil.* x. (1889) 50 Sawl zefylled trytt huniċamb [Jaum]. c 1275 *Pass. Our Lord* 616 in O. E. *Misc.* 54 Hi hym...broughten of one visse ibred an e enne huny-comb. a 1240 HAMFOL *Psalter* xviii. 11 Swetter abouen huny and huny kambe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 245/1 Hony coom...Jaum. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxviii. 39 Merchandis...hamperit in ane hony came. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 191 b, Blewe knoppes, or tufes, like Honicoomes. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. 230 The fault that Jonathan had committed, in eating a honey-comb. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 100 The honeycomb of the bee is edgeways with respect to the hive. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 314 Tea, eggs, brown bread and honey-comb.

fig. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P. 147 He seith that wordes þat been spoken discretly by ordinance been honycombes, for they yeven swetnesse to the soule. 1642 J. EATON (*titile*) The Honey-combe of Free Justification by Christ alone. 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 26 Was he not A full-cell'd honeycomb of eloquence Stored from all flowers?

+2. A term of endearment. Cf. HONEY 5. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 512 What do ye, hony comb, sweete Alison? 1552 HULOET, *Darlynge*, a wanton terme...as be these: honycombe, pyggysing, swetechet, trueloue.

3. A cavernous flaw in metal work, esp. in guns.

1530 PALSGR. 232/1 Honyy combe, *marq.* 1588 LUCAR *Colloq. Arte Shooting* App. 2 Whether or no any honycombes flaws or cracks are in the peece. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Honey-comb*, a Flaw in the Metal of a Piece of Ordnance. 1763 DEL PINO *Sp. Dict.*, *Escarabajos*,...what gunners call honey-comb, that is, holes in the metal. 1848 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 339 Efforts to force the water through any honey-combs or flaws which there may be in the bore. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 146 A scratch or spot of honey-comb in the grooves renders the rifle completely useless for match-shooting.

4. The reticulum or second stomach of ruminants, so called from the appearance of its inner surface.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Ruminant*, The reticulum, which we call the hony-comb. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* II. II. i. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 302/2 The second cavity, the honeycomb...is so called from the appearance of its mucous membrane.

5. Honeycomb work (see 6).

1838 H. G. KNIGHT *Norm. in Sicily* 276 The vault is ornamented with the Moorish honeycomb. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov., A large white quilt, real honeycomb.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of or pertaining to a honeycomb; like, or arranged in the form of, a honeycomb; having a surface hexagonally marked; as honeycomb cell, decoration, flannel, ground, limestone, ornament, pattern, sponge, work, honeycomb bag = sense 4; honeycomb coral, a coral of the genus *Favosites*; honeycomb moth, a tineid moth of the genus *Galleria* which infests beehives; honeycomb ringworm, scall, species of the disease *Favus*; honeycomb stitch (see quot.); honeycomb stomach = sense 4; so honeycomb tripe; honeycomb-stone, fossil honeycomb coral.

1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 367 The stomach...consists of four distinct bags or cavities...The second cavity is the "Honeycomb bag. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* v. 91 The Favosites or "honeycomb coral, presenting regular hexagonal cells with transverse floors or tabulæ. 1884 *Advt.*, "Honeycomb Flannel...for Petticoats and Skirts. 1781 MRS. BRADSHAW in *Lett. Cress Suffolk* I. 75 There is one [edging], of a honeycomb ground. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 463 "Honeycomb lime-stone, a name which conveys a tolerably correct idea of its appearance. 1864-5 WOOD *Homes without H.* VIII. (1868) 192 The last of our burrowers is the "Honeycomb Moth belonging to the genus *Galleria*. 1838 H. G. KNIGHT *Norm. in Sicily* 272 note, The "honeycomb ornament is common in the alcoves, and vaulted apartments of the Arabians. 1885 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, "Honeycomb Pattern, cast on any number of stitches that divide by six. First row—Knit. Second row—Purl [etc.]. This completes one Honeycomb. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 296 The Favus fungus...is commonly called the cupped ringworm or "honeycomb scall. 1874 J. F. PEREIRA *Nat. Med.* 1015 *Turkey Sponge*,...the common variety is called "honeycomb sponge. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, "Honeycomb Stitch, this stitch is used to draw together in an ornamental pattern the gathers upon the neck and sleeves of smock frocks, and also for all kinds of decorative gathering. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. i. 43 The reticulum or "honey-comb stomach. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, "Honeycomb-Stone. 1874 T. HARDY *Far. fr. Madding Crowd* I. ix. 127 Snow-white smock-frocks...marked on the wrists, breasts, backs, and sleeves with "honeycomb-work. 1895 *Jrnl. R. Inst. Brit. Archit.* 24 Mar. 348 A richly fretted ceiling of Arabian honeycomb-work.

Honeycomb, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To fill like a honeycomb with cells, cavities, or perforations; to render cavernous, hollow, or insubstantial in this way; to undermine.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 67 If it had been honey-combed by worms in the quarry. 1834 MEDWIN

Angler in Wales I. 163, I have known tents completely honeycombed in a very few weeks. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 78. 30 The drains may honeycomb the basement and not remove the refuse passed into them.

b. intr. for pass. To become cavernous.

1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 382 Peat land is subject to 'honey-comb', or contract when dried by frost.

2. fig. To penetrate through and through so as to render hollow, rotten, etc.; to undermine.

1855 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. vii. 331 This great empire is rotten; honey-combed as it were. 1875 *M'LAREN Sermon*. Ser. II. vii. 113 The small continuous vices, which root underground and honeycomb the soul. 1878 *BAYNE Purit. Rev.* xi. 477 His theory is here again honeycombed by his own averments of fact.

b. absol., and intr. for pass.

1868 LORD STRANGFORD *Sel. Writings* (1869) I. 338 The very same man who has been honeycombing away at the... cranky old Ottoman empire. 1879 *BARING-GOULD Germany* II. 179 Floating dogmas... all imperceptibly, yet certainly, honeycombing and melting away.

3. trans. To mark with a honeycomb pattern.

1888 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 7/6 Velvetines, plain, shaded, and honeycombed, in light shades. 1889 *Ibid.* 21 Nov. 6/1 The bodices... are honeycombed, after the most approved fashion, across the chest and shoulders.

Hence **Honeycombing** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1899 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 6/1 Liberty frocks, with their many folds upon the chest, held in by honeycombing. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand. by South. Waters* 277 The honeycombing action of water.

Honeycombed (*hɒˈniːkəʊmd*), *a.* [*f. prec. vb. or sb. + -ED¹ or 2.*] **a.** Having perforations, excavations, or cavernous parts, like a honeycomb; *esp.* abounding in little cells, as cast metal when not sound. **b.** Marked with a honeycomb-like pattern.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 65 Honeycombed, is when shite is ill cast or ouermuch worne shie will bee rugged within. 1676 *WISSEMAN Surg.* (J.), A mariner having discharged his gun, which was honeycombed, and loading it suddenly again, the powder took fire. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 471 The head of the tibia... quite spongy or honeycombed in its texture. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Greenock*, Coarse-grained basaltic tuff, intermixed with honey-combed lava. 1897 *ALLBUTT Syst. Med.* III. 16 Its free surface, owing to the movements of the heart, becomes roughened in a peculiar manner, presenting a shaggy or honey-combed appearance.

Honey-dew.

1. A sweet sticky substance found on the leaves and stems of trees and plants, held to be excreted by aphides: formerly imagined to be in origin akin to dew.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 180 b, The leaves... bedewed with Honey. In the morning, our common people call it Manna, or Honey dewe, cleaving to the leaves before the rising of the sunne. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* III. i. 112 Fresh teares stood on her cheekes, as doth the honeydew Vpon a gathered Lillie almost withered. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 133 Pliny affirmed the Honey-dew to be either the sweat of the heaven, or the slaver or spittle of the stars, or the moisture of the aire purging it self. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* lxxv. (1875) 309 In the sultry season of 1783 honeydews were so frequent as to deface and destroy the beauties of my garden. 1883 J. G. WOOD in *Gd. Words* Dec. 762/1 The sweet juice which is exuded by the aphids... is popularly known as 'honey-dew'.

2. An ideally sweet or luscious substance; often, like dew, represented as falling: sometimes applied to the nectar of flowers or to honey itself.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 65 Their stomach... wherein they [bees], keepe their Honny dew which they haue gathered. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 52 Sweet, as the Honey-dew, which Hybla hath. 1665 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* II. 347 Honey-Dews fall in delicious Showers. 1797 *COLERIDGE Kubla Khan* 53. 1798 — *Ans. Mar.* v. xxvi, The other was a softer voice, As soft as honey-dew. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxii, 197 Little step and lofty leap Through honey-dew and fragrance.

fig. a 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, Fount. Obliv.*, The cool honey-dews of dreamless rest. 1878 *SYMMONS Sonn. M. Angelo* 2 On bitter honey-dews of tears.

3. A kind of tobacco sweetened with molasses.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* viii, I say, how do you sell honeydew? 1894 *Daily News* 12 Mar. 6/2, I took up a paper containing 2 oz. of sunflaked honeydew.

So **Honey-dewed** *a.*, bedewed with honey; *b.* covered with honey-dew.

1596 R. L[INCH] *Diella* (1877) 34 Thy honey-dewed tongue exceeds him far in sweete discourse. 1798 *SOUTHEY Poems, Oak of Palmyra*, The bees o'er its honey-dew'd foliage play'd. 1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl.* II. xxv, 337 Horses... injured by eating mildewed and honeydewed vetches.

Honey-drop.

1. A drop of honey: sometimes taken as a type of what is sweet and delicious. Cf. *honey-dew* 2.

1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xv. xxxvi, The honeydrops from hollow oaks distill. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iv. 1. 79. 1641 *TRAPPE Theologia Theologia* 359 The Promises are the honey-drops of Christs mouth. a 1711 *KEN Preparat.* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 97 Jonathan from his pointed Spear Suck'd Honey-drops, and his Eyesight Grew quick and bright. 1852 *JAMES Agnes Sorrel* (1860) I. 116 To sweeten the cup of pain with the wild honeydrops of pleasure.

2. A mole on the skin. Cf. *honey-mark*, -spot, s.v. *HONEY sb.* 7.

1a 1800 *Bondsey & Maisry* v. in *Child Ballads* iv. lxxxvi. (1886) 283/1 Here she is, my sister Maisry, Wi' the hinny-drops on her chin.

Honey-eater. An animal that feeds on honey or nectar: = *HONEY-SUCKER*. (In quot. 1731 = *HONEY-GUIDE* 1.)

In *Morris Austral English*, 56 Australian species of Honey-eaters are named, e.g. *Banded, Black, Bridled, Brown Honey-eater*, etc.

1731 *MEDLEY Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 155 These Gnat-snappers, or Honey-eaters are a sort of guides to the Hottentots in the search of honey. 1864 *WOOD Illustr. Nat. Hist.* II. 212 The true Honey-Eaters form a very numerous group of birds. 1864-5 — *Homes without H.* xxv. (1868) 470 In Australia there is a large group of rather pretty birds, popularly called Honey-eaters, because they feed largely on the sweet juices of many flowers. 1882 *PROCTOR Nature Stud.* 26 Like many other ants, these little honey-eaters are divided into different castes or classes. 1884 J. S. KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 392 The ratsels belong to the genus *Mellivora*, the Honey Eaters.

Honeyed, honied (*hɒˈniːd*), *a.* Forms as in *HONEY sb.*; also 5 *honyd*. [*f. HONEY sb. + -ED².*]

1. Abounding in or laden with honey; sweetened as with honey; consisting of or containing honey.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. metr. ii. 54 (Camb. MS.) Al thowh þat the pleynynge bysynesse of men yeuth hem honyede drynkes and large metes. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* I. Hvjb, Wyne lyke vnto honyed wyne. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 422 Of Hydromel and Oxymel (i. Honied water, and Honied vinegar). 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lviii, The remedy is to drink honyed water. 1791 *COWPER Odys.* vii. 139 The honied fruit, and unctuous olive smooth. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 61 Diabetic urine... marked by a saccharine or honied taste. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. lxxxvii, Still his honied wealth Hymettus yields. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 329 Honeyed fluids from the flowers.

2. fig. Sweet; sweet-sounding, dulcet, mellifluous.

1435 *MISYR Fire of Love* II. v. 79 Pe sweitt honyd mynde of thesu. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxvii. 17 With gall in hart, and hwnyt hals. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* i. 1. 50 His sweet and honyed Sentences. 1639 T. BRUGES *Tr. Camus' Mor. Relat.* 244 Whom we will call by the name of Mela, for the honyed sweetness of her disposition. a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) II. 351 Conviction hung On soft Persuasion's honied tongue. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Prisc. & Iselt* II. 47 Silken courtiers whispering honied nothings.

Hence **Honeyedly** *adv.*, sweetly, in dulcet tones.

Honeyedness, sweetness as of honey.

1611 *COTGR., Emmeilleure*, sweetness, honiednesse. 1849 *CLOUGH Dipsychus* II. vi. 46, I too... Can speak, not honiedly, of love and beauty, But sternly of a something much like duty. 1887 *MRS. C. READE Maid o' Mill* I. xix. 286 'I'll be your chaperon, if I may', honeyedly.

Honey-flower.

1. a. A flowering shrub of the Cape of Good Hope, of the genus *Melanthus*.

1712 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 421 Great Cape Honey-Flower. 1731 *MEDLEY Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 243 These Honey-flowers contain a great deal of sweet juice. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Pl.*, *Honey-flower*,... a soft-wooded shrub... The flowers are of a dark brown colour.

b. An Australian flower, *Lambertia formosa*.

1802 *BARRINGTON Hist. N. S. Wales* iv. 101 They returned... dreadfully exhausted, having existed chiefly by sucking the wild honey-flower and shrubs. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl. Austral.* 37 'Honey-flower' or 'honey-suckle'. This plant is as well known to small boys about Sydney as to birds and insects. [Named] on account of the large quantity of a clear honey-like liquid the flowers contain.

c. A local name of the Bee Orchis.

1879 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, Honey-flower (Kent).

2. gen. A flower yielding honey.

1887 J. SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* vi. 36 All sorts of honey-flowers, marigolds, pansies, roses, clover.

† **Honeyful**, *a. Obs.* [*f. HONEY sb. + -FUL.*]

Full of or abounding in honey or sweetness.

c 1340 *HAMPOLLE Prose Tr.* 1 This name es... in my mouthe honeyfull swetes. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Citie of God* 685 Honey-full Calydna.

Honey-guide.

1. A small African bird of the genus *Indicator* which guides men and animals to the nests of bees. (Also *honey-guide cuckoo*.)

1786 *CHAMBERS' Cycl.*, *Cuculus indicator*, a species of cuckoo found in the interior parts of Africa... called by the Dutch settlers *honey-wyzer* or *honey-guide*. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 89 A remarkable bird called the Honeyguide. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 59/2 The Honey-Guide Cuckoo. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* x. 209 The honey guide is an extraordinary bird; how is it that every member of its family has learned, that all men, white or black, are fond of honey?

2. A marking in a flower, which serves to insects as a guide to the position of the honey.

1879 *LUBBOCK Sci. Lect.* 6 The lines and bands by which so many flowers are ornamented have reference to the position of the honey;... these honey-guides are absent in night flowers, where they of course would not show.

† **Honeyish**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. HONEY sb. + -ISH.*] Somewhat honey-like.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxvi, A sweet honeyish moisture. 1693 *BRANCARD Phys. Dict.* 138/1 A honiyish kind of Substance.

Honeyless (*hɒˈniːləs*), *a.* Destitute of honey.

1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* v. i. 35 Your words, they rob the Hible Bees, And leave them Honey-less. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* (1634) 134 Many Hives are left Honiless. 1874 *LUBBOCK Wild Flowers* iii. 68 The inner, honeyless stamens.

Honey-lipped (-lipt), *a.* = *HONEY-MOUTHED*.

1828 *BLACKW. Mag.* XXIV. 705 He is... as honey-lipped as a bee-hive in spring. 1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* (1856) 301 Honey-lipped gentlemen... who would gladly keep entire a Theism—patched with borrowings from the Gospels.

† **Honey-month.** *Obs.* [After *HONEYMOON*.] The first month after marriage; the honeymoon.

1606 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1607) 31 In their Haste, and in their Honey-Month while they were New-fangl'd. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 192 ¶ 2 Sometimes the Parties... grow cool in the very Honey Month.

Honeymoon (*hɒˈniːmən*), *sb.* 'The first month after marriage, when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure' (Johnson); originally having no reference to the period of a month, but comparing the mutual affection of newly-married persons to the changing moon which is no sooner full than it begins to wane; now, usually, the holiday spent together by a newly-married couple, before settling down at home.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 14 It was yet but hony moone. 1552 *HULORT*, Hony mone, a terme prouerbially applied to such as be newe married, whiche wyll not fall out at the fyrste, but thone loueth the other at the begynnyng exceedingly, the likelyhode of theyr excedynge loue appearing to aswage, y^e which time the vulgar people call the hony mone, *Aphrodisia, Jervia, hymene*. 1612 *BRERON Cornucopia* (T.), And now their honeymoon, that late was clear, Doth pale, obscure, and tenebrous appear. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xxxv. (1739) 161 The first year of her Marriage was Hony-moon with her; she thought nothing too dear for the King. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Hony-moon*, applied to those married persons that love well at first, and decline in affection afterwards; it is hony now, but it will change as the Moon. 1669 *Oxford Act* 3 Brisk and Bonny, As Bridgroom's self, in Moon-call'd Hony. 1801 *MAR. EDGEMORTH Out of Debt*. Wks. 1832-3 IV. 196 Mr. and Mrs. Ludgate went down in the hoy to Margate, to spend the honeymoon in style. 1880 *DIXON Windsor* III. ix. 89 They kept their honeymoon for a year. attrib. 1865 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* xxxii. 391 After their honeymoon trip. 1882 *MISS BRADTON Mt. Royal* II. vii. 134 It was a dreary departure for a honeymoon tour.

b. trans. The first warmth of newly established friendly relations.

1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 268 It being now but Honnie Moone, I endeaoured to courte it with a grace. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iv. ii. § 8 Kingdoms have their honeymoon, when new Princes are married unto them. 1735-8 *BOLINGBROKE On Parties* 120 In the Hony-moon of his Accession. 1795 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 87 Spain, in the hony-moon of her new servitude. 1867 *GOLDW. SMITH Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 7 The brief honeymoon of the new king and his parliament.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*, chiefly humorous) **Honey-moonish** *a.*; **Honey-moon'light**, -moonshine; **Honey-moon-struck** *a.*

1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1833) I. vii. 21 Quite bridal together, quite honey-moonish. 1859 F. LOCKER-LAMPSON in *Ld. Tennyson Tennyson* (1897) II. iii. 76 Lovers... steeped in honeymoons. 1872 *HOWELLS Wedd. Journ.* (1884) 8 There was not a suspicion of honeymoonshine about us. *Ibid.* 197, I wanted to know... whether you seemed honey-moon-struck. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 16 May 371 The effects... are ascribed... to the peculiar refractive power of honey-moonlight.

Honeymoon, v. [*f. prec. sb.*] *intr.* To spend the honeymoon.

1821 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 135 How did I know but you were tourifying or honeymooning? 1828 J. JEKYLL *Corr.* 15 Dec. (1894) 190 The Speaker and his bride... are honeymooning at Hastings. 1891 *MRS. CLIFFORD Love Lett. Worldly Wom.* 244 Some one offered us a country seat to honeymoon in, but we declined.

Hence **Honeymooner**; **Honeymooning** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xlvii, As soon as I can get his discharge, and he has done honeymooning, we shall start. 1873 *Daily News* 25 Aug., Some miserable honeymooner... glad to get a reasonable being to talk to. 1873 *M. COLLINS Miranda* III. 227 A honeymooning couple.

Honey-mouthed, *a.* Sweet or soft in speech: often implying insincerity. (Cf. *mealy-mouthed*.)

1539 *LATIMER Sermon & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 413, I like not these honey-mouthed men, when I do see no acts nor deeds according to their words. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* T. ii. ii. 33 If I proue hony-mouth'd, let my tongue blister.

Honey-pot.

1. A pot in which honey is stored. **b.** A receptacle, of wax or other substance, in which many species of wild bees store their honey. (*Cent. Dict.*)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 192/1 An Huny pot or hony wesselle, mellarium. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchel* Bijb, The Martin-mongers swarmed to a lecture, like beares to a honnie pot. 1694 *DRYDEN Love Triumph* iv. i, Mind to have a lick at the honey-pot yourself.

2. pl. A children's game. Also *attrib.* in reference to the posture.

One of the players, called a honey-pot, sits with his hands locked under his hams, while the 'honey-merchants' lift him by the arm-pits as handles, pretend to carry him to market, and shake him, with the aim of making him let go his hold. Also called in Scotland *honey-pigs*.

1821 *BLACKW. Mag.* X. 36/2 Common games... as the Skipping-rope, and Honey-pots. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1856) 52 A game at marbles, or honey-pots, or hyspy. 1860 *LADY CANNING in Hare 2 Noble Lives* (1893) III. 110 It was an easy pass... I could not resist a 'honey-pot' descent. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 10 Apr. 5/2 To squat low down on his haunches, like a political 'honey-pot'.

Honey-ratel (*hɒˈniːrɪtəl*). A name of the ratel, from its fondness for honey.

1816 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* (1843) I. 238 The honey-ratel... has a particular instinct enabling it to discover bees. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst.* II. xxiii. 463 Bee cuckows... indicating to the honey-ratel... the subterranean nests of certain bees.

Honeysome, *a. rare.* [*f. HONEY sb. + -SOME.*] Sweet, like honey.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 64 Marke how sweete and honny-some they are. 1877 *BLACKMORE Cripps* (1887) 348 He should rather speak honeysome words.

Honey-stone.

† 1. A stone said to have a sweet smell or taste.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 15 The Melanite is a Stone, which distilleth . . . that iuice which is verie sweete and honie like; wherefore it may well be called Melanite, as you would say Honistone. 1650 TORRIANO, *Melite*, a kind of yellow stone, which, broken and put into water, smelleth of honey, called the sweet or Honey-stone.

2. A synonym of MELLITE, called by Werner, 1789, *honigstein*, from its colour.

1795 SCHMEISSER *Min.* I. 299 Honey stone. . . was first discovered by Mr. Werner. 1884 BAUERMAN *Min.* 393 Honey stone. . . is a mellitate of aluminium.

Honey-suck. Now only *local*. Forms: 1 *hunizsuge*, *hunisuge*, -suce, 4-5 *honysoke*, 7- *honey-suck*. [OE. *hunizsuge*, -suce, f. *hunig* honey + *sigan*, *sikan* to suck; the ME. form represents the second of these.]

1. An earlier equivalent of the name HONEY-SUCKLE (senses 1 and 2): used with the same laxity of application.

1795 *Corpus Gloss.* 1214 *Ligustrum*, *hunizsuge*. 1800 *Agg. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 298/23 *Lugustrum*, *hunisuce*. 14. *Voc. Ibid.* 522/12 *Cerifolium*, *honysoke*. *Ibid.* 611/30 *Serpillium*, *peletur vel honysoke*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccclxxvii. 1078 Meadow Trefoile is called. . . of some Suckles, and Honysocks. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* Honey-suck. (1) Flowers of *Trifolium pratense*. . . (2) *Lonicera Periclymenum*.

† b. = HONEY-SUCKLE 1 b. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* iii. 4 His mete was honysockis, and hony of the wode. 14. *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 593/24 *Locusta*, a honysoke.

† 2. Honey 'sucked' or gathered by bees. *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 645 Then they [Bees] flye not far from their own homes, but sustain themselves with their own Honey-suck already provided.

Honey-sucker. An animal that feeds on honey; *spec.* applied to numerous small birds that feed on honey and the nectar of flowers, esp. the *Meliphagidae*, also the *Nectarinidae*, *Certhidae*, etc.; a nectar-bird; a HONEY-EATER.

1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2034 There are four species that seem to belong to the trochilid, or honey-suckers of Linnæus. 1837 SWAINSON *Birds* II. 144 The *Meliphagidae*, or honey-suckers, are distinguished . . . by their notched bill. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Longin. Mag.* July 308 Butterflies . . . sail further up mountain heights than the bees and other meadow honey-suckers.

Honey-suckle (*hɒˈnisʊkəl*). [ME. *hunisucle*, -sukil, app. extended from *hunisuce*, *honysoke*: see HONEY-SUCK.]

1. A name for the flowers of clover, esp. the common red clover; also applied to other flowers yielding honey. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1205 *Voc. Names Pl.* in W. Wülcker 558/15 *Ligustrum*, i. trifolium, i. *hunisucles*. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. vi. (Skeat) l. 6 If thou shalt have Honie soukles, thou leauest the fruit of the soure Docke. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 245/1 Hony socle, *apiago*. 1530 *Palsgr.* 232/1 Honyssuckell, *lait Nostre Dame*. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 72 Fine grasse full of the hearbe called *Trifolium* . . . and of the Countrie people honie suckles both white and red. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 496 Flowers that haue deepe Sockets, doe gather in the Bottomme a kinde of Honey; As Honey-Suckles (both the Woodbine and the Trifolite). 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 87 Then Melfoil beat, and Honey-suckles pound, With these alluring Savours strew the Ground. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* Honey-suckle. (2) *Lotus corniculatus*. Ches. . . (4) *Trifolium pratense*. . . Mr. Elworthy says that in *Som.* the name is restricted to the flowers of *T. pratense*. (5) *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*.

† b. A rendering of *L. locusta* taken as the name of some plant; hence used by confusion where the real sense was 'locust' (the insect). *Obs.*

1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. § Sum men seien bat locusta is a littl beest good to ete. Sum men seien it is an herbe bat gederith hony upon him; but it is licli bat it is an herbe bat may nurish men, bat þei clepen hony soukil. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 159 Sum leueþ onliche by honysockels (*solis locustis vinctum*) i-dried wib smoke oþer wib þe sonne. 1430-40 *Lydg. Bochas* VII. (1554) 172 b, Honisocles his moderate feeding . . . This blessed Baptist. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 370 b/1 Takyng onelye for her refeccon honysockes and locustes. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1513) 106 [John the Baptist] sucked hony of floures that be called honysocks that poore people gadereth and frye theym in oyle to theyr mete.

2. The common name of *Lonicera Periclymenum*, also called Woodbine, a climbing shrub with fragrant yellowish trumpet-shaped flowers, frequent in woods; thence extended to the whole genus. *Fly-honey-suckle*, the species *L. Xylosteum* and *L. ciliata*; see also 3. *Trumpet* or *Coral Honey-suckle*, a North American species, *L. sempervirens*, with evergreen foliage and scarlet flowers.

1548 [see 4]. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 82a, Wodbynde or Hony-suckle. . . windeth it self about bushes. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* IV. iv. 47 So doth the woodbine, the sweet Honisuckle, Gently entwist. a. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 10 Sweet Honey-suckles round the Branches twin'd. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The Virginian scarlet honey-suckle, called the trumpet honey-suckle. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 247 *Lonicera periclymenum*. . . Common Honey-suckle, Woodbine Honey-suckle. *L. Xylosteum*. . . Upright Honey-suckle. 1890 CHAMBERS' *Encycl.* V. 763 The Fly Honey-suckle, *Lonicera Xylosteum*, is an erect shrub . . . common in shrubberies.

b. The flower of the woodbine. 1573-80 BARET *Ab.* W. 368 Woodbin that beareth the Honiesuckle. 1640 *Sicily & Naples* (T.), A honey-suckle The amorous woodbine's offspring.

3. Applied, with or without qualifying word, to various shrubs or plants of other genera, in some way resembling the common honeysuckle.

a. Applied in Australia to species of *Banksia*, the flowers of which contain a sweet honey-like liquid, eagerly sucked out by the aborigines; also in N. S. Wales to the HONEY-FLOWER, q.v.; in New Zealand to *Knightsia excelsa*; in New England to species of *Columbine*, esp. the native species *Aquilegia canadensis*; in Jamaica to *Passiflora laurifolia*.

b. **Bush-honey-suckle**, name for the shrubs of the genus *Diervilla*, nearly allied to the common honeysuckle, natives of N. America and Japan. **Dwarf Honey-suckle**, a species of *Cornus suecica*, having berries like those of the honeysuckle. **False Honey-suckle**, 'the genus *Azalea*' (Miller *Plant-n.*). **Fly-honey-suckle**, a South African shrub of the genus *Halleria* (N.O. *Scrophulariaceae*); see also 2, and *Fly sb.* 11 b. **French Honey-suckle**, name given to *Hedysarum coronarium*, a native of Italy, a leguminous plant, with flowers resembling those of the red clover (cf. 1).

Ground Honey-suckle, a name for Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*. **Purple Honey-suckle**, a name for *Rhododendron nudiflorum* (*Azalea nudiflora*). **Red Honey-suckle** = French h.; also a name for red clover (see 1). **Virgin Mary's Honey-suckle**, the Common Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*. **West Indian Honey-suckle**, *Tecoma (Tecomaria) capensis* and various species of *Desmodium*. **White Honey-suckle**, *Rhododendron viscosum* (*Azalea viscosa*); also white clover (see 1).

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Bij. A little dapper flowre, like a grounde Hunisuckle, called thirft. 1609 PARKINSON *Paradisus* (1656) 340 The red Sattin flower, although some foolishly call it, the red or French Hony-suckle. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 327 *Passiflora foliis ovatis*. The Honey-suckle. . . cultivated in many parts of America for the sake of its fruit: it is a climber. 1788 CHAMBERS' *Cycl.*, *Halleria*. . . is called by some gardeners the African fly-honey-suckle, from its resemblance to the upright or fly-honey-suckle. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 366 French Honey-suckle which is distinguished . . . by its jointed, prickly, naked, straight legumes; its pinnate leaves. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 201 *Cornus herbacea*, dwarf honeysuckle, dwarf cornel. 1834 ROSS *Van Diemen's L. Ann.* 125 (Morris *Austral Eng.*) Some scattered honeysuckles, as they are called. 1861 MRS. MEREDITH *Over the Straits* III. 78 A very singular and handsome species of *Banksia* (colonially termed Honey-suckle). 1873 *Gard. Chron.* 26 Apr. 579/3 Virgin Mary's Honey-suckle.

4. A figure or ornament somewhat resembling a sprig or flower of honeysuckle: *esp.* in *Arch.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 58 b, The apparell . . . was blacke velvet, covered all over with branches of hony suckels of fyne fat gold. 1849 LAYARD *Nineveh* II. 294 We have . . . in the earliest monuments of Nineveh, that graceful ornament, commonly called the honeysuckle, which was so extensively used in Greece. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* VI. 97 *Palmette*. . . In England, by some authors and most workmen, the name Honeysuckle is given to it. . . It is a small ornament, one of those called running ornaments, and appears to be a diminutive of the Palm.

5. The colour of the flowers of the common honeysuckle: see *quot.*

1890 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 2/1 A rich, soft silk of the colour known as 'honeysuckle', being a combination of pale pink and even paler yellow.

† 6. *fig.* Applied to a person, as a term of praise or endearment. (Cf. HONEY sb. 5.) *Obs.*

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 36 Who would not thinke him perfect curtesie? Or the honny-suckle of humilitie? 1638 FORD *Fancies* II. ii, Yes, honeysuckle, and do as much for them one day.

† 7. Honey 'sucked' or gathered by bees; = HONEY-SUCK 2. *Obs. rare*.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* vii. (1664) 81 Like an industrious Bee . . . can gather such Honey-suckle from the sweetest flowers.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *honeysuckle arbour*, *colour*; *honeysuckle-apple*, in New England, a fungus, *Exobasidium Azaleæ*, occurring on the branches of *Rhododendron nudiflorum* (*Azalea nudiflora*), and eaten by children (*Cent. Dict.*); *honeysuckle clover*, *honeysuckle grass*, names for white clover (Britten and H.); *honeysuckle ornament* = sense 4; *honeysuckle-tree*, (a) the common honeysuckle; (b) name for various Australian trees and shrubs of the genus *Banksia*; *honeysuckle-trefoil*, name for red clover.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) III. 652 Purple Trefoil, Honey-suckle Trefoil, Cow Clover. 1852 MRS. MEREDITH *Home in Tasmania* I. 164 (Morris) The honeysuckle-tree (*Banksia latifolia*). . . the blossoms form cones . . . the size and shape of a large English teazel, and are of a greenish yellow. . . The honeysuckle trees grow to about thirty feet in height. 1862 CHAMBERS' *Encycl.* V. 621 The Honey-suckle ornament, so much used in Ionic architecture, is one of the features which indicate its eastern origin. 1892 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 6/2 Brocade of honeysuckle colours. 1893 *Ibid.* 14 Feb. 8/7 A Louis XIII dress in English-made honeysuckle brocade.

Honeysuckled (*hɒˈnisʊkld*), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] Overgrown, or scented, with honeysuckle.

c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. xxiv. 36 Those Beams that irradiat only, and guild your Honey-suckled fields. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1823) II. 167 Divided by honeysuckled hedges into sheltered fields. 1825 R. P. WARD *Tre-maine* III. v. 26 Having slept in a pure honey-suckled air.

Honey-sweet, *a.* (*sb.*). Sweet as honey: often a term of endearment.

c. 1000 in Thorpe *Anal. Anglo-Sax.* 45 (Bosw.) Mid *hunig-sweetre* *protan*. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 152 The lusty lyf. . . That is in marriage hony sweete. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 91 Not sick after so hony-sweete a lickie. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iii. 1 Honey sweet Husband. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* II. iv, Most dainty and

honey-sweet mistress. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vi. (1875) 238 Oh, honey-sweet Prosperpine.

B. *sb.* Local name for the Meadowsweet (*El-worthis W. Somerset Word-bk.*).

Honey-tongued, *a.* Speaking sweetly, softly, or winningly; mellifluous; using honeyed discourses.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 334 Pay him the dutie of honie-tongued Boyet. 1598 F. MERES *Pallad.* *Tamie* II. 281 b, The sweete wittie soule of Ouid lues in mellifluous and hony-tongued Shakespare. 1861 J. RUFFINI *Dr. Antonio* vi, I hate honey-tongued people.

Honeywort (*hɒˈniwɜːt*). [See *WORT*.]

1. The English name of the genus *Cerinth* of boraginaceous plants, cultivated in gardens, and much frequented by bees for their honey.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxlix. § 1. 431 Cerinthe or Honie wort, riseth forth of the grounde after the sowing of his seede. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 3. 80. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 188 Bruised balm, and honeywort's humble herb. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 257/1 Honeywort, an appellation due to the abundance of honey secreted by their blossoms, which are much resorted to by bees.

2. Locally applied to Crosswort (*Galium cruciatum*), from its strong sweet scent.

1863 MARG. PLUES *Rambles Search Wild Fl.* (1892) 158.

3. *attrib.*, as in Honeywort Hawkweed, a book-name for *Hieracium cerinthoides*.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 215. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Honeywort Hawkweed.

|| **Hong** (*hɒŋ*). Also 8 *haung*. [ad. Chinese *hang* row, rank.] In China, a series of rooms or buildings used as a warehouse, factory, etc.; *spec.* (a) one of the foreign factories formerly maintained at Canton; (b) the corporation of Chinese merchants at Canton who (before the treaty of Nanking in 1842) had the monopoly of trade with Europeans; (c) a foreign trading establishment in China or Japan.

1796 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 458 The English have no settled Factory at Canton, and are only permitted to hire large Hongs, or Houses, near the water side. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 227 (Y.) When I arrived at Canton the Hapoa ordered me lodgings. . . in a Haung or Inn belonging to one of his Merchants. 1797 SIR G. STAUNTON *Embassy China* II. 505 (Y.) A Society of Hong, or united merchants, who are answerable for one another, both to the Government and to the foreign nations. 1836 J. F. DAVIS *Chinese* I. iii. 87 (Stanf.) Some Hong merchants. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. viii. 1. 512 The Chinese Government . . . confined the trade . . . to a certain number of native merchants of Canton incorporated under the designation of Hong. 1888 A. J. LITTLE *Thro' Yangtze Gorges* 210 A hong . . . consists of a series of lofty one-storied buildings, situated one behind the other, and separated by intervening courtyards.

Hong(e), *obs. inf.* and *pa. t.* and *ppl.* of *HANG* v.

Honger, -ir, -ur, etc., *obs. ff.* HUNGER.

Honied: see HONEYED.

† **Honily**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. ME. *honi*, HONEY sb. + -LY.] Like honey; as of honey. Hence **Honily-like** *adv.*

1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* I. xxv. 55 With swettyst sound of heuyn honily lyke þa syngre. *Ibid.* xxviii. 60 Honily swetes.

Honily (*hɒˈnili*), *adv. rare*. Like or as honey. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xcix. 2 Dear one, a kiss I stole . . . Sweet ambrosia, love, never as honily sweet.

† **Honish**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 *honyse*, *honnische*, *hunysche*, *honysh*; 5 *pa. ppl.* *honest*. [f. OF. *honiss-*, extended stem of *honir* (mod. F. *honir*), ad. OHG. *hōnen* (mod. Ger. *hōnen*) to scoff at, scorn.] *trans.* To bring to disgrace or ruin; to dishonour, insult; to destroy, put an end to.

13. . . E. E. *Altit.* P. B. 596 He . . . harde honysez pise oþer & of his erde flemez. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. xi. 48 Honesschen him as an hound, and hoten him go pennies! a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3004 Hys hors it honyshyd for euer. *Ibid.* 3791 Sum in þaire harnais for hete was honest for euire.

Honk (*hɒŋk*), *sb.* U.S. and Canada. [Echoic.] The cry of the wild goose. Hence **Honk** v. *intr.*, to utter this cry; **Honker**, a name for the wild goose.

1854 THOREAU *Walden* xiii. (1886) 247 The faint honk or quack of their leader. *Ibid.* xv. 271, I was startled by the loud honking of a goose. *Ibid.*, They commodore honking all the while with a regular beat. 1888 TRUMBULL *Bird Names* (U.S.) 1 *Branta canadensis*, [termed] Honker or Old Honker in recognition of its hoarse notes or 'honking'.

Honne, *obs. f.* HONE; var. of *HEN* *adv.* hence.

Honor, **Honorable**, etc.: see HONOUR, etc.

† **Honourance**, *Obs.* Also 4 *honur*-, 7 *honour*-. [a. OF. *honourance*, -*uranc*, f. *honorer*, *honorer* to HONOUR: see -ANCE.] The action of honouring or doing homage; honour. Chiefly in *phr.* in (the) honourance of.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8896 Þis ilk tre . . . þat man mad til sli honourance. c. 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B. M. MS.) 1 In honourance of ihesu cryst. 13. . . *Coer de L.* 5870 In sygnifyaunce, Off ihesu Crystys honourance. 1367-89 in *Eng. Gilds* 89 In ye honourance of ihesu crist of heuene. a. 1716 *South Serm.* (1744) VIII. 244 As honour is in honourance, in him that honours rather than in him that is honoured.

† **Honorant**, *Her. Obs.* [a. F. *honorant*, pr. *ppl.* of *honorer* to HONOUR: see -ANT.] a. One who honours. b. See *quots.*

1602 SEGAR *Honour Mil. & Civil* iv. xxi. 236-7 These diuers degrees were in the Imperiall Court called *Administrantes*, *Vacantes*, and *Honorarij*. . . The same course is to

be kept among the Honorants or servants extraordinary. — *L'Envoy* in *Guillim Heraldry*, Made Honour only by the Honorant. 1661 *MORGAN Sph. Centry* IV. ix. 115 Among the Honorants or servants extraordinary.

Honorarily (p'nōrārīlī), *adv.* [f. HONORARY + -LY.] In an honorary manner; by way of honour. 1842 A. J. CHRISTIE in *tr. Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* I. 203 note, St. Cyril of Alexandria ascribes πρεσβυτέρους to the martyrs, but...relatively and honorarily.

Honorarium (hōn-, p'nōrē'rīŭm). Pl. -ums, -a. [Late L. *honorarium* gift made on being admitted to a post of honour, douceur, fee, neut. sing. of *honorarius* HONORARY. In F. *honoraire*.] An honorary reward; a fee for services rendered, esp. by a professional person.

1658 EVELYN *Corr.* 8 Nov., What equipage and honorarium my Lord does allow? 1666 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 151 The said John Woodmansey doth hereby binde and engage himself...to pay...one pepper corne...for ever as an honorarium to the towne of Boston. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Honorary*, *Honorarium*, is also used substantively, for a lawyers fee; or a salary given to public professors of any art or science. 1852 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* II. xi. 122, I am afraid...the architect of the monument...never received the proposed honorarium. 1895 W. MUNK *Sir H. Hallford* 42 The emoluments and honoraria of physicians.

Honorary (p'nōrārī), *sb.* Now rare or Obs. [ad. L. *honorarius*: see prec.] =prec.; also, a gift; an honouring distinction.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* XIII. 15 An honorary given to age. 1650 TRAPP *Comment.* Numb. iii. 9 The ministers of the Gospel are called gifts, Eph. 4. 8. 11, honouraries, such as Christ bestowed upon his Church. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. iii. (1869) II. 345 In some universities, the salary makes but...a small part of the emoluments of the teacher, of which the greater part arises from the honoraries or fees of his pupils. 1845 L. D. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) III. liv. 68 The usual amount of honoraries to counsel.

Honorary (p'nōrārī), *a.* Also 8-9 honorary. [ad. L. *honorarius*, f. *honor* HONOUR: see -ARY. In F. *honoraire*.]

1. Denoting or bringing honour; conferred or rendered in honour.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 22 Hee caused that Honorary title to bee scratcht out of the letters. 1668 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 4 p. 287 The wonderful Works of the Creation should be brought as Honorary Presents. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (J.), Honorary arches erected to emperors. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 310 It was an honorary term...It signified a lord or prince. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* II. 477 Without...receiving the honorary dress usual on such occasions. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxviii. (1862) III. 48 The simple crown of olive, an honorary reward.

2. *spec.* Conferred or rendered merely for the sake of honour, without the usual requirements, functions, privileges, or other adjuncts.

1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* ix. 258 Some few honorary privileges...which signifie not much. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 409 The vivacity of this young prince...had already chang'd this honorary title into a real one. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 27 The precise period at which the different universities in Europe first began to confer honorary titles or degrees is not well ascertained. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 6/2 The honorary colonelcy.

b. *Honorary monument*, a cenotaph.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 41 Beside their real Tombs, many have found honorary and empty Sepulchres. a 1782 W. COLE in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 86 There is but one Monument...which is only an Honorary one or Cenotaph. 1850 P. CUNNINGHAM *Handbk. Lond.* 538/1 Honorary monument to Shakespeare. *Note.* The word honorary, as here used, is meant to imply that the person to whom the monument is erected is buried elsewhere.

3. Holding a title or position conferred as an honour, without emolument, or without the usual duties, obligations, privileges, etc.; titular. Also, giving services (as secretary, treasurer, etc.) without emolument.

1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 17 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 81 Agt Honorary Freeman having Right to vote. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the college of physicians, London, are honorary fellows. 1873 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 3/1 The Emperor intends to appoint the King honorary colonel of the 13th Infantry Regiment. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 21 The Suffetes had gradually become little more than an honorary magistracy.

4. Depending on honour; said of an obligation which one is bound by honour to discharge, but which cannot be formally or legally enforced.

1794 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 405 The United States will be under a kind of honorary obligation to discharge the debt. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* i. iv. (1866) I. 152 Merely an honorary engagement, of which the Courts will take no notice.

5. Law. *Honorary feud*, service: see *quots.*

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Honorary Services*, are such as are incident to the Tenure of Grand Serjeanty, and annexed commonly to some Honor or Grand Seignior. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 214 The emperors began to create honorary feuds or titles of nobility. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Honorary*...Feuds, are titles of nobility, descending to the eldest son. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. (1866) I. 121 Those honorary services which are still, at a coronation, rendered to the person of the sovereign by some lords of manors.

[*Honorate*, *erron.* form of *ONERATE* v.]

† **Honoration**. *Obs.* rare-¹. [ad. L. *honoratio-nem*, n. of action f. *honorāre* to honour.] The action of honouring.

1466 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xlii. 46/1 Worshyp that is called honoracyon, & veneracyon.

Honorific (p'nōrīfīk), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *honorificus*, f. *honor* HONOUR *sb.* + *-ficus* making, -FIC. Cf. F. *honorifique* (1507 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

Doing or conferring honour; importing honour or respect; *spec.* applied to phrases, words, or forms of speech, used, esp. in certain Oriental languages, to express respect, e.g. certain adjectives meaning 'august', 'eminent', 'venerable', etc., substituted in Chinese and Japanese for the possessive pronouns of the second and third person; forms of the verb used in respectful address, etc.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* vii. 83 They had no other Nurses lesse honorifique than Eunuchs. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 230 The epithet Abu, father, is honorific. a 1846 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) I. 396/1 Generous to the robber, honorific to the poisoner and assassin. 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 204 note, The Sri is to be regarded as honorific. 1879 CUST in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 617 The verb [in Korean] has a simple affirmative form, a conditional, an interrogatory, an honorific, a causative, and several others. 1888 *Times* 8 Oct. 5/2 A solemn proposal...that the honorific title of 'Worshipful' should be bestowed by the government on its president.

b. *sb.* An honorific phrase or word: see above.

1879 BAILEY in H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* § 398 II. 153 They use none of the honorifics so profusely common in Singalese; the pronoun *thou*, being alone used. 1889 *Athenaeum* 2 Mar. 273/1 Where these honorifics occur [in Japanese] the sentence can always be easily turned so as to give their significance, which is often of a merely pronominal character, the honorific indicating a reference to the person addressed or forming the subject of the thought.

So † **Honorific** *a.* = prec.; hence **Honorifically** *adv.*, in an honorific manner.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Honorific*, that brings or causeth honor. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 344 A very brave people, honorifically, or nic-named by the Moors, The Sons of Lions. c 1878 BIRCH *Anc. Hist. fr. Mon.* Introd. 20 (S. P. C. K.) Queens were honorifically styled wives or handmaids of the God Amen.

† **Honorificableness**. *Obs.* rare-².

[ad. med. L. *honorificabilitudinis* (Mussatus c 1300 in Du Cange), a grandiose extension of *honorificabilitudo* honourableness (in a charter of 1187, Du Cange), f. *honorificabilis* honourable. Cf. *Complaynt of Scotland* (1548-9), Prolog. lf. 14 b, Shaks. *L. L. V. i.* 44, and Marston *Dutch Courtesan* v. (1605) H, where the L. abl. pl. *honorificabilitudinibus* is cited as a typical long word, as *honorificabilitudinitate* had been previously by Dante *De Vulg. Elog.* II. vii.] Honourableness.

[1599 NASHE *Leuten Stiffe* 24 Physitions deafen our eares with the Honorificabilitudinibus of their heavenly Panachaea, their souveraine Guaium.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Honorificableness*. Hence in BAILEY, *ASH*, etc. 1800 *Spirit Pub. Jrnl.* (1801) IV. 147 The two longest monosyllables in our language are strength and straight, and the very longest word, honorificableness.

† **Honorificence**. *Obs.* rare. [ad. L. *honorificentia*, f. *honorificens*-, collateral stem of *honorificus* HONORIFIC: see -ENCE. Cf. obs. F. *honorificence*.] A doing of honour. So † **Honorificent** *a.* = HONORIFIC.

1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* III. iv. 238 There is *Honorificentia* *etatis*, the honorificence of age. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* iv. Notes 118 That honorificent *etatis*. prefix to it.

† **Honorify**, *v.* *Obs.* rare-¹. [ad. eccl. L. *honorificare*, f. *honor*- HONOUR: see -FY. Cf. obs. F. *honorifier*.] *trans.* To do honour to, to honour. 1666 *Ford's Famous* *Memor.* xcviij, Making large statues to honorifie Thy name.

† **Honorous, honourous**, *a.* *Obs.* [a. OF. type **honoros*, -eus, AF. -ous: -L. type **honorōsus*, f. HONOUR: see -OUS.] Honourable.

c 1475 *Partenay* 1321 Hyr honorous fader. *Ibid.* 3236 We will, lord honourous. a 1562 CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1825) I. a Of his ascending and descending from honourous estate.

Honour, honor (p'nai), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 onur, honur (8, 4 onour (8, 4-6 honoure, -owre, (5 onnere, 5-6 honnour (8, 6 honnor), 3- honour, 4- honor. [a. OF. *onor*, -ur, *honor*, -ur (11th c.), AF. (*honor*), mod. F. *honneur* (= It. *onore*, Sp. *Pg. honor*): -L. *honor-em* repute, esteem, official dignity, honorary gift, ornament, grace, beauty.

The oldest Fr. forms were *onor*, *onur*, later and AF. *onour* (Latin *h* having disappeared in Romanic, and *o*, *u*, *ou* being successive symbols for the OFr. vowel, derived from L. *ō*, which passed through a very close *ō* to *u*; these varied with *onor*, *onor*, -ur, whence the early ME. *anur*, *anour* (see ANOUR, ANOURE); but the influence of L. spelling brought back into Fr. at an early date the non-phonetic *h*, giving *honor*, *honur*, *honnor*, which were also prevalent ME. spellings. *Honor* and *honnor* continued to be equally frequent down to the 17th c. In the Shakspeare Folio of 1623 *honor* is about twice as frequent as *honour*. The two forms appear indiscriminately in the early 17th c. dictionaries, but *honour* was favoured by Phillips, Kersey, Bailey, Johnson. *ASH*, 1775, adopted '*Honor*' (a modern but correct spelling), and this is said to have been fashionable at the time (see *quots.*). Nevertheless *honour* carried the majority of English suffrages eventually, while *honor* was (under the lead of Noah Webster) generally accepted in U.S. As to derivatives, Bailey, 1731, considered *honorable*, *honorary*, 'the best spelling', but referred them to *honourable*, *honourary*, as the more usual. Phillips, in his various edd., had *honorary*, Kersey (1706) *honourary* or *honorary*, Chambers (1727-41) *honourary*. Johnson, 1755, has *honour*, *honourable*, *honorary*.

1758 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed. 2) 19 Our Reformers in the Art of Spelling...at present...write Honor, Favor, Labor. a 1791 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 317 Avoid the fashionable impropriety of leaving out the *u* in many words, as *honor*, *vigor*, etc. This is mere childish affectation. 1871 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euph.* 6 The clause 'they hang that are in honour' suggests the suspicion that Lillie would aspire the *h* in *honour* and its congeners; a suspicion confirmed by our finding elsewhere *unwholesome* balanced against *unhonest*, and *hue* against *honesty*.]

1. High respect, esteem, or reverence, accorded to exalted worth or rank; deferential admiration or approbation. a. As felt or entertained in the mind for some person or thing.

c 1375 *Leg. Rood* 123 Men suld hald þat haly tre In honore. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6957 Gude men him in honour had. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 51 Good Paulina, Who had the memorie of Hermione I know in honor. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 164 Desirous of shewing...the great honour She retains and cherishes for Your Majesty. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 1 p. 3 To shew my honour for them. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 76 Honor implies a reverence for the invisible and super-sensual in our nature. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 2 True wealth I hold in great honour.

b. As rendered or shown: The expression of high estimation. (See also 9 c, e.)

c 1275 LAV. 6085 Hii...leide hine mid honure Heze in þan toure. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23586 Heuen and erth als creature Sal ber þam wircscip and honur. c 1450 *Yvain & Gauw.* 790, I aw the honor and servyse. 1535 CRODALDE a *Kings* Contents xxiii, How Iosias...setteth vp the true honour of God againe. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinkie's Trav.* xxxix. 154 The Prince was exceedingly pleased with the honour done unto him. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 174 He received the queen herself with the utmost honour and respect. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 304 Let then the honour be given where it is due.

c. As received, gained, held, or enjoyed: Glory, renown, fame; credit, reputation, good name. The opposite of *dishonour*, *disgrace*.

c 1800 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 Hie giuen here elmesse...oder for onur to haueu, oder ne mai elles for shame. 1897 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8176 Deie we naber wij onour. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 26 The hope and trust of recovering on another day...onore and fortune. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. VI 134 The duchesse of Bedford...myndyng also to marye, rather for pleasure then for honour. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* i. l. 246 But thou prefferr'st thy life before thine Honor. 1617 F. MORYSON *Itin.* II. 164 Wounds are badges of honour, yet may befall the coward asoone as the valiant man. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xviii. 467 The honour of originally inventing these political constitutions entirely belongs to the Romans. 1800 G. W. FEATHERSTONEHAUGH in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 73, I have the honour to forward to you...a pamphlet [etc.]. 1822 SOUTHEY *Vin. Judgem.* III, Peace is obtain'd then at last, with safety and honour! 1878 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* xv. § 3. 82 To their honour, the patriot nobles did not take thought for themselves alone. 1896 J. BRYCE in *Daily News* 20 July 7/4 A country feels that its honour is affected when it yields to threats, seems to give way on any disputed point through fear, and incurs the imputation of cowardice.

2. Personal title to high respect or esteem; honourableness; elevation of character; 'nobleness of mind, scorn of meanness, magnanimity' (J.); a fine sense of and strict allegiance to what is due or right (also, to what is due according to some conventional or fashionable standard of conduct).

1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 233 b, The king of England had so great trust...in the honor and promise of the French kyng. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 27, I could not love thee, dear, so much, Lov'd I not honour more. a 1677 BARROW *Theol. Wks.* (1830) I. 89 A man of honour, surely is the best man next to a man of conscience. 1689 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 111 The Japanese make it a point of honour to breed Merchants. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 94 What is Honour, but a greatness of mind which scorns to descend to an ill and base thing? 1764-7 LD. G. LYTTELTON *Hen. II.* III. 178 The idea of honor...as something distinct from mere probity, and which supposes in gentlemen a stronger abhorrence of perfidy, falsehood, or cowardice, and a more elevated and delicate sense of the dignity of virtue, than are usually found in vulgar minds. 1809 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, Say, what is Honour? 'Tis the finest sense Of justice which the human mind can frame. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. ix, Honour is sometimes found among thieves. 1880 W. CORN LITT. & *Jrnl.* (1897) 460 The sentiment of Honour is a lay thing; it is a rival of the sentiment of saintliness.

b. A statement or promise made on one's honour; word of honour. *arch.*

1658-9 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) IV. 6 You took the honour of a Lord the other day. You may well take the word of a gentleman now. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bessie Body* i. (1749) 21 He had given her his Honour, that he never would...Endeavour to know her till she gave him leave. 1825 MOORE in *Mem.* (1853) IV. 309 Having first made the prince and all the rest give their honours that they would not [etc.].

3. (Of a woman) Chastity, purity, as a virtue of the highest consideration; reputation for this virtue, good name.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 24 So as she may...Her honour and her name save. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 6 Nathlesse her honor, dearer then her life, She sought to save, as thing reserv'd from stealth. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 348 Till thou didst seeke to violate The honor of my childre. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 77/2 To neglect her own honour, and defame her own noble person with little inconsiderable fellows. 1747 HODLEY *Sussex. Hush.* I. ii, And yet I'll answer for her Honour. 1856 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* I. 589 To deprive a woman of her honor is, in some cases, punished as a public wrong.

† b. *concretely*: cf. *Ger. die scham*. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 94/2 These Buskes...if to keep

the Belly down, then it reacheth to the Honor. 1724 *Weekly* *Jrnl.* No. 276 Her What, in Heroicks, we call Honour.

4. Exalted rank or position; dignity, distinction. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 487 And þus he (Lucifer) leas his gret honor. *Ibid.* 24713 Chaburlain o grett honore. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 283 Knyghtus... Lordus off honore. 1534 *MORE On the Passion Wks.* 1286½ Gyuing to a poore man... landes... with the honour of a dukedome also. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 350 They would not... disgrade him from the honor of Knighthood. 1595 *SHAKS. John I.* 1. 182 A foot of Honor better then I was, But many a many foot of Land the worse. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Evromena* 185 The affect of honour being somewhat akin to that of gold, whereof the more one hath the more he covets. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. vii. (1809) 271 The king is likewise the fountain of honour. 1857 *MISS MULOCK Nothing, Fam. in Love.* It is the apex of feminine honour to be a bride.

b. With possessive pronoun, = 'honourable personality': formerly (and still in rustic speech) given to any person of rank or quality; now a formal title for the holders of certain offices, esp. County Court judges.

1553 *GRESHAM in Burgen Life* (1839) I. 98, I received your honor's letter of the 24th of this present. 1577 J. LANGLEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 51 My dutie humblye remembered to your Honor (Lord Burghley). 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* I. ii. 183, I beseech your Honor, vouchsafe me a word. a 1612 *HARINGTON Let. to Lady Russell in Metam. Ajax* (1813) p. xv, Your honors most bownde John Harington. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 29 What greater honour can your Honors desire? 1723 *STEELE Consc. Lovers* IV. i, Ah! says I, Sir, your Honour is pleas'd to joke with me. 1755 *JOHNSON, Honour*, ... 3 The title of a man of rank. Not now used. 1785 *BURNS Earnest Cry* xxiv, God bless your honours a' your days. 1796 G. M. WOODWARD *Eccent. Excurs.* 83 Indeed the title of Your Honor is banded about and indiscriminately used. 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Devices* II. 179 That part of his honor's decision which gave the estate to the trustees. 1832 *HT. MARTINEAU Weal or W.* iv. 38 Indeed, but they have, your honour. 1833 *MARRVAT P. Simple* xiii, (Irishman) Place your honour, it's all an idea of mine. 1885 *TENNYSON Tomorrow.* 1896 *Law Times* 11 July 261/2 At Bow County Court on the 6th inst., before Judge French, Mr. Sharman... applied to his Honour to direct [etc.]. *Mod. (Beggars)*. Has your honour a copper to spare for a poor man?

5. (Usually in *pl.*) Something conferred or done as a token of respect or distinction; a mark or manifestation of high regard; esp. a position or title of rank, a degree of nobility, a dignity.

13... *K. Alis.* 1388 [1391] He... 3af vche lordyng gret honoure, And parted with hem his fader tresoure. c 1440 *Gesta Rom. aliv.* 176 (Harl. MS.) He yede frore to bataile, and had þe victory; and after took þe honoures and delours, as is seide befor. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. viii. 63 Keepe it fellow, And wear it for an Honor in thy Cappe. 1624 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 48 The English Agents receive custome of all strangers, that honour being granted them from the Persian King. 1663 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 91 A clause to be entered against buying and selling of honours. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Marcus* iv, 56 Divine Honours were payd him. 1806 *WORDSW. Char. Happy Warrior* 44 Who... does not stoop, nor lie in wait for wealth, or honours, or for worldly state. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 126 Papists were admitted in crowds to offices and honours.

† b. An obeisance; a bow or curtsy. *Obs.* 1521 *ELYOT Gov.* I. xxii, The first meuyng in euery daunce is called honour, which is a reuerent inclination or curtsaie, with a longe deliberation or pause. 1605 *CHAPMAN All Fools* Plays 1873 I. 136, I... plant my selfe of one legg Draw backe the tother with a deep fetcht honor. 1719 *D'URFEE Pills* (1872) II. 171 Make your Honour Miss, Now to me Child. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* II. 360 They... made their Honours very prettily, as they pass'd by us. 1805 E. DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* I. 113 He walked onward, without deigning to make a departing honour.

c. *pl.* Civilities or courtesies rendered, as at an entertainment: in *phr.* to do the honours.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 177 Received with respect... at Amsterdam, where that illustrious Magistracy performed the honours of the Republick. 1715 *VANBRUGH Country Ho.* I. Wks. (Rldg.) 461/1 This son of a whore does the honours of my house to a miracle. 1737 *POPE Hor. Epist.* I. vi. 100 Then hire a Slave, or (if you will) a Lord, To do the Honours, and to give the Word. 1768 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 168 The Duchesse... did the honours of the table, or rather received them, as ladies here never interfere with carving. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* VI. iii, The Prince did the honours of the castle to Vivian with great courtesy. 1857 *DICKENS Lett.* 15 Sept., The mayor called this morning to do the honours of the town.

d. Last, funeral honours: the observances of respect usual at the burial of the dead. *Military honours*: the external marks of respect paid by troops to royalty, high military or civil officials, at the burial of an officer, etc. *Honours of war*: the privileges granted by a victorious commander to a capitulating force, as of marching out under arms with colours flying and drums beating; also formerly = military honours.

1513 *MORE Rich. III.* (1883) I. This noble Prince... with grette funeral honours... was entered at Windsor. 1674 tr. *Martinier's Voy. N. Countries* 57 Doing him his last honour. 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Funeral honours*, are the ceremonies performed at the internments of great men; as hangings, hearse, funeral hangings, etc. 1756-7 (see *FUNERAL A.* 1). 1799 *BAUCY Trav.* II. iv. 401 As soon as the prince Facillas had paid the last honours to his father. 1813 in *Gurr. Wellington's Desp.* XI. 101 note, The French troops shall file out tomorrow... with all the honours of war, with arms and baggage, and drums beating, to the outside, where they will lay down their arms. 1853 *STOCKWELL Mil. Dict.* s.v., In another sense, the 'honours of war' signifyeth compliments which are paid to great personages, military

characters, etc., when they appear before any armed body of men; or such as are given to the remains of a deceased officer.—*Military Honours*, are salutations to crowned heads and officers of rank, by dropping colours and standards, officers saluting, bands playing, artillery discharging salvoes, etc. 1855 *TROLLOPE Warden* xi, She capitulated, or rather marched out with the honours of war.

e. *pl.* Special distinction gained, in a University or other examination, for proficiency in scholarship beyond that required to pass the examination.

1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* in C. Wordsw. *Schol. Acad.* 232 If he aspires at higher honours. 1790 *GOOCH Ibid.* 321 Peacock kept a very capital Act indeed, and had a very splendid Honor. 1802-6 *Cox Recoll. Oxford* 49 Several shy men of first-rate scholarship shrunk from 'challenging the Honours' (as the phrase was). a 1819 *Oxford Spy* (ed. 4) xxi, A man, who gains the highest honours. 1846 *M'CULLOCH Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 341 A private tutor's fee, an expense which is seldom incurred except by those who are preparing for honours. 1847 *JAMES Convent* i, You had taken high honours at this university. 1856 *LEVER Martins of Cro M.* 86 There were clever men reading for honours. 1880 *TROLLOPE Duke's Child.* I. iii. 33 He... had gone out in honours, having been a second class man. 1883 (title) *The Honours Register of the University of Oxford.* A Record of University Honours and Distinctions.

6. A person, thing, action, or attribute that confers honour; a source or cause of honour; one who or that which does honour or credit (*to*).

a 1330 *Otuel* 473 It hadde be more honour to þe, For soþe to habbe is-mite me. c 1450 *Mertin* 580 So that it myght be savacion to thaire soules... and honour to thaire bodies. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholm.* I. (Arb.) 62 Erasmus the honor of learning of all our time. 1611 *TOURNEUR Ath. Trag.* I. i. Wks. 1878 I. 9 Nephew, you are the honour of our blood. 1798 *FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne* vi. 176 It is an honour to think like great men. 1894 *IAN MACLAREN Bonnie Brier Bush* vii. ii. 265 You are an honour to our profession.

b. (Usually in *pl.*) An adjunct or part of anything which gives it distinction; a decoration, adornment, ornament. (*poetic.*)

1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 354 He... beares his blushing Honours thicke upon him. 1625 *FLETCHER Noble Gent.* v. Wks. (Rldg.) II. 278/2 With the whisking of my sword about, I take thy honours off. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xi. 235 The autumn... The leafy honours scattering on the ground. *Ibid.* xviii. 182 He shook the graceful honours of his head. 1784 *COWPER Task* I. 321 The woods, in scarlet honours bright.

7. Law. A seignior of several manors held under one baron or lord paramount.

1439 *Rolls Parli.* V. 161/1 Tenanzts of our Lorde the Kyng, as of his Castell and Honour of Tutbury, parcell of his Duchie of Lancaster. 1533 *FITZHERB. Surv.* x. (1539) 15 The lorde of the honour or manour. 1641 *Termes de la Ley, Honour*,... is used specially for the most noble sort of Lordships, whereof other inferior Lordships or Manors doe depend by performance of customes and services. 1655 *DIGGES Compl. Ambass.* 17 Given under our signet at our Honour of Hampton Court. 1708 *London Gaz.* No. 424/4 The Humble Address of the Honour and Borough of Cockermouth, in the County of Cumberland. 1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 215 If several of these manors were held... under one great baron or lord paramount, his seignior over them was termed an honour.

8. a. *Cards.* (Chiefly *pl.*) In Whist, The four highest trumps (ace, king, queen, and knave): the relative proportion in which they are held by the two sides being an element in counting the points in some forms of the game: cf. CAN YOU; EASY a. 18. In Ombre and Quadrille, The aces of spades and clubs, and the lowest card of the trump suit.

1674 *COTTON Compl. Gamester* x. (1680) 82 The four Honours are the Ace, King, Queen, and Knave. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* II. 259 We cast in, and... I had all four Honours the first time. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 47 It being 5 to 4 that your Partner has an Honour in that Suit. a 1839 *PRAED POEMS* (1864) II. 63 Well—four by honours, and the trick! 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 12 The Ace of Clubs called *Basto* both in English and Spanish, is the Third Honour even though another suit may be trumps. *Ibid.* 14 The Matadores when united in the same hand may be called Honours. 1856 *MATTLAND in Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 643 The honours were divided; but the state, as by this time its habit was, took the odd trick.

b. *Golf.* (See *quot.*) 1896 *PARK Game of Golf* 6 This privilege of playing first from the Tee is called 'the honour'.

9. Phrases. a. *Comm.* For (the) honour (of...): said of the acceptance or payment of a bill of exchange (which has been refused by the drawee and duly protested) by a third party, with the object of preserving the mercantile honour or credit of the drawer or indorser. *Act of honour*, an instrument drawn by a notary public by which such payment or acceptance is formally agreed upon.

1832-52 *M'CULLOCH Comm.* Dict. 583 When the drawee refuses to accept (a bill of exchange), any third party, after protesting, may accept for the honour of the bill generally, or for the drawee, or for the indorser. 1882 *Act* 45 & 46 *Vict.* c. 61 & 65 Where an acceptance for honour does not expressly state for whose honour it is made, it is deemed to be an acceptance for the honour of the drawer.

b. In honour: in allegiance to the moral principles which are imperative in one's position, or to some conventional standard of conduct (see 2); as a moral bounden duty: sometimes implying that there is no legal obligation (cf. *debt of honour*).

1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 150 Finding myself in honour so forbid. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 40 His Master esteemed himself obliged in honour to requite the injury. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* xxxvi, Young Ladies under

twenty... being in Honour obliged to blush. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* 388/2 Honorary Trustees... are bound, in honour only, to decide on the most proper and prudential course.

c. In honour of († in or to the honour of, in honour to): as an expression of respect or reverence for; for the sake of honouring; in celebration of.

c 1300 *St. Margaret* 279 If eni man in honour of me eni chapel doþ rere. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* ProL. 81 Ye see I do yt in the honour Of love. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Diuyned in to thre bokes, in the honour of the Trinite. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 834 The Divil... in honour of whom they sacrifice their Captives. 1635 *PAGITT Christianogr.* (1646) I. 37 A goodly Temple erected to the honor of St. Thomas the Apostle. 1788 *CLARA REEVE Exiles* II. 158 To... keep every thing in good repair, in honour to the memory of the noble benefactors. 1897 *HALL CAINE Christian* x, I believe this rout to-night is expressly in honour of the event.

d. On or upon one's honour: a phrase by which the speaker stakes his personal title to credit and estimation on the truth of his statement; used formally by members of the House of Lords in their judicial capacity; hence, an expression of strong assurance: cf. 2 b. To be upon (his) honour, to put a person upon his honour, i.e. under honourable obligation.

a 1450 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 119 The for sayde captayns have sworne a-pon hyr honowre that [etc.]. 1485 *Rolls Parli.* VI. 288/1 Yee shall swere, that [etc.], upon youre Honour and Worship. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 17 Assuring hym on his honour that if [etc.]. 1656-7 *Burton's Diary* 10 Jan. (1828) I. 335 Promising, upon her honour, to return within six weeks. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. xii. (1800) 402 A peer sitting in judgment, gives not his verdict upon oath, like an ordinary jurymen, but upon his honour: he answers also to bills in chancery upon his honour. 1856 *BOUVIER Law Dict.* I. 589 In courts of equity, peers, peeresses and lords of parliament, answer on their honor only. 1862 *THACKERAY Wks.* (1872) X. 194 This I declare upon my honour. *Mod.* They were upon their honour not to tell.

e. To do honour to: (a) to treat with honour, show or pay due respect to, confer honour upon, to honour; (b) to do credit to, bring respect to.

c 1320 *R. BRUNNE Medit.* 1131 We onely hym þanke and do hym onoure. c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 4659 Agamynon... To Diana full derely did his honowre. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 531 Thow doost thy selfe lytil honour, For to suffyre thy sone by slawe. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 75 To se his estate and dooe hym honor. a 1691 *BOYLE Hist. Air* (1692) 189 His late Majesty... doing me one day the honour to discourse about several marine observations. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* lxxxii, Mr. Colly Cibber, who does too much Honour to the Laurel Crown he deservedly wears. 1898 E. E. HALE in *Chr. World* 19 May 7/4 He did me the honour to say that this was precisely true.

f. To do the honours, last honours, etc.: see 5 c, d.

g. Honour bright (colloq.): used as a protestation of (or interrogatively as an appeal to) one's honour or sincerity.

1819 *MOORE Tom Crib* 36 (Farmer) At morning meet, and—honour bright,—Agree to share the blunt and tatters. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* viii, 'I do,' said the 'prentice, 'Honour bright. No chaff, you know'. 1852 *Geo. ELIOT in Cross Life* (1885) I. 293 Is it not so, honour bright? 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits* vii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 52 The phrase of the lowest of the people is 'honour-bright', and their vulgar praise 'his word is as good as his bond'.

h. Code or law of honour: the set of rules and customs which regulate the conduct of some particular class of persons according to a conventional standard of honour: see 2.

1785 *PALEY Mor. Philos.* I. ii. (1830) 2 The Law of Honour is a system of rules constructed by people of fashion, and calculated to facilitate their intercourse with one another; and for no other purpose. 1843 *LEVER J. Hinton* xviii. (1878) 126 They know how imperative is the code of honour as regards a bet. 1887 *FOWLER Prim. Mor.* II. iv, Similarly, lawyers, doctors, clergymen, bankers are said to have a code of honour, or, what amounts to the same thing, to observe certain rules of professional etiquette.

i. Court of honour: a court or tribunal for determining questions concerning the laws or principles of honour, as the courts of chivalry which formerly existed in Europe.

1687 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 413 His majestie having required the duke of Norfolk, earl marshall of England, to hold... a court of honour, his grace hath appointed the 5th of Octob. next to keep it. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. vii. (1800) 104 This court of chivalry... As a court of honour, it is to give satisfaction to all such as are aggrieved in that point. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 4 Your valuable Journal serves, among other useful purposes, as a Court of Honour, to which any Member of the Faculty may appeal, respecting the misconduct of another.

For other phrases, as AFFAIR, BED, DEBT, LEGION, MAID, POINT, WORD of honour, etc., see these words.

10. Comb., as honour-giver, -seeker; honour-fired, -flawed, -giving, -owing, -splitted, -thirsty, -worthy adjs.; also honour-court, a court held within an honour or seignior (sense 7); honour-man (also honours-man), one who has taken, or is studying for, academical honours (sense 5 e); honour-point (*Her.*), the point just above the fess-point of an escutcheon; honour-policy: see *quot.*

1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, 'Honour Courts, are Courts held within the Honors aforesaid. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* II. i. 143 Be she 'honour-flaw'd. 1595—*John* I. 53 The 'Honour-giving-hand Of Cordelion. 1880 *Times* 12 Nov. 8 It repre-

sents to the 'honour-man, whose attainments are not classical, the goal of his studies in that direction. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 7/5 A Cambridge honoursman will read with pupils. 1610 *GUILDMAN Heraldry* i. vii. (1660) 41 The 'Honour Point. 1661 *MORGAN Sph. Gentry* i. i. 2 The middle point of an escutcheon is called the Honour-point. 1895 *SIR W. R. KENNEDY in Law Times Rep.* LXXII. 867/1 All these 'disbursements' policies were p. p. i. or 'honour' policies—policies, that is to say, wherein it was stipulated that the policy should be deemed sufficient proof of interest. 1897 *GROTH Eth. Fragm.* v. (1876) 141 Aristotle admits (into his catalogue of pleasurable pursuits) the life of the 'honour-seeker. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* vi. (1590) 486 'Honour-thirstie minds. 1535 *COVERDALE Song 3 Child.* 22 That thou only art the Lorde God, & 'honour worthy throw out all the worlde. 1609 *J. RAWLINSON Fishermen Fishers of Men Ep. Ded.*, Your most honoured and honour-worthy Father.

Honour, honor (p'nɔɪ), *v.* Forms: 3-4 onure(n, honore(n, onoure(n, 3-6 honoure, honore, (honore), 4-5 oner, 5 honouore, honer, (pa. t. honret), 5-6 honowre, 4- honour, 6- honor. See also ANOURE, an early by-form. [a. OF. (*h*)*onorer*, -*urer*, -*ourer*, etc. (mod. F. *honorer*) = Pr. *honorar*, (*h*)*onrar*, Sp. *honrar*, It. *onorare* :—L. *honōrāre*, f. *honōr-em*, HONOUR.]

† 1. *trans.* To do honour to, pay worthy respect to (by some outward action); to worship, perform one's devotions to; to do obeisance or homage to; to celebrate. *Obs.* (or merged in 2 or 3.)

c 1290 *Beket* 243 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 176 For-to honouri þis holi man þere cam folk i-novz. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2709 Bot an allan he honored o þaa. c 1300 *St. Margarete* 82 Such a fals god to onoure. 1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* xxiv. 26 The man bowide hym self and onourde [1388] worshipide; Vulg. *adoravit* the Lord. 1393 *LANGF. P. Pl. C. vi.* 105 To þe kirke gan ich go god to honouire. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3001 Pere honestly sho offert, honouir hir goddess. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog.* *Glasgow* 201 They do honour the Sonne, Mone, and Sterres. 1593 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad. Ded.*, Till I have honoured you with some grauer labour. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 458 Heere also they beginne to honor the Crosse. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 544 They . . . honour with full Bowls their friendly Guest.

b. To address with 'your honour'. *nonce-use.* 1736 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 25 To convince your Honour of the Truth (for I honour'd him much) here's the Letter.

2. To hold in honour, respect highly; to reverence, worship; to regard or treat with honour or respect.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14336 (Cott.) Honurd be þou fader, euer and oft, Wit angels þine þar vp oloft. 1300 *Ibid.* 25230 (Cott. Galba) þat we tak neuer þi name in vayn. . . bot honore it als es worthy. 1382 *WYCLIF Exod.* xx. 12 Honour thi fader and thi moder. c 1400 *York Myst.* xx. 147 To honoure god ouere all thing. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. iv. 139 Only for their vertue they [priests] schold be honowryd. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Wilt thou loue her, coumforte her, honor, and kepe her in sicknesse and in health? 1589 *R. HARVEY Pl. Perc.* 13 Honor gray heares. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. x. 43 To honour those another honours, is to Honour him. 1713 *STEELE Englishm.* No. 4. 26 There is no Man whom I so highly honour as the Merchant. 1743 *J. MORRIS Sermon* vii. 205 We should love and honor our parents. 1873 *LYTTON Pausanias* 35 Yes, I honour Sparta, but I love Athens.

3. To confer honour or dignity upon; to do honour or credit to; to grace.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxiv. 2 þai sal be honurd with aungels. 1382 *WYCLIF Esther* vi. 9 Thus shal ben honoured, whom euer the king wile honoure. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12944 þan honored hym þat od kyng with ordur of knight. 1566 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. ii. 214 Our feast shall be much honored in your marriage. 1602 — *Ham.* i. iv. 16 It is a Custome More honour'd in the breach, than the obseruance. 1677 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 36, I beg to know if your Lordship intends to honour my poore house with being heere. 1730 *PULTENEY Let. to Swift* 9 Feb. S's Lett. 1766 II. 121 None gave me greater pleasure, than the kind letter you honoured me with. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 413 Such persons . . . as he honours with the title of Excellency. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* xliii. V. 291 Charidemus . . . had been honoured with a crown, and other marks of popular favour. 1859 *MAX MÜLLER Chips* (1885) III. iv. 76 A nation honours herself by honouring her sons.

† b. To decorate, adorn, ornament, embellish. [cf. ANOURE.] *Obs.*

1528 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 486 The new church . . . which I have honored at myne owne propre costes and charge. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 83 The continuance of this Daphnean grove, honored with Buildings and spectacles.

4. *Comm.* To accept or pay (a bill of exchange, etc.) when due. Also *fig.*

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), To Honour a Bill of Exchange (among Bankers), to pay it in due time. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 57 ¶ 2 They jest by the Pound, and make Answers as they honour Bills. 1779 *FRANKLIN Lett. Wks.* 1899 VI. 444, I shall pay it all in honoring their drafts and supporting their credit. 1809 *R. LANGFORD Introd. Trade* 10 The utmost punctuality should be observed in honouring Bills. 1838 *D. FERROLD Men of Character* I. ix. 109 'With great pleasure'—and Saffron honoured a challenge to wine. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin.* xxi, Nature has written a letter of credit upon some men's faces, which is honoured almost wherever presented.

Honourability, honor- (p'nɔɪəbɪlɪti). *rare.* In 5 honourablyte, honurabilite. [a. OF. *honorablete* (13th c.) from *honorable*; subseq. conformed in Fr. and Eng. to the ordinary type of sbs. from L. *-bilitas*; see *-ABILITY*.] The quality of being honourable, honourableness; *pl.* things that are honourable, honours.

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c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 103 Pat he be of greet courage yn purpos, and louynge honurabilite. *Ibid.* 107 Wys and wyllynge, honurablyte vnderstondynge, lele, and eschewand oþer fleand all velanye and blame. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* (1737) V. 233 What tho' Honorabilities it offers. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* VII. 272 To appreciate Lowe's, 'profound honourability', as Dr. Richard Congreve calls it.

Honourable, honorable (p'nɔɪəb'l), *a.* (*sb.*, *adv.*) Also 4-6 onour-, oner-, honur-, honer-, honner-, abil(l)-, abyll. [a. OF. *honorable*, *honurable* = Pr., Sp. *honorable*, It. *onorabile*; ad. I. *honōrābilis*, f. *honōrāre* to HONOUR; see *-BLE*.]

1. Worthy of being honoured; entitled to honour, respect, esteem, or reverence. *a.* Of persons.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* viii. 6 He [Crist] is honurable till all. 1382 *WYCLIF Dan.* xiii. 4 [Susanna 4] Jewis camen to gidre to hym, for that he was more honorable of alle. c 1397 *CHAUCER Lack Steef.* 22 O prince desire for to beo honurable. 1540 *HYRDE tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* i. vi. (R.), Three thinges made Pallas honurable; virginite, strength, and wisdom. 1589 *R. HARVEY Pl. Perc.* (1590) 13 Men . . . honorable . . . for their calling. c 1673 *SWINOCK in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxxix. 6 The ancientest, the honourablest house of the creation. 1673 *tr. Machiavelli's Prince* vi. (1883) 41 They remain . . . honourable and happy.

b. Of things. 1590 *GOWER Conf.* III. 295 His name is good and honourable. c 1566 *J. ALDAY tr. Boastynian's Theat. World* Rv, Who . . . hath made y^e most honorablest members to sight, and the foule . . . placed out of sight. c 1610 *FOTHERBY Atheism* ii. xiv. § 1 (1622) 354 The very name of Philosophie, is both honourable, and holy. 1631 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 233 There is noe time fitter for it then this honourable day [the Sabbath day]. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 83 Marriage is honourable, but House-keeping is a Shrew. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 73 The soul which came from heaven is more honourable than the body which is earth-born.

† c. Respectable in quality or amount; considerable; decent. *Obs.*

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 324 Þei wilde biseke Edward þat he mot him ȝelde tille him in a forward þat were honorable to kepe wod or beste. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L. v.* ii. 327 Monsieur the nice, That when he plaies at Tables, chides the Dice In honorable teames. 1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* 7b, To reduce all the great and honorable bands aforesaid, into little bands of 150 or 200. 1666 *EVELYN Diary* 24 May, Dined with Lord Cornbury . . . who kept a very honorable table.

2. Holding a position of honour; of distinguished rank; noble, illustrious.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxxxviii. 27 He honorabilest of all and highe before kyngis. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3073 Ecuba, the onest & onerable gwene. 14 . . . *tr. Alain Chartier's Quadri.* (MS. Univ. Coll. 85) 1 The right honourable magnificence of nobles. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2609 Elfied, þat honorabil abbas. 1513 *MORE Rich. III* (1883) 13 Manye of them far more honorable part of kin then his mothers side. 1566 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. iv. 70 Tell quaint lyes How honourable Ladies sought my loue. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 61 This man, named Edward Petre, was descended from an honorable family.

b. Applied as an official or courtesy title of honour or distinction.

The prefix 'Honourable' (Hon.) is given to sons and daughters of peers below the rank of Marquess, to all present or past Maids of Honour, all Justices of the High Court (not being Lords Justices nor Lords of Appeal), to Lords of Session, the Lord Provost of Glasgow (during office), and especially to members of Governments or of Executive Councils in India and the Colonies. (Whitaker *Titled Persons*.) In the U. S. it is given to members of both Houses of Congress, and of State legislatures, to judges, justices, etc. *Honourable* is also applied to the House of Commons collectively; 'honourable member' or 'gentleman' is applied to members individually; also formerly to the East India Company, etc.

Most Honourable is applied to Marquesses; also to the Order of the Bath and H. M. Privy Council (collectively).

Right Honourable is applied to peers below the rank of Marquess, to Privy Councillors, and to certain civil functionaries, as the Lord-Mayors of London, and some other cities, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh; sometimes, also, in courtesy, to the sons and daughters of peers holding courtesy titles. (See further, Whitaker *Titled Persons* (1898) 44.)

a 1450 *Paston Lett.* No. 75 l. 96 To my right honorabull and right worshipful Lord, my Lord Viscont Beaumont. c 1490 *Ibid.* No. 918 III. 364 Onerabyll and well be lovyd Knythe. 1538 *STARKEY Will in Lett.* (1878) 8 note, Item I geve to the veray honnerable and mysingulier good lorde, my lorde Montague. 1538 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 90 Mooste humbly besceith your honorable Lordship. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 8 Hir royall Maiestie and hir most honorable Councel. 1593 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad. Ded.*, To the Right Honourable Henrie Wrothesley, Earle of Southampton, and Baron of Titchfield. 1612 *T. RYVES in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 172 Honourable Sir, Yow have bene pleased. 1643 *Let. from Irish Council* 28 Oct. in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* vii. § 344 To our very good lord, the lord Speaker of the right honourable the Lords' House of Parliament . . . and to our very loving friend, William Lenthall, esq., Speaker of the honourable Commons House in Parliament. 1674 *GREW Anat. Plants, Lect. Mixture* i. iv. (1682) 229 Agreeable to the Doctrine of the Honourable Mr. Boyle. 1668 *FRAYER Acc. B. India & P.* 38 In pay for the Honourable East India Company. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 588 Fear most to tax an Honourable fool, Whose right it is, uncensur'd, to be dull. 1737 *POPE, etc. Art of Sinking* 122 The honourable the directors of the academy. 1744 (title) A Treaty Held in the Town of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and the Honourable the Commissioners for the Provinces of Virginia and Maryland, with the Indians of the Six Nations. 1783 *SHERIDAN S's. Ho. Com.* in Moore *Life* (1825) xi. I. 508 An Honourable friend of mine, who is now, I believe, near me . . . that Honourable gentleman has told you

that [etc]. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 731 The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his anxiety to consult the wishes of honourable gentlemen on the subject. 1880 in Bischoff *Woolen Manuf.* (1884) II. 9 Your petitioners humbly pray that they may be heard by their counsel at the bar of your Honourable House. 1872-6 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Honourable Artillery Company*, a volunteer force and the oldest military body in England.

3. Of things: Characterized by or accompanied with honour; bringing or fraught with honour to the possessor.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 109 (Camb. MS.) Many oothre folk han bowht honourable renoun of this world by the prys of the glorious deth. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 48 The castell of Douer . . . is . . . a very honorable strong & defensible fortress. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V* 51 It is more honorable to bee praised of his enemies then to be extolled of his frendes. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus Hist.* i. lxxxvii. (1591) 50 Good hope of honourabler service hereafter. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iii. i. 64 Sure the Match Were rich and honourable. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* (1851) 270 A composition and patterne of the best and honourablest things. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* VI. 27 Areopagus . . . deprived Æschines of his honourable office.

b. Consistent with honour or reputation.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 232 The Frenche kynge . . . offered me . . . bothe honorable and honest overtures of peace. 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 186 To yield it up upon honorable conditions. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 176 Such is the Love of Praise, an Honourable Thirst. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* i, And withheld him from honourable retreat while it was yet in his power. 1829 *LYTTON Devereux* ii. iv, Let us effect an honourable peace. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 149 To capitulate on honourable and advantageous terms.

4. Showing or doing honour; honouring.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter, Cant.* 508 Trouth and luf . . . hild apostils and haly men as honurabil clathynge. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 208 He wolde an honourable feste Make. c 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servaunts in Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 4 Servauntes ought to be honourable. 'To all men servysable. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 252 She made him honourable chere. c 1592 *H. SMITH Wks.* (1866-7) I. 441 There be many names of John, but this is the honourablest name. 1595 *SHAKS. John* i. i. 29 An honourable conduct let him haue. 1743 *POCOCKE Descr. East* I. 57 The Cashif . . . shew'd me great civility; which was more honourable than if I had placed myself lower at the table. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson Advt.*, An honourable monument to his memory.

5. Characterized by principles of honour, probity, or rectitude; upright, honest: the reverse of base.

a. Of persons.

1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iii. ii. 87-8 For Brutus is an Honourable man, So are they all; all Honourable men. 1601 — *All's Well* v. iii. 239 So please your Maiesty, my master hath bin an honourable Gentleman. 1784 *COWPER Tiroc.* 738 A wretch, whom . . . The world accounts an honourable man. 1838 *JAMES Robber* iv, I have always found you honourable and generous.

b. Of things.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* ii. ii. 143 If that thy bent of Loue be Honourable, Thy purpose marriage, send me word to morrow. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 15. 442 This was thought the best, and most honourable course. 1769 *JUNIUS Lett.* xxxv. 157 On your part we are satisfied that every thing was honourable and sincere. 1825 *LYTTON Zicci* 24 Honourable and generous love may even now work out your happiness.

B. *sb.* a. An honourable or distinguished person.

b. One who has the title of Honourable. So *right honourable*. (*colloq.*)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6708 Ector full onestly þat onerable þanket. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* i. xiii, *Tat.* Won't a baronet's lady pass? *Scan.* No, nothing under a right honourable. 1800 *MRS. HERVEY Mourtray Fam.* i. 229 My poor brain . . . never can remember all the forms required by your Honourables and Right Honourables. 1880 *WARREN Book-plates* viii. 95 Six bear courtesy titles or are Honourables.

Hence *Honourable v. trans.*, † (a) to honour; (b) to address with the title 'Honourable'.

1455 *Paston Lett.* No. 239 l. 328 Plese it your hyghe Majeste . . . to be honorabled and worshepyt as most ryghtful Kyng and oure governour. 1877 *LOWELL Lett.* (1894) II. viii. 220 It is altogether a bore to be honorabled at every turn.

† C. *adv.* Honourably. *Obs.* *rare.* [Perh. only misprints.]

1593 *SHAKS.* 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 123 Widow goe you along: Lords vse her honourable. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 71, I have not done lesse honourable.

Honourableness, honor- [f. prec. adj. + *-NESS*.] The state or quality of being honourable (in various senses: see the adj.).

1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 35 Fortitude . . . Of this vertue there are fewer branches, Honourableness, Stoutnesse, Sufferaunce, Continuance. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* i. viii. (1647) 11 The equitie and honourableness of the cause. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. xvii. 107 The honourableness of my intentions to your dear self. 1872 *Cassell's Mag.* 13 Jan. 309 The payment and receipt of wages, so far from detracting from the honourableness of the relation, places both master and servant on a footing of plain justice.

Honourableness, nonce-ud. The rank of one who has the title 'Honourable'; used with *poss. pron.* as a mock title.

1825 *KNAFF & BALDWIN Neugate Cal.* IV. 290/1 To be cozened by their Honourableness. 1859 *Tait's Mag.* XXVI. 36 The Honourable takes the lead of course in deference to his honourableness.

Honourably, honorably (p'nɔɪəb'l), *adv.* [f. as prec. + *-LY*.] In an honourable manner; with honour or respect; consistently with honour; creditably, reputably: see the adj.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10594 Onourably he dyd
hyt graue yn hys cherche. 1377 LANGE P. Pl. B. XII. 155
Clerkes... comen... And deden her homage honourably to
hym. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. 15 To lyffe
perfitly... pat es to lyffe honourably mekely and lufe-somly.
1588 SHAKS. L. L. v. ii. 448 The Noble Lord Most
honorably doth vphold his word. a 1619 BEAUM. & FL.
Valentin iv. iv. When I am dead speak honourably of me.
1710 in C. Wodsw. *Schol. Acad.* 305 He took his degree
very honourably, and I believe will have an *optime*. 1780
BURKE *Sp. Bristol* *pro. to Elect.* Wks. III. 355, I had
served the city of Bristol honourably. 1882 FROUDE *Short
Stud.* (1883) IV. v. 339 The fitting and peaceful close of a
life honourably spent.

Honoured, honored (p'nəʊd), *ppl. a.* [f. HONOUR v. + -ED.] Held in honour, highly respected; dignified; celebrated: see the verb.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. iii. 162, I am from humble, he from honored name. 1644 SIR S. LUXE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 222 Honoured Sir, Give mee leave to beg your favour. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1805) 131 Have I then endeavoured to connect public odium with his honoured name? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 40 There Ken passed a happy and honoured old age.

† b. *Her.* The same as crowned. *Obs.*
1688 R. HOLMES *Armory* II. vii. 138/2. 1828-40 WM. BERRY *Enycl. Herald.* Honoured or Crowned, the former term is sometimes used in old blazon when any animal, &c. is borne crowned.

Honourer, honoror (p'nəʊrɪ). [f. HONOUR v. + -ER.] One who honours; † a worshipper (*obs.*).
a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxiv. 15 Honourers of mawmetis. *Ibid.*, Cant. 500 Honourers of riche men. 1563 *Homilies* i. *Idolatry* l. (1850) 172 The Prophet curseth the image honourers in divers places. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* Ded., Your Lordship's most faithful honoror, Ben Jonson. 1710 R. WARD *Life H. More* 165 He was a sincere Honourer and Approver of it. 1845 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* l. iv. 64 The honourers and sanctifiers of these relations.

Honouring, honoring (p'nəʊrɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HONOUR v. + -ING.] The action of the verb HONOUR; honour. (Now chiefly as gerund.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 1149 3et of sancte Iohanne in honoryng I ma eke to a ferly thing. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlv. 3 They [women] suld half wirsche and grit honoryng Off men. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xiv. 27 The honouring of abominable ymagines. 1667 MILTON P. L. viii. 566 An outsider! fair no doubt, and worthy well Thy cherishing, thy honouring, and thy love.

Honouring, honoring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That honours; see the verb. Hence **Honouringly** *adv.*

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iii. (ed. 2) 45 We honouringly contrast its patience, its contentment, its cheerfulness with its treatment. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 223 A phrase or a single word is adduced, with honouring emphasis, from Pindar.

Honourless (p'nəʊləs), *a.* [f. HONOUR sb. + -LESS.] Destitute of honour; unhonoured, or unworthy of honour.

1560 PHAER *Aeneid* x. (1562) Ffijij b, Unfamous free from wars, and honourlesse lead out his age. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. viii. (1636) 117 To draw the Romans into an honourlesse league with him against the Macedonians. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 284 And honourless did all things seem and vain. 1873 ARGOSY XV. 192 The would-be honourable, but, in this case, truly honourless, gentleman.

b. *nonce-use.* That has not 'taken honours' at the University: see HONOUR sb. 5 e.

1872 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Wom. in Spite of Herself* I. i. vii. 117 An ordinary honourless Oxford or Cambridge M.A.

† **Honourment**. *Obs.* [a. OF. (*h*)onorement, f. *honoror* to HONOUR + -MENT. Cf. ANOUREMENT adornment.] The action of 'honouring' or embellishing; adornment, decoration.

1440 in *Lincolnsh. Ch. Goods*, With all the honours for the sepulchre. 1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 55 The stretes... furnished w^t clothis of the best... for the honourment of the same. 1521 in *Archaeol.* (1792) X. 98 [The wife of Christopher Sunlay] gave to the honourment of the fecture of a crucifix of silver and gylt.

Hont, etc., *obs. form* of HUNT, etc.

† **Hontous**, *a. obs.* Also 5 hountouse, hounteous. [a. OF. *hontous*, -us, -ous, mod. F. *honteux*, f. *honte* (from Teutonic: cf. Goth. *hauþipa*, OHG. *hōnida*, *hōnda*) shame, disgrace.] Full of shame; ashamed; shameful.

c 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 35 b, Ye haue sent him from you all hountouse and shamed. *Ibid.* 42, I am ashamed and hountouse to lyue. c 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 238 When the noble pucelle Eglantyne vnderstode the kyng her vnclie, she was shamfull & hountous.

So † **Hontage, hountage** [a. OF. *hontage*, *hountage*], shame, disgrace. † **Hountee**, shame.

The connexion and meaning of the first quot. is doubtful.

13. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* 528 In his askyng he geteþ hountage. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* iv. xviii. (1869) 184 Þe skyn of whiche j make my barnfell j clepe Hountee and confusoun.

Hoo (hū), *int. and sb.* A natural exclamation, used to express various feelings, as a call to attract attention, etc. Also, imitative of the sound of an owl, the wind, etc. (See also WHO.)

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 141 Hoo, saies a, there's my Cap. 1607 — *Cor.* II. i. 116 Take my Cappe, Iupiter and I thanke thee; hoo, Martius coming home? 1883 BRINSLEY-RICHARDS 7 *Years Eton* 116, I heard a cry of Hoo! tug! and... had just time to see the wretched little collegier clattering down the staircase.

b. Often doubled, or otherwise extended.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 137 Our enemy is banish'd, he is gone: Hoo, oo. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. v. (1872) 127 A dreary pulpit or even conventicle manner; that flattest moaning hoo-hoo of predetermined pathos. 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* x, I'm hungry for his blood. Hoo-oo, aw! 1884 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 5/6 One could distinguish the hoo-hoo-oo, the strange war-cry of the [Soudanese] rebels.

Hoo (hū), *v.* Also *Sc. hou.* [f. prec.; see also WHO v. and cf. HOE v.2] *intr.* To make the sound 'hoo!' Hence *hooring vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

12800 in *Cromek Rem. Nithsd. & Gal. Song* (1810) 276 When the gray Howlet has three times hoo'd. 1820 *Edin. Mag.* May 422/2 The howlet hou't through the riftit rock. 1824 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 157 The hooring and squealing of a child... to keep off the crows. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 37 The West-countryman says the wind 'hoos', and the North-countryman that 'it soughs'. 1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abroad* I. 328 The clamorous hoo-hoing of its cuckoo clock.

Hoo, ME. spelling of Ho *int. and v.*; *obs.* and *dial. f. HEO pron.*, she; *Sc. f. How*; *obs. f. Who*. **Hoo-booboo**, -bub, etc., *obs. ff. HUBBUB*.

Hooc, *obs. form* of HOARSE.

Hood (hud), *sb.* Forms: 1 hōd, (hood), 3-5 hod, 4-6 hode, hoode, north. hud(e, 4- hood, (5 houd, hoyd, 6 hodge, whod(e, whood(e, whodde, mod. Sc. huid, hude(i)). [OE. *hōd* str. masc. = OFris. *hōd*, MDu. *hoet* (d-), Du. *hoed*, MLG. *hōt*, *hāt*, OHG. *MHG. huot* (Ger. *hut* hat) : OTent. *hōdo-s*, f. *hōd-*, in ablant relation with **hatus* : **hādun*) IIAT, q. v.]

1. A covering for the head and neck (sometimes extending to the shoulders) of soft or flexible material, either forming part of a larger garment (as the hood of a cowl or cloak) or separate; in the former case, it can usually be thrown back so as to hang from the shoulders down the back; in the latter sense it was applied in 14-16th c. to a soft covering for the head worn by men under the hat.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 239 *Capitulum*, hood. a 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in Wt. Wilcker 199/18 *Capitulum*, hod. c 1205 LAV. 13109 Þe hod hongede adun. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 284/209 Þis þeues with þis wide hodes. c 1325 *Poem Times* *Edw.* II 187 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 332 Als ich euer brouke min hod under min hat. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, VII Stepheris* 269 He... Kist his hud done oure his face. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prod.* 103 He was clad in cote and hood of grene. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 121 Hudes vseþ þai nane. 1410 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 16 A grene Gowne and a hoyd percyd with Ray. c 1460 in *Babes Bk.* 13 Holde of þy cappe & þy hood also. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 266 Vpon his heid come nother hat nor hude. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* (1800) 619 He had on his head a whode. a 1592 GREENE *Yas.* IV, III. ii. A fool may dance in a hood, as well as a wise man in a bare frock. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 222 Centaine jackets of leather with hoods upon them, such as Travellers use in Italie. 1667 MILTON P. L. III. 490 Then might ye see Cawles, Hoods, and Habits with their wearers tost And fluttered into Raggs. 1739 GRAY *Lett.* in *Poems* (1775) 62 We are... as well armed as possible against the cold, with muffis, hoods, and masks of bever. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, The girl pulled the hood of a cloak she wore, over her head and over her face.

b. A separate article of apparel for the head worn by women; also, the close-fitting head-covering of an infant. *French hood*, a form of hood worn by women in the 16th and 17th centuries, having the front band depressed over the forehead and raised in folds or loops over the temples.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 201 For to kepe hire from the heete, She weryth a daggyd hood of grene. c 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr. in Palagr.* 906/3 The frenche hode, le chapperon a plis. 1533 HEYWOOD *Pand. & Fryer* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 203 Her bontrage which she ware, with her French hood. 1541-1636 [see FRENCH HOOD]. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 17 The comyn strompettes that were takene in London ware raye hodies. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. vi. Sh' is not in fashion, yet; she wears A hood: but t' stands a cop. 1667 *Perry's Diary* 27 Mar., To put myself and wife... in mourning and my two under-mayds, to give them hoods, and scarfs, and gloves. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 271 ¶ 4, I was... in an Assembly of Ladies, where there were Thirteen different coloured Hoods. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 110 Her tattered mantle and her hood of straw. 1897 *Civ. Serv. Supply Assoc. List*, Infant's Silk Hoods, Cashmere Hoods, White Knitted Hoods.

† c. *By my hood*: an asseveration. *Obs.* (Actual reference uncertain.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1151, I commende hire wisdom by myn hod! 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 84 Onely for both I wed not, by my hood. 1566 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 51 Now by my hood, a gentle, and no Iew.

d. *fig.* A cap of foam, mist, or cloud.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xvi, Corrywrekin's whirlpool rude, When dons the Hag her whiten'd hood. 1841 in *Chambers' Pop. Rhymes* *Scott.* 149 When Ruberslaw puts on his cowl, The Dunion on his hood, Then 'a' the wives o' Teviotside Ken there will be a flood. [These are two hills.]

2. As a mark of official, or professional dignity, worn by ecclesiastics, physicians, civic officials, etc.; now *spec.*, the badge, varying in material, colour, and shape, worn over the gown (or surplice) by university graduates as indicating their degrees. (Cf. AMICE 2.)

1362 LANGE P. Pl. A. VII. 256 Pat Fysyk schal his Forred hode for his [foode] sulle, And eke his cloke of Calabre. 1377 *Ibid.* B. XX. 175 A Fisicien with a forred hode. c 1429 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xi. 282 The kynge... was cladde with the abyot of religion and the hode vpon his hede. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* etc. 37 Such hoods

as pertaineth to their seual degrees. 1598 STOW *Surv. x.* (1603) 87 Whoodes of Budge for Clerks. 1603 *Constit. & Canons Eccles.* § 58 Such Hoods as by the orders of the Universities are agreeable to their degrees. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 19/2 About the beginning of Queen Elizabeths Reign [Masters and Stewards of Incorporated Societies] cast them [Hoods] off their heads, and hung them on their shoulders. 1714 *Byrom Jnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1854) I. i. 26 To treat all our white-hoods, or Masters of Arts of two or three years standing. 1868 MARIOTT *Vest. Chr.* 228. 1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Mid. Ages* II. 640 At Paris [c 1500] the Rectors wore violet or purple, the Masters scarlet, with tippets and hoods of fur. The hood was not originally restricted to Masters, being part of the ordinary clerical dress of the period, and was not even exclusively clerical. Bachelors of all Faculties wore hoods of lamb's wool or rabbit's fur. *Ibid.* note, At Oxford, undergraduates lost their hoods altogether in 1489.

b. The ornamental piece attached to the back of a cope, orig. shaped like and used as a hood.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 36 Sif he haueð enne widne hod & one ilokene cope. 1509 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 112, I wole have in the whod theroff [a cope] the salutation off our Lady. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3), Cope... a wide vestment... open in front and fastened by a clasp, and with a hood at the back. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* July 73 A gorgeous cope of crimson silk and gold-thread damask... the coronation of the Virgin was figured in colored silks on the hood.

† 3. The part of a suit of armour that covers the head; applied to the helmet itself, or to a flexible head-covering inside the helmet. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAV. 27630 [He] smat þane king a þene helm... and æc þere burne-hod. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1037 Þai hurlt of his helme... Harmyt the hode, þat was of hard maille. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 126 The hood of chain-mail drawn over and enveloping the head. 1874 *Boutell Arms & Arm.* vii. 110 This hauberk... had a hood or coif, of the same fabric with itself... and over this hood, as a second defence for the head, the close-fitting iron helm was worn.

4. A covering of leather put over the head of a hawk to blind her when not pursuing game.

c 1575 *Perf. Bk.* *Kepinge Sparhawkes* (1886) 15 Put on an easy hodee in the dark... be suer the hode be esy. 1629 *Leather* 10 Sheath makers. Hawkes-Hood-makers. Scabbard-makers. 1866 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Obs. Hawking* (1828) 9. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* iv. 47 note, The use of the hood at home is to keep the hawk quiet... In the field the hood prevents the hawk fluttering upon the fist every time that a bird rises.

5. Applied to various things serving for a covering, capping, or protection, or resembling a hood in shape or use.

a. The straw covering of a beehive. b. A roof-like and often curved projection, e.g. over a window, door, bed, passage, etc.; the head or cover of a carriage; the cover of a pump; *Naut.* 'a covering for a companion-hatch, skylight, etc.' (*Smith's Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). c. 'A dome-shaped projection or canopy over a discharging or receiving orifice in a structure, as of a fireplace, chimney, or ventilator' (*Knigh Dict. Mech.*); the 'cowl' of a chimney. d. *Hydraulics.* 'The capping of the piles of a starling' (*ibid.*). e. 'The leathern shield in front of a wooden stirrup, which serves to protect the foot of the rider' (*ibid.*). f. *Ship-building* (pl.). The foremost and aftermost planks, within and without, of a ship's bottom. g. In plants, any hood-like part serving as a covering, esp. the vaulted upper part of the corolla or calyx in some flowers. h. In animals, a conformation of parts (as in the cobra and the hooded seal), or arrangement of colour about the head or neck, resembling or suggesting a hood. i. = hood-sheaf (see 8).

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 68 You shall make the hood with fine earth and hay. 1686 *Pilot Staffordsh.* 387 A straw hood... to keep the wax and honey from melting in the Summer. 1750 BLANCHLEY *Naval Expos.*, Hood... to go on the Top of the Chimney... and to shift as the Wind does, that it [the smoke] may always fly out to leeward. 1765 *Treat. Pigeons* 115 [In the jacobine] the upper part of this range of feathers is called the hood. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midland Co. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), Hoods, the covering sheaves of shucks; hood-sheaves. 1803 R. PERCIVAL *Acc. Ceylon* in *Penny Cycl.* (1840) XVI. 62/1 [The Cobra Capello] distends from its head a membrane in the form of a hood, from which it receives its name... When the hood is erected it completely alters the appearance of the head. 1815 W. BURNES *Univ. Dict. Marine* s.v., *Naval Hoods*, or *Haute-Bolsters*... large pieces of plank, or thick stuff, wrought above and below the hawse-holes. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 201 Cuckoo-flowers just creeping from their hoods. 1826 in *Hone Every-Day Bk.* II. 683 The hood of the chaise struck against the projecting branch of a tree. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 363 Reptiles... Naia... hind head furnished with a hood; poisonous fangs in the upper jaw. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 311 This operation... must be performed under the hood of a smith's forge-hearth. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 164/2 (Seals) That the connection of the nostrils with this hood... indicate[s] its importance as ancillary to the sense of smelling. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 124 Hood... a covering to shelter the mortar in bomb-vessels. In merchant ships it is the berthing round the ladder-way. 1859 JEFFSON *Britannia* vii. 87 Tiers of slated hoods protecting the windows. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catch.* 65 What is the rabbit in the stem for? To receive the ends of the outside planks, which are called 'fore hoods'. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* i. 29 The upper sepal and two upper petals form a hood. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Hood of a pump, a frame covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 15 Inner posts... for securing the after ends, or hoods, of the outside plank. 1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Enycl. Brit.* XV. 444/2 *Cystophora*... Beneath the skin over the face of the male... is a sac capable of inflation, when it forms a kind of hood covering the upper part of the head. 1887 S. CHESE. *Gloss.* s. v., The two end sheaves of the hat-tack are used as hoods for the remaining six. 1887 HALL *Caine Demster* xii. 77 There was no hood above the bed. 1897 MARY KINGLEY *W. Africa* 32 He took me... to two newly dug graves, each covered with wooden hoods in a most business-like way.

6. The hooded seal; = HOOD-CAP 2.

1854 *Chamb. Jnl.* I. 76 Four varieties of seal.. the young harp and young hood, the old harp and the bedlamier, or old hood.

7. Proverbs and proverbial phrases. (See also *APR sb.* 4, *BONE sb.* 9.)

[c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7388 With so gret devotion They made her confession, That they had ofte, for the nones, Two hedes in one hood at ones.] c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xix. (1869) 185 Alle bilke . . . bat haufen here hoodes wrong turned, and bat prosperitee hath blindfelld. c 1475-1580 [Two faces under one hood: see *FACE sb.* 2.] c 1510 *Robin Hood* vii. in Child *Ballads* (1888) v. cxvii. That he ne shall lese his hede, That is the best ball in his hode. 1550 *LEVER Serm.* (Arb.) 99 These Flatterers be wonders perilous fellows, hauynge two faces vnder one hood. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilfoflowers* (1875) 71 Fortune's flattering voves, Who in one hood a double face doth beare. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iii. 1. 23 All Hoods make not Monkes. A 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crews* v. Two Faces under one Hood, a Double Dealer.

8. attrib. and Comb., as hood-box, -fillet, -hole, -maker; hood-like adj.; hood-cover, hood-fend, a protecting covering over a carriage, an opening, etc.: see sense 5; hood-end (Shipbuilding): see quot.; hood-gastrula, a form of secondary gastrula resulting from unequal segmentation, an amphigastrula; hood-jelly, one of the *Hydro-medusae* or *acalephs* proper; hood-sheaf, each of two sheaves placed slantwise on the top of a shock of corn so as to carry off the rain; hood-shy a. (see quot.); + hood-skull = sense 3.

1604 *MIDDLETON Father Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 102 All my pack contained in less than a little 'hood-box. 1807 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 'Hood-ends, the ends of the planks which fit into the rabbets of the stem and stern posts. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 474 Several of the 'hood-fends opened. 1804 H. FREIGHT *Nidderdale* 208 The 'hood-fillet is plain. 1879 tr. *Haackel's Evol. Man* I. viii. 201 In common with Mammals, these animals exhibit unequal cleavage, and form a 'Hood-gastrula. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 27 Women . . . peering out of their 'hood-holes. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 124 A 'hood-like, crescentic fold of the ectoderm. 1530 *PALSGR* 231/2 'Hode maker, *faisneur de chaperons*. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 159 The two 'hood sheaves are . . . laid on in opposite directions, as a covering. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 501 The wheel is invariably covered with 'hood-sheaves'. 1885 *SALVIN & BRODRICK Falconry Brit. Isles* Gloss. 151 'Hood-sky, a term used for Hawks that have been spoilt to the hood. 1537 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. *288 To the Kings grace, and Pissane of Maillye and also 'Hudskule.

Hood (hud), *v.* Also 6 huddle. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover with or as with a hood: sometimes with the intention of protection or concealment.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 717 With cley & mosse here hedys hode & hyde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hoodyn, *caputo*. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 84 Valerius and his company . . . huddled them with their gowns over their heads. 1593 *ELSON Govt. Christ's Ch.* 90 This is a shift that hoodeth some mens eies. a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xvii. 141 She began to hood her self with her Apron. 1810 *CRABBE Borough* 1, Their head the gown has hooded. 1846 *SEBRIGHT Obs. Hawking* (1828) 9 To hood a hawk, requires a degree of manual dexterity that is not easily acquired. 1852 *WOOD Nat. Hist.* (1874) 43 When a Chetah is taken out for the purpose of hunting game, he is hooded.

b. To cap a shock of corn with two hood-sheaves (see *HOOD sb.* 8).

1835-80 in *JAMIESON*. 1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. ii. 480 Hooding or capping the sheaves is common in some parts.

Hood: see also *HUD*.

-hood (hud), *suffix*. [ME. -hod (-hode):=OE. -hād=OS. -hād, OHG. -heit.] Orig. a distinct sb., meaning 'person, personality, sex, condition, quality, rank' (see *HAD sb.*), which being freely combined with nouns, as in OE. *child-hād* child-condition, *mægð-hād* virgin state, *pāpan hād* papal dignity, ceased at length to be used as a separate word, and survived as a mere suffix, and is thus noteworthy as a late example of the process by which suffixes arose. The ME. form was regularly -hād with open *h*, as still in Chaucer; but in the 15th c. it had become close *h* (riming in Bokenham's *Seyntys* with *gōd* 'good'), and this duly gave mod. Eng. *hood*. A parallel suffix, from same root and in same sense, is -HEAD, ME. -hed, -hede, *Sc.* -heid.

A considerable number of derivatives in -hood go back to OE. -hād, e.g. *bishophood*, *childhood*, *priesthood*; many are of later origin, either with -hood substituted for the cognate -hede, -head, e.g. *falsehood*, *lusthood*, or as analogical formations, in some of which -hood has displaced earlier suffixes. Being a living suffix, -hood can be affixed at will to almost any word denoting a person or concrete thing, and to many adjectives, to express condition or state, so that the number of these derivatives is indefinite. Nonce-formations are numerous:

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 46 Their heavenly hoods in theyr synode thus decreede. a 1630 W. WHATELY *Protophyes* i. iv. (1640) 45 It is not man-hood, it is dog-hood, or I may terme it beare-hood. 1663 *SPARROW tr. Behme's Ren. Wks.*, *Apol. conc.* *Perf.* 117 Man in his self-hood and I-hood. 1876 W. BATHGATE *Deep Things of God* ii. 19 Acquainted with the great reality of their Soulhood. 1883 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 2/2 Believing in the white Aylesburys . . . as the final expression of duckhood.

Hood-cap (hu'dkæp). [f. *HOOD sb.* + *CAP sb.*]

1. A close cap or bonnet covering the sides of the face, worn by women in the early part of the 16th c.

1842 *AGNES STRICKLAND Queens Eng.* IV. 116 The oil painting [of Katherine of Arragon] at Versailles . . . The hood cap of five corners is bordered with rich gems.

2. The hooded or bladder-nosed seal, *Cystophora cristata*; so called from having a piece of loose skin over its head, which it inflates when menaced.

1864 in *WEBSTER*.

Hooded (hu'dəd), *a.* [f. *HOOD sb.* and *v.*]

1. Wearing or covered with a hood, having a hood on.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hodyd, *capiciatus*. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 358 (R.) He went hooded, as it were with his robe cast over his head. a 1621 *BEAUM. & FL. Thierry & Theod.* v. ii. He can sleep no more than a hooded hawk. 1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* iii. 1024 And sister Partlet with her hooded head, Was hooded hence. 1734 *POPE Ess. Man* iv. 198 The friar hooded, and the monarch crown'd. 1873 *OUIDA Pascarel* I. 146 A little laughing group of sightseers, cloaked and hooded.

† b. Hooded man: (a) a Lollard: see quot.

1460; (b) a native Irishman: see quot. 1596. *Obs.* 1460 *CARPENTER Chron.* (Rolls) 244 Hodid men were cleped then thoo Lollardis, that wold nevir auale here hood in pressens of the Sacrament. [1596 *SPENSER State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 631/2 For a thief it [the Irish mantle] is soe handsome, he can in his mantell pass through any toun or company, being close hooded over his head . . . from knowledge of any to whom he is endangered.] 1621 *BOLTON Stat. Irel.* 5 (Act 18 Hen. VI) That no Lord . . . shall bring or lead . . . Hoblers, kearnes, or hooded men. 1641 *Relat. Annu. Earl Strafford* 29 The Kings owne Souldiers . . . could in no construction bee called Irish-Rebells, English-Enemies, or Hooded-men.

c. Of a garment: Having a hood attached to or forming part of it.

1560 *MARLOWE Edw. II.* i. iv. He wears a short Italian hooded cloak. 1816 *WORDSW. French Army in Russia* 5 Humanity . . . Hath painted Winter . . . In hooded mantle, limping o'er the plain. 1866-7 J. THOMSON *Poems, Naked Goddess* 115 Vestal sister's hooded gown.

2. Of animals: Having a conformation of parts or an arrangement of colour resembling or suggesting a hood; hooded crow, *Corvus cornix* (see also quot. 1893); hooded seal, see *HOOD-CAP* 2; hooded serpent or snake, a snake of the family *Eliadæ* or *Najidae*, having the power of distending the elastic skin of the neck, so as to resemble a hood or cowl: esp. the Indian cobra, *Naja tripudians*.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiii. 71 The hudit crawis his hair furth ruggit. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The huditt crauis cryit varrok varrok. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 347 The Dodo . . . her head is variously drest, the one halfe hooded with downy blackish feathers; the other, perfectly naked. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* IV. 126 The cobra di capello or hooded serpent. 1802 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 461 The Hooded or Spectacle Snake. When it is irritated or preparing to bite, this animal . . . seems, as it were, hooded by the expanded skin of the neck: hence its name of *Cobra di Capello*, or Hooded Serpent. 1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 511 The Hooded Seal is common near Spitzbergen. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 62/2 We owe to Dr. Cantor . . . the introduction of a new genus of hooded snakes, *Hamadryas*. 1893 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 117 The so-called 'Hooded Crow' of India, [*Corvus splendens*], is not very nearly allied to its European namesake.

3. Of a corolla or other part: Hood-shaped, cucullate; hence, of a flower or plant: Having a hood-shaped corolla, calyx, etc., as *Hooded Willow-herb*, *Hooded Matweed*, etc.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* I. xxviii. § 2. 38 Hooded Mat weede. 1665 *HOOKE Microgr.* 128 Round and uniform heads, very much resembling the form of hooded Mushrooms. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 96 Having Hooded flowers. 1834 *MARY HOWITT Sk. Nat. Hist.* (1851) 83 Here too the spotted Arum green, A hooded mystery, is seen. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* IV. 205 Common Skull-cap . . . is also called Hooded Willow-herb.

4. Having a hood or protective covering.

1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* ii. xi. The porter rose from his hooded chair. 1859 *REEVE Britany* 236 A curious hooded house. 1868 *HOLME LEE B. Godfrey* iv. 19 The Cheap Jack's hooded cart.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Covered, enveloped. b. Blindfolded, hoodwinked. c. Covered up, concealed.

1652 *PEYTON Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 36 We are hooded, and cannot see that God hath done miraculous Works. a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iii. 90 The Lust of Tyrants (over-banded still By hooded Law) carnalls the world at Will. 1695 *SIBBALD Autobiogr.* (1834) 127, I. came into the world hooded (as they call it) with the after birth upon my head. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, The Neighbor*, Beneath the cloaked and hooded sky.

Hood-end: see *HOOD sb.* 8 and *HUD sb.* 2.

Hooder (hu'dər), *local*. [f. *HOOD v.* + -ER 1.] A hood-sheaf: see *HOOD sb.* 8.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 280 These top sheaves, from the manner in which they cover the others, are termed hooders. 1862 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 216. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Hooders*.

Hoodful. [f. *HOOD sb.* + -FUL.] As much as a hood will hold.

c 1500 *Maid Emlyn in Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 13 She wold make theyr berdes whether they wold or no, and gyve them to were a praty hoodfull of belles. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andreis* 146 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. He hosted their a hude full fra him.

Hoodie, hoody (hudi). Also 8 *Sc.* hoddy, huddie. [f. as *HOODED* 2, with denominative -ie, -y: cf. *HAWKEY*.] The Hooded or Royston Crow, *Corvus cornix*. Also hoodie-crow.

1789 *DAVIDSON Seasons* 4 (Jam.) Upon an ash above the

lin A hoody has her nest. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Perth.* XIX. 498 There are also carrion crows (hoodies, as they are called here). 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* viii. They are sitting . . . like hoodie-crows in a mist. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* vii. (1886) 296 On the rabbit burrows on the shore there gathered hundreds and hundreds of hoodie-crows, such as you see in Cambridgeshire. *Ibid.* 298 But they are true republicans, these hoodies, who do every one just what he likes.

Hooding (hu'dɪŋ). [f. *HOOD v.* or *sb.* + -ING 1.]

1. The wearing or putting on of a hood.

c 1575 *Perf. Bk. Kepinges Sparhawkes* (1886) 14 Hoding is a singular poynt in hawking.

† 2. The making of, or material for, hoods. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Stratford MSS.* (Wright *Prov. Dict.*), Also the maystir schalle every yere ordeyn cloth for hodynge.

3. *Naut. (pl.)* = *HOOD sb.* 5 f.

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ii. 4 Those planks that are fastened into the ships stem are called woodings. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hoods*, or *Hoodings*, the foremast and aftermost planks of the bottom, within and without.

4. attrib. hooding-end = hood-end; hooding-sheaf = hood-sheaf: see *HOOD sb.* 8.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 161 Hooding-ends; the But-ends in the Rabbits of the Stem and Stern-post, which are more hid by the Rabbits than the other But-ends are. 1802 *ACERBI Trav.* I. 30 The sheaves of corn . . . are covered with one hooding-sheaf expanded at the end, for warding off the rain.

Hoodless (hu'dlēs), *a.* [f. *HOOD sb.* + -LESS.]

Without a hood; not having or wearing a hood.

13. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 643 Abraham, al hodelz with armez vp-folden, Mynystred mete byfore þo men. c 1369 *CHAUCER De the Blawncie* 1038 That he Go hoodlesse into the drie see. 1894 *Thinker* VI. 335 A Eucharistic vestment . . . which is practically a hoodless cope.

Hoodlum (hudlŭm). *U.S. slang.*

[The name originated in San Francisco about 1870-72, and began to excite attention elsewhere in the U.S. about 1877, by which time its origin was lost, and many fictitious stories, concocted to account for it, were current in the newspapers. See a selection of these in *Manchester* (N. H.) N. & Q. Sept. 1883.]

A youthful street rowdy; 'a loafing youth of mischievous proclivities'; a dangerous rough.

1872 *Sacramento Weekly Union* 24 Feb. 2 (Farmer) All the boys to be trained as scriveners, clerks, pettifoggers, polite loafers, street-hounds, hoodlums, and bummers. 1877 *Boston Jrnl.* Aug. (Cent.), You at the East have 'but little idea of the hoodlums of this city [San Francisco]. They compose a class of criminals of both sexes . . . travel in gangs; and are ready at any moment for the perpetration of any crime. 1882 *Chicago Advance* 6 Apr. 221 Let our Legislature pass a law to take away the hoodlum's pistol . . . and he will become harmless. 1886 *Pall Mall* G. 8 Feb. 8 A miscellaneous assortment of hoodlums and corner men, anxious to profit by the excitement generated in Trafalgar-square. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commu.* III. v. xc. 236 note, The term 'hoodlums' denotes those who are called in Australia 'larrikins', loafing youths of mischievous proclivities.

Hence *Hoodluming vbl. sb.*, *Hoodlumish a.*, *Hoodlumism*.

1883 *Jrnl. Educ.* XVIII. 297 There is nothing that is sweeter nuts to a half-grown hoodlumish pupil . . . than to annoy and baffle the teacher. 1885 *Pall Mall* G. 29 Aug. 6/1 Children are brought up in the school of 'hoodlumism' and utterly lost. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 31 Mar. 1 It is too near hoodluming to be worthy of notice.

† **Hoodman**. *Obs.* A hooded man; the blind-folded player in the game of *HOODMAN-BLIND*.

1565-73 [implied in next]. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iv. iii. 136 *Ber.* A plague vpon him muffed; he can say nothing of me: hush, hush. *Cap. G.* Hoodman comes.

Hoodman-blind. An old name for *BLIND-MAN'S-BUFF*.

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Mya* . . . a childish play called hoodman blind. 1604 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. iv. 77 What diuell was't That thus hath couen'd you at hoodman-blindle? 1609 *ARMIN Maids of More-Ch.* (1880) 104 Was I bewitched, That thus at hud-man blind I dallied? 1611 *COTGR., Clignemusset*, the childish play called Hodman blind, Harrie-racket, or, are you all hid. 1790 *PORSON Lett. to Travis* 172. 1822 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Christm. Eve*, Here were kept up the old games of hoodman blind, shoe the wild mare [etc.]. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* lxxviii, Again our ancient games had place. And dance and song and hoodman-blind.

Hood-mould. A moulding over the head of a window, door, etc.; a label or dripstone; cf. *HOOD sb.* 5 b. So **Hood-moulding**.

1824-76 *GWILT Archit.* iii. iii. § 8. 939 In most cases, especially to windows, a string course forms a real drip or weathering . . . thus becoming what is termed a hood moulding. 1849-50 *WEALE Dict. Terms, Hood-mould*, a band or string over the head of a door, window, or other moulding, in an ancient building; so called from its enclosing, as within a hood, the inferior mouldings and the opening itself. 1878 *McVITTIE Christ Church Cathedral* 59 A hood-mould over the arch of each bay terminating in masks.

Hoodoo (hu'dū), *sb.* *U.S.* [App. an alteration of *VOODOO*.]

1. The same as *VOODOO*. (Cent. Dict.)

1885 *STEVENSON Dynamiter* xi. 148 [A mulatto sorceress] exercising among her ancient mates, the slaves of Cuba, an influence as unbounded as its reason is mysterious. Horrible rites, it is supposed, cement her empire: the rites of Hoodoo. *Ibid.* 175 To swear to them, on the authority of Hoodoo or whatever his name may be.

2. An occult cause of bad luck; a person or thing whose presence is supposed to bring bad luck.

1889 *N. Y. Sun* 20 Mar. (Cent. Dict.), The prospect of pleasing his party and at the same time escaping a hoodoo must be irresistibly attractive. 1892 *Pall Mall* G. 28 Dec. 3/3

This year I am a tramp, a dead-beat, a hoodoo! 1894 Columbus (Ohio) *Disp.* 18 Sept. Superstitious persons are likely to think that T. J. starts in his race against B. with a heavy handicap, or 'hoodoo', in the language of the street. 1896 *Montreal Gazette* 21 Nov. 124. The Hoodooed Texas. Means to exorcise the hoodoo which makes so much trouble for the battle-ship Texas.

Hence **Hoodoo** *v. trans.*, to exercise occult influence over; to bewitch; to bring bad luck to.

1895 *Chicago Advance* 25 July 117/1. Like the Mississippi, it [the St. Lawrence] hoodooes whoever once touches it. You return again and again, and go away regretfully. 1896 *Watertown (Wis.) Daily Times* 9 Nov. 2/1. The coterie of democrats that hoodooed the Wilson bill.

† **Hood-pick**. *Sc. Obs.* Also **huid-**, **hude-**, **hud-**, **hudipyk**. [app. f. **HOOD** *sb.* + **PICK** *v.*; but the analysis is not clear.] A miser, a skinflint.

1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* xvi. 23 Sum gevis to littill full wretchedly. That his giftis ar not set by. And for a hudyk [i.e. hudipyk, hudepyk] haldin is hie. *Ibid.* xxvi. 59 Hudipykis, hudarid, and gadderaris, All with that warlo went. a 1605 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 213 Alace! poore hood-piks hunger-bitten.

Hoodwink (hu'dwink), *v.* [f. **HOOD** *sb.* + **WINK** *v.*]

1. *trans.* To cover the eyes with a hood or other covering so as to prevent vision; to blindfold.

1562 *Apol. Priv. Masse* (1850) 10 Will you enforce women to hoodwink themselves in the church? 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 62 Hawthorne's face by. And for a hudyk [i.e. hudipyk, hudepyk] haldin is hie. *Ibid.* xxvi. 59 Hudipykis, hudarid, and gadderaris, All with that warlo went. a 1605 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 213 Alace! poore hood-piks hunger-bitten.

2. *fig.* To cover up from sight. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* vi. § 10 Had it pleased him not to hoodwink his own knowledge, I nothing doubt but he fully saw how to answer himself. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 206 For the prize Ile bring thee too Shall hudwinke this mischance. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 187 The Necessary. Ingredients, are so hood-wink by the Adjuncts, that they are unable to peep out of the mixture.

3. *fig.* To blindfold mentally; to prevent (any one) from seeing the truth or fact; to 'throw dust in the eyes' of, deceive, humbug.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 848 Let not the faithless therefore hood-wink them-selves in the knowledge of nature. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism*, i. xii. § 5 (1622) 134 Some men . . . may so hoodwinke their conscience. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 246 The public . . . is easily hood-winked. 1854 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* II. viii. 115 A man of business who is not to be hoodwinked. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vi. 180 A professor . . . trying to hoodwink me by a bit of technical platitude.

† 4. *intr.* To shut one's eyes, to wink. *Obs. rare.* 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 108 Wherefore have you sat still, and comply'd and hoodwink't, till the general complaints of the Land have squeez'd you to a . . . hollow-hearted confession.

Hence **Hoodwinking** *vbl. sb.* Also **Hood-winkable** *a.*, capable of being hoodwinked; **Hoodwinker**, one who hoodwinks.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xiv. vii. 17 There was nothing so rife as the hangman, sequestering of pillage, hood-winking [i.e. hoodwinking] of the public by not disclosing the fact. 1834 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 93/1 Hypocrisy, the hoodwinker of communities. 1889 *Poet Lore* Aug. 387 The hoodwinkable stupidity of the public.

Hoodwink, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

† 1. The act of hoodwinking; the game of hood-man-blind or blind-man's-buff. *Obs.*

1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H. 597 The Hoodwinke play, or hoodmanblinde, in some places called the blindmanbuff.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxx. 134 By Moone-shine . . . giue each other chase, At Hood-winke, Barley-breake [etc.]. 2. A concealment from view; a blind.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* iv. (Arb.) 100 Too mask her Phansye with hudwink. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 86/1 Where are the tokens of my wilfull hudwink? 1732 GAY *Distr. Wife* i. Flattery, fondness and tears . . . hood-winks that wives have ready. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 417 Hood-winks of nature, when she does not wish man to know everything about her.

† 3. One who hoodwinks; a deceiver. *Obs.*

1638 in *Maidment Bk. Scot. Pasquils* (1868) 66 These hoodwinks now at stolne Lyke thieves to court. † **Hoodwink**, *a. Obs.* [? for **hoodwink't**.] = **HOODWINKED**; blindfold.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* x. vi. God sleeps. . . His farr-off sight now hudwink is. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. i. 1. x. Some uncouth might them hoodwink hither drave. 1652 EARL MONM. *tr. Benviglio's Hist. Relat.* 106 What hoodwink and untimely wisdom is it?

Hoodwinked (hu'dwink't), *ppl. a.* [f. **HOODWINK** *v.* + **-ED**.] Blindfolded, blinded. *lit. and fig.*

1640 Bp. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 26/2 If an hood-winked man had reeled upon him heedlessly in his way. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* i. iii. Wear the day out in a hoodwink room. 1643 MILTON *Sovereign Salve* 1 To unblind the hoodwink't world. 1837 MORISONIANA 100 The hood-winked person at the play of 'blind-man's buff'.

Hoodwort (hu'dwɔrt). [f. **HOOD** *sb.* + **WORT**.] An American species of *Scutellaria* or Skull-cap, *S. laterifolia*.

Hoody: see **HOODIE**.

Hoof (hūf), *sb.* Pl. hoofs, sometimes hooves. Forms: 1 hōf, 4 hōuf, 4-6 north. hufe, (5 hūfe); 5-7 hoofe, (5 howue), 6- hoof, (6 hōfe, hōufe, hōue, 7 hoove, hōof, hūf(e)). [Com. Teut.: OE. hōf = OFris., OS. hōf (MLG., LG. hōf, MDu., Du. hoef), OHG., MlG. hūof (Ger. huf), ON. hōfr (Sw. hof, Da. hoo), Goth. not recorded: — OTeut. type *hōfō-z: — pre-Teut. *hō-pos.]

1. The massive horny growth which sheathes the ends of the digits or incases the foot of quadrupeds forming the order *Ungulata*, primarily that of the horse and other equine animals: it corresponds to the nails or claws of other quadrupeds.

False or spurious hoof: see quot. 1854. On the hoof (a butcher's phrase), alive. *Cloven hoof*: see **CLOVEN** i. c. 1000 *Rune Poem* xix. (Gr.), Hors hofum wlane. a 1100 *Ag. Voc.* *Ibid.* 307 in Wt. Wulcker *Ungula*, hof, oððe clawu. 1340 HAMFOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4179 þe neðder . . . sal byte þe hors by þe hufe harð. 1384 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* ix. 33 The hors houes [1388 houes] that treden hyte. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xii. (MS. Bodi.), Houes and clees of beestes. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xvii. Discrepant in figure from other horsis, haing his fore houes like to the fete of a man. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xi. 3 What so euer hath hōffe [Wyclif cleef] and deuyndeth it in to two claws. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Neme Ind.* (Arb.) 16 Theyr fete . . . haing fyue toes like houes undeuided. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 157/80 Yr Hoof of a foote, ungula. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 64 His proud Steed removes The hopeful fallows with his horned houes. 1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Blonds's Barish'd Virg.* 20 A short pasterne with a hard, high, concavous, and round hūffe. 1686 PIOT *Staffordsh.* 372 The houes, and horns of Cattle. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 208 He [the rhinoceros] has three hoofs on each foot forwards. 1834 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 21 Clattering flints batter'd with clanging hoofs. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* II. 244 In the horse the rudiments of the two stunted toes were their upper ends or metatarsal bones; in the ox they consist of their lower ends or phalanges; these form the 'spurious hoofs', and are parts of the second . . . and fifth . . . toes. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* (1895) 265 The hooves of many horses, beating the wide pastures in alarm.

b. In allusion to the cloven hoof attributed to the Devil: cf. **CLOVEN** i. c.; also, to the hoof of 'the Beast', i.e. Antichrist.

1638 A. CANT *Serm. in Kert Coven. & Covenanters* (1895) 77 In their [the English] reformation something of the beast was reserved: in ours not so much as a hoof. 1658 WOOD *Life* 24 July (O. H. S.) I. 257 Wilson. . . did, after his humoursome way, stoop down to Baltzar's feet, to see whether he had a huff on, that is to say, to see, whether he was a devil, or not, because he acted beyond the parts of man. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Wks.* (1859) II. 485 Here the cloven hoof begins to appear. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vii. 171 He has nowhere given to virtue the hoof of a fiend. 1885 J. PAIN *Luck of Darrells* xxxi. (It) had caused him to show the cloven hoof too soon.

2. a. *transf.* Hard or callous skin on the hands (cf. *horny-handed*). *dial.* b. *fig.* A callous sheath or covering, as insensible as a hoof.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xx. 7 Such an hoof they have over their hearts, that scarce any thing will affect them. *Ibid.*, *Acts* xxviii. 27 It is a heavy case when men have got a kind of hoof over their hearts. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Hoof* or *Hoove*, hard skin on the hands made by working.

3. In certain phrases, put for a hoofed animal, as the smallest unit of a herd or drove.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* x. 26 There shal not one hooffe be left behynde. a 1590 GREENE *George a Greene* Wks. (Rldg.) 254 Sirrah, you get no viduals here, Not if a hoof of beef would save your lives. a 1799 WASHINGTON (Webster 1828), He had not a single hoof of any kind to slaughter. 1851 MAYNE *Reid Scalp Hunt.* xxxii. We should lose every hoof of them [the buffaloes]. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1334 'Horse and man', he said, 'All of one mind, . . . Not a hoof left'.

† b. *fig.* A fragment or particle. *Obs.* 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. i. § 10 Yet we will not willingly leave an hoofe of the British Honour behind.

4. Applied humorously or derogatively to the human foot: esp. in phrases to *plod away* on (obs.), *beat, pad, be upon the hoof*; to go on foot, to be on the move. To see a person's hoof in anything, to trace or detect his influence or interference in a matter.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iii. 92 Goe, Trudge; plod away ith' hooffe: seeke shelter, packe. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* i. l. xvii. (1655) I. 25 A mischance befell the horse. . . insomuch that the Secretary was put to beat the hoof himself, and Foot it home. a 1687 COTTON *Epistles* vi. Poems (Chalmers) 736 (Farmer) Being then on foot away I go And bang the hoof incognito. 1887 T. BROWN *Saints in Upstart* Wks. 1730 I. 78 We beat the hoof as pilgrims. 1713 DARRELL *Gentlem. Instr.* (ed. 5) ii. vii. 167 A Man that is thus upon the Hoof can scarce find leisure for Diversion. 1750 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* xii. Wks. 1811 VIII. 399 The good man was . . . forced to beat it on the hoof as far as Hernhuth in Germany. 1794 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Poor Sol.* *Tilbury* Wks. 1812 III. 241 Thus Poverty and Merit beat the hoof. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise* *Merid.* (1859) 300 Contriving . . . to tread heavily on my toes with his own hoofs. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* ix, Charley Bates expressed his opinion that it was time to pad the hoofs. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Screens Dining-rooms* (1863) 87, I once said to a literary gentleman, 'Ah! I thought I recognised your hoof in it'.

b. Under the hoof: trampled, down-trodden, under the oppression of.

1841 GEN. F. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 25 He taunted the unfortunate Canadians while they were under the hoof. 1854 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxv. 312 'I'd rather ten thousand times', said the woman, 'live in the dirtiest hole

at the quarters than be under your hoof!' 'But you are under my hoof, for all that', said he.

5. *attrib.* and *comb.* a. Simple attrib., as *hoof-beat*, *-clang*, *-mark*, *-print*, *-stroke*, *-track*, *-tramp*, *-tread*; b. locative, as *hoof-brittle*, *-cast*, *-loosened*, *adjs.*; instrumental, as *hoof-pitted*, *-plod*, *-ploughed*, *-printed* *adjs.*; similitive, as *hoof-button*; *hoof-footed*, *-shaped* *adjs.*; also *hoof-like* *adj.*

1847 LONGF. *Ev.* ii. ii. 43 The 'hoof-beats of fate. 1881 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 937/1 The hoofbeats came nearer . . . over the sandy road. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. The Horse will at last grow to be Hoof bound, which distemper in the Hoofs as well as 'Hoof brittle', 'Hoof cast', malt Hug, &c., you may consult under their respective heads. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4179/4 A great Coat . . . with black 'Hoof Buttons. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. Introd. 50 'Hoof-clang, hound, and hunters' cry. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 119 note. Their feet are armed with strong, blunt, and 'hoof-like' nails. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, 'Hoof-loosened', is a dissolution or dividing of the horn or coffin of a horse's hoof from the flesh, at the setting on of the coronet. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xlix. Wide scatter'd 'hoof-marks' dint the wounded ground. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* i. 204 Narrow 'hoof-plod' lanes. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xv. 243 In sacred Tempe . . . about the 'hoof-plod'd Spring. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 636 'Hoof-prints' fill'd with gore. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxix. And void the soft ground, my lad; leave no 'hoof-track behind you.

c. Special comb.: **hoof-and-mouth disease** = **foot-and-mouth disease**; **hoof-binding** = **HOOF-BOUND** *sb.*; **hoof-cushion** = **hoof-pad**; **hoof-footed** *a.*, having hoofs on the feet; **hoof-pad**, a pad or cushion to prevent a horse's foot or shoe from striking or cutting the fellow foot; **hoof-paring knife**, a farrier's knife with a recurved blade, for paring the hoofs of horses; **hoof-pick**, a hooked instrument for picking stones out of a horse's hoof; **hoof-spreader** (see quot.).

1887 LOWELL *Democr.* xi Would it account for the phylloxera, and 'hoof-and-mouth disease, and bad harvests . . . and the German bands? 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Horse-shoe*, Pantion, or Pantable shoe, which opens the heels, and helps 'hoof-binding. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks.* Nat. 88 The general Heads . . . are, the Tallow-footed, the Claw-footed, the 'Hoof-footed, and the double Hoof or Cloven-footed. 1890 19th Cent. Nov. 845 His comrades will borrow the tools of daily use, such as brushes, 'hoof-picks, dusters. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Hoof-spreader, a device for expanding mechanically the hoof of a horse suffering from contraction of the foot.

Hence **Hoofish** *a.*, resembling that of a hoof, hoof-like; **Hoofless** *a.*, without a hoof or hoofs.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* i. iv. 99 After a Rain . . . their [Camels'] soft hoofless feet being extremely apt to slip. 1862 Mrs. CROSLAND *Mrs. Blake* II. 245 Beneath the hard, brute heel Whose hoofish tread yet leaves you leal. 1897 *Naturalist* 206 The hoofless reindeer with a prodigality of horn.

Hoof (hūf), *v.* [f. **HOOF** *sb.*]

1. *intr.* (Also to *hoof* it.) To go on foot; to foot it.

1641 [see *hoofing*, below]. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* ii. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 283, I am growing a woman's ass . . . and I must hoof it away with her load of folly upon my back. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* i. iv. 98 Neither are their women and children (many of which hoof it over those Desarts . . .) very apt to lag behind. a 1852 MOORE *Case of Libel* v. And so my gentleman [the devil] hoofed about.

2. *trans.* To strike with the hoof.

1864 BUSHNELL *Christ & His Salvat.* i. (1865) 15 All horning or hoofing each other, as hungry beasts in their stall.

3. *collog. South. U.S.* 'To kill (game) by shooting it on the ground' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hence **Hoofing** *vbl. sb.*, going on foot; provision of hoofs.

1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 395, I am sorely surbated with the hoofing already. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 479 As much as Riding differs from Hoofing. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxix. 31 The horning and hoofing are nothing to him, though to Jewish ritualists these were great points.

Hoof-bound, *a. (sb.) Farriery*. Affected with a painful dryness and contraction of the hoof; having the shoe put on too tight, causing the horse to go lame. Also *sb.* as a name of the affection.

1598 FLORIO, *Incastellare*, a horse to have his hoofe dride vp . . . to be hoofe-bound. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. c. 382 The hoofe-bound is nothing else but a shrinking in of the whole hoofe in the vpper part thereof, making the skinnie to stare aboute the hoofe, and to grow ouer the same. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hoof*, If the heel be narrow and tender, the horse will in time grow hoof-bound.

Hoofed (hūf, hūfēd), *a.* and *ppl. a.* Also **hooved** (hūvd). [f. **HOOF** *sb.* and *v.* + **-ED**.]

1. Having hoofs; ungulate; often in *comb.*, as *broad-*, *flat-*, *solid-* *hoofed*.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* vii. xiii. 179 From the temple of Diane euermo Thir horny hooff horss bene debarrit. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry, Lacies Nobil.* 24 A deere and all hooued thinges of that nature. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 225 Greece therefore yeeldeth choice Horses, and well hoofed. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. i. 435 Caesar's Horse . . . Was not by half so tender-hoofed. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 8 Most of the hoofed quadrupeds are domestic. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. viii. iv. § 16. 346 Quadrupeds he was the first to divide into ungulate and ungulate, hoofed and clawed. 1883 E. ARNOLD *Pearls Faith* 64 Hooved like a mule he was.

2. Beaten with hoofs.

1860 DOBELL in *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 327 Peace. From hoofed and trampled sod She leaps transfigured to a god.

3. *dial.* Callous or horny like a hoof.

1828 *Craven Dial.*, Hooved, callous, horny, as the hands of labouring people, made hard or horny, like a hoof.

Hoofish, Hoofless: see under HOOF sb.

Hooflet (hū-flet), *a.* [f. HOOF sb. + -LET.] A small hoof; one of the divisions of a cloven hoof.

1834 MACGILLIVRAY *Zoologists* 211 A crackling noise... is produced by the hooflets striking against each other. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 283 Phloippus, which has lost the small hooflets, and is otherwise very equine.

Hoofy (hū-fi), *a.* [f. HOOF sb. + -Y.] Having or characterized by a hoof or hoofs.

1674 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Farew. Poetry* 84 And softly on With numerous feet to Hoofy Helicon. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* iii. (1881) 30 In the semblance of the hairy, hoofy, snouty evil one.

Hence **Hoofiness**. [After *handiness*.]

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iii. v. Its handiness mere hoofiness. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.* Art. i. 27 The horse, with its inferior brains and its awkward hoofiness, instead of handiness.

Hook (huk), *sb.* Forms: 1 hōc (hoo), 2-4 hoc, 3 5 hok, 7 3, 4-6 hoke, 4 *Sc.* houk, howk, 4-6 *Sc.* huke, 5-7 hooke, (6 hooke, 7 *Sc.* hwick), 7- hook. [OE. hōc = MLG. hōk, MDu. hoec, Du. hoek, MLG. hōk corner, angle, nook, point of land. In ablaut relation with OE. haca 'pessulus', a (?hooked) bolt, and app. also with MDu. hake (?hake), Du. haak, OHG. hāko, hākko (also hāggo), mod. Ger. haken, ON. haki, Sw. hake, Da. hage hook: see HAKE sb. 2.]

I. 1. A length of metal, or piece of wood or other material, bent back, or fashioned with a sharp angle, often forming a part of something, as a pole, chain, etc., adapted for catching hold, dragging, sustaining suspended objects, or the like. (Frequently with a qualification indicating shape or use, as *boat-hook*, *chain-hook*, *chimney-hook*, *clip-hook*, *fire-hook*, *flesh-hook*, *gaff-hook*, *hat-hook*, *meat-hook*, *pot-hook*, *tenter-hook*, etc.)

c 900 *tr. Bædæ's Hist.* i. ix. [xii.] (1890) 46 þa... worhton him hoc, and mid þam tūgan hi earmlice adun of þam wealle. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wt. Wulker 107/9 *Arpago*, nel þatun, hōc. c 1150 *Semi-Sax. Voc.* ibid. 548/21 *Ucinus*, hōc. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 195/57 Hokes and withene he let nime: and faste to hire brooste binde. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 170 *Clihet* a cerure, iache and hok. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Katherine* 854 *Quibels*, of þe quibills þe feylis all with sharpe houkis ficht þe sall. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hooke [*v.r.* hoke], *hamus*, *uncus*. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 49 Hokes to fish the Ankre with... leche hokes... catte hokes. 1495 *Ibid.* 195 Hokes to hange the keytylles with a chayne of yron to the same. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 243 They had great hokes and grappellers of iron to cast out of one Ship into another. 1694 *BURTHOGGE Reason* 158 There needs no more of Hooks and Crooks to make the Latter... to stick and hold together. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 20 The Avocetta is chiefly found in Italy... the bill... turns up like a hook, in an opposite direction to that of the hawk or the parrot. 1843 *SCORESBY Whale Fishery* 69 note, The ice-anchor is a large iron hook, nearly of the shape of the letter S. 1874 *BOUILLÉ Arms & Arm.* iii. 53 Sometimes, this axe has an edge on one side only, when on the other side it has either a hook or a hammer.

Fig. 1581 PETTIE *tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) q When assailed... with the temptation of pleasures... breaking in sunder those hokes. 1818 *Jas. MILL Brit. India* II. v. vi. 564 The hokes and handles, which the ensnaring system of law, administered by them, afforded in such abundance.

b. *Zool. and Bot.* A recurved and pointed organ or appendage of an animal or plant.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isls* 84 His mouth is arm'd with two hard hooks extremely sharp. 1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 376 All the joints of the tarsi are entire, and the hokes of the last present one or two indentations beneath. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 329 Jaws armed with strong and penetrating hokes for seizing and securing active and struggling prey. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 415/2 The hokes of the Teazels come in contact with the surface of the cloth, and thus raise the nap. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 657 Chitinoïd hokes are present in some *Tacniadae*.

2. A slender bent piece of wire, usually armed with a barb, which is attached to a fishing-line and carries the bait; a fish-hook; an angle.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 27 Gae to sæ and sende ongul vel hoc. c 1000 in Cockayne *Narrat. Angl. Conscr.* 40 Ic eom... swa swa fisc on hōce. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Als wa deð mahge fise þe... ne isih þa bene hoc þe sticad on þan ese. c 1300 *Havelok* 752 Mani god fish þer inne he tok, Bothe with neth, and with hok. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 59 As the fysshe that takithe his bayte upon an hoke. 1573-80 *BARET Adv.* H 610 The fish runneth to the hooke hidden with the bait. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. 37 No man will fish with a golden hooke for a halfe penny fish. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 5 The Engine we took this great Shark with, was a large Hook, baited with a piece of Beef. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 412 Then fix, with gentle twich, the barbed hok. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* i. 10 Birds were captured by hook and line, baited with fat meat. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiii. (1880) 463 The angler might see fish rising but be unable to bring them to hook.

b. *fig.* That by which any one is attracted or ensnared and caught; a snare; a catch.

1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* vi. i. (1554) 146 b, Marius layd out hoke and lyne As I haue told, Metellus to confound. a 1541 *WYATT Poems, Renouncing of love*, Farewell, Loue... Thy bayted hokes shall tangle me no more. a 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 36, I am to seek wherefore he suffered

Parry to play so long on the hook, before he hoysed him up. 1730 *BOLINGBROKE Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (R.), This Solomon caught at the bait which was thrown out to him, and hung fast on the hook for seven years together. 1893 *FARMER Slang, Hook*,... 3... A catch; an advantage; an imposture. 1895 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/1 We often... have a perfectly visible hook offered to us, in a young lady, a speculation... or what not.

3. A curved instrument with a cutting edge. a. An agricultural implement with a crescent-shaped blade and sharp inner edge for lopping or cutting, as a *weed-hook*; esp. a reaping-hook.

A hook used to be distinguished from a sickle by having the edge finely serrated.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 887 *Sarculum*, uueadhoc. a 1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* 41 He sende hem thider [to the vineyard] fol son, to helpen hem with hoc. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 94 Gyf he in sic corne cuth set huke. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* ix. xv. (1495) 356 Iulius is paynted with an hoke repynge corne. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hooke to hewe woode... *sinulus*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. iv. 67 The crukit huk vndir his weid he. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 29 Pees and benes be... reped or mowen of diuers maners, some with sickles, some with hokes, and some with staffe hokes. 1643 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) VI. 1. 251, 2000 hwickis and 100 sythes for shearing and mawing. 1744-50 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandm.* IV. iii. 42 Here [Sandwich] they cut their drilled field-pease with what they call Hokes and Hincles. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 610 The reaping and bagging hokes are made of cast-steel. 1889 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 5/1 The old saying applied to the bad harvestman, 'A bad shearer never had a good hook'.

† b. *Naut.* (pl.) = SHEER-HOOKS. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 641 *Cleopatra*, Among the ropis rennyth the scherynge hokys. *Ibid.* 646 He rent the seyl with hokys lyk a sithe. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xii. 58 Some haue used sheare hokes, which are hokes like sickles fixed in the ends of the yards armes, that if a ship vnder saile come to boord her, those sheares will cut her shrouds, and spoile her tackling.

† c. An 'inside' tool. *Obs.*

1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 186 The Hook is used when the Work stands on the right or left side the Workman... And the Hook is made so as to cut on the right or left side.

4. The crook or pin on which a door or gate is hung; forming the fixed part of the hinge.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 170 *Gounz*, hokes. *Verleues*, the bondes of hokes. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 603 Of almes dedes ar þe hokes þat þe gates hangen on. 1335 *COVERDALE i Kings* vii. 50 The hokes of y^e dore on the insyde of the house... were of golde. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 147 b, He doth not heave the doores of the hokes. 1644 in *Neworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 215 A hooke and thimble for the parke gate. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downes* I. 126 They contented themselves with throwing gates off the hokes.

5. A bent metal appliance for fastening together two parts of a dress, on one of which it is fixed so as to catch in a loop or an 'eye' on the other. See also HOOK AND EYE.

1525 *Yests Widow Edyth* xii. (1573) Giv b, This wydow borrowed... A Cap: an Hat, and thre kerchieues thereto, A couple of syluer pynnes, a payr of Hokes and no mo. 1530 *PALSGR.* 231/2 Hoke for a womans gowne, *agraffe*. a 1659 *CLEVELAND Poems, Poor Cavalier* 36 Thy Hokes and Buttons sprung with Sherburns Mine. 1805 *Advt.* The only hoke made to keep the dress in its place. 1895 *EDITH THOMPSON in Monthly Packet* Christm. No. 91 She... wrenched open the fastenings of her black dress, breaking two hokes and a loop.

† 6. A shepherd's crook. *Obs.*

1563 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 40 Lette the shepherde take that shepe with his hoke. 1635-56 *COWLEY Davidides* iii. Wks. (1684) 89 Some drive the crowding Sheep with rural hokes. 1636 *MASSINGER Bashf. Lover* iii. i, My scrip, my tar-box, hoke, and coat, will prove But a thin purchase. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* iii. 150 From Rivers drive the Kids, and sling your Hook.

† 7. The barb of an arrow; the fluke of an anchor. *Obs.*

c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* iv. 553 Ane angell hede to the hukis he drew, And at a schoyt the formast sone he sleu. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xxviii. 57 Eviry shaft thairfof must needs To haif als many needs, And eurle head als many hukis. 1627 *MAY Lucan* ii. 753 The anchors made No noise, when from thicke sands their hokes are weigh'd.

8. *Shipbuilding.* A bent piece of timber used to strengthen an angular framework. Cf. *breast-hooks*, *fore-hooks*, and *FUTTOCKS*.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Four*,... a great peece of timber in the prow of a Ship, called the Hooke. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ii. 3 Your rising timbers are the hokes, or ground timbers and foot-hokes placed on the keele. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Hooks of a Ship*, those forked Timbers which are placed upright on the Keel, both in the rake and run of the Ship. 1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 191 The fore part of the ice-beams, which butt against the hook, ... diverge. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 124 *Hook of the Decks*. See *Breast-hooks*.

9. A sharp bend or angle in the course or length of anything; esp. a bend in a river (now in proper names). [Perh. in some cases influenced by Du. *hook* corner, nook.]

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) II. 338 The very straight way that hath neither hook ne crook. 1664 *STILLINGFL. Orig. Sac.* iii. ii. § 15 In order to the making of such hokes and angles, which are necessary for the contexture of bodies. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Jnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 67 For the Bay lies up in a little hook North-west. 1749 *W. DOUGLASS Summary* I. 402 Cape Cod harbour, safe, and deep water; but from the hook or flexure... vessels with difficulty get out to sea. 1863 *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XVII. 321 He was often at Hallowell Hook; so called

from a peculiar bend in the river. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Hook*, a bend in a river. Thus in the Trent are—Morton Hook, Amcotts Hook, etc.

10. a. A hook-shaped symbol or character; a 'pot-hook' as an element of handwriting.

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 377 The first Rank doth contain the Characters for the six more simple Vowels... the former three being meer Rounds, the other Hooks. *Ibid.* 388 Abstracts may be expressed by a Hook at the left end of the Character... The Active and Passive voice may be expressed, one of them by a Hook, and the other by a Loop, at the left end of the Character. 1867 *PITMAN Man. Phonogr.* (ed. 12) 30 Initial *i* or *r* hokes. *Ibid.* 33, *n* hook... *f* or *v* hook. *Ibid.* 34, *tion* hook.

† b. *pl.* Brackets (in printing), parentheses: formerly also called *crotchets* and *crooks*; also, inverted commas. *Obs.*

1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* Pref. 5 He hath left out all betwixt the Hooks, 1707 *HEARNE Collect.* 30 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 325 Words... in hokes are his own. 1732 *BENTLEY Pref. Milton's P. L.*, Printing them in the Italic letter, and inclosing them between two hokes. 1788 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* Feb., As if he had pronounced a sentence in a parenthesis, between hokes. 1866 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) I. 64 What is within hokes is of my own composing.

c. *Mus.* One of the lines or marks at the end of the stem of a quaver (♩), semiquaver (♪), etc.

1782 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. iv. 303 [Called] crotchets: a name given by the French with more propriety, from the hook or curvature of the tail, to the... Quaver. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTON in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 476/2 The Semiquaver was... subdivided into Demisemiquavers, with three Hokes, and Half-Demisemiquavers, with four.

11. A projecting corner, point, or spit of land. [app. a. Du. *hoek*, as in *Hoek van Holland* Hook of Holland; cf. also *Fr.* *hok*, point or tongue of land.]

1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 21 This narrow hook of land, destined, in future ages, to be the cradle of a considerable empire. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Hook*... This name is given, in New York, to several angular points in the North and East Rivers; as, Corlear's Hook, Powle's Hook, Sandy Hook. 1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* iv. 663 The course of the outflowing currents... determines the position of the channels and sand-bars, and causes the prolongation of hooks off prominent capes.

† 12. Applied with certain qualifications to a person: *unhappy hook*, *unhappy wight*. *Obs.*

1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 1390 All hokes unhappy to me haue resort. 1556 *HEYWOOD Spider & F.* xvii, Why hast thou... thou vnhappy hooke No conscience to be a periurde wretche? 1562 *JACK Jugler* (1820) 26 Loo yender cumithe that vnhappy hooke.

13. *Cricket.* The act of hooking: see *HOOK v.* 8 c.

1897 *LANG in Longm. Mag.* Oct. 503 Playing on the leg in all its variety of 'glances'... varied by the 'pull' and 'hook' to the undefended area of the ground.

II. Phrases.

14. *By hook or (and) by crook*, *† with h. or c.:* by all or any means, fair or foul; by one device or another. Usually implying difficulty in attaining the thing sought, which may necessitate the use of special or extraordinary means.

As to the origin of the phrase there is no evidence; although invention has been prolific of explanatory stories, most of them at variance with chronology. The Wycliffite quots. are of somewhat doubtful date, and may be later than that from Gower, which has HEPE (q.v.) for 'hook'.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 250 þei schulle bie hem wip pore mennus goodis wip hok or wip crok. c 1383 *— Sel. Wks.* III. 331 þei sullen sacramentis... and compellen men to bie alle þis wip hok or crok. [1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 223 What with hepe and what with croke They [false Witness and Perjury] make her maister ofte winne.] a 1529 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 1240 Nor wyll suffice this boke By hoke or by croke Prynted for to be. 1551 *ROBINSON More's Utop.* i. (Arb.) 41 By one meanes therefore or by other, either by hooke or crooke, they must needs departe awaye. 1561 *Schote-ho. Wom.* 847 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* iv. 138 So at length, by huch or by cruch, Lesse or more, euer they craue, Until thy hand be in thy pouch. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xv. (1651) 137 Some... care not how they come by it per fas et nefas, hooke or crook, so they have it. 1651 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xiii. (1739) 69 Title enough for a great Man that resolved to hold by hook, what he had got by crook. 1778 *FOOTE Trip Calais* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 348 If you could put us in a way, by hook or by crook, to get her out of the convent. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* lii, If you can't gain it by hook, you must by crook. 1842 *GEO. ELIOT in Life* (1885) I. 112 Do come by hook or by crook.

15. *Off the hokes.* (Cf. *off the hinges*, *HINGE sb.* 5.) † a. Out of proper condition; out of order; 'in a bad way'. † b. Out of ordinary bounds, to excess. † c. Out of humour or spirits, 'put out'; 'not quite right'. *Obs.* d. Straight off, at once, summarily. e. *To drop* (etc.) *off the hokes*, to die (*slang*).

a. ? 16... *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 64 In all this long season they were off o' th' hoke. a 1659 *CLEVELAND Pet. Poem* 22 My Doublet looks Like him that wears it, quite off o' the Hokes. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 240 But the application is, methinks, much off the Hokes; but... 'tis only the over-flow of Wit.

b. 1612 *North's Plutarch* 1214 Agrippina began... to flye off the hokes; and coming to Nero himself, threatened to take his Empire from him. 1621 *MOLLE Camerar. Liv. Libr.* iii. vi. 167 In time of prosperitie proudly flie off the hokes. 1676 *D'URFEY Mad. Fickle* i. i. (1677) 7 My Brothers a little off the Hokes; but... 'tis only the over-flow of Wit. c. 1662 *PERVS Diary* 28 Apr., One thing that hath put Sir William so long off the hokes. 1665 *Ibid.* 26 May, The Duke of Albemarle... mightily off the hokes, that the ships are not gone out of the River. 1779 *Sylph* II. 98 The Baronet is cursedly off the hokes, from the idea of its transpiring.

1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's xxx*, Everybody . . is a little off the hooks . . in plain words, a little crazy, or so.

d. 1860 TROLLOPE *Castle Richmond* (Tauchn.) II. 350 (Hoppe) Baronets with twelve thousand a year cannot be married off the hooks.

e. 1842 BARRHAM *Ingl. Leg., Blk. Mousquet*. II. Our friend . . has pop'd off the hooks! 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* (Tauchn.) II. 192 (Hoppe) If he fatigues himself so much as that often, he'll soon be off the hooks. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* III. He . . was not far from eighty when he slipped off the hooks without an ache or pain. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 293 Is it true that old Fox is dropping off the hooks?

16. On one's own hook: in dependence on oneself or one's own efforts; on one's own account; at one's own risk. *collog.*

1845 N. Y. *Herald* Oct. (Bartlett), The time is fast approaching when we shall have our American Pope . . and American Catholic every thing, on our own hook. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxix, Do we come out as Liberal Conservative, or as Government men, or on our own hook? 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C. xiv*, 'I'm a thinkin, that every man'll have to hang on his own hook, in them ar quarters.' 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* II. I thought to-day I would go on my own hook, and see if I couldn't make a better hand of it.

III. Attributive uses and combinations.

17. *a. attrib.* (or *adj.*) Shaped like or resembling a hook, hook-like, hooked, as *hook-head*, *-shoulder*, *-tool*; *HOOK-BILL*, *-NOSE*; furnished with a hook, as *hook block*, *bolt*, *ladder*, *rope*, *tackle*; parasynthetic, *hook-backed*, *-beaked*, *-handed*, *†-nebbed*, *-shouldered* *adjs.*; also *HOOK-NOSED*.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, **Hook-backed*, hump-backed, crooked. 1875 KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.*, **Hook-block*, a pulley-block strapped with a hook; in contradistinction to one with an eye or a tail. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Epigr. to Counsellor*, **Hook-handed* harpies. 1756 ROBT *Diet. Trade*, *Hook-pins*, in architecture, are taper iron pins, only with a 'hook-head, to pin the frame of a roof or floor together. 1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 5 For sises pyntes and **hoke naylles*. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1082 **Huke-nebbyde* as a hawk. 1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 271 **Hoke* ropes for fyssing of ankers. 1801 NELSON 15 Aug. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) IV. 460 To be furnished with stout hook-rope, to be the more ready to take them in tow. a 1678 MARVELL *Poems, On hill at Billborne*, Ye mountains Which do with your 'hook-shouldered height The earth deform, and heaven fright.

b. objective and obj. gen., as *hook-bearer*, *-bender*; c. similitive, etc., as *hook-crooked*, *-shaped* *adjs.*; *hook-like* *adj.*; d. instrumental and locative, as *hook-armed* *adj.*, *hook-swinging*.

1627 MAY *Lucan* i. 456 The Belge **hook-arm'd* Chariots expert-guiders. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 363 Various Tools for manufacturing Fishing Tackle and Gear, such as **Hook-benders* [etc.]. c 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 883 With **hook-crook* hands upon the smoothest crawling. 1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 323 A **hook-like* bearded dart. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vi. 91 Projecting hook-like barbs. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 317 **Hook-shaped* prickles. 1891 *Pall Mall* G. 18 Nov. 2/2 The horrible ceremony of 'hook-swinging', . . the swinging aloft at the end of a long pole, for over an hour, of a man by means of two iron hooks embedded in the muscles of his back. 1894 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 5/3 The Government of Madras has passed orders giving Magistrates power to prevent . . hook-swinging in the Southern Presidency.

18. Special combs.: *hook and butt*, *hook-butt*, 'a mode of scarfing timber so that the parts resist tensile strain to part them' (Knight); *hook-book*, a book with flannel or parchment leaves in which anglers keep their hooks; *hook-climber*, a plant that climbs by means of its own hooklets, as members of the genera *Galium* and *Rubus*; *hook-heal*, a name for Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*; *†hook-land*, land ploughed and sown every year; *†hookman*, a manufacturer of fish-hooks; *hook-money*, a currency formerly in vogue in Ceylon, consisting of pieces of silver twisted into the form of fish-hooks; *hook-penny* (*Sc.*), a penny received by reapers every week in addition to the ordinary wages; *hook-pin*, a taper iron pin with a hooked head to pin the frame of a roof or floor together; a draw-pin; *hook-scarf*, *hook-scarf-joint* = *hook-butt*; *hook-seam* (see *quot.*); *hook-squid*, a decapodous cephalopod of the family *Onychoteuthidae*, having long tentacles armed with hooks, the bases of which are furnished with suckers; *hook-sucker*, a fish that takes a hook or bait with a sucking motion (*Cent. Dict.*); *hook-swivel*, the swivel of a gorge-hook; *hook-tip*, a moth of the genus *Platypteryx*, having the tips of the wings hook-shaped; *hook-ward*, a ward of a lock having the shape of the letter L; *†hook-ware*, tools used in reaping; *hook-weed*, same as *hook-heal*; *hookwise* *adv.*, after the fashion, or in the manner of a hook; *hook-wrench*, a spanner with a bent end adapted to grasp and turn a nut or coupling piece.

1859 SALA *Gas-light & D. x*. 118 The parchment **hook-books* of the gentlemen fishermen. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* I. 177 In the tropics many **hook-climbers* grow to a great size and have stem- or leaf-structures modified into hooks. 1878 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xx. 133 The second kinde is also called . . in English *Prunell*. **Hook-heale*. 1727 BRYDLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cut*, Take some *Prunel* or *Hook-heal*.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 56 That Land which is so often tilled, which they call **Hook-land*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hook-land*, or *Ope-land*. 1658 ROWLAND MOUNTFELT'S *Theat. Ins.* 96 We have some bold bragging **hookmen*. . . that ascribe it to their own invention. 1801 C. KEITH *Harst Rig* cxxi. note, **Hook-penny*, which each shearer is in use to ask and receive weekly over and above their pay. 1637-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 94 Ashpokes for levers and **hook-pennies*. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 123 The *Hook-Pin* is . . to pin the Frame of a Floor, or Frame of a Roof together, whilst it is framing. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 268 To be united to each other by **Hook-Scar*-Joints, so as to compose, in effect, one stone. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, **Hook-seams*, hooks or paniers to carry turf, lead, etc.; now nearly extinct, since the improvement of roads. 1819 G. SANOUVILLE *Entomol. Compend.* 254 **Hooktip* moths. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 205 The boundary line between the two colours is straight in the *Hook-tips*. *Ibid.* 206 The Scalloped *Hook-tip*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 301/2 **Hookward*, any cross Ward that cometh out from it [the Key]. 1541 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 17 (Jam.) Tar, pik, hemp, iron, & **hook-wair*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 205 Carpenter's Herb, Sickle-wort, and **Hookweed*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 161/2 A Spatula, may be vsede in place of a privet . . and the same being **hookwise*, is called *Agrimeles*.

Hook (*huk*), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make hook-like or hooked; to bend, crook, incurve, rare.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 377 3if hundes urnep to him ward He. *hookep* papes swipe narewe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101/2 To Huke, *hamare*. 1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 159/32 To Hooke, *incuruare*. 1598 FLORIO, *Vncinare*, to hooke, to crooke.

2. *intr.* To bend or curve sharply; to have a hooked shape.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* IV. 202 It is so ferd of oiles, that therfro Hit boketh, yf me sette it nygh thervnder. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xix. v. Melons cannot abide oile. . . let oile stand the like distance from them, shrink they wil from it, and hook upward. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 383 Her bill hooks and bends downwards. 1704, 1774 [see *HOOKING* *ppl.* a. 2].

3. *intr.* To move with a sudden turn or twist.

Now slang or dial. To make off. Also *hook it*. c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 4621 All the company enclinet, cairyn to ship. . . Hokit out of hayun, all the hepe somyn. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 243 He . . was always hooking about on mysterious voyages. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 137 (Farmer) He slipped from her and hooked it. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. xi. 184 When the experienced hunter sees him doing that, he, so to speak, 'hooks it'. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Crt. Royal* I. iii. 37 Hook up the steps, if you please. 1886 — *Gold. Feath.* viii. 20 Anything does to burn . . human creatures as well, if they don't hook out of the windows.

4. *trans.* To lay hold of or grasp with a hook; to make fast, attach, or secure with a hook or hooks, or in the manner of a hook; to connect or fasten together with hooks, or hooks and eyes.

1611 COTGR., *Haver*, . . to hooke, or grapple with a hooke. c 1625 *Dick of Devon* IV. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 63 Now the word is 'Come, hooke me'. . . the needle lance knights . . put so many hooke and eyes to every hose and dublet. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maydenh. Well Lost* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 112 At last we came to hooke our ladders, and By them to skale. 1682 N. O. BOILEAU *Lutrin* IV. 222 A third . . Had not due time to hook his dropping Breaches! 1720 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. xxii. 135 Their Particles are so hooked together, that they may be bent any way. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 287 When the harpoon . . slipped out . . it luckily hooked the lines belonging to another boat. 1895 *The Season* Mar. 84 Stuff put plain or pleated over lining hooked down the middle in front. *Ibid.* 95 Cape hooked over at the side.

b. To hook on, in, up, to attach by means of a hook, e.g. a horse to a vehicle, etc.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 428 There are many other ways by which the hooking up of the yards may be effected. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxxvii, Maintop, there, hook on your stays. 1844 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* I. 5 After being hooked on to a steamer, we were tugged rapidly down the river. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 16 They saw a horse hooked up to the post of the inn. 1883 *Chicago Advance* 23 Aug., The lively man hooked up for us as fine a team. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* xvi. 112 The breast-harness horses in the cavalry ranks should be hooked in.

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To attach oneself or be attached with or as with a hook; to be coupled. *Hook on* (*fig.*): to join on; to be consequent or continuous.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 175 Go with her, with her: hooke-on, hooke-on. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 181 Two small steel rods . . hook into the ends of this board. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* I. ii. If it had been tighter, 'twould neither have hooked nor buttoned. 1847 THACKERAY *Brighton* in 1847 i. He hooked on to my arm as if he had been the Old Man of the Sea. 1885 T. A. GUTHRIE *Tinted Venus* viii. 93 Haven't you missed out a lot, sir? . . because it don't seem to me to hook on quite.

6. *trans.* To snatch with a hook; to seize by stealth; to steal, pilfer. Cf. *HOOKER* I.

1615 TOMKIS *Albunazar* III. iii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XI. 359 Picking of locks, or hooking clothes at windows. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. x. 14 Like Thieves, that hooking for clothes in the dark, they draw the Owner which takes . . them. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 47 To hooke or draw any thing from thence, is a sinne. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Recitat. iv. Monie a pursie she had hooked. 1857 N. Y. *Tribune* (Bartlett), A maid hooked one of her mistress's dresses the other day. 1884 MARK TWAIN *Huckleb. Finn* xxx. 312 (Farmer) To hook the money and hide it.

7. To catch (a fish) with a hook: applied both to the external use of a large hook, and to that of the baited hook which is swallowed.

[1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 326 This bait . . is to hook in somewhat else.] 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Vian's Shipwreck* 178 A few small flounders, which are hooked up out of the water, with a sort of harpoon. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1831 This day we hooked plenty of fine cod. 1885 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* I. i. 227 It is not every fish you hook that comes to the creel.

b. *fig.* To catch, secure, e.g. as a husband, etc.

a 1800 T. BELLAMY *Beggar Boy* (1801) II. 97 He was anticipating . . the young spendthrifts whom he hoped to hook at the gaming-table. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fairiv.* The first woman who fishes for him, hooks him. 1893 F. J. FURNIVALL *Child-Marriages* Pref. 49 A man trying to hook a well-off widow.

8. *transf.* and *fig. a.* To catch hold of and draw as with a hook; to drag. b. To attach as with a hook.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* I. (R.), Neighbourhood bred acquaintance, acquaintance waffed in the Irish toong, the Irish hooked with it attire. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 7 The harlot-King Is quite beyond mine Arme . . but shee, I can hooke to me. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 560 A Dictionary, or Vocabulary, hooking all words . . within the compass thereof. a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (R.), There is nothing which each of these powers will not hook within the verge of its cognizance and jurisdiction. 1764 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 199 He hooked me, unawares, into a little dispute. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-dream, Moral* II, If I Should hook it to some useful end.

c. In *Golf*, To drive (the ball) widely to the left hand. In *Cricket*, To play (the ball) round from the 'off' to the 'on' side without hitting it at the pitch. = *DRAW* *v.* 14.

1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 695 (*Golf*) When standing too far, the ball is apt to be 'drawn' or 'hooked'—that is to say, struck with the point or 'toe' of the club, in which case the ball flies in to the left. 1897 A. LANG in *Longman's Mag.* Oct. 503, I remember Mr. Fry returning a simple ball as a yet simpler catch to bowler in his first over, all because he tried to hook it. 1898 C. B. FRY in *Windsor Mag.* June 26/1 His cutting and hooking are second only to Ranfi's.

9. *Hook in*: to draw in with or as with a hook; *fig.* to get hold of as best one may; to secure by hook or by crook; to bring or drag (a person) in unwillingly or against his judgement.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 56 An other . . aduiseeth to hooke in the kynge of Castell. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 62 Miles . . having an iron wheele, which doeth not onely drive the saw, but hooketh in, and turneth the boards to the saw. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. III. xiii. (1669) 107/2 Servants standing at the door to hook in customers. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Brasm.* on *Folly* 114 Hooking in a larger revenue to their own Exchequer. 1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 396 If they can hook in any job or patronage they will. 1836 J. HALLIEY in *Arnot Life* (1842) 77, I have been hooked in for an essay.

10. To link by a hook or bent part.

1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 116 Holding the other extremity in your hand, or hooked over the arm. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 249 At last I hook'd my ankle in a vine. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xv, He hooked his arm into Tom's and led the way into the town.

11. To catch on the horns, attack with the horns, as a cow. Also *absol.* *U.S.*

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 225 As a hookin' cow does [carry] a board over her eyes to keep her from makin' right at you. 1865 WHITTIER *Snowbound* 86 The oxen lashed their tails and hooked.

12. To furnish with a hook (see *HOOK sb.* to a). 1867 PITMAN *Man. Phonogr.* (ed. 12) 30 The downward *r* and *s* do not require to be hooked for *rr*, *sr*.

|| *Hookah* (*hu-kā*). Also *hooker*, *houka*, *hooka*, *huk(k)ah*, *hooqqa*. [*a. Arab.* (*Pers.*, *Urdū*) *هوكا* *huggah* casket, vase, cup, 'the bottle through which the fumes pass in smoking tobacco', extended in *Urdū* to the whole apparatus.] A pipe for smoking, of Eastern origin, having a long flexible tube, the smoke being drawn through water contained in a vase, to which the tube and the bowl are attached; the narghile of India.

1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* III. (1770) 86 A fellow entered . . and carried off the gold top of the hookah he was smoking. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 209/2 It is a ceremony of friendship for the master of the house to offer the visitor his hookah. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 67 Smoking their hookers. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* I. vi. 185 (Stanf.) He was seated . . smoking his houka. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 338 The hookah is brought in.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 31 His Hookah, or pipe-bearer. 1872 E. BRADTON *Life India* I. 4 (Stanf.) A luxurious idler, whose life is spent in hookah-smoking.

Hook and eye, hook-and-eye, sb. [*Hook sb.* 5.] A metallic fastening, esp. for a dress, consisting of a hook, usually of flattened wire, and an eye or wire loop on which the hook catches, one of the two being fixed to each of the parts to be held together.

c 1626 [see *Hook v.* 4]. a 1697 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. 205 Then their breeches were fastened to the doublets with points—then came in hookes and eyes. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 330 The ends are united by a small steel hook and eye. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xvii, Now and then tying a string, or fastening a hook-and-eye. 1862 READE *Hard Cash* 9 My ladies did not . . care a hook and eye about it.

fig. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) I. 20 All the hooks-and-eyes of the memory. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 394 The whole creation is made of hooks and eyes.

attrib. 1850 Beck's *Florist* Apr. 95 The lid attached by hook-and-eye hinges.

Hence **Hook-and-eye** *v. trans.*, to fasten with or as with a hook and eye; *fig.* to connect, link.

187 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 82 That any combination of chances should hook-and-eye me with any near connection of absolute wisdom! *a* 1843 — *Comm. pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 230 A multitude of stories hooked and eyed together clumsily. 1855 J. LERCH *Pict. Life & Char.* II (Heading) Hooking and Eying.

Hook-bill. [See BILL *sb.* 1 and 2.]

1. A bill with a hook; a billhook.

1613 T. CAMPION *Entertainm. Ld. Knowles Wks.* (Bullen) 178 One of them in his hand bearing a hook-bill.

2. 'The curved beak of a bird' (Ogilvie). Cf.

HOOK-NOSE.

3. 'A spent male salmon whose jaws have become hooked' (*Cent. Dict.*).

So **Hook-billed** *a.*, having a curved bill.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 30804 Hookbill'd Ducks.

Hookie, obs. form of **OAK**.

Hooked (huk't, huk'ed), *a.* [f. **HOOK** *sb.* or *v.*]

1. Bent like a hook; hook-shaped; hamate.

c 1000 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 434 Oð ðat hit cymb to ðan hokedan garan. *a* 1550 *Owl & Night*. 1675 For þeo þe haveþ bile ihoked, And clivres scharpe and wel i-croked. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) II. xlv. (1859) 51 Somme hadden longe hoked claws. 1552 *HULOET*, Hooked nose. 1605 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 140 He holds a Sword not so hooked as the Damasco. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1812) I. 218 The bill is strong, short, and very much hooked. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 291 note, The nose being larger and more hooked.

2. Having or furnished with a hook or hooks.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. Prol.* 50 Eremytes on an hep wip hokide staues. 1430-40 *LYNG. Bockas* I. xiv. (1554) 28 a, One sleeth the dere with an hooked arrowe. *c* 1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* LXVIII. vi. Twice ten thousand .. Of hooked chariotts, clad in warts array. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* II. 65 One of them with a hooked stick, took hold of my Horses bridle and stopt him. 1867 *PITMAN Man. Phonogr.* (ed. 12) 30 A series of curved hooked letters.

3. [f. **HOOK** *v.*] See the verb.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Accroché*, hooked; clasped, graped. *a* 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hooked*, over-reached. 1801 *BYRON Vis. Judgm.* xv. To bring to land a late-hook'd fish.

Hence **Hookedness** (huk'kednes),

1530 *PALSGR.* 231/2 Hokednesse, *crochuseté*. 1623 *COCKERAM*, *Aduncitie*, hookedness.

Hooker (hu'kar), [f. **HOOK** *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which hooks.

1. A thief who snatched away articles with a hook; a pilferer, thief; (*mod. slang*) a watch-stealer.

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* (1869) 35 These hookers, or Anglers, be peryllous and most wicked knaues. 1592 *GREENE Art Conny-catch.* II. 24 The Courber, which the common people call the Hooker .. with a Curb, or hook, doth pul out of a window any loose linnen cloth, apparell, or els any other household stuffe. 1672 *WORTHINGTON in Mede's Wks.* Life 42 The Hooker .. once began to draw away his Bed-cloaths whyles he lay awake. 1824 *H. AINSWORTH Rookwood* III. v. No strange Abram, Ruffler crack—Hooker of another pack. 1888 *Tit Bits* 17 Nov. 8a/2 (Farmer) The hooker, having .. got a hold of the desired prize, detaches it from the chain by breaking the ring and passes it to number two.

2. One who fastens his clothes with hooks; see *quot.*

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IX. 700 The Amish Mennonites .. are sometimes called Hookers, because they substitute hooks for buttons on their clothes.

3. **Hooker-on** (*Coal-mining*): A 'hanger on' or hatcher.

1883 *Times* 9 Nov., These men found the fire-beater acting as hooker-on for the uninjured men, who were brought up with great rapidity.

Hooker (hu'kar). Also **howker**, **hawker**. [App. orig. a Du. *hooker*, in Hexham 'hoecker-schip a dogger-boat', in Kilian *hoeck-boot* 'a fishing-boat, so called from hoeck hook'.]

1. A two-masted Dutch coasting or fishing vessel.

1641 S. SMITH *Royal Fishings* 4 A Hooker or Wellboat. 1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 555 There were also two large Hookers, which I could not conveniently bring away. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 237 *Hooker*, a vessel of burthen with two masts (main and mizen) used by the Dutch and Northern nations. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Howker*, a two-masted Dutch vessel.

2. A one-masted fishing smack on the Irish coast and south-west of England, similar to a hoy in build. Also *attrib.*

1801 *Naval Chron.* VI. 432 He was in a Cork hawker, which shipped a sea. 1807 *SIR R. HOARE Tour Irel.* 84 The whole morning was spent on board Mr. Newenham's hooker. 1813 *Q. Rev.* July 280 The cost of one of these hookers is from £130 to £150; the mode of fishing is by the hook and line. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 28 July 1/4 Hookers belonging to the Port of Plymouth. 1894 *Daily News* 15 June 5/6 The number of hooker boats in Achill is very limited.

3. Applied depreciatively or fondly to a ship.

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xxiii, Where away did 'ee ever fall in with such a hooker? 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 50/2 You've the easiest birth in the hooker. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 6 Dec. 4/4 The voyage—fair or foul—has been made; .. people shake hands with one another, giving the 'old hooker' a hearty cheer before they leave her. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hooker*, or *Howker*. .. Also, Jack's name for his vessel, the favourite 'old hooker'. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 945/1 The old hooker actually made two and a half knots, and answered her helm tolerably well.

Hence **Hookerman**.

1894 *Daily News* 15 June 5/6 The hookerman should have lowered her sail before jibing.

† **Hooker** 3. *Obs.* (See *quots.*)

1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* II. 39 Great stone pottes .. such as the Golde finers call their Hookers. 1602 — *Delightes for Ladies* Receipt III. An earthen pottle hauing a narrow mouth, and being well leaded within (the Refiners of gold and siluer, call these pottes hookers).

Hooker, var. of **HOOKAH**.

Hooking, *vbl. sb.* [f. **HOOK** *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the *vb.* **HOOK**; catching, fastening, or attachment by means of a hook or hooks.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. viii. (1869) 179 Sathan .. dooth al his entente to haue alle pilke bat ben in þe see by his fysshinge and bi his hookinge. 1628 R. WHITE *tr. Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 72 The continuity of bodies results from some small hookings or clasplings. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 124 *Hooking*, the act of working the edge of one plank, &c. into that of another, in such a manner that they cannot be drawn asunder endways.

Hooking, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That hooks.

1. That snatches, catches, or grasps as with a hook.

1598 *SYLVESTER Dn Bantas* II. I. III. *Furies* 708 Avarise, all-armed in hooking Tenterd And clad in Bird-lime. 1621 *MOLLE Camerar. Liv. Libr.* IV. iii. 229 To saue it from the hooking hands of the Spaniards. 1837-40 [See **HOOK** *v.* 11.]

2. That bends or curves into a hook; hooked.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4011/4 His Nose somewhat hooking. 1774 *GOLDISM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 109 Beak straight in the beginning, but hooking at the point.

Hookish (hu'ki), *a.* [f. **HOOK** *sb.* + *-ISH*.]

Somewhat hook-like or hooked.

1597 A. M. *tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 13 b/2 He is also hookishre and recurvated. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5053/3 Full Eyes, hookish Nose.

Hookless (huk'les), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-LESS*.]

Without a hook.

1776 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* II. 173 Thus round the hookless bait the Pike will play. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 397 Your line springs into the air, hookless, and of course fishless.

Hooklet (huk'let), [f. as *prec.* + *-LET*.] A small or minute hook; esp. in *Nat. Hist.*

1836-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II. 127/1 Hard transparent horny hooklets around the oral proboscis. 1872 *NICHOLSON Palaeont.* 314 The spines, or hooklets, or denticles of Naked Molluscs and Annelids. 1897 *ALLBUTT Syst. Med.* II. 1007 The suckers and hooklets serve to attach the parasite to the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal of the host.

Hook-nose. A nose of a hooked shape with a downward curve; an aquiline nose.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2307/4 A tall black Man, with a Hook Nose. 1826 *SCOTT Jynl.* 21 Oct., Figures, with black eyes and hook-noses.

Hook-nosed, *a.* Having a hook-nose.

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 31 They that be hookenosed .. theyr spectacles shall nat lightly fal fro them. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* IV. iii. 45, I may iustly say with the hookenosed fellow of Rome, I came, saw, and over-came. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1708/4 A .. raw-bon'd Man .. squint Eyed, hook Nos'd. [1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. IV. 34 Thin-cheeked, hooked-nos'd, e'en as might be An ancient erne.]

Hookster, obs. form of **HUCKSTER**.

Hooky (hu'ki), *a.* [f. **HOOK** *sb.* + *-Y*.] Having a hook or hooks; hook-shaped; hooked.

1552 *HULOET*, Hooky, or full of hookes, *hamosus*. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Racrosch*, .. to make of a hookie forme. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. v. 687 Strato derided Democritus his Rough and Smooth, Crooked and Hooky Atoms, as meer Dreams and Dotages. 1855-9 *SINGLETON Virgil* II. 171 Holding a hooky bill below his bust.

Hooky-crooky, *a.* and *sb.* [Cf. **HOOK** *sb.* 14.]

a. Adj. Not straightforward, perverse, dishonest.

b. *sb.* An underhand act or practice.

1830 *GALT Lawrie T.* v. iv. 205 He was coming round me with one of his hooky-crookies. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 201 [They] manage to keep themselves .. by hooky-crookey gambling ways, as brother Jonathan would say.

Hool, *-e*, obs. forms of **HOLE**, **HULL**, **WHOLE**.

Hoold, obs. form of **HOLD**.

|| **Hoolie**, **holi** (hū'li, hōu'li). *E. Indies.* Also 7 hooly, 7-9 hooly, 8-9 huli, 9 hoolie, hoolie.

[Hindi *hōli*.] The great festival or carnival of the Hindoos, held at the approach of the vernal equinox, in honour of Krishna and the Gopis or milkmaids.

1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* III. 67 That once in his life he might be present at the Feast of Houly. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 180 In their Houly, which is at their other Seed-time. 1789 *PEARCE in Asiat. Res.* II. 333 During the *Hūli*, when mirth and festivity reign among Hindus of every class. *Ibid.* 334 The late Shujā Daulah .. was very fond of making *Hūli*-hools. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* Misc. *Tr.* 280/1 The hooly, or saturnalia of India, when liberty of speech and action towards superiors are allowed to as great an extent as among the ancient Romans. 1809 T. D. BROUGHTON *Lett.* (1813) 87 (V.) We paid the Muha Raj the customary visit at the Hoolie. 1825 *HEBER Narr. Journ.* (1828) II. 524 During all the time of Hoolie, drunkenness is common among the Hindoos.

Hooli, **hooly**, obs. forms of **WHOLLY**.

|| **Hoolock** (hū'lok). Also **hulluk**, **hooluck**, **-ack**, **hulug**. [*a.* **hulluk**, the native name.] The Black Gibbon, *Hylobates Hoolock*, native of Assam.

c 1809 *BUCHANAN Rungpoor in E. Ind.* III. 563 (V.) The Hulluks live in considerable herds. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 407/2 Three individuals of the species called the Hoolock. 1868 in T. LEWIN *Ply on Wheel* (1885) 374 (V.) A hulug monkey, a shy little beast.

Hooly, **huly** (hū'li, Sc. hū'li), *adv.* and *a.* *Sc.* and *north.* Also 4 holy, 6 hulie, hully, 7 hewly.

[ME. *hōly*, app. of Norse origin: cf. ON. *hōfligr* moderate, *hōfliga* with moderation, fitly, justly, f. *hōf* measure, moderation, *HOVE* *sb.* 2; also, ON. *hōfligr* adj. easy, gentle, *hōfliga* adv. gently, calmly, meekly, fitly, f. *hōg*- in comb. easy, gentle, soft.]

A. *adv.* Gently, softly, cautiously; tardily. Often in *phr.* *hooly and fairly*.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxix. 24 My god cum not holy [Vulg. *ne tardaveris*]. *Ibid.*, God come ouer huly til oure bihofe. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* VI. v. 127 Huly and fair on to the cost I swam. 1598 *FERGUSON Scott. Prov.* (1785) 13 (Jam.) Hooly and fairly men ride far journeis. 1728 *RAMSAY To R. Yarde* 114 Yet love is kittle and unruly, And shoud move tentily and hooly. 1827 *SCOTT Jynl.* 10 June, Cash difficulties, etc. all provided for .. so that we go on hooly and fairly. 1830 *GALT Lawrie T.* VI. i. (1849) 253 'Hooly, hooly, Mr. Bradshaw', cried I.

B. *adj.* Gentle, cautious; slow, tardy.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* IX. xiii. 45 Turnus .. Steppys abak with huly payis full styll. 1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 1283 Fuls hart cumis huly speid. *a* 1810 *TANNAHILL Poet. Wks.* (1846) 55 In judging, let us be right hooly.

Hence **Hooliness**, **hooliness**, tardiness, delay.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxix. 24 Pat hulynes þat he will not bifell. 1820 *Edin. Mag.* May 422/2 The trauchl't stag i' the wan waves lap, But huliness or hune.

Hooly, obs. f. **WHOLLY**. **Hoom** (e, obs. ff. **HOME**.

Hoom (m)ock (e, obs. ff. **HUMOCK**.

Hoond (e, obs. ff. **HAND**. **Hoon** (e, obs. ff. **HONE**.

Hoong, obs. f. *hung*, pa. t. of *HANG* *v.*

Hoop (hūp), *sb.* 1. Forms: 2 hōp, 2-5 hōp, 4-6 hope, 5 north. hupe, 5-7 hoope, 6- hoop, (6 hōwp, 6 hōwpp, whop(e, whoope, 6-7 hōupe).

[Late OE. *hōp* — OFris. *hōp*, MDu. *hoop*, *houp*, *hoep*, Du. *hoep*: — OTeut. type **hōpo-s*; but not known outside the Low German-Frisian group.]

1. A circular band or ring of metal, wood, or other stiff material; esp. a circle of wood or flattened metal for binding together the staves of casks, tubs, etc.

a 1175 *Hist. Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.) 22 Ða he he wurcean ænne seolfrene hop of þritigge pundon .. swa feala seolfrene hopæ. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P.* R. xvii. clxxiv. (1495) 716 Bendes and knyttnges made to bynd vp vynes and hopes for tonnes. 1417 *Durham Bnd. Atmoner's Roll*, In j pari molarum cum hopyis et rynd-spindellis. *c* 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 245/2 Hooppe, vesselle byndyng (K. hope). 1485 *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 373, ij hupes pro rota plaustri. 1522 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 17 Paid for a whope of Iron to the shafts of the church gate ijij. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 28 The hoopoes of his barrels cracked and brake. 1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* viii. xlii. (1612) 202 A Stoolie halfe backed with a hoopie. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* III. 174 This cap. is hollow .. being borne up by little hoopies, and so cooles the head. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 51 P 12 A vessel of gooseberry wine had burst the hoops. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 971 Model of a hoop for a mast, for the boom to work in, instead of a 'goose-neck'. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts III.* 244 The pieces of buhr-stones .. are bound with iron hoops into large millstones. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 70 § 9 Barrels made .. with such hoops as may be approved by the Fishery Board. *fig.* 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. iii. 63 The friends thou hast, and their adoption trade, Grapple them to thy Soule, with hoops of Steele. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 117 What Hoopie should hold vs staunch from edge to edge A th' world.

b. In tavern signs: see **COCK-A-HOOP**, *note*.

1403 *Add. Charter* 5313 Br. Mus., [A message called] the belle on the hoop. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 31 The hert of the hop [sign of inn at Bury]. 1631 *Deed* (in F. Coleman's *Bk. Catal.* 1889), Two Inns in Shoreditch, one called the Cock and Hoopie, the other the Holy Lambe.

2. Applied to rings, bands, or loops, having similar uses (see *quots.*); also to other contrivances for binding or confining, as 'the enclosing case of a run of stones' in a mill (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hoops*, the strong iron bindings of the anchor-stock to the shank, though square, are called hoops. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Hoop*, .. one of the rings to which the weather-leach of a fore-and-aft sail is bent, and by which it slides on the mast or stay as the sail is hoisted or lowered.

3. A circle of wood or iron (orig. a barrel-hoop), which is trundled along as a plaything by children.

1792 *MARY WOLLSTONECR. Rights Wom.* iv. 150 When they ought to have been spinning a top, or twirling a hoop. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* iv. iv. § 4 Trundling the hoop is a pastime of uncertain origin, but much in practice at present. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xviii, The rosy children .. run past with hoops.

† 4. One of the bands at equal intervals on a quart pot; hence, the quantity of liquor contained between two of these. *Obs.*

1592 *NASHE P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 23 b, I belecue hoopies in quart pots were inuented to that ende, that euery man should take his hoopie, and no more. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 72 The three hoop'd pot shall haue ten hoopies, and I will make it Fellony to drink small Beere. 1609 *DEKKER Gull's Horne-bk.* 28 (N.) The Englishman's healths, his hoopies, cans, half-cans, etc.]

5. A measure of corn, etc. of varying capacity. Now *local*.

1520 *WHITINTON Vulg.* (1527) 12 b, A mette or an hoopie of oote mele. 1548 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 35 A busselle and a whop of lyme. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton. Annot.* 4 *Denasmodios*, in round reckoning may goe for ten peckes or hoopies with vs. 1654 *Manch. Cr. Lett. Rec.* (1887) IV. 129 The Jury Amerce John Maulton for a halfe hoopie and a Peck vndr measure. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 26 A Hoop, a Measure containing a Peck or Quarter of

a Strike. Yorksh. 1810 W. DAVIES *Agric. N. Wales* xvii. § 2. 466 In Montgomeryshire, a cylindrical vessel, containing two quarts, is called a hoop; two of such hoops make a strike or measure. 1845 PETERIE *Feet. Archit. Irel.* 222 A hoop [i.e. a quarter of a peck] was sold for no less than five groates.

b. A short metal cylinder used as a shape for a cake.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. ii. 193 Butter your Hoop, and let it stand 3 Hours in a moderate Oven.

6. A circle of flexible elastic material, as whalebone or steel, used to expand the skirt of a woman's dress; hence, the structure consisting of such hoops connected by some material, worn under a petticoat or skirt; a hoop-petticoat or -skirt.

Such a structure has appeared, with modifications, in the farthingale of the 16th-17th c., the extravagant hoop-skirt of the 18th, and the crinoline of the 19th.

1548 *HALL Chron. Hen. VIII* 67b. Eight ladies in black velvet bordered about with gold, with hoops from the waist downward, and sleeves ruffed. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 138 Wyth whoopes at the skyre. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* iii. 168 Women wear long fardingales...like whoopes, which our Women used of olde. 1717 *Prior Alma* ii. 277 The swelling hoop sustains The rich brocade. 1736-9 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 25 The fashionable hoops are made of the richest damask, trimmed with gold and silver, fourteen guineas a hoop. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 36 ¶ 3 The hoop. ... At present it is nearly of an oval form, and scarce measures from end to end above twice the length of the wearer. 1800 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Belinda* (1832) I. v. 98 Everybody wears hoops, but... 'tis a melancholy consideration—how very few can manage them. 1812 BYRON *Waltz* xiii. Hoops are no more, and petticoats not much. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* xvi. In teacup-times of hood and hoop. Or while the patch was worn. 1878 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Dress* iv. 54 The hoop proper was not so abrupt as the farthingale, and the crinoline was greatly softened from the hoop.

7. A finger-ring.

1507 *Will of Oby* (Somerset Ho.), My whoope of gold made like a crown of thorn. 1520 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 217 My howpe of golde that I were on my finger. 1530 *Palsgr.* 233/1 Houpe a greete ring, signet. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V. v.* i. 147 A whoope of Gold, a paltry Ring. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 41, I know but one hoop in the world can bind us close together... A wedding-ring.

8. Any hoop-like or circular structure, conformation, or figure; a circle, ring, arc.

1530 *Palsgr.* 233/1 Houpe of a beestes fote, corne. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. 25 b. Scarce an ynche brode whoope of heare, about their pate appears. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 169 Saturn is remarkable for his hoop or ring, which seems to stand off from his body. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* (1872) III. 315 His Knights around his Table in a Circle sate, d'ye see. And altogether made up one large Hoop of Chivalry. 1893 McCARTHY *Red Diamonds* II. 41 Specimens of almost every herb under the hoop of heaven.

b. Bot. Applied to the overlapping edge of one of the valves of the frustule of the *Diatomaceæ*; called also the 'girdle'.

1884 *Challenger Reports, Botany* II. 3 These walls... are formed by two distinct plates or valves, each possessing its own hoop... This hoop, connecting zone or belt, may be single, double, or of complex structure.

9. A hoop- or ring-net.

1884 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/2 They [whelks] are also caught in nets called 'hoops' or 'rings'.

10. One of the iron arches used in croquet.

1872 R. C. A. PRIOR *Croquet* 56 Hoop is now an established term, but is a wrong name for the arches set up on a croquet lawn. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 17 The setting or arrangement of the hoops.

11. The semicircular part of the spur which clasps the boot. *Obs.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* (1746) III. xiv. 93 Jaggng his Spurs into his Horse to the very Hoops.

12. pl. A canopy stretched upon hoops. *Obs.*

c 1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 260 Item pro howpys pro sacrament ad summum altare, 12d.

13. attrib. and Comb. a. General, as hoop-bender, -dancer, -girdle, -maker, -mill, -roller, -stuff; hoop-crimping, -dressing, -felled, -horned, -ribbed, -rivving, -spined, -splaying, etc., adjs. Also HOOP-PETTICOAT, -STICK.

1858 *Greener Gunners* 99 In the 'hoop-and-stave' wrought iron gun. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Dec. 777/1 W. Rumsey... 'hoop bender. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Hoop-crimping Machine, one for giving the bend to hoop-stuff to render the hoops tractable in fitting to barrels and casks. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 28 His most Christian Majesty was attended by several devils, 'hoop-dancers and banner-bearers. 1709 *Ibid.* XIV. 28 'Hoop-felled wheels. 1607 *Dekker Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 74 A streamer... clasps it round about like a 'hoop' girdle of christall. 1626 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Robert Claringbole of Barham, 'hoopemaker. 1832 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 366 Beautiful cattle... 'hoop-ribbed, square hipped. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 339 The 'hoop-rollers are represented in fig. 351; the bar-rollers in fig. 352. 1824 *Bham Daily Post* 28 July 3/4 Wanted, a thoroughly experienced... Hoop Roller. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Hoop Splaying and Bending Machine, a machine for spreading hoop-iron on one side so as to enable it to set snugly on the bilge.

b. Special combs. a. hoop-ash, (a) a species of ash, *Fraxinus sambucifolia*, the flexible stems of which are used for making hoops; (b) the American Hackberry, *Celtis occidentalis* (Craig 1847); hoop-bee, a burrowing bee of the genus *Eucera*; † hoop-caul, the chorion or outermost membrane enveloping the foetus before birth; † hoop-coat, = HOOP-

PETTICOAT; hoop-cramp, 'a ring-clutch for holding the ends of a hoop which are lapped over each other' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); hoop-driver, a tool or machine by which the hoops of a cask are driven on; hoop-iron, (a) flat thin bar-iron of which hoops are made; (b) the iron rod with which a child's hoop is trundled; hoop-lock, a mode of connecting the ends of a wooden hoop by interlocking notches; also one of the notches themselves; † hoop-man, an acrobat who performs with hoops; hoop-net, a fishing-net, butterfly-net, etc. held open by a hoop or ring at its mouth; hoop-pine, the Moreton Bay Pine (*Aracaria Cunninghamii*) of eastern Australia (Morris); hoop-pole, a smooth straight sapling of green wood for making hoops; hoop-ring, a ring consisting of a plain band; also, a finger-ring encircled with stones in a cut-down setting; hoop-shave, a kind of spoke-shave for dressing hoop-stuff; hoop-shaver, (a) one who dresses wood for hoops; (b) a name given to a species of wood-boring bees; hoop-shell, a shell of the genus *Trochus*, a top-shell; hoop-skirt = HOOP-PETTICOAT; † hoop-sleeve, a wide full sleeve, as though expanded by hoops; hoop-snake, a snake fabled to take its tail in its mouth and roll along like a hoop, spec. the harmless *Abaster erythrogrammus* of U.S.; hoop-tree, a semi-tropical low tree, *Melia semper-virens* (Miller 1884); † hoop-wheel, the detent-wheel of a clock; hoop-withe, -withy, a plant of the genus *Rivina* (Craig 1847); also *Colubrina asiatica* (Miller 1884); hoop-wood, a tree yielding wood suitable for making hoops; in Jamaica *Calliandra latifolia*; in U.S. the Hoop-ash.

1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 727 Another American species, *Celtis crassifolia*, often called Hackberry or Hagberry, and 'Hoop Ash. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 34 b, Chorion or the 'hoop' cal. 1820 SCORREY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 511 A quantity of 'hoop-iron and rivets. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Hoop-iron*,... a child's toy for trundling a hoop. a 1668 DAVENANT *Play-House* t. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 24 Rich jugglers... 'hoop-men, And so many tom-tumblers. 181-90 *Howard House. Bks.* (Roxb.) 192 [The] netter... had sent home... 'hoopenettes, prise viij. d. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 11 Hoop-nets baited with frogs are let down into the water. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 247 Used for hoop-poles, 'hoop-poles, hurdles, faggots, and charcoal. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 39 It is compassed with this wrapper, as with a broode 'hooperyng. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. ii, Good madam, what shall he do with a whooping, And a spark of diamond in it? 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. xv. 99 She saw herself with... a brilliant exhibition of hoop rings on her finger. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 2 Jan. 6/2 The long-bladed 'hoop-shave, with the double handle. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2318/4 A Man of about 30 years old... by Trade a 'Hoopshaver, or Lathrender. 1771 G. WHITE *Obs. Insects in Selborne* (1875) 348 It strips off the pubes, shaving it bare with the dexterity of a hoop-shaver. 1864-3 Wood *Homes without H.* viii. (1868) 180 One of the wood-boring bees... We will call it the Hoop-shaver. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1118/2 The modern 'hoop-skirt is formed of braid-covered flat steel-wire hoops, united by tapes and shaped upon a former. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 735 The hoop-skirt gradually waned until the opposite extreme was reached. a 1613 OVERBURY *Char., Lawyer* Wks. (1856) 85 Next tearme he walks his 'hoopsleeve gowne to the hall. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Detent-Wheel*, or 'Hoop-Wheel in a Clock, is that which has a Hoop almost round it, wherein there is a Vacancy at which the Clock locks. 1755 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 279 Horse-wood, or 'Hoop-wood, the wood is pretty tough, and sometimes cut for hoops. 1770 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 302, I marked two maples, an elm, and hoop-wood tree... I also marked... an ash and hoop-wood.

Hoop, sb.² Also 4 houp, 6 howp. [f. HOOP v.² Cf. HOOP int., WHOOP sb. and int., F. *houp* int.]

1. A cry or call of 'hoop'; a whoop.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 167 Whan þei hurden [his] houp, hastiliche after A lud to a litil bot lepus in haste. 1673 S. PARKER *Reproof Rehears. Transp.* 26 (R.) You have run them all down with whoops and hola's. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* xvii. (1809) 135 His shouts... much resembled the war-whoops of the Indians. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Writ. on Forehands* II. 6 The hoop-hoop-hoop of the large black-bodied, grey-bearded monkey.

2. The sonorous inspiration characteristic of hooping-cough. (Quot. 1538 is uncertain.)

(1538) *Bale Thre Lawes* 195 For noyance of the howp, For easement of your toth. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* s. v. *Pertussis*, The cough... is attended with a peculiar sound, which has been called a hoop. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. i. 370 The long, jerking cough, interspersed with a loud, sucking, drawing in of the air, known as the 'hoop', is known to every mother.

Hoop, sb.³ Forms: 5 huppe, 6 hupe, houppe, 6-7 houppe, houppe, 7 oope, whoope, 7-8 hoop, 7-whoop. [a. F. *huppe* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), in *Cotgr.* *hupe*, *upe* 'a little woollen thread, or tuft in the top of a cap; also, the crest, or cop on the head of a bird; also, the Whoope or dunghill Cocke':—pop. L. *upupa*, for *upupa* HOOPOE.]

1. The HOOPOE. (Formerly identified or confused with the lapwing on account of its crest.) *Obs.* 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xvi. 102 The huppe or lapwynche is a byrd cested, whiche is moche in mareys & fylthes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Hupe, a bird called

a Houpe. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Abubilla*, a bird called a Houpe. Some thinke it to be the Lapwing. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 287 The Houpe or Vpupa... is a nasty and filthy bird... but a goodly faire crest or comb it hath. 1607 *Barley-Breaker* (1877) 32 Rookes, Pies, and Oopes. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isls* 92 That Bird which the Latines call *Upupa*, the English a *Whoope*. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 106 When Terens was turned into an *Upupa*, or Hoopbeird. 1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 495 Solomon and the Queen of Sheba... had a bird called Hudhud (that is, the 'hoop') who was the messenger of their amours.

2. A local name for the Bullfinch.

[It is not certain that this is the same word: cf. the names ALP², OLPH, NOPE (=an ope).]

1798 F. LEIGHTON *M.S. Lett. to J. Boucher* 11 May (Shropsh. Words), A Bullfinch—near Bath it is called a Hoop: in Norfolk an Olph. 1845 P. PARLEY's *Ann.* VI. 36 [The bullfinch] in some places... is called the Thickbill, the nope, and the hoop. It has a wild hooping note. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The bullfinch is in Gloucestershire a 'hoop'.

Hoop, v.¹ [f. HOOP sb.¹]

1. trans. To bind or restrain round with a hoop or hoops; to confine with hoops.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 245/2 Hoopyn, or settyn hoopys on a vesselle. 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 10 Every bere brewer may kepe... coupers, to melpe and amende his barrells. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 65 And twere not hoop't with Steele, my breast wold break. 1674 tr. *Martinier's Voy. N. Countries* 18 A Tub of Wood, hoop'd about with Iron... in which we were let down into the Mine. 1693 R. GOULD *Corrupt. Times by Money* 26 Tho your Tomb be hoop'd with Lead. 1809 W. IARVING *Knickerb.* vi. iii. (1849) 327 The music of a cooper hooping a flour-barrel. 1887 *HALL Caine Deemster* xxx. 195 The smith was hooping a cart-wheel.

2. trans. and fig. To surround or confine as with a hoop; to encircle, embrace; to bind together or unite, as the staves of a tub.

a 1541 WYATT *Of meane Estate* 77 in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 87 Although thy head were hoop't with golde. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 450 If euer henceforth, thou... hope his body more, with thy embraces. 1600 *LEYBOURN Curs. Math.* 457 An Island is a part of the Earth... hoop't as it were with a watery Girdle. 1821 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Writ. 1892 I. 107 During the war of Independence, while the pressure of an external enemy hoop'd us together.

Hoop, v.² Also 4 howpe, hope, 4-7 houppe, 6 houppe. [a. F. *houper* (in 12th c. *huper*), f. *houp*, imitative of the cry: see HOOP sb.² ? Cf. OE. *hwōpan* to threaten, OHG., Goth. *hwōpan* to boast, from which some derive the Fr. vb. *Whoop* (q.v.) is a later spelling, after *who*: cf. *whole*.]

1. intr. To utter a hoop; to whoop.

1362 *LANGL. P. IV.* A. vii. 159 Pets. hoiped [B. vi. 174 hoiped; v. r. *howpede*] after hunger þo þat berde him atte furste. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 580 Ther-with-al they shrieked and they howped. a 1553 UDALL *Royast. D.* u. i. (Arb.) 32 The howlet out of an yuile bushe should hoipe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 21 Echoes, answering one another... when a man doth holla or hoipe among them. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Love in Tub* i. ii, You... hoop'd and hollow'd like madmen, and roard out in the streets. 1771 Mrs. GRIFFITH tr. *Vivand's Shipwreck* 226, I intreated them to hoop and halloo... in hopes she might be able to hear. 1845 Mrs. S. C. HALL *Whiteby* iv. 30 [He was] hooping and jumping like a half maniac.

2. b. Hoop and hide: the game hide-and-seek.

1710-11 SWIFT *Tattler* 27 Jan. ¶ 6 You played at Hoop and Hide with my Brother in the Garret.

3. To shout with astonishment. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. ii. 108 Working so grossly... That admiration did not hoop at them. 1600 — A. Y. L. III. ii. 203 O wonderful, and most wonderful wonderful, yet againe wonderful, and after that out of all hooping.

3. To make the sonorous inspiration characteristic of hooping-cough.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 452 note, Dr. Gregory knew a lady who never hooped in the disease, but instead of doing so always fainted.

4. trans. To greet with a 'hoop'. *Obs. rare.*

1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 122 Having met and hooped her, she [the hare] has redoubled back and... and leaped off into some hedge.

b. Hoop out: to drive out with derisive cries.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. v. 84 By th' voyce of Slaues to be Hoop'd out of Rome.

Hoop, int. [Cf. HOOP v.²] = WHOOP.

1709 STEELE *Tattler* No. 2 ¶ 2 Hey! Hoop! d'ye hear my damnd obstreperous Spouse! 1792 Hohoop [see *Ho int.* 5].

† Hoopage. *Obs.* [f. HOOP sb.¹] (See quot.)

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Droict de Liage*, hoopage; or a fee due unto some Lords vpon euerie hooped vessell of wine which their vassalls haue, or sell.

Hoop(e, obs. ff. HOPE; var. HOPPE, boll of fax. Hooped (hūpt), a. [f. HOOP sb.¹ + ED².]

1. Having a hoop or hoops; made with a hoop.

1552 HULOET *Hooped, functus*. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 66 No Fisherman... shall... use or exercise any... hooped Net. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5464/4 One hoop'd Diamond Ring, with 19 Brilliants. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 111 There are three descriptions of wheels, viz. the straked, the hooped, and the patent rim. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxvi. 648 Hooped wooden goblets.

b. Hooped petticoat = HOOP-PETTICOAT 1.

1712 *Spect.* No. 292 ¶ 11, I wear the hooped Petticoat. 1681 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. 203 Skirts extended like a woman's hooped petticoat.

2. Wearing a hoop (sense 6).

1821-30 *Lo. Cockburn Mem.* i. 63 They had both shone as hooped beauties in the minuets. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 10 June, Are the stalls of the opera big enough to hold their hooped occupants?

Hooper¹ (hū'pər). [f. HOOP v.1 + -ER.] A craftsman who fits the hoops on casks, barrels, etc.; a cooper. Also, a maker of hoops.

1552 HULBERT, Howper, victor. 1554 T. MARTIN *Priests Marr.* Lijb, Euerys, tinker, tailor, hooper. 1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Jnrl.* (1814) 55 Here stands the hooper: just now he set up the staves of his vessel. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 12 July. A few of the Creole population engaged as hoopers and stove-makers.

Hooper². [f. HOOP v.2 + -ER.]
1. One who hoops or cries 'hoop': only in *hoopers hide*, an old name of hide-and-seek; cf. HOOP v.2 1 b.
1719 D'URFV *Pills* I. 278 His Wife with Willy, Was playing at Hoopers-hide.

2. The Whooping, Whistling, or Wild Swan, *Cygnus musicus* (ferus): so called from its cry.
1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 5 b/x A hooper or wilde swanne, onocrotalus. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 228 Hoopers or wild-Swans whose feet are not black, but of a dusky yellow. 1750 R. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1888) 95 A sort of swan... call'd a hooper. 1851 J. COLQUHOUN *Moors & Loch* (1880) I. 77 Four hoopers were discovered close to the shore.

Hoopering, obs. f. *hoop-ring* (HOOP sb.1 13b).
Hooping (hū'pɪŋ), vbl. sb.1 [f. HOOP v.1]
1. The action of the verb HOOP¹; the putting of hoops on casks, barrels, etc. Also *fig.*

1463 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 193 Payd to Peter Garm for hopyng and hedyng and setting in of heds of pypys and barells. 1589 *Hay any Work Bb.* Your Cooper... is... a deceitful workman, and if you commit the hooping of your bishopricks vnto him, they will leake. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 590 Kettle-drums, whose sullen dub Sounds like the hooping of a tub. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 477 The hooping of masts.

2. *concr.* Hoop-iron.
1823 *SCORESBY Whale Fishery* 36 A coarse piece of iron-hooping, the substitute for a razor. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Martel* I. 145 Pieces of the old hooping properly straightened and cut into lengths.

† b. Something that girds like a hoop. *Obs. rare.*
1853 STANVHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 50 His midil embracing with wig way circuled hooping.

3. Trundling a hoop. *nonce-use.*
1844 P. PARLEY'S *Ann.* V. 68 We had sober, steady, ashen hoops... and instead of hooping about in public thoroughfares... we used to take a range round greens, commons.

Hooping, vbl. sb.2 [f. HOOP v.2 + -ING¹.] The action of HOOP v.2; crying 'hoop'.
1557 F. SEAGER *Sch. Verine* 257 in *Babes Bk.* 341 Hooping and halowynge as in huntynge the foxe. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. x. 255 Without any hooping, singing, and joyous vaunting of himselfe. 1811 *HOOPER Med. Dict.* s.v. *Perussis*. A convulsive strangulating cough, with hooping.

Hooping, ppl. a.1 [f. HOOP v.1 + -ING².] That secures with or as with a hoop.
1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss., *Hooping Piece*, a strong timber, which unites the perch to the fore end of the carriage. *Hooping Wings*, two extending timbers, which unite the perch to the fore end.

Hooping, ppl. a.2 [f. HOOP v.2 + -ING².] That hoops or whoops. † **Hooping-bird**, the Hoopoe. **Hooping-crane**, *Grus americana*. **Hooping turtle**, the Hawk's-bill Turtle.

1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 177 The Upupa, the Hoopoe, or Hooping-bird. 1718 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 276 The very large hooping or logger-head Turtle. 1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 177 *Grus americana alba*, The Hooping Crane. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 137 The brown crane and hooping crane are both edible species.

Hooping-cough. A contagious disease chiefly affecting children, and characterized by short, violent, and convulsive coughs, followed by a long sonorous inspiration called the hoop (whoop); the chin-cough. Also WHOOPING-COUGH.

1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 43 Chin-Cough or Hooping-Cough. 1758 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* 475 The Duchess of Portland's receipt for a hooping, or any nervous cough. 1808 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 426 Treatment to be adopted in the latter stages of the Hooping Cough. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 179 Hooping-Cough is generally regarded as an infectious disease, depending upon a specific poison.

Hoopoe (hū'pū). Also 7 hoopoe, 7-8 hoop-poop, 7-hoopoo. [app. an alteration of the earlier HOOP (sb.3), with partial assimilation to L. *upupa*, formed on the cry (up up) of the bird: cf. the form *hoopoo*.] A bird of the family *Upupidae*, esp. the typical *Upupa epops*, a south European species, which occasionally visits England, conspicuous by its variegated plumage and its large erectile crest; formerly called HOOP (sb.3).

1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon Zoicon* 92 *Upupa*, ... vernacule an Hoopoo. 1675 RAY *Dict. Trilingue* 27 This bird (the lawing) by a great mistake hath been generally taken to be the *upupa* of the Antients, which is now by all acknowledged to be the Hoopo. 1677 [see HOOPING ppl. a.1]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 254/2 A Upupa... is in our country speech called a Whoopoo, or Whoope, or Hoopoe, and Howpe. 1750 *fr. Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 222 *Quirus*, is a juggling Stone, found in the Nest of the Hoopoo. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* II. 31 The most unusual birds I ever observed in these parts were a pair of hoopoes. 1852 W. SMITH *Smaller Class. Dict.* (1874) 417 Procne, accordingly, became a nightingale... Tereus a hoopoo. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 6/2, I saw to-day a pair of hoopoes on the road... I could see the beautiful orange crest of the male, with its black tip going up and down as he walked, and after he flew into the tree he continued his cry of 'uup, uup'.

VOL. V.

HOOP-PETTICOAT.

1. A petticoat or skirt stiffened and expanded by hoops of whalebone, cane, hoop-steel, or the like. (See HOOP sb.1 6.)

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 p. 5 There are Men of Superstitious Tempers, who look upon the Hoop Petticoat as a kind of Prodigy. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6391/6 John Lee, Hoop-Petticoat-Maker. 1770 GRAY in *Corr. with N. Nichols* (1843) 112 With what grace... can she conduct her hoop petticoat through this auger-hole, and up the dark windings of the grand escalier? 1837 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* (1876) 310 We perceive a rustling of hoop-petticoats.

2. A name for plants of the genus *Corbularia*, sometimes reckoned as a sub-genus of *Narcissus*; so called from the shape of the flower.

1847 in CRAIG. 1866 *Tras. Bot. Corbularia*, a genus of amaryllids, commonly called Hoop-petticoats. *C. Bulbocodium*, the common Hoop-petticoat. 1889 J. HABBERTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 367/1 The daffodil, the 'pheasant-eye', and the 'hoop-petticoat' are all narcissuses.

Hence **HOOP-PETTICOATED** a., wearing a hoop-petticoat; having a flower of this shape (see sense 2 above).

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) II. iv. 79 A hoop-petticoated phantom of Esther Dudley. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 2/2 Hoop-petticoated daffodils.

HOOP-STICK.

1. A thin pliable stick or sapling such as is used for making cask-hoops.

1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 11 Your Punch fixed at the end of a Hoop-stick, or some such Wood. 1704 *tr. J. Lefevre's Mem.* 75 How many blows I have received with Cudgels and Hoopsticks.

2. One of the arched rails forming the framework of a carriage-head.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 16 The compass rails, called hoopsticks, five or six in number, are shaped to the intended form of the roof. *Ibid.* 31 The flats and hoopsticks, or the timber-work for a square head to support the leather.

3. A stick for driving a toy hoop.

1852 W. JERDAN *Autobiogr.* III. 174 A woman, bowling a hoop round the walks, with a hoop-stick in one hand and a book in the other.

HOOP, obs. and dial. f. WHORE. **Hoora**, **hooray**, var. HURRAH. **Hoord**, -o, obs. ff. **HOARD**, **HOORDE**. **Hoore**, obs. f. HOUR, WHORE; var. ONE *adv.*, before. **Hoorle**, obs. f. HURL.

Hoors, -o, **hoos**, -o, obs. ff. **HOARSE**. **Hoosse**, obs. f. HOSE; Sc. f. HOUSE.

Hoosse, **hooze** (hūz), *sc. local*. [app. related to *hubs- root of OE. *hūsan* to wheeze, or to root of HOAST cough.] A cough or wheeze: said of cattle. Cf. HOAST.

1797 *DOWNING Disord. Horned Cattle* 15 The symptoms are a great difficulty in breathing, attended with a cough or hoose. 1828 *Crauen Dial.* *Hooste*, a difficulty of breathing in cattle. 1890 *Yorksh. Weekly Post* 25 Nov. 4/1 Husk or Hoose in Calves, Lambs, Heifers, and Sheep.

Hoosse, **hooze**, v. *local*. [Belongs to prec. sb.] *intr.* To cough or wheeze. Hence **HOOSING** vbl. sb.
1846 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 1. 204 In the early short-horns no hoosing or cough, no delicacy of constitution was known. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Hoosse*, to wheeze or breathe with difficulty and noise.

HOOST, obs. form of HOAST, HOST.
HOOSY, obs. form of HOUSSEL.

Hoot (hūt), v. Forms: 3 huten, (4 huit), 4-5 houte(n), howte(n), hot(en), 6-7 howt, hout, 7-hoot, (7-9 whoot). [ME. *hūten* is found c1200: perh. echoic, representing an inarticulate sound like the hooting of owls or the 'toot' of a horn or pipe, of which the characteristic vowel is u (being that heard at the greatest distance, whence its use in distant calls, as *hoo! hoo! cooe*, etc.). Cf. Swedish *huta* ut 'to take one up sharply', MLG. *hūzen*, *hūsen* to call to the pursuit; also Da. *hūie* to shout, cry, halloo, Fr. *huer* to hoot, and the exclamations mentioned under HOOT *int.* But the phonology presents difficulties: beside *hūten*, ME. had *hōten*, north. and Sc. *huit*, *hule*: perhaps a different word. ME. *hūten* regularly gave later *hout*, *howt*, down to 17th c., when its place appears to have been taken by *hoot*, which might either be the descendant of OE. *hōten*, or an alteration of *hout* under the influence of the natural sounds (cf. Cuckoo). The late spelling *whoot* was due to the influence of *who*, *whom*, *whose*.]

1. *intr.* To shout, call out, make an inarticulate vocal noise; to toot with a horn; now, esp., to utter loud sounds of disapproval or obloquy.

a 1225 [see HOOTING vbl. sb.]. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2387 *Pei.* went after be werwolf... hotend out wip hornes. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3225 Panne by-gunne pay to grede & houte. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 251/2 Howtyn, or cryyn, *boo*. *Ibid.*, Howtyn, or cryen as sheppennyn, *celeum*. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. *Soc.*) 182 Upon my spere, A gerle I bere, I dare welle swere Lett moderes howte. 1601 SHAKES. *Jul.* C. i. ii. 245 And still as hee refus'd it, the rablement howted, and clapp'd their choep hands. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 35 At this newes the whole fraternity of Vagabonds whooted for ioy. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 19 Recusants... frequently passed through the Churches in time of Divine Service houting and ho-lo-ing. 1666

Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 76 They houted and hum'd all the way from the Scooles to Xt. Ch. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 131 p. 7, I do not hoot and hollow and make a Noise. *Mod.* The crowd began to hoot.

b. To call out or shout opprobriously at († *om*) or after any one. (With *indirect passive*.)
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15833 *Pai* houted on him viliker þan he had ben a hund. 1565 I. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 118 What is more houted at, scoffed and scorned in England now. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 28 b, Young children howted at her as a strumpet. 1611 SHAKS. *Winter's T.* v. iii. 116 [It] should be houted at Like an old Tale. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* v. 27 All who meet with their modern books, may hoot at them. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 67, I cannot wear those good things without being whooted at. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 78 A troop of strange children ran at his heels, hooting after him.

2. *trans.* To assail with shouts or sounds of disapproval, contempt, or derision.
c 1200 ORMIN 2034 *Jiff* mann wolde tællenn þatt, & hutenn hire & þutenn. *Ibid.* 4875 *Wherese* icc amm bitwennenn menn icc hutedd amm & þutedd. 1377 *LANGL. P. P. B.* II. 218 He was nawhere welcome. Ouer al yhowted and yhote trusse. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit Women* 405 *Fy* on hir!... Hutit be the halok. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* II. ii, The Owle of Rome, whom boyes and girles will hout | 1728 *Youngs Love Fame* II. (1757) 90 Tho' his'd and whooted by the pointing crowd. 1740 C. PITT *Virg., Aeneid* XII. (R.), How will the Latians hoot their hero's fight! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 132 They will not listen to him, but laugh at him, and hoot him.

b. To drive (a person) out, away, or in any direction, (a play) off or from (the stage), by shouts and sounds of disapproval.

1393 *LANGL. P. P. C.* III. 228 He was... Ouer-al houted out and yhote trusse. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* I. i, I would give the Boys leave to whoot me out o' th' Parish. 1683 KENNETT *tr. Eras.* on *Folly* 29 [He] could never recover himself but was houted and hissed home again. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 443 p. 7 There is neither Mirth nor Good-humour in hooting a young Fellow out of Countenance. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Mad. D'Arby* (1889) 743 His play had not been hooted from the boards. 1895 1914 *Cent.* Aug. 327 They can tell the public that work which they elect to hoot off the stage is first rate in quality.

3. *intr.* Applied to the cry of some birds, *spec.* of the owl.
a 1500 *Cuckoo & Night.* 185 Thou shalt be as other that been forsake, And than thou shalt hooten as do I (the Cuckoo). 1601 SHAKS. *Jul.* C. i. iii. 28 The Bird of Night did sit... vpon the Market place, Howling, and shrieking. 1618 WITHER *Motto, Nec Cario Wks.* (1633) 531 No more... Then doth the Moore [fear] when dogs and birds of night Doe barking stand or whooting at her light. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 153 Even doves... will not whoot, if deprived of these and bird-pepper. 1830 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 131 The owl (shall) hoot from the shattered tower.

b. *trans.* To utter or express by hooting.
a 1687 *COTTON Fable* (R.), Perched on Parnassus all night long, He [an owl] hoots a sonnet or a song.

4. Applied to certain sounds mechanically produced, esp. that of a steam siren or 'hooter', used as a signal to workmen for beginning or ceasing work, a fog-signal, etc. To hoot her way (of a ship): to make her way (as in a fog) with continuous hooting.

1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 84 A cuckoo-clock... hooted at intervals. 1890 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 6/6 It was not a dangerous fog, but our ship had to hoot her way for some distance down. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas* 3 Through the yelling Channel tempest when the siren hoots and roars.

Hoot (hūt), sb. Forms: 6 hute, 6-7 hout, (7 whout, whoote), 7-hoot. [f. HOOT v.]
1. A loud inarticulate exclamation, a shout, outcry.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. xix. 487 Anniball made a hout at it [exclamare], and cried aloud: What? shall we sit here about Casilinum so long? a 1610 HRALEY *Epictetus* *Man.* (1636) 70 But for the whootes, and cries, and other turbulent motions avoid them utterly. 1859 T. G. BONNEY in *Mrs. Cole Lady's Tour Monte Rosa* App. 395 A marmot... scampered rapidly away among the rocks at the hoot of our guides.

2. *spec.* A shout of disapprobation or obloquy.
1612 T. JAMES *Jesuists' Downf.* 53 Hee was hissed out the College with whouts and hobubs. 1660 FISHER *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 103 For all the then Hoot, and the still stout standing of thy Rout of rude ones to the contrary, I still say the same. 1803 LELAND *Mem.* I. 128, I heard certain mutterings and hoots among the students.

3. The cry or call of an owl. (Sometimes imitated as *to-hoot, too-hoot, to-hoo*.)
1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lonsiad* III. Wks. 1812 I. 248 To-hoot of Owls amid the dusky vales. 1852 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* (1874) 281 The voice of the Brown Owl is a loud monotonous hoot. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* IV. (1886) 146 He... listened to the owl's hoot.

4. Hoot owl, the Tawny Owl, *Syrnium aluco*.
1885 SWAINSON *Propr. Names Birds* 129 Tawny owl (*Syrnium aluco*), Hoot owl (Craven). 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* 384 The tawny owl (*Syrnium aluco*) is called brown owl, hoot owl and Jenny hooter.

Hoot (hūt), *int. Sc. and north. dial.* Also **hout** (hout), **hut** (hūt). [App. a natural utterance of objection or repulsion, there being parallel forms in many langs.: e.g. Sw. *hut* begone, used in taking one up sharply, Welsh *hwt* off! away! Irish *ut* out! pshaw!, Gael. *ut*! *ut*! interj. of disapprobation or dislike. Possibly connected in origin with HOOT v.]

An ejaculation expressing dissatisfaction with, or impatient and somewhat contemptuous dismissal of, a statement or notion: nearly synonymous with

tut!, with which also it appears to be combined in the more emphatic *hoot toot* (*hoot tout, hut tut*).

1681 ORWAY *Soldiers Fort.* i. i. Hout ye Caterpillars, ye Locusts of the Nation. 1762 FOOTE *Orator* ii. Wks. 1799 i. 216 Hut, hut, not spake, what should all me? 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* i. ('Who can this new comer be?') 'Hoot!' quo' Tam, 'there's drouth in thinking—Let's in, Will, and syne we'll see'. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiii. Hout tout, man! I would never be making a hum-dudgeon about a scart on the pow. 1835-80 JAMESON, *Hoot, hout, howts*, ... equivalent to Eng. *fy. Hoot-toot*, of the same meaning, but stronger, and expressing greater dissatisfaction, contempt, or disbelief. 1879 MRS. WALFORD *Consins* x. 133 'Hut, Emily! who said you were a tyrant?' 1883 MRS. OLIPHANT *Ladies Lindores* II. 130 'Hoot, mem, we'll just manage fine'. 1893 *Northumbli. Gloss.*, *Hoot! hoots! hout! hout! hut! huts!* an expression of impatience. Sometimes *hoot-toot*, or otherwise varied.

So **Hoots** (*houts, huts*), *int.* [with advb. -s.] 1884 MACTAGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Hoots*, huts, ... as 'houts—donsense'; 'houts—ay'. 1886 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 240 Hoots! You're no serious in sayin you're gaun to smoke already. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 59 One with feelings cried, 'Hoots, hoots, Let's roll him up in wool'. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* v. Hoots, not so bad as that. 1893 [see above].

Hoot, -e, obs. forms of **HOT**.

Hootation, humorous for **hooting**: see **-ATION**. **Hooter** (*hū'tər*). [f. **HOOT** v. + **-ER** 1.] One who or that which hoots.

a. A person or animal that hoots: esp. an owl. 1674-1828 [see GILL-HOOTER]. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owllet of Owllet*. 12 Though he [an owl] was esteemed a good hooter in his youth, their hootings beat his hollow. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Hooter*, an owl. *Mod.* A few hooters tried to disturb the meeting.

b. A steam whistle or siren; esp. one at large works, sounded as a signal for beginning or ceasing work.

1878 C. J. H. FLETCHER in *Oxford Chron.* 19 Oct., The conditions under which these 'hooters' or 'buzzers' are used in our northern manufacturing towns. 1881 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 5/3 Behind this apparent boiler stands the driver with brake, regulator and 'hooter' within easy reach. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 5/2 The accompaniment of indescribable din and noise from the sirens and hooters of all the steamers down below. 1897 BLACKMORE *Darvel* iv. 485 The Osset tongue... sounds like... a hooter at the junction.

Hooting (*hū'tin*), *vb.* *sb.* [f. **HOOT** v. + **-ING** 1.] The action of the verb **HOOT** in various senses.

a. Shouting, calling out, clamour; *spec.* calling out in execration or derision.

a 1225 *Juliana* 52 Ne make þu me nawt men to huting ant to bokere. *Ibid.*, Ant heo leac him efter hire endelung þe cheping cheppenne huting [*MS. B.* þe cheping chapmen to huting]. a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 577 Than was ther long houting and cri. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxiv. (1482) 298 The fresshmen made... moche reuel with houting and showtyng. 1583 STANYHURST *Enneis* II. (Arb.) 68, I stoutly... rased an houting. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. II. 61 (1623) The people fall a hooting. a 1611 BAUM & FL. *Philaster* II. iv. Your whootings and your clammours... Can no more vex my soul, than this base carriage. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* i. Wks. 1799 I. 102 The hideous hootings of that canaille. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxvi. 447 They were obliged to retire amidst the jeers and hootings of the multitude.

b. The cry or call of an owl.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 143 The hooting of large owls, and the screeching of the small ones. 1856 [see **HOOTER**].

Hooting (*hū'tin*), *pp.* *a.* [f. as prec. + **-ING** 2.] That hoots; *spec.* of certain species of owls.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* viii. 75 [Let] hooting Owls contend with Swans in Skill. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* III. ii. Like an idle Madman That wanders with a Train of hooting boys. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* xiv. 398 The night-wolf answer'd to the whooting owl. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 71 Cracking whips, and shepherd's hooting cries.

Hoouel, obs. f. **HOVEL**. **Hoouer**, obs. f. **HOVER**. **Hoouge**, obs. f. **HUGE**. **Hoove**: see **HOOF**. **Houue**, **Hovve**. **Hoosse**: see **HOOSE**.

Hoove (*hūv*). [f. OE. *hōf*, ablaut-stem of *HEAVE* v.; perh. representing ME. *hove*, for *hoven* pa. pple.] A disease of cattle, characterized by an inflation of the stomach, usually due to eating too much green fodder.

1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 81/2 At other times an unnatural fermentation commences, and the stomach is inflated with gas... This is termed hoove. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 141 If there is hoove, this will combine with the extricated gas, and prevent the continued formation of it.

Hop (*hɒp*), *sb.* 1 Also 5-6 *hoop*, *hopp*, 5-7 *hoppe*, 6 *hoppe*. [In 15th c. *hoppe*, a. MDu. *hoppe*, Du. *hop* = late OHG. *hopfo* (MHG. *hopfe*, Ger. *hopfen*); med.L. *hupa* (for **huppa*); ulterior origin obscure.]

1. (Usually in *pl.*) The ripened cones of the female hop-plant (see 2), used for giving a bitter flavour to malt liquors, and as a tonic and soporific.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 245/2 Hoppe, sede for beyre... *humulus, secundum extraneos.* 1500-1600 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 82 When I was a brewer longe with hoopies I made my ale stronge. 1502, 1542 [see **BEER** sb. 1]. 1545 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 224 Duas libras hoppes pro v. 1617 *Morvson Itin.* III. 147 The English Beere is famous in Netherland... made of Barley and Hops; for England yields plenty of Hops. 1654 TRAPP *Comm.* 208 XXXIX. 13 They were wont to say here, that Peacocks, Hops, and Heresie, came first into England in one and the same ship. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4848/1 An Act for laying a Duty upon Hops.

1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 61 The hops are picked into bins, long, light, wooden frames, with sacking bottoms.

2. A climbing perennial dioecious plant (*Humulus lupulus*, N.O. *Urticaceae*, suborder *Cannabineae*), with rough lobed leaves shaped like those of the vine; the male plant bears pentamerous flowers which grow in drooping panicles; the female bears green cones or catkins consisting of broad scales each with two flowers at the base. The plant is a native of Europe, and is much cultivated for its cones, esp. in Bavaria, Belgium, England, and the United States: see 1.

The plant is believed to have been introduced into the south of England from Flanders between 1520 and 1524.

1538 TURNER *Libellus* Bijb, *Lupus salictarius*, hoppes. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 42 b, I can fynd no mention of hoppes in any olde autor, saving only in Pliny. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 81 To choose your Hoppe. Ye shall choose your rootes best for your Hop, in the Sommer before ye shall plant them. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 197 A hop, for want of a strong pole, will wind it self about a thistle or nettle or any sorry weed. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng., Jas. I.* App. (R.), The planting of hops increased much in England during this reign. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 232 The Hop... is remarkable amongst the Nettle Family for its twining stem.

b. Locally applied to *Medicago lupulina* and *Bryonia dioica*; in Australia to species of *Dodonaea* and *Daviesia*. *Bog hop*, a local name for *Buck-bean* (*Menyanthes trifoliata*).

1866 TREAS. *Bot.* 727/2 [*Medicago*] *lupulina*... generally known by farmers as the Hop Trefoil, or Hop. 1876 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Hop*, *Native*, the seed-vessels of *Dodonaea* which are used in the same manner as the common hop in the manufacture of beer. 1879 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-m.*, Hop, *Bog*... In allusion to its well-known bitter properties and place of growth.

3. *Phr.* *As thick as hops* (?referring to the plants when grown in rows, or to the crowded catkins of flowers); also *as fast as hops*, *as mad as hops* (?with play on *Hop sb.* 2).

1590 NASH *Pasquill's Apol.* I. C, They must be throwne over the Pulpit as thicke as hoppes. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), At the bake-houses, as thicke as hops The taitling women... thy fourfold praises knead. 1677 NEEDHAM and PAKET *Adv.* 54 'Tis to be answer'd too fast as Hops now. 1700 T. BROWN *tr. Fresny's Amusem. Ser. 4 Com.* 110 Other Amusements presented themselves as thick as Hops. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 695/4 Such a grin! It made me mad as hops.

4. *Comb.* a. General Combs., as *hop-bud*, *-cone*, *-dealer*, *-drier*, *-duty*, *-frame*, *-growing*, *-harrow*, *-harvest*, *-plantation*, *-prop*, *-setter*, *-top*.

1812 *Hop-dealer [see *hop-porter* in b]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hop-dryer, a chamber in which hops are artificially dried... Also called *oast* or *hop-kiln*. 1891 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/6 Hop-dryers earn about 7s. per day. 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Hop-duty, a tax of about two-pence per pound, levied on hops. 1897 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 206 The valley in which are these *hop-plantations, is formed by sharp hills rising very abruptly from the plain below. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xvii. § 6 The Timber [of the poplar] is incomparable... for Vine, and *Hop-props, and divers vintinous works.

b. Special Combs.: *hop-back* [*BACK sb.* 2], a vessel with a perforated bottom for straining off the hops from the liquor in the manufacture of beer; *hop-bag*, a large bag of coarse cloth for packing hops; hence *hop-bagging*, the cloth of which this is made; *hop-bind*, *-bine*, the climbing stem of the hop-plant; *hop bitters*, a kind of unfermented liquor flavoured with hops; **hop-boll*, the seed-vessel of the hop; *hop-bush*, an Australian shrub belonging to the genus *Dodonaea*; *hop-clover* = *hop-trefoil*; *hop-cushion* = *hop-pillow*; *hop-dresser*, one who cultivates hops, a hop-grower; *hop-factor*, a dealer in hops (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); *hop-flea*, a very small beetle (*Phyllotreta* or *Haltica concinna*), destructive to the hop-plant; *hop-fly*, a species of aphid (*Phorodon humuli*), destructive to the hop-plant; *hop frog-fly*, *hop froth-fly*, a species of froth-fly (*Aphrophora interrupta* or *Amblycephalus interruptus*), destructive to the hop-plant; *hop-grower*, one who grows hops as a crop; *hop-hill* (see *HILL sb.* 3 b); *hop hornbeam* (see *HORNBEAM*); *hop-jack* = *hop-back*; *hop-killn*, a kiln for drying hops; an oast; *hop marjoram*, *medick*, species of *MARJORAM*, *medick*; *hop-mildew*, a parasitic fungus of genus *Sphaerotheca*, infesting the hop; *hop-nidget* (see *NIDGET*); *hop-oast*, a kiln for drying hops (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); *hop-oil*, an acid oil obtained from hops; *hop-pillow*, a pillow stuffed with hops to produce sleep; *hop-plant*, = sense 2; also applied to species of *Origanum*; *hop-planter* = *hop-grower*; *hop-pocket* (see *POCKET*); *hop-porter*, a man employed to carry sacks of hops; *hop-press*, a machine for expressing the liquid from hops after boiling; *hop-shim*, a horse-hoe used in hop cultivation; *hop-tier*, a person employed to tie the hop-bines to the poles; *hop-tree*, a North American shrub or small tree (*Ptelea*

trifoliata), N.O. *Rutaceae*, with bitter fruit which has been used as a substitute for hops; *hop-trefoil*, a name for yellow clover (*Trifolium procumbens*), from the resemblance of its withered flower-heads to the cones of the hop; also applied to the hop medick, *Medicago lupulina*; *hop-vine*, the trailing stem or bine of the hop-plant, or the whole plant; *hop-yeast*, yeast prepared from an infusion of hops. Also *HOP-DOG*, *GARDEN*, etc.

1604 T. M. Black *Bk. Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 22 Apparell'd... in a wicked suit of coarse *hop-bags. 1733 P. MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Lupulus*, Two or three times in a Day the Binn must be emptied into a Hop-bag made of coarse Linen Cloth. 1705 *Wakes Colne* (Essex) *Overseers Acc.* (MS.), Paid for *hop bagging for Clarke and Woodward. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 58 Light wooden frames called *bings*... are clothed with hop-bagging, into which the hops are picked off the poles. 1733 *Act 6 Geo. II.* c. 37 § 6 If any Person maliciously cut any *Hop-binds growing on Poles in any Plantation of Hops [etc.]. 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 279/2 The *hop bine said to come up very strong. 1846 SIR J. TYLDEN in J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 33 Using the old hop-bines in the hop-garden, instead of burning or otherwise wasting them. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1054 Other preparations affording excellent malt liquor substitutes are the *hop bitters and hop stout. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 179 It may do best if all of the *hop-bowl or husk be but cut and shattered as aforesaid. 1883 F. M. BAILEY *Queensland Flora* 82 (Morris) The capsules of many *Dodonaea*s are used for hops, and thus the shrubs are known as *hop-bushes. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1383/4 A way to cleanse Trefoil or *Hopclover Seed from their husk. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 421 Hop-clover, Trefoil, or three-leav'd Grass, are both finer and sweeter than the great Clover-grass. 1685 in *Canterb. Marr. Licences* (ed. Cowper) Ser. iv. 397 Robert Rye of Barham, *hop dresser. May 21. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.*, *Hop-flea... does much mischief in hop-plantations in spring. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 156/2 We may refer to the *hop-fly. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 404 On the 13th of May, 1845, the hop-fly made its appearance in my grounds. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* Suppl., *Hop Froth-fly, or *Hop Frog-fly... sometimes appears in great numbers in hop-grounds, and does considerable mischief. 1880 *Times* 10 Sept. 9/4 Our *hop-growers have continued to hold their own. *Ibid.*, It would be cause for general regret... were English *hop-growing to languish and die out. 1707-12 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* 145 Dissolved dung... to enrich your *Hop-hills. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 549 It will be wrong to attempt to grow any other crop between the rows of hop-hills. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* I. 515 A shallow vessel or cooler, over which is placed the *hop-jack or sieve for straining out the spent-hops. 1784 *Lett. to Honoria & Marianne* II. 75 By the way, he stopped to cheapen two hundred of hop-poles, and to inspect his new *hop-kiln. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 205 The hop-kiln is occasionally otherwise employed than in drying hops. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 294/1 The *Hop-Mildew... is a parasitic disease of the hop. 1818 TODD, *Hop-oast, in Kent, a kiln for drying hops. a 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 106 The shapely cone of the hop-oast rises at the end. 1889 *Watts' Dict. Chem.* s.v., At the base of the membranous cones of the hop there is a bitter yellow powder called lupulin... When distilled with steam it yields *hop oil, which consists of a terpene C₁₀H₁₆, and various compounds containing oxygen. 1834 *Southey Doctor* I. 9 Lettices, cowslip-wine, poppysyrup, ... *hop-pillows, spiders-web pills. 1884 MARY WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 792/1 There was a hop pillow in a little linen case. 1827 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 43 On the sides of the hills I noticed abundance of the *hop plant. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 823/4 These last [*Origanum dictamnus*, and *O. siphyleum*] are popularly called Hop plants, and are often seen in cottage windows. 1663-4 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Joh'es Dodd, civitatis Cant., *hopplanter. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 538, I would advise every young hop-planter never to stick a plough in his hop-ground. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 636/2 A *hop-porter... made oath, that... he hired himself... to Mr. G. S., a hop-dealer. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 44 *Hop-shim, this implement is constructed with a frame, somewhat in the manner of the common wheelbarrow. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 555 It is not necessary for the *hop-tiers to wait until there are three bines for every pole long enough to tie. 1877 *Bartlett Dict. Amer.* (ed. 4), *Hop-tree... the fruit, a wafer-like seed, grows in clusters. 1890 *Chambers' Encycl.*, *Hop-tree*, also called Shubby Trefoil, is planted as an ornamental plant. 1835 *Londons' Encycl. Plants* 648 *Hop-trefoil... is cultivated along with the perennial clover. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1170/1 The Procumbent or Hop Trefoil of the botanist... must not be confounded with the Hop Trefoil of the farmer, which is the *Medicago lupulina*. 1707-12 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), Have the poles without forks, otherwise it will be troublesome to part the *hop vines and the poles. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 446/1 The cultivation of the hop vine. 1884 MARY WILKINS *Ibid.* Oct. 790/1 She made *hop yeast.

Hop (*hɒp*), *sb.* 2 [f. **HOOT** v. 1]

1. An act, or the action, of hopping; a short spring or leap, esp. on one foot.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 19 For mirth of May, wyth skippis and wyth hoppis. 1600 *SURFLET Countie Parme* II. l. 323 (He) is lead by the hops and skips, turnings and windings of his braine. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Cahol*, the iumpe, hop, or iog of a coach, etc. in a rugged, or uneven, way. 1834 *Beckford Italy* I. 125 All of a hop with toads and locusts. 1888 *Longm. Mag.* XI. 453, I thought I'd take the ball on the hop.

b. *humorously*, A leap or step in dancing; cf. 2. 1579 *Gosson Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 33 He gaue Dauncers great stendips for selling their hoppes. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* iv. xiv. And scour with majesty of hop the ground.

2. *slang* or *collog.* A dance; a dancing-party, esp. of an informal or unceremonious kind.

1731 *Read's Weekly Jrnl.* 9 Jan. Near an hundred people of both sexes... dancing to the musick of two sorry fiddles... it was called a three-penny hop. 1744-5 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 335 Our little hop... was appointed

for Wednesday. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 5 June, The vulgar . . . now thrust themselves into all assemblies from a ridotto at St. James to a hop at Rotherhithe. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 73 The most famous Dancing Assembly, or, as it is vulgarly called, the genteel Hop, that ever was known in London. 1831 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* (1894) II. 98 On Friday, at my hop, it was known that there was a majority against us. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* XX. 91/2 A party of youths and maidens . . . dressed for a hop.

3. Hop, step, and jump (also *hop, skip, and jump*; *hop, step, and leap*, etc.). *a.* as *sb.* The action of making these three movements in succession; an athletic exercise in which the players try who can cover most ground with this sequence of movements. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1719 ADDISON (J.). When my wings are on, I can go above a hundred yards at a hop, step, and jump. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* iii. The third cam up, hop—step—an loup, As light as any lambie. 1810 SCOTT *Lett. to Southey* 20 May in *Lockhart*, I omitted no opportunity . . . of converting my dog-trot into a hop-step-and-jump. 1816 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 2 Apr. Your kind father . . . instantly ran downstairs, with a hop, skip, and a jump. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 613/1 A match at hop-step-and-jump between Tickler and Dr. Scott. 1828 MAYHEW *Upper Rhine* v. § 2 (1860) 265 It seems literally but a hop, skip, and a jump, from one shelf of crags to the other.

b. attrib. or as *adj.* Of the nature of, or characterized by, such a saltatory motion. Also *fig.*

1783 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. A.'s* vi. Wks. 1812 I. 62 A hop and step and jump mode of inditing. 1808 SCOTT *Autobiog.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. i. 44 Surprise that, after such a hop-step-and-jump perusal, I knew as much of the book. 1869 MRS. PALMER *Britanny* 248 The dancers . . . sidle round in a kind of hop-skip-and-a-jump step. 1895-6 *Calend. Univ. Nebraska* 233 It is not designed to give a hop-skip-and-jump star lecture course.

c. as *vb. intr.* To make this movement; to proceed with irregular saltatory action. Also *fig.*

1815 SHERIDAN *Lett. to Mrs. Sheridan* 27 Apr., Mind I don't hop, step, and jump through a book as some certain people do. 1891 MRS. WALFORD *Mischief Monica* III. 21 We pay the porter . . . and hop-skip-and-jump into the train.

Hop (*hɒp*), *v.* 1. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **hopped**, **hopt** (*hɒpt*). Also 2 *oppe*, 3-6 *hoppe*, 6- *Sc. hap*. [OE. *hoppian*, corresp. to ON., Sw. *hoppa*, Da. *hoppe*; also MHG., mod.G. *hoppfen*, early mod.Fl. *hopen* (Kilian):—OTeut. **hoppōjan*, co-radicate with **huppjan* (see *HIP* *v.* 1), also with High Ger. dial. *hopen* (—**hoppōn*—**hubbōn*) and OE. *hoppetan* to jump about. The OTeut. stem *hupp-*, prob. represented a pre-Teut. *kupn-* from root *kup-*: cf. OSlav. *kūpěti* to hop, leap.]

1. intr. To spring a short way upon the ground or any surface with an elastic or bounding movement, or a succession of such movements: said of persons, animals, and things. Formerly a general synonym of *leap*; now implying a short or undignified leap (perh. by association with *b*).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 202 Ða blissode min cild on minum innode, and hoppode ongean his drihten. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 And to deoules hopen. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 285 Þanne Lanfrank hopped for joye. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. iv. (1495) 751 The lambe hoppid and lepeh tofor the folke. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 164 O! my harte hoppis for joie. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xviii. 26 They [Baal's priests] hopped aboute the altare, as their vse was to do. — *Ps.* lxxviii. 16 Why hoppe ye so, ye grete hilles? 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 43 If any drop Of liuing blood yet in her veynes did hop. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 17, I saw the hurcheon and the hair . . . Wer hopping to and fro. 1623 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotica* 181 The fawne . . . that plaid skipping and hopping round about him. 1758 GRAY *Lett. in Poems* (1775) 261 Mr. Shenstone . . . goes hopping along his own gravel-walks, and never deviates from the beaten paths. 1758 in *Doran 'Mann' & Manners* (1876) II. i. 18 Count Lorenzi hopped in, in the evening. 1834 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi. Bullets hopped aff his buff-coat like hailstones from a hearth.

b. spec. Of animals: To move by leaps with both or all the feet at once, as opposed to walking or running: said esp. of small birds, frogs, grasshoppers, sand-hoppers, fleas, and the like.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 246/1 Hoppyn as fleye, or froshchys, or other lyke, *salio*. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 401 Hop as light as bird from brier. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 60 They are a kind of Stares, for they walk, and do not hop as other birds. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Discom.* *Wren* Wks. (1846) 98 But lanely, lanely aye I'll hap, 'Mang auld stane-dykes and braes. *a* 1845 HOOD *Mermoid Margate* ix, She hopt like a Kangaroo! *c* 1850 *Arab. Nis.* (Rldg.) 405 The bird . . . flew upon the table . . . hopping from dish to dish. 1871 R. ELLIS *Calullus* iii. 9 The sparrow . . . Hopping round her, about her, hence or hither.

c. Of a person: To spring or leap on one foot, or move onwards by a succession of such leaps. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Freshy's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 57 They [women] Hop always upright with one Foot upon the Ground. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 ¶ 2 A Man . . . hopping instead of walking. 1879 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 165 The thigh-bone of the leg . . . is bent up towards the body and not used, in the action of hopping.

2. To dance (for which it is now only a playful expression); also with cognate obj.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 22 We hopen ay, while that the world wol pype. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 246/1 Hoppyn, or skypyn . . . *salio*. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 25 He hoppet lyk a pillie wantoun. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 71 Where all thy pleasure is, hop hope, pipe thee. 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Magpie & Robin* Wks. 1812 II. 475 And hops like modern Beaus in Country-dances. 1806

Morn. Herald in Spirit Pub. Jfrils. (1807) X. 266 She . . . snapped the small bone of her right leg in hopping a reel with Lord Sligo. 1845 BROCKETT, *Hop*, to dance.

3. To limp.

1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* l. 769 The limping Smith . . . hopping here and there (himself a jest). 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 235 Away he hops with his crutch. 1814 D. H. O'BRIAN *Captiv. & Escape* 46, I insisted upon their leaving me in the rear, to hop and struggle for myself . . . I limped on with the assistance of my club.

4. trans. To hop about (a place). *b.* To hop or jump over.

1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Wks. 1812 II. 423 Poor Bird, whom fate oft cruelly assails . . . To hop a garden, and hunt snails. *Mod.* I could hop that easily.

5. To cause to hop.

1860 LD. DUNDONALD *Autobiog. Seaman* I. xv. 260 These guns were got on board by means of hawsers carried from the frigate to the cliff, one end being made fast to the masthead. By the application of the capstan and tackles the guns were thus hopped on board.

6. Phrases. *a.* *Hop the twig* (slang): to depart, go off, or be dismissed suddenly; (also simply *hop, hop off*) to die.

1797 MARY ROBINSON *Walsingham* II. 279 Must look in upon the rich old jade, before she hops off. *Ibid.* IV. 280 [He] kept his bed three days, and hopped the twig on the fourth. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hop*, to die. *Ibid.*, *Hop*, 'to hop the twig', to run away in debt. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. xiv. 289 If old Campbell hops the twig.

b. *Hop headless*: see *HEADLESS* 1 *b.* *Hop step* (*skip*) and *jump*: see *HOP* *sb.* 3 *c.*

7. Comb. hop-about, (*a*) the action of hopping about, a dance; (*b*) name for an apple dumpling; **hop-ball**, some game with a ball; **hop-crease** = **HOP-SCOTCH**; **hop-frog** = **LEAP-FROG**; **hop-legged a.**, lame in the leg (cf. 3); **hop-my-fool**, some gambling game. Also **HOP-O'-MY-THUMB**.

1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (Maih.) II. 275 The pots danced for joy the old 'hop about commonly called Sellenger's Round. 1830 *Sporting Mag.* (N. S.) VI. 95 She made . . . four and twenty hop-a-bouts—apple dumplings—out of one pound of flour. 1811 *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 223 A particular game denominated 'Hop-Ball'. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 354 Flying ticks, knocking marbles, chuck-half-penny and 'hop-crease'. *a* 1835 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* *Hop-crease*, the game among boys more commonly called *hop-scotch*. *a* *scotch* is a cut or *crease*. 1790 GORDON & TRENCHARD *Indep. Whig* No. 32 ¶ 13 He bows . . . and ducks his Head, as if he was playing 'Hop Frog'. 1774 SAVAGE *Art Prudence* 257 'Hop-legg'd, Hump-back'd' . . . never did any thing that was either Good or Honest. 1844 GALT *Rotterdam* II. iii. 1 The slouched and the slovenly . . . wrangled at skittles and toss-my-luck, and bent eagerly over the 'hop-my-fool tables'.

Hop (*hɒp*), *v.* 2 [f. *HOP* *sb.* 1.]

1. trans. To impregnate or flavour with hops. (Chiefly used in *passive*.)

1579 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 10 a, Ale, neyther to new, nor to stale, not overhopped. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) l. 160 The drinke . . . being well hopped it lasteth longer. 1605 CAMDEN *Renn.* (1637) 287 A man of worship, whose beere was better hopped then malted. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 165, I never taste Malt Liquor; but they say, 'tis well hopt. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dan. Econ.* I. 163 Malt liquors which have been highly hopped will at length lose all bitterness, and become powerfully acid.

2. intr. Of the hop-plant: To produce hops.

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 554 They climb the poles fast . . . but do not . . . hop so well. *Ibid.* 557 The Goldings do not hop down generally so low as many other sorts.

3. To gather or pick hops: see *HOPPING* *vbl. sb.* 2

Hop, obs. form of *HAP* *v.* 2, *HOPE*.

Hop in *Hop-Monday*, *-tide*, *erron.* form of *HOOK*; cf. *HOB*.

1528 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, Item the first yere of Hopmunday of strayngers and the parysslyns vijs. iij. 1558 *Ibid.*, Money gathryd att Hoppyde last past.

Hop-dog. [f. *HOP* *sb.* 1 + *DOG*.]

1. A tool for drawing hop-poles out of the ground. 1796 J. BOYS *Agric. Kent* (1813) 56 A hop-dog, to wrench up the poles, costs 5s. 1880 C. M. MASON 40 *Shires* 397 The cutter with his 'hop-dog' (which has a hook on one side and a knife on the other), cuts the vine near the roots.

2. A green caterpillar which infests the hop-bine. 1887 in *Kent. Gloss.*

Hope (*hɒp*), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 *hopa*, 2- *hope*; also 4 *hoppe*, *ope*, *Sc. hape*, 4-6 *hop*, 5 *hoype*, *howpe*, 5-6 *hoop* (e, 6 *hoape*, *Sc. hoip*, *houpe*, 6- *Sc. houp*, *howp* (*haup*). [Late OE. *hōpa*, earlier *tō-hōpa*, wk. masc., corresp. to OLG. *tōhōpa*, MLG. and MDu. (m. and f.) *hope*, Du. *hoop*; not in OHG.; MHG., Ger. *hoffe*; Sw. *hopp*, Da. *haab* (from LG.). This word, with its cognate vb. (OE. *hōpian*, MDu. etc. *hopen*), is recorded first in OE., and seems to have belonged originally to the Saxon and Low G. domain, and thence to have spread into HG. and Scandinavian.]

1. Expectation of something desired; desire combined with expectation.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 Habbeð rihte bileue to brunie and hope to helme. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 78 Ine silence & ine hope schal been over strenche. 1384 WYCLIF *Rom.* iv. 18 The which Abraham a3ens hope bileuede in to hope. 1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* II. v. 78 Hoype my sawle chastis. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* iv. vii. 260 Humble hope. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xv. 3 Art thou not wantoun, halil, and in gud hope. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 225/2 When the Church was in bondage, and vterly out of

hope. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 464 Luik quhair to licht before thou loup, And slip na certainty for Houp. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 9 (R.) Hope is that pleasure in the mind, which every one finds in himself upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing, which is apt to delight him. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* l. 95 Hope springs eternal in the human breast. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 167 Hope, as an anchor firm and sure, holds fast The Christian vessel, and defies the blast. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xliii. V. 293 While the public mind was thus suspended between hope and fear. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* iv. 1. call To what I feel is Lord of all, And faintly trust the larger hope. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* III. xii. § 5 This is the emotion of Hope, which is ideality coupled with belief.

b. Const. of (that which is hoped for), or with clause introduced by *that*, or (*arch.*) with *infin.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 568 Ne bepace Ezechias ewm mid leasum hopen, þæt God eow . . . ahrædde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 456 Vor hope þæt þer beþ mo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28355 In hope of forgiunes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 89, I haiff gret hop he sall be king. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Vincentius* 216 Men . . . sal hafe na hape til vnderstande. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 88 In hope to stonden in his lady grace. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V* 68 b, Beyng in good hope that al his affaires should prosperously succede. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 4, I haue hope to lue, and am prepar'd to die. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 10 In hope . . . that preaching . . . would prove gainful. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. 133 It was only in a field of battle that he could assert his innocence with any hope of success. 1842 TENNYSON *The Voyage* viii, And still we follow'd . . . In hope to gain upon her flight.

c. In plural; often in singular sense, esp. in *phr. in hopes*. Const. as in *b*.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 523 We will borrow of them to pay your hopes, by this long introduction suspended. 1649 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 215 They continued still upon their guard in hopes of better times. 1660-1 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 44 God be praised, there is all good hopes of her recovery. 1702 J. LOGAN in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 94 Hearing he was past hopes, I went to visit him a day before he departed. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. Misc. Wks. 1727 III. 128, I was in hopes you would have shown us our own nation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 662 Great hopes were entertained at Whitehall that Cornish would appear to have been concerned: but these hopes were disappointed. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 620 His hopes to see his own . . . Not yet had perish'd.

d. Personified; esp. as one of the three heavenly Graces. (1 Cor. xiii. 13.)

1384 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* xiii. 13 Now forsothe dwellen feith, hope, and charite, thes thre. 1782 HAN. MORE *David* v. 52 Fair Hope, with smiling face but ling'ring foot. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* 1, Oh! sacred Truth! thy triumph ceased a while, And Hope, thy sister, ceased with thee to smile. 18. CHR. WORDSW. *Hymn 'Gracious Spirit'* v, Faith and hope and love we see Joining hand in hand agree.

2. Feeling of trust or confidence. *Obs.* exc. as biblical archaism, with mixture of sense 1.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 350 Geleaffullum mannum mæg beon micel trawa and hōpa to ðam menniscum Gode Criste. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 33. cxlviii. 5 His hope [is] in the Lord his God. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1859 So sadly in soueraynete he set neure his hope. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 97 The foremost hoip 3it that I haue . . . Is in your Grace. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 49 b, To the which sayynges, the freer perceived hope to be given. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 99 Our private friendship, . . . upon hope and affiance whereof, I presume to be your petitioner. 1707 FREIND *Peterborough's Cond. Sp.* 174 My hopes then are all in you. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Disciple* xxv, Though the sky be dim, My hope is in the sky.

3. Expectation (without implication of desire, or of a thing not desired); prospect. *Obs.*

13. E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 713 Þenne ar3ed Abraham . . . For hope of þe harde hate þat hyt hatz oure lorde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Clement* 193 Gret hope had he, þat his modir in þe se was crownyt. *c* 1440 CAPREVA *Life St. Kath.* II. 419 To hem þat be in dweie And eke in hope for to be hange and drawe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 16 In hoip agane that tha sould neur meit.

4. transf. Ground of hope; promise.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Nicholas* 579 Oyl rycht clere . . . for seknes sere Gaf hope and but. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxvi. 12 There is more hope in a foolle then in him. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 850 He which at one blow can kill a Captive, is of the greatest hopes. 1633 FORD *Broken Hart* v. ii, Never lived gentleman of greater merit, Hope or abiliment to steer a kingdom. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 349 A Child of great hopes. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* l. 167 Hills that look'd across a land of hope.

b. A person or thing that gives hope or promise for the future, or in which hopes are centred.

a 1225 *Juliana* 65 þu art hope of heale; þu art rihtwises weole. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23929 Leuedi . . . þat es nu mi hope. 1384 WYCLIF *1 Tim.* I. 1 Jhesu Crist oure hope. 1546 TINDALE *Col.* I. 27 Christ in you, the hope of glory. 1702 POPE *Dryope* 9 Her tender mother's only hope and pride. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priest.* viii. 390 If the adult population are the despair of the priests, the children are their hope.

c. An object of hope; that which is hoped for.

1384 WYCLIF *Prov.* xiii. 12 Hope that is deferrid tormenteth the soule. — *Rom.* viii. 24 Hope that is seyn, is not hope. 1546 TINDALE *Tit.* ii. 13 Lookinge for that blessed hope, and glorious apperence of the mighty god. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxliii, If thou catch thy hope, turn back to me. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotica* 122 The Prince thus frustrated of his first hope, came running. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 32 Staking his very life on some dark hope.

¶ See also *FORLORN HOPE*.

5. Comb. chiefly objective and instrumental.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1724) II. 477 Hope-giving phrases. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 1. Ark 362 Then hope-cheer'd Noah . . . Sends forth the Crow. 1817 SHELLEY

Pr. Athan. 1. 10 Baffled with blast of hope-consuming shame. 1823 *Lamb Elia Ser. l. Decay Beggar*. The cheerful and hope-stirring tread of the passenger. 1892 *Jusserand French Ambass.* 160 The hope-forbidding testimony of Pytheas.

Hope (*hōp*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hop*, 4 *hopp*, 6 *hope*, *Sc. hop*, 3 *Sc. houp*, 3 *hope*. [OE. *hop* app. recorded only in combination (e.g. *fenhop*, *mōrhop*: see sense 1). It is doubtful whether all the senses belong orig. to one word. With sense 3 cf. ON. *hōp* 'a small land-locked bay or inlet, salt at flood tide and fresh at ebb' (*Vigf.*.)]

1. A piece of enclosed land, e.g. in the midst of fens or marshes or of waste land generally.

a 1000 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* VI. 243 *Mædwagan* hop and wassan med oð ðone preos dic. c 1200 *Merton Coll. Rec.* No. 1259 (Essex). Unam hopam marisci in villa de Westille-berie, quae hopa iacet in extrema hoparum meorum versus orientalem quae vocantur landhope, extendentem versus austrum a hopo Leuenoth. 1323-4 *Ibid.* No. 1260 (Essex). Unam hopam marisci continentem duas acras cum pertinentiis sicut fossatis undique includitur. 1468 *Will of Heyward* (Somerset Ho.). Mesuagium vocat. le Bakhous cum quadam domo vocat. le stable & vno hope & vna Wallia. 1500 *Will of N. Brown* (*ibid.*). Crofts lands marshes hopes & wallies. 1607 *Norden Surv. Dial.* 205, I have planted an Ozer hope (for so they call it in Essex, and in some places an Ozer bed) in a surrounded ground, fit before for no use, for the too much moisture and overflowing of it.

2. A small enclosed valley, esp. 'a smaller opening branching out from the main dale, and running up to the mountain ranges; the upland part of a mountain valley'; a blind valley. Chiefly in south of Scotl. and north-east of England, where it enters largely into local nomenclature, as in *Hopekirk*, *Hope town*, *Hope-head*, *Dryhope*, *Greenhope*, *Rams- hope*, *Riddlees Hope*, etc.

1378 *Durh. Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 143 Quod nullus eorum succidat bent infra le hopp sine licencia. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2503 Thorowe hopes and mylande hillys and oþer. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5300 So þai come till a caue. . . Betweene two hillis in a hope, and herberd all nyght. 1524 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surt.) Intro. 18 Such as inhabyte in one of those hopes, valleys, or graynes cannot heare the fraye, outecrye, or exclamacion of suche as dwell in an other hope or valley upon the other syde of the said mountayne. 1596 *Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 163 Ouer hill and hopp, bank and brae. a 1607 *Aubrey Nat. Hist. Surrey* 1710 IV. 164 A long hope (i.e. according to Virgil, *Deductus Vallis*) in the most pleasant and delightful Solitude. 1805 *Forsyth Beauties Scotl.* II. 151 The hills are every where intersected by small streams called burns. These flowing in a deep bed, form glens or hollows, provincially called hopes. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hope*, the inch ordnance map of Northumberland gives seventy-three place names having this termination. In the county of Durham forty such occur. 1895 *Crockett Men of Moss-hags* ix. 67 Wide green holms and deep blind 'hopes' or hollows among the mountains.

3. An inlet, small bay, haven. c 1425 *Wynntoun Chron.* vi. xx. 2499 And in Saynt Margreys Hope belyve Off propyre nede than till arrive. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* II. 673 Tha tuke land richt far vp into Forth, Into ane place. . . Sanct Margaretis-hoip is callit at this da. 1587 *Fleming Contn. Holinshed* III. 1379/2 Being by contrarie winds driuen to stait against Erith, at Grauesend, in Tilberie hope. 1756 *Rolt Dict. Trade*, *Hope*, a station for ships in the mouth of the river Thames, below Gravesend. 1818 *Scott Br. Lamm. xii*, A little hamlet which straggled along the side of a creek formed by the discharge of a small brook into the sea. . . It was called Wolf's Hope (i.e. Wolf's Haven). 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Hope*, a place of anchorage for ships.

Hope (*hōp*), *v.* Forms: see HOPE *sb.* 1 [OE. *hopian*, ME. *hopien*, *hopen*, corresp. to MLG., MDu., Du. *hopen*: -OLG. **hopōn*. Not known in OHG.; in MHG. *hoffen* is rare, and chiefly MG., not the regular word for 'to hope'; like the corresp. *sb.* the vb. appears to have belonged orig. to the English and Saxon-Frankish domain, and thence to have spread in later times over Germany and Scandinavia.]

1. *intr.* To entertain expectation of something desired; to look (mentally) with expectation. Const. *to*, *after*, *of* (*obs.*), *for*; also with indirect passive.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 87 We to þinum hidercyme hopodan & hyhtan. c 1205 *Lay.* 17936 Ah ne hope þu to ræde of heom þat liggeð dede. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. l.* 291/97 Ne hope ich nougt þere-fore. c 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 203 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1672 Qwen þou art atte disse, hope ofer better ese. 1553 *Eden Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 39 This nauigation. . . was not brought to the ende hoped for. 1595 *T. Bedingfeld tr. Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* 140 The Earle. . . shut himself vp in Poppi, not hoping of any aide. c 1600 *My Lady's Pulcritud* 26 in *Montgomery's Poems* (1887) 279 Hopuing aganis all hoop. 1659 *B. Harris Parival's Iron Age* 29, I can hope for no support in the equity of my cause. 1766 *Ad. Capt. R. Boyle* 16 Come, hope for the best, said I. 1850 *Tennyson In Mem.* cxii, Hope could never hope too much, In watching thee from hour to hour. *Mod.* I hoped for better things from him.

† *b.* With *to*, *for*: To look for, expect (without implication of desire): = 4. *Obs. rare.* 1303 *R. Brunne Handl. Synne* 6968 He yn þe feuer lay, And to þe deþe he hopede weyl. 1599 *H. Buttes Dyets drie Dinner* Ep. Ded. A vij. Neither can I hope for, at either of your hands, any ungentle or discourteous censure.

2. *intr.* To trust, have confidence. Const. *to*, *on* (*obs.*), *in* (*obs. exc.* as biblical archaism; now only a strong case of sense 1).

c 888 *K. Alfred Boeth.* xlii, Hit nys no unnyt ðæt we hopien to Gode. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 256 Ne hi ne hopian on heora ungewissum welan. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 31 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 221 Ne hope wiþ to hire were ne were to his wiue. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* liij. 7 He hoped in þe multitude of his riches. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hend. VI* 176 The lordes lyenge at Caleys, hoping in their frendes within the realme. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* li. 43 Bot I hoop in the goddes Hemene. 1611 *Bible Ps.* cxix. 49 The word. . . upon which thou hast caused me to hope. 1855 *CATH. WINKWORTH Hymn*, Leave God to order all thy ways, And hope in Him whate'er betide.

3. *trans.* To expect with desire, or to desire with expectation; to look forward to (something desired). *a.* with simple object (= *hope for*, sense 1). Now chiefly poetic.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 250 We beoð hæbbende ðæs ðe we ær hopodon. a 1240 *Ureusin in Cott. Hom.* 183 þu al þe ic hope. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxvi. 6 And hope þe victory thoro his help. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* l. pr. iv. 10 By whiche lettres I am accused to han hoped the freedom of Roome. 1507 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 124, I grant, I haif done wrang, Nocht hopeand help of the. 1603 *B. Jonson Sejanus* v. x. Wks. (Ridg.) 172/2 Dost thou hope fortune to redeeme thy crimes? 1676 *DRYDEN Auruge.* iv. i, Strange cozenage! none would live past years again; Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain. 1792 *S. ROGERS Pleas. Mem.* l. 350 With looks that asked yet dared not hope relief. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* ii, The conviction that he had nothing to hope from his friend's fears. 1874 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* xxii. 28, I have not time to ask Mr. Sillar's permission, but hope his pardon for assuming it.

b. with obj. clause. (In *mod. colloq.* use often in weakened sense, expressing little more than a desire that the event may happen, or (with clause in pres. or past) that the fact may turn out to be as stated.)

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* VIII. 325 Ic hopege þæt cherubin se mæra æt wean wylle. a 1235 *Anscr. R.* 430 Ich hope þæt hit schal beon . . . swuðe biheue. c 1350 *Will. Paterne* 1097, I hope to heuene king mi help schal nougt fayle. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* ii. xiii. 223 It is to hope that. . . the schulen no longer so erre. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iii. i. 54 You'll let vs in I hope? 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Pref. 4, I have in another treatise. . . given a particular, and, I hope, a satisfactory account. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 123 Thirty bad Bits, and Two good ones. . . but I hope, you have got one of the two good ones. 1804 *W. GILPIN Sermon* III. xxxviii. (R.), He hoped you would consider the debt of little consequence. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* l. xi. 70 We hoped that no repetition of the process would occur. 1865 *W. G. PALGRAVE Arabia* I. 114 He enters with a 'hope I don't intrude' air.

c. with infinitive. 1597 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 220 He . . . hoped to wyne Rome, wanne he come eft aze. c 1305 *Judas Iscar.* 34 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 108 Glad he was and hoped of him to habbe an heire. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8006 *Pat.* . . . hopit in haste. . . the mater to here. 1574 *CHURCHWARD Wolsey* xlv. in *Mirr. Mag.* (1815) II. 495, I hoapt to come before the king. 1659 *B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* 29 Cardinal Wolsey. . . hoped to come to be Pope by the recommendation of the Emperor. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 178 When may we hope to see you again in London? 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. vii. 423 Violent measures, by which the King hoped to curb the colonies.

† 4. To expect or anticipate (without implication of desire); to suppose, think, suspect. *Obs.*

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4429, I hope Iulys had drawn hit out. *Ibid.* 15842 No hoped til hym no gyle. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ix. 1 *comm.*, I hope had he byne a rightwisman he had nougt sayd swa. c 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 109 Our Manciple I hope he wil be deed. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3548, I hope þou wenes at we be like to þire lethire Persyns. 15. . . *Tanner Tambo*, in *Puttenham Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 263, I hope I shall be hanged to morrow. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvi. 113 Quhat man did hoip of Grange nou dois apper. . . He dois Rebelle and will not serue the King. 1632 *ROWLEY Wom. never vexed* II. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XII. 132, I hope thou't vex me. . . I shall rail and curse thee, I hope.

5. *trans.* To bring by hoping. *nonce-use.*

1730 *Lett. fr. Lond. Trnl.* (1721) 60 Some hope themselves. . . into a Halter, but few into their Wishes.

Hope, *obs. form of HOOP.*

Hopeable (*hōpəbəl*), *a. rare.* [*f.* HOPE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be hoped for.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Esperable*, hopeable, fit to be hoped for.

Hoped (*hōpt*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* HOPE *v.* + -ED.]

1. Expected with desire: see HOPE *v.* 3.

1573 *Tusser Husb.* cvi. (1878) 196 This was both God and man, of Jewes the hope kept. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 100 All my hoped game is turnd to scathe. 1625 *Modell Wit* 62 b, Shall. . . all my hoped loyes be defeated in a moment? 1685 *H. MORE Illust.* 300 Which are the hoped Consequences thereof.

b. Now usually *hoped-for*: see HOPE *v.* 1.

1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iv. viii. 61 Cold biting Winter matters our hop'd-for Hay. 1694 *SALMON Bates's Disp.* Ded. (1713) Aijb, This Book, which, through your Benignity, cannot go without its hop'd-for Effects. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 485 Two-fifths only of the hoped-for produce was yielded.

† 2. Viewed or contemplated with hope; about which hopes are entertained. *Obs.*

1581 *MULCASTER Positiones* xli. (1887) 241 His most honored prince, and his best hoped pupil.

3. Possessed of or imbued with hope. *dial.* 1896 *BARRIE Marg. Ogilvy* ii. (1897) 34 The Doctor says this morning that he is better hoped now, but at present we can say no more but only she is alive.

Hopeful (*hōpfəl*), *a. (sb.)*, [*f.* HOPE *sb.* 1 + -FUL.]

1. Full of hope; feeling or entertaining hope; expectant of that which is desired.

1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. ii. 24 Childe. . . Whose vgly and vnnatural Aspect May fright the hopeful Mother at the view. 1665 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 124 Hopeful of some reward. 1822 *JEFFREY Let.* lxxxix. in *Cockburn Life* II, The. . . happiest, hopefulest, creature that ever set fortune at defiance. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. vii. 220 A time of active and hopeful contentment for both the young people.

b. Expressive of hope.

1607 *ROWLANDS Guy, Earl Warw.* 81 The comfort of a hopeful word bestowing. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* l. iii, It is likely enough that ten thousand other young men. . . made the same hopeful remark in the course of the same evening.

2. Causing or inspiring hope; giving promise of success or future good, 'promising'; said of a person or thing on which one's hope is set, or concerning which hope is entertained; sometimes ironically, of a young person who is likely to disappoint hopes.

1568 *ELIZABETH Let. to Cecil* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. ii. 515 That she would allow honorary salaries to the acute and hopeful youth, for their maintenance in their studies there. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. ii. 15 Earth hath swallowed all my hopes but she, Shee's the hopeful Lady of my earth. 1647 in *Wood's Life* (O. H. S.) I. 301 *note*, Money to maintain hopeful students at the University. 1732 *SWIFT Sacram. Test Wks.* 1761 III. 294 Which of the two is in the hopefulest condition to ruin the Church. 1768 *GOLDSM. Good-n. Man* i. Wks. (Globe) 611/1 Here comes his hopeful nephew; strange, god-natured, foolish, open-hearted. 1865-6 *H. PHILLIPS Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 92 Loans now seemed to afford a hopeful prospect of relief.

b. as *sb. (colloq.)*. A 'hopeful' boy or girl: chiefly ironical. (Sometimes as a *quasi*-proper name.)

1730 *DUCHESS ORMOND Let.* 18 Apr. in *Swift's Wks.* (1814) XVI. 363 Else young Hopeful might have been in danger. 1811 *BYRON Hints fr. Hor.* 256 O'er boards diminish'd by young Hopeful's debts. 1842 *C. WHITEHEAD Richard Savage* (1845) III. vi. 381 Some of the young hopefules make their parents pay pretty smartly for their love.

Hopefully (*hōpfəli*), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY.] In a hopeful manner; with a feeling of hope; with ground for hope, promisingly.

a 1639 *WOTTON Life Dk. Buckh.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 237 He left all his female kindred. . . either matched with peers of the realm actually, or hopefully with earls' sons and heirs. 1846 *H. ROGERS Ess.* (1860) I. 171 The limits within which the human understanding can hopelessly speculate. *Mod.* He set to work hopefully.

Hopefulness (*hōpfəlnəs*), [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being hopeful.

1. The state of feeling or expressing hope.

1668 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* iii. 170, I scarcely held it worth my hopefulness. 1858 *J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sk.* II. ii. ii, Perhaps he exaggerated his own hopefulness, in order to increase hers. 1886 *HALL CAINE Son of Hagar* iii. ix, Greta's eyes were full of a radiant hopefulness.

2. The quality of inspiring hope; promisingness.

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Zanchius* 390 Zanchius in his youth shewing some testifications of his hopefulness. 1698 *STRYPE Life Sir T. Smith* ii. (R.), While he was thus a student here. . . notice was taken of his parts and hopefulness. *Mod.* The hopefulness of the political situation.

Hopeite, hopeite (*hōpəit*), *Min.* [Named 1823, after Dr. T. C. Hope of Edinburgh: see -ITE.] A phosphate of zinc found in greyish-white crystals, never accurately analyzed.

1824 *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* x. 107 Description of Hopeite, a New Mineral. 1834 *T. ALLAN Min.* 24 Sir David Brewster. . . distinguished it by the name of Hopeite.

Hopeless (*hōpələs*), *a.* [*f.* HOPE *sb.* 1 + -LESS.]

1. Destitute of hope; having or feeling no hope; despairing.

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* i. i. 158 Hopelesse and helpelesse doth Egean wend. 1612. . . *Cymb.* iv. iv. 27 Hopelesse To haue the courtesie your Cradle promis'd. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps.* cii. 6, I am as destitute and hopeless of it as the most solitary Pelican. 1823 *SCORESBY Whale Fishery* 460 On this [ice-floe] they spent a dismal and hopeless night. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* May 629 Is it surprising that the great army of the hopeless should forget the way to church?

2. Of or concerning which there is no hope; despaired of, desperate.

1566 *DRANT Horace, Sat.* ii. ii. (R.), He. . . keeps it well, and warylye to hope in hopelesse tyde. 1583 *STANHYURST Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 50 Laocoon. . . al hoaples Hee strues. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 87 v. 2 A sign of hopeless depravity, that though good advice was given, it wrought no reformation. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 185 He recovered from maladies which seemed hopeless. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* I. v. 296 To reconcile the chronology is hopeless.

† 3. Unhoped-for, unexpected. *Obs.*

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. v. 34 His watry eyes. . . He up gan life toward the azure skies, From whence descend all hopelesse remedies. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* iv. 160 Giuing thanks to God for so hopelesse a deliuerance.

Hopelessly (*hōpələsli*), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY.] In a hopeless manner; without or beyond hope; so that there is no hope; desperately.

1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Scornf. Lady* i. i. *El. Lo.* Brother, is your last hope past? Y. Lo. Hopelessly past. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 8 Hopelessly continuing in mistakes, they live and dye in their absurdities. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* 162 You are hopelessly in love with Miss Cameron. 1873 *BLACK FR. Thule* viii, Never was. . . sea-song sung so hopelessly without spirit.

Hopelessness (*hōpələsnəs*), [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] Hopeless condition; want of hope, despair; state of being despaired of, desperateness.

1809 *HAN. MORE Consts* II. 19 (Jod.) That discouraging superiority, which others might be deterred from imitating through hopelessness to reach. 1853 *J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. 13 A message which well illustrates the

hopelessness of going to war with them. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 287 The old heavy burden of hopelessness and apathy had fallen on her again.

† **Hopelost** (hōp'elōst), *a.* and *sb.* Obs. [f. *HOPES* *sb.* + *LOST* *ppl. a.*] *a. adj.* That has lost hope, despairing; lost to hope, desperate. *b. sb.* One who has lost hope.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 70 Fretting with feir in inward conscience, As hopelost wickets without all patience. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holiness* III. 1548/2 His two gracelesse hopelost sonnes Shane and Alike Bourke. 1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Chas. I.* 148 Like a Company of poore Hope-losts.. look up to that place of Honour, where erst they sat.

† **Hopely**, *a.* Obs. rare. [f. *HOPE* *sb.* + *-LY*.] Of the nature of hope; fraught with hope.

1653 H. WHISTLER *Uphat Inf. Baptisme* 62 A noble instance of hopely probability by divine Providence.

Hoper (hōp'ər), [f. *HOPE* *v.* + *-ER*.] One who hopes.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xxii. 31 God .. a shelde is of alle the hopes [Vulg. *sperantium*] in hym. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 733/1 Such hopes and such louers .. are yet no lesse begiled then are the beggers that dreme they finde great heapes of gold. 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* Wks. (1868) 196 Then shall these hopes be in eternal possession. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Nov., She is no hopper; she sees nothing before us but despair and horror. 1889 W. WARD *W. G. Ward & Oxf. Movem.* 379 It would take a very enthusiastic hopper to look for success now.

Hoper, obs. form of **HOPPER**.

Hop-garden, [f. *HOP* *sb.* + *-GARDEN*.] A field or piece of land devoted to the cultivation of hops.

1573 R. SCOR (title) A Perfitte Platforme of a Hoppe Garden, and necessarie Instructions for the making and maintenance hereof. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 160 In the Winter, when little else can be done to the Hop-garden. 1766 GRAY *Let. in Poems* (1775) 322 Orchards, cherry-grounds, hop-gardens, intermixed with corn and frequent villages.

Hop-ground, [f. *HOP* *sb.* + *-GROUND*.] = *prec.*; also, ground suited to the cultivation of hops.

1679 *Essays & Excell.* 3 Coll. Mildmay came from his house to the place near the Hop-ground. 1715 *Lond. Gas. No.* 526/3 Four Acres of Hop Ground. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 611 The hopgrounds of Kent would be as the vineyards of the Neckar.

Hop-harlot, var. **HAP-HARLOT**, Obs.

Hoping (hōp'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HOPE* *v.* + *-ING*.] The action of the verb *HOPE*; hope; + trust.

1300 *Cursor M.* 27016 Again be toþer hoping bat es in weoldes welth. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4518 3e haue na hoping in þat hathill at on hie sittis. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 62 A few years of confident hopings and unreserved trustings.

Hoping, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That hopes; hopefully. Hence **hopingly** *adv.*, hopefully.

1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lvi. (1612) 247 Contrarie to it that all did hopingly affect. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 374 Out of a hoping timidity. 1853 VON BUNSEN in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 367/2 Hopingly yet gravely did he ride into Versailles.

Hopkinsian (hōp'ki-ni-ān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. the name of the New England theologian Samuel Hopkins (1721-1803): see *-IAN*.] *a. adj.* Belonging to or adhering to the theological system of Samuel Hopkins, a modification of Calvinism. *b. sb.* An adherent of this system. Hence **Hopkinsianism**, the theological system of Samuel Hopkins.

1850 WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1889) II. 132 Hopkinsianism .. held .. that guilt could not be hereditary. 1860 J. GARDNER *Faith's World* II. 64/1 Some Christians .. called from their leader Hopkinsians, though they prefer to be called Hopkinsian Calvinists. *Ibid.* 65/1 The Hopkinsian controversy is but little known in Britain. 1886 *Encycl. Amer.* III. 339 The founder of 'Hopkinsian divinity'.

Hoplite (hōp'līt), [ad. Gr. ὁπλίτης, f. ὅπλον weapon, piece of armour, heavy shield, pl. ὅπλα arms: see *-ITE*.] A heavy-armed foot-soldier of ancient Greece.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, A painting which represented two hoplites. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xx. (1849) II. 143 The hoplites, or heavy-armed infantry of historical Greece, maintained a close order and well-dressed line. 1897 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1898) I. 408 Ares appears as a hoplite.

Hence **Hoplitic** (hōp'līt'ik) *a.*, belonging to or resembling a hoplite; **Hoplitic** (*nonce-wd.*), the drilling of hoplites.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 251 The heavy-armed Hoplitic angler, as he may be called, returns generally from his expedition laden only with disappointment. 1886 SIDGWICK *Hist. Ethics* ii. 21 New pederasties of 'tactics' and 'hoplitics'.

Hoplo- (hōp'lō), before a vowel *hopl-*, combining form of Gr. ὅπλον weapon, piece of armour, or of ὁπλή hoof, as in **Hoplarchy** (-arkī), *nonce-wd.* [after *hierarchy*] (see *quot.*). + **Hoplochromism** [see *CHROMISM*] (see *quot.* 1056). + **Hoplochromist** *a.* **Hoplochromist** (-ōp'nōrōst) *a.* [Gr. ὁπλοχρῶς, 'having the jaw armed' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886).]

Hopology (-p'ōlōdgi) [see *-LOGY*], the science of weapons or armour. **Hoplo-machic** (-mæ'kik) *a.* [ad. Gr. ὁπλομαχικός, f. ὁπλομάχος fighting in heavy arms (cf. *Hoplite*)], fighting in heavy armour (in *quot. fig.*); + **Hoplo-machist** (-p'ōmākist), one who fights in heavy armour. **Hoplo-nemertean** (-nēmōrtē-ān), **Hoplo-nemertine** (-nēmōrtē-ān) *Zool.*, *a.* belonging to those nemertean worms in which

the proboscis is armed with a stylet; *sb.* one of these worms. **Hoplophorous** (-p'ōrōs) *a.* [Gr. ὁπλοφόρος bearing arms], 'bearing armour; protected' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). **Hoplopleurid** (-plō'rīd) *Zool.* [Gr. πλεῦρα rib, side], a fish of the extinct family *Hoplopleuridae*, having the body provided with four rows of sub-triangular scutes. **Hoplopodous** (-p'ōdōs) *a.* *Zool.* [Gr. ὁπλή hoof, πούς, ποδ- foot], having the feet protected by hoofs.

1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1847) VII. 498 The chiefs of the Hierarchy, the Iatrarchy, the Nomarchy, and the 'Hop-larchy (under which title both sciences, naval and military, were comprised). 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Proleg. d iv b, Our disquisition of the 6i dvi, or Casualties (7 Causalities) of 'Hoplochromism. *Ibid.* c, Objection to the dignity of 'Hoplochromist Remedies. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hoplochromism*, an anointing of Armes or weapons; as they do in the use of the weapon-salve. 1884 R. F. BURTON *Bl. of Sword*, The imperious interest of 'Hopology. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 696 That most pugnacious, or, to use the old term, 'hoplo-machic of universities. 1793 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 398 Dempster, the last of the formidable sect of 'Hoplo-machists, who fought every day .. either with sword or fist, in defence of his doctrines in omni scibilib. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hoplopodous*, applied by Goldfuss to an Order (*Hoplopoda*) .. including those [mammals] which have their feet protected by hooves: 'hoplopodous.

Hop-merchant, [f. *HOP* *sb.* + *-MERCHANT*.]

1. A merchant who deals in hops.

1639 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* 12 Nov., Henry Sum'er-sole of the city of London, hopmerchant. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. (1889) I. 156 He .. made bargains over a tankard with drovers and hop merchants.

2. *slang.* [with play on *HOP* *sb.*] A dancing-master; a dancer.

1700 B. E. DICH. *Cant. Crew, Hop-Merchant*, a Dancing-master. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xxxviii, Imitated by your Hop-Merchants .. in their .. Country Dances.

Hopnyt, obs. pa. t. of *OPEN* *v.*

Hopoland, obs. f. *HOURLAND*, a garment.

Hop-o'-my-thumb (hōp'ōmīp'əm). Also 6 **hopthumb**, 9 **hop-me-thumb**. [In 16th c., *hop on my thombe*, from *HOP* *v.* (in imperative mood), applied to a person so small that he may be hyperbolically told to hop on one's thumb: cf. *stick-in-the-mud*, *pick-me-up*.] A dwarf, a pygmy: the name of a pygmy hero of nursery lore. Cf. *Tom Thumb*.

1530 PALSGR. 232/1 Hoppe upon my thombe, *fretillon*. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Proem* (1867) 25 It is a small hop on my thombe. And Christ wot, it is wood at a woode. 1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 106 A cockney dandiprat hop thumb. 1594 *Tanning of Shrew* (N.), Plaine friend hop of my thum, know you who we are? 1681 COTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iv. i. You little Hop-o'-my-thumb, come hither. 1827 HONE *Every-day* Bk. II. 67 He was a hop-o'-my-thumb no higher than the window-locker. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 255 This hop-o'-my-thumb of a creature has begun to give herself airs since her marriage and her carriage. *attrib.* 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 59 You pitiful hop o' my thumb comcomb. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 272, I cannot .. help laughing at such hop-me-thumb fellows. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 1/2 Austria is a mere Hop-o'-my-thumb Power excepting so far as she is backed by Germany.

† **Hoppe**, Obs. Also 5 **hoop** (p). [Cf. OE. *hoppe*, pl. *hoppān*, 'ornament; small bell' (Sweet). (Senses 1 and 2 are perhaps distinct words.)]

1. The seed-vessel of flax.

1325 *Gloss. W. de Bible* in Wright *Voc.* 156 *Le boceaus* [du l'n] *Gloss.* hoppen [Camb. MS. flaxbolles]. 1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcvi. (1495) 663 Floures of flex ben .. blew, and after comyth hoppys, and therein is the seed. And when the hoppe begynneth to wexe, thenne the flex is drawe vp. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 246/1 Hooppe [v.r. hooppe], sede of flax. 1552 HULOET, Hoppes of flaxe or bemp, *lincidulum*.

2. The cornel tree, and its fruit.

1499 Garlandia's *Liber Equiv.* Voc. (W. de W.), Corna, fructus corni, hoppe: cornus, quidam arbor, hoppe tre, ut quidam dicunt.

Hopped (hōp't), *a.* [f. *HOP* *sb.* + *v. 2* + *-ED*.] Furnished, mixed, or flavoured with hops.

1659 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 174 A Receiver filled with hopped and fermented Beer. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 203 Thirty-five barrels of hopped wort. 1897 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 7/3 The bines being lightly hopped without any 'tail', and the fruit all being within sight.

Hopper (hōp'ər), [f. *HOP* *v.* + *-ER*.] OE. type **hoppere*, implied in the feminine *hoppestre*.

Sense 3 is naturally accounted for; but the origin of sense 5 is not clear, unless derived from resemblance to the mill-hopper, which is not favoured by the chronology of existing quotations.]

1. One who hops; a leaper, dancer.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 442 Pat fore a hoppere can hym sla. 1598 FLORIO, *Saltarino*, .. a jumper, a hopper. 1744-5 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 335 The dancers are to be [etc.]. These are the rest of the hoppers. 1775-8 TYRWHITT *Notes on Chaucer's Nat's T.*, I conceive, a female hopper, or dancer, was called an hoppester. 1829 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 21/1 A great hopper and runner.

b. pl. 'A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg' (J.); see SCOTCH-HOPPERS, HOPSCOTCH. 2. An animal characterized by hopping, esp. an insect or insect-larva that hops.

Applied more or less spec. to a locust or grasshopper, a saltatorial beetle as the turnip flea, a saltatorial homopterous insect as a froth-hopper, a flea, the cheese-hopper or maggot of the cheese-fly; also dial. to a samlet; in New-

foundland to a seal of the second year. Also as a second element, in *cheese-hopper*, *grasshopper*, *sandhopper*, etc. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3096 On wind cam fro westen, and 80 opperes nam, And warpes ouer in-to 8e se. 1797 POLWHELE *Hist. Devon* I. 120 The Samlet of Mr. Pennant, called here the hopper. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 278 *Musca putris*, the larvae of which are known to the housewife by the name of hoppers, as those of all of them by the name of maggots. 1877 Mrs. FLEMING *Life Arnot* (1879) 192 The armies of barbarous inhuman black hoppers are not greatly diminished. 1897 *Chamb. Jnrl.* XIV. 766/2 The locusts were attacked while still in the 'hopper' stage.

3. In a corn or other grinding mill, a receiver like an inverted pyramid or cone, through which grain or anything to be ground passes into the mill; so called because it had originally a hopping or shaking motion (which is now usually transferred to the shaking-shoe, where that is present).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 119 Yet saugh I neuere .. How that the hopur waggis til and fra. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Man-hode* I. lxxiii. (1869) 43 In the hopper of the mille .. he was grounden broken and brused. c 1585 *Faire Em* I. ii. 175 in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* II. 414 Now let me alone to pick the mill, to fill the hopper, to take the toll. 1786 BURNS *To Unco Guid* I, The heapest hopper's ebbing still, And still the clap plays clatter. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 158 The hopper .. is agitated by two iron pins on the axis .. that alternately raise the vessel containing the grain, which again sinks by its own weight. 1858 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 204 A boy collecting the long edgings of boards as fast as cut off, and thrusting them down a hopper, where they were ground up beneath the mill. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* II. xl. 151 Modern developments have shaken up the classes like peas in a hopper.

4. Applied to similar contrivances for feeding any material to a machine, and, generally, to articles resembling a mill hopper in shape or use.

1763 W. LEWIS *Commerc. Phil.-techn.* 277 The space included between the pipes, at their lower end, under the basin, is a kind of hopper. *Ibid.* 278 The water issuing from the hopper is necessarily reduced into drops. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* iii. (ed. 3) 28 To make the engine supply the fire with small quantities of fuel at regular intervals by means of a hopper. 1873 *Spott's Dict. Engin.* III. 2253 Receiving and weighing hoppers. *Ibid.* 2254 The sheet-iron funnel in which the grain is received before passing up into the weighing hopper. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hopper*, 1. a chute for feeding any material to a machine. 2. The basin of a water-closet. 3. (Glass.) A conical vessel suspended from the ceiling, containing sand and water for the use of the glass-cutter. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 626 The tickets are placed in a kind of tube or hopper, down which they descend, and .. are drawn one by one across a printing machine. 1883 *Daily News* 27 July 2/1 The new twelve-barrel Nortonfeldt gun .. Hoppers to fit on the feeders keep them constantly replenished, and so incessant is the fire that in half a minute 600 shots were discharged.

5. A basket; esp. a basket or other vessel in which the sower carries his seed. Now dial.

1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxx. 7 [lxxxii. 6] His hend in hopper served þai. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 57 He heng an Hoper on his Bac In stude of a Scrippe. c 1480 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 43 Thyn hopur clothe hienys skyn; and throwe Thy seede thereynne. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 10. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 179 Be sure ever and anon to stir up the bottom of your Hopper, or Seed-lop. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 106 What once were kernels from his hopper sown, Now browning wheat-ears.

6. A barge in attendance on a dredging machine, which carries the mud or gravel out to sea and discharges it through an opening in its bottom. Also *hopper-barge*.

1759 in *Brand Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 588 A person invented a machine .. called a Hopper .. to take ballast out of ships .. convey the same to the sea, and there drop it. 1887 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 2/6 New steamer Giralda, when off Claxheugh, river Wear, came into collision with a laden hopper. 1894 *Ibid.* 8 Oct. 6/7 The men who were working the marine dredger and its attendant hoppers in the outer port of Port Said.

7. = *hopper-car*: see 10.

1862 *N. Y. Tribune* 10 June (Bartlett), Of the fifty-seven hoppers thrown over Opequan bridge, one half can be put into serviceable order again.

8. A funnel-shaped or hopper-like hollow.

1838 T. L. MITCHELL 3 *Exp. E. Austral.* (1839) II. 319 We find among the features on these lofty river banks many remarkable hollows, not unaptly termed 'hoppers' .. from the water sinking into them, as grain subsides in the hopper of a mill. 1847 D. A. WELLS & S. H. DAVIS *Sk. Williams Coll.* 88 You find yourself on the edge of a gulf at least a thousand feet deep, the four sides of which apparently converge to a point at the bottom. This place, from its peculiar form, is called the Hopper.

9. *Pianoforte*. A piece attached at the back part of a key to raise the hammer and regulate the distance to which it falls back from the string after striking it. Also called *grasshopper*.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 140/1 The action of the square piano-forte, on its first introduction, consisted of a key, a lifter, a hammer, and a damper. Longman and Broderip .. brought out a patented invention having two additional parts in the action, namely, the hopper, and the under-hammer. 1856 HIKKINS *Pianoforte* 37 The key, hopper, spring and set-off.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a.* appositive, as (sense 6) *hopper-barge*, *-punt*. *b.* Of or belonging to a hopper, as (sense 3) *hopper feed*, *form*, *head*, *mouth*; (sense 9) *hopper button*, *lever*, *spring*. *c.* Shaped like or resembling the hopper of a mill, as *hopper casement*, *closet*, *hip*, *pan*, *roof*, *ventilator*.

d. parasynthetic, as (sense 5: cf. quot. 1787 s.v. HOPPET¹), *hopper-arsed*, *-hipped*, *-rumped* adjs.
e. Special combs.: *hopper axis*, a contrivance for grinding apples, something like a coffee-mill; *hopper-boy*, 'a name given in mills to a rake which moves in a circle, drawing the meal over an opening through which it falls' (Craig 1847); *hopper-car*, a kind of car or truck for carrying coal, gravel, etc., shaped like a hopper, and emptying through an opening at the bottom; *hopper-cook*, a valve for water-closets, etc. (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); † *hopper-crow*, ? a crow that follows a seed-hopper during sowing; *hopper-eared*, -free adjs. (see quotes.); *hopper-hood*, a hooded seal in its second year.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Hopper-ars*, when the Breech sticks out. 1787 [see HOPPET¹ 1]. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 124 It performs all the operations of thrashing, winnowing, grinding, and bolting, together with an iron **hopper axis* for grinding apples. 1895 *Westm. Gas* 16 Oct. 4/2 The Admiralty 'hopper barge', for use at the Gibraltar new Dry Dock and Extension Works, had an adventurous voyage. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 141/2 Hopper spring. Hopper lever. *Hopper button. Sustaining spring. fixed in the front end of the hopper lever. 1862 *N. Y. Tribune* 10 June (Bartlett). There were one hundred and eighty-three iron 'hopper-cars' recovered in a condition to be restored. 1844 *Catholic Weekly Instr.* 103 *Hopper casements. should be inserted in almost all the windows, in order to secure due ventilation. a 1592 *GREENE Jas. IV.* v. ii. To gather feathers like to a *hopper-crow, And lose them in the height of all my pomp? 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry* III. 1. 19 (E.D.S.) Such land would return an 'hopper-eared' crop at harvest, or, in plainer English, a little ear, with a few kernels. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Mar. 2/1 Mr. Maxim's next effort was also a 3-pounder, using a long cartridge, but having a very short action and a *hopper feed. 1899 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.* 51 When the tenants of the manor of Sheffield ground their corn at the lord's mill, some of them were called **hopper-frees*, being privileged. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 440 The 'hopper-free' tenants at Leeds.. had their corn grinded immediately upon the emptying of the hopper, though there were never so many attending. 1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 55 With *hopper hippis, and hanches narrow. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* II. i. She is bow-legg'd, *hopper-hipp'd. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* 198 The large square wooden pipe.. terminates.. in a 'hopper-mouth' proper for receiving in the burthen. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 59/2 Flushing Water Closet, with *Hopper Pan. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Hopper-punt*, a flat-floored lighter for carrying soil or mud, with a hopper or receptacle in its centre, to contain the lading. 1636 MIDDLETON *Wom. Beware Wom.* II. ii. Her body straight, not *hopper-rump'd. 1840 *Hopper spring [see *hopper button*]. 1896 HIKINS *Piano-forte Gloss.* *Hopper Spring*, the wire spring that regulates the angle of the sticker or hopper, and accelerates its return under the notch or roller.

Hence *Hoppered* a.: cf. *hopper-hipped* (above). 1704 D'URFAY *Hell beyond Hell* 54 Holland, up to the ankles fine, But hopper'd still about the chine.

Hopper² (hɒpə). [f. HOP v.2 + -ER¹.]

1. One engaged in picking hops; a hop-picker. 1719 in Cowper *Canterb. Reg.*, St. George (1891) 207 Edward Even and Alice his pretended wife, hoppers and way-going persons. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxvii, The venerable Society of weavers, podders, and hoppers. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xi, Many of these hoppers are Irish, but many come from London.

2. A brewer's vat in which the infusion of hops is prepared to be added to the wort (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. attrib., as *hopper-house*.

1883 J. Y. STRATTON *Hops & Hop-pickers* 45 The hopper-house is generally a long low-pitched building. 1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 3/2 Great efforts have been made.. to provide suitable lodgings for the hoppers, and 'hopper-houses' catch the eye at every turn of the road.

Hopper, *erron.* form of HOPPER², wild swan.

† **Hoppes**¹. *Obs.* [OE. *hoppys*, f. *hoppian* to hop: see -STER. The mod. form would be *hopper*; cf. Chaucer's *tapstere*, now *tapster*.] A female dancer, a danceress. In the quot. from Chaucer app. used attrib. = 'dancing'.

'Schippes hoppes' answers to *navi bellatrici* (= 'warlike ships') in Boccaccio's *Teseide*, which it is supposed that Chaucer misread as *ballatrici* (= dancers, dancing, pl. fem.). Speght (followed by Bullokar and Cockeram) erroneously explained 'hoppes' as 'pilots'. See Skeat, *Chaucer* V. 80.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 484 He .. ðæs mæran witecan deað þære lyðran hoppystan hire gliges to mede foræaf. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1159 Yet saugh I brent the shippes hoppes (Camd. MS. *hospes*).

Hoppet¹ (hɒpət). Chiefly north dial. Also 7-hobbet, 9 hoppett, -itt. [? f. HOPPER¹ with dim. suffix. Cf. also HOBBER¹.]

1. A basket, esp. a small hand-basket.

1671 SKINNER *Etym. Angl.* *Hoppet*, vox agro Linc. usitatissima significat autem Corbæ seu Calathum quo fructus circumferunt. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 26 A *Hoppet*, a little Handbasket. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* III. 391/1 An Hoppet, or Hobbet.. is a Vessel of wood to carry corn in by him that soweth the same. 1787 GROSS *Prov. Gloss.*, *Hoppet*, a little basket, chiefly for holding seed-corn, worn by the husbandmen, in sowing, at their backs, whence a man with protuberant buttocks is compared to a man accoutred with a *hoppet*, and stiled *hoppet-arsed*, vulgarly *hopper-arsed*. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hoppit*, a little basket. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hoppit*, the dish used by miners to measure their ore in. 1885 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Hoppit*, a small hand-basket with lids. 'She has ta'en a hoppet with her lunch.'

2. A large bucket, used for lowering and raising men and materials in the shaft of a mine or other excavation.

1865 *Ann. Reg.* 3 The engineer was astonished to find that the hoppet containing the men stopped in the shaft. 1888 *Times* 9 Apr. 6/5 The hoppet is a large iron bucket fastened by three hooks and chains to the rope. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 3/1 The workmen are raised by means of a 'hoppet', which a steam engine lifts or lowers as required. 1897 *Times* 10 Mar. 13/6 One hoppit came up with debris showing slight dampness.

3. A bee-hive; also *bee-hoppet*. *dial.*

Hoppet², *local.* [? dim. of HOPE sb.².]

1. An enclosure; a yard, paddock, or the like.

1701 *Deed* [relating to properties called] 'a Barn and Hoppett'. 1864 *Gd. Words* 581/2 There is a hoppet big enough for the run of a pony. 1867 *Crim. Chronol.* *York Castle* 153 Crowther and Hoyle were interred in the hoppet at the back of the Castle.

2. A gaol or prison. [May perh. belong to prec. word: cf. *cage*, *coop* similarly used.]

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hoppit*, the jail. 'They were putten i' t' hoppit', imprisoned.

Hoppit³, *north dial.* [dim. from HOP v.¹.] An infant in arms.

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antig.* II. Gloss. s.v. *Tremuta*, A young child danced in the arms by metaphor called a little hoppit. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hoppit*, an infant.

Hop-picker. A labourer employed to pick the ripe hops from the bines; usually one of a large body who annually migrate to the hop-growing districts to do this work; also, a mechanical contrivance for picking, cleaning, and sorting hops. So **Hop-picking**, the work of picking hops, which annually gives temporary employment in the country to large bodies of the poor.

1760 *Engraving of picture by G. Smith*, The Hop Pickers.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antig.* (1870) II. 20 To the festivities of Harvest Home must be referred the following popular custom among the hop-pickers in Kent. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hop-picker*,... a machine for picking hops. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 629/2 Hop-picking completed.

Hoppit: see HOPPLE v.

Hoppiness (hɒpɪnəs). [f. assumed adj. **hopp*, f. HOP sb.² + -NESS.] Hopping manner or quality. 1860 J. WHITE *Hist. France* (ed. 2) 3 Animals [frogs].. the exact image of himself in hoppiness of motion.

Hopping (hɒpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HOP v.¹ + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb HOP, in various senses.

c 1390 S. Eng. Leg. I. 379/19 At his bruydale was plei i-nough: song and grettinge. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxix. 6 Hoppyng & daunceyng of tumbler & herlotis. 1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* I. ii. 10 b, Vndecont hopping and dauncing. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* x. § 66. 181 The perpetual hoppings of the canary from bar to bar of its cage.

2. A dance; a rural festival of which dancing forms a principal part.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3545 Men made song and hoppings, Ogañ the come of this kinges. c 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 102 The day that one John Fletcher of Chester made a hopping. 1686 G. STUART *Jocoser. Disc.* 32 To Horse-race, Fair, or Hoppin go. 1843 HARVEY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 35 These feasts, or as they are called elsewhere in Northumberland, hoppings, are held on the festival day of the patron Saint. 1889 *Archæol. Æliana* XIII. 322 At Newburn.. the hopping is held about the feast of St. Margaret of Antioch.

Hopping, *vbl. sb.* [f. HOP sb.¹ or v.² + -ING¹.]

1. The gathering of hops; hop-picking.

1717 *Canterb. Parish Reg.*, St. George (ed. Cowper) 206 One Robert Northborn, a stranger came hopping [= a hopping]. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxvii, The profession of hopping. 1880 *Times* 10 Sept. 9/4 The return of the hopping season. 1812 9/5 A labourer, with his wife and children, may make from 66 to 68 by 'the hopping'.

2. The flavouring of malt liquor with hops.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 570 Of Boiling and Hopping. 1890 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 2/3 English hops suitable for fine ale brewing or dry hopping must prove to be in limited supply. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 4/1 When German hops were used for hopping down.

Hopping, *ppl. a.* [f. HOP v.¹ + -ING².]

1. That hops: see the verb.

1785 BURNS *Winter Night* iv, Ilk hopping bird. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 127 The little shrivelled, meagre, hopping, though loud and troublesome insects of the hour. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 280 A little hopping, over-civil sort of thing.

2. Comb. **Hopping-dick**, local name for a species of thrush (*Merula leucogenys*) common in Jamaica, resembling the blackbird in appearance and song (*Maudslayi's Treas. Nat. Hist.* (1874) 325); hopping-john (*Southern U.S.*), a stew of bacon with pease or pease and rice seasoned with red pepper; hopping-mad a. (*dial.* and *U.S.*), violently angry, so as to dance with rage.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 506 The greatest luxury with which they are acquainted is a stew of bacon and peas, with red pepper, which they call 'Hopping John'. 1675 COTTON *Scotter Scott* 52, I us'd to make him *hopping mad. a 1860 Widdow Badell *Papers* 275 (Bartlett) Miss Fustick said Liddy Ann was too old to wear plumes.. which made Liddy hoppin' mad, and led to an awful quarrel.

Hence **Hoppingly** *adv.*

1798 FIORIO, *Saltellone*, hoppingly, skippingly.

Hopping, *ppl. a.* [f. HOP v.² + -ING².] Engaged in hop-picking.

1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xi, The whole country side.. will swarm with hopping tramps.

Hoppity. [f. HOP v.¹.] Another name for HALMA.

1894 L. B. SPERRY *Confid. Talks with Yng. Men* xvii. 164 Games of all sorts, base-ball, foot-ball, .. checkers, hoppity.

Hopple (hɒpəl), *v.* [Origin obscure; it is exemplified earlier than HOBBLE v. in same sense, and can hardly be a later variant of that word; rather does the corresp. sense of *hobble* seem to be taken from *hopple*. But Kilian has early mod.Fl. *hoppelen* = MDu. *hobelen* to jump, dance; and see the German forms mentioned under HOBBLE v.]

trans. To fasten together the legs of (a horse or other beast) to prevent it from straying; also *transf.* to fetter (a human being); = HOBBLE v. 7.

1586 in *Scottish Manor Rec.* (N.W. Linc. *Gloss.*), That noe man hoppell noe cattell in the Forthe. 1630 *Ibid.*, That noe man shall leave his horse or beaste loose in the fallowe feilde but to hoppill tether or bringe him home at night. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* ix. vii. § 8 Superstitiously hoppiled in the Toils and Nets of superfluus Opinions. a 1749 CHALKLEY *Wks.* (1766) 382, I think then he ought to be muzzled and hoppiled too. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 223 We caught all our horses and hoppiled them. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* 1. 26 What of men so hoppiled should be the tale to tell?

Hopple (hɒpəl), *sb.* [f. HOPPLE v.]

1. An apparatus for hopping horses, etc. (see prec.); also *transf.* a fetter; = HOBBLE sb. 3.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hopple*. 1886 *Gurnsey News* 18 June 5/4 A pattern hopple for sheep.. was submitted. 1888 W. MORRIS *Dream* 7. *Ball* iv. 34, I.. went up and down my prison what I could for my hopples. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 113 When they are milking a cow they tie her hind legs with a hopple.

2. ? = Hobble-bush.

1856 BRYANT *Poems*, *Strange Lady* vii, A pebbly brook, where rustling winds among the hopples sweep.

|| **Hoppo** (hɒpə). [See quot. 1882.] In China: The board of revenue or customs. Also (short for *hoppo-man*) an officer of the customs.

1711 C. LOCKYER *Trade in India* 101 (Y.) The Hoppes, who look on Europe Ships as a great branch of their Profits, will give you all the fair Words imaginable. 1786 SHEL-VOCKE *Voy. round World* 446 We should have met with great trouble from the Hoppo-men, or Custom-house Officers. 1812 *Ibid.* 448 The Bonita's boat.. was.. pursued by a Hoppo, or Custom-house boat. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 355 The Hoppo or Chinese Custom-house officer at Macao. 1882 *Fan Kwai at Canton* 36 (Y.) The 'Hoppo' (as he was incorrectly styled) filled an office especially created for the foreign trade at Canton.. The Board of Revenue is in Chinese 'Hoo-poo', and the office was locally misapplied to the officer in question.

Hop-pole. [f. HOP sb.¹.] A tall pole on which hop-plants are trained.

1573-4 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 583 For setting up the hop poles.. vj. a 1687 COTTON *Poems*, To J. Bradshaw (R.), Like hop-poles in a hop-yard rear'd. 1784 [see *hop-kite* s.v. HOP sb.¹ 5 b]. 1892 *Spectator* 23 Jan. 118 Alder for charcoal, chestnut for hop-poles.

Hoppyness, *obs. form* of OPEN.

Hop-sack, *hopsack* (hɒpsæk). [f. HOP sb.¹.]

1. A sack in which hops are packed.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 72 Item; making of the hopsakes III. d. 1612 ROWLAND *More Knaves Yet* A iv, Great large abominable breech Like Brewers Hop-sacks. 1753 *School of Man* 28 Vice may be said to get admittance to us habited in velvet, but comes from us in a Hopsack. 1869 *Punch* 10 July 10/2 He would come in a hop-sack, with a cabbage-leaf on his head.

2. = next, b.

1892 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 7/1 Every variety of surface is supplied.. from the sheeny 'faced cloth' to the rough 'hop-sack'. 1893 *Ibid.* 28 Mar. 2/3 'Horse-cloth', 'hopsack', and other similar kinds of material, which are only coarse in appearance, being really made of the finest wool.

Hop-sacking. a. The material of which hop-sacks are made, a coarse fabric composed of hemp and jute. b. Applied to a woollen dress-fabric made with a roughened surface.

1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Feb. 211/1, I give the preference to unbleached linen and hop sacking. 1893 *Daily News* 17 July 6/3 A gown of hop-sacking, shot mauve and grey.

Hop-score, *local.* = HOPSCOTCH.

1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.*, *Hop-score*, a child's game. 1890 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. IX. 196 The game has always, I believe, been called in Yorkshire and the Northern countries 'hop-score'.

† **Hop-scot**. *Obs. rare.* = HOPSCOTCH.

1789 *Archæol.* IX. 18 (D.) A very common game at every school called hop-scot.

Hopscotch (hɒpskɒtʃ). [f. HOP v.¹ + SCOTCH sb. an incised line or scratch: a formation like *catch-penny*, *heal-all*, etc.] A children's game, consisting in hopping on one foot and driving forward with it a flat stone, fragment of a slate or tile, etc., from one compartment to another of an oblong figure traced out on the ground, so as always to hop over or clear each scotch or line. Also called *Hop-score*, *Hop-scot*, and (earlier) *Scotch-hoppers*.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iv. 339 Among the school-boys in my memory there was a pastime called Hop-Scotch. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 72 Playing hopscotch and other games on the hard sand. 1886 *American XII.* 140 It would seem that the well-known boys' game of 'hop-scotch' dates back to the beginning of the Christian era. attrib. 1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 64 Streets and lanes cross and recross in delightfully hopscotch fashion.

Hopshackle, *sb.* Obs. exc. dial. [The second element is app. SHACKLE; the first is obscure: cf. HOPPLE, HAMSHACKLE.] 'A ligament for confining a horse or cow' (Jam.); a hoppel or hobbler.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* II. (Arb.) 128 Soch runners .. in the end .. cum behind others and deserue but the hopshackles, if the Masters of the game be right iudgers.

So **Hopshackle** (in 6 St. hap-) *v. trans.*, to hoppel or hobbler. Obs. exc. dial.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 12 He stackerit lyk aye strummall awer [i.e. aver, old horse] That hap shackellit war abone the kne. 1879 WAUGH *Chinney Corner* 17 Thou walks as if thou were hopshackle't.

Hopthumb: see HOP-O'-MY-THUMB.

Hop-yard. [f. Hop *sb.* 1] = HOP-GARDEN.

1533-4 L'Estrange *Housch.-bk.* in *Archaeol.* XXV. 538 For trymyng of the hopy yerd. 1552 HULOET, Hoppe yarde, *arbitrium*. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 259 There be now no houses at all, but hopyards. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 28 They hill it about like a hop-yard. a 1687 [see HOP-POLE]. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 22 The hopyards in Worcestershire are .. situated upon the better and richer clays and marls.

Hopyn, Hoqueton, obs. ff. OPEN, HAQUETON.

Hor, var. HER *poss. pron.* Obs., their; ME. var. of HAIR; obs. f. HOUR; var. HORE Obs., filth.

† **Horabaptist**, Obs. rare. [irreg. f. Gr. ὥρα or L. hōra hour.] One who baptizes every hour.

a 1641 [see Holobaptist s. v. HOLO-].

Horal (hō-rāl), *a.* [f. L. hōra a hour + -AL. Late L. had hōrālīs.] Of or pertaining to an hour or hours; horary; hourly.

1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 268 If the horal orbit ceases, The whole [watch] stands still. 1808 F. BALFOUR in *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 27 A column for the horal variations of sol-lunar power. 1896 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 7/7 The same rectification of the horal system that has already taken place in all Europe with the exception of France, Spain, and Portugal.

Hence **Horally** *adv.*, hourly, in relation to hours.

1623 COCKERAM, *Horally*, hourly.

Horarious (horē-ri-ās), *a. rare*. [f. late L. hōrari-us HORARY + -OUS.] = next, 3.

1866 TREAS. Bot., *Horarious*, enduring for an hour or two only; as the petals of *Cistus*.

Horary (hō-rā-ri), *a.* [ad. med. L. hōrari-us, f. hōra HOUR: see -ARY and cf. F. horaire.]

1. Of, relating to, or indicating the hours. *Horary angle* = HOUR-ANGLE. *Horary circle*: see CIRCLE *sb.* 2, 13 a; also, the circle of hours on a dial-plate.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 193 Understood no more of Nature, than a rude Country-fellow does of the Internal Fabrick of a Watch, that only sees the Index and Horary Circle. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* I. 19 Furnished with a stile, with horary lines and numbers, and .. all the requisites of a sun dial. 1767 Phil. Trans. LVII. 390 The horary spaces, or angular distances of the hours on the dial. 1798 tr. *Pérouse's Voy. round World* III. 332 M. de Langle himself took the distances and horary angles. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 13 The angle which the meridian of a star makes with the meridian of the place of observation, is called the star's Horary Angle. 1853 Chr. Remembr. Jan. 71 The general horary arrangement of time.

2. Occurring every hour, hourly.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. vi. Horary shifts Of shirts and waste-coats. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 152 A daily, horary, momentarily breaking of that great Evangelical precept. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., The Horary motion of the earth on her axis is 15°. 1881 *Nature* No. 620. 480 The horary average [of meteors] increased rapidly between the evening and morning hours.

† 3. Lasting only for an hour, or for a short time; applied to fruits that will not keep. Obs.

1680 VENER *Via Recta* vii. 114 These and such like horarie and quickly perishing fruits. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 293 Melons, Cucumbers, and other Horary Fruits.

4. *Astrol.* *Horary question*, a question, the answer to which is obtained by erecting a figure of the heavens for the moment at which it is propounded. Hence, Relating to such questions, as *horary astrology, prediction*.

1647 NEEDHAM *Levellers Lev.* 9 To perswade the Lady Arnabella to come to me, to be resolv'd 'bout some horary question. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 985 Draw a Figure that shall tell you What you perhaps forget, befell you, By way of Horary inspection. 1790 SALLY *Astrol.* (1792) I. 107 Calculating nativities or resolving horary questions. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s.v., The figure for a horary question is erected in the same manner as for a nativity.

Horary, *sb. rare*. [ad. late L. hōrari-um dial, book of hours, neut. sing. of hōrari-us (see prec.).] † 1. *Ecccl.* A book containing the offices for the canonical hours. Obs.

1631 HEVLIN *St. George's* I. v. § 11. 93 So was it in our Ladies *Horarie*, or *horarium*, according to the use of Sarum. 1789 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* III. I. 9 This year [1549] all .. breviaries, offices, horaries, .. were called in and destroyed.

2. An hourly account or narrative. (Cf. *diary*.)

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 817/1 Todleben tells us that Can-robot dep. on the heights by two o'clock; Kinglake, that Bosquet .. crossed by the ford .. at 2-10; and so on through the history of the battle.

Horatian (hor-ā-ti-ān), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *Horātian-us*, f. *Horātius* gentile name of the poet Horace.] Belonging to or characteristic of the Latin poet Horace (Quintus Horatius Flaccus, b. c. 65-8), or his poetry. *b.* as *sb.* The language of Horace.

1851 TENNYSON in *Life* (1897) I. 341 A far-off echo of the Horatian Alcaic. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatica* 10 He capped my verse instantaneously, and for the next half-hour we conversed in Horatian.

Horce, obs. form of HOARSE.

† **Horcop, horecop**. Obs. Also 6 dial. *hoore-coup*, -chup. [ME. f. hōr where + ? COP *sb.* 2; but the analytical sense is not clear.] A bastard. Also as a term of abuse.

c 1430 Syr *Tryam*. 224 Hyt were not feyre, A horcop to be yowre heyre. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 246/1 Horcop, bastarde. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxvii. 384 (Add. MS.), I gafe souke, and noryshed my ij. hore Coppis. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 694/9 *Hic pelinguis*, a horcoppe. 1578 WHETSTONE *Promos* II. iv, I'wyll teache the hoorecup wyt.

Hord, obs. f. HOARD, HORDE; var. ORD Obs.

† **Hord**, Obs. [ad. L. *horda* in same sense.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Hord*, a Cow great with Calfe. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Hordarian, *rare*. [f. med. L. *hordāri-us*, ad. OE. *hordere* treasurer, HOARDER.] (See quot.)

1822 G. W. KITCHIN *Comp. Rolls* 32 The Hordarian, who had charge of the home or material resources of the Convent; providing bread and beer, meat and fish, for the Refectory. *Ibid.* 496 *Hordarius*, a Hordarian, officer in charge of the hoard or collection of property belonging to the Monastery [at Winchester].

So **Hordary** [ad. med. L. *hordāria*], the department of the monastery under the hordarian.

1822 G. W. KITCHIN *Comp. Rolls Index* 527 Hordary, Chaplain of the.

Horde (hōrd), *sb.* Forms: 6-8 *horda*, *hord*, 7 *hordia*, 7-8 *hoord*, 7- *horde*. [Ultimately ad. Turki *ordā*, also ordi, *urdū* camp (see URDU), whence Russ. *ordī* horde, clan, crowd, troop, Pol. *horda*, Ger. *Da horde*, Sw. *hord*, It. *orda*, Sp., Pr. *horda*, F. *horde* (1559 in Hatz-Darm.). The initial *h* appears in Polish, and thence in the Western European languages. The various forms *horda*, *horde*, *hord* were due to the various channels through which the word came into Eng.]

1. A tribe or troop of Tartar or kindred Asiatic nomads, dwelling in tents or wagons, and migrating from place to place for pasturage, or for war or plunder. *b.* Also applied to other nomadic tribes. *Golden Horde*, name for a tribe who possessed the khanate of Kiptchak, in Eastern Russia and western and central Asia, from the 13th century till 1480.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 280 Tartares are divided by companies which they caule *Hordas* .. they consist of innumerable *Hordas*. 1560 JENKINSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1886) III. 225 The Nagayans .. were divided into diuers companies called *Hords*. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* v. (ed. 7) 560 The Tartarians are divided into certain commonalties, and Colonies, called of them *Hordes*. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xvii. xxi, As the Scythian *Hordas* stray. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 421 Stayed with him in his hord (which consisted of about 1000 households of a kindred). 1740 THOMPSON & HOGG in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. iv. lii. 239 They are divided into three *hordas*, under the government of a *khan*. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 78 The Kirghises .. have always been divided into three *hordes*, the great, the middle and the little *hordes*. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) I. i. 2 Nations trembled at the coming of the Golden Horde.

b. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 745 (Greenland) In which Tents they lived by *hords*. 1695 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* Introd., Such were the *Hords* among the Goths, the Clans in Scotland, and Septs in Ireland. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) II. xxxiii. 320 Of the Gauls, new *hordes* had lately arrived from beyond the Alps. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* vi. iv, I am sprung from a horde of Baltic pirates.

2. *transf.* A great company, esp. of the savage, uncivilized, or uncultivated; a gang, troop, crew.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 426 Pillars of Stone, which sometimes were *Hords* of Men and Beasts feeding, transformed. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 99, I hardly shall allow that with the horde of regicides we could .. obtain any thing at all deserving the name of peace. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 160 Eager to be out of the vicinity of such a piratical horde. 1883 19th Cent. May 901 In all our large cities there are hordes of little ragged urchins who live on the streets. 1888 H. E. SCUDDER in *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 227/1 This great horde of young readers in America has created a large number of special writers for the young.

b. Of animals: A moving swarm or pack.

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* iv. iv, The grass still moved to the stir of the insect horde. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 823 Wolves in a wolfish horde.

Hence **Horde** *v. intr.*, to form a horde; to congregate or live as in a horde.

1821 BYRON *Sardan.* v. I. 209 My fathers' house shall never be a cave For wolves to horde and howl in.

Horde, obs. form of HOARD.

Hordeaceous (hōrdi-ā-s), *a.* [f. L. *hordeace-us*, f. *hordeum* barley: see -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of barley; related to or resembling barley. 1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **Hordeate**, Obs. [ad. med. L. *hordeat-um*, f. *hordeum* barley. Cf. F. *orgeat*.] A drink made of barley; a decoction of barley.

1639 J. W. tr. *Guibert's Char. Physic.* I. 28 To make a Hordeat or mundified Barly. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 162* They may be used instead of apozems and Hordeates. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* vii. 60, I prescribed him that night a barley-cream .. We repeated the hordeat that night.

Hordein, *Hordeore*, obs. ff. ORDAIN, ORDER.

Hordein (hōr-di-in). *Chem.* [f. L. *horde-um*

barley + -IN.] A pulverulent substance obtained from barley-meal: see QUOTS.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 259 In this grain, Proust has discovered .. a peculiar substance .. to which he has given the name of hordein. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 73 Dr. Thomson is of opinion that the hordein .. is merely starch in a particular state. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 167 Barley-starch obtained by kneading barley-meal in water, and leaving the liquid to settle .. leaves a pulverulent substance, to which Proust gave the name *hordein*. It appears, however, to be, not a definite substance, but a mixture of starch, cellular tissue, and an azotised body.

† **Hore, hor**. Obs. Also 4 *hoore*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *horh*, *horg* masc. and neut., clammy humour, phlegm; also *horu*, *horw*-m., dirt, filth, foulness = OFris. *hore*, OS. *horu*, OHG. *horo* (*horw*, *horow*, *horew*), MHG. *hor* (*horw*-es) n., dirt, LG. *hor*, *hår*, dirt, ON. *horr* m., mucus from the nose: -O Teut. **horwo*:-pre Teut. **korw*-, **korw*-; cf. OIr. *corbud* pollution.] Dirt, filth, defilement, foulness.

a 700 *Etymol. Gloss.* 412 *Flegmata*, *horh*, a 1000 *Elene* 297 (Gr.) Ge mid horu speowdon on ðæs andwlitan. c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 174 Dracontian wip fule horas on men. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 56 þæt aðweað .. fram synna horewum. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 þe clenese þe is bideof of þe hore þat is cleped hordom, þat is alre horene hore. c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 8 in E. E. F. (1862) 71 So clene he cam fra his moder: wipoute alye hore. c 1305 *Land Cokaygne* 34 (ibid. 157) þer nis schepe no swine no gote no non horw. 1340 *Ayene*. 137 Huet am ich bote esse and spearken and hor and stench, wermes wynd sse and smeck. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xiii. lii. (1495) 442 Fythe and hore of cyttes ben cast in riuers. *Ibid.* xvi. vii. 557 The fome of syluer clensthy fylyth and hore of bodyes. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 83 On me was neijer wem ne hore.

Hore, ME. north. midl. form of HAIR; obs. f. HOAR, HOUR, OAR, WHORE; var. HER *pron.* Obs., their, ORR Obs., mercy. **Horecop**: see HORCOP.

Horehound, hearhound (hō-rhound). Forms: 1 *háre hūne*, (*háran hūnan*), 3 *horehune*, 4 *houne*, 5 *horho(w)ne*, *haarhounde*, 5-6 *horehounde*, 6- *horehound*, 8- *hoarhound*. [OE. *háre hūne*, f. *háre* hoar, hoary + *hūne* name of a plant, of uncertain origin; thence ME. *hōrhounne*, altered by popular etymology to *horehound*, which puts some appearance of meaning into the second element. The analogical spelling is *hoar*-, but this is much less usual in England than *hore*-.]

1. A labiate herb, *Marrubium vulgare*, having stem and leaves covered with white cottony pubescence; its aromatic bitter juice is much used as a remedy for coughs, etc. Hence extended to several allied herbs (see *b*), *horehound* proper being then distinguished as *Common* or *White Horehound*.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 110 Genim þa haran hūnan. a 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 298/6 *Marrubium*, hare hūne. c 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* 1bid. 554/4 *Marrubium*, maruil, horehune. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 80 Wip watir .. þat mirre wormode, horhōne, sauge, pimperlone hōny symple or compounned ben soden yn. c 1425 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 9 An heved hor als horhōne. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 247/1 Horone, herbe. *marubium*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v b, Take the Juice of haarhounde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 232/1 Horehounde herbe, *langue de chien*. 1742 *Land. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 38 That wholesome Herb Horehound, which, indeed, is a fine Bitter. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 308 Common White Horehound. 1897 *Willis Flower. Pl.* II. 242 *Marrubium vulgare*, white horehound.

b. With qualifying words: **Base Horehound**, White Dead-nettle, *Lamium album*; **Black, Fetid**, or **Stinking H.**, *Ballota nigra*, a common weed with dull purple flowers; **Water H.**, species of *Lycopus*, particularly *L. Europæus*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 19 *Ballote* .. is named in english styngyng Horehound or blacke Horehound. *Ibid.* 77 *Stachys* .. maye be named in englishe litle Horehound or straye Horehound. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxxii. 255 There be foure kinde of Horehound, in fashion one like to another. The first kinde is our white Horehound, the seconde is the blacke stinking Horehound. The third is *Stachys* or field Horehound. The fourth is water or Marishe Horehound. *Ibid.* 256 *Stachys* or wilde Horehound. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxxii. 564. a 1625 FLETCHER *Faith. Sheph.* II. i, The Clote .. And this black Hore-hound, both are very good. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Pice* II. iii. 380 Perennial shrubby *Lamium* or base Horehound. 1897 *Willis Flower. Pl.* II. 39 *Ballota nigra*, the foetid horehound.

2. An extract or confection of the plant *Marrubium vulgare*, used as a remedy for coughs.

1556 TURNER *Herbal* II. 51 b, Horehounde .. is good to be geuen with hony vnto them that syggh much. 1859 SALA *Trw. round Clock* (1861) 55 The relative merits of almond-rock and candied horehound. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 475 Horehound, an aromatic stimulant.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *horehound candy*, *drop*, *lozenge*, etc.; *horehound beer*, a fermented beverage containing horehound juice.

1825 MRS. GASKELL *North & S. v.* She .. took the horehound drop that Margaret offered her. 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 127 Horehound lozenges are sold by most dispensing chemists, as expectorant medicine.

† **Horel**, Obs. *rare*-. Also 6 *horrel* (l. [app. a var. of *holour*, assimilated to *hore*; cf. next.] A fornicator, adulterer.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 246/2 *Horel*, or hullowe (S. hollowr,

f. holour, fornicator, fornicatrix. 1552 HULOT, Horrell, or whoremonger, concubitor, libidinosus. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 56/11 An Horrel, libidinosus.

† **Horeling, horling.** Obs. [f. ME. *hore*, WHOERE + LING.] A fornicator, whoremonger; an adulterer, a paramour.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 103 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 223 Hwat sullen horelinges don't? c 1325 *Poem Times* Edw. II. 25 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 324 If there be in countre an horeling, a shrew, Lat him come to the court. 1340 *Ayeb.* 52 Pe drinkere and be horeling. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 157 Horelynges and strompettes. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2189 Quod hire horelyng in the bede.

† **Horemint.** Obs. Some hoary species of mint; or perhaps horehound.

1533 *Elyot Cast. Helthe* (1539) 60 Digestiues of fleume. . . Horemint.

† **Horeness.** Obs. In 4 hoornesse. [f. HORE filth + -NESS.] Foulness, filth; mucus.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* iv. i. (1495), Heete . . dystroeth superfluytes, and clensyth fylthe and hoornesse.

Horestrong. var. of **HARSTRANG.**

† **Horewort.** Obs. *Herb.* [f. *hore* HOAR a. + WORT, in reference to its white downy covering.] An old name of Cadweed, *Filago Germanica*.

c 1400 *Alphab. Herb.* in MS. Arundel 42, ff. 94 b, *Filago* horewort (error for horwort). c 1485 MS. Bodl. 536 ff. 27 *Filago*. . . a littell erb cald feld worde or hor worde And he groys in whete. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal App.*, Horewort is *Filago*.

Hori, filth, filthy: see **HORE sb.**, **HOBY a.**

Horison, obs. form of **ORISON**, prayer.

Horizon (horiz'zon, -z'n), sb. Forms: a. 4 orizont(e), 4-5 orizont(e), 6 orizont, 6-7 horizont. β. 4 orisoun, 5 oryson, 5-6 orizon(e), 6 horysoun, 6- horison. [a. OF. *orizonte* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *orizon* (14th c.), mod.F. *horizon* (=It. † *orizonte*, *orizonte*, Sp. Pg. *horizonte*), ad. late L. *horizont-em* (*horizōn*), a. Gr. *ὁρίζων* (sc. *κύκλος*) the bounding circle, horizon, pres. pple. of *ὁρίζω* to bound, f. *ὅρος* boundary, limit. In later OF. and Eng., conformed to the L. nom.; but at first stressed *horizon* (Gascogne, Shakspeare, Sylvestre); *horizon* appears in Cowley, 1647.]

1. The boundary-line of that part of the earth's surface visible from a given point of view; the line at which the earth and sky appear to meet. In strict use, the circle bounding that part of the earth's surface which would be visible if no irregularities or obstructions were present (called the *apparent, natural, sensible, physical, or visible horizon*, as distinguished from 3), being the circle of contact with the earth's surface of a cone whose vertex is at the observer's eye. On the open sea or a great plain these coincide.

a. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus v.* 276 And whiten gan the Orizonte shene. c 1386 — *Frankl. T.* 289 For Thorizonte hath rest the sonne his lyght. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 108 By thorizont, as to us semeth. 1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 21 The Horizonte is a cyrcle whiche parteth that parte of the worlde that wee see, from that whiche wee see not. *Ibid.* 179 The other horizon, whiche I thinke moste aptlye to bee called the Earthly horizon, bycause it . . reacheth not vnto the skie . . his semidiameter exceedeth not . . 22 myles and a halfe. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 149 Whan as the Mone shall shew her selfe aboue the Horizon.

β. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* viii. vi. (Tollem. MS.), The circle to be whiche be syzte stretch and endep is calde Orizon, as it were be ende of be syzte. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 81 The sonne . . hastyd hym vpward toward the east oryson, to bringe ageyne the day. c 1550 *Sheph. Kal.* (1604) Contents xxv, Of the rising and descending of the signes in the horryson. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 631 Wilde Deere . . feeding aloft . . in the farthest Horizon or Kenning of their sight. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 52 Nights Hemisphere had veild the Horizon round. 1788-46 *THOMSON Spring* 661 Like far clouds That skirt the blue horizon. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* i. 53 Stars rose and set, and new horizons glowed. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Æneid* i. 181 Æneas explores meanwhile with his glance All the horizon of waters.

† **b. transf.** The part of the earth's surface bounded by this line; the region visible from any point. Obs.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 137 The townes, and Villages, about you adjacent in your Horizon. 1771 *MRS. GRIFFITH tr. Viand's Shipwreck* 23 To open to us the horrid prospect of a boundless horizon and a devouring sea.

† **c.** The bounding limits, the compass. Obs.

1620 *MELTON Astrolog.* 9 If the Man . . lies eyther within the Horizon of England, France, Spaine, Italy, or the Low-Countries, I will undertake to shew you him.

2. **fig.** † **a.** A boundary, the frontier or dividing line between two regions of being. Obs.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 183 Mannis soule . . is i-cleped orisoun, as it were be next marche in kynde bytwene bodily and gostly pinges.

b. The boundary or limit of any 'circle' or 'sphere' of view, thought, action, etc. (often with direct reference to sense 1); that, which bounds one's mental vision or perception; limit or range of one's knowledge, experience, or interest; formerly, sometimes — the region so bounded.

1607 *TOWSELL Four-f. Beasts* Ep. Ded., The Right Noble . . Earl of Surry, long ago departed out of this earthly Horizon. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 261 Now at the second seauen yeares the heate begins to gather strength . . and to rule in the Horizon of the body. 1639 T. BVOIS tr.

Camus' Mor. Relat. 179 Noe sooner did the new star appeare on the Horizon of Touraine, but her rayes strooke into the eyes of . . divers Sutors. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 89 The Minister, who then began to climb the Horizon of favour. 1681 *FLAVEL Meth. Grace* vii. 143, I see no hope within the whole horizon of sense. 1826 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 424 The present lowering aspect of our political horizon. 1849 *RUSKIN Sev. Lamps* 3 Their range necessarily includes the entire horizon of man's life. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) II. 199 The danger . . of substituting the definite and intelligible for the true but dim outline which is the horizon of human knowledge.

3. **Astron.** A great circle of the celestial sphere, the plane of which passes through the centre of the earth and is parallel to that of the sensible horizon of a given place: distinguished as the *astronomical, celestial, mathematical, rational, real, or true h.*

Right horizon, the celestial horizon of a place on the equator, the plane of which is perpendicular to that of the equinoctial; opp. to *oblique horizon*, that of any place between the equator and either pole. *Geographical horizon*, the great circle on the earth's surface in the plane of the rational or astronomical horizon.

c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol. Prol.*, A suffisaunt astralabie as for owre orizonte, compownded after the latitude of Oxenford. *Ibid.* n. § 26 This forseid rihte orizonte . . diuideth the equinozial in-to riht Angles. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 49 There is tua sortis of orizonts, one is callit the ryght orizon, the tothir is callit the oblique orizonte. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 39 The vj. great circles of the Sphere ar, as the Horizon, the Meridian, th' Equinoctial, the Zodiacke, the Equinoctial and solsticial Colures. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 8 For the Æquator is Horizon to both Poles. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v., The Rational, Real or True Horizon, is a Circle which encompasses the Earth exactly in the Middle, and whose Poles are the Zenith and Nadir.

b. transf. The celestial hemisphere within the horizon of any place.

a 1577 *GASCOIGNE Hearbes, Praise of Countesse v.* 240 Dan Phoebus stands in dread, And shames to shine within our Horizon. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 81 When the Morning Sunne shall rayse his Carre Aboue the Border of this Horizon. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 122 a, Euery Prouince and Country hath an Orizon, which is that part of Heauen which they discouer in circling or compassing it about with theyr sight. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* viii. I leave you and your fellow stars, as you term them, of either horizon, meaning, I suppose, either hemisphere. 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Numb.* xxiii. 10 No more . . then a man doth of the Sun, when it shines not in his own Horizon. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* i. The burning sun of Syria had not yet attained its highest point in the horizon.

4. **a.** The broad ring (usually of wood) in which an artificial globe is fixed, the upper surface of which represents the plane of the rational horizon.

1592 *DRE Compend. Rehears.*, The theoric of the eighth sphere, the nynt and tenth, with an horizon and meridian of copper of Gerhardus Mercator his owne making. 1594-7 *BLUNDEVIL Exerc.* iv. Intro. (ed. 2) 437 To the Globe belongeth another Circle called the Horizon, which is a broad Circle of wood. 1674 *MOXON Tutor Astron.* i. l. § vi. (ed. 3) 6 The use of the upper Plain of the Horizon is to distinguish the Day from the Night; the rising and setting of the Sun, Moon, or Stars, etc. 1796 *HUTTON Dict. Math.*, *Horizon of the Globe*, a broad wooden circle.

b. Artificial or false horizon: a level reflecting surface, usually of mercury, used in taking altitudes.

1812 *WOODHOUSE Astron.* xl. 393 A *False Horizon*. . . in its simplest state, is a basin either of water, or of quicksilver. 1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 442 Where the sea is . . smooth . . an artificial horizon may be used with tolerable accuracy, even upon a ship's deck.

5. **Geol.** A plane or level of stratification assumed to have been once horizontal and continuous; a stratum or set of strata characterized by a particular fossil or group of fossils.

1856 *WOODWARD Mollusca* III. 411 Each [species] is most abundant in one horizon, and becomes gradually less frequent in the beds above and below. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* v. (1878) 65 The passage of species from lower to higher geological horizons. 1890 *BUILDER* LVIII. 89/2 A horizon that may give a bad stone in one quarry may improve.

6. **Zool. and Anat.** A level or horizontal line or surface, as the horizon of the teeth, the horizon of the diaphragm. *Retinal horizon*, 'Helmholtz's term for the horizontal plane which passes through the transverse axis of the globe of the eye' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

7. **attrib. and Comb.**, as *horizon-bounded* adj., *horizon-line*; *horizon-glass*, a small mirror of plate-glass fixed on the frame of a quadrant or sextant, having one half unsilvered so that the horizon-line or other object can be observed directly through it, and the reflected image of a heavenly body brought into optical coincidence with such object.

1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* l. xxxi, Immense 'horizon-bounded plains succeeded. 1827 *MOIR Poems, To a Dead Eagle* iii, Outstretch'd, 'horizon-girt, the maplike earth. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* iv. 35 How to adjust the 'Horizon-glass for Observation, by a horizontal Line. 1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 388 Viewed through the horizon glass of a sextant. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* v, At the far 'horizon-line.

Hence **Horizonless** a., having no definite horizon, visually boundless.

a 1839 *GALT Demon Destiny* vi. (1840) 38, I that horizonless scene surveyed. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 7 July, The horizonless prairies of the West.

Horizon, v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish or bound with a horizon: chiefly in *pa. pple.* **Horizoned**.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* l. 124 A thousand realms, horizon'd in his arms. 1859 *CORNWALLIS New World* l. 108 Far away to the west and north. . . the view was horizoned by a chain of rolling hills. 1863 *MRS. WHITNEY Faith Gartney* xxvi. 245 Her eyes away off over the lake, and . . thoughts horizoned yet more distantly.

Horizontal (horiz'ntāl), a. (sb.). [f. L. type **horizontalis*, f. *horizōn*, *horizont-* (see prec. sb.). Cf. F. *horizontal* (1545 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. Of or belonging to the horizon; situated on or occurring at the horizon. Now chiefly in special collocations, as *horizontal parallax*, the geocentric parallax of a heavenly body when on the horizon.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 9 The eleuation of the pole from the horizontal lyne. 1665 *HOOK Microgr.* 236 The Astronomers . . who have calculated the distance of the Planets from their Horizontal Parallax. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. 595 As when the Sun new ris'n Looks through the Horizontal misty Air. 1709 *BERKELEY Phil. Vision* § 77 He will . . declare the horizontal moon shall appear greater than the meridional. 1816 *PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* II. 74 The parallax at any given altitude . . is to the horizontal parallax as the cosine of the altitude to the radius.

2. Parallel to the plane of the horizon; at right angles to the vertical line; level; flat; measured in a line or plane parallel to the horizon.

Horizontal Plane, in *Perspective*, a plane at the level of the eye, intersecting the perspective plane at right angles, the line of intersection being the *horizontal line*. *Horizontal plane of Camper in Craniometry*, the plane passing through the centre of the external ear-holes and the inferior nasal spine; the intersection of this with the median plane of the head is the *horizontal line* (of Camper).

1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 158 The Horizontal plaine which is . . discovered from thirty rising Turrets there, yeelds most pleasure [to look on]. 1665 *HOOK Microgr.* 151 The bended part or Index of it lay horizontal. 1666 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Horizontal Projection*, a Projection of the Sphere in Arches of Circles, called *Stereographic*, wherein the Sphere is press'd into the plain of the Horizon and the Meridians and Parallels of the Sphere projected thereon. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 27 Changing . . from an Horizontal to an Erect Position. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Horizontal Range* (in Gunnery), the Level-range of a piece of Ordnance, being the Line it describes parallel to the Horizon. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 270 The head is . . circular in its horizontal section. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 192 That strange family of fish which, commencing life on edge . . change that position at an early age for a horizontal one. *Mod.* The strata are nearly, but not quite, horizontal.

b. Applied to various mechanical contrivances, or artificial structures, of which the whole or the main part works or lies in a horizontal direction.

Horizontal bar, a round bar fixed horizontally at some distance above the ground for gymnastic exercise. *Horizontal dial*, a dial with the face, or surface on which the hours are marked, horizontal. *Horizontal (steam) engine*, one in which the piston moves horizontally. *Horizontal escapement* (in a watch), 'one in which the impulse is given by the teeth of a horizontal wheel acting on a hollow cylinder on the axis of the balance; invented by Graham about 1700' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). *Horizontal watch*, one having a horizontal escapement. *Horizontal wheel*, a wheel the plane of which is horizontal, the axis being vertical; in a carriage, the wheel-plate or 'fifth wheel'.

1674 *MOXON Tutor Astron.* v. Prob. iii. (ed. 3) 150, I would make an Horizontal Dial for Londons Latitude. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 372/2 A Horizontal Dial . . is a Dial for a Pillar or top of a Post. 1755 *Specif. Bosley's Patent* No. 698 The scapement, of the balance of these my horizontal watches. 1782 *Specif. T. Tyer's Patent* No. 1311 [For a] Horizontal escapement for a Watch. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (x801) I. 45 When the carriage is intended for a whole or horizontal wheel, the perch has no hoop-pieces, but is bolted by the plates at each end to the inside of the transoms. *Ibid.* 46 Extending to the out circumference of the horizontal half-wheel. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 139 Horizontal and vertical windmills. 1895 *MACLAREN Phys. Educ.* 254 It is important that every gymnasium should contain two forms of horizontal bar.

c. *Bot.* Applied to parts or organs having a position at right angles to the stem or axis. **d.** *Zool. and Anat.* Applied to parts, organs, or markings parallel to a plane supposed to extend from end to end and from side to side of the body.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Patent Leaf* . . when it forms perfectly right angles, it is called horizontal. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* vi. § 8. 277 Ovules are . . horizontal, when borne on one or more sides of the cell and not directed either upward or downward. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 77 The rest is named the horizontal ramus.

B. sb. (ellipt. use of the adj.)

† **1.** = **HORIZON**. Obs.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 10 They had euer the northe pole . . eleuate in sight aboue the Horizontal. *Ibid.* 185 It can not bee seene, bycause it is vnder the horizontal.

2. *ellipt.* A horizontal line, bar, member, etc. *Craniometry*. 'The line drawn from the lower edge of the orbital cavity to the middle of the ear-cavity' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1674 *MOXON Tutor Astron.* v. Prob. iv. (ed. 3) 154 You may reduce all Verticals into Horizontals [in dialling]. 1755 *YOUNG Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 224 To confess, that, though we are not quite horizontal, yet neither are we quite upright. 1826 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 162 The geology of Spain is an alternation of edges and horizontals. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 225 The 'cap', or uppermost horizontal . . of founded . . timber.

Horizontalism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The quality of being, or of having some part, horizontal.

1848 B. WEBB *Continent. Ecclesiast.* 19 At York the buttresses are too prominent; there is an over-great horizontalism apparent. 1853 KANE *Crinell Exp.* xviii. (1856) 449 Their slopes became less sudden, their horizontalism more diffused.

Horizontalize (hɒrɪzəntaɪz). [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *a. trans.* To place in a horizontal position. *b. To horizontalize it* (humorous): to lie down flat.

1752 SHORT in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 352 The cause of this horizontality. 1797 *Ibid.* LXXXVII. 507 The whole instrument may be moved round without disturbing its horizontality. 1881 A. GRIKIE in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 423 Mile after mile they can be followed... always keeping their horizontality.

Horizontalize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *a. trans.* To place in a horizontal position. *b. To horizontalize it* (humorous): to lie down flat. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xxii. With little legs horizontalised on his lodging-house sofa. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 39 My friend... was still horizontalising it on the chairs.

Hence **Horizontalisation**, the action of making horizontal; *spec.* in *Cranionetry*, the placing of the skull with the datum-plane truly horizontal.

Horizontally (hɒrɪzəntəli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a horizontal position or direction.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 259 An obelisk erected, & golden figures placed horizontally about it. 1715 DESAULIERS *Fires Impr.* 80 The Wind... blows horizontally. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 143 Panic spreading horizontally. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iv. 96 A glass tube... supported horizontally on two stands.

Horizontalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being horizontal; horizontality.

1869 *tr. Hugo's By King's Command* II. i. 58 The horizontalness of the blasts.

† **Horizontic**, *a. obs. rare.* [f. L. *horizōn*, *horizont* - *horizon* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the horizon; = **HORIZONTAL**. Hence † **Horizontically** *adv.* = **HORIZONTALLY**.

1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 160 The Four Winds muster'd... From all their Horizontick Seats in Heaven. 1665 BOYLE *Hist. Abr.* xvii. (1692) 100 Being placed on one of the Scales as Horizontally as we could.

Horkey, var. of **HOCKEY**.

Horn (ə, obs. ff. **HURL**, **Horlege**, obs. f. **HOROLOGE**, **Horly**, obs. f. **HURLY-BURLY**).

† **Hormetic**, *a. obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ὁρμητικός*, f. *ὁρμάειν* (vbl. adj. *ὁρμητός*) to urge on, impel: see -ic.] Having the property of exciting or impelling. Hence † **Hormetically** *adv.*, by impulse.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1696) 62 [The muscles] By their hormetic power and contraction into their own bodies... can readily perform whatsoever motion the Organ is capable of. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 18, 161 The plastic nature, acting neither by knowledge nor by animal fancy, neither elictively nor hormetically.

Hormogone (hɒr'mɒɡəni), -gon (-ɡɒn). *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *hormogonium*, f. Gr. *ὁρμος* chain, necklace, after *archegonium*, etc.] A special reproductive body in the Nostocs, consisting of a chain of roundish cells. Hence **Hormogonous** (hɒr'mɒɡəniəs) *a.*, having or resembling a hormogone. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hormogone*, in Nostocs, the portion of the filament included between two consecutive heterocysts.

Horn (hɒrn), *sb.* Forms: 1- **horn**; also 3 **horn**, 5 **horun**, 4-7 **horne**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *horn* masc. = OFris. *OS. horn* masc., OHG., ON. *horn* neut., Goth. *haurun* neut.: -OTeut. **horma-*, cognate with L. *cornu*, Celtic *corn* 'horn': in ablaut relation with Gr. *κέρ-ας*, *κέρ-ατ-*; cf. also Skr. *krn-ga* 'horn'.]

I. As an animal organ or appendage.

1. A non-deciduous excrescence, often curved and pointed, consisting of an epidermal sheath growing about a bony core, on the head of certain mammals, as cattle, sheep, goats, antelopes, etc., and serving as a weapon of offence or defence.

(True horns are common to male and female animals. They are usually produced in pairs, a right and a left; sometimes in two, or (in some extinct animals) even in three pairs. Horns also occur singly, or one in front of the other, as in species of rhinoceros.)

1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxii. 13 Anne ramm betwux þam bremelum be þam hornum gehæft. 1225 *St. Mark.* 7 Leose... mi meoke mildschipe af be anhrunde hornes. 1300 *Havelok* 700 Shep wit wolles, neth wit horn. 1382 *Wyclif Rev.* xiii. 1 A beest... haunyege seuen heedes and ten hornes. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 247/x *Horn*, *cornu*. 1566 *Sprenger F. O.* vi. vii. 47 A salve Bull, whose cruell hornes doe threat Desperate danger. 1666 *Bacon Sylva* § 753 No Beast that hath Hornes hath vypr Teeth. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 287 The elephant is often found dead in the forests, pierced with the horn of a rhinoceros. 1854 *Owen Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.* *Organ. Nat.* I. 239 The term 'horn' is technically restricted to the weapon which is composed of a bony base, covered by a sheath of true horny matter. Such horns are never shed. *Ibid.* 240 The horn of the rhinoceros consists wholly of fibrous horny matter.

b. fig. 1659 *OSBORN Char.* etc. Wks. (1673) 632 Were You thrown upon it, by the Iron Horns of an unavoidable Compulsion. 1827 *POLLACK Course T. v.* The Church, Who with a double horn the people pushed.

c. That borne by the Ram (Aries) and Bull (Taurus) as figured among the constellations and

zodiacal signs; the stars situated in those parts of the constellations; † also the constellation Ursa Minor [cf. It. *il Carro e' il Corno* the Wain and the Horn].

1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 119 This bulle is eke with stieries set, Through which he hath his hornes knet. 1523 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. ProL 154 The son, the sevin stieris, and the Charll wane. The horne and the hand staff, Prater John and Port Jaff. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying w. Pokewit* 419 Be the hornes, the handstaff, and the king's ell. 1726 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* I. 370 Copernicus and others... reckon the distance of the Fix'd Stars in the Ecliptic towards the East, from the preceding of the two in the Horn of Aries.

d. Put for 'horned animal'. Cf. SHORTHORN. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. i. 123 My Lady goes to kill hornes. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 87 This property is almost peculiar to the improved short horn. 1890 *L. C. D'OLY Notches* 85 They at last headed the drifting 'hornes'.

2. Phrases and proverbs.

a. *Horn and corn*: used symbolically for cattle and provisions in general. *b. Neither horn nor hoof*: not a trace or vestige. *c. Horn with horn*: see quote. *d. All h. and hide*: nothing but skin and bone. *e. In a horn* (slang): 'a general qualification implying refusal or disbelief; over the left' (Farmer). [Cf. It. *un cornu* as a negative.] *f. To be squeezed through a h.*, *to come out at the little end of the h.*: to come off badly in an affair, esp. to fail conspicuously in a great or pretentious undertaking. *g. Other phrases of obvious meaning. Also to take the bull by the horns*, etc.: see *BULL* sb.¹ 7 c; *to carry hay in one's h.*: see *HAY* sb.¹ 3.

a. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. xv. 357 Their Troupes left neither Corne nor horne, nor house unburnt, betweene Kinsale and Rosse. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 274 Horn and corn were both up at a pretty vitty price. *b. 1664 H. MORE Myst. Iniq.* 548 There is not any one horn or hoof of Antichristianism left in our Church. *c. 1876 C. ROB. Dunelm.* in *Spelman Gloss.* (1626) s.v. Licet in vicinis parochiis, Horne with horne, secundum Anglicanum linguam pascua querant. 1490 in *Trans. Durh. Archæol. Soc.* IV. 294 He saith that all way the Priours bestes and the tenantes bestes went all, horne with horne. 1809 *TOMLINS Law Dict.* s.v. The commoning of cattle horn with horn, was properly when the inhabitants of several parishes let their common herds run upon the same open spacious common. *d. 1890 BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 219 The cattle were... mostly old savage devils, all horn and hide.

e. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL S.V.* In a horn when the devil is blind, spoken ironically of a thing never likely to happen. *Devon.* 1853 *Washington Even. Star* 26 Aug. (Bartlett), I have mentioned before the innumerable comforts—in a horn—of the old White Sulphur Springs. *f. 1605 CHAPMAN, Enstow. Ho. 1.* i. You all knive in the deuse of the Horne, where the young fellow slips in at the Butte end, and comes sused out at the Buckall. 1644 *FLETCHER Wife for Month* III. iii. The prodigal fool... That was squeezed through a horn. 1847 *PORTER Big Ben* etc. 37 (Farmer) How did you make it? You didn't come out at the little end of the horn, did you? *g. 1560 DAVIS tr. Stridane's Comm.* 358 To geue God thanks y^e sent shrewd cowes short hornes. 1640 *DAY Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 43 A Butcher... swears by the horn and the hoof (a poor othe, yet proper enough to the trade). 1660 *HOWELL Prov.* 16 You will make a horn as soon of an Ape's tail. 1869 *HAZLITT Eng. Prov.* 208 Horns and grey hairs do not come by years.

3. Each of the two branched appendages on the head of a deer.

(These differ from a true horn in being osseous, deciduous, and (usually) borne only by the male.)

Brownell (L.) 1370 Heorot hornum trum. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 334 Wip heafod fear, heortas hornes axan... drinc. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 393/19 Ane heort... Bitwene is hornes he i-saith ane croiz schine brijhte. 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl.* T. 463 Ther saugh he berthes with hir hornes bye. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E. j. b. The hornys that he then berith a bowte. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 98 Every year in the month of April, they [harts] loose their horns... Their new horns come forth like bunches at the first. 1870 *BLAINE Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1797 April is the most usual month for the shedding of the horns of the older deer.

4. † The tusk of an elephant (*obs.*); the tusk of a narwhal.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 165 That there was nothing in an Elephant good for meat, except the trunk, the lips, and the marrow of his horns, or teeth. 1611 *BIBLE Ezek.* xxvii. 15 They brought thee for a present, hornes of Iuorie, and Ebenie. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 739 They found a great dead Fish... twelve foote long, having a Horne of two yarden... growing out of the Snout, wreathed and straight, like a Wax Taper. 1847 *CARPENTER Zool.* § 212 The Monodon, or Narwhal, commonly known as the Sea Unicorn... has been known to drive its horn, or rather tusk, deep into the thick oak timbers of a ship.

5. A projection or process on the head of other animals: e.g. the excrescence on the beak of the HORNBILL, the antennæ or feelers of insects and crustaceans, the tentacles of gastropods, esp. of the snail and slug; also, loosely, a crest of feathers, a plumicorn, as in the horned owl, etc.

1340 *Ayemb.* 32 [He] þet ne dar nast god ine þe þeþe uor þane snegeþ þet sseawep him his hornes. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth.* De P. R. xviii. i. (Bodl. MS.), Snailles haue certayne hornes nasche and gleymyer, but þei þep nougt propellich hornes but þinges 3eue to snailles for helpe and socoure. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. iii. 338 The tender hornes of Cockled Snayles. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 63 Flies... (from two inches long with the great horns, which we keep in boxes, and are shewed by John Tredecian amongst his rarities). 1665 *HOOK Microgr.* 194 Resembling the long hornes of Lobsters. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 236 It [the Hornbill] has a kind of horn standing out from the top, which looks somewhat like a second bill. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 47 The beetle being somewhat restless, they pinioned down his horns... to the ground.

b. *To draw in* († *shrink*, *pluck*, *pull in*) *one's*

horns: to restrain one's ardour; to repress one's pride; to lower one's pretensions; in allusion to the snail's habit of drawing in its retractile tentacles (which bear the eyes), when disturbed.

13.. *Coer de L.* 3835 They... gunne to drawn in her hornes, As a snayl among the thornes. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* I. xx. (Bodl. MS.) If. 83/1 Who is knowe outwrewe... Shrynkyth his hornis when men speake of falsheede. 1566 J. ALDAY *tr. Boaystuan's Theat. World* N iv b. As soone as man thinketh to spread out his hornes, or rise against his god. 1589 *Hay any Work* 38 Mark how I have made the bishops to pull in their hornes. 1678 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) II. 474 When the parliament was prorogued he plucked in his horne. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1883) I. 115 So I began to pull in my hornes, as they say. 1824 *Examiner* 134/1 We are to creep into our shells and draw in our hornes. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Dec. 682/2 They are imploring the Council to draw in its horns.

6. Horns (like those of quadrupeds) have been attributed to deities, demons, to Moses, etc., and are represented in images, pictures, etc. Cf. sense 15.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 319 Dis myty god... How he is merkid & made is mervale to neuyen With... twa tufe hornes. 1590 *MARLOWE Faust.* iv. 58 All he-devils has hornes. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* II. iv. 16 Let's write good Angell on the Deuills horne. 1822 *SHELLEY Devil* II. 3 His hornes were concealed by a *Bras Chapeau*. 1832 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1849) II. 64 Horns and a tail would not be more decisive to a frightened child at midnight. 1895 *ELWORTHY Enil Eye* vi. 186 *note*, The belief that Moses had actual solid horns must have been firmly held in the Middle Ages. *Ibid.* 197 From Tahiti was exhibited an idol, with two large horns on its head carved in wood.

† 7. Cuckolds were fancifully said to wear horns on the brow. *To give horns to*, *to grafi*, *plant horns on*: to cuckold. *Obs.*

(The origin of this, which appears in so many European langs., and, seemingly, even in late Gr. in phrase *καρπὰς αὐτοῦ* (Artemidorus, *Oneirocritica* II. 12) is referred by Dunger (*Germania* XXIX. 59) to the practice formerly prevalent of planting or engraving the spurs of a castrated cock on the root of the excised comb, where they grew and became horns, sometimes of several inches long. He shows that Ger. *hahnreh* or *hahnrei* 'cuckold', originally meant 'capon'.]

1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* II. xxiii. (Bodl. MS.) If. 128/1 A certeyn knyht Giges callid... To speke pleyen inglissh made hym a cokold. Alas I was nat auyssid weel before On-cunnyngli to speke such language; I sholde ha said how that he hadde an horn. As in sum land Cornodo men them call. 1530 *Hickscorn* in *Hazl. Doddsley* I. 180 My mother was a lady of the stew's blood horn, And... my father ware an horn. 1537 *Thersites* *Ibid.* 412. 1594 *GREENE & LODGE Looking Glasse* (1598) H ij a. Nay, sir, he was a cuckoldly duell, for hee had hornes on his head. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* II. i. 28. 1600—A. Y. L. iv. ii. 18. 1606—*Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 4 Oh that I knewe this Husband, which you say, must change his Hornes with Garlands. 1700 *DRYDEN Epil.* 25 Mar. 10 London a fruitful soil, yet never bore So plentiful a crop of horns before. 1728 *YOUNG Love Fame* I. 70 And the bri'd cuckold... glories in his gilded horn. 1796 *BURNS Cooper o' Cuddie* iii. On ilka brow she's planted a horn. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xxvii. O what a generous creature is your true London husband! Horns hath he, but... he goareth not.

† b. *To make horns at* [F. *faire les cornes à*, It. *far le corna a*]: to hold the fist with two fingers extended like a pair of horns, as an insulting gesture.

[Cf. 1530 *Crt. Love* 1390 This foolish dove will give us all an horn!] 1607 *DEKKER & WEBSTER Northw. Ho* I. D's Wks. 1873 III. 9 If a man be deourst... whether may he haue an action or no, gainst those that make horns at him? 1627 *DRAYTON Agincourt* etc. 174 Some made mouths at him, others as in scorn with their fork fingers poynted him the horne. 1652 *PEYTON Catastr. Stuarts* (1731) 30 Denmark was so disguised, as he would have lain with the Countess of Nottingham, making Horns in Derision at her Husband the High Admiral of England.

8. In Biblical and derived uses: An emblem of power and might; a means of defence or resistance; hence *horn of salvation* († *health*) is used of God or Christ. *To lift up the horn*: to exalt oneself; to offer resistance, 'show fight'.

[Representing well-known uses of Heb. *קַרְנָה* *qarn* horn, found also in Syriac, Arabic, and the Semitic langs. generally. Through the Septuagint and Vulgate also in late Gr. and Lat., and so in the mod. langs.: cf. F. *lever les cornes*. (Some would explain it from sense 15.)]

1825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxiv. [lxxv.] 5 Nyllað uphebba horn. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvii. 3 Mi schelder, and of min hele horne. *Ibid.* lxxiv. 11 Alle hornes of sinful breke sal I þa, And up-hoven ben hornes of rightwys ma. 1382 *WYCLIF Luke* I. 69 He þaþ rerid to vs an horn of helpe, in þe hous of dauib his child. 1570 *Tragedie* 277 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 90 Than did sum Lords lyft vp yair hornis on the hie. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Sam.* xxii. 3 Hee is my shield, and the horn of my saluation. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 632 Fleeing then to his horne or defense in time of distresse. 1703 *BURKITT On N. T.*, *Luke* i. 79 The horn in Scripture signifies glory and dignity, strength and power. 1806 *WOLCOTT* (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 341 On Homer's birth-place, proud t' exalt their horn. 1844 *E. ROBINSON tr. Gesenius' Heb. Lex.* 954 s.v. קַרְנָה. Metaph. horn is put as the symbol of strength, might, power, the image being drawn from the bull and other animals which push with their horns. 1886 *Mrs. LYNN LINTON Paston Carew* xliii. Pride, when it has lowered its horn as it skirted by ruin, now raises it again as it touches success.

II. As a substance, or an article made of it.

9. The substance of which the horns of animals consist, as a material for manufacturing purposes or the like. *Gate of horn*: see *GATE* sb.¹ 5.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 135 Many countryes bothe of olde tyme and nowe, vse heades of horne. **1575** LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 39 Horn... a substauns... nether so churlish in weight as iz metall... nor rough to the lips, as wood iz. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) 1. 236 The Saxons... did make panels of horne in steed of glasse. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 126 There is no staff more reuerend than one tipt with horne. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. ii. v. A lamp arm'd with pellicul horne. **1784** COWER *Tiroc.* 120 Neatly secur'd from being soil'd or torn Beneath a pane of thin translucent horn... 'Tis call'd a book, though but a single page. **1843** J. A. SMITH *Product. Farming* (ed. 2) 133 Horn is a still more powerful manure than bone,—that is to say, it contains a greater proportion of organized animal matter.

10. A structure of the nature of horn; the hardened and thickened epidermis or cuticle of which hoofs, nails, corns, the callosities on the camel's legs, etc. consist. († Formerly also = hoof.)

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* IV. 815 [A stallion] With holgh horn high yshood. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 164 b/2 He knelyd so oft in prayers that his knees were as harde as the horne of a camel. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. vii. 17 The basest horne of his hoofs, is more Muscical than the Pipe of Hermes. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 287 Of the horne or hard knobs growing under the Saddle side. **1763** WESLEY *Nat. Philos.* (1784) I. i. iii. § 5. 159 From three years old, [she] had Horns growing on various parts of her body... they are fastened to the skin like warts... but toward the end are much harder. **1764** CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Tanning*. When the skin has not been kept long enough in the lime, or in the tan-pit, upon cutting it in the middle there appears a whitish streak, called the horn or crudity of the skin. **1808-18** JAMIESON, *Horn*, an excrescence on the foot, a corn. **1867** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. li. 446 The straw in wet weather softens the horns of sheep's feet.

11. An article manufactured of horn; the side of a lantern; a tumbler, esp. one used by cutpurses to catch the edge of the knife in cutting the purse-strings; a horn spoon or scoop, a SHOE-HORN.

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 12 § 2 That no merchant Straungier... bryng into this Realme lantern hornes. **c 1560** PRESTON *Camphys* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 235 A horn on your thumb, A quick eye, a sharp knife, at hand a receiver. **1573-80** BARET *Alv.* H. 3 A shoeing horne, *cornu calcarium*. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 86 To make hafts for knives, or else horns for Spectacles. **1683** WILDING in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 258 For a horne in my Lanterne... oo oo oo. **1810** CRABBE *Borough* xviii. How she, all patient, both at eve and morn Her needle pointed at the guarding horn. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Horn*, a spoon or scoop of horn, in which washings are tested in prospecting.

III. The hollow horn of an animal (without the core) used as a vessel or a musical instrument, with senses thence developed.

12. A vessel formed from the horn of a cow or other beast, or in later times shaped after this, for holding liquid (as drink, oil, or ink), powder, etc.; a drinking-horn; a powder-flask; also, a similarly shaped vessel for cupping. Hence a hornful; a draught of ale or other liquor.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 126 Sete horn on þa openan searpan. **1073** *Charter* in *Dipl. Angl. Avii Sax.* (Th.) 428, 15 gebonede hnæppas, and iiii. hornas. **a 1300** *Cursor M.* 7345 Pou fill þi horn Wit oile, and weind þe forth. **a 1300** *R. Horn* 1153 Heo fulde hire horn wiþ wyn, And dronk to þe pylegrym. **1384** WYCLIF *1 Sam.* xvi. 13. **1398** TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. vii. xxi. (Bodl. MS.), Men shall... souke it oute oper drawe it oute with an horne oper a copping cuppe. **1583** HOLLYBAND *Campe di Fior* 333 Give me a penne and ink-horne. **1587** MASCALL *Gout. Cattle* (1627) 11 Giue it the beast in the morning with a horne. **1634** T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XII. iv. (1678) 295 Ther shall you apply Cupping-glasses, or Horns. **1683** *Wood Life* 31 May, He went to Queen's College... and had a horne of beere. **1710** DE FOE *Crucio* i. iv. I took out... a horn of powder. **1804** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Ld. Mayor* Wks. 1812 V. 206 My horn's last drop of ink To raise her glory, lo, I'll shed it. **1851** D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xviii. 190 Take another horn of ale. **1868** G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 323 The Runic Horn, so rich and rare, so barbarically magnificent, altogether unique, a splendid and mystic relic.

b. Horn of plenty or abundance = CORNUCOPIA. **c 1586** CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXIII. iii. They see Their horne of plenty freshly flowing still. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* I. ii. 52 He bath the horne of Abundance. **1707** *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 193 Holding in his Left Hand a Reed, and in his Right a Horn of Plenty. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 826 Wood-carving, consisting of... flowers and two horns of plenty. **1886** BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. xxviii. Nature, very oddly, when the Horn of Plenty is quite empty, always fills it with grass.

c. Horn of Plenty grass: see quot. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 333/1 *Cornucopia cucullata*, the Horn of Plenty grass, a native of Greece and Asia Minor... frequently cultivated in gardens amongst curious annuals.

13. A wind instrument more or less resembling a horn in shape, and originally formed of the horn of some beast, now made of brass or other material. Also with qualifying words, as *bugle horn*, *hunting-horn*, *post-horn*, *tin horn*, *valve horn*, etc.

c 835 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxx. 4 [lxxx. 3] Singað in fruman monðes horne. **a 1000** *Leus of Wikland* c. 28 (Schmid) He þonne nawiðe ne hryme ne he horn ne blawe. **c 1205** LAY. 25787 Hafe mine godne horn... and blawe hine mid maine. **a 1300** *Cursor M.* 15011 Wit harp and pipe, and horn and trump. **c 1400** *Swordene Bab.* 2500 That... blewne hornes of bras. **c 1420** *Anturs of Arth.* xxxiv. (Thornton MS.). We hunte at the herdis with hundes and with horne. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. 1. 47 There's a Post come from my Master, with his horne full of good newes. **1617** MORVISON *Itin.* III. 267 The Vrij blow a horne of a wild Hart... but those of Lucerna use a horne of brasse. **1735** SOMERVILLE

Chase II. 186 The clanging Horns swell their sweet-winding Notes. **1794** Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* III. The hunter's horn hung from his belt.

b. To wind the horn, to blow a blast on the horn, to sound the horn; also fig. of insects making a piping or humming sound.

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 32 (*Stage directions*) Hornes winded... Winde hornes. **1617** MORVISON *Itin.* I. 7 Neither may the Citizens... winde a Horne in their night watches. **1637** MILTON *Lycidas* 28 What time the grey-fly winds her sultry horn. **1746** COLLINS *Odes, To Evening* III, Or where the beetle winds His small but sullen horn. **1783-94** BLAKE *Songs Innoc.*, *School-Boy* 3 The distant huntsman winds his horn. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xvii. But scarce again his horn he wound.

c. (More fully French horn) An orchestral wind instrument of the trumpet class, developed from the hunting-horn, and consisting of a continuous tube some 17 feet in length, curved for convenience in holding, and having a wide bell and a conoidal mouthpiece.

1744 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 278 The voice was drown'd By the French horn, or by the op'ning hound. **1753** *Scots Mag.* Sept. 427/1 A band of French horns. **1856** Mrs. C. CLARKE tr. *Berlioz's Instrument.* 129 All horns with the exception of the horn in C, are transposing instruments. **1879** W. H. STONE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 748/1 The hunting horn finally adopted differs from the orchestral horn in consisting of an unbroken spiral of three turns, sufficiently large to be worn obliquely round the body, resting on one shoulder and passing under the opposite arm. *Ibid.* 748/2 The introduction of the Horn into the orchestra is attributed to Gossec.

d. English horn (Fr. cor anglais), a wind instrument of the oboe kind: see quot.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 292/2 The English Horn, or *Corno Inglese*, is a deeper-toned oboe, but of rather larger dimensions, somewhat bent, the lower end very open. **1879** W. H. STONE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 488/2 English horn, the tenor oboe in F, intermediate between the ordinary oboe and the bassoon.

e. An 8-foot reed-stop on an organ.

1722-4 *Specif. Organ St. Dionis Backchurch* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 506 Great Organ... 10. Trumpet. 11. French Horn to tenor D. [It appears to have been the earliest organ to contain a "French Horn" stop.] **1834** *Specif. Organ York Minster* *Ibid.* 600 Swell Organ... 42. Horn. 43. Trumpet.

14. The wind instrument as used in forms of legal process; e.g. in the Scotch ceremony of proclaiming an outlaw, when three blasts were blown on a horn by the king's messenger; hence to put (denounce) to the horn, to proclaim an outlaw, to outlaw; † to be at the horn, to be out of the protection of the law, proclaimed an outlaw.

1397 *Sc. Acts Rob. III* (1844) I. 574/1 [red] Qwhasa cumys nocht within þe said terme sal be at þe kyngis horne and þair landis and gudis eschete. **1434** *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* c. 11 (1814) II. 22/1 Ik officiar of þe kingis as mare or kingis seriande... sal nocht pass in þe cuntre na be baroun seriande in þe barony but a horne and his wande. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* XII. vi. (Jam.), Makbeth... syne confiscat Makduffis guddis, & put him to the horn. **1567** *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 76 For 3e war all at Goddis horne. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* IV. xxiii. § 2 (Jam.) Gif ene man findes ene theif with the fang... incontinent he sould raise the blast of ene horne vpon him; and gif he hes not ene horne, he sould raise the shout with his houn; and cry loudly that his neighbours may heare. **c 1610** SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 397 Such as were denounced to the Horn. **a 1765** ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. v. § 56 (1773) 236 The messenger must... read the letters, also with an audible voice, and afterwards blow three blasts with an horn; by which the debtor is understood to be proclaimed rebel to the King... Hence the letters of diligence are called *letters of harning*, and the debtor is said to be denounced at the horn. **1835** CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 121 Both of us were put to the horn and declared outlaw.

† **b. = HORNING** sb. 4. *Obs. rare.*

1491 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 205 (Jam.) The lordis prolongs the execution of the horne in the meyntime. **a 1670** SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 31 He compares before the council, and upon his compearance he is released from the horn.

IV. A horn-shaped or horn-like projection; one of two or more such; a corner, an angle.

15. A horn-like appendage or ornament worn on the head. (Cf. sense 6.)

Actual horns or antlers of beasts have been and are sometimes worn by savages; horns of metal have been from time immemorial worn by women in some eastern countries; the name was also given to part or the whole of head-dresses worn in England, and to forms in which the hair was done up in the 14th and 15th c.

1340 *Ayenb.* 176 þo þet makeþ zuo greate hornes of hare here oper of oþren þet hi semþleþ wol fele wyfmen. **a 1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 62 Ladies and gentiwomen, that were mervelously arraied... and hadde highe hornes. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1870) 214 Queen Anne, wife to King Richard the second... brought in high head attire piked with horns. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 536 About her fore-head a haire-lace with two horns... The horned Beldame still muttereth certaine wordes. **1617** MORVISON *Itin.* III. 169 A hoyke or vaile which... hath a kinde of horne rising over the forehead. *Ibid.* 172 Women of Venice... raise up their hair on the forehead in two knotted hornes. **1859** THOMSON *Land & Bh.* I. vi. (1872) 74 The princesses of Lebanon and Hermon sported gold horns, decked with jewels. **1864** *Killo's Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s.v., The women among the Druses on Mount Lebanon wear on their heads silver horns of native make which are the distinguishing badge of wifehood.

16. A projection, like a horn, at each corner of the altar in the Jewish temple; one of the two outer corners of the altar in some churches.

c 1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Spelm.) cxviii. 27 Oð horn wibedes [Thorpe oð wig-bedes... hornas]. **a 1300** *E. E. Psalter* *Ibid.*

Settes miri daie in thiknesse, Unto horn þat of weved esse. **1384** WYCLIF *1 Kings* I. 51 Adonyas dreedyng kyng Salomon, holdith the horn of the auter. **1611** BIBLE *Exod.* xxvii. 2 Thou shalt make an Altar of Shittim wood... And thou shalt make the hornes of it vpon the foure corners thereof. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 49 Delinquency, a garrison qualification, first clings to the horns of the altar. **1877** J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 196 At the right horn of the Altar.

17. Each of the pointed extremities of the moon as she appears in her first and last quarters (or of Mercury or Venus in a similar phase); each end of a crescent; a cusp.

a 1000 *Riddles* xxx. (Gr.), Ic wiht geseah... hornum bi-tweonum huðe lædan. **c 1400** *Rom. Rose* 5340 The shadowe maketh her bemis merke, And hir hornes to shewe derke. **1617** MORVISON *Itin.* I. 5 The Idol Isis, bearing two hornes of the Moone. *Ibid.* 27 This City is of the forme of an half Moone... and... imbraceh betweene the two hornes the lesser City. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* x. 433 From the hornes Of Turkish Crescent. **1726-46** THOMSON *Winter* 125 The moon Wears a wan circle round her blunted hornes. **1813** SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xi. Till... The moon renew'd her silver horn. **1816** PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 179 Certain periodical inequalities, observed in the Horns of the disk [of Mercury], seem to indicate a revolution on an axis. **1869** HUXLEY *Physiol.* xi. 286 This grey substance [of the spinal cord] is so disposed that... it looks something like a crescent... The two ends of the crescent are called its horns or cornua.

b. Each tip or end of a bow.

1611 CORGE s.v. *Cornette*, *Les cornettes d'un arc*, the hornes, or hornie tips of a long Bow. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 524 At either Horn the Rainbow drinks the Flood. — *Aeneid* IX. 854 He drew, And almost join'd the horns of the tough yew. **1772** COOK *1st Voy.* I. vii. The island was shaped exactly like a bow... The horns, or extremities of the bow, were two large tufts of cocoa-nut-trees. **1879** E. ARNOLD *Li. Asia* 34 Drew the twisted string Till the horns kissed.

18. Each of the two wings of an army; = L. cornu.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 457 The left horne of Romanis... fled to the brayis of Tiber. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 70 Seruing for hornes or wings vnto the battell. **1636** E. DACEB tr. *Machiavel's Disc.* *Livy* II. 520 Quintius seeing one of the hornes of his Army beginning to fayle. **1834** MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 106 [I] perceived the two hornes, or wings, of the troop, making... to outflank, and then enclose us.

19. Each of two (or more) lateral projections, arms, or branches.

a. The two arms of a cross (late L. *cornua crucis*). **b.** The two projecting divisions of the uterus (*cornua uteri*). **c.** The branches of a river or estuary, the narrow arms of a bay (L. *cornua*).

a. 13. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxiii. 621 *In crucis cornibus a iudeis tentum*... Pat on þe hornes of þe Croys Iewes helden wiþ-outen les. **1814** CARY *Dante, Paradise* XVIII. 30 On the hornes... of the cross. **b. 1597** A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* Q b/2 The Testicles or Hornes of the Wombe. **1889** J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* VIII. (ed. 4) 43 The fœtus developed in a uterine horn. **c. 1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 409 With sev'n-fold Horns mysterious Nile Surrounds the Skirts of Egypt's fruitful Isle. **1840** E. FITZGERALD *Let.* (1889) I. 61, I remember a ravine on the horn of the bay opposite the town where the sea rushes up. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 50 Within the long horns of a sandy bay.

20. pl. a. The awns of barley. *dial.* **b. fig.** Rigid branches of leafless trees.

a. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Horns*, the awns of barley. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 386 A barley aveller... for... rubbing the horns or awels off barley. **1893** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 696 The Himalayan barley which has three short horns to the flowering glume. **b. 1850** TENNISON *In Mem. cvii*, The wood which grides and clangs its leafless ribs and iron horns.

21. A pointed or tapering projection.

a. The beak of an ancient galley (*obs.*); of an anvil; the end of an ancient roll of bread: cf. *Gr. horn*, *it. cornuto* 'a kind of loaves or simnell bread cornered'. **b.** Name of the projections or crutches on a side-saddle, which support or are grasped between the rider's knees; also the high pommel of a Spanish or half-Spanish saddle. **c.** A piece of land projecting into the sea, etc.; a promontory. **d.** A mountain peak, sometimes *fig.*, sometimes = Swiss-Ger. *horn*. **e.** A part of a plant shaped like a horn, beak, or spur. **f.** The minute apex of a Hebrew letter, as at the top of *ו* or *ז*.

a. c 1205 LAY. 4538 Scip ærne to 3en scip... horn a-3en horne. **c 1300** *Havelok* 779 For hom he brouthe fele siþe Wastels, simenels with þe horn. **1826** SCOTT *Diary* 10 Feb. in *Lockhart*, When I was a young man, I was able at times to lift a smith's anvil with one hand, by what is called the 'horn'. **c. 1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 135 Media... casting forth a crooked and winding horn as it were toward the West, seemeth to enclose within that compass both the said realms. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* I. 505 The conquering Brute, on Corineus braue This horn of land [Cornwall] bestow'd. **1865** *Athenæum* No. 1047. 225/1 The extreme western horn of Brittany. **d. 1820** KEATS *Hyper.* II. 12 Rocks that... Forehead to forehead held their monstrous horns. **1846** MISS COSTELLO *Tour to & fr. Venice* 389 Strange-pointed rocks, piercing the skies, the horns of the dolomite mountains. **1861** SYMONDS in *Biog.* (1895) I. 156 The Bernese Alps... and their snow-capped horns. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 5/1 The highest point of the Cuchullins is Scur Dearg, the 'Red Peak', a square-shaped mountain, topped with a strange-looking horn of rock. **e. 1776** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 434 Capsule when ripe lengthened out into a straight horn. **1804** in *Charl. Smith Convers.* I. 40 The woodbine's horned horn. **1819** *Pantologia*, *Horn* or *Spur* in Botany... The hinder hollow part of the nectary in some flowers, extended in a conical form: as in *Orchis*, *Larkspur*, etc. **f. 1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* ix. (1883) 103 They remembered what He had said about the permanence of every *yod* and horn of a letter in the Law.

22. Arch. † In OE. a pinnacle or gable (*obs.*);

each of the Ionic volutes (likened to ram's horns); the projections of an abacus, etc.: see *quots.*

c 1000 Finnesburg 4 (Gr.) Ne bisse healle hornas ne byrnad. **1847** CRAIG, *Horn*, . . a name sometimes given to the Ionic volute. **1852-61** *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict. s.v.*, In general the word *Horn* (Fr. *corne*) is employed to express each of the four projecting portions of any abacus which has its faces curved on a plan. . . The terms *horn* or *side-arm* are also applied to the portions which project beyond the rest of a piece of framed work, as in the head of a solid door-frame.

23. Naut. See *quots.* (In *quot.* 1887 tr. L. *cornua* the ends of the sail-yards: cf. *ANTENNA*.)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 167 *Horns*, the jaws, or semi-circular ends of booms and gaffs. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Horn*, the arm of a cleat or kevel. *Horns*, the points of the jaws of the booms. Also the outer ends of the cross-trees. *Horns of the Rudder*=*Rudder-horns*. *Horns of the tiller*, the pins at the extremity. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 76 The foremost horn of the topmast trestle-tree. **1887** BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* III. 548 Windward pointing the horns of the sail-clothed yards of the fleet.

24. Fortif. = *HORNWORK*.

1799 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 497 One of our bombs fell into a magazine in the horn, blew it up, and ruin'd great part of the wall.

25. In various other technical applications.

1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Hawes Winding Mach.* 60 It is to be feared that the rope might slip down between its own coil and the horns of the rope roll. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Horn*, . 8. (Milling) One of the points of a driver, on the summit of a millstone spindle. . . which project into the coffins of the runner to convey the motion of the spindle thereto. . . 9. One of the prongs or crutches of an elevating screw or jack. **10.** A curved projection on the forepart of a plane. **1884** *Ibid.* Suppl., *Horn* (Railway U.S.), One of the projecting parts of a pedestal, between which the journal-boxes work = *Horn-block*.

V. 26. Each of the alternatives of a dilemma (in Scholastic Lat. *argumentum cornutum*), on which one is figured as liable to be caught or impaled.

1548 UGALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xx. 158 [verses 3-7] Thus forked question; which the sophisters call an horned question, because that to whether of both parties a body shall make a direct answer, he shall renne on the sharpe poynt of the horne. **1647** COWLEY *Mist.*, *Agst. Hope* i. And both the Horns of Fates Dilemma wound. **1668** H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xviii. (1713) 38 This seems a smart Dilemma at first. . . yet I think neither Horn is strong enough to push us off from our belief of the Existence of a God. **1755** YOUNG *Centaur* v. 183 That horn of the alternative wounds more than the former. **1853** W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* III. x. 137 [He] placed the King in a dilemma, from the horn of which he could not extricate himself. **1887** FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* v. 121 In disputation, the adversary who is refuted by a dilemma is said to be 'fixed on the horns of a dilemma'.

VI. attrib. and Comb.

27. a. Simple attrib. = of a horn or horns, as *horn colour*, *measurement*, *shavings*.

1632 B. JONSON *Magni. Lady* v. 1, They burnt old shoes, goose-feathers, assafetida, A few horn-shavings. . . And shee is well again. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 54 Shell. . . yellowish horn colour. **1855** MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 70 Horn shavings, from the large proportion of nitrogen in them, are a powerful manure. **1896** *Daily News* 13 Nov. 6/6 Records of horn measurements.

b. objective and obj. gen., as *horn-bearer*, *-blower*, *-blowing*, *-player*. **c.** similitive, as *horn-shaped* adj. **d.** instrumental and locative, as *horn-bind* vb., *horn-crested*, *-pushing*, *-yoked* adjs.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 188/a An *Horne berer, *corniger*. **1679** *Prot. Conformist* 3 How they have *horn-bound for several years past the Bavarian Duke. **c 1725** *Corpus Gloss.* 454 *Cereacius*, *horn blauere. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 188/a An Horne blower, *cornicen*. **1830** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 314 The horn-blowers of arbitrary power in England. **1870** *Echo* 23 Nov., Vague—not to say unsatisfactory pieces of *hornblowing. **1848** C. C. CLIFFORD *Aristoph.*, *Frogs* 9 *Horn-crested Pan. **1879** W. H. STONE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 752/1 Rossini, the son of a *horn-player. **1776** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 495 *Aquilegia*. . . nectaries 5, *horn-shaped. **1852-61** *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict. s.v.*, The horn-shaped leaf so often seen in English mediaeval work.

28. attrib. passing into adj. Made of horn, as *horn bow*, *cup*, *lantern*, *ring*, *spoon*, *ware*; formed naturally of horn, as *horn foot*, *sheath*. Hence parasynthetic combs., as *horn-footed*, *-sheathed* adjs. **c 1440** *York Myst.* xvi. 124 An horne spone. **1795** LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 40 Wear it not in deede that hornz bee so plentie, hornware I beleuee wold bee more set by than it iz. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 611 Nota Ribbon. . . Shoe-tye, Bracelet, Horne-Ring. **1611** COTGR., *Corne-pied*, hoofed, horne-footed. **1665** DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* II. i. The frighted satyrs. . . their horn-feet ply. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 357 They draw their Bows with the Thumb armed with an Horn Ring. **1843** JAMES *Forest Days* II, The horn cup, which the host set down beside the tankard. **1844** W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* ix. (1853) 93 The porrich. . . must be eaten with a horn spoon. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 143 Horn-handed breakers of the globe. **1854** OWEN *Shel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* I. 276 This edentulous and horn-sheathed condition of the jaws. **1877** J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 251 Horn Chalices were forbidden. **1879** G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* (1883) 201 If it is a horn lantern you've got. **1885** tr. *Hehn's Wand. Pl. & Anim.* 408 Horn-bows were used as well as those of yew. **1885** TENNYSON *Tiresias* 10 Trump of the hornfooted horse.

29. Special combs. **†horn-back** = *HORN-FISH*; *horn-band*, a band of musicians that play horns; *horn-bar*, the cross-bar of a carriage, or the gearing supporting the fore-spring stays; **†horn battle**, an army in battle array having horns or wings; **†horn-beast**, a horned beast, as an ox; **†horn-beaten** *a.*, cuckolded; *horn-beech*

= *HORNBEAM*; *horn-bug*, a North American beetle, *Passalus cornutus*, having its head armed with a stout curved horn; *horn-card*, a transparent plate of horn bearing a graduated scale, or the like (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *horn-cattle* = horned cattle: see *CATTLE* 6; *horn-centre*, a mathematical instrument: see *quot.*; **†horn-cod**, a carob; **†horn-coot** = *HORN-OWL*; *horn-core*, the central bony part of the horn of quadrupeds, a process of the frontal bone; *horn-distemper*, 'a disease of cattle, affecting the internal substance of the horn' (Craig 1847); *horn-drum* (*Hydraulics*), a water-raising wheel divided into sections by curved partitions (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); *horn-eyed* *a.*, having a horny film over the eye, dull-eyed; **†horn-face**, ? a stupid face, such as a cuckold might have; **†horn-fair**, 'a fair formerly held at Charlton in Kent' (Nares) for the sale of horn goods; used allusively by 17th and 18th c. writers with reference to cuckoldry; *horn-flint*, flint of a horn-like appearance and translucency; *horn-fly*, a dipterous insect, *Hematobia serrata*, so called from its habit of clustering on the horns of cattle; **†horn-foot**, *-feet* *a.*, having feet of horn, as horses; *horn-footed*; *horn-frog*, the horned frog: see *HORNED*; *horn grass*, a grass of the genus *Ceratophloa* (Craig 1847); *horn-hard* *a.*, as hard as horn; also advb.; **†horn-head**, a horn-headed being, a cuckold; *horn-hipped* *a.* (see *quot.*); *horn-lead*, a name given by the old chemists to chloride of lead, because it assumes a horny appearance on fusing: cf. *CORNEOUS*; *horn-machine*, a shoe-soling machine, so called because the shoe is placed on a horn-like projection; *horn-maker*, a maker of horns; **†one who 'horns' or cuckolds**; *horn-man*, a man with a horn; *horn-mercury*, chloride of mercury: cf. *horn-lead*; **†horn-mouth** *a.*, having a horn in the mouth; **†horn-nose**, a rhinoceros; *horn-nut*, the horned fruit of plants of the genus *Trapa*; *horn-ore*, 'a species of silver ore of a pearl-grey colour, bordering on white' (Craig); **†horn-penny** = *HORNELD*; *horn-piece*, the skin (of an ox) with the horns attached; *horn-pike*, the horn-fish or garfish; *horn-pith*, the soft porous bone which fills the cavity of a horn; *horn-plant*, a seaweed, *Ecklonia buccinalis*; *horn-pox*, *-pox*, a mild form of smallpox or chicken-pox; *horn-poppy*, the Horned Poppy, *Glaucium luteum*; *horn porphyry* = *HORNSLATE*; *horn-pout* (U.S.), a name for some fishes of the genus *Amiurus*, esp. *A. catus*; *horn-press*, a form of stamping-machine for closing the side seams of tin cans and boxes (*Cent. Dict.*); **†horn-putter** (tr. *Vulgate cornupeta*), an animal that butts or gores with the horn; *horn-quicksilver*, same as *horn-mercury*; *horn-schist* = *HORNSLATE*; *horn-shell* (see *quot.*); **†horn sickness**, humorous for 'jealousy due to being cuckolded'; *horn-snake*, (a) the Pine Snake or Bull Snake, *Coluber melanoleucus*; (b) the Red-bellied or Wampum Snake, *Farancia abacura* (local U.S.); *horn-tail*, an insect of the family *Uroceridae*, having a prominent horn on the abdomen of the male; **†horn-thumb**, a thumb protected by a thimble of horn such as was used by cutpurses; a pickpocket; *horn-tip*, the tip of a horn; a button or knob fixed on the point of a horn for a guard or ornament; *horn-weed*, (a) same as *HORNWORT*; (b) same as *horn-plant*; **†horn-wood** = *HORNBEAM*; *horn-worm*, a kind of caterpillar that injures the tobacco plant.

1598 FLORIO, *Acicula*, a horne fish or *hornebacke. **1879** Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 175/1 The *horn-bar which stands at the back of the top bed. **1635** BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* lxxv. (1643) 207 The *Horne Battell may be for the same occasion and use. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 51 No Tempt to the wood, no assembly but *horne-beasts. **1652** PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 27 Silly Men, being *Horn-beaten. **1771** R. WARNER *Plant. Woodford* 114 *Carpinus*, *Ostrya Ulmo similis* . . . the Horn, or Hard-beam Tree, called in some places, the Horse-beech or *Horn-beech, from some likeness of the leaves to the Beech. **1846** WORCESTER cites *Farm. Encycl.* for 'Hornbng'. **1793** MISS SEWARD *Let.* (1811) III. 257 Beauties of *horn-cattle. **1879** Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* I. 12/2 *Horn centres. are small circular pieces of horn with three needle-points fixed in them. **1682** WHEELER *Journ. Greece* vi. 446 The *Horned-Tree or *Keratia*. **1650** EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 306 To make lodgings for Owles, and to prepare habitations for *Horn-Coots. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Horn-cool*, a name given by fowlers to the great horn owl. **1872** NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 424 In neither case are the horns supported by bony *horn-cores. **1838** LYTTON *Alc. II* vii. Self-conceit is *horn-eyed. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. vii. All his flunkeyhood, and horn-eyed dimness. **c 1668** DAVENANT *Man's the Mast.* Wks. (1673) 334 Dog! what will she say of thy *horn-face? **1669** *Newest Acad. Compliments* (N.), When. . . cuckolds forget to march to *Horn-fair. **1730** *Four Robins* (N.), Now in small time comes on Horn-fair, Your

horns and ladles now prepare. **1896** A. W. TUEB *Hist. Horn-Bk.* I. vii. 91 Horn Fair was held at least as early as the time of Henry III, and was continued annually until abolished in 1872. **1802-3** tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 108 Its grain can with difficulty be perceived, and the whole is similar to *horn-flint. **1708** KERSEY, **Horn-fly*, an American Insect. **1897** BAILEY *Princ. Fruit-Growing* 25 A comparatively harmless insect in France becomes the dreaded horn-fly in America. **c 1595** J. DICKENSON *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 11 The *hornfeet halfe-gods, with all the progeny rurall. **1627** HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 279 Horn-footed horses. **1897** PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) II. 156 note, I have seen the Wish-tonwish, the rattle snake, the *horn frog. . . and a land tortoise all take refuge in the same hole. **1768** ROSS *Helenore* 53 (Jam.) For now the lads are sleeping *horn hard. **1818** SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxv. The hearty shake of Mr. Girder's horn-hard palm. **a 1625** FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. i. And Vulcan a limping *horn-head, for Venus his wife was a Strumpet. **1727-41** CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, A horse is said to be *Horn-hipped when the tops of the two haunch bones appear too high. **1782** KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 22, 100 grs. of *horn lead, formed by precipitation, contain 72 of lead, 18 of marine acid, and 10 of water. **1812** SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 397 Called horn lead by the old chemists. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 63 Vertue is no *horne-maker; and my Rosalind is virtuous. **1844** *Camp Refuge* I. 126 The *horn-men blew might and main. **1776** WOUFFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 619 The *horn-mercury. . . was intermixed with minute globules of quicksilver. **1645** QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* xii. 58 The *horn-mouth Belman shal affright thy slumbers. **1598** FLORIO, *Rhinoceronte*, a great beast or monster called a *horne nose. **c 1320** in *Registr. Monast. de Winchelcumba* (1892) 291 Et acquietabimus omnia predicta de assis. . . wardepeni, hevedpeni, *hornpeni, et de omnibus servitiis secularibus. **1757** W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 46 He will find the Legs, Shins. . . and *Horn Pieces of Oxen. . . pack'd into slight Casks. **1822-34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 360 Varicella, crystalline and *horn-pox. **1877** ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 153 Horn-pock or Wart-pock is a mild and abortive form, in which the pocks. shrivel and dry up on the 5th or 6th day. **1796** KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 309 Leske in his voyage through Saxony often calls our stone (Hornslate) *hornporphyry. **1860** O. W. HOLMES *Elsie* V. (1887) 26 Pond well stocked with *horn pouts. **1870** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 247 Memories of going after pond-lilies, of angling for horn-pouts. **1822** WYCLIF *Exod.* xxi. 29 If an oxe be an *horn-putter. **1860** DANA *Man. Min.* 288 *Horn-quicksilver. . . Chloride of Mercury. **1799** W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* I. 151 Genuine *hornschtist and jasper are here not to be found. **1882** Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* V. 209 *Cerithium*, or the 'Horn-shell', has a turreted, many-whorled shell. **1613** in *Crt. & Times* *Jas. I* (1849) I. 238 Langley. . . is lately dead of the *horn sickness. **1688** J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 134 The *Horn-Snake is, as they say, another sort of deadly Snake. **1705** R. BEVERLEY *Virginia* (1722) 260 They have likewise the Horn-snake, so called from a sharp Horn it carries in its Tail. **1791** W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 276. **1884** J. S. KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* II. 507 The family Uroceridae, or *horn-tails, includes insects which are closely allied to the saw-flies. **1594** GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* Wks. (Ritdg.) 138/2, I cut this from a new-married wife by the help of a *horn-thumb and a knife. **1884** MILLER *Plant-n.*, Horn-wort or *Horn-weed, *Ceratophyllum demersum*. **1732** Lunenburg (Mass.) *Proprietors' Rec.* (1897) 137 There making an Angle and running East. . . 68 rod to a small *horn wood tree. **1676** T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 653 A Worm that devours the leaf, called a *Horn-worm. **1763** T. PRICE in *B. M. Carew Life* 110 The planters prune off the suckers, and clear them of the Horn-worm twice a week.

HORN (hōrn), *v.* [f. *HORN* sb.]

1. trans. To furnish with horns.

1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxviii. (1714) 95 Jupiter instead of Horning the Camel, order'd him to be Cropt.

b. To tip, point, cover, etc. with horn.

1421-2 [see *HORNING* sb. 2]. **1605** *Eik to Seal of Cause of Skinners of Glasgow* 5 Feb. (Jam. Suppl.), That name. . . schap or horne pointis, schap or mak purris.

†2. To 'give horns to': to cuckold. *Obs.*

c 1550 *Fryde & Ab. Wom.* 76 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 237 Some wylly not stycke. . . To horne you on everye side. **1608** ROWLANDS *Humors Looking Glasse* 30 Being married to a iealous asse, He vovves she hornes him. **1702** STEELE *Funeral* i. This Wench I know has play'd me false, And horn'd me in my Galants. **1823** *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 343 Milk and water husbands—horned, hen-pecked, and abused by virago wives.

3. To butt or gore with the horns.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Cornear*, to horne, to push with the horns. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 3/2 The cattle horn each other. **1891** *Melbourne Argus* 7 Nov. 13/5 A beast turned on me and horned my horse.

4. Shipbuilding. To adjust (the frame of a ship) so as to be at right angles to the line of the keel. **c 1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 147 Standards. convenient to horn or square the frame. *Ibid.* 151 To Square, is to horn or form with right angles. **1869** SIR E. REED *Ship-build.* xx. 442 Each frame being horned and plumbd in order to ensure the correctness of its position.

†5. Sc. Law. To put to the horn; to proclaim a rebel; to outlaw: cf. *HORNING* sb. 4. *Obs.*

1592 *Sc. Acts* *Yas. VI* (1814) 551 (Jam.) That ye nor name of yow charge, horne, poynd, nor trouble the said Johnne Schaw. **1702** E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. xi. (1707) 142 Condemn'd, out-lawed, or Horned. **1705** HICKERINGHILL *Priest-cr.* I. 3 They proclaim you to be Rebels to God, Horn you, as in Scotland.

†Hornage. *Obs. rare* = *o.* [f. *HORN* sb. + *-AGE*, after *F. cornage*.] Cornage, horn-geld.

1611 COTGR., *Cornage*, hornage; an yearly duetie of corne exacted. . . upon euerie Oxe that labours in the Winter-corne-ground.

Hornbeak (hōrnbeik). Now *dial.* The garfish or hornfish, *Belone vulgaris*, which has extremely long and slender tapering jaws.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Acus*, a fish. . . of some called

a hornbeam. 1598 *Epulario* G. iij b, To seeth the Horne-becke or Pipe fish. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 266 The Horne-beaks or Needle-fishes, Belonze. have within them so great eggs that their wombe cleaveth and openeth when they should lay fish. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Horn-beak*, a kind of Fish. 1836 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* I. 442.

Hornbeam (hɔːnbɪm). [f. HORN sb. + BEAM.]

1. A small tree, *Carpinus Betulus*, indigenous in England and often planted in hedges: so called from its hard, tough, close-grained wood. Also the cognate American species, *C. Americana*, the Blue Beech. (An earlier name was *hardbeam*.)

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 101 b, Upon the plaines you shall have... the Hornebeam. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* xii. § 1. 29 The Horn-beam, in Latine the *Carpinus*, is planted of Sets. 1766 J. BARTHAM *Jrnl.* 6 Feb. in Stork *E. Florida* 62 A hammock of oak, hickory, magnolia, and hornbeam. 1897 *WILLIS Flower. Pl.* II. 71 The horn-beam is very like the beech in habit, but the leaves are not shiny.

b. **Hop Hornbeam**, the name of the genus *Ostrya*, closely allied to the Common Hornbeam, so called from the hop-like appearance of the ripe catkins; it has two species, *O. vulgaris* of Southern Europe, and *O. virginica* of America.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. 411 In the common Hornbeam the scales of the strobiles are flat; and in the Hop-Hornbeam they are inflated. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 828/1 *Ostrya vulgaris*, the Common Hop Hornbeam, is a native of the south of Europe, but is quite hardy in the climate of England. 1884 MILLER *Plants*, *Ostrya virginica*, Iron-wood (N. American), Hop-Hornbeam, Lever-wood.

c. **attrib.** † **Hornbeam pollenger** (see quot.).

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* III. cix. 1295 Betulus, or the Horne-beame tree. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Horn-beam Pollengers*, trees of about Twenty Years Growth, that have been often lopp'd, and upon that Account not Tithable. 1783 J. SCOTT *Ode to Leisure* (R.), Where Easna's horn-beam grove its foliage o'er me interwove. 1838 *Murray's Hand-Bk. N. Germ.* 94 The avenues and high hornbeam hedges, with windows cut in them.

† 2. A beam of light issuing like a horn from the head of a deity, etc. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 91 Lyke... Phœbus his hornbeams.

3. = BEAM sb. 1. 2.

1861 *WILDE Catal. Antig. R. Irish Acad.* 259 A horn-beam of an immense red deer.

Hornbill (hɔːnbɪl). [f. HORN sb. + BILL sb. 2.]

1. A bird of the family *Bucerotidae*, so called from the horn-like excrescence surmounting the bill. Formerly called *Horned Crow*, *Horned Pie*.

1773 *PENNANT Genera of Birds* p. xxix. and 8. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synops. Birds* I. 341. 1802 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 89 Of the Hornbills in general... [Their bills] have frequently a protuberance, somewhat resembling another bill, on the upper mandible. 1854 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 167 The enormous beak of the hornbill... forms one enormous air-cell. 1893 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 435 The hornbills, of which more than 60 species have been described, form a very natural and in some respects an isolated group.

2. **Comb.** **Hornbill cuckoo**, the keel-billed cuckoo, *Crotophaga*, of N. America.

Hornblende (hɔːnbɪnd). *Min.* Also -blend. [a. Ger. *hornblende*, f. *horn* horn + *blende*.]

1. A mineral closely allied to augite, and having as its chief constituents silica, magnesia, and lime. It is a constituent of many rocks, as granite, syenite, and diorite, and has numerous varieties, aluminous and non-aluminous, as actinolite, antholite, asbestos, dannemorite, nephrite, tremolite, etc., which are sometimes all included under the name AMPHIBOLE; it is usually of a dark brown, black, or greenish black colour.

1770 FORSTER tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 95 The hornblende of the Swedes. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 215 The great weight of the stone called hornblende made the miners at first imagine it contained some metal, but finding none except iron they called it *blind*. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* III. 344 Chattering stony names Of shale and hornblende, rag and trap and tuff, Amygdaloid and trachyte. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 104 Hornblende is of a dark or dark-green colour, with a horny glistening lustre.

2. **attrib.** Of hornblende, as *hornblende boulder*, etc.; containing or having hornblende as a chief constituent, hornblende, as *hornblende basalt*, *granite*, *porphyry*, *syenite*; *hornblende andesite* (see quot. 1885); *hornblende gabbro*, a variety of gabbro in which the diallage is more or less replaced by hornblende; *hornblende rock*, a greenstone consisting chiefly of hornblende; *hornblende schist*, *slate*, hornblende rock of a schistose nature.

1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 354 Hornblende Porphyry. *Ibid.* 383 Hornblende Slate, penetrated with Talc or Mica. 1821 J. McCulloch *Geol. Classif. Rocks* 298 Wherever hornblende rock occurs, it is only a portion of those beds of which the greater parts present the same characters as hornblende schist. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Poet's Jrnl.*, and *Ever* 23 Through hornblende boulders, where the discus flung. 1880 *BIRDWOOD Ind. Art.* II. 4 The hornblende slate or schist from which the magnetic iron used for ages in the manufacture of Damascus steel... is still obtained. 1885 *GEIKIE Text-bk. Geol.* (1893) 167 Hornblende-andesite consists of a trichitic felspar with hornblende, augite or mica... Hornblende-andesite is a volcanic rock of Tertiary and post-Tertiary date.

Hornblendic (hɔːnbɪndɪk), *a. Min.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of the nature of hornblende; containing

hornblende; hornblendic rock, schist, slate — hornblende rock, etc.: see prec. 2.

1823 *SCORESBY Whale Fishery* 233, I obtained specimens of rocks... hornblendic mica-slate. 1858 *GEIKIE Hist. Boulder* xii. 239 Mineralogically they are... hornblendic, when the augite is replaced by hornblende. 1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* I. vi. (ed. 2) 126 Quarries of remarkably fine, tough hornblendic granite. 1865 *LUBBOCK Preh. Times* iv. (1878) 82 At the hornblendic extreme of the trap rocks we find the basalt, of which also celts were made.

Horn-book (hɔːnbʊk). A leaf of paper containing the alphabet (often with the addition of the ten digits, some elements of spelling, and the Lord's Prayer) protected by a thin plate of translucent horn, and mounted on a tablet of wood with a projecting piece for a handle. A simpler and later form of this, consisting of the tablet without the horn covering, or a piece of stiff cardboard varnished, was also called a **BATTLEDORE** (q.v. 3). For an exhaustive account see A. W. Tuer, *History of the Horn-Book* (1896).

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. i. 49 Yes, yes, he teaches boyes the Horne-booke: What is Ab speld backward with the horn on his head? 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchel* Cij, Such vnmannerlie knaues... must be set againe to their A. B. C. and learne to spell Our Father in a Horne booke. 1639 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 176 For the buyeing and providing of horne bookes and primers to be given to poore children. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. Arg., St. George oth' back-side of the Horn-book, The Dragon kills, to Humour Scorn-book. 1717 *Prior Alma* II. 463 To Master John the English maid A horn-book gives of gingerbread, And that the child may learn the better, As he can name, he eats the letter. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 131 Being ambitious to commence author, I was composing a new horn-book. 1812 *HORN* in A. W. Tuer *Hist. Horn-Bk.* I. i. 7 A large wholesale dealer in... school requisites recollects that the last order he received for Horn-books came from the country, about the year 1799. From that time the demand wholly ceased. In the course of sixty years, he and his predecessors in business had executed orders for several millions of Horn-books. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xiii. 135 A child at the horn-book might spell it. 1864 *Chambers' Book of Days* II. 233/1 The 'Horn-book' gradually gave way to the 'Battle-dore' and the 'Primer'.

b. **transf.** A treatise on the rudiments of a subject; a primer.

1609 *DEKKER* (title) The Gulls Horne-booke. 1757 *Connoisseur* No. 83 (Tuer) Under the title of The Rhymer's Play-thing, or Poetaster's Horne-Book. 1790 *WOLCOTT* (P. Pindar) *Adv. Fnt. Laureat* iii. Wks. 1812 II. 339 Go find of Politics the lost Horn-book. 1847 H. PIDDINGTON (title) The Horn Book of Storms for Indian and China Seas. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* vi. vii, I come not here to learn the horn-book of war. 1874 *MOTLEY Barneveld* II. xi. 30 Ignorant of the very hornbook of diplomacy.

c. **attrib.**, as *horn-book lore*, *school*.

1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* (1693) 215 A Battle-dore boy or Horn-book-boy. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 403 The third school is the horn-book school, where 30 children are taught by the mistress. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* etc. 154 The horn-book lore I early knew.

Horned (hɔːnd, hɔːnd), *a.*

1. [f. HORN sb. + -ED².] (OE. had *hurned*, from *hurnan* = **hurnjan*: cf. OHG. *gihurnet*.)

1. Having horns or antlers; cornuted.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4267 Hald we no hors... ne na horned stottis. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) II. xlv. 51 Somme of them were horned, as boovys. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. x. 47 Emongst the horned heard. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 525 Cerastes horn'd, Hydrus, and Ellops dear. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 175 The horned cattle brought from Umbria. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Eclogues* v. 33 Bull to the horned herd, and the corn to a fruitful plain.

b. **Logic.** **Horned syllogism** (argument, etc.): the dilemma.

1548 *Horned question* [see HORN sb. 26]. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 34 b, Dilemma, otherwise... called a horned argument. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 285 note, Dilemma... A forked or horned Syllogisme. 1837-8 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* xviii. (1866) I. 351 An hypothetico-disjunctive syllogism is called the dilemma or horned syllogism.

2. Having, bearing, or wearing an appendage, ornament, etc., called a horn; having horn-like projections or excrescences.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6655 Quen moyses had broght be lagh... þam thought him horn'd upon farr. 1382 *WYCLIF Exod.* xxxiv. 29 He wiste not that his face was horned of the compunye of the word of God. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 63 He saide that the women that were so horned were lyche to be horned snailles and hertis and vnicornes. 1585 *Horned beetle* [see HORNET sb. 3]. 1650 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. ix. (1686) 201 One side of a Silver Medal we find Moses horned. c 1695 J. MILLER *Descr. N. York* (1843) 6 In the middle of the line from thence northward is a horned work. 1850 H. W. TORRENS in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 33 A peculiar horned or crested helmet. 1856 *BRYANT Poems, Count of Greiers* i, The horned crags are shining. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* 13 Screened by the horned altar. 1882 *MISS BRADDOCK Mt. Royal* I. i. 14 That horned coast is said to have given its name to Cornwall.

b. **Horned crow** or *pie*, old name of the Hornbill. **Horned frog**, toad, a lizard of the genus *Phrynosoma*, having the head and back covered with spikes (U.S.). **Horned hog** (a), the babiroussa: see HOG sb. 1 3; † (b) a kind of fish with a horn on its head (*obs.*). **Horned horse**, the Gnu. † **Horned snout**, the rhinoceros (*obs.*). Also *Horned LABR*, OWL, POPPY, etc.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 79 Horn'd snout. Rhinoceros. 1705 *Collect. Voy.* (1729) III. 413 The Horned-Hog.

A small flat Fish, with a Horn on his Head, notcht on one Side only. 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlv. 78 The horned frog... specimens... with the horns of half and three-fourths of an inch in length and very sharp at the points. 1847 *RUXTON Adv. Mexico* 156 The camelion is the 'horned frog' of the prairies of America. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 706/1, I put my horned toad in his cage out in the sun.

3. Having crescent horns, crescent-shaped.

c 1400 *LYDG. Floure Curtesie* 2 In Fevrier, when the frosty mone Was horned. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xiv. 3 Hornit Dyane, with hir paly gleimis. 1624 *MASSINGER Renegado* II. v, These knights of Malta... with their crosses Struck pale yor horned moons. 1810 *VINCE Elem. Astron.* viii. 89 Venus and Mercury appear, first horned.

† 4. Of a cuckold: see HORN sb. 7. *Obs.*

1626 *MIDDLETON Anything for Quiet Life* IV. ii, Thou art a beast, a horned beast, an ox! 1719 *D'URFEE Pills* I. 349 The horn'd Herd within yon City Wall. 1830 in *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 195 You horned fumbling Cuckolds, in city, court, or town.

† 5. Applied to bishops with reference to the shape of the mitre. *Obs.*

c 1425 *LYDG. Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* 1663 Ye that han in subieccoun Peplys vnder yor prelacye... Though ye be hornyd to syth [= sight] outward [etc.]. 1558 *KNOX Serm.* in *Sel. Writ.* (1845) 236 Our horned and mitred bishops. a 1651 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 172 To the servants of the devil, to your dumbe dogges, and horned bishops.

6. Armed or furnished with horn or horny substance.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. x. 45 All day they [Satyrs] daunced... And with their horned feet the greene gras wore.

7. Provided, fitted, or ornamented with horn.

1801 *WOLCOTT* (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 42 Of spectacles that rode his nose He wink'd through each horn'd glass. 1884 *Pail Mall G. Extra* 24 July 9/2 Specimens of horns mounted in silver and horned goods generally.

II. [f. HORN v. + -ED¹.]

† 8. *Sc. Law.* 'Put to the horn'; proclaimed a rebel. *Obs.*

1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 38 The horn'd Man has no Remedy but to fly out of the Kingdom of Scotland. Hence **Hornedness**, horned condition.

1777 *BRAND Pop. Antiq.* (1849) III. 241 The hornedness of the moon. 1852 J. MARTINEAU *Ess. Rev.* etc. (1891) III. 417 The previous coexistence of hornedness and rumination in our conception.

† **Hornen**, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. HORN sb. + -EN⁴. OE. had *hurnen* = OTeut. **hurnino-*.] Made of horn.

1382 *WYCLIF Ps. xcviij* [i]. 6 In vois of the horned trumpe. a 1825 *FOREY Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., 'A hornen-spoon'.

Horner (hɔːnɜː). [f. HORN sb. or v. + -ER¹.]

1. A worker in horn; a maker of horn spoons, combs, etc.

1421-2 [see HORNING vbl. sb. 2]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 247/1 Hornare, or horne make[r], cornutarius. 1464 *Rolls Parl. V.* 567/1 The men of the Craft of Horners enfranchised in the Cite of London. 1484 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 346 Georgius Hoton... horner. 1607 *DEKKER Knt's Conjur.* (1842) 18 The head-warden of the horners. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 309 The most reputable inhabitants are the horners, who prepare horn for petty manufacturers. 1806 A. W. Tuer *Hist. Horn-Bk.* I. vii. 91 The Horners' Exhibition held in London in 1882.

† b. One who makes musical horns. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 232/2 Horner a maker of hornes, cornettier. 1552 *Loseley MSS.* (Kemp 1835) 53 Horner for blowing hornes, turner for daggers.

2. One who blows or winds a horn.

14... *Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 575/31 Cornicarius, an hornere. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Cornex*, a Horner; a winder of a Horne. 1677 N. COX *Gentlem. Recreat.* (ed. 2) A iv b, Mr. Michael Marsh, Horner... who teaches to blow the Horn. 1827 in *Hone Every-day* bk. II. 121 The keeper... blew 'the death of the buck', and... the horners... answered him. 1894 F. R. STOCKTON *Pomona's Trav.* 25 The horner blew his horn until his eyes seemed bursting.

† 3. One who cuckolds; a cuckold-maker. *Obs.*

1598 *FLORIO, Cornaro*, a horner. 1690 *D'URFEE Collin's Walk* III. (D.), Till 'th' Jury... Their favour gave with sense adorn'd, Not to the horner, but the horn'd. 1717 *BULLOCK Woman a Riddle* I. i, A cornuted coxcomb, that cou'd not smell his Horner from his house-dog.

† 4. A person who has been 'put to the horn' or declared a rebel. *Sc. Obs.*

1590 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 525/1 Their names salbe delet out of the catologe of hornaris and... they sall not be forder troublit for that horning in tyme cuming. 1598 *Ibid.* IV. 174/2 To the effect the hail horners registrar thairin and remaneing vnrelaxt may be extractit and chargit.

Hence † **Hornerness**, a female worker in horn or maker of horns.

1530 *PALSGR.* 232/2 Horneresse, a woman, cornettiere.

Hornet (hɔːnɛt). *Forms:* a. 1 *hurnetu*, *hurnet*, 5 *hernet*. β. 4 *harnette*, 6 *harnet*. γ. 6- *hornet*, (6-ette, 7-ett). [OE. *hurnetu*, *hurnet*, earlier *hurnitu*, *hurnitu*, fem. corresp. to MDu. *hørnete*, *hornite*, MLG. *hornite*, LG. *hornit*, *hornke*, Efris. *hørnetje*, *hørntje*, OHG. *hornuz*, -oz, -az, masc., MHG. *hornuz*, -is, etc., Ger. *hornisse* (with many variants: see Grimm).]

These words have the appearance of being derivatives of *horn*, a presumption strengthened by the OS. *hornobero*, and early mod.Du. *horener* (Kilian), which mean both 'horner or horn-blower' and 'hornet', also by Kilian's *hornsel* as a var. of *hornselle*, mod.Du. *hornzel*. Many scholars however incline to the opinion that the latter contains the original root, and that *hornut* represents an original *horna-*

nut., formed, like MD. *horsele*, from a radical **hors-* = pre-Teut. **hars-*, found in Oslav. *srúša*, Lith. *švirsas* wasp, and perh. in L. *crābrōn-* for **crāsrōn-*. If this were so, the association with horn would be later and due to popular etymology. See Kluge s.v. *Hornisse*, Franck s.v. *Hornel*.]

1. An insect of the wasp family, esp. the European *Vespa Crabro* and the American *V. maculata*, much larger and stronger than other wasps, and inflicting a more serious sting.

c795 *Corpus Gloss.* 603 *Crabro*, waefels vel humita. a800 *Erftur Gloss.* 275 *Crabro*, hirtutu. a1000 *Agz. Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 215/3 *Crabro*, hirtutu. c1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* Ibid. 121/11 *Crabro*, hirtutu. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 211 Of calves i-rooted combe bees, and of hors i-rooted combe hornets. 14. . . *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 619/7 *Vespa*, a wasp (et *vespa major illa*, an hornet). 1535 *COVERDALE Dent.* vii. 20 The Lord thy God also shal sende hornettes amonge them. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Crabro*, a great waspe called an hornet. 1603 *Narcissus* (1893) 647 Thou huge and hummingbe humblebee, thou hornett. 1709 *SWIFT Critical Ess.* Wks. 1755 II. 1 143 Laws are like cobwebs, which may catch small flies, but let wasps and hornets break through. 1804 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 261 It is chiefly in the hollow trunks of decayed trees that the Hornets form their nest. 1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* xvii. 10 Words of anger and resentment, Hot and humming like a hornet.

b. In early glosses and vocabularies (continental as well as Eng.: see Verwijs and Verdam, *Middeindl. Wbb.*), there is some confusion between the hornet and hornet-fly or large gadfly, due app. to uncertain use of *L. astrus*.

c1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 121/12 *Cestrum*, beaw nel hynette. 1530 *PALSGR.* 232/2 *Hornet a flye*. 1658 *PHILLIPS*, *A Hornet*, a kinde of Insect, called in Latin *Crabro*, which useth to infest horses and other creatures, and is ingendered of the carcasses of dead horses.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* An enemy that attacks persistently and with virulence; esp. in phr. *hornets' nest*, nest of hornets. To bring a hornets' nest about one's ears, arouse a nest of hornets: to stir up a host of enemies around one.

1590 *NASHE Pasquil's Apol.* i. Cij. They are no better then the Prophets, which dwelt as it were in a nest of Hornets. 1751-73 *JORTIN Eccl. Hist.* (R.). He dared not speak out, and provoke the hornets. 1857 *TROLLOPE Barchester T.* xiv. But Proudie, as he is, knows the world too well to get such a hornets' nest about his ears.

†3. The horned beetle or stag-beetle. *Obs.* 1585 *HIGINS v. Junius' Nomenclator* 72/2 *Cerf volant*, a horned beetle: a bullfinch, or hornet. 1598 *FLORIO, Bucarone*, . . a beetle, a hornet.

4. An artificial fly for salmon-fishing. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* xii. (1880) 434 The Hornets . . have fat bodies dressed after the fashion of the 'bumble' trout fly.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hornet host*, sting; *hornet-haunted* adj.; *hornet-clearwing*, -hawk, -moth, names for certain moths of the genus *Sesia* (see *quots.*); *hornet-fly*, a dipterous insect of the family *Asilidae*, a hawk-fly or robber-fly; † *hornet worm*, ? the larva of the hornet.

1869 *E. NEWMAN Brit. Moths* 16 The *Hornet Clearwing of the Osier (*Sesia bembeciformis*). The Hornet Clearwing of the Poplar (*Sesia apiformis*). 1752 *SIR J. HILL Hist. Anim.* 31 The *Hornet Fly. This is one of the largest of the fly kind; it equals the hornet in size. 1816 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* (1843) II. 290, I have often been amused in my walks with the motions of the hornet fly (*Asilus crabroniformis*). 1895 *K. GRAHAM Golden Age* 43, I scrambled through the hedge, avoiding the 'hornet-haunted' side. 1832 *J. RENNIE Conspectus Butterf. & Moths* 27 The *Hornet Hawk (*Trochilium Crabroniformis*) appears in July. 1834 *MARY HOWITT Sh. Nat. Hist.*, *Hornet* (1851) 185 The *hornet-host is retreating to its den. a 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 25 In Juyl. . . the water docke leyf worne & the *hornet worne.

*Hornet*², *nonce-wd.* [*f. HORN sb.* + *-ET.*] A diminutive horn.

1845 *LAMB Vis. Horns Misc.* Wks. (1871) 381 It was the least little hornet of a horn that could be framed.

Horn-fish.

1. The garfish, *Belone vulgaris*, so called from its long projecting beak.

a 1000 *Andreas* 370 (Gr.) *Hornfisc* plegode, glad geond garsecg. 1599 *MINSHEU Sp. Diet.*, *Hornefish*, *euxarraco*, *xarraco*. 1611 *FLORIO, Cornuto*. Also the *Horne-fish*. 1754 *SIR J. HILL Hist. Anim.* 223 We call it the Gar-fish, and, in some places, the *Horn-fish*.

2. The sauger or sand-pike, *Stizostedion canadense*.

1885 *J. S. KINGSLEY Stand. Nat. Hist.* III. 229 Sauger, sand-pike, gray-pike, blue-pike, and horn-fish, are . . designations of a smaller pike-perch, the *Stizostedion canadense*.

3. A fish of the family *Syngnathidae*; a pipe-fish: so called from the horny texture of the exoskeleton.

Hornful (*hɔːnful*). [*f. HORN sb.* + *-FUL*.] As much as a (drinking) horn holds, or will hold.

1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* i. xli. 86 Give it the horse to drinke, one hornefull at his mouth, and another at his nostrils. 1868 *BAKER Cast up by Sea* iii. 48 He poured out a large hornful for the lad.

† *Horngeld*. *Old Law. Obs.* [*f. HORN sb.* + *GELD sb.*]. A feudal 'service', being a form of rent fixed according to the number of horned cattle; cornage.

c1170 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 197 Et geldis, et danageldis, et hornegeldis. c1250 *BRACON Note-Bk.* (Maitland, 1887) No. 1270 Quia dedit cornagium quod anglie dicitur hornegelde. 1579 *RASTELL Expos.*, *Hornegeld*. 1598

KITCHIN Courts Leet (1675) 415 If he hold to give to the King Hornegeld . . it is great Serjeantry. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 107 a, Cornage . . is called in old bookes hornegeld.

Hornify (*hɔːnɪfaɪ*), *v.* [*f. HORN a.* + *-FY.*]

1. *trans.* To make horny or horn-like in texture. 1670-7 *J. CONEL Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.) 215 Of a dried film, or skin hornified. 1850 *Specif. Siemens' Patent* No. 2053 in *J. Dredge Electr. Illumin.* (1882) I. App. 82/a Of vulcanite, or hornified india-rubber.

†2. To make horned, 'give horns to'; to cuckold. Hence *Hornified ppl. a.*, *Hornifying vbl. sb.*; also *Hornifier*; *Hornification*, cuckoldry. *Obs.*

1607 *World of Wonders* 78 They hornifie their husbands. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Apistoler*, . . to hornifie, or giue the blow that smarts not. a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xvi. 373 *Hornifyer*. *Ibid.*, *Hornified* and *cornuted*. 1698 *J. CRILL Muscovy* 52 Opportunity of hornifying their husbands. 1769 *Pub. Advertiser* 18 May 4/1 My hornified Situation. 1819 *R. RABELAIS' Abeillard & Heloise* 69 Sad and vile hornification.

Hornily (*hɔːnɪli*), *adv.* [*f. HORN a.* + *-LY*.]

In a horny fashion; in a manner like horn. 1873 *MISS BROUGHTON Nancy* I. 280, I am now becoming hornily hard.

Horniness (*hɔːnɪnəs*). [*f. as prec.* + *-NESS.*]

Horny quality or character. 1885 *Athenæum* 7 Feb. 190/1 It [the painting] has none of the yellow horniness common in Dous. 1894 *Ibid.* 5 May 587/2 A certain horniness . . injures the coloration.

Horning (*hɔːnɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. HORN sb.* or *v.*]

†1. Bleeding with a horn. *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Letting of blood vndur be tunge . . copping or hornying in be nekke and in be schuldres.

†2. Covering or furnishing with horn. *Obs.*

1421-2 *York Munster Fabric Acc.* (Surtees) 46 *Thomas Hornar*, . . pro hornying et naillying superscripturum librorum.

†3. Cuckolding, cuckoldry. *Obs.*

1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 40 Too auow that many an honest man . . hath had his hoous by hornying well vpholden.

1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A. ii. iii.* 67 'Tis thought you have a goodly gift in *Horning*. 1764 *J. H. STEVENSON Crazy Tales* 55 An hour convenient for *horning*.

4. *Sc. Law.* 'Putting to the horn' (see *HORN sb.* 14). *Letters of horning*: a process of execution issued under the signet directing a messenger to charge a debtor to pay or perform in terms of the letters, under pain of being 'put to the horn', i.e. declared rebel. (Now largely superseded by the simpler forms of diligence introduced by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 114; but not obsolete.)

1536 *Sc. Acts* *Vas. c.* 38 (1814) II. 350/1 *Paim bat* sustenit sik process of *horning* 3ere and day as said is. 1568 in *Calderwood Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 426 Upon the said letters of *horning*, to direct letters to officers of arms . . to uptake the escheats of the persons denounced and putt to the horn. 1733 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* II. 315 Who were charged with letters of *Horning* for their disobedience. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 57. 1873 *BURTON Hist. Scot. V. lvi.* 166 The Government . . relaxed the *hornings*,—that is to say, restored the men for the time to the protection of the law.

†5. The fact of becoming a crescent. *Obs.*

a 1646 *J. GREGORY Posth.* (1650) 168 (T.) They account . . from the *horning* [of the moon].

6. *Shipbuilding*. See *HORN v.* 4.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 190/1 A line or batten is stretched from some point in the middle-line of the keel to the corresponding heads or sirmarks on the opposite sides, and the two measurements must . . be equal when the timbers are in place; this operation is termed 'horning'.

7. *attrib.* *Horning-tackle*: see *quot.* 1850.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 147 *Horning Tackles* . . most convenient to horn or square the frame as wanted. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss Hags* xvi. 113 This is not a 'horning' but a hanging job.

Horning, *ppl. a.* [*f. HORN v.* + *-ING*.] That horns or 'puts to the horn': see *prec.*, 4.

1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* II. iii. 36 In no Nation in the World, but the poor, rigid, *horning* Scots.

† *Horning*, *app.* a corruption of *HORNEN a.* *Obs.*

1622 *W. HORNBYE Horn-bk.* (Tuer), My honest, humble, harmlesse *horning-book*, From whence young Schollers their first learning took. 1632 *HEYWOOD 2nd Pt. Know not me* i. Wks. 1874 I. 258 The *horning-busk* and silken bride-laces are in good request with the parsons wife.

Hornish (*hɔːnɪʃ*), *a.* [*f. HORN sb.* + *-ISH*.] Of or pertaining to a horn; of the nature of horn.

1634 *M. SANDYS Prudence* 21 (T.) Temperance, as if it were of a hornish composure, is too hard for the flesh. a 1638 *MEDE Apost. Later Times* (1641) 71 This *Hornish* sovereignty is . . the conclusion of the fourth beast. *Ibid.*, *Daniels hornish tyrant*.

Hornist. [*f. HORN sb.* + *-IST*.] One who plays a horn; a performer on the (French) horn.

1865 *Tr. Spahr's Autobiog.* I. 39 The *hornist* Bornaas, and others. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 28 *Hornists* or trumpeters.

|| *Hornito* (*horni'to*). [*Sp.*, dim. of *horno* (= *L. furnu-s*) oven, furnace.] A low oven-shaped mound of volcanic origin, usually emitting smoke and vapour from its sides and summit: frequent in South American volcanoes.

1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 278 The small conical mounds (called 'hornitos' or ovens) [at Jorullo]. 1853 *HERSCHEL Pop. Lect.* Sc. i. § 43 (1873) 33 Out of which sprang thousands of little volcanic cones called *Hornitos* or ovens. 1877 *LE CONTE Elem. Geol.* (1879) 83 These subordinate cones about the base, and upon the slopes of the principal cone, are called *monticules* or *hornitos*.

† *Hornkeck*. *Obs.* [*f. HORN sb.*: the second element is obscure; can it have originated in a scribal error for *bek*, *beke*, *BEAK*, copied by successive compilers?] The garfish or hornbeak.

c1425 *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 642/19 *Hec gamorus*, *hornekeel*. c1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 247/1 *Horn keke*, *fysche* (P. *horneke*, or *garfysche*). c1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 765/12-13 *Hec rugella*, *Hoc rustiforum*, a *hornekeel*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 232/a *Hornekecke*, a *fysche* lyke a *mackerell*. 1611 *COTGR.* *Orphie*, the *Hornebeake*, *Hornekecke*. *Garre-fish*.

Hornless (*hɔːnləs*), *a.* [*f. HORN sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without horns; destitute of horns.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xviii. (Bodl. MS.), *Pe camel* . . *powze* he be *horneles*. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Vicugne*, a *hornelesse* wild beast in Peru. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1776) I. 20 The cattle of the highlands of Scotland are exceeding small, and many of them . . are *horneless*. 1812 *W. TENNANT Anster F. L. xii.* The *horneless* moon among her brilliant host.

Hence *Hornelessness*, *horneless condition*.

1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 897 Herodotus's opinion as to the cause of *hornelessness* has been accepted by many writers down to the present times.

Hornlet (*hɔːnlet*). [*-LET*.] A little horn.

a 1794 *SIR W. JONES Observ. Ind. Plants* Wks. 1799 II. 105 Wings oblate, embracing the keel and the hornlets of the awning. 1894 *R. B. SHARPE Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) 80 The horned larks . . recognised by the little tufts of black feathers, or hornlets, on each side of the hinder crown.

Horn-like, *a.* Resembling horn or a horn.

1579 *J. JONES Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xl. 87 *Swordlike*, *tunlike*, *horne-like*, . . and such other. 1684 *BOYLE Porosity. Anim. & Solid Bod.* v. 93 This *horn-like* Silver did dissolve neither. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 314/1 The *Hornbills* have . . upon their enormous beaks *horn-like* prominences. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 4/1 Certain notes, full, *hornlike* . . which no horn or violoncello ever equalled in timbre.

Horn-mad, *a. arch.* *App. orig.* of horned beasts: Enraged so as to be ready to horn any one.

Hence of persons: *Stark mad*; *mad with rage*; *furious*. Cf. the earlier *HORN-WOOD*.

1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 57/2 With it must we fight against these *hornmad* beasts. 1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* 32 A Bulls . . bellowing and running *horn mad* at every one in his way. 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 47 We must not . . drinke our selues *horne madde*. 1608 *TOWSELL Serpents* (1658) 660 The perillous and transpiring stinging of these *horn-mad* *Hornets*. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L. v. viii.* She's mad for a Husband, and he's horn mad, I think, or they'd ne'er make a Match together. a 1773 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* (1825) I. 157 They run *horn mad* to go to law. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 265 *Miss Grant* . . would be driven fair *horn-mad* if she could hear of it.

† b. Sometimes by word-play: *Mad with rage* at having been made a cuckold. *Obs.*

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* II. i. 57 *E. Dro.* Why *Mistresse*, sure my Master is *horne mad*. *Adri.* *Horne mad*, thou villain? *E. Dro.* I meane not *Cuckold mad*, but sure he is *stark mad*. 1668 *J. JONES Ovid's Ibis* 51 A loose wife makes her husband *horn-mad* and heart-sad. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Horn-mad*, stark staring *mad* because Cuckolded. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xxvi, The man is mad, *horn mad*, to boot.

Hence † *Horn-mad'ded ppl. a.*, driven *horn-mad*; *Horn-mad'dness*, *horn-mad condition*.

1661 *NEEDHAM Hist. Eng. Reb.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Park) II. 523 The Houses know not what to think; The Cits *horn-mad'd* be. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* II. 832 Somebody courts your wife, Count? Where and when? How and why? Mere *horn-madness*: have a care!

Horn-owl. A horned owl, or one having plumicorns on the head, as some species of *Asio* and *Otus*; formerly, a name for the Eagle-owl.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 307 The fat of the Bistard or *Horn-owle* is verie good. 1674 *RAY Words, Eng. Birds* 83 The *Horn-Owl*, *Otus* siue *Noctua aurita*. 1678 *RAY Willoughby's Ornith.* 99 The great *Horn-Owl* or *Eagle-Owl*. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* V. 140 The *Brown Horn Owl* is often seen to prowl along the hedges by day.

Hornpipe (*hɔːnpi:p*).

1. An obsolete wind instrument. Said to have been so called from having the bell and mouth-piece made of horn. See *Penny Cycl.* XII. 297.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4250 *Contrue* he wolde, and foule fayle, With *hornpipes* of *Cornewayle*. 14. . . *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 575/37 *Cornubium*, an *hornpipe*. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 23 A. Tabere That . . a *Horne pype* playd. 1592 *GREENE Groat's W. Wit* (1637) 14 Desiring them to play on an *horn pipe*. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* XI. 1086 The shrill *horn-pipe* sounds to *bacchanals*. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Hornpipe*, a common instrument of music in Wales, consisting of a wooden pipe, with holes at stated distances and a horn at each end. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 2/3 Among other instruments were . . the original *hornpipe*, which has now given its name to the popular sailors' dance.

† b. One who played the instrument. *Obs.*

a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xli. 373 You will be the *Hornpipe* of *Busancay*.

2. A dance of a lively and vigorous character, usually performed by a single person, orig. to the accompaniment of the wind instrument, and specially associated with the merry-making of sailors.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. *Stage direct.* ad fin., Here mynstrallys, an *hornpype*. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 181 Many other kinds of daunces (as *hornpypes* *Iygges* and infinite more). 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 106 ¶ 6 *Florida* . . having danced the *Derbyshire Hornpipe* in the Presence of several Friends. 1755 *JOHNSON, Hornpipe*, a country dance, danced commonly to a horn. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Manx. Strike* vii. 80 It appeared from the heavy tread and shuffling of feet that some were dancing *hornpipes*. fig. 1798 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Tales of Hay Wks.* (1823) 269/1 The true heart dances no *hornpipes* on the tongue.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 38 My father... could conjure wonderfully, make a bunch of keys dance a hornpipe.

3. A piece of music for such a dance.

1769 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* III. vii. 397 Harry Carey's ballad... is a slower kind of hornpipe. 1838 Penny *Cycl.* XII. 297/1 That the dance-tunes still called *Hornpipes* were originally composed for the instrument. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 753/1 Hornpipes were much written in the last century... The airs 'My love is but a lassie yet' and 'The British Grenadier', and the hymn tune 'Helmsley', are hornpipes.

4. attrib., as *hornpipe dancer, flogging*.

1797 Monthly *Mag.* III. 61 The hornpipe movement given to 'When on the ocean', is particularly pleasing. 1845 J. T. SMITH *Bk. for Rainy Day* 6 Nancy Dawson, the famous hornpipe dancer, died this year [1767].

Hence *Horn-piping*, playing or dancing a hornpipe.

1864 *Realist* 30 Mar. 8 When we have praised... Miss Lydia Thompson's lively hornpiping.

Horn-plate. An iron frame attached to the lower part of a railway carriage or truck and having two guides in which the journal-box of the axle moves; an axle-guard, pedestal.

1856 S. C. BRES *Gloss. Terms* 29 Axle Guard or Horn-plate. 1861 *Ann. Reg.* 5 The cause of the disaster was the breaking of one of the 'horn-plates' of the engine. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 Dec. Adopting the old classic car system of rollers fixed on a shaft or axle, which revolves with them in hole pins, or what are now termed horn plates.

Horn-silver. *Min.* [cf. Ger. *hornsilber*.] Native chloride of silver, so called from its horny appearance; cerargyrite.

1770 FORSTER *tr. Cronstedt's Min.* 178 The author... quotes the horn silver ore... as proof of his opinion. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 211 It appears that muriatic acid gas is formed when horn silver is blackened by light. 1875 *tr. Vogel's Chem. Light* i. 4 In the mines of Freiberg is now and then found a vitreous dull-shining silver ore, which on account of its appearance, is called *horn silver*.

† **Hornslate** (*hörnslät*). *Min. Obs.* [cf. Ger. *hornschiefer*.] A schistuous form of hornstone.

1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 60 The Scheibenberg, near Königsbruck, consists of a stone which Mr. Leske knows not whether to call hornslate, or corneous porphyry. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 307 Hornslate... Schistose Porphyry of Werner. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* I. 116 Pebbles of hornslate.

Hornsmann (*hörnsmän*). [f. *horn's* poss. case; cf. *townsman*, etc.]

1. A man who plays a horn.

1897 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 521 The hornsmann himself was cut down, and the famous horn captured.

2. The horned adder or plumed viper of Africa, *Crotalus cornuta*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Horn-stock.** *Obs.*

1. The garfish or hombeak.

1485 *Promp. Parv.* 247/1 (MS. S.) Home stoke [c. 1440 Horn keke; *Pynson*, or garfyshe].

2. A cuckold.

1611 CHAPMAN *May-Day Plays* 1873 II. 393 Alas, poore hornstocke, he thinks her to have no fault.

Hornstone (*hörnstön*). *Min.* [tr. Ger. *hornstein*: from its appearance.] A compact siliceous rock, resembling flint, but more brittle; chert.

1728 WOODWARD *Catal. For. Fossils* 11 Rother Hornstein, i.e., Red Hornstone. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 305 Hornstone differs from jaspers, often by its splintery fracture. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 155 Here the sand-stone approaches to horn-stone; that is, assumes the rhomboidal conformation. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 370. 1862 THOREAU *Maine W.* iii. (1864) 180 This variety of hornstone I have seen... in New England, in the form of Indian arrowheads, hatchets, chisels, &c.

b. attrib., as *hornstone basis, porphyry*.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 351 Hornstone Porphyry. *Ibid.* 368 [It] has for its ground a hornstone basis.

† **Horn-wood**, a. *Obs.* [f. *HORN sb.* + *WOOD a. mad.*] = *HORN-MAD*.

1500 *Shakespeare Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 68 Though Cayphas goe home-wood thereby. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 82 She was (as they say) home wood. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 143 A Bull... of his homewoode and madde fiercenesse, when he is well baited. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxi. xviii. 784 The King amazed and astonished to see them thus home-wood, staying the bloudie hand of his owne souldiours.

Hornwork (*hörnwerk*). [f. *HORN sb.* + *WORK.*]

1. *Fortif.* A single-fronted outwork, the head of which consists of two demi-bastions connected by a curtain and joined to the main body of the work by two parallel wings. It is thrown out to occupy advantageous ground which it would have been inconvenient to include in the original enceinte.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Aug. I watched on a home worke neere our quarters. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xii. The horn-work... is formed by two epaulments or demi-bastions. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gen. Desp.* XI. 61 note, A mine was exploded in the left angle of the counter-scarp of the horn-work, which did great damage.

2. Work done in horn; articles made of horn.

1644 MILTON *Apol. Smecl.* xii. No helmet of salvation, but the meere mettle and horn-work of Papall jurisdiction. 1777 W. DALEYMILE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cxxx. This town is famous for horn-work. 1887 DONALDSON *Suppl. to Jamieson* s.v. *Horn*. A few of the simpler branches of horn-work are still followed by tinkers and gipsies.

† 3. Cuckoldry. *Obs.*

1738 *Common Sense* I. 344. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xii. 1813 MOORE *Poems, Re-inforcement for Duke*.

Hornwort (*hörnwort*). [f. *HORN sb.* + *WORT*, after Gr. *κεράτοφυλλον*, i.e. horn-leaf: from the appearance of the branched stem.] A book-name of *Ceratophyllum demersum*, an aquatic plant with dense whorls of finely-divided leaves; also called *Horned Pondweed*.

1805 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* (1806) 399. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 384 *Ceratophyllaceae*, the Hornwort Order. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 880 Cones of Scotch fir and spruce... hornwort, blackthorn, bog-bean.

Hornwrack (*hörnwræk*). [f. *HORN sb.* + *WRACK*, seaweed cast ashore.] A polyzoan of the genus *Flustra*, resembling a seaweed in appearance, and of somewhat horny consistency.

1819 *Pantologia, Flustra*, horn-wrack. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 234 Broad-leaved Hornwrack (*Flustra foliacea*).

Horny (*hörn*), a. (*sb.*) [f. *HORN sb.* + *-Y.*]

1. Consisting of horn; of a texture resembling that of horn; corneous.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v. v.* (Bodl. MS.), Foure [webbes] bene in the foremost partye [of the eye]... the thredde de cornia, horny. 1530 PALSGR. 316/1 Horny, made or stored of hornes. 1615 *tr. De Monfort's Surv. E. Indies* 20 With a kind of hornie rinde. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 267 Him thought, he... saw the Ravens with their horny beaks Food to Elijah bringing euen and morn. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 253 These eggs [of the ray] are covered with a tough horny substance. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 398 *Amabali* like creatures, massed together in a frame-work of horny fibres, constitute Sponge.

† b. *Horny gate* (*port*), the gate of horn: see *GATE sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1599 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* i. i. Sad Morpheus, entering in Through's horny gate. 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 177/1 Dametas dream'd he saw his wife at sport, And found that sight was through the horny port.

† c. *Horny coronet*, humorously put for 'cuck-old's horns'. *Obs.*

1688 CROWNE *Darius Prol.* He dubs this man a knave, a cockcomb that, Gives any brow a horny coronet.

2. *transf.* Callous or hardened so as to be horn-like in texture.

1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 370 Who, wanting Weapons, clutch their horny Fists. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 172 Till his hard horny Fingers ake with Pain. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* v. ii. 177 It is observed that horny hands, in the colonies, get gold into them sooner than white ones. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* i. l. 84 Bronzed with weather, and horny of hand.

3. Semi-opaque like horn.

1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* i. v. The [angels] do not, as we mortals are wont, look through the dim and horny spectacle of senses. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 75 So affected as to be at least horny, if not in a slight degree transparent. 1859 GULLICK & TIMES *Paint.* 202 The media afforded by expressed oils become horny or semi-opaque.

4. Bearing, having, or abounding in horns or horn-like projections.

1530 [see 1]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 89 So it appeareth by her hornie head. 1845 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Horiy*, abounding in horns. It is applied to a sample of barley, from which the awns have not been properly separated in the process of winnowing.

5. Consisting of beasts' horns.

1732 GAY *Birth of Squire* (T.), The horny spoils that grace the wall.

6. Of sounds: Like that of a horn.

1888 P. H. FITZGERALD *Fatal Zero* ix. 48 When they open their full lips out streams the twang, nasal and horny!

7. *Comb.*, parasynthetic, as *horny-eyed, -fisted, -handed, -hoofed, -knuckled, -nibbed* adjs.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. xiii. 179 From the temple of Diane euermo Thir horny hovit horiss bene debarrat. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. xxxvii. The horny-knuck'd kilted Highlandman. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & F.* 8 That horny-handed, snell, peremptory little man. 1880 TENNYSON *Battle of Brunanburh* xiv. The horny-nib'd raven. 1892 *Spectator* 10 Dec. 847/2 He must have employed indirectly tens of thousands of the horny-handed.

b. *sb.* Usually *Auld Hornie*: A name for the devil. *Sc.*

1785 BURNS *Add. to Deil* i. O thou! whatever title suit thee, Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or Clootie. 1806 J. BLACK *Falls of Clyde* i. iv. I'm sure I wish them a' in hell Wi' Hornie the auld father there to dwell. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 44 As 'old Hornie', or somebody I took for him, once said to me.

† **Horodix.** *Obs. rare*°. [f. Gr. *ώρα* hour + *δείξις* exhibition, f. *δεικ-* to show.] 'A kind of dial, or instrument to shew how the hours pass away' (Phillips 1658; thence in Bailey 1721, etc.).

Horograph (*horōgrāf*). *Math.* [f. Gr. *ὥρα* s boundary + *-GRAPHY*.] (See quot.)

1799 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 136 The *curvature integra* of any given portion of a curved surface, is the area enclosed on a spherical surface of unit radius by a straight line drawn from its centre, parallel to a normal to the surface, the normal being carried round the boundary of the given portion. The curve thus traced on the sphere is called the *Horograph* of the given portion of curved surface.

Horography (*horōgrāfi*). [a. F. *horographie* (1644 in Hatz-Darm.), f. *ώρα* time, season + *-γραφία* writing.] (See quots.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Horography*, the art of making or constructing dials; called also horologigraphy. 1755 JOHNSON, *Horography*, an account of the hours. 1798 J. GILCHRIST in *Asiat. Res.* V. 81 [They] reckon and divide time in the following manner, which exhibits a horography so imperfect... that [etc.].

So *Horograph*, a horologer, horologist.

In recent Dicts.

Horologe (*horōlōdz*). Forms: a. 4 orlogge, 4-5 orloge, 4-6 orloge, 4-7-lage, 5-legge, -lyge, horlege, (6 orlache, horleige). β. 4 orologge, 4-5 oriloge, 5 oro-, oryloge, orrelegge, (horolage, 6 hora-, horyloge, horrelage), 5- horologe. [a. OF. *orloge*, *orloge*, mod.F. *horloge* (-It. *orologio*, Sp. *reloj*, Pg. *relogio*, Pr. *reloge*) :-L. *horologium*, a. Gr. *ὁρολόγιον* instrument for telling the hour or time, dim. of *ὁρολόγος* hour-teller, f. *ώρα* time + *-λογος* telling. The initial *h* in Fr. and Eng., and the medial *o* in Eng. are owing to later conformation to L.]

1. An instrument for telling the hour; a time-piece; a dial, hour-glass, or clock.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxviii. 8 The shadowe of lynes bi the whiche it hadde go down in the orilogge [1388 orologie] of Acat. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 34 (Ellesm. MS.) Wel siker was his crowing in his logge than is a Clokke or an abbey Orlogge. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 81 And by this tyme the Horologe had fully performed half his nyghtes cours. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* I. xx. 118 Orologis, schewing the hours of the date bi schadew maad bi the sunne in a cercle. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. x. 152 By hym were founden first the oryloges of the chyrches whiche begynne the hours of the dayes & of the nyghtes. a. 1535 *More 7th Pageant, Tyme* (R.), I, whom thou seest with horyloge in hande, Am named Tyme. 15... *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) The tolbooth horologe. 1647 in J. IRVING *Hist. Dumbarton* (1860) 478 The paynting and culling of the orlage. a. 1652 J. SMITH *Sci. Disc.* v. 142 This world indeed is a great horologe to itself, and is continually numbering out its own age. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 101 The flower affords a horologe of a primitive sort. 1884 PENNYSON *Becket* II. ii. Always in suspense, like the tail of the horologe—to and fro—tick-tack.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to the cock, chanticleer; and in other applications. *Horologe of Flora, Flora's Horologe* (*Horologium Flora*, Linneus *Philos. Bot.* (1750) § 335): see quot. 1789.

c. 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 350 The kok, that orloge ys of thorpis lyte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. Prol. 346 Thocht venerable Chaucer, principall poet but pair, Hevinlie trumpet, horlege [1553 orlege] and reguleir. 1604 DRAYTON *Moses* II. (L.), The cock, the country horologe, that rings The cheerful warning to the sun's awake. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 88 The Country Horologe, first claps his wings; Before he News of grateful Day-light brings. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Philos.* 396 This Soule, the Horologe of Nature. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Garden* 62 note, Many other flowers close and open their petals at certain hours of the day; and thus constitute, what Linneus calls the *Horologe*, or *Watch of Flora*. 1798 CHARL. SMITH *Young Philos.* IV. 59 note, Notes on... the horologe of Flora, in the Oeconomy of Vegetation. 1817 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 23 The band of the political horologe cannot go back. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* iv. (1844) 157 Make your government horologe go right. 1845 LONGE *Old Clock on Stairs* ix, The horologe of Eternity Sayeth this.

† 2. Phrase. *The devil in the horologe*: the devil in the clock playing pranks with its works and making chaos of its time-keeping; a type of the confusion and disorder caused by a mischievous agent in any orderly system. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 232 b, Some for a tryfull pley the deuyll in the orlege. a. 1553 UDALL *Reyner D.* III. ii. (Arb.) 43 *Cust.* What will he? Me. Play the deuyll in the horologe. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 149 The diuall is in thorologe, the houres to trye, Seache houres by the sunne, the deuylls dyall wyll lye. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 18 Martins clocke goes true, though the Diuall were in the Horologe.

3. attrib.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 188/2 An Horloge loker, *horuspex*.

Horologer (*horōlōdz*). Forms: 5-6 orloger(e, 6 orla-, orliger(e, 6-7 orloger(e, 7 horaloger, 9 horologer. [ME. and AFr. *orloger* = OF. *orlogier*, f. *orloge*: see prec. and -ER². The mod. word is a new formation from *horologe*.]

1. A clock-maker, horologist.

[1368 *Pat. Roll* 42 *Edw.* III. 1. 51n Rymer *Federa* (1830) III. II. 845 Johannem Vueman, Willielmum Vueman, et Johannem Lietuyt de Delft, orologiers, veniendo in regnum nostrum.] 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xviii. 52/2 Thou mayst not knowe by the orloge what tyme the orloger wyll sett it. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* vi. The young lord naturally addressed himself next to the old horologer's very pretty daughter. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 9 We advise that facetious horologer to offer to take down his clock.

2. A proclaimer of the hours.

c. 1420 *LYDG. Story of Thebes* Prol. I will myself, be your Orlogere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 113 Phebus crownit byrd, the nychtis orloger [1553 orlogere]. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sgr.'s T.* VI. i. Chaunticleer, the sodd night's horaloger, vt thrilld the poize that his clockes watch gann sterr.

† **Horological**, a. *Obs.* = *HOROLOGICAL*.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 127 Seven points after the ninth hour Solar or according to the Sun, and not horological or according to the Diall or Clock.

Horologic (*horōlōdzik*), a. [ad. L. *horologicus*, a. Gr. *ὁρολογικός*, f. *ώρα* HOUR + *-λογος* telling: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to horology.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 377 Horologic knowledge they want, as may be supposed by that... King who upon first view of a Watch... believed it a living creature. 1850 LITCH *tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 153 (ed. 2) 128 The octagonal horologic building of Andronicus Cyrrhestes. 1859 WRAXALL *tr. R. Houdin* III. 21 Blois, a town which has long excelled in the horologic art.

b. *Bot.* Of a flower: Opening and closing at certain hours.

1882 in OGDEN, and later Dicts.

Horological (hɒrə'lɒdʒɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a horologe or to horology; measuring or recording time.

1593 *FALE Dialling* A iij b. The making of the Horologicall Cylindre. we have presently omitted. 1653 W. OUGHTRED (*title*) Description and Use of the General Horological Ring, and the Double Horizontal Dial. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 297/2 The middle of the fourteenth century seems to be the time which affords the first certain evidence of the existence of what would be now called a clock, or regulated horological machine. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vi. 177 Mechanical ingenuity, and horological knowledge.

Hence **Horologically** *adv.*, in a horological manner.

1797 in BAILEY vol. II. 1851 *Tail's Mag.* XVIII. 469 Chronologically, or rather horologically, the most convenient course.

† **Horologigraphy** (hɒrə'lɒdʒɪgrə'fɪ). *Obs.* [f. Gr. ὁρολόγιον HOROLOGION + -GRAPHY.] *a.* A description of horologes or timepieces. *b.* The art of constructing horologes; dialling.

1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* d ij. Horometrie. called . . of late *Horologigraphia*. 1639 WYBARD (*title*) Lunar Horologigraphie. 1653 W. OUGHTRED (*title*) Mathematical Recreations, a collection of problems, as secrets and experiments in Arithmetick, Cosmographie, Horologigraphy [etc.]. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Horologigraphy*, the Art of making or treating of the Properties of Dials, Clocks [etc.].

Hence † **Horologigraphian**, † **Horologigrapher**, a maker of timepieces; a horologist.

† **Horologigraphia** *a.*, pertaining to dialling. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 372/1 An Horologigraphian [is] a Sun Dial maker. 1797 BAILEY vol. II. *Horologigrapher*, a maker of Dials [etc.]. 17. CHAMBERS (T.), The gnomonick projection is also called the horologigraphick projection, because it is the foundation of dialling.

Horologist (hɒrə'lɒdʒɪst). [mod. f. HOROLOGE or HOROLOGY + -IST.] One who is skilled in horology; a maker of timepieces; a clock- or watch-maker.

1798 J. GILCHRIST in *Asiat. Res.* V. 86 The grand horologist himself is about to inform them, that now is the time. 1857 LD. ELLESMERE *Addr.* etc. 54 (L.) The name of Mr. B. L. Vulliamy is one well known as connected with the highest eminence in his profession as an horologist. 1884 *Spectator* 12 July 923/2 The . . advocate . . was a journeyman horologist.

|| **Horologium** (hɒrə'lɒdʒɪjəm, -lɒdʒɪjəm). Also (in sense 3) -on. [L. *horologium*, Gr. ὁρολόγιον: see HOROLOGE.]

1. = HOROLOGE 1; a dial, clock, or chronometer. *Horologium* *Floræ*: see HOROLOGE 1 b. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. (1662) 72 He presented King Henry the 8. with a Horologium . . observing the shadow of the sun. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 29 The horologium, or water clock. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Horologium* *Floræ*, a time-paper of flowers; a table explaining the time at which the same flowers expand in different latitudes.

2. *Astrol.* One of the southern constellations. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Horologium*, . . a new southern constellation. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 297/1 *Horologium*, the Clock, a southern constellation of Lacaille. It is cut by a line passing through Canopus to the southern part of Eridanus.

3. *Gr. Ch.* A book containing the offices for the canonical hours; corresponding to a certain extent with the Western breviary.

1794 *Waterland Athan. Creed* vi. 56 This Horologion belong'd to a monk of Constantinople. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Horologium*, *Horologion*, is also a name the Greeks give to their liturgy, or breviary. 1875 *Smith's Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 784 The contents of the *Great Horologium*, which is the fullest form. *Ibid.*, The *Horologion* is often prefaced by the calendar of the Menology, which begins with September.

Horology¹ (hɒrə'lɒdʒɪ). Also 4 orologie, 6 horologie. [ad. L. *horologi-um*, ad. Gr. ὁρολόγιον.]

† 1. = HOROLOGE 1; a dial, clock, or timepiece.

1388 [see HOROLOGE 1]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xlv. ii. In his left hande he had an horology. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. l. xlviii. (ed. 7) 363 The most part of Horologies or clocks in the East country. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. to Parlt.* Wks. (1711) 186 That great horologies of towns be reformed according to the small sun-dials. 1798 J. GILCHRIST in *Asiat. Res.* V. 87 The simple rude horology described above suffices . . the Asiatics in general. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th.* Another *Life* 29 This stupendous machinery [nature] is a vast horology—a register of duration to all rational tribes.

2. A rendering of HOROLOGION 3.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Horology². [f. Gr. ὥρα time, HOUR + -(O)-LOGY, after Gr. type ὁρολογία.] The art or science of measuring time; the construction of horologes.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v., The term horology is at present more particularly confined to the principles upon which the art of making clocks and watches is established. 1848 CARPENTER (*title*) Mechanical Philosophy, Horology, and Astronomy. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 381 About this time . . horology was first applied to astronomical purposes.

Horometer (hɒrə'mɪtɪ). [f. Gr. ὥρα time + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the time.

1775 in ASH. Hence in MAUNDER, WORSTER, etc.

Horometrical (hɒrə'metrɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IO + -AL.] Of or pertaining to horometry; relating to the measurement of time.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 119 Magnetical, Horo-

metrical, and Optical Instruments. 1694 W. LEYBURN (*title*) Pleasure and Profit, consisting of Recreations of divers kinds, viz: Numerical, Geometrical, . . Astronomical, Horometrical, Cryptographical [etc.]. 1798 J. GILCHRIST in *Asiat. Res.* V. 84 The Indian horometrical system.

Horometry (hɒrə'mɪtri). [f. Gr. ὥρα time, HOUR + -METRY, Gr. -μετρία measurement.] The measurement of time; also, 'the determination of the exact error of a timepiece by observation'.

1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* d ij. Horometrie, is an Arte Mathematicall, which demonstrateth, how . . the precise vsuall denomination of time, may be knowne . . Some parte of this Arte . . may be termed Dialling. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xviii. 260 It is I confesse no easie wonder how the horometry of Antiquity discovered not this Artifice. 1798 J. GILCHRIST in *Asiat. Res.* V. 81 Account of the Hindustanee Horometry. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 851 Pleas'd her horometries and signs foretell Fortunes to those.

Horone, *obs.* form of HOREOUND.

Horopter (hɒrə'ptɜː). *Optics.* [mod. f. Gr. ὁπός boundary, limit + ὁπρῶν one who looks. Cf. F. *horoptère* (1694 in Hatz.-Darm.)] A line or surface containing all those points in space, of which images fall on corresponding points of the two retinae; the aggregate of points which are seen single in any given position of the eyes.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Horopter*, in Opticks, is a Right Line drawn thro' the Point of Concurrence, parallel to that which joyns the Center of the Eyes[s]. 1876 BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* vii. 135 The imaginary figure in space, in which all points are seen single, is called the *Horopter*. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. (1879) 507 For any given position of the eyes there exists in the field of vision a certain line or surface of such a kind that the images of the points in it all fall on corresponding points of the retina. A line or surface having this property is called a *Horopter*.

Hence **Horopterion** (hɒrə'ptɜːrɪk), **Horoptery** *adj.*, pertaining to or forming a horopter; *horopterick circle*, the horopter.

1876 BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* vii. 136 For other positions of the eye complicated Horoptery figures have been constructed. 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* 99 This circle has been called the horopterick circle of Muller. *Ibid.* 210 The increasing inclination of the horopterick line with increasing nearness of the point of sight.

Horoscopal (hɒrə'skɒpəl), *a.* [f. L. *horoscopus* HOROSCOPE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a horoscope.

1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 39/2 The Speeches at the horoscopal Pageant by the Planets. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 75 Disparaging his Horoscopal Inclination and Judgement of himself. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 320 Genethliack and Horoscopal fool. 1873 MASSON *Drum.* of Hawth. x. 109.

† **Horoscopate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *horoscopāre* to draw a horoscope, to cast the nativity of.] *intr.* = HOROSCOPE *v.*; to be in the ascendant.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxv. 747 Forme and Stature. Designed principally from the Signe horoscoping, viz. V.

Horoscope (hɒrə'skɒp), *sb.* [In current form, *a.* F. *horoscope* (=Sp. *horoscopo*, It. *oroscopo*), ad. L. *horoscopus*, *a.* Gr. ὁροσκόπος nativity, horoscope (also observer of the hour of nativity, caster of nativities), f. ὥρα time, hour + σκοπός observer, watcher. In early use the L. form also occurs.]

1. *Astrol.* An observation of the sky and the configuration of the planets at a certain moment, as at the instant of a person's birth; hence, a plan or scheme of the twelve houses or twelve signs of the zodiac, showing the disposition of the heavens at a particular moment. In early use, spec. = ASCENDANT, or house of the ascendant.

To cast a horoscope (see CAST *v.* 39), to calculate the degree of the ecliptic which is on the eastern horizon at a given moment, e.g. at the birth of a child, and thence to erect an astrological figure of the heavens, so as to discover the influence of the planets upon his life and fortunes.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 298 An circulus ys þe ʒwitan hatað zodiacus oððe horoscopus. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 3 To knowe by nyht or by day the degree of any signe þat assendith on the est Orizonte, which þat is cleped comunly the assendent or elles oriscupum. *Ibid.* § 4 Yif þat any planet assende at þat same tyme in thilke for-seide [degree of] his longitude, Men seyn þat thilke planete is in horoscopo. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 45 The Horoscope of the beginning of the said woork first considered. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* IV. xxxvi. (ed. 7) 493 This word Horoscope doth not only signifie the degree of the Ecliptique, otherwise called the ascendent, . . but also sometimes the whole figure of heaven containing the 12 houses, and doth shew the very secrets of nature. 1602 FULBECKER *2nd Pt. Parall.* 60 The Horoscope in Astronomy, if it be formally taken is nothing els but *horæ inspectio*, if it be materially taken, it is that part of the Zodiacke which ascendeth vpon our hemisphere. 1694 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* III. 101 Drawing Schemes of their own Horoscopes. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi. I have a strow horoscope, and shall live for fifty years to come. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 229 The most important part of the Sky in the astrologer's consideration, was that sign of the Zodiac which rose at the moment of the child's birth, this was, properly speaking, the *horoscope*, the ascendent or the first house. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 4/2 This able and gifted lady, . . also makes horoscopes, but only 'to order'; price, 100 francs.

fig. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. A Lordly ascendent in the horoscope of the Church from Primæ to Patriarch, and so to Pope. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 309 Catholics and protestants had alike their horoscope of the impending changes. 1867 LONGE *Wind over Chimney* vi. These are prophets, bards, and seers; In the horoscope of nations . .

They control the coming years. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 1/1 If we were to cast the horoscope of the new Government solely from the signs afforded us in some quarters.

† 2. A figure or table on which the hours are marked. *a.* A dial. *b.* A table showing the length of the days and nights at different places and seasons. *c.* A kind of planisphere, invented by John of Padua. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Horoscope*, wherein houres bee marked, as in a dyall. 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 98 He also invented . . the Horoscope, or instrument whereby to observe the Equinoctials, and the Tropicks, or the summer and winter solstice. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Horoscope*, is also a Mathematical Instrument, made in the form of a planisphere, invented by John Paduanus.

Horoscope, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *a. intr.* To form a horoscope; to inquire into futurity. *b. trans.* To cast the nativity of.

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 77 He spent a considerable time in creeping into all Corner and Companies, Horoscoping up and down concerning the duration of the Government. 1888 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 4/3 It would be a good deal more convincing if, instead of horoscoping people dead and gone, he would prophesy about the living.

Hence **Horoscopex** (hɒrə'skɒpɪks), one who casts horoscopes; an astrologer.

1561 EDM. ARTE *Naug.* Pref., The superstitious Horoscopers (astrologiers I meane and not Astronomers). 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.*, *Adv. Author* III. i. (1737) I. 289 Astrologers, horoscopers, and other such, are pleas'd to honour themselves with the title of mathematicians.

Horoscopic (hɒrə'skɒpɪk), *a.* [ad. L. *horoscopus*, f. *horoscopus* -us: see -IO.] Of or pertaining to a horoscope. So **Horoscopical** *a.*

1790 SIBLY *Occult Sc.* (1792) I. 97 Those persons in whose nativity γ & Ω are horoscopical, have a constant hoarseness. 1850 KITTO *Daily Bibl. Illustr.* xxxiii. vi. (1881) 241 Under certain horoscopic and astrological aspects.

Horoscopist (hɒrə'skɒpɪst). [f. L. *horoscopus* + -IST.] = HOROSCOPE.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 3 He would not give the least occasion to planetary horoscopers and monthly prognosticators. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 849 The astronomical writings and tables of the ancient horoscopers are lost.

Horoscopy (hɒrə'skɒpi). [f. HOROSCOPE (or its source) + -Y: cf. L. *horoscopus*, -opium, Gr. ὁροσκοπία, -όμιον, a horoscopic instrument, a horoscope.] *a.* The casting of horoscopes. *b.* The aspect of the heavens at a given moment, esp. at that of nativity.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xii. 56 Sometimes in the aspect of the Starnes at their Nativity; which was called Horoscopy. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 207 He had been long t'wards Mathematicks . . Magick, Horoscopy, Astrologie, And was old dog at Physiologie. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *New year's coming of age*, Good Days, bad Days, were so shuffled together, to the confounding of all sober horoscopy.

Horow, var. HARROW *int.*, or HARRO *v.* *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 391 Veniance for thi blod thus spent, out I cry, and horow!

Horowe, var. HORY *Obs.*, filthy.

Horpyd, var. ORPED *a.* *Obs.*, bold.

† **Horre**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *horrere* to stand on end (as hair), to bristle, to be rough; to shake, tremble, shiver, shudder, quake; to shudder at, dread, loathe: cf. ABHOR *v.*] *trans.* To abhor.

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 31 Pay horre not be foule ymage of eny myschape byng. *Ibid.* 47 Had not oure lawe horred þe sect of cristen puple. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 120 When thou shuldest take vpon the mankynde for the deluyeraunce of man; thow horydest not the vyrgyns wombe.

† **Horrend**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [ad. L. *horrendus* dreadful, horrible, gerundive of *horrere*: see prec. Cf. OF. *horrende* in same sense.] = next.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1035 Fer away propelle Horrende odour of kitchen, bath, gutters.

Horrendous (hɒrə'ndəs), *a.* rare. [f. as prec. + -OUS: cf. *tremendous*, *stupendous*.] Fitted to excite horror; terrible, dreadful, horrible.

1659 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 399 Your horrendous Sacriledges the like whereof was never committed. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 15 Dammings most dreadfull . . Execrations horrendous, Blasphemies stupendous. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. App. (1852) 100 The preservation of the town from horrendous earthquakes. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* May 675 A man alone . . could compass an effect so horrendous.

Horrent (hɒrənt), *a.* Chiefly poet. [ad. L. *horrent-em*, pres. pp. of *horrere*: see HORRE *v.*] 1. Bristling; standing up as bristles; rough with bristling points or projections.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 513 Inclos'd With bright imblazonie, and horrent Arms. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 699 Terror's icy hand Smites their distorted limbs and horrent hair. 1829 CARLYLE *L'italie* Misc. 1857 II. 30A Life . . horrent with asperities and chasms. 1847 SIR A. DE VERE 1st *Pt. Mary Tudor* v. The snakes of the Eumenides Brandish their horrent tresses round my head! 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 55 Excessively hirsute; calyx horrent; leaves jagged. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Asp. Ascents* I. 15 The horrent peak of the fatal Matterhorn.

2. Shuddering; feeling or expressing horror.

1721 BAILEY, *Horrent*, . . abhorring. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* II. 173 There shall he pause with horrent brow, to rate What millions died—that Cæsar might be great. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale Paraguay* II. xxvi. Horrent they heard; and with her hands the Maid Prest her eyes close as if she strove to blot The hateful image which her mind portray'd.

1876 J. Ellis *Cæsar in Egypt* 145 Then went a shout of flame, a horrent cry.

Horrescent (hɒrɪ'sɛnt), *a. rare*. [ad. L. *horrescēt-em*, pres. pp. of *horrescere*, inchoative of *horreō* (see *prec.*)] Shuddering; expressive of horror.

1865 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* 14 Oct. 504/2, I agree in the main with A. B.; but make none but horrescent reference to his treatment of the smaller philosopher.

Horribility (hɒrɪ'bɪlɪtɪ). *Now rare*. [ME. (*h*)*orribilitate*, etc., *a. OF. horribilité, horribilité, f. horrible* (see next); in mod. use *f. HORRIBLE*, after such words as *possibility*, etc.]

1. The quality of being horrible, horribleness; + something horrible or to be abhorred (*obs.*).

13. *St. Bernard* (Horstmann) 528 Saint Bernard wolde hire not se, As a ping of horribilitate. *c. 1400 Rom. Rose* 7187 Full many another orribillite May men in that booke. *1413 Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) ii. lvi. 1485 56 Of al my fowle horribillite thy self art the cause. *1481 Tiptoft Tulle on Friendshe.* (Caxton) E vij b. The horribillite of his sharp lyf. *1846 DISRAELI Viv. Grey* ii. i. The horribillity of 'committing' puns.

2. Abhorrence = HORRIBLENESS 2. *Obs. rare*. *1496 Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vi. x. 247/2 Commonly wemen haue more horribillite of synne than men doo.

Horrible (hɒrɪ'bəl), *a. (sb., adv.)* Forms: 4-6 or(r)i-, hor(r)i-, h/or(r)y-, -bel(l), -bil(l), -ble, -bull(e), -hyl(le), (4) orebille, orble, 5 arrable, horreble, horebyl, 5-6 horrible, -bul, 6 orabill, 4- horrible. [a. OF. (*h*)*orrible* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) ad. L. *horribilis*, *f. L. horrere*: see *HORRE* and *-BLE*] Exciting or fitted to excite horror; tending to make one shudder; extremely repulsive to the senses or feelings; dreadful, hideous, shocking, frightful, awful.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4472 So grete hyt was and so orryble. *1340 Aeneid* 43 Ane grete zenne, dyadlich, and orryble. *c. 1375 XI Pains Hell* 201 in O. E. Misc. 217 Orebill wormys deuouryd hem here. *c. 1386 CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 282 Thanne moot I dyes of sodeyn deth horrible (*v.r.* orryble). *14. MS. Cantab.* ff. v. 48 ff. 45 (Halliwell) Fendis led hir with arrable song. *1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 397 a/1 He made the horriblest crye that myght be herde. *1535 COVERDALE Job* xxxvii. 5 It geueth an horrible sownde, when God sendeth out his voyce. *1535 STEWART Cron. Scot.* ii. 152 That orabill was to euerie Cristin man. *1568 TURNER Herbal* iii. 35 Bitter and horrible thinges destroye the appetite. *1604 JAS. I. Counterb.* (Arb.) 112 The horrible Stigan smoke of the pit that is bottomlesse. *1667 MILTON P. L.* i. 61 A Dungeon horrible, on all sides round As one great Furnace flam'd. *1797 DE FOE Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 31 An apparition and a horrible monster in the night. *1866 KANE Arch. Egypt.* i. xxvi. 343 It is horrible—yes, that is the word—to look forward to another year of disease and darkness. *1870 SWINBURNE Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 311 Superb instances of terrible beauty undeformed by horrible detail.

b. as a strong intensive (now *collog.*): Excessive, immoderate. (Primarily of things objectionable, but often without such qualification. Cf. *awful, dreadful, frightful, tremendous.*)

1460 CAPRAVE *Chron.* 155 The Kyng of Frauns [was] toke prisoner be the Soudan, and ransomed to a horbil summe. *c. 1489 CAXTON Blanchardyn* vii. 28 Suche an horryble and dysmurable a strok. *1543 MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* (1573) 36 [Solomon] multiplyng wyues to an horrible number. *1632 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 178 [He] ranne his head at the wall with such a horrible force as he therewith dash'd out his braines. *1676 LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 33, I cannot get rid of my horrible cold here. *1676 TEMPLE Let. to Chas. II* Wks. 1731 II. 423 They had a horrible mind to the Peace. *1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to C'tess Bristol* 10 Apr., This letter is of a horrible length.

c. In combination (*parasynthetic*). *1552 HULOET*, Horrible sowned, or voyced, *horrisounus, horriuous.* *1719 DE FOE Crusoe* ii. xv, Horrible-shaped animals.

B. as *sb.* A horrible person or thing; + a being inspiring awe or dread (quot. 1400); a horrible attribute or characteristic; a story of horrible crime or the like (cf. *DREADFUL C.*).

c. 1400 Destr. Troy 13260 An old temple... I founde, Of a god, þat with gomes was gretly honouret. At þat orribill I asket angardly myche, Of dethe, & of deire, as destyny willes. *1736 DE FOE Hist. Devil* ii. vi. (1840) 242 Among all the horrors that we dress up Satan in. *1890 Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 7/2 Those children of this world, the writers of 'penny-dreadfuls' and 'halfpenny horrors'.

C. as *adv.* Horribly, terribly; usually as a mere intensive = Exceedingly (cf. *HORRIBLY*).

c. 1400 Apol. Loll. 24 Pei curse more souare & horribelare hem þat þei hatun. *c. 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxiii. 496 By cause of the grete stone that was at his necke which was horrible hevy. *1523 Q. KATH. Let.* 13 Aug. in *Ellis Orig. Let.* Ser. i. l. 83, I am horrible besy with making standards, banners, and bagies. *1605 SHAKS. Lear* iv. vi. 3 *Glou.* Me thinks the ground is euene. *Edg.* Horrible steeps. *1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKE Roaring Girle* D's Wks. 1873 III. 182 Shee has a horrible high colour indeed. *1633 WEBSTER Devil's Law-Case* ii. iii, I am horrible angry. *1708 OZELL tr. Boileau's Lutrin* v. 84 Her Den groan'd horrible. *1843 CARLYLE Past. & Pr.* ii. vi, A far horribler composed Cant.

Horribleness (hɒrɪ'bɪlɪnəs). [*f. prec.* + *-NESS*]. 1. The quality of being horrible; shocking repulsiveness; dreadfulness, hideousness.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xx. (1495) As it faryth in the taast of an aloe and other that ben passynge bytter, for by her horribleness therof the taast is sore greuyd. *a. 1450 Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 69 None might

endure to loke theron for orribelnesse. *1587 GOLDING De Mornay* xxx. (1617) 525 To make him know the horribelnesse of his sin. *1683 CAVE Ecclesiastical* 499 You do not rightly apprehend the horribelnesse of the Massacre. *1847 D. JOHNSON Ind. Field Sports* 198 A bite from a mad dog is more dreaded... from the horribelness of the disease.

2. *Subjectively*. A feeling of horror or repulsion. *Obs.* (Cf. *HIDEOUSNESS* 2.)

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.), [An eclipse] smyteþ in men and beestes many maner feere and horribelnesse (*timoris et horroris*). *Ibid.* ix. xxv, Nyzt of it silfe greupe in horribelnes and feere. *1548 UDALL, etc. Eras. Par. John* xi. 78 b, By horribelnesse of spirite, and by trouble of minde. *1577 FRAMPTON Joyful News* iii. (1596) 108 Although it bee taken, it maketh not any horribelnesse, as the other Balsamo doeth.

Horribly (hɒrɪ'bɪlɪ), *adv.* [*f. as prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a horrible manner, or to a horrible degree; so as to make one shudder or tremble; dreadfully, awfully, frightfully: sometimes as a strong intensive = Exceedingly (properly before an adj. having an objectionable sense).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 2340 Foule deuels of helle... horribly defygurd thurgh syn. *1382 WYCLIF Wisd.* vi. 6 Orribeli (*1388* Hidousli) and soome he shal apere to you. *c. 1386 CHAUCER Monk's T.* 627 He stank horribly That noon of al his meynep þat hym kepte... Ne myghte noght for styng of hym endure. *c. 1450 St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4864 He cryed orrybly and confest clene. *1480 CAXTON Chron.* 1535 clxxxii. 161 Horrybelyche they tormented the body. *Eng. Coverdale Esther* (Apoc.) xvi. 24 All cities and londes that doo this shal horribly perish. *1599 SHAKS. Much Ado* ii. iii. 243, I will be horribly in loue with her. *1671 MILTON Samson* 1510 What hideous noise was that? Horribly loud, unlike the former shout. *1711 SWIFT Lett.* (1767) III. 261, I am horribly down at present. *1818 BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. lxxii, A matchless cataract, Horribly beautiful. *1884 F. M. CRAWFORD Rom. Singer* I. 8 Suddenly his voice cracked horribly.

Horrid (hɒrɪd), *a. (adv.)* Also 7 horred, horride. [ad. L. *horrid-us* bristling, rough, shaggy; rude, savage, unpolished; terrible, frightful, *f. horrere*: see *HORRE* v. Cf. *It. orrido*.]

1. Bristling, shaggy, rough. (Chiefly poetic.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 31 His haughtie Helmet, horrid all with gold. *1601 BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. xiv. (1651) 125 A rugged attire, hirsute head, horrid beard. *1654 EVELYN Diary* 27 June, There is also on the side of this horrid Alp a very romantic seate. *a. 1700 DRYDEN* (J.), Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn. *1717 POPE Eloisa* 20 Ye grotts and caverns shag'd with horrid thorn! *1740 GRAY Let. in Poems* (1775) 72 They [Apennines] are not so horrid as the Alps, though pretty near as high. *1778-84 COOK Voy.* (1790) IV. 1255 Nothing in nature can make a more horrid appearance than the rugged mountains that form Table Bay. *1817 G. S. FABER Eight Dissert. Mighty Deliv.* (1845) II. 179 The Roman Capital was horrid with sylvan thickets. *fig. 1731 BLACKWALL Sacr. Class.* II. 132 (T.) This makes the style look rough and horrid.

2. Causing horror or aversion; revolting to sight, hearing, or contemplation; terrible, dreadful, frightful; abominable, detestable.

In earlier use nearly synonymous with *horrible*; in modern use somewhat less strong, and tending to pass into the weakened colloquial sense (3).

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 220, I will meditate the while upon some horrid message for a Challenge. *1602 MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 I. 16 We might descey a horred spectacle. *1616 BULLOCKAR, Horride*, terrible: fearful to looke on. *c. 1645 HOWELL Lett.* (1650) III. 2 Within these twelve years there have the strangest revolutions, and horrid things happen'd. *1664 DRYDEN Astræa Redux* 7 An horrid stillness first invades the ear, And in that silence we the tempest fear. *1678 LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 53 The horrid murder of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey is not yet discovered. *1700 DE FOE Capt. Singleton* iv. (1840) 66 They set up the horrid yell. *1751 Act 25 Geo. II. c. 37 title*, An Act for better preventing the horrid Crime of Murder. *1847 D. JOHNSON Ind. Field Sports* 77 The fierce horrid look of the tiger. *1847-39 DE QUINCEY Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 105 Stupefied with the horrid narcotic which he had drunk.

3. *collog.* in weakened sense. Offensive, disagreeable, detested; very bad or objectionable.

Especially frequent as a feminine term of strong aversion. *1666 J. DAVIES Hist. Caribby Isls* 281 Making horrid complaints that... treated them ill. *1668 PERVS Diary* 23 Oct., My Lord Chief Justice Keeling hath laid the constable by the heels... which is a horrid shame. *1676 WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* ii. Wks. (Rtdg.) 110/2 O horrid! marriage!... I nauseate it of all things. *1697 DAMPIER Voy.* I. 362 We began to work on our Ships bottom, which we found very much eaten with the Worm: for this is a horrid place for Worms. *1749 FIELDING Tom Jones* xi. i, Neither can any one give the names of sad stuff, horrid nonsense, &c. to a book, without calling the author a blockhead. *1782 MISS BURNEY Cecilia* iv. ii, He said he supposed we were only talking some scandal, and so we had better go home, and employ ourselves in working for the poor! Only think how horrid! *1828 LYTTON What will he do!* vi, I should not wear those horrid dresses. *1864 PCESS ALICE in Mem.* (1884) 78 The horrid weather has kept me in these three days. *1883 Harper's Mag.* 866/1 She's so horrid, you know.

B. as *adv.* 'Horridly', 'abominably', very objectionably. *collog. or vulgar.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 410 All things become horred wanne and pale. *1697 tr. C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 214 His Father in Law... lives at a horrid profuse rate. *1753 Scots Mag.* XV. 37/2 Went to bed horrid soon. *Mod. (Cockney)* It's 'orrid' ot.

Horridity (hɒrɪ'dɪtɪ). [ad. med. L. *horriditas*, *f. horridus* HORRID. Cf. *obs. F. horridité*.] 1. (See quot. 1623.) *Obs.* b. The quality of being horrid, horridness; *concr.* something horrid.

1623 COCKERAM, *Horriditie*, a fearful trembling. *a. 1641 Br. MONTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 285 Most of them dyed in the Tormentors sports upon the rack, with horridity of paine. *1802 Illust. Sporting & Dram. News* 20 Aug. 840/1 A taste for beetles, butterflies... in fact, horridities of all kinds.

Horridly (hɒrɪdli), *adv.* [*f. HORRID* + *-LY* 2.] In a horrid manner, or to a horrid degree; dreadfully, frightfully, abominably: often *collog.* as a strong intensive before adjectives denoting qualities that are disliked.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iv. 55 That thou dead Coarse... Reusits thus the glimpses of the Moone. So horridly to shake our disposition. *1660 F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 88 Idols strangely and horridly shap'd. *1742 H. WALPOLE Lett. H. Mann* (1834) i. li. 200 Lord, I am horridly tired of that romantic love and correspondence. *1798 LADY CHATHAM in G. Rose Diaries* (1860) i. 208 The weather is... horridly bad. *1857 Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 309, I was horridly sick and uncomfortable.

Horridness (hɒrɪdnəs). [*f. as prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being horrid: see *adj.*

a. 1612 DONNE Biathanatos (1644) 24 Disorderly long haire which was pride and wantonnesse in Absolon, and squallor and horridnes in Nebuchodonozor. *1638 F. JUNIUS Paint. of Anc.* 350 In old pictures, we are most of all affected with their decaying horridness. *1649 BP. Hall Cases Cons.* 177 Consience of the horridness of a crime done. *1659 D. PELL Impr. Sea* 270 [The Alps] the difficulty of their ascent is admirable, the horridness of their crags is wonderful. *a. 1791 WESLEY Sermon* lxx. iii. 4 Wks. 1811 IX. 199 The horridness of their appearance... the deformity of their aspect will vanish. *1896 Mrs. CAPPYN Quaker Grandmother* 160 His not having come for so untold a time... formed part of the general horridness.

† **Horri-ferous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f. L. horri-fer*, *f. stem of horrere* (see *HORRE*) + *-fer* bearing: see *-FEROUS*.] Bringing or inducing horror. Hence *Horri-ferously* *adv.*, in a way that induces horror, horribly.

c. 1666 Dick of Devon iv. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 61, I heard one of you talke most stigmatically in his sleepe—most horri-ferously. *1717 BAILEY, Horri-ferous*, bringing horror.

Horrific (hɒrɪ'fɪk), *a.* [*a. F. horifique* (1532) Rabelais] or ad. L. *horrific-us*, causing tremor or terror, frightful, *f. stem of horrere*: see *HORRE* v. and *-FIC*.] Causing horror, horrifying.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* ii. xxxiv. 219 Now (my Masters) you have heard a beginning of the horrific history. *1730-46 THOMSON Autumn* 782 The huge encumbrance of horrific woods. *1799 JANE WEST Tale of Times* i. 5 The lover of the wonderful and the admirer of the horrific. *1817 COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* II. xxiii. 259 To add the horrific incidents. *1856 MASSON Ess. Three Devils* 83 The horrific plays a much less important part in human experience than it once did. *1879 G. MACDONALD Sir Gibbie* i. xviii. 243 A thrill of horrific wonder and delight.

Hence **Horrifically** *adv.*, in a horrific manner. *a. 1693 URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xxiii. 193 Mars. did raise his Voice... horrifically loud. *1830 Westm. Rev.* XIII. 364 Something horrifically picturesque.

Horrication (hɒrɪ'fɪkəʃən). [*n.* of action *f. L. horrificare* to HORRIFY: see *-ATION*.] The action of horrifying or condition of being horrificed; *concr.* something horrifying.

1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1831) i. iii. 69, I could almost have thought of 'Sir Bertrand' or of some German horrifications. *1847 J. F. COOPER Prairie* II. vii. 105 Among the horrifications and circumventions of Indian warfare! *1891 G. MEREDITH One of our Cong.* i. viii. 139 To the horrication of the prim.

Horri-ferous (hɒrɪ'fɪs), *v.* [ad. L. *horrificare* to cause horror, *f. horrific-us* HORRIFIC: see *-FY*.]

Not in Johnson, Ash, Todd, Richardson, nor in Webster 1828. The finite vb. is still rare.]

trans. To cause or excite horror in; to move to horror. Hence *Horri-ferous*, *Horri-ferously* *pp. adjs.*

1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 190 The thundering alligator has ended his horri-ferous roar. *1836 T. HOOK G. Gurney* (L.), I was horri-ferous at the notion. *1866 J. MARTINEAU Ess.* i. 7 In a way horri-ferous to Quakers. *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 160 We start back horri-ferous from this Platonic ideal. *Mod.* He horri-ferous me by playing cards on Sunday. I looked at him with a horri-ferous air.

† **Horring**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*. [*f. HORRE* v. + *-ING* 1.] Abhorrence, horror: = *ABHORRING*.

c. 1568 in H. Campbell Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots App. (1824) 25, I haif horring thairat.

† **Horrious**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*irreg. f. horri-* in *L. horrificus* + *-OUS*.] Causing horror, horrible.

c. 1500 BARCLAY Jugurth 48 a, The sounce of the armour and horrious strokes mounted to the ayre.

Horripilation (hɒrɪpɪlə'ʃən). [ad. late L. *horripilatio* (Vulgate), *n.* of action *f. horripilare*, *f. stem of horrere* to bristle (see *HORRE* v.) + *pilus* hair.] Erection of the hairs on the skin by contraction of the cutaneous muscles (caused by cold, fear or other emotion, or nervous affection), producing the condition known as 'goose-flesh'; 'creeping of the flesh'.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Horripilation*, the standing up of the hair for fear... a sudden quaking, shuddering or shivering. *1659 R. GELL Ess. Amendm. Transl. Bible* 591 That formidable doctrine which causeth horripilation, and makes the hair stand on end through fear. *1776 CULLEN 1st Lines Pract. Phys.* i. i. Wks. 1827 I. 480 The horripilation is confined to diseases from internal causes. *1822-34 Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 617 When the shivering or horripilation produced by the cold-water has not been followed by a stimulant effect. *1896 Times* 18 Dec. 6/3, I... never in my life felt more keenly that uncomfortable sense... known as

'horripilation'. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* IX. No. 34. 133 Spasmodic contraction of the muscular coats of the blood vessels is probably the essential cause of true shivering, whilst spasm of the *arrectores pili* is that of horripilation.

So **Horripilant** *a.*, causing horripilation; **Horripilate** *v. intr.* to undergo horripilation; **trans.** to cause horripilation in, make (the flesh) to creep. 1633 COCKERAM, *Horripilate*, to grow rough with hair. 1835-40 J. M. WILSON *Tales Borders* (1851) XX. 238 Rendered the sight appalling and horripilant. 1887 L. HEARN *Some Chinese Ghosts* vi. 149 Flesh made to creep by the utterance of such words as poets utter—flesh moved by an idea, flesh horripilated by a thought!

Horrissonant (hpr'sonant), *a.* [f. stem of *L. horrere* (see prec.) + *sonant-em* sounding, f. *sonare* to sound.] Sounding horribly; of terrible sound. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Horrissonant*, roaring, having a terrible sound. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 64. 2/2 A Multiplicity of Horrissonant Phrases. 1778 NUGENT *tr. Hist. Fr. Germain* II. 97 The horrissonant bam, bim, bom, of the bombs rendered throughout all the fields. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxxvi. III. 105 To exact implicit and profound belief by mysterious and horrissonant terms.

† **Horrissonous**, *a.* Obs. [f. *L. horrisson-us* (f. stem of *horrere* + *sonus* sounding) + *-ous*.] = prec. 1831 *Celestina* vii. 84 Words of most horrissonous roaring. **Horror** (hpr'or), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 **orroure**, 6 **orroure**, **horreure**, 6 **horreure**, 4-9 **horreure**, 5 **horreure**. [a. OF. *orror*, (h) *orroure* (mod. F. *horreur*) = Pr. and Sp. *horror*, It. *orrore*.—*L. horrere* to shudder, to bristle, shudder, etc. (see *HORRE* v.). For the spelling cf. *ERROB*.]

1. Roughness, ruggedness. (In 1382 a literalism of translation; now poet. or rhet. Cf. *HORRID*.) 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxii. 10 The Lord... foond hym in a desert loond, in place of orroure [1388 ethir hidousnesse], and of waast wildernes. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 41 Which thick with Shades, and a brown Horror, stood. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772. 39 The horror of precipice, broken crag or overhanging rock.

† **b. transf.** Roughness or nauseaousness of taste, such as to cause a shudder or thrill. Obs. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in *Ashm.* (1652) 73 Over-sharpe, too bitter, or of greete horroure.

2. A shuddering or shivering; now esp. (*Med.*) as a symptom of disease.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 52 b, Horroure or shrovelynge of the body myxt with heate. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 700 Squeaking or Skriking Noise, make a Shuiering or Horroure in the Body, and set the Teeth on edge. 1693 AUBREY *Lives, Harney* (1898) I. 308 His way was to rise out of his bed and walke about his chamber in his shirt till he was pretty cool, i.e., till he began to have a horroure. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Horroure*. Among Physicians 'tis taken for a shivering and trembling of the Skin over the whole Body, with a Chills after it. 1743 *tr. Heister's Surg.* 192 It generally seizes the Patient with a Horroure or Shivering. 1842-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 615 The first attack generally commences with a horroure.

† **b. Ruffling of surface; rippling.** Obs. (Cf. *I.*) 1634 CHAPMAN (Webster 1864), Such fresh horroure as you see driven through the wrinkled waves. 1705 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 181/2 A gentle horroure glides over its [the sea's] smooth surface.

3. A painful emotion compounded of loathing and fear; a shuddering with terror and repugnance; strong aversion mingled with dread; the feeling excited by something shocking or frightful. Also in weaker sense, Intense dislike or repugnance. (The prevalent use at all times.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Mathias* 47 Gret horroure had hai also, For sic dremynge. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxii. 10 The kynigis... with ful myche orroure shulen be agast vpon thee. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 149 Ther shal horroure and grisly drede dwellen with-outen ende. c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 371/1 Orroure, horroure. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 90 b, Affeccyon & loue to this present worlde, horroure & despecyion of the worlde to come. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1856 I. 54 A sudden horroure doth invade my blood. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Ermenia* 30 Foure bodies... whereof (to their great horroure) they knew at the first sight their Mistresse and the Prince. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 451 Deep Horroure seizes evry Humane Breast. 1725 *De For Voy. round World* (1840) 192 The mountains of Andes... so frightful for their height, that it is not to be thought of without some horroure. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc. Wks.* 1842 I. 11 On the return of reason he began to conceive a horroure suitable to the guilt of such a murder. 1823 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) I. 349 What was called nature's horroure of a vacuum. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. O. Neighb.* iii. (1878) 24, I had a horroure of becoming a moral policeman as much as of 'doing church'. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xii. 304 He who dreads, as well as hates a man, will feel, as Milton says the word, a horroure of him.

b. pl. The horrors (colloq.): a fit of horror or extreme depression; spec. such as occurs in delirium tremens.

1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* iv. Wks. (Globe) 631/2 He is coming this way all in the horrors. 1780 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 382 London is in the horrors. Governor Hutchinson fell down dead at the first appearance of mobs. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* iii. (D.), As you promise our stay shall be short, if I don't die of the horrors, I shall certainly try to make the agreeable. 1880 BOLDEWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 3 He does drink, of course... the worst of it is that too much of it brings on the horrors. 1893 C. G. LELAND *Memo.* II. 20 To be regarded as a real Bohemian vagabond... would... have given me the horrors.

† 4. A feeling of awe or reverent fear (without Vol. V.

any suggestion of repugnance); a thrill of awe, or of imaginative fear. Obs.

1579 FULKE HESHINS *Parl.* 129 That sacrifice most full of horror and reuerence, where the uniersall Lorde of all thinges is daily felt with handes. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* (1692) II. 56 (D.) That super-celestial food in the Lord's Supper which a Christian ought not once to think of without a sacred kind of horror and reverence. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* viii. 36 A reverend horror silenced all the sky. [1840 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 321 The interest will be instantly heightened to a sort of pleasing horror.]

5. **transf.** The quality of exciting repugnance and dread; horribleness; a quality or condition, and *concr.* a thing, or person, which excites these feelings; something horrifying.

Chamber of Horrors, the name given to a room in Madame Tussaud's waxwork exhibition, containing effigies of noted criminals and the like; hence *transf.* a place full of horrors. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Jacobus Minor* 695 To be theifys horroure alway. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. x. 56 The grete horroure therof may not be lykened ne declared. 1489 CAXTON *Paytes of A.* III. xvii. 208 To putte a man in an euyl pryson and constraune by tormentynge... is an homynable horroure. 1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* III. ii. This solitary Horror where I bide. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 85 As from your Graues rise vp, and walke like Sprights, To countenance this horroure. *Ibid.* v. v. 13, I haue supt full with horrors. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 357 The Centurion, fitted for war... was the horroure of these dastards. 1831 *PRÆD Poems*, *Where is Miss Myrtle* II, I brought her, one morning, a rose for her brow... She told me such horrors were never worn now. 1856 *Any Carleton* 126, I want to see the Chamber of Horrors. It is full of wax models of the most wicked people that ever lived. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xi. (ed. 2) 144, I dreamed... of serpents that night, for they are my horror. 1895 R. L. DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 22/2 Louis was in a large measure responsible for the horrors of the Revolution. *Mod. A* veritable Chamber of Horrors.

6. **Comb.**, as *horror-monger*, *-mongering*; *horror-crowned*, *-fraught*, *-inspiring*, *-loving*, *-stricken*, *-struck* adjs.; *horror-strike* vb. (*rare*).

1851 C. L. SMITH *tr. Tasso* v. xlv. Engirt with steel, and *horror-crowned. 1812 G. COLMAN Br. *Grins, Lady of Wreck* I. xviii, A moment *horror-fraught. 1797 Mrs. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) IV. 225 Her reality might have set the best *horror-monger of the age at a distance. 1887 *SAINTS-BURY Hist. Elizab.* Lit. xi. (1890) 425 A specimen of *horror-mongering. 1805 E. DE AKTON *Nuns of Desert* I. 41 The *horror-stricken witnesses. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 41 She seemed horror-stricken when some of her own agents... took the liberty to trade in human blood. 1876 BLACK *Madcap* V. v. He looked so horror-stricken that she nearly laughed. 1811 COLERIDGE *Own Times* (1850) 906 Though [they should] attempt to *horror-strike us with the signature of Cambro-Hibern-Anglo-Scotus! 1821 J. W. CROKER in *Diary* 14 Aug. (1884), He looked *horrorstruck and stopped short. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 20 We should be utterly horror-struck at the idea.

Hence † **Horror**, **Horrorize** *obs. trans.*, to affect with horror, horrify; **Horrorful**, **Horrorish**, **Horrorous**, **Horrorousness** *adjs.*, full of, characterized by, or producing horror; † **Horrorize**, **horrorize**.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 85 Truly (Sir) it *horrors me to think of this. 1600 TROUBEN *Transf. Metamorph.* Pro. 10 The echoed sounds of *horrorize. 1847 J. MAC-KINTOSH *Diary* 10 June in *Macleod Mem.* (1854) 124 Pensive but not *horrorish. 1820 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) V. 10 In my next letter I shall probably *horrorize you about these said verses. 1826 T. GWYNNE *Young Singleton* xv. 250 The corpse lay... with the same horrowed yet defying expression of face. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 254 That they should gall a reeking wound, and produce *horrorous effects. 1893 *Nash's Christ's T.* (1613) 77 Some part of thy... description would I borrow, to make it more *horrorous.

[**Hors** (hpr), *adv.* and *prep.* [Fr., doublet of *for*:—*L. foris* out of doors, abroad.] Out, out of: in the following phrases:]

|| **Hors de combat** (hpr dā kōmbā) *adv.*, out of fight, disabled from fighting; also *fig.* and *transf.* 1757 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. cxii. Misc. Wks. 1777 II. 439 The King of Prussia... is now, I fear, hors de combat. 1767 *Ibid.* (1774) II. cxlii. 525 Lord C— is hors de combat, as a Minister. 1776 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1889 VI. 2 An arrow sticking in any part of a man puts him hors dū combat till it is extracted. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 181 Colonsay, turning tail, flings out savagely, and puts him hors de combat. 1894 G. ARMATAGE *Horse* iv. 48 It will be generally found that out of a stud of four (hunters), one will be hors de combat.

|| **Hors d'œuvre** (hordōvr), *adv.* and *sb.* [F., lit. 'outside (the) work'.]

A. adv. Out of the ordinary course of things.

1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 576 ¶ 5 The Frenzy of one who is given up for a Lunatick, is a Frenzy hors d'œuvre... something which is singular in its kind.

B. sb. [The pl., which remains unchanged in Fr., usually has -s in Eng.]

1. Something out of the ordinary course.

1783 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 11 June (1858) VIII. 379 This is a hors d'œuvre, nor do I know a word of news.

2. An extra dish served as a relish to what the appetite between the courses of a meal or (more generally) at its commencement.

1742 POPE *Dunci.* iv. 317 He... Try'd all hors d'œuvres, all liqueurs defin'd, Judicious drank, and greatly-daring din'd. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. 8 Aug., I have seen turnips make their appearance, not as a desert, but by way of hors d'œuvres, or whets. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 85 The more unpalatable is an hors d'œuvre [to him], the more fashionable is the dinner which it precedes.

† *fig.* 1877 L. M. W. LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* xiii, Art and literature were for him the hors d'œuvres of life.

† **Horsage**. *Obs. rare.* [f. next + *AGE*.] Provision or supply of horses.

1586 EARL LEICESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 223, I shall neither haue the allowance for horsage, nor for myself.

Horse (hpr), *sb.* Forms: *sing.* 1-6 **hors**, (3 *Orm.* **horrs**, 4 **horre**, **ors**, 5 **orrs**, 6 **horras**), 4-**horse**; *pl.* 1-6 **hors**, 4-**horre**, 3-**horres**. [Com. Tent.: OE. *hors* = OFris. *hors*, *hars*, *hers* (Fris. *hoars*), OS. *hros* (MLG. *ros*, *ors*, MDu. *ors*, LG. and Du. *ras*), OHG. *hros*, *ros*, MHG. *ros*, *ors*, G. *ross*, all neuter, ON. *hross* masc.; not recorded in Goth. The affinities of the word outside Teutonic are uncertain: the conjecture that OTeut. **horso-*, pre-Teut. **kurso-* was from the root **kurs-* of *L. currere* 'to run' is favoured by many; but other derivations have also been suggested. Like several other names of animals (*sheep*, *swine*, *neat*, *deer*), this was originally neuter, applicable to the male and female alike; and like these words and other neuters in a long syllable, the nom. plural was the same as the singular. The plural *horses*, and the tendency to restrict the name to the male came in later: see *I* b, c.]

I. The animal, and senses immediately related.

1. A solid-hoofed perissodactyl quadruped (*Equus caballus*), having a flowing mane and tail, whose voice is a neigh. It is well known in the domestic state as a beast of burden and draught, and esp. as used for riding upon.

c 885 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxi[i]. 9 Nyllað bion swe swe hors & mul in ðæm nis onðget. c 1205 LAY. 21354 Pe king... his hors he gon spurie. c 1250 *Becket* 1151 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 139 Hors ne hadde be non. c 1300 *Havelok* 126 Mi doubter... Yif scho coupe on horse ride. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 231 A horse... þat haues a sore back, wyynes when he is oght touched. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (1830) xxii. 237 [The] presenten the white Hors to the Emperour. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 9 Nor wis His hors, his oxe, his maide nor page. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 288 Falling off his horse. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iv. 7 A Horse, a Horse, my Kingdom for a Horse! 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 143 I believe Banks his Horse was taught in better language, then some would have Christians taught. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 45 John Gilpin at his horse's side Seized fast the flowing mane. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* v. (1879) 116 Not a horse appears on the monuments prior to Thothmes III, who clearly in his conquests brought them from Asia.

b. Plural.

The plural was in OE. the same as the sing.; *horse* plural was in general use down to 17th c., and is still frequent dialectally; but *horses* appears as early as Layamon (c 1205), and its use increased till in 17th c. it became the usual plural in the literary language; sometimes *horse* appears as the collective and *horses* as the individual plural, which explains the retention of *horse* in military language as in 'a troop of horse'. The OE. dat. pl. *horsum* appears in early ME. as *horsen*, *horse*.

a. a 900 in *O. E. Texts* 177 Flow(er) wildo hors. *Ibid.* 178 Ða cwom Godes engel... and gestilde ðæm horssum. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Hundes and hauekes, and hors and wepnes. c 1205 LAY. 1025 He sculde beon... mid horsen [c 1275 horse] to-drawen. 1275 BARBOUR *Bruce* viii. 446 Synne thame lay Apon their hors. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 121 Two gentill hors. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E.E.T.S.) 219 We seen that knyghtis knowyth the goodnys of horsyn. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxxix. 167 Oftymes the poure peple... ete also the houndes... and eke hors and cattles. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 225 Gerames... bought horse and mules to ryde on. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. ii. 18 Come on then, horse and Chariots let vs haue. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3783/3 We brought away... above 500 Horse belonging to their Cavalry and Artillery. 1818 BYRON *Maseppa* xvii, A thousand horse—and none to ride! 1822 LANDER *Adv. Niger* I. iv. 177 A few rough, ragged-looking ponies are the only 'horse' of which he has the superintendence.

b. c 1205 LAY. 3561 Hundes & hauekes & durewurde horsen [c 1275 hors]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 50 Here folc heo loren... & beore horsen [MS. A hors] ney echon. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xix. 14 The hoostes... sudeen him in whihte horsis [v.r. hors]. 1424 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 262/2 Three of her best horsen. c 1511 1st Eng. Bk. *Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/2 They haue horseys as great as a great dogge. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 41 They were driuen to eat their own horsen. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 178 Bold Erichonius was the first, who join'd Four Horses for the rapid Race design'd. 1725 SOMERVILLE *Chace* III. 322 Intrepid Bands, Safe in their Horses Speed. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 156 The ride and spare horses will be on the left when picketed, the gun horses on the right.

c. *spec.* The adult male of the horse kind, as distinguished from a mare or colt: a stallion or gelding. *To take the horse*: (of the mare) to conceive.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 119 He was nother horse ne mare, nor yet yokyd sow. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 Baythit horse & meyris did fast nee, & the folis nechyar. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 117 What age doe you thinke best for the Mare to go to the horse? *Ibid.* 117 b, To put the Mare to the Horse. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 7. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 56 They haue goodly Mares to draw these Waggones, using Horses for the troops in their Army. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 223. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ.* Nat. I. 285 Upon the rising of the third permanent incisor, or 'corner nipper'... the 'colt' becomes a 'horse', and the 'filly', a 'mare'. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1013 Having taken the horse, i.e. being fecundated, is therefore a matter of uncertainty usually for three or four months, particularly in pastured mares.

d. In *Zool.*, sometimes extended to all species of the genus *Equus*, or even of the family *Equidae*.

e. With qualifications denoting origin, variety, or use, as *Arabian, Barbary, Flemish, wild horse*. Cf. also CART-, DRAY-, SADDLE-, WAGON-HORSE, etc. c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wt.-Wülcker* 119 33 *Equifer*, wilde cyennes hors. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1250 Pe multitude was sa mekil . . . Of wees & of wild horsis [v. horsel]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 13, I have an other stable . . . for my Horses of service, and Hackneyes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 252 Single horses, which therefore they called Coursers, and now a days a Horse for Saddle. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Sept., As good, if not better, than the shire or cart-horse. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* xv. 179 To have his flesh wrenched off with red-hot pincers and to be torn to pieces by wild horses.

2. A representation, figure, or model of a horse. Cf. also HOBBY-HORSE, ROCKING-HORSE.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11848 The grekes . . . Prayed to Priam . . . for to hale in a horse hastily of bras, Palades to ples with. a 1547 *SURREY Æneid* ii. 44 Astonied some the scathefull gift beheld . . . All wondring at the hugeness of the horse. c 1600 *Timon* i. iv, Dost thou knowe where Are any woddan horses to be sold, That neede no spur nor haye? 1639 DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Admir. Events* To Rdr. A iv b, The horse of Troy, out of which came armed soldiers. 1738 F. WISE *Let. Antiq. Books* 26 No one can be ignorant, that the Horse was the Standard which the Saxons used, both before and after their coming hitherto. 1760 TOLLETT in *Shaks. Plays* (1813) XI. 439 Our Hobby is a spirited horse of pasteboard. *Mod. Adv.*, Pole Horses, well made, as 6d.

b. = The constellation of Pegasus; cf. *Flying-horse* (sense 19). Also the equine part of Sagittarius (represented as a centaur).

[1565-73: see 7c.] 1697 CREECH *Manilius* v. 69 When this Centaur hath advanc'd his Fire Thrice Ten Degrees, and shews his Horse entire; The Swan displays his Wings. *Ibid.* 80 With Pisces twenty first Degree to fly The Horse begins, and beats the yielding Sky.

3. *Mil.* A horse and his rider; hence a cavalry soldier. †a. In sing., with pl. horses. *Obs. rare.*

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 231 The Duke . . . came in no small host, onely accompanied with sixtene horses. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VIII* 32 The kyng continually sent forth his light horses to seke the country.

b. Collective pl. horse: Horse soldiers, cavalry. *Light horse*: see quot. 1853, and LIGHT-HORSE.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 13 King Henry . . . with a few horse in the night, came to the Tower of London. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xi. 89 He furnest . . . tua hundredth lycht horse. 1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV*, ii. 1. 186 Fifteene hundred Foot, hue hundred Horse Are march'd vp. 1658 *Lord. Gas. No.* 34451 First marched an Alai Beg with about 50 Horse. 1770 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) i. 157 The body . . . consisted only of two hundred foot, twenty horse, and twenty . . . Indians. 1853 STOCQUERLE *Milit. Encycl.*, *Light horse*, all mounted soldiers that are lightly armed and accoutred, for active and desultory service. Thus light dragoons, fencible cavalry, mounted yeomanry, etc. are, strictly speaking, light horse.

c. *Horse and foot*: both divisions of an army; hence, whole forces; † *adob.* with all one's might.

c 1600 I. T. *Crime* iv. in *Hazl. Dodsley* VIII. 448, I made a dangerous thrust at him, and violently overthrew him horse and foot. 1607 MIDDLETON *Phanix* iv. i. 66, I hope I shall overthrow him horse and foot. 1740 H. WALPOLE *Let.* (1820) i. 87 (D.) She played at pharaoh two or three times at Princess Craon's, where she cheats horse and foot.

4. *fig.* Applied contemptuously or playfully to a man, with reference to various qualities of the quadruped.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxi. 68 Tak in this gray hors, Auld Dunbar. 1596 *SHAKS.* i *Hen. IV*, ii. iv. 215 If I tell thee a Lye, spit in my face, call me Horse. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* iii. 126 The vnkowne Aiax; Heaueus what a man is there! a very Horse, That has he knowes not what. 1648 *Brit. Bellman* 20 Your Maior (a very Horse, and a Traitor to our City). 1806 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 17 Jan in *Life* (1862) i. v. 302 His wife somewhat pretty and amiable . . . his eldest daughter good-looking, but his youngest a third horse. 1847 ROSS *Squatter Life* 70 (Bartlett) None of your stuck-up imported chaps from the dandy states, but a real genuine westerner—in short, a hoss! 1857 T. H. GLADSTONE *Englism.* in *Kansas* iv. 41 Step up this way, old hoss, and liquor. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Horse* . . . is a term of derision where an officer assumes the grandiose, demanding honour where honour is not his due. Also, a strict disciplinarian, in nautical parlance.

5. Applied to other animals. a. = BLUE-FISH. b. See SEA-HORSE. c. *Horned horse*, an appellation of the GNU, a species of antelope.

1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 96 Blew Fish, or Horse, I did never see any of them in England; they are as big usually as the Salmon, and better Meat by far.

II. Things resembling the quadruped in shape, use, or some characteristic real or fancied.

6. A contrivance on which a man rides, sits astride, or is carried, as on horseback.

a. *gen.* and *fig.* esp. with qualification, as *iron or steam horse*, the locomotive engine; † a bier. *spec.* b. An ancient instrument of torture; a wooden frame on which soldiers were made to ride as a punishment; also called *timber mare*. c. A vaulting block in a gymnasium. d. A wooden block on which, sitting astride, a man is lowered down a shaft. e. A low wooden stool or board on which a workman sits in various occupations.

a. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 10 To think often on the woddan horse or four footed bier, so sodainly comming from other mens doores to theirs. . . to carie them a waye for ever. 1606 *Choice, Chance* etc. (1881) 9, I saw how woddan horses went with the wind, which carried men and Merchandize, ouer the water. 1699 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 20 He got his foot into the stirrup of a Wooden Horse, and rid as

proudly over the waves. . . as any Commander. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) IV. 299 (D.) A kind of horse, as it is called with you, with two poles like those of chairmen, was the vehicle; on which is secured a sort of elbow-chair in which the traveller sits. 1874 LONGF. *Monie Cassino* xxi, I saw the iron horses of the steam Toss to the morning air their plumes of smoke. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 26 May 7/7 It [a locomotive] was a powerful and quick-moving horse, only the run to London was not done under any sort of pressure.

b. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iii. 33 A wooden horse for unruly Soldiers is no living creature. 1705 FARQUHAR *Re-cruiting Officer* v. iv. 1788 GROSE *Milit. Antiq.* II. 200 The remains of a wooden horse was standing on the parade at Portsmouth, about the year 1760. 1895 J. J. RAVEN *Hist. Suffolk* 37 If they were suspected of falsifying their accounts, they might be tortured by a kind of rack called the horse.

c. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* K ij b, *Horse*, a strong thick piece of Wood, with a Hole bored in the middle of it, and . . . the Rope being put through the Hole . . . the Miner places between his Legs and sits on it and so rides down and up the Shafts. 1894 *Times* 10 Jan. 11/3 He was seated on the 'horse' . . . and the engineman heard him give the signal to 'lower'.

e. 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 14 These sheets of slate are then passed to the 'dressers', or cutters . . . seated on a wooden 'horse'. The 'horse' is a low wooden stool, on one end of which the cutter sits astride.

7. A frame or structure on which something is mounted or supported. (Often having legs.)

a. A horizontal board or beam resting upon two or four vertical legs, and used as a support. b. A sawyer's frame or trestle, a saw-horse. c. A clothes-horse, on which washed linen, etc. is dried; a frame on which towels are hung. d. A frame, board, block, or plank, used in various trades, to support the material or article which is being operated on. (See quot.)

a. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 3, Horses, or Trussels . . . to lay the Poles . . . on whilst they are boring. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Horse* . . . is also used in carpentry for a piece of wood jointed across two other perpendicular ones, to sustain the boards, planks, etc. which make bridges over small rivers. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 8a The horses are placed one on each side of the shaft, about 5 or 6 feet apart, the centre of the space between being in line with the span-beam of the whim. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Horse* . . . 6. That on which the mooring of a flying-bridge rides and traverses, which consists of two masts with horizontal beams at their heads.

b. 1718 *Law French Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v., A horse to saw wood on, *cantherius*. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Baudet*, a sawyer's frame, horse, or trestle.

c. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Pegasus*, A winged horse. A signe of starres so named. An instrument in an house whereon garments and other things be hanged. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Horse* . . . also a wooden Frame to dry wash'd Linnen upon. 1846 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 171 Converted into drying horses for their clothes. 1854 MRS. SMYTHIES *Bride Elect* xxiii, She . . . wrung out the wretched rags, and hung them on an old horse to dry.

d. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The horse used by tanners and skimmers . . . upon which they pare their skins. 1750 BLANCHLEY *Naval Expos.*, *Horse* . . . is also a Frame of Wood the Riggers make use of to woad Ships Masts, which hath a Rowl fixed in it, whereon several Turns are taken for the heaving the Rope taught round the Mast. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. 11 v. 107 Passing the piece successively from the winch to the horse or board. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Horse*, the form, or bench, on which the pressmen set the heaps of paper; also the pressmen themselves were jocosely so called because they worked the horse. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 187 Strips of fat or blubber . . . being cut up into thin pieces upon blocks called 'horses'. 1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck Favorite* 31 The 'horse', used for supporting the blubber whilst it is being cut into the tubs, consists of a piece of board, about one foot wide by one foot and a half long, having a ledge . . . on each side. 1853 C. MORFIT *Tanning* etc. 156 The working and softening of the hides upon the horse, or beam. *Ibid.* 447 (in parchment manufacture) A horse, or stout wooden frame . . . formed of two uprights and two crossbars, solidly joined together by tenons and mortises. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., A shaving-horse is a beam supported by legs, and having a jaw . . . to hold a shingle, axe-handle, spoke, or other article while being shaved by a drawing knife. *Ibid.*, *Horse* . . . 4. A slanting board at the end of the bank or table, to hold a supply of paper for a press. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 122 [A] Horse [is] a wooden standard for supporting a small clock movement while it is being brought to time.

8. An instrument, appliance, or device, for some service suggesting or taken to suggest that of a horse.

†a. A wedge passed through the pin which holds pieces together to tighten their contact. *Obs.* b. A clamp for holding screws for filing. c. A hook-shaped tool used in making embossed or hammered work. d. A cooper's tool used in driving the staves of a cask closely together. †e. A kind of battering-ram. *Obs.* f. In a malt-kiln: see quot. 1848. g. A wooden faucet (Jam.).

c 1301 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. § 14 Thorw wich pyn ther goth a litel wegge which bat is cleped the hors, bat streyneth alle this parties to hepe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 189 The engine to batter wals (called sometimes the horse, and now is named the ram). 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. xiii. 45 Engines are . . . Militarie; as Battering-Rams, Sows, Horses, Tortuses. 1611 COTGR., *Sergeant de tonnelier*, the Coopers horse; an yron tooke which he vseth in the hooping of Caske. 1660 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 153 In the midst of this Room on the Floor, must the Fire-place be made. it is usually called a Horse, and is commonly made in Mault-Kilns. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 570 It is a very good precaution. . . to have horses or hogs (as these plates, resting upon open brickwork, are called) over the fires, when there are three to the same space.

9. *Nautical*.

a. A rope stretched under a yard, on which sailors stand in handing sails; a foot-rope. b. A rope for a sail to travel on, also called *traverse-horse*. c. A jack-stay on which a sail is hauled out. d. Applied to various other ropes used

to support or to guide. e. A horizontal bar of iron or wood used as a traveller for the sheet-block of a fore-and-aft sail. f. Applied to various other bars used as protections, etc. (See quot. and SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.)

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 14 The fore top sayle hallyard . . . the horse, the maine sheats. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 21 A Horse is a rope made fast to the fore mast shrouds, and the Spresents sheats, to keepe those sheats cleare of the anchor flookes. 1692 *Ibid.* i. xiv. 64 The Horse for the main Top-sail yard. *Ibid.* The Main Horse and Tackle. *Ibid.* 65 The Horse on the Bowsprit. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Horse* . . . also a Rope made fast to the Shrouds, to preserve him that heaves out the Lead there from falling into the Sea. *Ibid.* s.v. *Wapp*, Those little short Wapps which are seized to the Top-mast and Top-gallant-mast Stay, wherein the Bowlings of the Top-sail and Top-gallant-sail are let thro', are also call'd Horses. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 114 Horses for the Yards; a Convenience for the Men to tread on, in going out to furl the Sails. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Horse* . . . is also a rope in a ship, made fast to one of the foremast shrouds; having a dead man's eye at its end, through which the pennant of the sprit-sail sheets is reeved. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 6 *Horse*, a thick iron rod, fastened at the ends to the inside of the stern of vessels that carry a fore and aft mainsail, for the main sheet to travel on. *Ibid.* 167 *Bowsprit-horse* . . . serve as rails for the men to hold by, when . . . out upon the bowsprit. *Flemish-horses* are small horses under the yards without the cleats. *Tib-horses* hang under the jib-boom. *Traverse-horses* are of rope, or iron, for sails to travel on, &c. 1815 W. BURNETT *Dict. Marine* s.v., *Flemish Horse* . . . placed at the top-sail-yard-arms, on which the man who passes the earing usually stands. *Ibid.*, *Iron Horse*, in ship building, the name given to a large round bar of iron, fixed in the heads of ships, with stanchions and netting. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 125 *Horse*, the round bar of iron which is fixed to the main rail and back of the figure in the head, with stanchions, and to which is attached a netting for the safety of the men who have occasion to be in the head. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* i. (1858) 15, I was stationed a-head on the out-look beside the foresail horse. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 17 What is the name of the standing rigging for jib and flying jib-booms? Foot ropes or horses, inner and outer jib guys, . . . flying jib foot ropes or horses. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Horses are also called jackstays, on which sails are hauled out, as gaff-sails.

† 10. a. A lottery ticket hired out by the day. b. A day-rule. *legal slang.*

1726 *Brice's Weekly Jm.* 14 Oct. 2 Tis computed that 6000 Tickets, called Horses, are hired every Day in Exchange-Alley. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Horse* . . . To determine the value of a horse.—Multiply the amount of the prizes in the lottery by the time the horse is hired for [etc.]. 1731 FIELDING *Lottery* i, Does not your worship let horses, Sir? I have a little money . . . and I intend to ride it out in the lottery. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* i. 317 King's Bench rulers with needy habilliments, and lingering looks sighing for term time and a horse. [Note] A day-rule, so called.

11. A mass of rock or earthy matter enclosed within a lode or vein (usually part of the rock through which the lode runs); a fault or obstruction in the course of a vein; hence to take horse.

1789 MILLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 74 Examining the cliffs at Ballycastle, I found the horses (or faults) of which there are several between the coals, were veins of lava . . . standing vertically. 1828 CRABBE *Dial.*, *Horse*, an obstruction of a vein or stratum, called also a rider. 1855 *Cornwall* 88 When a lode divides into branches, the miners say it has taken horse. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 302 One vein, which is divided into two parts by an intervening 'horse' of ground. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 27.

12. (See quot.)

1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Engineers* I. 112 Metallic iron, not finding heat enough in a lead-furnace to keep it sufficiently fluid to run out with the slag, congeals in the hearth, and forms what smelters term 'sows', 'bears', 'horses' or 'salamanders'.

13. A translation or other illegitimate aid for students in preparing their work; a 'crib'. U.S.

14. *slang.* Among workmen, work charged for before it is executed. See *dead horse* (s. nse 18).

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Horse*, is the surplisage of work which a journeyman printer sets down in his bill on Saturday night above what he has done, which he abates in his next bill. This was formerly called *Horse-flesh*.

III. Phrases. * *With governing prep.*

15. On horse. On horseback.

On horse of ten toes (humorous), on foot; so on foot's horse (Foot sb. 29, quot. 1883).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3217 On horse fifti ðusent men. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6267 He folud wit out on hors and fote. a 1651 FULLER *Worthies, Somerset* (1662) 31 Mounted on an horse with ten toes.

16. To horse. a. To horseback, to mounting a horse; used absolutely as an order to mount.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1947 Whan be gomes of grece were alle to horse, araid wel redi. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 777 Ilk a hathill to hors [Dubl. to hys hors] hijis him be-lyue. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* ii. i. 299 To horse, to horse, vrge doubts to them y' fear. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* i. 106 As soone as the mules are grast, they must to horse againe, every man. 1847 TERNSON *Princ.* iv. 148 'To horse!' Said Ida; 'home! to horse!' 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 288 His trumpets had been heard sounding to horse through those quiet cloisters.

b. Of a mare: To the stallion. See I c, quot. 1577.

** *With governing verb.*

17. To change horses, to substitute a fresh horse for that which has been ridden or driven up to this point. To hitch, set, or stable horses together, to agree, combine, get on with each other. To take

horse, to mount, start, or proceed, on horseback: see also *ic* and *11*. To talk horse, to talk the language of 'the turf'; to talk big or boastfully.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 12 Being ready to take Horse. 1634 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 29 They rode all night, having twice changed horse. 1651 *Ep. Ded. to Donne's Lett.*, The Cavaliers and They (that were at such enmity here) set their horses together there. 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) III. 198 (D.) Faith and reason, which can never be brought to set their horses together. 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John de Lancaster* (1809) I. 258 They'll never set their horses up together. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii. The Earl and his retinue took horse soon after. 1837-1862 [see *Hitch v. s. d.*] 1891 Melbourne *Argus* 7 Nov. 13/2 In the stand [at a race]... I was privileged to hear the ladies talk horse. 1891 R. KIPLING *Life's Handicap* 209 Half-a-dozen planters... were talking 'horse' to the biggest liar in Asia, who was trying to cap all their stories.

*** With qualifying adjective or attribute. (DARK, SALT, WILLING horse, etc.: see the adjs.)

18. Dead horse. Taken as the type of that which has ceased to be of use, and which it is vain to attempt to revive.

To work, etc. for a dead horse, or to work the dead horse: to do work which has been paid for in advance, and so brings no further profit: cf. sense 14 and HORSEFLESH 3 b. To flog (also to mount on) a dead horse: to attempt to revive a feeling or interest which has died out; to engage in fruitless effort.

1638 BROME *Antipodes* I. Wks. 1873 III. 234 His land... 'twas sold to pay his debts; All went that way, for a dead horse, as one would say. 1668 *Nicker Nicked in Harl. Misc.* (Park) II. 110 Sir Humphry Foster had lost the greatest part of his estate, and then (playing, as it is said, for a dead horse) did, by happy fortune, recover it again. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 971 What can have led any sensible man to mount on a dead horse like this? 1837 *N. & Q.* and Ser. IV. 192/1 When he charges for more... work than he has really done... he has so much unprofitable work to get through in the ensuing week, which is called 'dead horse'. 1887 MORLEY in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XI. 151/2 In parliament he again pressed the necessity of reducing expenditure. Friends warned him [R. Cobden] that he was flogging a dead horse.

19. Flying horse. The mythical winged horse of the Muses, Pegasus; hence, *Astron.* the constellation Pegasus; see also FLYING *ppl.* a. 1 d.

1551 RECORDAR *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 265 Harde by him is the Flying horse, named Pegasus; and doth consist of 20 starrs. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 54 To have shewid me... the fieng Horse, mightie Orion [etc.].

20. Gift horse. (Earlier given horse.) A horse bestowed as a gift. To look a gift (+ given) horse in the mouth, to criticize and find fault with a gift.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 11 No man ought to looke a geuen hors in the mouth. 1616 B. R. Withals' *Dict.* 578. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 490 He ne'er consider'd it, as loth to look a Gift-Horse in the mouth. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 334 It is a madness... to look a gift Horse in the Mouth. 1888 J. PAVN *Myst. Mirbridge* xxxii. He would be a fool... to look such a gift horse in the mouth.

21. Great horse. The horse used in battle and tournament; the war-horse or charger [= *F. grand cheval*]. *fig.* (quot. 1800) = *high horse*, 22 b.

1466 CLEMENT PASTON in *P. Lett. No.* 540 II. 259 The Kyng... is nowther horsyd nor harnesyd, for the grett hors is lykly to dye. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 13, I maie commend hym for playing at weapons, for runnyng upon a greate horse. 1615 in *Crit. & Times* *Gas.* I (1849) I. 383 The king hath sent for some of his great horses to Newmarket, and for St. Anthony, the rider. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* I. iii. His singing, dancing, riding of great horses. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 319 Here was, Not many years since, one... Mr. ... in Oxford... to teach riding the great horse. 1771 R. BERENGER *Horsemanship* I. 170 Those persons who professed the science of arms were obliged to learn the art of managing their horses, in conformity to certain rules and principles; and hence came the expression of learning to 'ride the great Horse'. 1800 I. MILNER in *Life* xii. (1842) 204, I hope our people will not ride the great horse. 1817 R. L. EDGEMORTH *Mem.* (1844) 166 To compel his antigalcan limbs... to dance, and fence, and manage the great horse. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 421/2 They learned fencing, or rode the great horse, with a skill unknown to the vulgar.

22. High horse. *a. lit.* = great horse.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 475 Pe emperour... made hym & his cardinals ride in reed on hye ors. 1400-50 *Alexander* 883 Heraudis on hege hors hendly a-rayed.

b. To mount or ride the high horse (colloq.): said of a person affecting airs of superiority, or behaving pretentiously or arrogantly. So on the high horse. Cf. *high-horsed* in *HIGH* a. 23 b.

1805 F. AMES *Wks.* I. 330, I expect reverses and disasters, and that Great Britain, now on the high horse, will dismount again. 1831 LD. GRANVILLE *Lett. to Palmerston* 4 Feb. in Bulwer *Palmerston* (1870) II. vii. 38 note, At one o'clock he [Sebastian] was warm, warlike, and mounted on his highest horse. 1833 LONGF. *Outre-Mer* *Prose Wks.* 1886 I. 118 My radical had got upon his high horse again. 1848 C. BRONTE *Y. Eyre* xvii. She appeared to be on her high horse to-night. 1869 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) III. 213 To be sure Chateaubriand was apt to mount the high horse.

23. White Horse. The figure of a white horse, reputed (by later writers) as the ensign of the Saxons when they invaded Britain, and the heraldic ensign of Brunswick, Hanover, and Kent; also, the figure of a horse cut on the face of chalk downs in England, and popularly supposed to represent the 'white horse' of the Saxons; notably that near Uffington in Berkshire.

[c 1171 *Cartul. Abbey Abingdon* in Hughes *Scouring White*

Horse (1859) App. i. 215 Juxta locum qui vulgo mons Allii Equi nuncupatur. 1368-9 *Close Roll* 42 *Edw. III* (ibid.) En la vale de White Horse. 1607 CAMDEN *Brit.* 202 In vallem... quam a nescio qua albi equi forma, in candicanti colle imaginata, The Vale of Whitehorse vocant. 1720 *Magna Britannia et Hibernia* I. 171/1 Some fancy it to be the Monument of Uter Pen Dragon, with as much Reason... as others imagine Hengist to have made the White Horse on the Edge of the Hill. 1738 F. WISE (title) A Letter to Dr. Mead... shewing that the White Horse is a monument of the West Saxons. 1780 *Reading Mercury* 22 May in Hughes *Scouring White Horse* (1859) v. 93 The ceremony of scouring and cleansing... the White Horse, was celebrated on Whit-Monday. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xi. May the white horse [of Hanover] break his neck over a mound of his making! 1826 KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* I. vii. 98 [On] the chalk-hills about Wantage... the White Horse of the Saxon race has been held to be a monument of the Saxon victory. *Ibid.* 200 The banner of the White Horse floated triumphantly over the Danish raven. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1784 As now Men weed the white horse on the Berkshire hills To keep him bright and clean. — *Guinevere* 16 He [Modred]... tamper'd with the Lords of the White Horse. 1869 FREEMAN *Old Eng. Hist. for Childr.* v. 33; 131, 124.

b. A high white-crested racing wave.

1833 MRS. OPIE in *Memo.* (1854) xix. 298 The sea a succession of foaming billows, and the white horses galloping towards us. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 174, I like to see the pool... full of what the Geneveuse call 'moutons' and the Irish 'white horses'. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Liard* 102 As mariners say, the sea is covered with 'white horses'. 1849 ARNOLD *Forsaken Merman* 6 The wild white horses play, Champ and chafe and toss in the spray.

† 24. Wooden horse. The scaffold, the gallows (cf. a horse foaled of an acorn: 25 b); an instrument of torture. See also 6 b. *Obs.*

1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. ii. 247 He becomes Mordecai's Herald and Page... (who he hoped by this time should have mounted the wooden horse). *Ibid.* v. xv. 419 The wooden horse hath told strange secrets.

*** 25. Proverbial phrases and locutions. a. In comparisons: As holy, as sick, as strong as a horse; to eat, or work like a horse. A horse of another (the same, etc.) colour, a thing or matter of a different (etc.) complexion.

1530 PALSGR. 620/1 He maketh as though he were as holy as a horse, il pretent la sainteté d'un cheual. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. iii. 181 My purpose is indeed a horse of that colour. 1707 LD. RABY in Hearne *Collect.* 14 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 43 He eats like a horse. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* vii. (Paterson) 143 It is a common saying of a jockey that he is 'all horse'. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsel* I. xxiv. 216 What did you think of his wife? That's a horse of another colour altogether.

b. A horse that was foaled of an acorn, the scaffold, the gibbet. † To come for horse and harness, i. e. for one's own ends. † To run before one's horse to market, to count one's gains prematurely. Horse and foot: see 3 c.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour E vij.* [Syl] dyde come thyder only for hors and harnois, that is to wete to accomplishe her fowle delyte. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. i. 260 But yet I run before my horse to Market: Clarence still breathes, Edward still lyes and raignes, When they are gone, then must I count my gaires. 1678 RAY *Prov.* 253 You'll ride on a horse that was foal'd of an acorn. That is the gallows. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxviii. (1737) 128 May I ride on a Horse that was foal'd of an Acorn. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* III. xviii. 296 As pretty a Tyburn blossom as ever was brought up to ride a horse foaled by an acorn.

c. Other phrases and proverbs.

1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Hwa is þet mei þet hors wettren þe him self nule drinken? c 1300 *Prov. Hendyng* xxvii. He is fre of hors þat ner nade non, quop Hendyng. 1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 392 What man hath hors men given him hors. 1541 *Schole-ho. Wom.* 1013 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 145 Rub a scald horse vpon the gall, and he will bite. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 27 A man maie well bring a horse to the water, But he can not make him drinke without he will. *Ibid.* 75 That some man maie steale a hors better Than some other maie stande and looke vpon. *Ibid.* 8 For it is... A proude horse that will not beare his own prouder. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 208 He that can not beate the Horse, beateh the saddle. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 16b, The weather being faire, you bring a Horse to the Feelde (as they say) when you speake to me of going abrode. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Cheval*. The best-hod horse doth slip sometimes. 1640 HERBERT *Outland. Prov. Wks.* (Warne) 383 Choose a horse made and a wife to make. 1650-60 PEPSY *Diary* 2 Feb., After this we went to a sport called, selling of a horse for a dish of eggs and herrings, and sat talking there till almost twelve at night. 1672 W. WALKER *Parnemio.* 37 It is a good horse that never stumbles. 1809 HAZLITT *Eng. Prov.* 215 I'll not hang my bells on one horse: That is, give all to one son. 1807 MARO. SALISBURY in *Ho. Lords* 19 Jan., Many members of this House will keenly feel the nature of the mistake that was made when I say that we put all our money upon the wrong horse.

IV. attrib. and Comb.

26. a. appositive, as horse-beast, -foal, etc.

1573 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 347 Every beast as well 'horsebeast as other. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1543/3 They wrought altogether with horse-beasts. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxiii. 30 A yonge 'horse foale. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Decay Beggars*, He was as the man-part of a centaur, from which the 'horse-half' had been cloven in some dire Lapithan controversy.

b. Of, pertaining or relating to, or connected with a horse or horses, as horse-beef, -body, -craft, -crag (= neck), -dentist, -dropping, -factor, -hide, -kick, -length, -mane, -market, -merchant, -muck, -piss, -side, -supply, -tread, -trick, etc., etc. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 161 They

fell to roasting their 'Horse-beef. 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVII. 306 Half a dozen prime joints of horse-beef. 1767 YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* to People 106 It has been objected, that oxen are not proper for all work—and in the 'horse counties there is quite an abhorrence against their use. 1822 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* ii. (1860) 36 The mystery of 'horse-craft. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 368 Sper and 'horscrag in till sondyr he drave. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 124 The serrefiles... place themselves in rank behind their squadrons, at half a 'horse distance. 1871 SMILES *Charact.* iv. (1876) 111 De Foe was by turns 'horse-factor, brick and tile maker, shopkeeper. 1887 *Daily News* 27 July 6/3 He had complained to the 'horse-foreman that the animal he drove was vicious. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2250 Bath wit 'hors and camel hide. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 292 With the force of a 'horse-kick. 1873 *Providence (R. I.) Rec.* (1893) III. 248 Vntill the Comon be divided to say Cow-kind or 'horse kind and sum swine. 1880 BROWNING *Muleykeh* 89 A 'horse-length off. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 63/28 *Hic juba*, 'horsemane. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 1/3 Of palpable material advantage to this country, the 'horse-market of the nations. 1711 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4849/4 Thomas Skitt of Newport... 'Horse-Merchant. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 24 Some... out of curiositie... would become 'Horse-midwives. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* II. vii. 55 The water that proceeds from a 'horse-mixen is reckoned some of the best... for a melonry. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 507 They prefer it before 'hors-muck, and such like. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 109 Monster, I do smell all 'horse-pisse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. ii. 10 His Ladie... by his 'horse side did pas. 1570 *Tragedie* 340 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* x, Sum saw him weill, and followit his 'hors tred. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xli. It [the sound] was the horse-tread of the approaching Navajoes! 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, Look you, here's your worship's 'horse-trick, sir. (Gives a spring). 1608 *Merry Devil* Edmouton in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 221 Make her leap, caper, jerk, and laugh, and sing, And play me horse tricks.

c. For a horse; for the use, pasturage, accoutrement, housing, transport, etc. of horses, as horse-ball, -bell, -bin, -blister, -close, -corn, -feed, -ferry, -flea-m, -garth, -girth, -grass, -hames, -harness, -heck, -lighter, -manger, -measure, -medicine, -net, -paddock, -path, -road, -rod, -rug, -ship, -track, -transport, -trappings, -trough, -yard, etc.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 421 Think of giving a 'horse-ball to my May! 1685 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1998/4 It had a Collar and 'Horse Bell about his Neck. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 497 'Horse blankets of various qualities. 1702 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. N. York* (1860) 59 A Curry Comb and 'Horse-brush; c 1440 *Durham MS. Hostillar's Roll*, In clausura circule 'horsecloce. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) 1. 153 The poore laboring man... is driven to content himself with 'horsecorne, I meane, beanes, otes [etc.]. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 11 Land, now occupied to grow horse-corn only. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 29 They must have taken them up behind them for their 'horse-croppers. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 444 Tenements were demised with a spur, or 'horse-cury-combe. 1622 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1782/4 At the White-Hart-Inn, by the 'Horse-Ferry, in Westminster. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 512 On the Thames shore, over against Lambeth palace; and... above the horse ferry. 1771 SMOLETT *Humph. Cl.* 4 Oct. Let. iv, Pulling out a 'horse-flea-m, [he] let him blood in the fairer style. 14... *Nom.* in Wr. Wülcker 727/37 *Hec singula*, a 'horgarthe. c 1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 414 Onbutan done 'horgærstun. 1493 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 164 Pro j hors gresse in parva prata apud Topclyf. 1887 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. 304 The charges for a horse-grass... are common in the accounts. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 171 'Horse-hames, hesteles de chival. 1483 *Act x Rich. III.* c. 2 Sadeles, sadel trees, 'hors harnes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 119 Bridles and other horse harnesies. 1400-1 *Durham MS. Almoner's Roll*, Pro uno 'Horshek et senevectorio. c 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 258 How far every barge, how far every 'horse-lighter, how far every ship of war should steer off from each other. 1457-8 *Durham MS. Bursar's Roll*, Pro emendacione le 'horsmaunger in stabulo. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 'Horse-measures, a Rod of Box... divided into Hands and Inches, to measure the Height of Horses. 1784 COWPER *Lett.* 10 July, Some geese were in the 'horse-path, and in danger of being run over. 1847 JAMES *Convict* xvii, A narrow horse-path across the downs. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* ix, The 'horse-road which winded down the valley. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xlii. 570 Trees had been blazed all the way for a 'horse road'. 1866 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* xxxi, With a coarse 'horse-rug rolled in a bundle on his shoulder. 1625 in *Crit. & Times* *Chas. I* (1848) I. 63 You must add five victuallers, and as many 'horse-ships. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 225/1 There is a 'horse-track across the well-known pass of Sty Head to Wasdale. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 191 note, 200 cavalry in 'horse-transports. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* (1510) 234/2 They cotes, they armure, sheldes, 'hois trappure... all was whyte heries. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* III, Immersing Mr. Stiggins's head in a 'horse-trough full of water.

d. Carried, drawn, or worked by a horse or by horse-power, as horse-barge, -broom, -burden, -captain, -cart, -drill, -gin, -harrow, -pack, -railroad, -rake (hence horse-rake vb., horse-raking), -roller, -shaft, -sled, -tram, -wain, -whim, etc.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Horse-barge, one towed by horses on a canal or narrow river. 1892 J. LUCAS tr. *Kalm's England* 412 The 'horsebreak is much used here to plough and clean away the weeds. c 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 353 Euerych 'horse-burdene of fresh fysh. 1774 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 34 About two hundred men, preceded by a 'horsecart. 1756 in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1869) XXIII. 159 My Saddle horse which I usually Ride, and my part of the 'Horse Chair, and Tackling. 1770 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav. N. Amer.* (1772) II. 337 The governor-general and a few of the chief people in town have coaches, the rest make use of horse-chairs. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* xxiv, The new-fashioned agricultural implement called a 'horse-drill. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining*

Gloss. *Horse-gin, gearing for hoisting by horse-power. 1523 *Pittenger's Hist.* § 15 The harrow is good to break the greater clods, and then the "horse-harrows" to come after, to make the clods small. 1791 *Genl. Mag.* LXI. ii. 719 Capt. Lloyd, of Killgwyn, invented, about eight years ago, a horse-harrow. 1696 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3228/4 A "Horse-Pack of Goods lost or mislaid." 1828 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. vii. (1891) 165 Busy Cambridge Street with its iron river of the "horse-railroad." 1829 *Aberdeen (S. Dakota) Sun* 24 Nov. 6/5 The longest horse-railroad in the world runs from Buenos Ayres to San Martin, the distance being about fifty miles. 1822 J. FLINT *Let. Amer.* 17 A "horse rake has been recently tried." 1897 I. R. *Lady's Ranch Life Montana* 95 If people tried "horse-raking" when they are ordered carriage exercise, they would get a little of the latter. 1848 *THOREAU Maine W.* (1894) 37 A "horse-sled made of saplings." 1895 *Daily News* 29 Oct. 2/7 The lessees of the present "horse trams." c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wt. Wülcker 120/4 Carpentum, currus*, "horse-wain." 1838 *Soames Anglo Sax. Ch.* (ed. 2) 283 To travel about in a horse-wain.

e. Mounted upon a horse or horses; used by or for the service of mounted soldiers; as horse-armoury, -arms, -artillery, -barrack, -bowman, -camp, -dragon, -forces, -grenadier, -lancer, -officer, -petrel, -quarters, -soldier, -troop, -trooper, etc.; performed on horseback, as horse-exercise.

1766 *ENTICK London IV.* 343 The "horse-armoury is a little eastward of the White Tower." 1688 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) 1. 457 The Dutch... are getting ready... saddles and "horse arms." 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 510/1 Should the enemy's line become disordered, the "horse-artillery gallops up to within range of grape-shot, and completes the victory." 1822 in *Cobbett's Rur. Rides* 1885 I. 92 The first thing you see... is a splendid "horse-barrack on one side of the road." 1840 *THIRLWALL Greece* liii. VII. 20 Alexander... sent the "horse-bowmen forward to reconnoitre." 1712 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5009/2 Threescore "Horse Dragoons." 1807 *COLERIDGE Lett. to Davy* 11 Sept. (1895) 515, I have... received such manifest benefit from "horse-exercise." 1632 J. LEE *Short Surv.* 38 Their "horse-forces are raised both from among the Gentry and the common people." 1702 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3807/1 First a Troop of "Horse-Granadiers, Knight Marshal's Men, Kettle-Drum." 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 67 The trial of the horse-grenadier for imprisoning Mr. Rainsford. 1811 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 106/1 A body of Polish "Horse-lancers." 1716 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5472/3 The Westminster Troop of "Horse-Militia." 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 17 P. 2 The same Man pretended to see in the Style, that it was an "Horse-Officer." 1823 *Spirit Pub. Jnals.* (1824) 210 Every horseman on the road, with the "horse-pistol... scampered after him." 1844 *LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* xix. § 3 (1862) 325 The horse patrol put an end to highway robbery near London. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* Poictreuil de Cheval, a "Horse petrel." 1641 *EVELYN Diary* 8 Aug. I did in the "Horse quarters with Sir Rob. Stone and his Lady." a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xv. § 121 It [Hochstrade] is always a Horse-quarter in the Winter Season, who use great licence. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 294 The dragoon... has since become a mere "horse soldier." 1600 *DYMMOK Ireland* (1843) 32 The rest of the "horse troops fell in before the rearward." 1661 *Barrieff's Mil. Discip.* (title-pg.) Instructions for the exercising of the Cavalry of "Horse Troopers.

f. objective and objective genitive, as horse-breeder, -catcher, -dealer, -feeder, -gelder, -jobber, -painter, -seller, -stealer, -tamer, -trader, -trainer, -waterer, etc.; horse-boiling, -breeding, -broking, -clipping, -docking, -duffing, -hitching, -owning, -slaughtering, -taming, etc., sbs. and adjs.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 7/2 Horse-slaughtering and "horse-boiling establishments." 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* i. (1617) 54 Advising all "Horsebreeders and Horsemen whatsoever." 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 260, I should begin to think there was something in "horse-breeding after all." 1889 *The County xxii.* Mrs. Stuart... does a good bit of "horse-broking in a quiet way." 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* vii. 170 No common "Horse-catcher shall ride or drive in any Savannah, without giving roof, Bond." 1761 J. THOMPSON (title) *The Compleat "Horse-dealer; or, Farttery made plain and easy.* 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 36 Their trade is... a little in the "horse-dealing line." 1865 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/4 Fined for "Horse Docking." 1888 *BOLDREWOOD Robbery under Arms* i. 9 Poaching must be something like cattle and "horse duffing." 1554 *HULOET* "Horse-feeder, hippobotos." 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xii. 89 This phenomenon surprised... the "horse-flayer who attended me." 1593 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 239 William Yates, "horse-gelder." 1795 *Sporting Mag.* V. 49 A number of "horse jobbers were there." 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 279 Drawing forth... encomiums from the "horse-loving... Colonel." 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 157 Stubbs, the prince of "horse-painters." 1554 *HULOET*, "Horse seller, hippoplanus." *Ibid.*, "Horse stealer, hippolegus." 1600 *SHAKS. A. V. L.* iii. iv. 25 Yes, I think he is not a picke purse, nor a horse-stealer. 1530 *PALSGR.* 232/2 "Horse tamer, dompteur de chevaux." 1859 *Art Taming Horses* I. 3 Mr. Rarey... as an invincible Horse-Tamer. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 365 note, Pallas, the "horse-taming goddess of frowns." 1872 *Daily News* 2 Aug., Goodwood, as a "horsewaterer" phrased it, is a "quality" meeting.

g. instrumental, as horse-bitten, -drawn, -nibbled, -raised adjs.; horse-tower, -towing.

1677 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1238/4 The further shoulder full of spots, having been "Horse-bitten." 1638-48 C. DANIEL *Eclog* v. 105 "Horse-raised" Hippocrene. 1783 *Rules for Barge-masters* etc. 9 No such "horse-tower shall take, for the towing of any barge, more than the usual price." 1795 *Act* 35 *Geo. III.* c. 106 *Preamble*, In making "Horse Towing-Paths.

h. attrib. Like a horse, or like that of a horse, horse-like; hence coarse, unrefined; in construction sometimes approaching an adj.; as horse face (hence horse-faced adj.), horse joke, language, mouth, smile, vein. See also HORSE-LAUGH, HORSE-PLAY.

1630 *DAVENANT Just Ital.* ii. Dram. Wks. 1872 I. 227 See his horse veins, th' are large as conduit pipes. 1672 *JOSSelyn*

New Eng. Rarities 99 The Men are somewhat Horse Fac'd. 1681 *OTWAY Soldier's Fort.* v. i. With a Horse-face, a great ug y head. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. lxii. 356 She grimps up her horse-mouth. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1863) 213 Here he [Adpole] broke into a horse smile. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 208. 3/2 A vulgar, insolent horse-joke.

27. Special combs.: a. horse aloes (see quot.); horse arm (Mining), that part of a horse-weapon to which horses are attached (Cassell); horse-billiards, a game played on board ship with wooden disks, on a diagram chalked on the deck; horse-boot, a leather covering for the hoof and pastern of a horse designed to protect them against over-reaching or interfering; horse-bridge, a bridge for horses to pass over; horse-bucket (see quot.); horse-butcher, a man who kills horses, esp. for food; so horse-butchery; horse-cadger a horse-coper; horse-chanter = CHANTER sb. 17; so horse-chanting; horse-clipper, a man who clips horses; a pair of shears used in clipping horses; † horse-coal (see quot.); horse-doctor, one who treats the diseases of horses; so horse-doctoring; horse-drench, a draught of medicine administered to a horse; also, a horn or other vessel by which it is administered; horse-fettler, a man who 'fettles' or attends to horses in a coal-mine (Heslop *Northumb. Gloss.* 1893); horse-fight, (a) a fight on horseback; (b) a fight between horses; horse-furniture, the trappings of horses; horse-gang = horse-walk (Heslop *Northumb. Gloss.* 1893); horse-gentler (local), a horse-tamer or breaker; horse-holder, a slinging frame for holding unruly horses while being shod, or for supporting sick or disabled horses (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); † horse-holy a. (cf. 'as holy as a horse', 25 a); horse-hook, an iron hook on a railway carriage or truck by which a horse may be attached to draw it; horse-iron (see HORSE v. 11); horse-knacker, one who buys up old or worn-out horses, and slaughters them for their commercial products; † horse-knave = HORSE-BOY; horse-lease = HORSE-GATE 2; † horse-lede, horsemen; † horse marshal, one who has the charge or care of horses; a horse-doctor; † horse-match, a race between two horses; † horse-meal, a dry meal without drink, such as a horse's is; horse-milliner (quasi-arch.), one who supplies ornamental trappings for horses; † horse-mithridate, an antidotal medicine for horses; horse-monger, a dealer in horses; † horse-nest = MARE'S NEST; horse-nightcap, grimly humorous for a hangman's halter; horse-pew, a large pew with high sides, = HORSE-BOX 2; horse-pick, -picker, a hooked instrument, sometimes forming part of a pocket knife, used for removing a stone from a horse's foot; horse-piece, a large piece of whale's blubber; esp. a tough piece put under the pieces to be cut in order to protect the edge of the knife; horse pistol, a large pistol carried at the pommel of the saddle when on horseback; † horse-plea, a sort of special plea for delaying the cause and carrying it over the term; horse-post, a letter-carrier who travels on horseback; postal delivery by means of such carriers; horse-protector, a spiral spring for reducing the strain upon a horse in starting a vehicle; horse-rough, a calk fitted to a horse's shoe to prevent slipping on frozen ground; horse-run (see quot.); † horse-running = HORSE-RACING; horse-sickness, a distemper incident to horses in tropical countries; † horse-smith, a farrier; horse-steps = HORSE-BLOCK 1; horse-towel, a coarse towel, hung on a roller, for general use; a jack-towel; horse-tree (see quotes. 1787 and 1828); horse-trot (U. S.); a trotting match; † horse-twitcher (see quot.); horse-walk, the path which a horse follows in working a machine, as a gin, whim, etc.; horse-watcher (Horse-racing), one who watches the performances of racing horses and calculates their chances for particular races; horse-wrangler, in the Western U. S. a herder having charge of a string of ponies.

1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Aloë caballina, caballine, "horse, or fétid aloes. An inferior variety... at one time used in veterinary medicine... It is black, opaque, dull in fracture, and very nauseous. 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* iv, "Horse-billiards is a fine game. 1897 — *More Transp. Abr.* iv. 1637 in *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 69 Not repairing the "horse-bridge near by Button Oak. 1647 *Mass. Colony Rec.* (1854) III. 113 There shalbe a sufficient horsbridge made on the river neere Watertowne Mill. 1791 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 50 Towing path on South side requires two horse-bridges. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, "Horse-buckets, covered buckets for carrying spirits or water in. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 19 A "horse-butcher's cart draws up. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 10/1 There are... at least 20 horse-butcher shops in Paris. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 5/4 In the year 1866 the then Prefect of the Seine... authorized

the first "horse butchery in Paris. 1886 *Westm. Rev.* April 380 A combination of a Yorkshire "horse-cadger and a Whitechapel bully. 1835 Sir G. STEPHEN *Adv. Search Horse* v. 71 Even the knavery of a professed "horse-chauter is at fault to hide it. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 7 The mysteries of horse-couping, "horse-chanting. 1552 *Will of R. Turke* (Somerset Ho.), Cooles which are brought to London on horseback called "Horse cooles. 1672 J. LACY *Dumb Lady* I. Dram. Wks. (1875) 25, I understand myself to be a great "horse-doctor, sir. 1793 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6139/3 Rope Dancers, Horse-Doctors, Poppet-Shewers. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* ii. 1. 129 The most souveraine Prescription... of no better report then a "Horse-drench. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 58 The Persians have sometime prevailed in "horse-fights. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 394 Savage horse-fights, and sombre legends of Lapland witch-women. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* 1614 654 All his "horse-furniture... were of Gold. 1852 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxvi, They strip the animals, and bring away their horse-furniture. 1889 *HISSEY Tour in Phaelon* 140 Over a house... we read the inscription "horse-gentler." 1889 *NASH Almond for Parrot* 18 a, This "horse-holy father preaching. 1750 *BLANKLEY Naval Expos.*, "Horse Irons, used by the Caulkers, when they cannot come at a Seam with their common Irons. c. 1850 [see HORSE v. 11]. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1019 It ne was non "Horse-knaue. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* 11. 48, I must nedes sue her route... And am but as her horse knave. 1887 E. GILLIAT *Forest Outlaws* 235 Mores I heard, mostly from Alan her horse-knave. 1721 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5930/3 A Fishpond and "Horse-Lease in the Common. c. 1205 *LAY.* 23012 His wepen and his weden & his "horse-leade. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flying w. Dunbar* 475 A "horse-marschall thou call the at the mute. 1670 *RAY Prov.*, *Scott. Prov.* 296 Unskild mediciniers and horsemarshels. 1632 *SANDERSON Serm.* I. 299 Who can reasonably say, that "horse-matches... are in themselves wholly unlawful? 1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4371/4 Two Horse Matches will be run for on Wakefield out-wood... for Two Plates. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* II. 1. ii. 12 "Horse-meals... are enough to choke human creatures! a 1770 CHAITERTON *Blade Charity* 56 in *Rowley Poems* (1778) 207 The "horse-millanare his head with roses dighte. 1829 W. IRVING *Conq. Granada* lxxvii. (1850) 417 Saddlers and harness-makers and horse-milliners, also, were there. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* i. i. (1668) 7 Give him... 2 spoonfulls of Diapente, or such like, which is called "Horse-mithridate. a 1400 *Octonion* 836 What thenkest dow he an "hormonger? c. 1425 *Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 650/18 *Hic mango*, a horsemonger. 1583 *STANVHURST Æneis* To Rdr. (Arb.) 14 Soom grammatical pullet... would stand clocking agaynst mee, as thogh hee had found an "horse nest. a 1639 *BRETTON Sch. Fancie* (1879) 6 (D.) To laugh at a horse nest, And whine too like a boy. 1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (Park) II. 304 His very head so heauey, as if it had bene harnesssed in an "horse-nightcap. 1681 *Dial. Oxford* Parl. II. 28 He better deserves to go up Holborn in a Wooden Chariot, and have a Horse Night-Cap put on at the farther end. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 24 He... began digging his Jaw-bone with his "Horse-picker... as if it had been the Hoof of the Animal. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 211 The blubber is... cut with spades into slips, or "horse-pieces", which, (after they have been 'minced', upon an elevated block of wood, termed the 'horse') [etc.]. 1874 C. M. SCAMMON *Marine Mammals* 119 The fat [of the sea elephant]... is cut into 'horse-pieces', about eight inches wide, and twelve to fifteen long. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4055/4 One Pair of "Horse Pistols. 1814 *SCOTT Wan.* xxxix, Discharging one of his horse-pistols at the battlements. 1796 J. ANSTY *Pleaser's Guide* (1803) 116 Of "Horsepleas, traverses, demurrers, Jeofails, imparlances and Errors. 1668 *Land. Gaz.* No. 304/4 A new "Horse-Post is setled, to carry Letters twice every week between Exeter and Lawnton. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4866/4 Any Offender... that shall presume to... employ any Foot-Post, Horse-Post, or Packet-Boat. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 5/4 The "Horse Protector", only just introduced into this country... consists of a series of spring coils of great strength connecting the vehicle with the traces of the horses. 1849-67 *GWILT Archil. Gloss.*, "Horse-run, a contrivance for drawing up loaded wheelbarrows of soil from the deep cuttings... by the help of a horse, which goes backwards and forwards instead of round, as in a horse-gin. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 490 Those "horse-runners they called Celeres. 1504 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 121 He wan fra be King on "hors-runnyn, xxviii. 2. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 222 The horses... who had won the price in the horse-running at Vej. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 June 5/3 "Horse-sickness is one of the drawbacks of these fat plains. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 637 The horse-sickness and tsetse fly... occur as soon as you get into the forest behind the littoral region. 1880 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* Vn Mareschal, a Ferrier, a "horse smith. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, "Horse-steps, steps for the convenience of mounting a horse, a horse-block. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* xiii. 744 The rough "horse-towel which hung on a roller before the door. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk Gloss.* (E. D. S.), "Horse-tree, whippin; or swingletree. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Horse-tree, the beam on which timber is placed previous to sawing. 1882 *BURDETTE Life of W. Penn* viii. 134 The agricultural "horse-trot of the county fair. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. (1865) 13 Horse-racing is not a republican institution; "horse-trotting is. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Barnacle*, Among Farriers, Barnacles, "Horse-twitchers, or Brakes, are Tools put on the Nostrils of Horses, when they will not stand quietly to be Shoo'd, Blooded, or Dress'd of any sore. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 124 Lord Clifford has erected a thrashing machine the "horse-walk of which is 28 feet in diameter. 1894 *ASTLEY 50 Years Life* II. 303 Meeting any of the numerous touts and "horse-watchers. 1894 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 3/1 The horse-watchers were, however, wrong, and the real spin was decided on Friday. 1888 *Century Mag.* Apr. 851/2 There are two herders, always known as "horse-wranglers"—one for the day and one for the night.

b. In names of animals (sometimes denoting a large or coarse kind, sometimes with the sense of 'infesting horses'): horse-ant, a large species of ant; horse-bot, the larva of the horse-bee or bot-fly (*Cestrus equi*); see BOT I; horse-conch, a large shell-fish (*Strombus gigas*); horse-crab = HORSE-

SHOE-crab; †horse-eel = HORSE-LEECH; horse-emmet = horse-ant; horse-finch, a local name of the chaffinch (Swainson *Prov. Names Birds*); horse-lark, name in Cornwall for the corn bunting (Swainson); †horse-marten, 'a kind of large bee' (Johnson, citing Ainsworth); horse-masher, -musher = next (a); horse-match, -matcher, local names for two different birds: (a) the Stonechat or Wheatear (*Saxicola oenanthe*); (b) the Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*); horse-mussel, a large and coarse kind of mussel of the genus *Modiola*; also a freshwater mussel, *Unio* or *Anodonta*; horse-smatch = horse-match (a); horse-sponge, the commercial bath-sponge (*Spongia equina*), found in the Mediterranean; horse-stinger, a popular name for the Dragon-fly; horse-thrush, local name for the missel thrush (Swainson); horse-tick = HORSE-FLY; †horse-whale, the walrus; horse-winkle, the common periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*); horse-worm, a 'worm' or maggot infesting horses, as the larva of the common bot-fly.

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 132 There are several sorts of Ants, some of which are larger than our common House Flies; these are call'd 'Horse-Ants.' 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants a note*, They [Hill Ants] are also called Horse Ants, or Hippomyrmaces... probably on Account of their being superior in Size to the other species. 1815 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* I. viii. 230 Ants will sometimes plant their colonies in our kitchens (I have known the horse-ant, *Formica rufa*, do this). 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. i. 132 (E. D. S.) If the fly, dar, or 'horse-bee' should happen to blow your sheep. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 85 The hermit-crab... that hauled about a shell of the 'horse conch'. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 98 Pare er in be lowgh 'hors iles of wonderful greenetee. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 189/2 An Horse ele (v. r. eyll) sanguis-suga. 1755 JOHNSON, 'Horseemmet, ant of a large kind. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 9 Wheatear (*Saxicola oenanthe*)... Horse smatch, or Horse musher. *Ibid.* Index, 'Horse masher. 1736-52 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, The 'horse match (bird), *enanthe*. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The red-backed shrike is in Gloucestershire a 'French magpie' or a 'horse match'. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* x. 159 'Horse-matchers or stonechats are in summer often visit the rickyard. 1882 — *Bevis* III. vi. 85 The horse-matcher is the bold hedge-hawk or butcher bird. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 875 The great 'Horse-Mussle, with the fine shell, that breedeth in Ponds, do. gape and shut as the oysters do. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon*. 178 In the Rivers Dee and Done is... a shell-fish called the Horse-Mussle, in which there grow pearls, as Orient as the best. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Lanark*. II. 179 (Jam.) A large bivalvular shell-fish known here by the name of the horse-mussle... in some of them are found small pearls. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 207 Large insects, about the size of a 'horse-stinger'. c. 893 K. ALFRED *Ors.* l. i. § 15 For þæm 'horschwælum, for ðæm he habbað swiþe æþele ban on hiora toþum. 1598 HAKLUT *Voy.* I. 5 For the more commoditie of fishing of horsewhales. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab*. vii. 275 Right whales and horse-whales.

c. In names of plants, fruits, etc. (often denoting a large, strong, or coarse kind: cf. similar use of *Rosze* in German, in *Rosveichen*, etc.): horse-balm, a strong-scented labiate plant of the North American genus *Collinsonia*, with yellowish flowers (Webster 1864); horse-bane, name for species of *Enanthe*, esp. *Æ. Phellandrium*, supposed to cause palsy in horses; horse-bean, a coarse variety of the common bean, used for feeding horses and cattle; horse-beech, the Hornbeam (see BEECH 2); horse-blob, local name of the Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*); horse-bramble, local name of the wild rose (W. Marshall *Norfolk II.* Gloss. 1787); horse-brier, 'the common greenbrier or cat-brier of N. America, *Smilax rotundifolia* (Cent. Dict.); horse-cane, the Great Ragweed of N. America, *Ambrosia trifida* (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886); horse-cassia, a leguminous tree (*Cassia marginata* or *Cathartocarpus marginatus*), bearing long pods containing a purgative pulp used in the East Indies as a medicine for horses (Webster 1864); †horse-chire, an old name for Germander (*Teucrium Chamædrys*); horse-cress, local name for Brooklime (*Veronica Beccabunga*); horse-cucumber (see quot.); horse-daisy, the Ox-eye Daisy (see DAISY 2); †horse-elder, corrupt form of HORSEHEAL, elecampane; horse-eye, horse-eye bean, the seed of the Cowage (*Mucuna pruriens*), a West Indian leguminous plant; also that of *Dolichos Lablab*; horse-fennel (see FENNEL); †horse-flower, a species of Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum arvense*); †horse-gall, an old name for *Erythraea Centaureum*; horse-gentian, -ginseng, a North American caprifoliaceous plant of the genus *Triosteum*, having a bitter root; horse-gog, local name for different varieties of plum, having a harsh taste; horse-gowan, name given in Scotland to the Ox-eye Daisy and other large composites with similar flowers; horse-gram, a leguminous plant (*Dolichos biflorus*) grown in India as food for horses; horse-jag, -jug (*diat.*) = HORSE-PLUM 1; horse-knob, -knop,

-knop (*diat.*), the head of the Knapweed, also the plant itself; horse-nettle, a North American weed of the nightshade family (*Solanum carolinense*); horse-parsley, a large-leaved umbelliferous plant, *Smyrniolum Olusatrum* (Prior *Plant-n.* 1879); †horse-pear, ? a large or coarse variety of pear; horse-pipe, local name for several species of *Equisetum* or Horsetail; horse-poppy = horse-fennel; horse-purslane, a West Indian plant, *Trianthema monogyna* (Webster 1828); horse-sorrel, the Water-dock, *Rumex Hydrolapathum*; horse-sugar, a shrub (*Symplocos tinctoria*) found in the southern United States, also called sweetleaf, the leaves of which are used as fodder (Webster 1864); horse-thistle, † (a) an old name for 'Wild Endive' or Succory (*Cichorium Intybus*), and for Wild Lettuce (*Lactuca virosa*); (b) a thistle of the genus *Cirsium* (sometimes reckoned a subgenus of *Cnicus*) (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); †horse-thyme, Turner's name for Wild Basil (*Calamintha Clinopodium*); horse-tongue, (a) the shrub *Ruscus Hypoglossum* (= DOUBLE-TONGUE 2); (b) the Hart's-tongue Fern (Miller *Plant-n.*); horse-vetch = HORSESHOE-VETCH (Webster 1828); horse-violet, local name for the Dog-violet, in Essex, etc.; horse-weed, name for two North American plants, *Erigeron canadensis* (N.O. Composite), also called butter-weed (now frequent in England), and *Collinsonia canadensis* (N.O. Labiate), also called horse-mint (Miller *Plant-n.*); horse-wellgrass (Sc.) = horse-cress (cf. well-grass, watercress) (Jam.); †horse-willow = HORSETAIL 2; horse-wood, name for various West Indian shrubs or trees of the genus *Calliandra*.

1894 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 562, I passed a luxuriant clump of... horse-balm. 1818 *Withering's Brit. Pl.* (ed. 6), *Phellandrium aquaticum*... Water Hemlock, or *Horsebane. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), Only the small 'horsebean' is propagated by the plough. 1879 *Winter Syst. Husb.* 253 A bushel of horse beans weighed sixty four pounds. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 137 A fricassee of horse-beans. 1731 GRAY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 36 It was that Sort of Wood they call 'Horse-Beech. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 120 The 'horse-blob swells its golden ball. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal App.*, 'Horsechire is Germander. 1879 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Horse Cress, *Veronica Beccabunga*... E. Vks. One of its French names is *Cresson du cheval*. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), The 'horse-cucumber is the large green cucumber, and the best for the table, green out of the garden. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal App.*, *Horseholder is *Enula campana*. 1700 W. KING *Trans. actiones* 23 The Second sort of Bean is called the *Horse Eye-Bean, for its resemblance to the Eye of that Beast by reason of a Hilus almost surrounding it. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica I.* 179 Horse-eye Bean... of a light-brown colour, with a black ledge or hilus almost round them, looking something like a horses eye, whence the name. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 215 A large downy pod inclosing from one to three beans, called Horse-Eyes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* n. xiv. 163 Of 'Horse flour or Cowe wheate'. They call this herbe... in Brabant Peertsbloemen: that is to say, Horse flour. a 1500 *Gl. Sloane* 5 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 333/1 'Horsegale, centaurea minor. 1864 WEBSTER, 'Horse-gentian... called also fever-wort. 1842 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 16 The corn-feverfew... the great ox-eye... and the corn-chamomile... have been, in Berwickshire, denominated *Horse-gowans, and in Northumberland white-gowans. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains India* 162 *Horse-Gram, this species of *Dolichos* is either suberect or twining in habit. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, 'Horse-jug, or horse plum, a small red plum. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Horse-knobs, Heads of Knapweed. 1766 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'Horse-knobs, a knob weed, or black knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 30 'Horseknops, Heads of Knapweed so called. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, 'Horse-knops, the plant black knapweed... Also called Hard-heads. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), 'Horse-Nettle... a plant well known for its orange yellow berries. 1657 BEALE in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 517 The croft Crab and white or red *Horse-pear do excel them and all others [for cider]. 1671 *Ibid.* VI. 2147 The Horse-pears... the white and the red of several kinds, yield abundance of pleasant liquor. 178. *Ann. Agric.* IV. 431, *Staff.*, 'Horse-pipe, *Equisetum arvense*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. ix. 559 Called... in English, Great Sorrel, Water Sorrel, and *Horse Sorrel. c. 1450 *Herbal* in *MS. Douce* 200 ff. 142 Endive is an herbe þat som men callat *hors pistel. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal App.*, Horse Thistle is wild Lettuce. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes, Clinopodium*... may be called in english *horse Tyme, because it is like greete Tyme. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 15 a, A Garland made of the leaues of *hors tong. 1736-52 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (1783) II, *Hippoglossum*,... the herb horse-tongue, or tongue-wort. 1611 COTGR., *Queû de cheval*, Shaue-grasse, *Horse-willow, horse-taille. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 279 *Horse-wood or Hoop-wood. This shrub is very common in St. Mary's.

Horse, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To provide with a horse or horses; to set on horseback.

a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 881 þær þa warð se here horsad æfter ham gefeohte. *Ibid.* an. 1015 West Seaxe bugon... & horsodon þone here. c. 1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12715 Of þem alle last horsed he was. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* l. xiv, Syre kay... lad his hors vnto syr gryffet & horsed hym ayeine. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 250 He suddainly horsit himself for saiffitie of his lyffe, and came furth of the village. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 80 Maron of Turin, who horsed oure Company from Lyons to Turin. 1688 in *Gutch Coll. Curr.* I. 429 He horst a servant, and sent him with a Letter to the Bishop. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pisarro*

Prol., Horsed in Cheapside. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. v. 324 The Danes horsed themselves and ravaged the whole western part of the shire.

b. To furnish (a vehicle) with horses; esp. to provide horses for carriages and coaches on a given length of road. Also *transf.*, to provide the engine for a railway train.

1755 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1889 I. 167 We set out with less than thirty carriages... all of them strongly horsed. 1809 TAUNTON *Cases in Com. Pl.* 50 On the road... the separate Defendants horsed the separate stages. 1812 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 47 One Kitty Locket, who horses the mail. 1842 P. Parley's *Ann.* III. 85 He immediately gave orders that his carriage should be horsed. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 6/2 Twelve 16-pounder guns, horsed for service. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Dec. 3/2 The North-Eastern again took up the 'horsing'—as the original agreement terms it—of the northern portion of the East Coast triumvirate.

2. *intr.* To mount or go on horseback.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11044 Polidamas... Horsit in hast. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 234 King Loth thair lord... syne horsit hes agane. 1661 *Perry's Diary* 19 Sept. Then we all horsed away to Cambridge. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 52 We dined, horsed, and went that night to Susa. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 90 He had to horse it with guides, and carry all necessities.

† 3. *trans.* To raise or hoist up. *Obs.*

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 108 Stand nere, felows, and let se how we can hors oure kyng so fre. 1542 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) II. 11 Item, for vj. peces of tymber to horse the belles... 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 849 Three of them stole a horse... but were therefore horsed on a Gibbet. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 202 If hee tread on the trapp hee is horsed up by the leggs, by means of a pole that starts up and catcheth him.

b. *Salt-making.* (See quot.)

1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, Horse... to set the lumps of salt upon the top of each other in the hothouse.

4. To carry on a man's back or shoulders.

c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 38 Madynis... hes their mynyonis on the streit To hors thaim quhair the gait is such. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 93 Horsing the deer on his own Back, and making off. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II. 250 They send to the fair one's cabin to inform her that on the Sunday following 'she is to be horsed', that is carried on men's backs. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. Pl. Bh.* IV. 563 [The] Irish custom of horsing a girl, and then hurling for her, that the winner may marry her.

b. To elevate on a man's back, in order to be flogged; hence, to flog.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 81 (R.) The capteine commanded the child to be horsed up and scourged. 1647 NEEDHAM *Levellers Lev.* 13 He make the House of Lords horse one another, while I doe lash their Buttocks. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) I. 232 (D.) Andrew was ordered to horse, and Frank to flog the criminal. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 462 A judicious teacher, when he is compelled to punish a wicked boy, horses him (as the phrase is) on the back of a dunce. a 1863 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* II. The biggest boy... horsed me—and I was flogged.

† 5. *Naut.* Of a current, tide, etc.: To carry with force (a ship or its crew). *Obs.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 184 The Tides horsed us to the Northward. 1726 G. ROBERTS *4 Years Voy.* 143 A strong Lee Current, which we perceiv'd to horse us down to Leeward apace. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 298 We were in eminent danger of being horsed by the current upon two rocks.

6. Of a stallion: To cover (a mare).

c. 1420 [see HORSED 3]. 1530 PALSGR. 588/1 Your genet hath horsed my mare. 1605 A. WILLET *Genesis* 319 The fashion is in Spaine to set before the mares, when they are horsed, the most goodly beasts. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 209 Mares, which they would not have horsed.

7. To set astride, bestride. *rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. l. 227 Windowes are smother'd vp, Leades fill'd, and Ridges hors'd With variable Complexions.

8. *Naut.* To drive or urge at work unfairly or tyrannically; also (*workmen's slang*), 'to work to death', to out-work.

1867 *All Year Round* 13 July 59 (Farmer) To horse a man, is for one of two men who are engaged on precisely similar pieces of work to make extraordinary exertions in order to work down the other man.

9. *Hop-growing.* (See quot.)

1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, Horse, to tie the upper branches of the hop-plant to the pole.

† 10. *Horse away*: to spend in a lottery. *Obs.*

See HORSE sb. 10 a.

1731 *Fielding Lottery Prol.*, Should we behold poor wretches horse away The labour of a twelvemonth in a day.

11. *Horse up*: to drive (oakum) between the planks of a ship.

c. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 125 *Horse iron*, an iron fixed in a handle, and used with a beetle by caulkers, to horse-up or harden in the oakum.

12. *Horse it*: to charge for work before it is done: cf. HORSE sb. 14 and 18.

1857 *N. & Q.* 2d Ser. IV. 192/1 A workman 'horses it' when he charges for more work than he has really done.

HORSE, obs. f. HOARSE; erron. f. HAUSE.

Horse-back, horseback, sb. (*adv.*)

† 1. (*hōrs; bærk*). The back of a horse. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* iv. He sawe a fayr yong man on a horsbak. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* Fijij. They are no sooner on their horse backs, then... the horse [etc.]. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 289 Saint George that swindg'd the Dragon, And ere since sit's on his horseback at mine Hostesse dore. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. vii. 320/2 Water Bags, with the Leather under it which covers the Horse-Back. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. 219 So soon as he had alighted of his Horse-back.

2. (*hō'sback*). *esp.* in Phrases. *On horseback* (+ *a horseback*). a. Sitting or riding on a horse; b. of motion: (Mounting) upon a horse. So *from, off horseback*.

a. 1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 260 This knight, whiche hove and abode Embuished upon horseback. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 58 Be this Desert, no Man may go on Hors back. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Frass. I.* xvii. 18 They are all a hors-backe. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* vi. 11 Aman. brought him on horsbacke thorow the strete of the cite. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Maladie*, Diseases come a horsebacke, and returne on foot. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* I. 21 Many of the chiefe courtiers were a horse-backe. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 75 That such a beggar should ride on horseback, and such a prince run after it on foot! 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 June, A couple of robbers a-horseback suddenly appeared. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 351 In an age when even princesses performed their journeys on horseback.

b. c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vii. 28 The knyght mounted hastily on horsbacke. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 764 They found the king with his companie readie to leape on horsebacke. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 420 Counterfeit shapes of men set on horseback. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Adits. fr. Parnass.* III. 175 A certain Great King... fell off Horseback. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 269 The dragoons... get a horseback. 1740 tr. *De Mouky's Fort. Country Mail* (1741) II. 207 A Man just alighted from Horseback. 1809 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XV. xii. 429 Set a beggar on horse-back, and he'll ride to the devil. *Mod.* He had some difficulty in climbing on horseback.

† c. To horseback, (to mount) upon horseback; to horse. *Obs.*

c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2466 To hors-back went thay in fere. c. 1500 *Melusine* liv. 331 He made to go to horsback hys brother and his x knights. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 202 Then must she to horsbacke. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Lays le Roy's Interchange. Var. Things* 108 a. A stool to help him to horsback. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 240 Before you go to Horseback first stroke your Horse.

d. Short for: Riding on horseback.

1878 GEO. ELIOT in *Life* (1885) III. 332 Mr. Lewes did once try horseback, some years ago.

3. *Geol.* (*hō'sback*) A low and somewhat sharp ridge of gravel or sand; a hog-back. *U. S.*

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 390 There were singular long ridges hereabouts, called 'horsebacks', covered with ferns. 1884 G. NASH in *Hist. Norfolk County* (Mass.) 561/2 The sharp, linear hills, called horse-backs or kams.

4. *Coal Mining* (*Newc.*). 'A portion of the roof or floor which bulges or intrudes into the coal.'

1881 in *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* a. 1886 C. M. INGLEY *Ess.* (1888) 45 What miners call a 'horse's back', which is an upheaving of the strata which underlie the coal.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as horseback-breaker, -ride, -riding; horseback-fashion adv.

Horseback ride, riding, are expressions used chiefly in U. S.; in England, *ride, riding* are understood to be on horseback, unless otherwise expressed or implied, as 'a ride in a wagon', 'a bicycle ride'. See *RIDE, DRIVE*.

1596 SHAKS. i. *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 268 This Horseback-breaker, this huge Hill of Flesh. 1821 COL. TRIMBLE in *Open Court* XI. 245 A horseback ride over the country. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxix. Seated, horseback-fashion, upon parallel low benches. 1878 G. DURANT (*title*) *Horseback Riding* from a Medical Point of View. 1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s. v. The American use is to speak of the latter [*i. e.* driving in a carriage or riding in an omnibus] as riding, distinguishing the former as horseback-riding.

B. *adv.* Short for on horseback.

1727 S. WESLEY in *Eliza Clarke Susanna Wesley* (1886) 152 We can neither go afoot or horseback. 1756 FRANCES BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 26 ¶ 11 Upon the Champion's entry horse-back, he burst into... an immoderate fit of laughter. 1890 BOLDEWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 129, I rode horseback to the next stage.

† **Horse-belly.** *Obs.* An old name for a retort or alembic of some kind.

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. iv. 53 Let this be put in a Horse-belly to distill off all the moisture.

† **Horse-bier.** *Obs.* [OE. *horsbær*, -*bær*, f. *hors* *Horse* + *bær*, *bær*, *BIER*.] A horse-litter.

c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. vii. [vi.] (1890) 282 His horsbær, þe hine mon untrumne on bær. c. 1205 LAY. 1959 Ich was here ilad inne horse-bere. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3400 puder he sede he wolde... 3if eny horsbere him wolde bere. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 413 þe Kyng was i-leide on an horsbere. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 247/2 Horsebere, lectica, bajulum. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. xii. Whan Accolon was dede, he lete sende hym on a horsbere... vnto Camelot. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxliii. (1482) 289 Thens he [the deceased knight] was brougt to london vpon a hors bere with moche torche lyght.

Horse-block.

1. A small platform, usually of stone, ascended by 3 or 4 steps, for convenience in mounting a horse; also a portable structure of wood, or the like, for the same purpose.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Horse-block*, in the manege. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 79 Near the gate a horse block, for the convenience of mounting. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 143 The old horse-block in the yard. 1889 CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON *Jupiter Lights* I. 9 A horse-block with a flight of steps attached was brought, and placed in position for the visitor's descent.

2. 'A square frame of strong boards, used by excavators to elevate the ends of their wheeling-planks' (Gwilt *Archit.* 1842-76).

1845 J. NEAL Bro. *Jonathan* II. 12 Lolling about over the horse-blocks, timber, and shingles.

3. *Ship-building.* 'A grating or platform elevated

above the deck at the height of the rail, for the use of the officers of the deck' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Horse-boat.

1. A ferry-boat for conveying horses or carriages.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Tafurca*, a horse boate, *Hippagium*. 1665 *Pepys Diary* 31 July, The horse-boat could not get off on the other side the river to bring away the coach. 1755 JOHNSON, *Horseboat*, a boat used in ferrying horses. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 22 In another boat, I embarked my horses. My horse-boat [etc.].

2. (*U. S.*) A boat drawn by a horse or horses.

1828 WEBSTER, *Horseboat*, a boat moved by horses; a new species of ferry-boat.

Horse-box.

1. A closed carriage or vehicle for transporting horses by railway; an enclosure for a horse to be slung into or conveyed in a vessel.

1846 [see *Box sb.* 12]. 1849 SIR F. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* iii. (1851) 41 Embarking in carriages, horse-boxes, and trucks. *Mod. Railw. Time Table*, Horse Boxes and Carriage Trucks are not conveyed by these Trains.

2. Humorously applied to large pews with high sides, formerly common, esp. in country churches.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Aug., The interior is encumbered with huge horse-boxes, lined with mangy baize. 1891 P. G. STONE *Archit. Antig. Isle Wight* 6 In 1744 the pewing was re-arranged... on the 'horse-box' principle.

Horse-boy. A boy employed to attend to horses; a stable-boy. (Often contemptuous.)

1563 WINSET *Four scoir thre Quest.* lxxiii. Wks. 1888 I. 122 Except 3e will eury lady in the land to be subdeuit to hir awin cuik or horsboy. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 127 Though thereby their state bee no better then horseboyes. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xxvii. For three long years I bowed my pride, A horse-boy in his train to ride. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 375 Every horse-boy and powder-monkey in the army.

Horse-bread. Bread made of beans, bran, etc. for the food of horses.

Horse-bread is still in use in many parts of Europe.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 406 That non Baker that shalle bake eny horsbrede, kepe eny hostre. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 41 No hosteler or inhoulder shuld make any horse breadde. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 20 The foode which I and others did eat, was very blacke, far worse then Horse-breade. 1622 *Navorth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 196 Horsbread for Mr. Howard brought from Newcastle. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s. v. *Bread*, make your Loaves like to Horse-bread, but not too thick. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Horse-bread*, is often given Horses to hearten and strengthen them. *Comb.* 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. ii, You thread-bare, horse-bread-eating rascals.

Horse-breaker. One who breaks in horses or trains them to the bridle or collar.

1550 COVERDALE *Spir.* *Perle* vi. (1588) 66 When the horse breaker geueth vnto a lusty freshe yong horse, too much of the bridle, he is wilde and wanton. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 222 Hereupon horse-breakers... haue an art by cords to bring a horse to the like amble. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Viud.* 9 The most furious and robust man is not the best horse-breaker and pacer. 1864 J. PAVN *Sir Massingberd* 58 If he had been a horsebreaker by profession, he could not have taken greater pains with the animal.

Horse-car. *U. S.*

1. A tramcar (or railway-car) drawn by a horse or horses. Also *attrib.*

1864 WEBSTER, *Horse-car*, a railroad car drawn by horses. 1883 *Century Mag.* June 240/1 Everything she had in her portemonnaie except some horse-car tickets. 1888 BRUCE *Amr. Commw.* II. iii. lxx. 556 The horse-cars can scarcely penetrate the throng. *Ibid.* lxxv. 621 note, The right of laying a horse-car line in Broadway.

2. A railway-car for the transport of horses. (*Cent. Dict.*)

† **Horse-charge.** *Obs.* [See *CHARGE sb.*]

1. A horse-load; the load of a pack-horse.

c. 1350 *Usages Winchester in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 358 An halpeny of custome as many tyme as he cometh, and þe horsecharche a ferthyng. *Ibid.*, An horse-charche, a peny.

2. A cavalry charge.

1650 R. ELTON *Compl. Body Art Milit.* I. iii. (1668) 2, I conceive it to be of little use to receive a desperate charge of the Horse. The best way of opposing the Horse-charge.

Horse-chestnut. [*tr. obs.* Bot. *L. Castanea equina*; cf. Ger. *Roskastanie*.]

The statement in Gerard as to the origin of the name (quot. 1597) goes back to Matthiolus *Comment.* I. cxxii. (Venice 1548). See also N. & Q. 3rd Ser. X. 452, 523, *Gard. Chron.* 1878 II. 53.]

1. The hard smooth shining brown seed or 'nut' of the tree described in 2.

1611 COTGR., *Chastaigne chevaline*, the Horse Chestnut. 1698 *Lonc. Gas.* No. 3366/4 A parcel of Horse Chestnuts lately brought from beyond Sea... to be sold by Mr. Edw. Fuller. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* xvi. 24 Wks. (1823) 230/2 On hard horse chestnuts make them dine and sup. 18... *Chapter on Logic* 40 (Bell's *Stand. Elocut.*, 1883, 471) Down fell A fine horse-chestnut in its prickly shell.

2. A large ornamental tree, *Æsculus Hippocastanum* (N.O. *Sapindaceæ*), probably a native of Asia, said to have been introduced into England c. 1550; it bears large digitate leaves, and upright conical clusters of showy flowers; the fruit resembles the edible chestnut, consisting of a soft thick prickly husk inclosing two or three large seeds of a coarse bitter taste. The name is also extended to some American species of *Æsculus* and the allied genus *Pavia*, usually called *buck-eye*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. lxxxv. 1254 Called... in English

Horse Chestnut; for that the people of the East countries do with the fruit thereof cure their horses of the cough... and such like diseases. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* vii. § 4 The Horse-Chestnut... bears a most glorious flower. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 255 The form of the Horse-Chestnut is grand, the pyramids of flowers beautiful. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 853 2 *Flavia* *rubra*, often called Red-flowered Horse-chestnut, is a slender-growing tree... from the mountains of Virginia and Carolina. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Pavia* (*Æsculus*), Buck-eye, Smooth-fruited Horse-Chestnut.

Horse-cloth. A rug or cloth used to cover a horse or as part of its trappings.

1530 PALSGR. 232/2 Horse clothe, *conuerture a cheual, conuertoir*. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 46 Base and harsh stuffe... much like unto the stuffe which is brought hither... to serve for horse-cloathes. 1704 STEEL *Lying Lover* II. i. 24 The Furniture, and the Horse-Cloaths will be all your own Device for the Wedding, and the Horses. 1865 W. G. FAIRGRIEVE *Arabia* II. 93 [Horses] tied up at their stalls; some, but not many, had horse-cloths over them. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 533 Surchings are mentioned in the year 1305, as also horse-cloths.

b. A strong rough material for dresses akin in quality to shepherd's plaid: chiefly *attrib.* or as *adj.* 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 1/2 Shepherd's plaids, and 'horsecloth' materials will be the fashion for dresses this autumn. 1893 [see *HOP-SACK* 2].

Horse-collar. THE COLLAR of a horse.

To grin through a horse-collar: see quot. 1801. Hence allusively, as in quot. 1878.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 247/2 Horsys colere, *ephippium, columbar*. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 101 Hors-colers, l. vij. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Melina*, a horse collar. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iii. § 31 The Grinning Match is performed by two or more persons... each of them having his head thrust through a horse's collar. 1878 BLACK *Goldsmith* xiii. 111 The jokes... are of the poorest sort. The horse-collar is never far off. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. x. Bawling a comic song while he grins through a horse-collar.

b. *Comb.*, as horsecollar-maker.

1880 *Faversham Reg.* (MS.), Richard Cookes, a horsecollar-maker. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 3/5 A horse-collar maker, an Army Reserve man.

Horse-colt. A young (male) horse.

1382a WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxiii. 30 As an horscolt he shal be dryue. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 39 þe tythes owyth to be payed of folys of hors, þat is, of hors-coltys. 1544 *Will of J. Wadlesin B. M. Addit.* MS. 24,923 ff. 22, 11j coltes, one horse colt and ij mare coltes. 1760 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 168 My Great Chestnut foaled a horse colt on the 6 Instant. 1809 *Portfolio* Ser. II. II. 309 Horse-colt and mare-colt.

Horse-comb (*hō'skōm*). An instrument for combing the hair of horses; a curry-comb.

a. 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 331/3 *Strigil, ul strigilis*, horscomb. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 25 Jonge-lynges... frotete þe oliphauntes in þe forhedes wip hors-combes. 1398 — Barth. *De P. R.* xviii. xl. (Bodl. MS.), þe colte is nougt... icoreyed wip hors combe. 1465 *Durham MS. Almoner's Roll*, Item j horskam. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xii. xiv. (1886) 127 Horscombes and sickles that have so many teeth. 1679 BLOUNT *Ant. Tenures* 46 A certain Horse-comb or Curry-comb. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 532 Among other stable implements... *strigilis*, which I conceive to be horsecombs.

Horse-cooper (*-kō'pər*), -couper (*-kau'pər*). Also 7-cooper, 8-koper, 9 dial. -cowper. [f. HORSE + COOPER, COUPER. Practically, horse-cooper is treated as a northern variant of horse-cooper.]

A horse-dealer.

a. 1681 COLVIL *Whig's Supplic.* (1695) 25 Some turn'd Horse-Coopers, some pedlers. a. 1724 *North Lives* I. 287 There were horsecoopers amongst them. 1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 4) II. 397 (D.) There were not less than an hundred jockeys or horse-coopers, as they call them there [Penkridge, Staffs.] from London, to buy horses for sale. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 4/2 Horse-coopers... are singularly at one with respect to stolen nags.

β. 1755 JOHNSON s. v. *Horsecooper*, The word now used in Scotland is *horsecooper*, to denote a jockey, seller, or rather changer of horses. 1814 SCOTT *Wau.* xxxix. I was bred a horse-cooper, sir. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 25 Newcastle horse-coopers, who laid their money thick. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xiii. Moping at the taverns... with horse-coopers and idle company.

So **Horse-coping**, -couping *sb.* and *adj.*, horse-dealing.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 7 The mysteries of horse-couping, horse-chanting. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* II. The stables of a certain horse-couping worthy. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 4/2 Three horses... carried south by a horse-couping gang.

† **Horse-corser**, -courser. *Obs.* Also 6-coarser, -scorser, 7-scourser, 9-coaser. [See CORSE, SCORSE; also Skeat in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1888-9), where AF. *corsour* (1310), *corsour* (1372) broker:—L. *cociatōr-em*, is cited.] A jobbing dealer in horses.

1552 HULOET, *Horsecorser*, whiche let horse to hyre, *veterinarius*. 1567 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, *Corsone*, an horscoarser, or the rider that tameth wilde horses. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 79 When horsecorser beguile no friends with lades. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 514/1 *Mango equorum*, a horse scorser: he that buyeth horses, and putteth them away againe by chopping and changing. 1605 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 277 Horsecorser and diuers other that do buy and sell horses. a. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 126 Which... were as strange a thing to doubt, as whether there be knavery in Horse-corser. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, a horse Courser, or horse scourser... *mango equorum*. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s. v. *Horse*, This manner of making a Horse to look Young, is called by Horse-corser, Bishoping. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII.

101 *Horse Coterie*, a dealer in horses, vulgarly and corruptly called horse-coursing. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xvi. Thou sworn horse-coursing, hold thy peace. 1818 W. H. SCOTT *Brit. Field Sports*. No credit to the discernment of those practical Horse Coursers.

† **Horse-corsing, -coursing.** Obs. [See **CORSE** v. and prec.] Horse-jobbing. Applied also to dishonest modes of 'raising the wind' by means of a horse: see context of quot. 1602.

1602 ROWLANDS *Greenes Ghost* 14 There is a certain kind of coynage called horse coursing. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* viii. 1. 2 This deceit or imposture upon the face of Horse manshipp which wee call Horse-corsing. 1611 COTGR., *Maquignonnage*, deceitfull brokerage...also the trade of horse-coursing. 1644 BULWER *Chiroi.* 105 Will not set forth the art of Horse-coursing. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 192 If they catch him horse-coursing hee is noozed.

Horse-course. 1. A horse-race.

1715 LIONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 83 The Hippodromus for Horse-courses. 1727 SWIFT *Art Polit. Lying Wks.* 1755 III. 1. 121 Fox-chases, horse-courses, feats of activity in driving of coaches. 1759 GOLDSM. *Wks.* (1854) II. 68 The ambition of being foremost at a horse course.

2. A place for horse-races; a race-course.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 5 Croydon in the south, and Garterly in Yorkshire, were then famous horse-courses. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Nottingham*, Here is a fine plain on the north side of the town for a horse-course. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 86 [He] directed him to repair to the horse-course.

Horse-courser¹, -coursing¹: see **HORSE-CORSER, -CORSING**.

Horse-courser². [See **COURSER** 1.]

(It appears first in Johnson, identified with **HORSE-CORSER**, of which it is put down as the primary sense, without quot.; but the sense is perh. only conjectural.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Horse-courser*, one that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race. Hence in later Dicts.

† **Horse-coursing².** Obs. [See **COURSING** vbl. sb. 1.] Horse-racing.

1764 J. KIRBY *Suffolk Trav.* (ed. 2) 190 There [Newmarket] are many good modern Houses built by Noblemen and Gentlemen who delight in Horse-coursing.

Horsed (hōst), ppl. a. [f. **HORSE** v. + -ED.]

1. Mounted on horseback.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6470 All horsed but he. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 995 Horsyst archaris schot fast. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liiii. 197 Then Gerames yssued out clene armed, well horsed. 1612 ROWLANDS *More Knaves Yet* 42 The seauen deadly Sins all horsed and riding to Hell. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* II. 82 All horsed and harness'd with him to ride. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hermon.* vii. Footpad-churls... who fancy they can face horsed knights.

b. Furnished with or drawn by a horse.

1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 5/2 A number of well-horsed cars. 1898 *Daily News* 27 July 2/5 A horsed ambulance was speedily brought to the court.

2. Propped, supported.

1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* v. iv. Those which leaning upon props are placed upon single frames. These the peasants call *under-propped* or *horsed vines*.

3. Of a mare: Covered by a horse.

c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* I. 984 An horsid asse or mare. † **Horse de frise**, partial trans. of **CHEVAL DE FRISE**.

1688 J. S. Fortif. 120, *Horse de Freeze*, or Turnpikes. 1702 *Milit. Dict.* (Stanf.), *Chevaux de Frise*, or *Horse de Frise*, the same as Turnpikes.

Horse-dung. The excrement of horses.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* I. 6 Distillid in hors dounge continually digest. 1606 PEACOCK *Geul. Exerc.* I. xxii. (1612) 73 Let it rest in hot horse dung. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 41 This last insect takes delight in a hillock of horse-dung. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 21 A luting of clay and horse-dung.

Horse-fair. A fair or annual market for the sale of horses. b. Hence the name of the square, place, or street where such a fair is or was held. (Cf. *Mayfair, Haymarket, Cornmarket*, etc., as place-names.)

1369 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) II. 127 In le Horsefaire. 1504 *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 321 In le horsfayr, aliter dicto horstreyt gatt...al dicto horsgaitstreyt. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2223/4 The Horse-Fairs at Ripon in Yorkshire, will be holden. 1689-90 *Temple Ess. Trade Irel.* (Jod.), There may be set up both a horsefair and races. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Voltaire* (1840) II. 101 Figure Mahomet, in his youthful years, 'travelling to the horse-fairs of Syria'! *Mod. Barnet* is celebrated for its annual horse-fair.

c. attrib. Such as is used in a horse-fair: dishonest, equivocating.

1606 Sir G. Goosecappe iv. i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 58 Away with these same horse-faire allegations; will you answer the letter?

Horse-fish. A name given to various fishes with heads more or less like that of a horse. a. The carangoid fish *Vomer setipinnis* (also called *dollar-fish* or *moonfish*), and the allied *Selene vomer*. b. 'The sauger, *Stizostedion canadense*. (Western U.S.)' (*Cent. Dict.*). c. The *Hippocampus* or sea-horse.

1723 S. MORLAND *Spec. Lat. Dict.* 7 Here I shall beg leave to show the difference between the Sea-horse and Horse-fish, i.e. the *Hippocampus*. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 98 The tufted gilled fishes, represented by the pipe- and horse-fishes.

Horseflea-weed, var. of **HORSE-FLY weed**.

Horse-flesh, horseflesh.

1. The flesh of a horse, esp. as an article of food. c. 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 921 Horse fleshe,

cher de cheual. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 421 They preferre horse-flesh before other meats, esteeming it stronger nourishment. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. ii. 31 The Horseflesh comes to Market at Cachao very frequently, and is as much esteemed as Beef. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 59 ¶ 6 They were reduced to eat Horse-Flesh. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 228 So early as the eighth of June horseflesh was almost the only meat which could be purchased.

2. Living horses collectively, usually with reference to riding, driving, or racing.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2161 What aylez you nowe?... Whether euer your hertes for horse-fleshez abaytez? 1492 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 929 III. 376 Hors flesche is of suche a price here that my purse is schante able to bye one hors. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 202 b, Herauldes spared no horseflesh in riding betwene the kyng and the erle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 614 As for horse-flesh, I haue alwaies heard...That the breed of Italy passeth all others. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 157 ¶ 7 A Person...profoundly learned in Horse-flesh. 1791 'G. GAMBAUD' *Ann. Horsem.* iv. (1809) 85 As honest a man as any that deals in horse flesh. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xl. Anything that horse-flesh is capable of, a real good Oxford hack...will do.

† 3. In technical uses: a. *Surgery* (see quot.). 1658 A. FOX *Wurts Surg.* II. xxvi. 175 The flesh holds the two ends of the [fractured] bone together, for that reason is it called Horse-flesh, because it is harder then other flesh.

b. = *Dead horse*: see **HORSE** sb. 14.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 122/2 (Printing) If any Journeyman set down in his Bill...more Work then he hath done that Week, that surplussage is called Horse Flesh.

c. (In full horse-flesh wood, mahogany.) The sabinu tree, *Lysiloma Sabicu*, a native of Bahama. (So called from its colour.)

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 195 Horseflesh-wood, Rio Janeiro. *Ibid.* 813 Horse-flesh, or Bahama mahogany. Nassau. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 The timbers being of native hard wood (horse-flesh).

4. attrib., usually in reference to the colour, a peculiar reddish bronze. **Horse-flesh ore**, an ore of copper, bornite.

1530 *Palsgr.* 232/2 Horse fleshe colour. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey in Surrey Archæol. Collect.* (1869) IV. 97 Item iij dekyens of sylke one of blew another of grene and the other of horse flesh colour. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clixii. 472 Some are called Carnations, others Cloue Gilloflowers, . . . some Pagians or Pagon colour, Horseflesh, blunet, purple, white. . . Gilloflowers. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 101 April. The Horseflesh Fly. This fly is taken all the month two hours before sun set till twilight. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 45 Crystalline varieties (of bornite) are found in Cornwall...called by the miners 'horse-flesh ore'.

Horse-fly¹. [f. *FLY* sb. 1 2.] One of various dipterous insects troublesome to horses, as the horse-tick (family *Hippoboscidae*), the breeze or gadfly (*Tabanidae*), the bot-fly (*Estridae*).

1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* xxiv. 12, I sente before 300 hors fleecis [Vulg. crabrones]. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 7 a/1 A Horse flie, cantholarethrus. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lvi. 221 The third [*Serapias Orchis*] hath small floures like to a kind of Horseflies. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 377 Infested, sometimes at his face, with dorts and horsflies. 1822 LONDON *Encycl. Gard.* II. iv. (L.), The horse-flies cause much distress to horses in the vicinity of the New Forest. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. iv. i. 227 The Horse Fly (*Hippobosca Equina*)...of a brown colour mottled with yellow and white.

b. attrib. **Horse-fly-weed**, a North American leguminous plant, *Baptisia tinctoria*, called also *wild indigo*.

1884 in MILLER *Plant-n.*

† **Horse-fly².** Obs. [f. *FLY* sb. 2 3 b.] A covered carriage drawn by a horse. (Now simply *fly*.)

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 355 A much more dignified conveyance...than any of the race of flies, whether horse-fly or man-fly. 1830 T. HOOK *Maxwell* II. ii. 53 [To] go and get a fly...not to bring a horse-fly.

Horse-foot.

† 1. A horse's foot. Obs.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 359 Knychtis...Wndyr hors feyt deoulyt thar. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5824 The Troiens...Harlet hym for horsfet, had hym away. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclxxvii. 666 *Tussilago* or *Folefolce* hath...many great broad leaues...fashioned like an horse foote.

b. attrib. (See **HIPOCRENE**.)

1591 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 271 The sacred springs of horsefoot Helicon.

† 2. The plant *Coltsfoot* (*Tussilago Farfara*); also applied to *T. alpina* (Mountain Horse-foot).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclxxvii. 666 Of Coltes foote, or Horse foote. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* II. cxcii. 815 This plant...I have thought good to name in English Horse-foot for that the leaves exceed Colts-foot in bignesse, yet are like them in shape.

3. a. A crustacean of the genus *Limulus*, also called *horseshoe-crab* or *king-crab*. b. A fossil molluscan shell (*Hippopodium ponderosum*) found in the Lias, so called from its shape.

1672 JOSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 13 They feed...upon a shell-fish called a Horse-foot. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Horse-Foot*,...a crustacean found in our waters from Massachusetts to Virginia, and in some places so abundant as to be used for manure. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 12/1 [The eels] are fed regularly every day on 'horse-feet', a peculiar shell-fish.

Horsefully, adv. *nonce-wd.* [After *manfully*; cf. *dogfully*.] As becomes a horse.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 535 Brown George...had stepped out manfully, or rather horsefully. 1864 G. DYCE *Bella Donna* I. 163 Both horses were fresh, and went over hedges and ditches, and smooth field, horsefully.

Horsegate¹. [f. **GATE** sb. 1.] A gate for the passage of horses.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxi. 40 From thence vnto the corner of the horsegate. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/6 The crew then proceeded on to Sandford, and paddled to the horsegate.

Horsegate². [f. **GATE** sb. 2, going, walk.]

A right of pasture for a horse, e.g. in a common field. Cf. **COW-GATE**.

1619 *N. Riding Rec.* (1834) I. 17 Whether anie tenante...hath sold anie Oxegates, Cowgates, horsegates or the like. 1776 *Foston Inclos. Act* a The Reverend Joseph Sommers is entitled...to a horsegate in the car.

Horse-gear.

1. Harness or trappings for horses.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. vii. (1662) 60 Roaps for the horse-gears to pull by. 1804 H. SPROIGHT *Nidderdale* 384 Bits...and other metal work required for horse-gear.

2. A mechanism by which horse-power is applied to drive machinery.

Mod. Manufacturer's Catal., Very Powerful two-horse Gear, with covered Driving Wheel and poles and fittings for two horses. Light One Horse Gear, 33 in. Driving Wheel, speed 64 to one.

Horse-godmother. dial. and vulgar. A large coarse-looking woman.

1569-70 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 91 In causa diff. viz. that she was a horse godmother water wych. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Horse Godmother*, a large masculine woman. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. v. A kitchen girl...a great bloated horse-god-mother. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxix. You ain't like that old horse-godmother your mother.

Horse guard (hōs gād).

1. One of a body of picked cavalry for special service as a guard; formerly also collective.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* (1854) 104 Sallied out...in a full career, and came upon our horseguards. 1670 COTTON *Espemion* I. iv. 157 They furiously set upon the Duke's Horse-Guard; who were all presently cut to pieces. a. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ix. § 37 In the Reserve were the King's life-Guard...with the King's horse-guards. 1815 R. TWEDDELL in *J. Tweddell's Rem.* 207 note, Potemkin...was an ensign in the horseguards. 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* (1828) II. 62 His [King of Oude's] horse-guards are fine tall men, and well-mounted.

b. pl. The cavalry brigade of the English Household troops; spec. the third regiment of this body, the *Royal Horse Guards* (formerly the *Oxford Blues*).

1661 in Sir S. D. Scott *Brit. Army* (1880) 82 His Majesty's Regiment of Horse Guards under the command of...Aubrey Earl of Oxford, was mustered this day [16 Febr.] in Tuthill Fields. 1666 *Pepys Diary* 9 Nov., Drums beat and trumpets, and the Horse Guards everywhere spread running up and down the street. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gt. Brit.* II. xiv. 183 Of the Troops of the Household: And first of the Horse-Guards. — *List Govt. Officers* *ibid.* 559 First troop of Horse-guards. Second Troop of the Guards. Third Troop of the Guards. *Ibid.* 560 Regiment of Royal Horse Guards. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Guard*, The English horse guards are distinguished by troops: first, second, third, and fourth troop of horse guards. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlix. The Horse-guards came riding in among the crowd.

2. pl. The barracks, head-quarters or guard-house of such cavalry; spec. a building in London, opposite Whitehall, bearing this name.

The building in London orig. served as the guard-house of the palace of Whitehall and, on the establishment of the Horse Guards, as their guard-house and barracks; later, while remaining a guard-house, it became the head-quarters of the whole army organization, and subsequently that of the Commander-in-Chief and the military authorities, as distinct from the Secretary of State for War and the civil authorities (whence the uses in 3). The buildings serve now (1809) as offices for some of the departments of the War Office, the head-quarters of several regiments of the Guards, etc. The fact that soldiers of the Household cavalry still perform the duties of the guard helps to keep the name in popular use.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Dec., Next to this is the Inquisition house...To this joins his Holiness's Horse-guards. 1659 LUDLOW *Mem.* (1698) II. 776 Next morning I went with Sir Henry Vane and Major Saloway to the Chamber of the Horse Guards, at Whitehall, where the principal officers use to meet. 1666 *Pepys Diary* 9 Nov., News that White Hall was on fire; and presently more particulars, that the Horse-guard was on fire. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 103 Nov. 9.—Between 7 and 8 at night there happened a fire in the Horse Guard House in the Tilt Yard, over against Whitehall. 1679 *Ibid.* No. 1455/4 Whoever gives notice of him to Mr. John Bird Suttler at the Horse Guard, shall be well rewarded. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 212 An order is fixt on the horse guards door by Whitehall. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5105/2 The Lords and other Commissioners of Her Majesty's Royal Hospital near Chelsea...will meet at the Horse-Guards on [etc.]. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* Apr. 542/1, I heard a bunter at the Horse-guards...swear she would not venture into the Park. 1824 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc. Pref.* 3 Like the mounted sentries at the Horse Guards.

3. pl. The personnel of the office of the Commander-in-Chief and the military authorities at the head of the army, esp. as distinct from the Secretary of State for War and the civil authorities.

1826 WELLINGTON in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. xi. 342, I can't say that I owe my successes to any favour or confidence from the Horse Guards. 1867 GOLDW. SMITH *Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 37 [The question who shall control the army] does partly present itself whenever an attempt is made to bring the Horse-Guards under constitutional control. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v., The word Horse-guards is used conventionally to signify the military authorities at the head of army affairs, in contradistinction to the civil chief, the Secretary of State for War.

4. A sentinel in charge of a horse or horses.
1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt*. xlii. The horse-guard stood leaning upon his rifle silent and watchful.
Hence **Horse-guard**, a man of the Royal Horse Guards.

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revis.* (ed. 4) 147 A Horse-guardman .. was left upon the ground, wounded in a charge.

Horsehair (hō's, hē's). a. A hair from the mane or tail of a horse.

Animated horsehair = horsehair worm: see c.
1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 323 A brist sword and a sharp eueue about his heued by an hors here. 1488 tr. *Secreta Secret.* Priv. Priv. (E. E. T. S.) 155 Nothyne the Swerde helde, Saue oone hors-here. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 33 A voyce in her eares which Horse-haires, and Caluesguts, can neuer amend. 1672 Phil. *Trans.* VII. 4064 (heading) Extract of a letter, concerning animated horse-hairs, rectifying a Vulgar Error. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. **Animated Horse-Hairs**, .. a sort of long and slender water-worm .. generally, by the vulgar, supposed to be the hair fallen from a Horse's mane into the water. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 655 Fruit-stalks hardly thicker than horse hair. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 82 Suspended by means of a horse hair.

b. A mass or collection of such hair.
In quot. 1850 = legal verbiage, horsehair being used to make barrister's wigs. **Vegetable horsehair**: see quot. 1897.

c. 1305 Edmund Conf. 158 in E. E. P. (1862) 75 Seint Edmund werde stronge here .. Of hard hors-her ymakd. 1494 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 19 Preamb. Cushions stuffed with horse here. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 338 The Chynnes, they write with pencils made of horse hayre. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1811) 203 The Hair cut from the manes and tails of Horses is considered and passed in London as Horse Hair, and no other. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* II. (1872) 67 In spite of all this .. blotting-out of Heaven's sunlight by mountains of horsehair and officiality. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* II. 372 *Tillandsia usneoides*, L. (long moss, old man's beard, vegetable horsehair).

c. attrib. and Comb., as **horsehair crest**, -*crested* adj., -*dresser*, *glove*, *plume*, etc.; in sense 'covered with a fabric woven of horsehair', as **horsehair chair**, *cushion*, *sofa*, etc.; **horsehair-lichen** = *horsetail-lichen*; **horsehair-worm**, a hairworm or Gordius.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Horse Hair Worms**. 1828-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 276 The Gordius is the *serp. equina* or horse-hair-worm of the old writers. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvii. The very horse-hair seats of the chairs. 1832 Miss SEWELL *Exper. of Life* xiv. (1858) 95 A set of black horsehair chairs and a horsehair sofa. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 572 Strife of horse-hair-crested words. 1864 EARL DERBY tr. *Iliad* vi. 546 Scar'd by the brazen helm and horse-hair plume. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 61 Friction with horse hair gloves. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 3/3 The daughter of a horsehair dresser.

So **Horse-haired a.**, covered or furnished with horsehair; in quot. = bewigged.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 1/x Glozing phrases .. which horse-haired pedants of Attorney-Generals in every age have employed.

Horse-head.

1. The head of a horse. b. A head like that of a horse. c. The representation of a horse's head.
14100 Arthur 394 Hyt was so oryble & so greet, More pan any Horse heed. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 21 b. What idiotie knoweth not, except he had a Horse hedde, that here the sence is altered? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 337 The haire which is curried from the horsehead or buttock. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiii. (1611) 126 He beareth gules a Horsehead coup'd argent. 1897 'MARK TWAIN' *More Travels* Abr. lxvii. The long horse-heads and very sharp chins of the negroes of the picture-books.

2. **Racing**. The length of a horse's head. Cf. **HEAD** sb. 1 c.

1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* II. Wks. (Ritdg.) 55/2 A devil of this size, Should they run for a wager to be spiteful, Gets not a horse-head of her.

3. The stony inner cast of the fossil *Trigonia*.
1708 Phil. *Trans.* XXVI. 78 The Horse-head. This is only the Kernel or Stone included in the Wry-neb. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 272 Casts of the interior are called 'horse-heads' by the Portland quarry-men.

4. **Zool.** A name of various fishes whose heads more or less resemble that of a horse, as the moonfish, *Selene vomer*, and the *Hippocampidae*.

5. **Mining**. A kind of ventilator: see quot.
1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Kij, **Horsehead**, a large kind of Trunk standing on the Top of the Rest .. it is made broad and wide in the Top, and open on one side, and conveniently made to catch the Wind. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 193 Thus the horse-head, .. drives the wheel .. to the right or left. 1802 J. MAWE *Min. Deriysk. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), **Horsehead**, a large opening made of wood, to turn and put on to a fang or trunk, to convey wind from day-light.

6. **Horseheal**, -*heel* (hō's, hē's). *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 *horselene*, *horselene*, 3-5 *horselene*, 5 *horselene*, *horselene*, *horselene*, *horselene*, *horselene*, (5-7 *horselene*), 6 *horselene*, *horselene*, 6-7 *horselene*, 7- *horselene*, 9 *horselene*. [OE. *horselene*, *horselene*, f. *hors* HORSE + *elene*, *helene*, the latter of which appears by itself as a name of the same plant, also in form *colone*, representing med. L. *elena*, *helena*, given, along with *ynula*, *enula*, *enula*, *elena*, *ellenium*, as names of this plant in *Alphita* and other med. L. lists. Some of these go back immediately to ancient L. *inula*, whence others are formed by metathesis,

and by influence of another L. name *helenium* = Gr. *ἑλένιον*. The prefix *hors-* prob. meant 'wild' or 'coarse', as in other plant-names in *horse-*. The later phonetic history of the word is somewhat parallel to that of *ELL*; but there was prob. association with *hele*, *HEAL* sb.]

A tall strong composite plant, with very large yellow flowers; Elecampane (*Inula Helenium*).

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 136/23 *Helena*, *horselene*. 1100 Agt. *Voc. ibid.* 323/8 *Helena*, *horselene*. c. 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* *ibid.* 557/5 *Enula*, [Fr.] *alne*, [Eng.] *horselene*. c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 53/1 *Elena campana* uel *enula* (v.r. *enula*), .. *horselene* (v.r. *horselle*). *Ibid.* 163/2 *Horselene*. 14. *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 580/12 *Enula campana*, *horselene*. 14. *Nom.* *ibid.* 712/19 *Hec elena campana*, *horselene*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 139/2 *Horselle*, *herba*, *enula campana*. c. 1516 *Grete Herball* cl. I v b/2 *De Enula campana*, .. Scabwoort or horshele. 1578 LYTTE *Dodoens* III. xiv. 336 This herbe is called .. in Englishe Elecampane .. and Horsehele. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* v. lxxviii. 655 This herb we [call] Elecampane generally, yet in some countries of this kindome Scabwoort and Horsehele.

Horse-herd. [f. *HERD* sb. 2] One who herds or tends horses. (In quot. 1175, tr. L. *stabularius* hostler, innkeeper: cf. **HORSE-HOUSE**.)

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 35 *Agaso*, *horsbyrde*. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 [He] bitahte hine þe hors herde to witene. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 814/12 *Hic equarius*, a horseherd. 1552 HULOET, *Horse-herd*, *hipponomus*. 1884 GIMMOUR *Mongols* 120 A horse-herd appeared inside the door.

Horse-hire. The hire of a horse; payment for the use of a horse.

1464 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 375 For his hors hire the said ij tymes vijljd. 1580 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poess* II. xv. (Arb.) 183 The Sergeant, for sparing of horse-hire, said he would goe with the Carrier on foote. 1646 J. HARRINGTON in *Monthly Mag.* (1800) X. 240 For victuals, drink, and horse-hire. 1887 JESSOP *Arcady* vii. 216 He turns an honest penny by horse hire.

Horse-hoe, sb. [f. *HORSE* sb. + *HOE* sb.] A frame mounted on wheels and furnished with ranges of shares at such intervals as to work in the spaces between drills or rows of plants, in which each acts like a hoe in stirring up the soil, rooting up weeds, etc.

1731 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xviii. (1733) 121 Proper for the regular operation of the Horse-Hoe. 1769 *Ann. Reg.* 64 Of the utility of the horse-hoe I am inclined to entertain a very high opinion. 1866 LONDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1831) 405 Of horse hoes there is a great variety, almost every implement-maker having his favourite form.

Horse-hoe, v. [f. *HORSE* sb. + *HOE* v.] *trans.* or *absol.* To hoe (or stir up) the earth as in hoeing) with an implement drawn by a horse; to work with a horse-hoe. Hence **Horse-hoed** ppl. a., **Horse-hoeing** vbl. sb.; also **Horse-hoer**. 1731 J. TULL (title) Specimen of a Work on Horse-Hoeing Husbandry. 1732 W. ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* Gloss. (E. D. S.), **Horse-hoeing** is so called by reason it saves man's houghing, not that a hough is used by horses, but their drawing a plough in a particular manner supplies the use of a hough. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 14 Horse hoed, hand hoed and weeded. 1808 J. WALKER *Hist. Hebrides* I. 245 All horse-hoed grain should be avoided for seed-corn. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 24 As soon as the plants get about three inches high, the intervals should be horse-hoed.

Horsehood. The quality proper to a horse.

1624 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 65.

Horse-hoof. Also (in sense 2) 5 -*howve*, 6 -*hove*. [f. *HORSE* sb. + *HOOF*.]

1. The hoof of a horse.

1339 BIBLE (Great) *Judg.* v. 22 Then were the horse hoves smyten asunder. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclg.* III. 273 The true fountaine which The Muses Love .. The Horse-hoofe never rais'd [cf. *Hippocrene*]. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome*, *Lake Regillus* xxviii. To listen for the rushing Of horse-hoofs from the east. 1896 *Black Horse* Gas. Jan. 8/2 Loud thunder of horse hooves, low curtain of dust.

2. The plant *Coltsfoot* (*Tussilago farfara*).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xciii. (Bodl. MS.), Many men clepe it Caballina an hors huoue. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 158 b, *Tussilago* is named .. in Englishe Horse huoue, or Bullfoote. 1578 LYTTE *Dodoens* I. xii. 20 It is called .. Fole foote, Horse huoue, Coltes foote. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, **Horse-hoof**, the colt's-foot, *Tussilago farfara*.

3. = **HORSE-FOOT** 3 a.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy. II.* II. ii. 40 Horse-hoof-fish. *Ibid.* 44 By the shore, you find abundance of Shell-fish, called by the English, Horse-hoofs .. the shell is thin and brittle, like a Lobsters; with many small Claws.

4. **Horse-house** 1. [f. *HOUSE* 1.] A stable: in quot. tr. L. *stabulum* stable, hostelry, inn.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 [He] brohte him to an hors huse. *Ibid.* 85 Hwet is þis hors-us? þet is hali chirche .. In hors-huse boð fule and clene.

5. **Horse-house** 2. *Obs.* [f. *HOUSE* sb. 2] Housings or trappings for a horse.

1316 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, In ij Horsehous, ij capitis .. empt. 1480 *Ward. Acc. Edw. IV.* (1830) 125 For the making and garnysing of x hors houses. 1483 in *Grose Antiq. Repert.* (1807) I. 50 To the queen for her use, xvj hors-houses, made of .. rede clothe engreyled.

Horse-jockey. One hired to ride a horse in a race. (Now usually simply *jockey*.)

1762 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes R. Acad.* I. i. Wks. 1812 I. 15 My Cousin Pindar, in his Odes Applauded Horse-jockeys and Gods. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 66 The parties were both horse-jockeys. 1858 in *Hughes Tom Brown* Pref. to ed. 6, Horse-jockeys have learnt to be wiser.

attrib. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiv, His horse-jockey jokes and prize-ring slang.

Horse-keeper. One who has the care of horses: in various shades of meaning.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 247/2 *Horskepare*, .. *equarius*. c. 1515 *Cocke Lovell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 14 Carriers, carters, and horse-keepers. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. lxxvii. (1591) 104 Of lackeys and horsekeepers a greater number. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* K iij, The Oates which his Horse-keepers had given his Horses. 1789 MADAN *Persius* (1795) 132 note, A horse-keeper, a groom that looks after his master's horses. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 160 Ploughmen who want to 'get on' by being thought able horse-keepers. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, **Horse-keeper**, the person in a [coal] pit who attends to the feeding and grooming of the horses and ponies.

So **Horse-keeping**.

1777 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 262 By your accounts of board, horsekeeping, etc., I fancy you are not better off than we are here.

Horse latitudes, sb. pl. [Origin of the name uncertain: see the quot. for statements and conjectures.] The belt of calms and light airs which borders the northern edge of the N.E. trade-winds.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 581 The latitudes where these calms chiefly reign, are named the horse-latitudes by mariners .. because they are fatal to horses and other cattle which are transported to the last mentioned continent [America]. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Ind.* 330 A dead calm for five days in the horse latitudes. 1850 MAURY *Notice to Mariners* (ed. 2) 10. 1851 - *Winds & Currents* 38. 1860 - *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) § 514. 1863 R. H. SCOTT *Elem. Meteorol.* xiv. 268 The Horse Latitudes, a title which Mr. Laughton derives from the Spanish *El Golfo de las Yeguas*, the Mares' Sea, from its unruly and boisterous nature .. in contradistinction to the Trade-wind zone, *El Golfo de las Damas*, so called from the pleasant weather to be met with there.

Horse-laugh (hō's, lāf). [See **HORSE** sb. 26 h.]

A loud coarse laugh.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 29 ¶ 24 The Horse-Laugh is a distinguishing characteristic of the rural hyden. 1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Method. & Papists* (1754) II. 46 Treating the holy Men with Derision, Scoffs, Taunts, Horse-Laugh. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xlv. (1879) 394 They .. burst into a loud horse-laugh in his face. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 353 Jovial squires laughed horse-laugh at this miming dandy.

So (*nonce-vds.*) **Horse-laugh v. intr.**, to give vent to a horse-laugh or a series of horse-laugh; hence **Horse-laughter**. Also **Horse-laughter**.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 29 ¶ 24 Several kinds of laughers .. The Dimplers, The Smilers, The Horse-laughers. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 660 For ministers had done the like before, And like him horse-laugh'd at the nation. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 571/2 Whispersings, and titterings, and horse laughter, and loud guffaws.

Horse-leech (hō's, lē's), sb. [f. *HORSE* + *LEECH*: -OE. *lēce*, *lēce*, physician.]

1. A horse-doctor, farrier, veterinary surgeon.

1493 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 165 Item Johanni Horsleche pro medicacione j equo magistro Langton, yd. c. 1515 *Cocke Lovell's B.* (Percy Soc.) p. Bokell smythes, horse leches, and gold beters. 1549 MORSE *Dyaloge* II. x. 52 b/2 Saynt Loy we make an horsleche, and mett let our horse rather renne vnshode and marre hys hoofe than to shoo him on hys daye. 1653 BOGAN *Mirth Chr. Life* 234 The horse .. will not endure the hand of the horsleech.

2. An aquatic sucking worm (*Hæmopsis sanguis-sorba*) differing from the common leech in its larger size, and in the formation of the jaws.

(In some early quota. it seems to mean the common medicinal leech.)

14. *Nom.* in Wr. Wülcker 706/26 *Hec sanguisuga*, a horseleech. 1530 PALSGR. 232/2 Horse leche, a worme, *sanguis*. 1535 COVERDALE *Proo.* xxx. 15 This generation (which is like an horsleche) hath two daughters [1388 WYCLIF The watir leche hath twi doustris]: y^e one is called, fetch hither: the other, brynge hither. 1573-80 BARRET *Abv.* H 663 An Horse leach, or bloudsucker worme, *hirudo*. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 503 The Horse-leach hath two daughters .. that is, two forks in her tongue, which he heere calleth her two daughters, whereby she sucketh the blood, and is neuer satiate. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 15 Horse-leaches were wont to taste of the horses dung. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 412 Horse-leeches are .. so extremely greedy of blood, that a vulgar notion is prevalent, that nine of them are able to destroy a horse. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 74/2 The Horse-leech .. is much larger than the medicinal species .. but its teeth are comparatively blunt, and it is little of a blood-sucker — notwithstanding the popular notion. It feeds greedily on earth-worms.

3. *fig.* A rapacious, insatiable person.

1546 *Suppl. Poor Commons* (1871) 63 Besides the infinit number of purgatory horseleches. 1608 SYLVESTER *Dn Bartas* II. iv. iv. Decay 102 Thou life of strife, thou Horse-leach sent from hell. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 18 Of all Priests, the Popes have been in several Ages the great Horse-leaches and Blood-suckers. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Clouds* i. i. He has disregarded my advice, and stuck horse-leeches on to my estate.

Hence † **Horse-leech**, v. *trans.* to suck insatiably (as reputed of the horse-leech); † **Horse-leechery**, -*leechcraft*, veterinary medicine.

1679 *Prot. Conformist* 3 They have thereby Horse-leach'd a great deal of the best blood in Europe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 149/2 Horse Leachery, or Leach-craft, is the Art of curing Horses of Diseases.

Horseless (hō's, lē's), a. Without a horse.
1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 429 The horseless Horseman. 1790 COWPER *Let. to Bull* 8 Sept., We rejoice that though unhorsed, or rather horseless, you are come

safe home again. 1878 *Lond. Rev.* Jan. 338 It is from the apparently horseless Continent of America that the finest geological evidence of the pedigree of the horse is to be traced. 1895 *Chamb. Jnl.* XII. 673/1 Horseless carriages threaten to give a new aspect to road traffic.

Horse-like, a. Like or resembling a horse. 1530 *PALSGR.* 316/1 Horselyke, belonging to an horse, *chevalin*. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. ii. iii. Colonies 453 Bunch-backed Calves, with Horse-like manes.

Horse-litter. Forms: see **LITTER**.

1. A litter hung on poles, carried between two horses, one in front and the other behind.

1388 *WYCLIF a Macc.* iii. 27 Putte in a pakke sadil [gloss] ether hors litir. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 46 He was brought in a horslitter to Westmynstre. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxvi. xxix. 650 Scarce able to endure the shogging and shaking of the horselitter, for pain and griefe of his wounds. 1775 R. TWISS *Trav. Port. & Sp.* 49 Chairs and horse-litters are used here in bad weather. 1851 *DICKENS Child's Hist. Eng.* xvi. The King, now weak and sick, followed in a horse-litter.

b. Sometimes on wheels, esp. as a funeral car. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.* Carro con andas, a horslitter, *rheda*. 1663 *Wood Life July* (O. H. S.) I. 479 Then the wain or hors-litter on four wheels.

2. A bed of straw or hay for horses to rest upon. The manure consisting of such straw mixed with the excrements of horses.

1624 *BURTON Anat. Med.* I. ii. iv. vii. 146 Olde monuments and bookes, made horse-litter, or burned like straw. 1721 *BRADLEY Coffin* 33 A bed prepared with horse-litter. — *Philos. Acc. Wha. Nat.* 20 It must be cover'd, the Top and Sides with horse-litter to lie upon it undisturb'd.

Horse-load. A load for a horse; sometimes, a determinate weight: cf. **LOAD**.

c 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 358 Tonnes and baretles þe comþ in carte, sholde custome a peny; an horselode an halpeny. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxiv. 153, ccc^m hors lade of corne and als many of ryess. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 189/a An Horse lade, *clitella*. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* Somme ou charge de charbon, a horse lode of coles. 1641 *VICARS Jehovah-firsh* 160 His Houldiers took horse-loads of Provision, Bisket, Meal and other necessities. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* (1680) 6 Some [lead] Oare, yeilding Thirty-six shillings. a Horse-load (which is nine dishes, as they compute, weighing about Four hundred and Fifty pound). 1700 *TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* II. 977 A Horse-load of Corn was sold for Ten Shillings. 1776 *PENNANT Zool.* III. 63 If a Porpess should be too big for a horse-load, allowance should be made to the purveyor.

b. loosely or fig. A large load or quantity. 1300 *How Plowman learned Pater-Noster* 116 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 213 They thought to longe that they abode, Yet eche of them had an horse-load. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* II. Pref. They have... laid ye down their horseload of citations and fathers at your door. 1681 *OTWAY Soldier's Fort.* I. i. A Horse-load of Diseases. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice-Told T.* (1851) I. v. 75 Toiling through the difficult woods, each with a horse-load of iron armor to burden his footsteps.

† **Horse-loaf.** Obs. A loaf of HORSE-BREAD. c 1458 in *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1720) v. 341 The horse loaf shal wey two halpenny white lofis. 1483 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 337 Thath all Bakers... make butt ij. horselofys to a peny, and of clene beany. 1591 *HARINGTON Orl. Fur.* vii. lxii. (N.). Her stature scant three horse-loaves did exceed. 1611 *COTGR.* Nain, a dwarfe, one that no higher then three horse-loaves. 1681 *Manch. Crt. Lett Rec.* (1888) VI. 126 James Smith, 1 horse loafe 4 ounce too light.

† **Horse-lock.** Obs. A shackle for a horse's feet = **FETLOCK** sb. 2; hence, app. any hanging lock, a padlock.

1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 255 For a horse lok. vjd. 1530 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 145 Payd for a horse Locke to y^e cherche yatte, viij*d*. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* xvii. (1878) 38 Soles, fetters, and shackles, with horselock and pad. 1633 *FLETCHER & ROWLEY Maid of Mill* III. i. Horse-locks nor chains shall hold her from me. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1569/4 A little... Nag. a Horse-lock on his near foot before. 1736 *N. Jersey Archives* (1894) XI. 483 He [one escaped from prison] had a Horse-Lock on one of his Legs.

† **Horsely, a.** Obs. Also horsly (e). [f. HORSE + -LY¹; cf. *manly*.] Of or pertaining to a horse; of the nature of a good horse.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Sgr.'s T.* 186 This hors... so horsly [v.r. horsely] and so quyke of eye. 1552 *HULOET*, Horsly, or parteynyng to a horse, *equarius*.

Horse-mackerel. A name for several fishes allied to the mackerel; esp. the Cavally or Scad (*Caranx vulgaris*).

Also in various parts of U. S. the common Tunny, the Jurel (*Caranx piquetus*), the Bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*), the Black Candle-fish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*), the Californian Hake (*Merluccius productus*), and the Ten-pounder (*Elops saurus*). (Cent. Dict.) a 1705 *RAY Synops. Pisc.* (1713) 92 *Trachurus*. A Scad... a Horse Mackerell. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 126 Scorpens, mullets, horse-mackerel, and many other sorts. 1838 *JOHNSTON in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 6. 171 The Scad or Horse-Mackerel. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3). *Blue-Fish*,... on the Jersey coast... called Horse-Mackerel. 1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 212 The horse-mackerel also is considered poor and dry.

Horseman (hōr's-mæn). Pl. -men.

1. One who rides on horseback, a rider; one skilled in riding and managing a horse.

c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 401 Another noyse than herd i sone, Als it was of horsmen. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 277 Other is a good horseman: O brave rider. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 131 To pass simply for a good horseman, or a fine dancer. 1780 *HARRIS Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 542 These Spanish Arabians... were great horsemen, and particularly fond of horses. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 349 These letters... were sent by horsemen to the nearest country post towns on the different roads.

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† b. *spec.* A mounted soldier. Obs.

c 1205 *LAV.* 266/1 Heo letten alle þa horsmen i þan wude alitthen. c 1300 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 189 Sixtene hundred of horsmen assemlede o the gras. 1382 *WYCLIF Rev.* ix. 16 The noumbe of the hoost of horsmen twenty thousand. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 28 Among the Frenchmen were certain light horsmen called Stradiotes. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 116/1 Notwithstanding he had also a Horse-man's Cuirass. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. (1880) II. 529 A horseman in the uniform of the Guards spurred through the City, announcing that the King had been killed.

c. A knight. (*transl.* L. *equus*, Gr. *ἵππεύς*.)

1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 13 In Galloway ar horsmen, Barounes, and vthir noble men mony. 1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca* IV. ii. 337 Both at Athens and Sparta *ἵππεύς*, horsemen, composed the second order in the commonwealth. 1849 *Grote's Greece* II. lxxii. (1862) VI. 347 The Knights or Horsemen, the body of richest proprietors at Athens, were the mainstay of the Thirry.

d. **Horseman's bed** (in Ireland), a tenement of a certain size. **Horseman's hammer**, a hammer-shaped mace, a mediæval weapon. **Horseman's weight**, the weight by which a jockey is weighed, applied to the legal stone of fourteen pounds.

1672 *PETTY Pol. Anat.* (1691) 107 As to these town-lands, plough-lands, colps, greeves, horseman's beds, etc., they are at this day manifestly unequal. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 413 Also, 14 pounds make 1 stone, horseman's weight, and 8 pounds 1 stone, in the London markets.

2. A man who attends to horses.

1882 *HOWELLS in Longm. Mag.* I. 55, I heard myself indicated in a whisper as 'one of the horse-men'. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Horseman*, the man who attends upon and travels with stallion. 1898 R. HAGGARD in *Daily News* 28 Sept. 6/5 The agricultural labourer... works from six to six... horsemen and cattlemen work longer.

3. A variety of fancy pigeons: see *quot.* 1867.

1735 J. MOORE *Columb.* 31 The oftener it is thus bred [from a Carrier] the stouter the Horseman becomes. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 512. 1867 *TEGETMEIER Pigeons* VII. 79 In many of the older treatises an inferior variety of the Carrier was described under the name of the *Horseman*.

4. **Ichthyol.** A sciænoïd fish of the genus *Eques* found on the coasts of Central America.

5. See also **LIGHT-HORSEMAN**.

Light and Heavy Horsemen, slang names for certain Thames thieves.

1849 *MARRIAT Valerie* xviii, 'There's a lighter adrift', said I. 'The Light Horsemen have cut her adrift.' *Ibid.*, Light Horsemen—that's a name for one set of people who live by plunder... Then we have the Heavy Horsemen—they do their work in the daytime, when they go on board as lumpers to clear the ships.

Horsemanship (hōr's-mæn'shɪp). [f. *prec.* + -SHIP.] The art of riding on horseback; skill or expertness in riding, equestrian performance. Formerly including the breeding, rearing, and management of horses; the duties of the *manège*.

1565 *BLUNDEVIL (title)* The Power Chiefest Offices belonging to Horsemanship, that is to say, The Office of the Breeder, of the Rider, of the Keeper, and of the Ferrer. 1577 B. GOSKE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 19 When we entreat of horsemanship, and breaking of horses. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 205 The nature of the country is not fite for horsemanship. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* **Horsemanship**, in its latitude, includes what relates to the make, colour, age, temper, and qualities of horses. 1766 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 479 The Tartars are inured to horsemanship from their infancy: they seldom appear on foot. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) II. 102 The show exhibited very capital horsemanship. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 4) v. 375 Gymnastic and horsemanship are as suitable to women as to men. *attrib.* 1825 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 5 Nov. (1894) II. 369 I hope in God you will not break Jane's neck with your horsemanship experiments.

† **Horse-marine**¹. *Her. Obs.* [f. HORSE sb. + MARINE a.] A sea-horse.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4162/4 On a Torse a Demy Horse-Marine.

Horse-marine² (hōr's-mār'ɪn). [f. HORSE sb. + MARINE sb.]

1. A marine mounted on horseback, or a cavalryman doing a marine's work.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 225 This old sea-dog... organized a body of horse-marines to patrol the shore. 1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* Apr. 32 The 17th Lancers were once christened the 'Horse-marines'. Two troops of this showy corps were employed as marines on board the *Hermione* frigate during some severe fighting in the West Indies.

2. **humorously. (pl.)** An imaginary corps of mounted marine soldiers, considered as a type of men out of their element; hence, *sing.* a man doing work for which he is not fitted; a 'land-lubber' on shipboard.

1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xxi, 'What the devil has a ship to do with horse's furniture?—Do you think we belong to the horse-marines?' 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Sea Dial* 45 Belay y'r jaw, y' swab! y' hoss-marine! 1892 *Wops the Waif* i. (Farmer) You'd better tell that to the hoss-marines; I've lived a sight too long in Shoreditch to take that in.

3. A man or youth who is engaged in leading and attending to the horse drawing a canal-boat (*Lab. Comm. Gloss.* 1894).

c 1850 (Corresp. writes 'In general use on Regent's Canal.') c 1860 (Used by a witness at the Lindsey Sessions, Lincoln.) 1881 *Census-returns in Brit. Alm. Comp.* (1885) 94.

Horse-master. One who owns or manages horses; also, a horse-breaker.

1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 120 A Horse-mayster is he, that

bieth wylde horses, or coltes, and bredeth theym, and selleth theym agayne wylde, or breaketh parte of them, and maketh theym tame, and then selleth them. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 22 Suche horse maisters will make a colte quickly tame. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 249 Of the greatest Horse-masters and nourishers of Horses. 1766 W. SMITH *tr. Bouquet's Exp.* (1868) 43 Four divisions... of pack-horses, each conducted by a horse master. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* II. 8 The good horse master in stables is much more likely to be a good horse master under any circumstances.

Horse-meat. [See **MEAT**.] Food or provender for horses.

1404 *Durham MS. Sacr. Roll*, j sythe pro horsmet falcand. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 30 Finding bothe horsmete and mannys mete to youre soudeours riding be the contræ. 1528 *Sir B. Tuke in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 286, I sent a phisician... promysing hym a mark by day, horsmete, and mans mete. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 256 Oats, and all mixed Corns called Horse-meat, are Harvested somtimes with two reaping hooks. 1742 *FIELDING F. Andrews* II. ii. The sum due for horsemeat was twelve shillings.

Horse-mill. A mill driven by a horse; usually, by one walking in a circle or in a wheel.

1530 *PALSGR.* 232/2 Horse myll, *moulin a cheval*. 1559 in *Boys Sandwick* (1792) 738 The water must be conveyed awaye with horse mylles. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) Lij. Like the machinery of a horse-mill. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 65 Ten water-mills, eighteen windmills, and two horse-mills.

b. *fig.* A monotonous round.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Med.* I. ii. iii. xi. (1651) 112 Desire hath no rest, and is infinite in it selfe, endlesse, and as one calis it, a perpetuall racke, or horse mill... still going round as in a ring.

Horse-mint. [See **HORSE** 28 c.]

1. 'A name applied generally to the wild mints' (Britten and Holland), esp. *Menha sylvestris* and *M. aquatica*.

c 1205 *Voc. Names Pl.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 555/5 *Mentastrum*,... horsminte. a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 30 *Menta aquatica*, an horsment. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 248/1 Horsmynte, herbe, balsamita, mentastrum. c 1516 *Grete Herball* cclxxv. P.vb. Agaynst colde cough bethe dry fygges with horsmynt in wyne, and vse it. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 102 So are they deceived in the name of Horse-raddish, Horse-mint, Bull-rush, and many more... that expression is but a Grecisme... intending no more then great. 1787 *WINTER Syst. Husb.* 97 Coarse grass, rushes, horse-mints... general productions of lands overcharged with moisture. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* IV. 152.

2. Applied in North America to other aromatic labiates, as various species of *Monarda*, *Collinsonia canadensis*, and *Cunila Mariana* (Sweet Horse-mint, also called *ditany*). (See *Miller Plant-n.*, and *Cent. Dict.*)

† **Horsen, a.** Obs. rare. [See -EN⁴.] Of or belonging to horses.

1558 *WARDE tr. Alexis's Secr.* I. vi. (1580) 108 a, Let hym put the Yearth onely, the Floxe, and the Horsen dounge.

Horse-nail.

1. A horseshoe-nail.

1598 *BARNET Theor. Warres* 135 Horse nayles and horse shoes of all sizes. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* III. ix. Poring upon the Ground for a crooked Pin, or an old Horse-Nail. 1858 *GREENE Gunnery* 148 The inferior iron of which we make horse-nails.

2. A tadpole. *local*.

1608 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1658) 719 The heads of these young Gyrini, which we call in English Horse-nails; because they resemble a Horse-nail in their similitude, whose head is great, and the other part small. 1887 in *Kent. Gloss.* **Horseness, noun-wd.** The abstract quality of a horse (tr. Gr. ἵπποτης).

1864 *O. Rev.* July 72, 'I see a horse', said Antisthenes to Plato, 'but I do not see horseness'.

Horse-play.

† 1. Play in which a horse is used or takes part; theatrical horsemanship. Also *transf.* Obs.

1599 *MASSINGER, etc. Old Law* III. ii. Horse-play at four-score is not so ready. a 1627 *MIDDLETON Mayor of Queeneborough* v. i. *Second Play.* We have a play wherein we use a horse. *Sim.* Fellows, you use no horse-play in my house. 1668 *DRYDEN Evening's Love* I. ii. *Bel.* They get upon their jennets, and prance before their ladies' windows... *Wild.* And this horseplay they call making love.

2. Rough, coarse, or boisterous play, passing the bounds of propriety.

1529 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 9, I am a stranger, and cannot tel what your horse play meanes. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 506 He [Collier] is too much given to horse-play in his raiillery. 1749 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) II. clxxix. 166 No awkward overturns of glasses, plates, and salt-cellars; no horse-play. 1856 *MASSON Ess.* iv. 121 Dryden's best comic attempts were but heavy horse-play. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* vi. (1894) 149 Explosions of animal spirits, bordering at times upon horse-play.

Hence **Horse-playish a.**, given to horse-play.

1882 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 2/1 The younger men were somewhat horse-playish in their behaviour.

Horse-plum.

1. A small red variety of plum.

1530 *PALSGR.* 232/2 Horse plome, frute, *porroisse*. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 30 Her cheekes are purple ruddle lyke a horse plumme. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 28 A great black kernell as big as our horse Plums. 1886 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, *Horse Plum*, a small red plum.

2. (U.S.) The common wild plum of North America (*Prunus Americana*).

Horse-pond, sb. A pond for watering and washing horses; proverbial as a ducking-place for obnoxious persons.

1701 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* i. i. I can't much Land to spare; but I have an admirable Horse-Pond—I'll settle that upon him, if you will. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 136 ¶ 4 Led into a horsepond by a Will of the Whisp. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 101 If old Bettenson had ordered him to have been dragged through a Horse-pond. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 62 He intended . . . to take a third individual to a horse-pond . . . and duck him head and ears three times.

Horse-pond, v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To duck in or drag through a horse-pond.

1757 GARRICK *Male Coquette* i. 13 If I go again, Sir, may I be caned, kicked, and horseponded for my pains. 1782 MISS BURNAY *Cecilia* vi. 2, Not only horsewhipped, but horseponded. 1884 *Church Reformer* III. 79 [They] will not readily forget his suggestion of horse-ponding their leaders as a substitute for redressing their grievances.

Horse-power.

1. The power or rate of work of a horse in drawing; hence, in *Mech.*, a conventional unit for measuring the rate of work of a prime motor, commonly taken (after Watt) as = 550 foot-pounds per second (which is about $\frac{1}{4}$ times the actual power of a horse). Abbreviated H.P.

1806 O. GREGORY *Mech.* (1807) II. 357 The usual method of estimating the effects of engines by what are called 'horse powers' must inevitably be very fallacious. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 207/1 Nominal horse-power is a purely conventional term adopted by makers of steam-engines, and has no fixed relation to indicated horse-power. 1891 *Electrician* Sept. 551 A new and shockingly unscientific unit, the electrical horse power, is insensibly coming into use. 1897 *Paisley in Glasgow Herald* 6 Feb. 3/5 The term 'horse power' has probably seen its best days. As a scientific term it has been much abused, and as a commercial term it conveys no meaning.

b. With prefixed numeral, expressing the power or rate of work of an engine, etc.; as 'an engine of 40-horse power', or 'a 40-horse-power engine'.

Properly the numeral + 'horse' form an attrib. phrase qualifying 'power' as in 'four-horse coach'; cf. *two-foot rule, half-mile race*; but the whole phrase (esp. when used attrib.) is often analyzed as numeral + 'horse-power'.

1842 BYRON *Juan* x. xxiv. note, A metaphor taken from the 'forty-horse power' of a steam-engine. 1835 MARRVAT *Olla Podr.* iv. She . . . preferred the three-horse power of the schuyt to the hundred-horse power of the steam-packet. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 214 Oscillating steam-engine, of 10-horse power. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 50 One 25 horse-power engine, 16-inch cylinder.

2. *transf.* Power or rate of work as estimated by this unit; number of horse-powers. Also *fig.*

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iv. § 268 What is the horse-power of the Niagara? 1867 EMBERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Progr. Culture* Wks. (Bohn) III. 235 Enthusiasm is the leaping lightning, not to be measured by the horse-power of the understanding. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. xx, [He] calculates the equivalent of that heat in horse-power.

3. The power or agency of a horse or horses as employed in driving machinery; hence, a machine by which the pull or weight of a horse is converted into power for driving other machinery.

1843 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show Gloucester* 50 A One Horse Power Portable Horse Gear. *Ibid.* 51 A useful and economical thrashing machine to be either worked by hand or horse power. 1864 WEBSTER, *Horse-power*. 3. A machine operated by one or more horses; a horse-engine. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. An ordinary horse-power, such as is used for thrashing-machines, drag-saws, clover-hullers.

Horse-pox. [See Pox.]

†1. A severe or virulent pox. (Used in coarse excretions.) *Obs.*

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 115 With a Horse-pox and a Murrain. 1667 DK. NEWCASTLE & DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* iv. 1, Leave off your winking and your pinking, with a horse-pox t'ye. 1694 ECHARD *Plautus* Pref. Aij, I'll fetch ye out with a Horse-pox for a damnable, prying, nine-eyed Witch.

2. A pustular disease of horses, said, when communicated to cows, to produce cow-pox.

1884 *N. Y. Med. J.* 15 Nov. 548 An outbreak of casual 'horse-pox' among the she-asses. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 636 He explained the failure on the part of many experimenters to transmit horse-pox to the cow.

Horser. [f. HORSE *v.* + -ER.] One who provides horses for a coach; a postmaster.

1851 'NIMROD' *Road* 35 The horsers' profits depend upon the luck he has with his stock.

Horse-race.

A race by horses (with riders).

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 46 Phillip of Macedon reckoned a horse-race wonne at Olimpus among hys three fearful felicities. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 108 No meane Lodes. . . and Gentlemen in our Court had in like sort put out money upon a horse-race, or speedie course of a horse, under themselves. a 1666 BACON (J.), In horse-races men are curious that there be not the least weight upon one horse more than upon another. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 462 ¶ 4 To glory in being the first Man at Cock-matches, Horse-races.

1821 BYRON *Juan* iii. lxxv, Pindar sang horse-races.

attrib. 1699 J. MAXWELL *tr. Herodian* (1695) 426 Cirque (margin, Or Horse-race-yard, able to hold above 20000).

Horse-racer. [f. HORSE- + -ER.] One who keeps horses for racing; one who rides horses in races, a jockey.

c 1618 J. BRUEN in *Hinde Life* xi. (1641) ¶ 98 A good rule for our horse-racers, rank riders, and hot-spurre hunters. 1733 *Weekly Reg.* 8 Dec. Song-singers, horse-racers, valets-de-chambre. 1888 *Athenum* 22 Sept. 381/1 The first Lord Godolphin was a horse-racer as well as gambler undoubtedly.

Horse-racing, sb. [f. HORSE + RACING *vbl. sb.*, after horse-race.] The practice or sport of running horses in competitions of speed.

c 1664 G. FOX *Jrnl.* (1827) I. 250 Each taking his horse . . . and so go to horse-racing. 1780 T. DAVIES *Garrick* (1781) I. xxvii. 297 The wretched attachment of our young nobility and gentry to horse-racing. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 201 All ardently addicted to gambling and horse-racing. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 1/3 Horse-racing . . . is a sport which gives more employment to more thousands of deserving persons than can be claimed for any other.

b. *Comb.* Horse-racing-board, a board used for a gambling game played with figures of horses.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Mar. 7/2 Charged with gambling with a horse-racing-board in the New-cut, and carrying on a system of swindling.

So **Horse-racing a.**, addicted to horse-racing.

1814 *Last Act* II. ii, A bold, dashing, horse-racing, fox-hunting heroine.

Horse-radish. [See HORSE sb. 27 c.]

1. A cruciferous plant (*Cochlearia Armoracia*), with white flowers and broad rough leaves, a native of middle Europe and western Asia, commonly cultivated for its root (see 2).

1597 GERAERD *Herbal* II. vii. 186 Horse Radish bringeth forth great leaves. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 263 Vegetables which abound with a pungent volatile Salt and Oil as . . . Horse-Radish, Cresses. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 732 Horse-Radish is a Native of most hilly situations in Europe, . . . flowering in May.

2. The thick rootstock of this plant, which has a very pungent flavour, and is scraped or grated down as a condiment.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur. Pref.* B b, The Germanes in diuerse places . . . boyle wilde or horse radishes with their beefe. 1769 Mrs. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 351 Pour it on your parsley, with two or three slices of horse-radish. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. vi. 150 His prejudices as a gentleman and a scholar were offended by the absence of horse-radish.

fig. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* vi. iii, With a plentiful garnishing of the horse radish of their petulance.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *horse-radish root*;

† *horse-radish ale*, † *ale flavoured with horse-radish*; *horse-radish tree*, (a) a tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*), a native of India, cultivated in tropical countries for its pod-like capsules, which are eaten fresh or pickled, and for its winged seeds (*ben-nuts*), from which oil of ben is obtained; the root resembles horse-radish in flavour; (b) in Australia, a name for *Codonocarpus cotinifolius* (N. O. *Phytolaceae*); see *quot.* 1889.

1664 PEYRS *Diary* 16 Sept., He would needs have me drink a cup of horse-radish ale. 1694 SALMON *Bates's Disp.* (1713) 437/2 On the edulcorated potato, affuse Oil of Turpentine drawn off from Horse-radish-roots. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 127/1 Horse-radish trees, giving perfumers and watchmakers that famous oil of Ben, which can hardly ever be obtained pure. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Usef. Nat. Plants Australia* 164 Called also 'Horse-radish Tree', owing to the taste of the leaves.

Horse-rider. One who rides a horse; a professional performer on horseback; a circus-rider.

So **Horse-riding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1580 LVLV *Euphones* To Gentlem. Rdrs. (Arb.) 223 The cholariche Horse-rider, who . . . not daring to kill the Horse went into the stable to cutte the saddle. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 317 His Pastimes of Hunting, Hawking and Horse-riding. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* i. iii, The clashing and banging band attached to the horse-riding establishment . . . A flag . . . proclaimed . . . that it was 'Seary's horse-riding'. *Ibid.* iii. v, The horse-riders never mind what they say, sir; they're famous for it. 1885 *tr. Hehn's Wand. Pl. & Anim.* 48 Those north-eastern branches . . . as far as the light of history reaches, are . . . found a horse-riding race.

Horse-scorser, -scourser: see HORSE-CORSER.

Horse-sense. *U.S. colloq.* Strong common sense; 'a coarse, robust, and conspicuous form of shrewdness often found in ignorant and rude persons; plain, practical good sense' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1870 *Nation* (N. Y.) 18 Aug. 105 The new phrase—born in the West, we believe—of 'horse-sense', which is applied to the intellectual ability of men who exceed others in practical wisdom. 1872 C. D. WARNER *Backlog Studies* 124 He was a plain man . . . he had what is roughly known as 'horse-sense', and he was homely. 1884 *New Eng. J.* 18 Aug. XIX. 377 The latent 'horse-sense' of the American people may be relied on, in the end, to abate this nuisance.

Horseshoe, horse-shoe (hō'shū), sb.

1. A shoe for a horse, now usually formed of a narrow iron plate bent to the outline of the horse's hoof and nailed to the animal's foot.

Widely employed by the superstitious as an amulet, a protection from witchcraft, omen of good luck, etc.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 255 Foure hors schoon. 1485 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 245 Item for a hors shoe . . . jd. ob. 1566 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 39 Makdonald . . . with horseshoe he schod his wife, and set thame on her solis with nailis. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. v. 123 To be throwne into the Thames, and coold, glowing-hot . . . like a Horse-shoe. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1815) 348 The common People of this Country have a Tradition, that 'tis a lucky thing to find a Horse-shoe. 1751 *Univ. Mag.* in *Hone Every-day* Bk. II. 1457 No horseshoe nor magpie shall baffle our skill. 1844 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xi, Your wife's a witch, man; you should nail a horse-shoe on your chamber door. 1851 D. WILSON *Prék. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. iv. 124 One of the ancient horse-shoes is described as consisting of a solid piece of iron. 1895 ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* vi. 217 Here in Somerset, horseshoes are nailed on stable doors, hung up to the ceilings above the horses, or fastened to the walls of the cow-house, 'to keep off the pixies'.

b. *Horseshoes*, the game of quoits. *dialect.*

1825 in BROCKETT. 1846 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) I. 228 The game of

quoits is called 'horse-shoes' in the North because sometimes played with horse-shoes.

2. Applied to things shaped like a horseshoe, or a circular arc larger than a semi-circle. a. generally.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. xxiv. 73 The bataylie ought to be then ordred and made in manere of a horseshoo. 1725 DE FOE *1771 round World* 1840 130 The river making a kind of a double horse-shoe. 1770 WASHINGTON *Brit.* (1889) II. 298 The Ohio running round it in the nature of a horse-shoe. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 337 When the dip forms what is called a horse-shoe, descending from one mountain or hill, and ascending on the opposite. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 507 The horseshoe which lies between the wooded hills of Maidenhead, Wycombe and Marlow.

b. *Fortification.* (See *quot.* 1704.)

1698 FROGER *Voy.* 108 Three pieces of Fortification call'd Horse-Shoes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Horse-Shoe*, in Fortification, is a Work sometimes of a round, and sometimes of an Oval Figure, raised in the Ditch of a Marshy Place, or in low Grounds, and border'd with a Parapet. 1717 *tr. Frezier's Voy.* 312 That Fortress has no other Out-works, besides a Horse-shoe next the Port, and a little Cover d-way.

c. *Ship-building.* = *Horseshoe clamp* in 5 d.

c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 125 *Horse-shoes*, large straps of iron or copper shaped like a horse-shoe and let into the stem and gripe on opposite sides, through which they are bolted together to secure the gripe to the stem.

d. *Turning-lathe.* (See *quot.*)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Horseshoe*. 2. A movable support for varying the gearing and the velocity of the screw which moves the slide.

3. *Bot.* The same as *horseshoe-vetch*: see 5 d.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xxvi. 490 The third kinde is called . . . in English Horse shoe. 1597 GERAERD *Herbal* II. d. 1057 Horse shoe cometh vp in certain vntilled and sunny places of Italy and Languedock. 1711 J. PETTIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 387 *Horse-shoes*. The Pods of this elegant Plant resemble a Half moon, or Horse-shoe.

4. *Zool. a.* A horseshoe-crab: see 5 d. b. An American name of a bivalve mollusc, *Lutraria elliptica*, the oval otter-shell.

1775 ROMANS *Florida* 302 A crab . . . called in the southern province a king crab, and to the northward a horse-shoe. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xv. (1883) 213 She seized a live horseshoe by the tail.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib. 'of a horseshoe', as in *horseshoe-fashion, form, shape*.

1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 26 Great Stairs made Horse-shoe-Fashion. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 23/2 Nose . . . bordered by a wide crest of a horseshoe shape. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* i. iii. 66 Norman arches are not unfrequently of the horse-shoe form.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* 'Of the form of a horseshoe, or arc larger than a semicircle', as *horseshoe arch, bend, brooch, door, table*.

1796 COMBE *Boydell's Thames* II. 71 The horseshoe bend that begins at Mortlake. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 131 A horse-shoe arch has its centre above the spring. 1873 HAYNE in *Tristram Moab* 375 Arches distinctly horse-shoe. 1884 *Graphic* 22 Nov. 5381 The delegates took their places to the right and left of him at a horseshoe shape. 1893 T. B. FOREMAN *Trip to Spain* etc. 64 Through the usual horse-shoe door, we enter an open court.

c. *similitive, parasyntetic, etc.*, as *horseshoe-shaped, horseshoe-like adjs.*

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 48 A horse-shoe-shaped mark of deep purple. 1829 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 276 A small room entered by a horse-shoe-like arch. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 3/3 The tunnel . . . is 21 ft. high and 19 ft. broad, and is horseshoe-shaped.

d. *Special combs.*: *horseshoe anvil* (see *quot.*); *horseshoe-bat*, any species of bat having a nose-leaf more or less horseshoe-shaped, esp. *Rhinolophus ferrum-equinum*, *R. hipposideros*, and *Phyllorhina armigera*; *horseshoe clamp* (see *quot.*); *horseshoe-crab*, a crab-like animal of the genus *Limulus*, so called from the shape of its shell; a king-crab; *horseshoe-fern*, (in New Zealand) *Marattia fraxinea*, called in Australia *potato-fern* (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898); *horseshoe goose*, head, kidney, magnet (see *quots.*); *horseshoe-nail*, a nail of soft iron for fastening on horseshoes; hence *horseshoe-nail machine, rod*; *horseshoe-vetch*, a leguminous plant (*Hippocrepis comosa*) bearing umbels of yellow flowers, and jointed pods each division of which resembles a horseshoe.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Horseshoe-anvil*, one which corresponds in shape and size to the hoof of a horse, and has shanks which permit its adjustment in the socket-hole of the anvil, in either a natural or a reversed position. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 140 The 'Horse shoe Bat', with an odd protuberance round its upper lip, somewhat in the form of an horse-shoe. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 169 Two species are known in England under the name of the Greater and Lesser Horse-shoe Bats. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Horseshoe-clamp* (*Ship-building*), an iron strap by which the gripe and fore-foot are attached. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* iii. (1875) 231 The 'horseshoe-crab' awakened his especial curiosity. 1849 *Zoologist* VII. 2393 The Egyptian goose is the 'horse-shoe goose'. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Horse-shoe Head*, a disease in infants, wherein the sutures of the skull are too open, or too great a vacuity is left between them. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Horse-shoe kidney* . . . a variety of the kidneys in man in which they are connected by their lower ends, so as to make one horseshoe-shaped organ. 1822 LAMSON *Sc. & Art* I. 409 A magnet, bent so that the two ends almost meet, is called a 'horse-shoe magnet'. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xvi. 441 He bent it into a continuous ring, which . . . he caused to rotate

rapidly close to the poles of a horse-shoe magnet. 1415-16 *Durham MS. Sac. Roll*, Et in furture et "horseschoynayle, xixs. xjd. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 97 Six parts of iron in small fragments, as points of horse-shoe nails. 1888 *Law Rep.* 13 App. Cas. 401 A patent for the manufacture of horse-shoe nails. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, "Horse-shoe Nail-machine, one in which rods of iron are shaped into nails for the purpose stated. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 74 Rolled horse-shoe nail rods (charcoal) are priced at £16 10s. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* (1788) 282 *Hippocrepis*, *Horseshoe Vetch.

Horseshoe, *v.* [f. prec. sb. : cf. SHOE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To provide with horseshoes.

2. *Arch.* To make (an arch) horseshoe-shaped.

1874 J. FERGUSON *Hist. Archit.* (ed. 2) I. iv. vi. I. 391 A Sassanian arch, horseshoe-shaped to the extent of one-tenth of its diameter.

So **Horse-shoer** (-shū-ā), one who makes horseshoes, or shoes horses; **Horse-shoeing**, the art or craft of shoeing horses.

1591 SPARRY tr. *Callon's Geomancie* 76 Craftsmen working by yron, as horse-shoosers, locke-smiths, and such like. 1869 G. FLEMING (title) *Horse-Shoes and Horse-Shoeing*. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 11/2 The horse-shoosers wore new russet leather aprons, with blood-red horseshoe stamped in the centre.

Horse-skin. The skin of a horse; leather made of a horse's skin. Also *attrib.*

c1340 *Cursor M.* 2250 (Faifr) Þai dight ham . wip hors skynnyss and camel hide. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 35 Their Boots . . of Horse-skin very neatly drest. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt*, v. The soft clinging sand already overtopped my horse-skin boots.

Horse-tail, horsetail.

1. A horse's tail.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 10311 He . . Festnyt hym . . by his fete eyyn, Hard by the here of his horse taylor. a1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxx. 251, I say and iuge that Gerarde be drawn at horse taylor, and then hangyd. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 96 Let them . . not presume to touch a haire of my Masters horse-tail, till they kisse their hands. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 63 Then by the rule that made the Horse-tail bare, I pluck out year by year, as hair by hair. 1846 H. TORRENS *Rem. Milit. Hist.* I. 162 The Turk . . made his standard of a horse-tail.

b. Used in Turkey as an ornament, as a military standard, the symbol of war, and as an ensign denoting the rank of a pasha: see **TAIL**; hence, † the office of a pasha (*obs.*). Anciently used also by the Bulgarians.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 695 Horse-tailers are great jewels, and two slaves will be given for one tail. 1683 *London Gas. No.* 1860/6 The King of Poland has taken two Horse Tails (which are the Turks Signals of War). 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 127 Next were brought the Bassa's two Horse Tails. 1711 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 709 The sultan has resolved . . to renew the war against Muscovy, having for that end caused the horse tail (their signal of war) to be placed again before the seraglio. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 5 June, The dey will make you a horse-tail. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 219 While all Christendom trembled at the sight of the horse-tails, Soliman died. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* VI. x. 1855 MILMAN *Lati. Chr. v.* viii. II. 423 They [the Bulgarians] were to go to battle no longer under their old national ensign, the horse-tail, but under the banner of the Cross.

2. The common name of the genus *Equisetum*, consisting of cryptogamous plants with hollow jointed stems, and whorls of slender branches at the joints; the whole having some resemblance to a horse's tail.

1538 TURNER *Libellus, Hippuris*, latinis dicitur equisetum, aut cauda equina. aliquibus dicitur Hors taylor, nonnullis Hally Water syrrhewasshynges. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 45 For Pasture or Meddowe . . the worst as Plinie saith, is Russhes, Fearnie, and Horsetayle. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 31 The Water spider, hath two hairy geniculated horns, knotted or jointed at several divisions like . . Hors-tayl. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 488 Wood Horsetail has the leaves compound or divided, and the spikes at the end of the same stems. 1873 Mrs. KING *Disciples, Ugo Bassi* iv. (1877) 146 Brushing past the rigid arms Of hideous giant horsetails.

b. † **Female Horse-tail**, an old name for *Hippuris* or **MARE'S-TAIL**, a phanerogamous plant somewhat resembling *Equisetum* in habit. Shrubby Horse-tail, name for shrubs of the genus *Ephedra* (N. O. *Gnetaceæ*), having small scale-like leaves resembling the branches of *Equisetum*. Tree Horse-tail = *horsetail-tree*: see 5.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccccxlj. 957 *Cauda equina femina*, the female Horse tail. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xi. 116 In the books it [Hippuris] is called Female Horsetail or Mare's-tail. 1884 MILLER *Plant-m.*, Horse-tail, Great Shrubby, *Ephedra distachya*. *Ibid.*, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, . . Swamp Oak of Australia, Tree-Horse-tail.

3. A hippurite. (*Cent. Dict.*)

4. *Anat.* The leath of nerves in which the spinal cord ends: called in mod. L. *cauda equina*.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *horsetail-like* adj., *horsetail standard* (see 1 b); resembling a horse's tail, as *horse-tail cloud*, *lock*; also *horsetail-lichen*, name for various species of *Alectoria*, esp. *A. jubata*, having a slender pendulous thallus; *horsetail-tree*, a tree of the genus *Casuarina*, esp. the Australian *C. equisetifolia*, so called from the resemblance of the leafless jointed branches to those of *Equisetum*.

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood C.* Aske Humors,

why a Feather he doth weare?..Or what he doth with such a Horse-tail? 1612 *Pasquill's Night-Cap* (1877) 7 His sweet worship with his horse-tail Locke. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* (1837) 228 The vault of heaven was strewn with what are called horse-tail clouds. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 3/2 [A yucca with] enormous horsetail-like panicles of white flowers.

Horseward, orig. to horse-ward: see -WARD.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xviii. (1639) 908 Giuing command to make themselves shortly ready, for their Lords were to horse-ward.

Horse-way. A road by which a horse may pass; a bridle-road; sometimes = cart-road.

985 *Charter of Ethelred* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 219 To horswezes heale. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 66 With owit the Citys ys an horse wey vnder neth a mownteyn. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 Any common highway cartway horseway or footway. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. i. 58 *Glou.* Know'st thou the way to Douer? *Edg.* Both style and gate; Horseway and foot-path. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W. x.* I therefore walked back by the horse-way, which was five miles round, though the footway was but two. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* iv. § 3 A right of horse-way or carriage-way through his land.

Horsewhip (hō'ss, hūp), *sb.* A whip for driving or controlling a horse.

1694 G. FOX *Jrnl.* (1827) I. 108 Then they . . put me into the stocks, . . and they brought dog-whips and horse-whips, threatening to whip me. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* I. xv. 254 (Jod.) Riding out . . with his horsewhip in his hand. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. xi. (Rtdg.) 377 Those impracticable beings, on whom good example, good advice, and a good horsewhip, are equally thrown away.

Horsewhip, *v.* [f. prec. : cf. WHIP *v.*] *trans.*

To chastise with a horsewhip.

1768 BICKERSTAFF *Lionel & Clarissa* III. ii. If you are a gentleman, you shall fight me; if you are a scrub, I'll horsewhip you. 1859 LYTTON *Deveraux* v. v. I will fulfil your errand, and horsewhip him soundly. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* viii. If I were a man I would horsewhip him. fig. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 183 That he horsewhips and shoots you dead with a murdering infamous tongue.

Hence **Horsewhipped** *pp.* *a.*, **Horsewhipping** *vb.* *sb.* Also **Horsewhipper**, **Horsewhips**.

c1774 T. ERSKINE in *Spirit Pub. Yrnl.* (1799) III. 320 To save thy horse-whip'd back from daily fears. 1808 — *Ep. to Mrs. Clarke* *ibid.* v. 405 A horse-whipper of carpets. 1859 LYTTON *Deveraux* v. v. If ever you meet him, give him a good horse-whipping on my account. 1845 *Tail's Mag.* IX. 457 Ballinasloe, where this person performed his feat of horsewhipping. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 20 If he tamely submits to a horsewhipping, he must be more or less than man.

Horsewoman (hō'ss, wu-mān). A woman who rides on horseback; a female equestrian. Usually with qualifying adj.

1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 58 Your mother was a good horsewoman, and loud riding well as any gentleman that euer I knewe in my life. 1666 MIDDLETON *Wom. Beware Wom.* II. i. Sh'ad need be a good horsewoman, and sit fast. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* vii. His comments on Miss Crawford's great cleverness as a horsewoman. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* I. xxi. 279 Miss Gilbert was a most accomplished horsewoman.

Hence **Horsewomanish**.

1857 *Tail's Mag.* XXIV. 332 Her excellent and bold horsewomanish attracted . . admiration. 1882 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Allerton Towers* II. vi. 105 A severe critic upon horsewomanish.

Horsiness (hō'ssines). [f. **HORSY** *a.* + -NESS.]

The quality of being horsy, esp. in sense 2.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 19 July, There is no keeping clear of 'horsiness' and the horse. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. v. It shall be all my study for one hour To rose and lavender my horsiness, Before I dare to glance upon your Grace. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. vi. 117 The St. Aubyn girls . . finding him a kindred spirit in his confidence and doggyness, took him once into their confidence.

Horsing, *vb.* *sb.* [f. **HORSE** *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. Provision of horses or cavalry.

1382a WYCLIF *Deut.* xvii. 16 Bi noubre of horsynge arered [Vulg. equitatus numero sublevatus]. c1400 Rowland & O. 389, I have horsynge at my will. c1650 Don Bellianis 72 Send half of your men . . taking with them double horsing that when we arrive . . we may find fresh horses. 1896 N. B. *Daily Mail* 17 June 4 The ordinary expenses for horsing, traffic, and general management [of a tramway].

2. The 'covering' of a mare.

1552 HULOET, Horsynge of a mare. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Calulo*, to desire the male: . . to go to rutter: to horsing: to blissing. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 125 b, She . . is taken to be barren. y^e takes not at y^e first horsing. 1727 POPE, *ed. Mart. Scribl.* I. vi.

3. A mounting as on a horse; a flogging inflicted while on another's back: see **HORSE** *v.* 4 b. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 105/1 Horsing of Beer, is the setting of one Barrel upon two. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 261, I felt so indignant at the ignominious horsing I had incurred.

4. *Cutlery trade.* (See quot.)

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 292 What is technically called the horsing, being in fact the seat or saddle upon which the grinder sits astride while at work. 1870 READE [see second quot. in §].

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: horsing-block, stone = **HORSE-BLOCK** 1 and 2; horsing-chain, the chain that fastens a grinder's seat to the framework of the grindstone.

1661 *Manch. Court Leet Rec.* (1887) IV. 300 For a Horsing stone at Hyde Crosse. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. viii. § 3 (1669) 450/2 [He] makes his seeming piety to God

but as a horsing-block to get into the Creatures Saddle. 1708 THORESBY *Diary* (Hunter) II. 13 We met with a great number of horsing-stones, each of three steps, but cut out of one entire stone. 1856 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Terms, Horsing block*, a square timber framing, used in forming excavations for raising the ends of the wheeling planks. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* II. 23 A stone horsing-block stood near the doorway. 1870 READE *Put yourself in his place* I. 201 The stone went like a pistol-shot, and snapped the horsing-chains like thread . . the grinder . . had fallen forward on his broken horsing.

Horsing, *pp.* *a.* [f. as prec. + -ING²; but in sense 1, app. for phrase *a-horsing*.]

1. Of a mare: Desiring the horse; in heat.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 126 b, When you perceive y^e she is Horsing . . put to your stallion. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1012 Mares come into season about February, and continue to be horsing, as it is called, until the end of June or middle of July.

† 2. Riding on or having to do with horses; horsy. c1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like a Woman's* II. iii. A young horsing gentleman.

Horsly, *obs.* f. **HOARSELY**, **HORSELY**. **Horson**, *obs.* f. **WHORESON**. **Horst**, dial. f. **HURST**.

Horsy (hō'ssi), *a.* Also -ey. [f. **HORSE** *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a horse or horses.

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 41 Th' half-horsy people, Centaures hight. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 19 Oct., Elk-flesh is a decidedly horsy species of game.

2. Having to do with horses; addicted or devoted to horses, horse-racing, and matters of the stable; affecting the dress and language of a groom or jockey.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* i. 3 [His] gloomy gait and horsy propensities. 1858 *Almas Matres* 6 The horsy individual then related an anecdote. 1882 *Athenæum* 19 Mar. 392/1 'In Luck's Way' is a horsy, if not a racy story. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. v. 111 They . . were both horsy and doggy, and plain-spoken to brusqueness.

3. Of the mare: Desiring the horse.

1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1012 Separated from other mares, which, becoming horsy, will kick them.

4. *Comb.*, as *horsy-looking*, -minded.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxxxv. 361 He's a horsy lookin' sort o' man. 1886 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gas.* May 183/2 A Horsy-minded road trustees and sheriffs.

Hence **Horsyism**, horsy quality and practice; **Horsily** *adv.*, in a horsy manner.

1882 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 5/7 Horseysim is a word that has been coined to express that inexplicable affinity which equine pursuits seem to have in some countries with rough manners and loud oaths. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 614/2 If he be horsily inclined.

Hort, *obs.* form of **HURT**.

† **Hortal**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [f. L. *hortus* garden + -AL: cf. med. L. *hortile, -alis* (Du Cange).] Growing in a garden; cultivated.

c1700 A. DE LA PUYME *Diary* (Surtees) 316 Flowers, as well hortal as wild.

Hortation (hōrtā-ti-ōn). [ad. L. *hortatio*-em, n. of action f. *hortari* to encourage, exhort.] The action of exhorting or inciting; exhortation.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 98 The Albanis, inflammit . . be this hortation, come forthwith weill arrayait on their enemies. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Log.* 4 Propounded in forme of a commandement, counsell, hortation. 1721 STRYVE *Ecl. Mem.* an. 1548 (R.) That he should by his hortation set the commons against the nobility and gentlemen.

Hortative (hōrtā-tiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *hortativus*, f. *hortari* to encourage: see -IVE.]

A. adj. Characterized by exhortation, serving or tending to exhort.

1623 CROKERAM, *Hortative*, belonging to exhortation. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 63 Hereupon Pope Urban came . . and made this hortative Oration. 1854 *Tail's Mag.* XXI. 364 The narrative . . is vastly more interesting than the didactic or hortative. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 445 Many hortative and illustrative digressions.

B. sb. A hortatory speech; an address intended to exhort or encourage. 1607-12 BACON *Ess., Marriage & Single Life* (Arb.) 268 Generalls commonlie in their hortatives putt Men in minde of their wives and Children. c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 72 Others incited him to it, and among other hortatives they told him [etc.]. 1884 *Jaunt in June* 253 So encouraging [were] the hortatives of Kinloch.

Hence **Hortatively** *adv.*, in a hortative manner; by way of exhortation. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 44 Are we to understand this phrase hortatively?

Hortator (hōrtā-tōr). [a. L. *hortator*, agent-n. f. *hortari* to exhort.] One who exhorts or encourages, an exhorter.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 140 With an angry crash, down fell the gavel of the hortator.

Hortatory (hōrtā-tōr), *a.* [ad. late L. *hortatori-us*, f. *hortari* to exhort: see -ORY.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, exhortation or encouragement; hortative, exhortatory.

1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 20 Hortatorie and Dehortatorie. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 After the doctrinall part followeth the hortatorie. a1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) I. 381 'Law's Serious Call' [he said] was the finest piece of hortatory theology in any language. 1878 W. C. SMITH *Hilda* (1879) 173 That night he went on, ceaseless, in his hortatory tone.

Hortensial, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *hortensis*, -ius, of or belonging to a garden (f. *hortus* garden)]

+AL.] Of or belonging to a garden; growing or cultivated in gardens.

1655 W. How Let. 20 Sept. in *Sir W. Browne's Wks.* (1848) III. 517 Wee shall add our experiments; to this, *hortensian*... to that, *medicinal*. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* Intro. § 3 Such [trees] as are sative and hortensian.

Hortensian, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = prec.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 229 Mallows... is either *hortensian*... or *Sylvestrian*. 1807 ROBINSON *Ar. hzol. Græca* III. i. 188 Venus was named *Ὠυρανία*, the celestial; .. ἡ ἐν κήποις, the hortensian.

Horter, *obs.* form of **HURTER sb.**

Horteyard: see **HORTYARD**.

Horticolous (*hōrti'kolos*), *a.* *rare.* [f. *L. hortus* garden + *col-ere* to inhabit + -OUS. Cf. mod. *F. horticole*.] 'Inhabiting or growing in the garden' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

† **Horticulist**, *Obs. rare.* [f. med. *L. horticulta*, -ulus (Du Cange), 'gardener' (? for *L. horticola*, like *agricola*), f. *hortus* garden + *col-ere* to cultivate + -IST. (Cf. *agricolist* in same poem.)]

A horticulturist.

1754 DODSLEY *Pub. Virtue, Agric.* II. 135 On Culture's hand Alone, do these Horticulturists rely?

† **Horticulator**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L.* type **horticultor*, f. *hortus* garden + *cultor* cultivator. Cf. mod. *F. horticulteur*.] = **HORTICULTURIST**.

1760 BR. HILDERSLEY in W. Hanbury *Charities Church Langton* (1767) 114 To have paid my respects to the renowned horticulturist at Church-Langton.

Horticultural (*hōrtikūltūrāl*), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to horticulture; connected with the cultivation of a garden.

1778-9 V. KNOX *Ess. crv.* (R.), I should not hesitate to allot the first place, in an estimate of horticultural graces, to the weeping willow. 1805 T. A. KNIGHT (*title*) Report of a Committee of the Horticultural Society of London. 1830 SHELLEY *Witch All.* xxxii, Like an horticultural adept, Stole a strange seed, and wrapt it up in mould. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 141 [Haarlem] early celebrated for its horticultural produce.

Horticulture (*hōrtikūltiūr*, -tjūr), [ad. *L.* type **horticultūra* cultivation of a garden, f. *hortus* garden + *cultūra* CULTURE: after *agriculture*. Cf. mod. *F. horticulture*, admitted by Acad. 1835.]

The cultivation of a garden; the art or science of cultivating or managing gardens, including the growing of flowers, fruits, and vegetables.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) App., *Horticulture*, the tillage, dressing, or improvement of Gardens, as Agriculture of other Grounds. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* Ep. Ded. a j b, The Product of Horticulture, and the Field. 1713 A. EVANS *Veritannus* xix, Hail, Horticulture's Sapient King! Receive the Homage which we bring. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 1. 410 Temple, in his intervals of leisure, had tried many experiments in horticulture.

Horticulturist (*hōrtikūltiūr*ist), [f. prec. + -IST.] One who practises the art of horticulture; a gardener; esp. one who practises gardening scientifically as a profession.

1818 TODD, *Horticulturist*, one who is fond of, or skilled in, the art of cultivating gardens. 1830 SCOTT *Abbot* xxviii. 1836 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man* I. i. § 5. 139 Hybrid plants are continually produced in gardens... by a process well known to horticulturists.

Hortle, *obs.* form of **HURTLE**.

Hortolan, *obs.* form of **ORTOLAN**.

Hortour, *obs.* form of **HURTER sb.**

Hortulan (*hōrtiulān*), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7-9 hortulane, 8 hortulino. [ad. *L. hortulanus* of or belonging to a garden, *sb.* a gardener, f. *hortulus* dim. of *hortus* garden. In earlier form **ORTOLAN**, from *It. ortolano*.] Of or belonging to a garden or gardening; garden-.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Ep. Ded., This Hortulan Kalender is yours. 1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard* Pref., All things which concern his hortulan profession. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 236 Fruits and other hortulane productions are drawn by dogs round the streets. 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) II. 311 The hortulan vegetables, common to other parts of New-England. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 83 A rarer display of architectural and hortulan splendour.

† **B. sb.** A gardener. *Obs. rare.*

1526 [see **ORTOLAN**].

† **Hortulanary**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* = **HORTULAN a.**

1715 PRITTS *Life Dr. Radcliffe* 24 The Doctor's servants made such a Havock amongst his Hortulanary Curiosities.

|| **Hortus siccus** (*hōrtis sikkūs*). [Lat., = dry garden.] An arranged collection of dried plants; a herbarium.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* Pref. Bij, It is a Collection of all the Plants of those Countries, which in Botanic terms is called a *Hortus Siccus*. 1750 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 64 ¶ 5, I... bought a *Hortus Siccus* of inestimable value. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 38 Flowers in the court looking fit for a *hortus siccus*. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vi. 48 (Stanf.) The furs were packed, my sketches and wet *hortus siccus* [mosses, etc.] properly combined, and we started again.

fig. 1763 GRAY *Let. to Wharton* 5 Aug., [At Cambridge] where no events grow, though we preserve those of former days, by way of *Hortus Siccus* in our libraries. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (ed. 3) 15 The ample collection of known classes, genera, and species, which at present beautify the *hortus siccus* of dissent.

† **Hortyard**, *Obs.* Also 6-7 horteyard, hortyard. [An affected alteration of *orchard*, frequent in 16-17th c., influenced by *L. hortus* garden. The earliest OE. form was *orþeard*, whence later *orþeard*, ME. *orchard* (from c 1200); in 16th c. this was written by some *orþyard*, after med. *L. ortus* or *It. orto* garden, and still later *hortyard*.] A garden of fruit trees, an ORCHARD; sometimes a garden in general.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 323 He that planteth an horteyarde. 1564 TURNER *Herbal* II. 602, The hortyard of Pembroke hall in Cambrige. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) I. 226 Petty larceny, as robbing mens horteyards and gardens of fruit. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 15 Any one that suspects the Echo to be really in the Hortyard, and not in the Garden, go but into it. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* Plan. Of the Hort-Yard and Potager; and what Fruit-Trees... may be admitted into a Garden.

Horwed: see **HORY v.**

Horwz, horz(e), filth: see **HORE sb.**

Hory, *horry*, *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: *a.* 1 horiz, 3-4 hori, hore, 4 horie, 4-5 hory, hoory, 8 horry, 9 dial. howry; *b.* 4-5 horow(e), (7) horrow. [OE. *horiz*, f. *horh*, *horw*, *hor*, *HORE sb.* + -Y. The ordinary OE. *horiz* naturally gave ME. *hori*, *hory*. Chaucer's *horowe* (cited by Bullokar and Cockeram as *horrow*) attaches itself app. to the inflexional *horz* in *horwum*, etc.: cf. **HOLY**, **HALLOW**.]

Foul, dirty, filthy; slanderous.

a. c 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* § 22 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 350 Dat his reaf ne beo horiz. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 528 Mid horium reafe. c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Clensunge þat is þat brinð hōri to clene. c 1300 *Sev. Sins*, *Pride* 13 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 19 Hit nis bote a hōri felle. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxii. 5 He that... shal touche... eny vnclene, whos touchynge is hoory [1388 foul], shal be vnclene vnto the euen. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 82 An hory wounde shal be heeld, in remeuyng away þe crust eipere filþe þat is in him. c 1430 *Chron. Vilod.* 1870 Þis synfulle worlde þat so hory ys. 1746 *Exmoor Scilla* (E.D.S.) 155 Thy Waistcoat oill hory. 1880 TENNYSON *Village Wife* vii, A howry owd book. 1881 *N. Linc. Gloss.*, *Howery*, dirty, filthy.

b. [c 1000 *Apollonius* (1834) 13 Mid horhꝰgum scicsele.] c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Marz* 206 Somtyme envuyous folke with tungen horowe departen hem alas. c 1400 *Plouman's T.* 1097 They were naughty, foule, and horowe. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Horrow*, beastlie; base, slanderous.

Hence † **Horyness**, *Obs.*

c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* xxviii. 66 Mych horynesse [Rawl. M.S. felth] or cryg synnes, that me ne aght nat to speke of.

† **Hory**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 2-3 horez-en, horyen, 4 horew-en, horw-en. [OE. type **horgian*, f. *horiz* (see prec.): cf. *hergian*, **HARRY**.] *trans.* To make hory, foul, or filthy; to defile, pollute.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 201 We habbeþ don of us þe ealde man þe us horeþe alle. c 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Lest he schulde his saule horyen and schede. 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 335 Of vche clene comly kynde enclose seuen makez Of vche horwed, in ark balde bot a payre.

Horydest, 2nd sing. pa. t. of **HORRE v.** *Obs.*

Hos, *obs.* form of **HOARSE**.

Hosanna (*hōzə'nā*), *int.*, *sb.* and *v.* Forms: 1 osanna, 4 ossanna, 4-7 osanna, 6 hosianna, osan, 7 hosannah, 6- hosanna. [ad. late *L. osanna*, *hosanna* (Vulg.), ad. Gr. ὡσαννὰ, ὡσαννὰ, repr. the Heb. הוֹשַׁעֲנָא *hōshāz-nā*, abbreviated form of הוֹשִׁיעָה־נָּא *hōshī'āh-nnā* save, pray! Cf. Ps. cxviii. 25, lxxxvi. 2. In Rabbinical literature the phrase occurs as a word in הוֹשַׁעֲנָא יוֹם־הוֹשַׁעֲנָא, 'hosanna-day', the seventh day of the Feast of Booths, also as a name for the palm (or willow) branches carried in procession.]

A. int. An exclamation, meaning 'Save now!' or 'Save, pray!', occurring in Ps. cxviii. 25, which forms part of the Hallel at the Passover, and was in frequent liturgical use with the Jews, as an appeal for deliverance, and an acclamation or ascription of praise to God. At the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem it was shouted by the Galilean pilgrims in recognition of His Messiahship (Matt. xxi. 9, 15; Mark xi. 9, 10; John xii. 13), and it has been used from early times in the Christian Church as an ascription of praise to God and Christ.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark xi. 9, 10 Osanna [Lindisf. la hæl wusiz] sy gebletōd se þe com on drihtnes naman. Osanna on heahnessum. c 1300 *Cursor* M. 15031 Osanna, lauerd! welcum þou be, Quar has þou ben sa lang? *Ibid.* 15106 Nu sais alle ossanna! 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xviii. 9 How osanna by orgone [C. orgone] olde folke songen. 1382 WYCLIF *Math.* xxi. 9 The compunyes that wenten before, and that suden, crideen, seyinge, Osanna [gloss that is, I preie, saue], to the sone of Dauith. Osanna in the heezist thingis [1526 TINDALE, 1535 COVERD. hosianna, 1534 TINDALE hosanna]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (1897) 198 For our gude man in heuin dois regne. Quhar Angelis singis euer Osan. 1625 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 117 The abridgment... which some have made of the whole book of Psalms, but into two words, Hosannah, and Hallelujah. 1718 WATTS *Ps.* cxviii. iv. v, Hosanna in the highest strains The church on earth can raise. 1811 *Heber Hymn*, Hosanna to the living Lord. To Christ, Creator, Saviour, King, Let earth, let heaven, Hosanna sing.

B. sb. A cry or shout of 'hosanna': a shout of praise or adoration.

1642 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii, All men with loud hosannas will confess her greatness. 1673 *Lady's Call* I. iv. § 13, 29 The acclamations and hosannahs of the multitude. 1717 POPZ *Eloisa* 353 When loud Hosannas rise. 1866 BRYANT *Poems*, *Death Slavery* II, Our rivers roll exulting, and their banks send up hosannas to the firmament!

C. vb. trans. To address, applaud, or escort with shouts of 'hosanna'.

1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 46 This James Naylor suffer'd himself to be Hosanna'd into Bristol, as Christ was into Jerusalem. 1775 P. OLIVER in *T. Hutchinson's Diary* 31 Oct. (1886) II. 170 They Hosanna'd a man who was known to be infamous in all vices. 1851 H. ANGUS *Serm.* (1881) 143 The act of him who has been much hosanna'd as if he were a Saviour.

Hosband, -bond, *obs.* ff. **HUSBAND**.

Hosch, *obs.* form of **HUSH**.

Hose (*hōz*), *sb.* Forms: *Sing. and collect. pl.* 1 hosa, 3- hose; 3-6 hose, 4-7 hoose, 5 hoyse, 5-6 Sc. hois, 6 hoyz, Sc. hosa, hoise, hoyas, hoess, howis, 6-8 hoase, 7 Sc. hoise, 8-9 eron. *Sc. sing. ho.* *Pl. a.* 3- hosen, (5) hoosen, hausyn, hosin, 5-6 -yn, 6 -one, hosen; *b.* 4-7 hoses, (4) hoosis, 4-6 hosis, 5 hoossys, 6 hoossys. [OE. *hosa* (? *hose*, *hose*) = OHG. *hosa* (MDu., MLG., MHG., Ger. *hose* hose, trousers, Du. *hoos* stocking, water-hose), ON. *hosa*, Da. *hose* stocking; app. = OTeut. **hosōn*-. Of German origin are the Romanic forms, med. *L. hosa*, *osa*, OF. *hose*, *heuse*, It. *uosa*, OSP. *huesa*, OPG. *osa*, Pr. *osa* legging; Welsh and Corn. *hos* are from Eng.]

1. An article of clothing for the leg; sometimes reaching down only to the ankle as a legging or gaiter, sometimes also covering the foot like a long stocking. † *a. sing. obs.*

a 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 327/29 *Caliga*, *uel ocrea*, hosa. c 1200 LAY. 15216 Þat ælc noma a long sax & laiden bi his skonke wið inne his hose. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 49 The firste man that he mette with an hose on that one foot and none on that other. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 189/2 An Hose (A. Hoyse), *caliga*, *caligula*. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 89 Dydo beynghe ther present... with one fote bare and the other hosse on. 1573-80 BARET *Adv.* B. 664 An Hose, or nether stocke, *crurale*. 1682 N. O. Boileau's *Lutrin* IV. 218 One Chanon ran With one hose off, the other scarcely on.

B. pl. hosen, *arch.* or *dial.*; *hoses*, *obs.* Sense as in 7.

a 1225 *Anor. R.* 420 Ine sumer 3e habbeð leaue uorto gon and sitten barut; and hosen widuten uauemper, and ligge ine ham hwoso likeð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8013 Is chanberlein him broste... Amorewe uort to werie a peire hosen [v. rr. hoses, hose] of say. c 1300 *Havelok* 860 Hauelok... Hauede neyher hosen ne shon, Ne none kine oþer] wede. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xii. 9 Be thou gurd bifore, and do on thi hosis [Vulg. *caligas*]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 456 Hir hosen weren of fyn scarlet reid. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 59 Oure lord seyde to Moyse, 'Do of þin hosen and thi schon: for the place þat þou stondest on is lond holy and blessed'. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Obs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 114 Thair hausyn beth of lyke caununs, and passyn not thair kne, where fore thair beth gartered and ther theis bare. 1530 PALSGR. 232/2 Hosyn and shossys, *chaussure*. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall* Pr. 100 b i. Wearing their hosen very close. a 1732 GAY *Past.* (J.), Will she thy linen wash, or hosen darn? 1882 *Gd. Words* 602 With their spruce knee-breeches, hosen and buckles.

γ. collect. pl. hose. In mod. use = Stockings reaching to the knee. *Half-hose*, short stockings or socks.

From *hose* (as if = *hoses*), a false sing. *ho*, stocking, is found in Sc.

1297 [see §]. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 31 Þai putte off þaire hose and þaire schone. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* v. 16 (Jam.) To pay him x sh. & the witer part of a pair of hoyss. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 82 b, Some... go with their hose out at heles. 1579 *Iwo. R. Wardr.* (1815) 282 Ten howis sewit with reid silk, grene silk and blak silk. 1591 SHAKES. *Two Gent.* II. i. 83 Hee beeing in loue, could not see to garter his hose. 1660 *Acts Council* *Rutherglen* in D. Ure *Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 65 A paire of shoes and hoise. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. II. xxi, Her left leg ho was flung. 1776-81 GIBSON *Decl. & F. Lxv.* (R.), The legs and feet were clothed in long hose and open sandals. 1807 HOGG *Mount. Bard* 193 His shoon was four pound weight a-piece; On ilka leg a ho had he. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 588 Merino hose, half-hose, and socks. 1892 *Labour Communion* Gloss. s. v., *Wrought-hose*, a very elastic class of hosiery made wholly upon a hand-machine. fig. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 59 We must put on the hose of faith.

b. pl. Coverings for the legs forming part of a suit of armour; greaves.

c 1305 LAY. 21136 His skonken he helede mid hosen of steele. 13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3851 Hosen of iren he hap on drawe. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 235 Wip is hosen of mayle he by-gon. c 1440 *Partonope* 1907 Armed wese Wyth hosyn of mayle made of steele.

c. One's heart in one's hose: see **HEART** 54 a.

† 2. Sometimes an article of clothing for the legs and loins, = breeches, drawers; esp. in phrase **DOUBLET and hose**, as the typical male apparel. *a.* Usually in *pl.*, *hosen*, *hoses*, *hose*, also (with reference to its original divided state) a pair of hose.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 895-7 Then drawe on his sokkis & hosyn. Strike his hosyn vppewarde. Pen trusse ye them vp straye to his plesure. *Ibid.* 961 His shon, sokkis, & hosyn to draw of be ye bolde. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 502 My dobelet and my hoossys euer together a-byde. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* iii. 21 So these men

were bounde in their cotes, hosen, shues [1611 in their coats, their hosen, and their hats]. 1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 93 Ane pair of hois of cramsy velvott, all the theis laid out with small freynies of gold. 1563-4 *Rolls Part. V.* 505-4 Nor that eny of the same Servautes nor Laborers... use or were eny close Hoses, nor eny Hoses wherof the peyre shall excede in price xliii d. 1586 B. YOUNG tr. *Gnasso's Civ. Comv.* iv. 227 Not knowing how to put on a paire of hose, made his wife holde them with both her hands abroad, and then shak... in the bed, leapt downe into his breeches. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. 239 *Falst.* Their Points being broken. *Poin.* Downe fell his Hose. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 36 They have carried away with them all that was in the pockets of their Holiday hose. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. vi. 11. 109 By hosen we understand not stockings, but breeches. [1849] JAMES Woodman xxiii, You have got a new coat and hosen, I see.]

† b. app. sometimes in *sing.* with same sense. 1665 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 526 II. 233, I have not an hole hose for to doon. 1560 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 134 A hart in a heelde hose, can neuer do weele.

† c. *Shippman's hose*, wide trousers worn by sailors. (Contrasted with the tight-fitting hose then worn.) 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 51 b, Not made as a shippe mannes hose, to serve for euery legge. 1556 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 416 Hereunto they adde a similitude not very agreeable, how the Scriptures be like to a Nose of Wax, or a Shipmans Hose: how they may... serve all mens turns. a 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1629-30) 414 Making the Scriptures a shipmans hose to cover their own malicious humours.

3. A flexible tube or pipe for the conveyance of water or other liquid to a place where it is wanted. 1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 229 Half an Oxeye hyde... spent about making of hoses for the pompes of the seid ship. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Building*, A Parish-Engine complet, with Socket, Hose, and Leather-Pipe. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. iii. 141 The casks may be filled in the long-boat with an hose. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Hose* in Sea-Language, is a long flexible tube, formed of leather or tarred canvas, to conduct the fresh water... into the casks. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 272 That if any of the hoses burst, the water may not escape from the receiver at the nozzle. 1854 *Hull Improvment. Act* 36 Fire-plugs, hose and all necessary works... in case of fire. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 28 July, If it were watered every evening by a hose.

4. A sheath or sheathing part; *spec.* the sheath inclosing the ear or straw of corn; the sheath or spathe of an Arum.

(In Halliwell, *sheath* is *erron.* printed *sheaf*, which is copied by other Dicts.)

a 1450 *Fysshynge with an Angle* (1883) 15 Thenne put your threde in at the hose twys or thries & lete it goo at eche tyme rounde abowte the yerde of your hoke. Thenne wete the hose & drawe it tyll that it be faste. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clvii. (W. de W.) Stobbe is properly that straw with leues and hosen that is lefte in the felde after that repers have repen the corn. 1578 *Lvte Dodones* iii. vii. 323 It [Arum] carieth a certayne long codde, huske, or hose. 1630 *Thomas' Lat. Dict.*, *Folliculus*,... the greene huskes or hose of wheate or any other graine being young, and beginning to spire. 1656 [see *Hosed* *pp. a. 3.*] 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xxiii. 65 (*Arum*) At the top... standeth a long hollow Hose or Husk, close at the bottom, but open from the middle upwards, ending in a point. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* II. 1. 2 The Honey-dews... will then... so close and glew up the tender Hose of the Ear, that the unripe Wheat-kernels cannot expand themselves. 1813 *HEADRICK Agric. Surv. Forfarsh.* 299 The disease of smut... is found in the ears before they have burst from the hose or seed-leaves. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hose*, the sheath or spathe of an ear of corn.

5. A socket. *spec. a.* The socket of any metal tool (as a spade or rake) which receives the handle or shaft. *b.* In a printing press of the old type: A square wooden frame inclosing part of the spindle and serving as a support for keeping the platen level.

1611 *COTGR., Planche*,... the Till of a Printers Presse, or the shelve that compasseth the Hose. 1743 *MAXWELL Sel. Trans.* 96 (Jam.) With a hose or socket... made for holding of a pole or shaft; which being fixed into the hose, it may be thrust down into the earth. 1765 *CROKER, etc. Dict. Arts* II. s. v. *Printing*, At each corner of the hose, there is an iron-hook fastened with pack-thread to those at each corner of the platten.

† 6. The bag at the lower end of a trawl-net or other fishing net: = COD *sb.* 1 5. *Obs.*

1630 *Order in Descr. Thames* (1758) 72 The Hose not to exceed eleven feet in length, and in compass sixty Meishes. *Ibid.* 73 To have the Hose or Cod of his Net full Inch and half.

III. 7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (senses 1 and 2) *hose-cloth*, *-factor*, *-garter*, *-heeler*, *-maker*, *-yarn*; (sense 3) *hose-carriage*, *-carrier*, *-cart*, *-couplings*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-man*, *-pipe*, *-reel*, *-tender*, *-trough*, *-van*; *hose-bridge*, *-jumper*, *-protector*, *-shield*, devices for the protection of firemen's hose lying across a street or road; *hose-grass*, a local name for *Holcus lanatus*; *hose-hook*, (a) a hook for raising the hose of a fire-engine; † (b) a hook by which the platen was attached to the hose (see sense 5 b); *hose-husk*, a husk resembling a hose or stocking; *hose-ring* (*humorous*) a fetter.

1893 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 5/5 The bodies were conveyed on two 'hose carriages', on each of which were twelve firemen in their helmets and uniforms. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 9 Oct. 5/2 As the 'hose-carrier' was crossing the market-place the wheels skidded and the carrier turned over. 1887 *Times* 19 Sept. 7 The firemen had run out the telescopic escape and the 'hose-cart', and were on the scene. 1478 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 824 III. 237 Also I beseeche yow

to sende me a 'hose clothe. 1543-4 *Old City Acc.-Bk.* in *Archaeol. Jnrl.* XLIII, Itm for iii) yards of hose cloth. 1703 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3879/4 He... for many years was a 'Hose-Factor in Freeman's-Yard. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 10 Sept. 8/2 He [Defoe] did not consider himself a 'hosier', that is, one who stood behind the counter selling hosiery, but 'a hose factor'—a warehouseman in a small way. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 30 b, Her 'hose garters' untied. 1811 W. AITON *Agric. Surv. Ayrsh.* 287 (Jam.) 'Hose-grass or Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*), is next to rye-grass the most valuable grass. a 1625 FLETCHER *Martial Maid* II. 1, Thou woollen-witted 'hose-heeler. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, 'Hose-Husk, in botany, a long round husk; as in pinks, julyflowers, &c. 1483 CAXTON *Cato Cij*, We reden of two 'hosemakers. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 113 Twenty-third in order stand the hosemakers' shops. 18... *Elect. Rev.* (U.S.) XI. 2 (Cent.) The 'hosemen managing the apparatus. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 64 The water of seven or eight ordinary 'hose-pipes. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 4/2 A friendly hand turned the hose-pipe upon them. 1837 W. BADDELEY in *Mech. Mag.* XXVII. 34 A little invention which I have termed a 'hose-reel. c 1530 *Hickscorn* in *Hazl. Doddsley* I. 172, I will go give him these 'hose rings. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 197 The 'hose-troughs are small wooden tunnels, in which the powder-hose intended to communicate the fire to the charge is placed. 1581 *Act* 23 Eliz. c. 9 § 1 Wools... Cottons, 'Hose-Yarn.

Hose (*hōz*), *v.* Also 3 *ose*, 6 *hoose*, *hoase*. [*f.* HOSE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish or provide with hose.

c 1300 *Havelok* 971 Hwan he was cloped, oled, and shod. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 29 Bope i-hosed and i-schod. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xxxii. (1869) 87 Thou wolt hose him, and take him noble robes. 1530 *PALSGR.* 588/x It costeth me monaye in the yere to hose and shoe my servautes. 1599 *THYNNE Animadu.* (1875) 13 The name of Chaucer... (being frenche, in Englishe signifyinge one who shueth or hooseth a manne). 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* To Rdr., 3 shillings, which now will scarce hose a frugal Peasant. 1834 *FRASER'S Mag.* X. 416 The men degenerate shirted, cloaked, and hosied.

2. To water or drench with a hose. (HOSE *sb.* 3.) 1889 *LADY BRASSEY Last Voy.* iv. 92 In the morning we go on deck at a very early hour... Then we are most of us hosied. 1868 *Westm. Gas.* 15 Feb. 11/3 All the... animals able to stand the application of water were repeatedly hosied.

Hose: see HOARSE, HALSE, HAUSE.

Hoseband, **-bond**, *obs.* forms of HUSBAND.

Hosed (*hōzəd*), *a.* [*f.* HOSE *v.* or *sb.* + *-ED*.]

1. Provided with hose; wearing hose.

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xxxix. 111 Hupe forth, Hubert, hosede pye. 1820 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* (1510) s j b j With a swerde gyrded aboute hym, & hosyd and sporyd. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Caligatus*,... hosied. 1825 *SCOTT Broughton* x, The scarlet-hosed Giliann.

2. Of a horse: Having the lower parts of the legs covered with white hair so as to present the appearance of wearing white stockings.

1720 W. GIBSON *Dict. Horses* i. (ed. 3) 5 When the White... happens to be on all the four feet; or only before, or behind, rising pretty high, the Horse is then said to be hosied. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 5 When a Horse is what we call hosied, it is a Sign he is of a washy Constitution.

3. Inclosed in a sheath or glume.

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 91. 31 Corn bringeth grains; that which is eared in ears; the hosied in hosen; the coddled in coddles.

Hose-in-hose, *a.* and *sb.* [See HOSE *sb.* 4.] Said of flowers which appear to have one corolla within another, esp. a well-known variety of *Primula* or *Polyanthus*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. iv. 67/2 Another kind [of Thorn Apple] having the Flower Ingeminated, or Hose in Hose, that is one coming out of another. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hose in Hose*,... signifies one long husk within another; as in the polyanthos. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Hose-in-hose*, a peculiar variety of garden Polyanthus, where the calyx becomes petaloid, giving the appearance of one corolla within another. 1882 *Garden* 20 May 343/1 *Hose-in-Hose* Polyanthus.

Hosel (*e*, *hosil*, *obs.* forms of HOUSEL).

Hoseless (*hōz'zles*), *a.* [*f.* HOSE *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without hose; wearing no hose.

1594 *CAREW Huarie's Exam.* *Wits* xi. (1596) 156 A... hosier... if none agree with the buiers measure... must send him away hoselesse. 1658 *CLEVELAND Rustic Ramb.* Wks. (1687) 416 Among such hoseless Ribaulds. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 397 The shoeless, hoseless, shirtless, and hoselesse peasantry.

Hose-net. Chiefly *Sc.* A small net resembling a stocking, affixed to a pole (Jam.); *fig.* a position from which it is difficult to escape.

1554 *LYNDESAY Monarchie* 1762 They... with their hois net daily drawis to Rome, The maist fine gold, that is in Christindome. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm. Sacrament* M j v b, Sa... yee have drawne your selves in a hose-net, and crucified your messe. 1743 *PITT in Anecd. Earl Chatham* (1797) I. v. 149 If the French had not... caught our army in a hose net, from which it could not have escaped. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* Let. xlii, I had him in a hose-net.

Hosere, *obs.* *f.* WHOSEVER. **Hosewif**, *obs.* *f.* HOUSEWIFE. **Hoshen**, *var.* HUSHION.

Hosier (*hōz'z'ar*, *hōz'z'iar*). Forms: 5 *hoseer*, *hoseare*, *hosezere*, *hosiare*, *hosier*, (*hosyer*), 5-6 *hosyer*, 8 *hosier*, 6- *hosier*. [*f.* HOSE *sb.* + *-IER*.] One who makes or deals in hose (stockings and socks) and frame-knitted or woven under-clothing generally.

[1403 in *York Myst.* *Introd.* 20 *note*, Touz hosyers que vendront chauceus ou facent chauceus a vendre.] c 1440

Prompt. Parv. 248/2 Hoseare, or he þat makythe hosyrye (*K. hoseere*, *S. hosiare*, *P. hosier*). 1465 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 526 II. 233, ij peyir hose... redy made for me at the hosers. 1574 J. DEE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 38 Vulgar, obscure persons, as hosiers and tanners. 1731 *SWIFT Lett.* 10 Sept., You are as arrant a cockney as any hosier in Cheapside. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 503 It had been necessary for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to go, hat in hand... borrowing a hundred pounds from this hosier, and two hundred pounds from that ironmonger.

Hosiery (*hōz'z'ari*, *hōz'z'iar*). [*f.* *prec.*: see *-ERY*.]

1. Hose collectively; extended to other frame-knitted articles of apparel, and hence to the whole class of goods in which a hosier deals.

1790-1826 *Fleecy Hosiery* (see *FLEECY* i b). 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 259 Hosiery of wool, cotton and thread. 1839 E. E. PERKINS *Haberdashery & Hosiery* (ed. 6) 98 Socks and stockings legitimately constitute Hosiery, but... caps, waistcoats, drawers, and petticoats,—being made of the same materials... are now included under the term 'Hosiery'. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 813 There are many different fabrics of stocking-stitch for various kinds of ornamental hosiery. *Ibid.*, The first kind of frame... is that for knitting plain hosiery, or the common stocking-frame.

2. The business or trade of a hosier.

1789 J. PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* II. 51 The business of hosiery is carried on extensively in that part of the county.

3. A factory where hose are woven.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 550, I adopted the use of fleecy hosiery stockings. *Ibid.* X. 283 The patent fleecy hosiery jackets sold in the shops. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 3/4 Manager in the hosiery department. *Ibid.*, The question had never been previously raised as to hosiery goods.

Hosing (*hōz'z'ing*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* HOSE *v.* + *-ING* 1.]

The providing with hose; *concr.* material for hose, hose collectively.

1340 *Ayenb.* 154 Ine mete and ine drinke and ine clopinge and ine hosiynge and ine soinge. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* XL xv. 23 Hys hosing schane of wark of Barbary. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Chaussure*, hosing.

Hospetee, *obs.* *f.* *hostess*: see *HOSPITE*.

Hospice (*hōz'p'is*). [*a.* *F. hospice*, *ad. L. hospitium* hospitality, entertainment, a lodging, inn, *f. hospit-em*: see *HOST* *sb.* 2.]

1. A house of rest and entertainment for pilgrims, travellers, or strangers, esp. one belonging to a religious order, as those of the monks of St. Bernard and St. Gotthard on the Alps; also, generally, a 'home' for the destitute or sick.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 88 The Hospice of St. Bernard. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 275 Beyond this spot are the *Hôpital*, an ancient hospice, and a new but unfinished one, commenced by Napoleon. 1864 *MÉRIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlviii. 62 The establishment of a hospice in the wilderness of snows. 1894 *Times* 18 Dec. 13/1 The hospice provides 20 beds, soup, bread, and coals to families, and penny dinners to sandwich-men.

2. A hostel for students; = *HOSPITIUM* 2.

1895 *RASHDALL Univ. Europe* I. v. § 5. 497 There was more chance of the rule... being enforced [in a college] than in the private Hospice.

Hospitable (*hōz'pitāb'l*), *a.* [*a.* *obs.* *F. hospitabile* (Cotgr. 1611), or *ad. L. type *hospitābilis*, *f. hospitā-re*: see *HOSPITATE* and *-BLE*.]

1. Offering or affording welcome and entertainment to strangers; extending a generous hospitality to guests and visitors. *a.* Of persons.

1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 3/28 Hospitable, *hospitabilis*. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 340 They are very hospitable one to another. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* I. 330 *note*, The savages in America are extremely hospitable. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* i. 9 They were... hospitable to travellers.

b. Of things, feelings, qualities, etc.

1595 *SHAKS. John* II. i. 244 Then the constraint of hospitable zeale. In the releefe of this oppressed childe. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* ii. (R.), His hospitable gate The richer and the poor stood open to receive. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* III. iv, Entertained in a most hospitable manner. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* xxxviii. V. 55 He is said to have inherited his father's hospitable relation to Sparta.

2. *transf.* Disposed to receive or welcome kindly; open and generous in mind or disposition.

1655 *EVELYN Lett.* 8 June, Ostende may prove as hospitable to our shipping as Brest hath bene. 1661 *BOYLE Style of Script.* (1675) 134 We must... make our faculties as hospitable to it [God's Word] as we can. 1887 *Amer. Jnrl. Philol.* VIII. 86 The religion of the Greeks... was hospitable to novelties and was composite in character.

Hence **Hospitableness**, hospitable quality or character.

1612-15 *BP. HALL Contempl.*, *N. T.* iv. xvii, Charity and hospitableness. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* (1845) 73 Such a constant kindness and hospitableness to such thoughts... they will, as it were, come to the mind without calling. a 1677 *BARROW Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. xxxi. 428 His benignity to strangers, and hospitableness, is remarkable.

Hospitably (*hōz'pitābli*), *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a hospitable manner; with hospitality. a 1721 *PRIOR Ladle* 119 Ye thus hospitably live, And strangers with good cheer receive. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 327 He makes a virtue of necessity, and hospitably rows him to shore. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. I. 530 They received him most hospitably.

Hospitage (*hōz'pitədʒ*). *Obs.* or *arch.* [*ad. med. L. hospitāgium*, *f. hospit-em*: see *HOST* *sb.* 2 and *-AGE*.]

† 1. The position of a guest; guestship. *Obs.*

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. x. 6 That his ungentle hoste n'ote him appeach Of vile ungentleness, or hospitages breach.

†2. Lodging, entertainment as a guest. *Obs.*
 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. ix. § 77 No where contenting himself with his dyet and hospitage.
 3. A place of hospitality.
 1845 SINGLETON *Virgil* l. 312 That a hospitage Defiled should be abandoned.

Hospital (hospitāl), *sb.* Also 4 -*ayle*, 4-6 *hospyt-*, 4-7 -*ale*, 5-7 -*alle*, 5-8 -*all*. [a. OF. *hospital*, mod.F. *hôpital*, ad. med.L. *hospitāle* place of reception for guests, neut. sing. of *hospitālis* (see next). Of this word, *HOSTEL* and *HOTEL* are doublets, and *SPITAL* an aphetized form.]

1. A house or hostel for the reception and entertainment of pilgrims, travellers, and strangers; a hospice. Hence, one of the establishments of the Knights Hospitallers.

c1300 *Becket* 84 Ther is nouth an hospital arerd of Saint Thomas. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 135 To temples in Acres he quath five pousand marke, & five thousand to be kirkeles. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 40 Before þe hirles. es a grete hospitale. of which be hospitalleres hase þaire first fundacion. c1500 *Melusine* xxi. 122 How they chased two galleys of the hospital of Rhodes. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 § 2 The said William Weston or any of his bretherne or confreers of the said Hospital or house of Saint John of Hierusalem in England. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 102 (R.) The countrey of Prussia, which the Dutch knights of the order of Saint Maries hospitale of Jerusalem hane of late wholly conquered and subdued. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii. (1798) 52 An adjacent hospital founded by the princess Hippolita for the reception of pilgrims.

2. A charitable institution for the housing and maintenance of the needy; an asylum for the destitute, infirm, or aged. *Obs.* exc. in Eng. legal use and in proper names like *Greenwich Hospital*, orig. a home for superannuated seamen.

1418 E. E. Wille 31, I bequethe to þe pore hospitailes.. to everyche hospital, to parte a-monge pore folk there, xxi. c. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw.* IV 200 An olde and riche Hospital, dedicated to Saincte Leonarde, in the whiche Almshouse the pore and indigente people were harbored. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* l. (1876) 18 Yee knowe the hospitall at the townes ende, wherein the freemen decaied are released. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 44 Send into England for rug Gowns, such as poor people wear in Hospitals. c1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 38 We go by St. Cross (Winchester) a large hospitall for old men and I thinke most is for ye decayed schollars. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 316/2 Hospitals intended merely for the relief of poor and indigent persons in England are peculiarly called Alms-houses.

†b. A house for the corporate lodging of students in a university; a hostel or hall. *Obs.*

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 1 Halles Hostelles Hospitalles. 1589 NASHE *Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 11 Saint Johns in Cambridge, that at that time was.. shining so farre above all other Houses, Halls, and Hospitalles. 1706 ESCOURT *Fair Exam.* iii. i, England, instead of being.. the Hospital of Fools wou'd be an entire College of Learned Men.

c. A charitable institution for the education and maintenance of the young. Now only in Sc. legal use and in names of ancient institutions such as Christ's Hospital, London, and Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh.

1554 HULOET, Hospitall for children to be brought up, *brephrophilia*. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* in *Hum.* ii. i, I tooke him of a child, up, at my doore.. gave him mine owne name Thomas, Since bred him at the hospitall. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* i. 164 Among the blew coats in Ch. Ch. Hospital. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 347/2 An hospital.. is sometimes a place of learning, as Christ's Hospital, London. *Ibid.* IX. 275/1 Edinburgh has some noble hospitals and charitable institutions. Among these are.. Heriot's Hospital.. Watson's Hospitals, Merchant-Maiden and Trades'-Maiden Hospitals, Orphan Hospital, and Gillespie's Hospital. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 118 She was brought up in one of the hospitals here. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.*, Hospital, in Law.. in Scotland.. more frequently signifies a mortification or endowment for the education as well as support of children.

3. *spec.* An institution or establishment for the care of the sick or wounded, or of those who require medical treatment. (The current sense.)

Such institutions are either public or private, free or paying, or both combined, general or special with respect to the diseases treated.

[c1405 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) xliii, Oure hoely places, callyd the Priory of seynt Bartholomew yn Smythfyld, and.. the hospital by olde tyme longyng to the same.] 1549 *Order resp. St. Barthol.* in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 137 For the better sustentation and comfote of the diseased and impotent persons within the said hospitall. 1552 *Ordre Hosp. St. Barthol.* Pref. A v, This Hospital.. where.. there hane bene healed of the pocques, fystules, filthie blaynes and sores, to nombre of .viijj. hundred. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H 665 An Hospital, or spittle for poore folkes diseased. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 299 The money.. is sent to the Hospitals of the diseased. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 81 Physicians, surgeons, and others who attend hospitals, ought, for their own safety, to take care that they be properly ventilated. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 85 A Roman Lady.. founded at Rome as an act of penance the first public hospital.

transf. and *fig.* 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 11 For the world, I count it not an Inne, but an Hospital, and a place, not to live, but to die in. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* x. 217 The world is a great hospital full of sick and dying souls, all wounded by one and the same mortal weapon, sin.

b. A similar establishment for the treatment of sick or injured animals.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 482 The publike Hospital, which the Citizens.. had founded for all kindes of Birds, to cure them in their sickness. 1884 *Daily News* 23 July 7/1 The Great Northern Railway has just set up a hospital for their sick or injured horses.

c. Short for *hospital-ship*.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4562/3 Her Majesty's Ships the *Dover*.. *Pembroke*.. Hospital, and *Carcass*.. Bomb. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6141/3 *Serpent* Bomb, *Smirna* Factor Hospital.

d. In (*into*) *hospital*: under medical treatment in a hospital. In quot. 1885, *transf.* of vessels.

1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 113 More than half the survivors were in hospital. 1885 U. S. GRANT *Pers. Mem.* xxii. 1. 305, I saw the absolute necessity of his gunboats going into hospital.

†4. A house of entertainment; 'open house'.

c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 33 Ne coueytous of foul wyning, but to holde hospital. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 9 The house where Lamilla (for so we call the Curtezian) kept her Hospital.

†5. A place of lodging. In first quot. *fig. Obs.* 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 77 (To the Virgin Mary) Hospital riail, the lord of all Thy closet did include. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xii. 74 An unclene spirite.. banished from his olde hospital. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ix. 10 They spide a goodly castle.. Which choosing for that evening's hospitale, They thither march.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hospital-assistent*, *management*, *practice*, *surgeon*, etc.; *hospital-treated* adj.; *hospital-boy*, a boy brought up at a hospital, a charity-boy; *hospital fever*, a kind of typhus fever arising in crowded hospitals from the poisonous condition of the atmosphere due to exhalations from diseased bodies; *hospital gangrene*, a spreading, sloughing, gangrenous inflammation starting from a wound and arising in crowded hospitals; also called *sloughing phagedæna*; *hospital-man*, *mate*, an assistant in a hospital on board ship; *Hospital Saturday*, a particular Saturday in the year on which collections of money for the local hospitals are organized in workshops, in the streets, and elsewhere; *hospital-ship*, a vessel fitted up for the reception and treatment of sick and wounded seamen; so *hospital berth*, *cabin*, *hulk*, *vessel*; *hospital steward*, (a) a non-commissioned staff-officer in the U.S. army who makes up prescriptions, administers medicine, and has general charge, under the direction of an army surgeon, of the sick and of hospital property; (b) in the navy, the designation formerly given to the apothecary (*Cent. Dict.*); *Hospital Sunday*, a particular Sunday in the year on which collections of money are made in the places of worship of a town or district for the local hospitals; *hospital ulcer* = *hospital gangrene*.

1816 A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 168 Examined during the night by the nurse of the ward, or by an *hospital-assistent. 1728 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 53 That the *hospital-birth be appointed.. between decks. 1677 HORNECK *Gl. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 210 A thing only fit for alms-men and *hospital-boys. 1750 PRINGLE (*title*) *Observations on the Nature and Cure of *Hospital and Jail Fevers.* 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 690 It [putrid fever] possesses the additional names of Jail, Camp, and Hospital Fever. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 456 The particular ulcer, to which surgeons now give the name of malignant ulcer, or *hospital gangrene. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 217, I also allow each captain of the deck and *hospital-man two pounds of tobacco for use on the voyage. 1809 WELLINGTON *Let. to Ld. Liverpool* 7 Dec. in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) V. 341, I also hope your Lordship will.. send us out *Hospital Mates. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1877/4 The Swallow is arrived in the Downs.. as likewise an *Hospital Ship, with old and sick Soldiers. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 51 It is proposed, that.. an hospital-ship be appointed. 1888 E. J. MATHER *North of Dogger* 282 Numbers of poor fellows.. eager to seize the first opportunity of boarding the hospital-ship. 1873 *Punch* 1 Feb. 43 1/2 Munificence to medical charities upon *Hospital Sunday. The first *Hospital Sunday held in London; above 27,400.. collected in connection with the different services. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 689 One reason why nurses, and perhaps *hospital-surgeons, escape so often without injury. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 430 Ulcers.. which are known by the term of *hospital ulcers. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 620 The true sanatorium for the Coast would be a *hospital vessel attached to each district.

Hence *Ho'spital v. trans.*, to place in a hospital. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 182 Like a deserving pensioner, hospitalised in the comfort.. of fond devotion.

†*Hospital*, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *hospitālis* hospitalis, f. *hospes*, *hospit-em* host, guest: see *HOST sb.* and -*AL*.]

1. = *HOSPITABLE*. a. Of persons.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 14/28 Hospital, *hospitālis*. 1600 *ABP. ABBOT Exp. Jonak* 307 And it is said that a Bishop.. should be hospital, that is an entertainer of strangers. 1616 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 482 For Men they had not an Hospital, that were thus Hospital to Fowles. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.*, *Wales* (1685) 27 Their Gentry brave and Hospital.

b. Of things, qualities, feelings, etc.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. xl. 1138 Hospital and friendly courtesies. 1638 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 222 Her kinde hospitall grace. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iv. xxi. (1715) 416 He had condemn'd the Salt, and overturn'd the Hospital Table.

2. In phr. *hospital Jove*, *Jupiter*, or *God*, a translation of L. *hospitālis* or Gr. *ἑννός* 'protector of the rights of hospitality'; also of Gr. *ἑννός*.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* vi. 2 Thei weren, that enhabiden the place, of Iouis hospitall (Vulg. *Iouis hospitālis*). 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxx. ii. 380 In the very sight of the Hospital God. 1658 ROWLAND T. MOUSEL *Theat. Ins.* 1052 They are sacred to hospital Jupiter. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iv. xxi. (1715) 416 Out of a pious regard to the Hospital Alliance. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* i. xx. 93 Σπείοντο ἑννός, hospital crowns.

Hospitalarian, *rare*. [f. med.L. *hospitālāri-us* + -*AN*.] = *HOSPITALIER* 1.

1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1836) I. 40 Dedicated under the name of St. Julian the hospitalarian and martyr.

†*Hospitalary*, *Obs. rare*. [ad. med.L. *hospitālāri-us* *HOSPITALIER*.] = *HOSPITALIER* 3.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 144 The Order of the Dutch knights, commonly called the Hospitalaries of Jerusalem. *Ibid.* 150 Sifridus Walpole de Bassenheim, chief hospitalary commander in Elburg.

†*Hospitalious*, a. *Obs. rare*. [irreg. f. L. *hospitālis* + *hospitalis* + *-OUS*.] *Hospitalis*.

1602 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* ix. liii. (1612) 238 Be hospitalous, Churchmen. *Ibid.* xii. lxxvii. 313 Lesse hospitalous too.

Hospitalism (hospitālizm). [f. *HOSPITAL sb.* + -*ISM*.] The hospital system; used esp. with reference to the hygienic evils incident to old, crowded, and carelessly conducted hospitals.

1869 SIR J. Y. SIMPSON (*title*) *Hospitalism*: its effects on the results of surgical operations. — *Our existing System of Hospitalism* 4 We cannot.. hope for adequate.. progress in the.. healing art, till our system of hospitalism is more or less changed and revolutionized. 1897 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 146 That unknown conjunction of ward influences known as Hospitalism.

Hospitality (hospitāliti). [a. OF. *hospitalité* (12-13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *hospitālitas*, f. *hospitālis* (see *HOSPITAL a.*)]

1. The act or practice of being hospitable; the reception and entertainment of guests, visitors, or strangers, with liberality and goodwill.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Thomas* 424 [þe] aucht wel ma be, for to luf hospitalite. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xii. 13 Hospitalite, that is, herboringe of pore men. c1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* xviii. (1885) 153 Every abbey priory, and other howses founded vpon hospitalite. 1550 CHOWLEY *Last Trump* 705, I can kepe hospitalite, And geue as much vnto the pore. 1677 MORISON *Itin.* iii. 151 That the old English Hospitalite was.. a meere vice, I have formerly shewed. a1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 421 Keeping good hospitalite in the Christmas at Bromley. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. 26 June, Living in the country and maintaining 'old English hospitalite'. This is a phrase very much used by the English themselves, both in words and writing; but I never heard of it out of the island, except by way of irony and sarcasm. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* xxix, Every courteous rite was paid, That hospitalite could claim. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxviii. 580 We accepted his hospitalite after the weather had moderated.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 82 In matters of state, and of expense.. in convivial and domestic hospitalities. 1890 *Spectator* 14 June, The mind has various hospitalities to offer, and may treat its guests.. with a caprice we cannot wholly over-reach.

†2. *Hospitalableness*. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hospitality*, a being well disposed to entertain. 1711 SHAFESPEARE *Charac.* ii. ii. § 3 (1737) II. 166 The noble Affection, which, in antient Language, was term'd Hospitality, viz. extensive Love of Mankind, and Relief of Strangers.

†3. A hospitable institution or foundation; a hospital (sense 2). In quot. 1571, ?Hospitalite institutions generally. *Obs. rare*.

1571 *Act 13 Edw.* c. 10 § 2 The Dilapidations and the Decaye of all Spirituall Lyvynges and Hospitalitie. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxii. 45 The hospitality of St. Leonard's near York.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1554 HULOET, Hospitalitie keeper, or he who kepeth a good howse of meat and drinke, *philoxenus*. *Ibid.*, Hospitalitie keypyng, *larem fouens*. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/3 The women.. have formed a strong 'hospitality' committee.

Hospitalier, -*aler* (hospitālær). *Forms*: 4-6 *hospiteler*, -*yteler*, 5 -*ytier*, *hospituller*, *hospituler*, *ospitaliere*, 6 *hospyteler*, 7-8 -*itler*, 4- *hospitaler*, 5 -*aller*. [a. OF. *hospitalier* (12-13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. med.L. *hospitālārius* hospitalier (senses 1 and 2), f. *hospitāle* (see *HOSPITAL sb.*). *HOSTELER*, *OSTLER* are doublets.]

1. In a religious house or hospice, the person whose office it is to receive and attend upon visitors, pilgrims, and strangers; = *HOSTELER* 1.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 190/1 An Hospituller, *cenodochiarius*, *cenodochiarus*. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1836) I. 67 St. Isidore, Priest and Hospitalier.. of Alexandria. 1864 GREENSHIELDS *Ann. Lesmahagow* 13 The hospitalier received strangers and the wayfaring poor.

2. *spec.* A member of a religious order, brotherhood, or sisterhood, formed for charitable purposes, esp. for the care of the sick and infirm in hospitals. Many such have existed from the 13th c. or earlier. Such were originally the *Knights Hospitallers* (see 3).

c1386 CHAUCER *Parv.* T. 817 Folk that been entred in-to ordre as subekne or preest or hospitaliers. c1430 LYDG. *Venus-Mass* Ep. in *Lay Folks Mass* Bk. 394 To all the holy fraterneite and Confrary of the same brotherhede.

And to alle hospitylers and Relygious nat spottyd nor mad foul wyth no cryme. 1686 J. SERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 52 The Hospitallers of the Holy Ghost took their beginning at Rome, about . . . 1207. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* The appellation is chiefly given to certain communities of religious; as, the hospitallers of Elsefort in Essex, instituted to take care of lepers; hospitallers of S. John Baptist of Coventry; hospitallers of S. Julian; hospitallers of S. Leonard at York, etc. 1746 in *Acc. French Settlement. N. Amer.* 24 This house is serv'd by the nuns hospitallers of St. Augustine of the congregation of the mercy of Jesus. 1880 Chambers' *Enycl. s.v.* The hospitallers of Our Lady of Christian Charity were founded near Chalons in the end of the 13th c., by Guy de Joinville; . . . and the hospitallers of Our Lady Della Scala about the same time at Siena.

3. More fully, *Knights Hospitallers*, an order of military monks, following chiefly the rule of St. Augustine, which took its origin from a hospital founded at Jerusalem, c 1048, by merchants of Amalfi, for the succour and protection of poor pilgrims visiting the Holy Land, but subsequently grew to be a wealthy fraternity, received a military organization, and became one of the chief bulwarks of Christendom in the East, besides having dependent 'hospitals' and possessions throughout the Christian lands. (See *COMMANDEY.*) *Grand Hospitaller*, the third in dignity of the order, after the Grand Commander and Grand Marshal; also an officer in some other orders.

After the taking of Jerusalem by Saladin in 1187, the chief seat of the order was successively at Markab in Phoenicia, Acre 1193, Cyprus 1291, Rhodes 1310, Malta 1530 to 1798. Their possessions were confiscated in England in 1540, and the order was suppressed in most European countries in or after 1799. They were known at various times, and in their various capacities, as *Brothers of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist*, *Knights of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem*, *Knights of Rhodes*, *Knights of Malta*, etc. (This is the earliest sense of the word in English.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 178 He took it wikkedly out of be Hospitallers hond. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 13 He ile of Rodos, be whilk be Hospitallers haldez and gouernes. *Ibid.* x. 40 [see *HOSPITAL* sb. 1.] 1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* n. xlii. (1638) 136 The Hospitallers and Templers be prohibit they shall hold no plee that belongs to the Kings Courts. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 13 He entered into a deepe discourse thereof with . . . the master of the Hospitallers. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 55 The Convent of the Knights Hospitallers. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 274 As to the order of St. Maurice, it has the king for grand master. . . The marquis de Morus, chancellor of the order. The count de Provana, great hospitaller. 1776-81 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* lviii. 1828 W. PORTER *Knights Malta* I. i. 13 Such was the original establishment of the Hospitallers of Jerusalem, which may justly be considered as the cradle of the Order of St. John.

4. In some of the London hospitals, which were orig. religious foundations (and thus a direct development of sense 1): The title of the chief resident official whose office included that of religious superintendent; hence it is retained in some cases, e.g. St. Bartholomew's Hospital and St. Thomas's Hospital, as the title of the chaplain.

1554 *Ordre Hosp. St. Bartheol.* D. liii. The office of the Hospitaller. 1557 *Order of Hospitalis* E. j. b. Your warrant in sending any [sic] folk] to the Hospitalis, shalbe sufficient to the Hospitaller for the receiving of the same. 1624 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 146 To haue a reuerion of the Hospitallers place of Saint Bartholomewes. 1796 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 96/1 Sick Strangers . . . distributed regularly to inferior Hospitallers, to be looked after. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. G. Brit.* 248 (St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark) In the same court are the houses of the Treasurer, Hospitaller, Steward, Butler and Cook. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 382 An hospitaller or chaplain, 4 physicians. 1808 *St. Bartheol. Hosp.*, *Charge of the Vicar and Hospitaller*. 1898 *St. Thomas's Hosp.*, *Duties of Hospitaller*, You shall enjoin the Sisters to send for you, or the Assistant Hospitaller, whenever any Patients shall desire such [religious] ministrations.

5. An inmate of a hospital. *rare.*

1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 325 There is an old man's hospital. Life-like tales might be written on the . . . experiences of these Hospitallers.

6. attrib. † *Hospitaller Knight* = 3. *Obs. rare.* 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 521 It was the Seat of the Hospitaller-knights, which now reside in Malta.

† *Hospitary*, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *hospitari-us*, f. *hospes*, *hospit-*: see *HOST* sb. 2 + -ARY.] Connected or having to do with entertainment or housing.

1658 ROWLAND Moullet's *Theat. Ins.* 900 Until the public overseers and hospitary Bees have found a fit place for the Swarm to settle in.

Hospitate (*hɒspɪtət*), *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *hospitāt-us*: see *Du Cange*.] Devoted to the purposes of a hospice.

1869 R. WILLIS *Hist. Monast. Christ Ch. Canterb.* v. (heading), Hospitate and private buildings of the prior. *Ibid.* Index, Hospitate buildings of the Monastery.

Hospitate (*hɒspɪtət*), *v. rare.* [f. L. *hospitāt-*, ppl. stem of *hospitāri* to be a guest, med.L. *hospitāre* to receive as a guest, f. *hospit-em* guest, *HOST* sb. 2.]

† 1. *trans.* To lodge or entertain. *Obs. rare-°.*

1623 Cockeram, *Hospitate*, to lodge one.

† 2. *intr.* To lodge, take up one's abode. *Obs.* 1681 GREW *Museum* (J.), This hospitates with the living animal in the same shell.

3. *Repr. Ger. hospitieren*, To attend university lectures as an occasional student.

a 1886 W. B. ROBERTSON *Martin Luther* etc. II. (1892) 113 You may *hospitate*, as it is called, though you are not a Bursch.

So *Hospitation*, reception as a guest, hospitable entertainment. *Hospitator* (L. *hospitator*), one who receives or entertains hospitably.

1851 *Illustr. Catend. Angl. Ch.* 251 From his great liberality to travellers and wayfarers, he (Saint Julian) is called Hospitator, and is considered the patron saint of travellers, ferrymen, and wandering minstrels. 1863 J. R. WALBRAN *Mem. Fountains Abbey* (Surtees) 188 He . . . was admitted by the grace and favour of Queen Margaret to her household and hospitation. 1894 J. A. WHITLOCK *Hosp. God's House, Southampt.* 28 The traditional life of St. Julian, Hospitator.

Hospiticide, *rare-°*. [ad. rare L. *hospiticide*, f. *hospes*, *hospit-* guest + *-cida*, *-cide* I.] One who kills his guest or host. (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.)

† *Hospitious* (*hɒspɪʃəs*), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *hospitium* (see *HOSPICE*) + *-ous*: cf. *auspicious*, *officious*.] Hospitable. (Sometimes repr. L. *hospitālis*: see *HOSPITAL* a. 2.)

1588 GREENE *Dorastus & F.* 22 Where I shall hope hospitious friends to find. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilud* vi. 240 We glory in th' hospitious rites our grand-sires did commend. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxii. (1748) 341 The shire's hospitious town. 1784 in Sir B. Burke *Viciss. Fam.* Ser. II. (1860) 376 He got the name of Na Feile, or the Hospitious.

|| *Hospitium* (*hɒspɪʃɪəm*). [L.: see *HOSPICE*.]

1. = *HOSPICE* I.

1650 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* I. 9-to God. . . will not fail to provide us an *hospitium*, a place to reside in, when cast out of all. 1700 tr. *Angelo & Carl's Congo* in Pinkerton *Voy.* (1814) XVI. 156 (Stanf.) Attended by this crowd, we proceeded to our *hospitium* or house for our reception. 1830 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi. Inform us why you will not approach our more pleasant and better furnished *hospitium*. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* xi. 181 The Church at Iona, as well as the *hospitium*, the refectory, etc. were thus made of wattles.

2. A place of residence for students in a university; a hall or hostel.

1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Europe* I. v. § 5. 481 The original *hospitium* or Hall (as it was usually called at Oxford) was a democratic, self-governing Society. *Ibid.* 482 The College was, in its origin, nothing but an endowed *Hospitium* or Hall. *Ibid.* II. ii. xii. § 9. 558 At Cambridge . . . the more usual name was *Hospitium* or Hostel—not the only instance in which a Parisian usage has been preserved more faithfully at Cambridge than at Oxford.

Hospitize (*hɒspɪtəɪz*), *v. rare.* [f. L. *hospitium* guest + *-ize*.]

1. *trans.* To lodge or entertain with hospitality.

1895 *Ch. Chron.* (N. Zealand) May 597 His Lordship . . . was driven to the residence of Mr. Aldrich, where they were hospitized till the following evening.

2. *intr.* = *HOSPITATE* 3.

1895 A. STODDART *J. S. Blackie* iii. 54 By the rule of 'hospitizing' practised in the University, he found himself free to visit the classes under Hausmann [etc.].

|| *Hospodar* (*hɒspɒdər*). [a. Rumanian *hospodār*, of Slavonic origin: possibly from Little Russ. *hospodār* = Russ. *gospodār* (in South Russia 'master of a house'), deriv. of *gospōd* lord. Another Russian form of the word is *gosudār* sovereign, king, lord, sir.]

A word meaning 'lord', formerly borne as a title of dignity by the governors appointed by the Ottoman Porte for the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 476 (Russia) And all this for the honour of Hospodars, viz. the Prince.]

1684 *Scanderberg Rediv.* iv. 86 The Hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia . . . revolted from the Turks. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 461 (Stanf.) The Hospodars, or princes of Wallachia and Moldavia, pay very large sums to the Grand Sultan for their dignities. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 317/1 These Hospodars or governors assumed the title of princes, and were addressed as 'Most Serene Highness'.

1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* II. ix. 362 His father, for a time hospodar of Wallachia, had retired into private life.

Hence *Hospodariat*, *-late* (erron. -iot, *hospodorate*), the office of a hospodar, the territory governed by a hospodar.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 196 The hospodariats were sure to become dependencies of Muscovy. 1866 *Ch. Times* 3 Mar., The deposition of Prince Couza from the Hospodariate of Wallachia and Moldavia has been accomplished. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 529 Hampering negotiations, with the ideas of an Hospodorate, an annexation of Candia.

Hospray, obs. form of *OSPREY*.

† *Hosppe*, a variant of *HOST*, assimilated to L. *hospit-em*. So † *Hospetes* for *HOSTESS*.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 Tim. 25 Salute Priscilla and Aquila myne hosppe and myne hospites.

Hospyt-, obs. form of *HOSPIT-*.

† *Hoss*, *v. Obs. rare-°*. [An onomatopoeic form akin to *Huzz*.] *intr.* To buzz.

1530 FALSGR. 588/1, I hosse, as a bee or flye dothe. . . It is a peryulous noyse. . . to here a bee hosse in a boxe.

Hoss, dial. f. *HORSE*.

Hoss, *-e*, *Hossell*, obs. ff. *HOSE* sb., *HOUSEL*.

Host (*hɒst*), *sb.* 1. Forms: a. 3-6 *ost* (e, 4-5 *oost*, 4-6 *ooste*, 6 *oast*, 6-7 *Sc. oyst*. b. 4-6 *hoost*, 4-7 *hoste*, 5-6 *hooste*, 6-7 *hoast*, *Sc. hoist*, 4-*host*. [a. OF. *ost*, *host*, *oost*, *hoost* army (10th c. in Godef.) = It. *oste*, Sp. *hueste*, Pg. *hoste*:—L.

hostem (*hostis*) stranger, enemy, in med.L. army, warlike expedition. The Latin *h*, lost in Romanic, was gradually readopted in OF. and ME. spelling, and hence in mod. Eng. pronunciation.]

1. An armed company or multitude of men; an army. Now *arch.* and *poet.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 13/431 His sone a-jein be Aumpour with is ost he wende. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6160 Of egypte godds ost [Trin. hoost] vte vend. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14336 Pey . . . gadered folk, & hostes ledde. 1362 LANGE. *P. Pl. A.* III. 252 Weend pider with þin hoost [Trin. ost, oost]. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. cxxviii(i). (Bodl. MS.), þer was no corner of þe worlde wide but he feeelde þe swerd of þe oste of Rome. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxviii. 16 The chefe captayne of the host. a 1555 LYNDE-SAY *Tragedie* 163, I rasit ane oyste of mony bald Baroun. a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 148 As Samuel would not come to Saul, so wisdom will not come to that oost. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iv. 6 Thereby shall we shadow The numbers of our Hoast. 1609 SKEKE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Will.* 7 Of them qvha comes to the hoist. 1700 DRYDEN *Ajax & Ulysses* 214 Who better can succeed Achilles lost Than he who gave Achilles to your hoast? 1715-20 POPE *Ilud* II. 201 Haste, goddess, haste! the flying host detain. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* lvii. VII. 211 She was . . . not daunted by the sight of the armed host which surrounded her. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 30 The leaders of the host were exhorted to gentleness and moderation.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

[c 1315 SHOREHAM 15 A prince of Godes ost Schel do the confermyng Nonc loser, Therefore hit mot a bisschope be.] 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4475 Gog and Magog es noht elles Bot þe host of antichrist. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 589 Fonde Shame adowne to brynge, With alle her oost erly and late. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 56 That an host of Hartes is more to be feared that is ruled by a Lyon, than an hoste of Lyons ruled by an Hart. 1609 MILTON *Hymn Natie*. 21 All the spangled host keep watch in squadrons bright. 1773 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 417 He was a host of debaters in himself. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xix. 374 It is a word which . . . is a host of imagery and doctrine in itself. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvii. (1878) 470 Arcturus and his host.

† c. A warlike gathering; cf. *HOSTING*. *Sc. Obs.*

1807 GRIERSON *St. Andrews* 74 A clause binding the latter to attend and protect the former in all raids and hosts.

2. *transf.* A great company; a multitude; a large number.

[c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xii. 38 (Harl. MS.) The king maade him redy to come to be Emperour, with a gret oost, for to wedde his dowter.] 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 269 The three Hostes [caravans] cast themselves into a triangle. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian xii*, Defend this lady against your host of Monks. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* viii. The examination of a host of trunks just arrived from France. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 11 What a host of thoughts and images that one name carries! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 234 They produce a host of books written by Musaeus and Orpheus.

† b. A name for a 'company' of sparrows. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F. vj. b. An Ost of sparrows.

3. In Biblical and derived uses: a. *Host* or *hosts* of heaven (Heb. הַשָּׁמַיִם וְצֶבֶא *ts'ba hashshamayim*) is applied to (a) the multitude of angels that attend upon God, and (b) the sun, moon, and stars.

138a WYCLIF *1 Kings* xxii. 19, I saw the Lord vpon his see sittynge, and al the oost of heuene stondynge nee3 to hym. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezech.* ii. 1 Thus was heuene and earth fynished with all their hoost. — *Deut.* xvii. 3 Sonne or Mone, or eny of the hooste of heuene. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* v. 14 As captaine of the hooste of the Lord am I now come. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 606 Hesperus that led the starrie Host. *Ibid.* v. 710 His count'nance. . . Drew after him the third part of Heav'n's Host. 1839 YEWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* i. (1847) 5 The worship of the host of heaven.

b. *Lord* (God) of hosts (*Jehovah Ts'baôth*): a frequent title of Jehovah in certain books of the Old Testament; app. referring sometimes to the heavenly hosts (see a), sometimes to the armies of Israel, and hence in modern use with the sense 'God of armies' or 'of battles'.

138a WYCLIF *1 Sam.* xvii. 45 Y come to thee in the name of the Lord God of oostis, God of the compaynes of Israel. — *Zech.* i. 3 Be ye converted to me, saith the Lord of oostis. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* xiv. 21 All the kettels in Ierusalem and Iuda, shalbe holy vnto the Lorde of hoostes. 1569 in *Q. Eliz. Prayer Bk.* App. v. (1890) 225 O most myghtie God, the Lorde of hoostes. . . the only geuer of all victories. 1660 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 78 The Lord of Hosts, i. e. of all things visible and invisible. . . of all things animate and inanimate, which, in the history of Creation, are called, the host of heaven and earth, the one host of God. 1891 A. F. KIRKPATRICK in *Camb. Bible for Schools*, *Psalms* xxiv. 10 *note*. 1897 R. KIPLING *Recessional*, Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget—lest we forget.

Host (*hɒst*), *sb.* 2. Forms: a. 3-7 *oste*, 4-5 *ost*, 5-6 *ooste*, 6-8 *oast*. b. 4-*hoast*; also 4-6 *hoost* (e, 4-7 *hoste*, 6 *Sc. hoist*, 6-7 *hoast*. [a. OF. *oste*, *hoste* (12th c. in Littré), mod. F. *hôte* host, guest = It. *oste*:—L. *hospit-em* (*hospes*) host, guest, stranger, foreigner. For resumption of *h*, cf. *prec.*]

1. A man who lodges and entertains another in his house: the correlative of *guest*.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4601 And 3yt shall he make sum robbery, Or begyle his hoste þer he shal lye. 1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* xvi. 23 Gayus myn oost [138a my herborger; 1526 TINDALE *myne hoste*; 1611 mine hoste] greeteth you wel. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* (1537) 98 Caius . . . whome Paule . . . calleth hys ooste and the ooste of all the congregation. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 173 A tedious guest to a loathsome oost. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. vi. 29 Conduct me to mine Host, we loue

him highly. 1700 DRYDEN *Baucis & Phil.* 118 But the kind hosts their entertainment grace, With hearty welcome, and an open face. 1708 E. COOK *Sot-weed Factor* (1865) 10 Pleas'd with the Treatment I did find, I took my leave of Oast so kind. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, You are almost in the position of host to-night.

2. *spec.* A man who lodges and entertains for payment; a man who keeps a public place of lodging or entertainment; the landlord of an inn. Often in archaic phr. *mine (my) host* = the landlord of such and such an inn.

c 1290 *Beket* 1176 in *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 140 At one gode mannes house his In a-nist he nam. his oste nam wel god 3eme hov heo heom alle here. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 747 Greet chiere made our host (ost, oste, hooste) vs euerichon. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 222 Efter seper, sayd myne oste, That he couth nocht tel the day That ani knight are with him lay. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 145 Lodged in an Inne. Whereupon the Hoste asked him payment. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. 1. 100 Mine Host of the Garter. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II. 45 Let me freely how you like my Hoste, and the company I is not mine Hoste a witty man? 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* 1. 90 Who does not know the famous Swan? Object uncouth I and yet our host, For it was painted by the Host. 1858 MURRAY'S *Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 58 The two daughters of mine host are both fair and graceful in their national costume. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvii. 121, I was informed by my host that [etc.].

b. *Prov.* To reckon (+count) without (+before) one's host: to calculate one's bill or score without consulting one's host or landlord; to come to conclusions without taking into consideration some important circumstance of the case.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* lii. 202 It ys sayd in comyn that 'who soener rekeneth wythoute his hoste, he rekeneth twys for ones'. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 991/2 He fareth to lyke a geste, that maketh his rekenynge without his hoste. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI. 131 b, They reckened before their host, and so paid more then their shotte came to. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Stae* 649 He that countis without his oist, Oft tymes he countis twyse. 1698 VANBRUGH *and Pt. Esop* iii, But here, alas! he found to's cost, He had reckon'd long without his host. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xv, But hostess as she was herself, she reckoned without her host in the present instance. 1877 [see COUNT v. 7]. 1886 SYMONDS *Catholic Recat.* II. 174 He [Bruno] reckoned strangely in this matter, without the murderous host into whose clutches he had fallen.

3. *Biol.* An animal or plant having a parasite or commensal habitually living in or upon it.

1857 LANKESTER *tr. Küchenmeister's Anim. Paras.* I. Introd. 4 They usually emigrate once into the external world, generally with the excrements of the hosts of their parents. Note, Host is a literal translation of the German 'Wirth', and although not perhaps previously used in the above sense in the English language, I have adopted it to prevent a somewhat tedious circumlocution. 1866 INTELL. *Observ.* I. 115 The mode in which the liver flukes gain access to their hosts, or in other words to the bodies of the herbivorous animals they frequent. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 733 Cuscuta is nourished exclusively by the haustoria which penetrate into the tissue of the host. 1893 BRADY *Addr. Tyneside Field Club* 9 To complete the life-cycle of any one of these creatures (tape-worms), successive residence is necessary in the bodies of two distinct species of animal, thus called the 'intermediate host' and the 'final host'.

attrib. 1888 *Athenaeum* 28 Jan. 119/1 Preparations showing the entrance of the potato fungus into the host-plant. 1889 *Scot. Leader* 19 June 7 The part played by the barberry as a 'host plant' in producing mildew.

4. A guest. Cf. HOASTMAN. Obs.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 205 How he [Lichon]. His hostes slough and into mete. He made her bodies to ben etc. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 68 An hoste that lightly forgeth his lodgyng. and departeth Ioyously without to haue eny rethwe. 1518 MERCH. *Adv.* Newcastle (Surtees. 51 The ostmen that byes any merchandysse of their hostes. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Jas. I, vii, They took me prisoner, not as oste.

1. *Host*, sb. 3. Obs. Forms: 4 ooste, hooste (e), 5 ost (e), host (e). [ad. OF. *hoste*, *ostel*, var. of *hostel*, *ostel* HOSTEL. The pl. of the latter was often *ostes*, *ostes*, whence by reaction the sing. *ostel*; mod.F. dialects have *hôte*, *ôte*. For the loss of final -e in Eng. cf. *assign* sb., *avowee* sb.] A place of lodging or entertainment; a hostel, inn.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxviii. 23 Mo camen to him in to the hoste, or herbere [1388 the in]. — *Philem.* 22 Make redy to me an ooste [gloss or hous for to dwelle inne]. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 89 (Harl. MS.) Thes two yong knyghtes yede to her oste in pe cite. *Ibid.* lxi. 257 His squier softe an host, for swiche a worthi knyght to eside ynn. c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* xxxv. 26 An old vauasour that kepte An Ost, & was A Man of honour.

b. *Phr.* To be (or lie) at host: to be lodged or entertained; to be put up at an inn; fig. to be on familiar terms or at home with.

c 1450 *Merlin* 171 This mayden. . . was at hoste with a riche burgeys. 1554 H. WESTON in *Latimer's Sermon*. & Rem. (Parker Soc.) 264, I will be at host with you anon. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Diuerbi ad aliquem in hospitium*, . . . to be at host with one. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 35 Crowses and Rauens. . . are at host with euery kind of fruite in the Orchard. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 410 Your goods that lay at host. in the Centaur.

Host (hōst), sb. 4. Forms: a. 4 oyst, 4-5 oost, 4-7 ost (e), 6 oast. b. 4-6 hoost (e), hoste, 6-7 hoast (e), 5-6 oiste. [a. OF. *oiste*, *hoiste* = L. *hostia* victim, sacrifice. At an early stage the Eng. word became assimilated in form to the prec. sb., of which *ost*, *oost*, *hoost*, etc. were the normal etymological forms. See also HOSTIE.]

1. A victim for sacrifice; a sacrifice (*lit.* and *fig.*): often said of Christ. Obs.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvii. 11, I offrid in his tabernakile be hoste of heghnyng of voice. 1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* iv. 18 A couenable oost [gloss or sacrifice], plesynge to God. — 1 *Pet.* ii. 5 To offere spiritual hostes [gloss or offerings] acceptable to God bi Jhesu Crist. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 44 Pat I myght offe my self an acceptable oost to hym. 1553 *Homilies* II. *Sacram.* II. 1839 148 Let us. . . offer always to God the host or sacrifice of praise by Christ. 1605 SYLVESTER *Dn Barlas* II. iii. II. *Fathers* 287 Anon said Isaac. . . But where's your Hoste? 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxiii. vi. 252 To goe unto the altars, or to handle an ost or sacrifice. 1653 L.D. VAUX *Godwin's St. Paul* 310 Jesus Christ having once offered the Host of His body, is seated at the right hand of God.

2. *Ecc.* The bread consecrated in the Eucharist, regarded as the body of Christ sacrificially offered; a consecrated wafer.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8849 He stode and heylde be oste. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 9 He ordeyned pat be oyst schude be of perf brede. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* Introd. 7 The sacred oost is no manner breed, but either nowt, or accident withouten any subject. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 259 The host betokeneth the body of Chryst. a 1583 CRINDAL *Fruitful Dial.* Rem. (1843) 46 If a little mouse get an host, he will craue no more meat to his dinner. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theophrast's Trav.* II. 164 They make their Hosts of Flower kneed with Wine and Oil. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 28 Such as scruple to kneel at the host. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 19 Omitting the words which convey the idea of a sacrifice, and the ceremony of the elevation of the host. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* I. x. 191 An apothecary, who also was useful to the Catholics, making 'Hosts' for them.

3. *attrib.*, as (sense 2) host-bearer, -cup.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 465/5 Host Cup. 1890 O. CRAWFORD *Round Calend. Port.* 4 The solemn chant of the Host-Bearers.

1. *Host*, v. 1. Obs. [f. HOST sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* To gather into a host; to assemble in battle array, to encamp. (Cf. HOSTING vbl. sb.)

1207 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 1190 Beterne hom adde ibe at rome, ban hosted [MS. B. y osted] here. c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 16 The will the host was thus in Ossory. . . these tweyn, as har wone was, weren both I-hosted to-gedders.

2. *intr.* To be assembled or gather in a host.

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* II. i. (1554) 42 a, As they lay hostyng Not farre asunder, and Saul lay an slepe. 1587 J. BARLOW *Viz. Columbus* vi. 173 With scanty force, where should he lift the steel, While hostyng foes immeasurably wheel?

Host, v. 2 [f. HOST sb. 2.]

1. *trans.* To receive (any one) into one's house and entertain as a guest. Obs.

1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 10 § 3 That no Straunger. . . should oste or take to sojourne with hym within this Realme of England any Merchant Straunger. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii, Fulius. . . caused him to be hosted with a worshipfull man. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. viii. 29 Such was that Hag, unmeet to host such guests. 1613 T. MILLES *tr. Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* I. 20/2 Nowhere should he account himselfe eyther a Stranger, or to be Hosted. 1804 R. LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 61 They [fishing smacks] were 'hosted' by Lowestoft merchants, to whom they sold their fish.

b. *intr.* To play the host. *nonce-use.*

1868 Bp. WILBERFORCE in *Collect. & Recoll.* xv. (1898) 202 The great power of charming and pleasant host-ing possessed by Salisbury.

2. *intr.* To be a guest; to lodge, put up. Obs.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3978 He ostd at haly eland. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 30 Great host and small rote, Maketh vsauery moutthes, where ever men oste. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 9 Goe beare it to the Centaure, where we host. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 386 Antiochus, falling in love with. . . the daughter of Cleoptolemus, where he hosted.

Host, var. HOAST sb. and v., cough.

Hostage (hō'stədz), sb. 1. Also 4-7 ostage.

[a. OF. *ostage* (11th c.), *hostage* (12-16th c. in Littré; Cotgrave 1611, *hostage* and *ostage*), mod.F. *otage*, = Pr. *ostatge*, OCat. *hostatge*, OSP. *hostage*, It. *ostaggio*, going back through **obstātium*, to a late pop.L. type **obsidātium*, f. L. *obsidatus* condition of a hostage, hostageship, f. *obses*, *obsid-em* hostage. The initial h appears to have been added in OF., etc., through association with the family of L. *hospit-em*: see Host sb. 2 Cf. med.L. *ostātium*, *hostātium* in sense 1, *hostāticus*, *ostagius*, *hostagius*, in sense 2 (Du Cange).]

1. Pledge or security given to enemies or allies for the fulfilment of any undertaking by the handing over of one or more persons into their power; the standing, state, or condition of the persons thus handed over; chiefly in phrases *in, into, to hostage*. (No plural.) Obs.

c 1275 LAV. 5317 Hii wolleb habbe hure children to hostage [c 1205 Hisle]. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 399 231 Heo and manie oper in ostage weren itake. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4987 Pijs oper ten. . . Duel in ostage her wit me. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3680 There was a maid sent hym into hostage. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Legend* 432 b/1 He was ledde. . . with hys two brethren in ostage or pledge for the deluyraunce of the sayd kyng theyr fader. a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Huon* lxxv. 223 Your brother layd hostage, promysynge that he wolde neuer retourne without he brought with hym y^e admyrall Gaudys berde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 80 Violating the lawe of hostage. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iv. 105 If he stand in Hostage for his safety. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 6 [They] desired one or two of our men to goe ashore, leauynge hostage in our ship for their safe returne. 1786-31

TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 97 To give the young King. . . in Hostage to the Queen.

2. (with pl.) A person thus given and held in pledge. Cf. HOSTAGER.

c 1275 LAV. 5090 Four and twenti hostages [c 1205 Hisle] Childrich bar bitaite. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 78 William. . . gaf ageyn 50 fees, of whilk he toke ostages. 1520 CAXTON'S *Chron. Eng.* v. 46b/1 Upon assurance of this same thynge they gave him good hostages. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* III. (1590) 101 He laboured secretly that the Genoways should not deliuer in their ostages to the King. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Law* c. *Warres* 85 He. . . kept the Prince of Orange's Son. . . as an Hostage for his Fathers Actions. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 225 Ambassadors. . . to solicit the exchange of hostages. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 155 [At the siege of Exeter in 1068] one of the hostages was brought close to the East Gate, and his eyes were put out in the sight of both armies. 1879 FROUDE *Caesar* xvi. 254 They had given hostages for their good behaviour.

3. *generally.* A pledge or security.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7312 Though ye borowes take of me, The sikerer shal ye neuer be For ostages, ne sikernes, Or chartres. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. xxiii, The ost of Christ, an ostage for his troth. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 115 You know now your hostages: your Vnckles word and my firme faith. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Marriage* (Arb.) 264 He that hath wife and children, hath given hostages to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of vertue, or of mischief. 1865 WHITTIER *Snow-bound* 483 One who wisely schemed, And hostage from the future took In trained thought and lore of book.

4. A treaty to which parties are pledged. *rare.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxx, And there with alle was made hostage on bothe parties, and made hit as sure as hit myghte be.

Hence *Hostage* v. *trans.* to give as a hostage.

1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 136 Nor is it likely now we should have so hostages their men. . . had they intended any villany.

1. *Hostage*, sb. 2. Obs. [a. OF. (*h*)ostage: = late L. type **hospitātium*, f. *hospes*, *hospit-em* HOST sb. 2; see -AGE. (Med.L. had *hospitāgium* and *hostāgium*, from Fr.)] A hostel, hostelry, inn. Also *attrib.*

c 1440 *Ipom.* 1292 His owne mayde, that was so bryght, To his ostage she went right. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 147 Ostage in this towne know I non, Thin wyff and thou in for to slepe. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxii. (1870) 205, I, haunyng pitie. . . poynted them to my hostage. a 1888 *Willie Wallace* x. in *Child Ballads* (1882-98) III. 27, He's on to the hostage gone Asking there for charitie. *Ibid.* iv, Fifteen lords in the hostage-house Waiting Wallace for to see. 1892 *Act 15 & 16 Vict.* cxxxvi. Preamb. (Hull Shipping Dues), Certain Dues called. . . Hostage Dues.

2. *Hostager*. Obs. Also 4 ost-. [a. OF. (*h*)ostagier, -ger hostage, pledge, security, f. *hostage* + -ier: = L. -arius.] = HOSTAGE sb. 1 2.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 139 *pe* castels and ostagers he 3ald borgh curtesye. — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4983 Sende he scholde hym hostagers, Men of gode, barons, pers. 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Frans.* I. cxxli. (R.), Ther wer styll in England hostagers, the erle Dolyphyn of Auuerigne, therle of Porseen. . . and dyuers other. 1530 PALSGR. 232/a Hostager, one that is pledge for another, *hostagier*.

Hostageship (hō'stədzjip), [f. HOSTAGE sb. 1 (sense 2) + -SHIP.] The condition of a hostage; = HOSTAGE sb. 1 1.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* iv. iii, The time of the hostageship rests with the King and the Duke. 1865 J. M. LUDLOW *Epics Mid. Ages* II. 249 By this act. . . the terms of his hostageship are forfeited. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 256 For a companion of his exile and hostageship.

Hostay (e, var. of HOSTEY v., Obs.

Hosted (hō'stəd), a. [f. HOST sb. 1 + -ED. Cf. HOST v. 1] Assembled in a host; in hosts.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* L 576 Indignant Frost. . . plies His hosted friends that vex the polar skies. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* II. 91 The hosted Hebrews to their several tents. . . betake them. 1892 STOFF. BROOKE *E. E. Lit.* x. 243 The hosted waves of ocean.

Hostel (hō'stəl), sb. 1. Forms: a. 3-4 ostel, 4 osteyl, 5 ostell, -tell, 6-7 ostle. B. 3-4 ostel, 4 ostel; also 4 ostil, 4-7 hostell, 6 hostile, hostelle. [a. OF. *ostel*, -eil, hostell, mod.F. *hôte* = Fr. (*h*)ostal, Sp. *hostal*: = med.L. *hospitāle* (see HOSPITAL).]

1. A place of sojourn; a house where one lodges; a lodging. Obs.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1056 He. . . bead hem hom to is ostel To herbergen wið him. 13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 257 *pe* hede of bis hostel Athour I hat. c 1450 *Merlin* 130 The kynge wolde not haue hem at noon other ostell but in his house.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22623 Lauerd. . . yeild us gain vr ostel nu, pat us es ref. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 326 Whiche gaue to the lorde of heuen the hostell of ber moste holy body. 1650 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 495 That this Island is an Hostell of Charity, an harbour of honesty.

2. *spec.* A public house of lodging and entertainment for strangers and travellers; an inn, a hotel.

Obs. after 16th c. still revived in 19th by Scott.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 514 Seynt Iuliane loo bon hostele Se her the house of Fame lo. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xiv. 64 As saffiche passe as the messenger and as sone at hus hostil. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* 14 Dec. (Arb.) 121 One hundred also of an other sorte. . . dyd lyue of theym selues in Ostles and Innes. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. (heading), The hostel, or inn. 1847 LYTTON *Lucrateria* (1853) 264 As is the usage of hostels, a pair of boots stood outside the door, to be cleaned betimes in the morning. 1880 WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 25 But, being wearied sore in every limb Sought out a goodly hostel, where he might Rest him and eat and tarry for the night.

3. A house of residence for students at a university or elsewhere; esp. (in recent times) for students connected with a non-resident college; = HALL 4a.

The term was never in official use at Oxford, though 'Halls' have been spoken of as 'hostels'; at Cambridge it has a recognized standing.

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 1 Provostship Maister-shippz Halles Hostelles. 1547 *Act 1 Edu. VI.* c. 14 § 15 Any of the Colleges Hostelles or Halles being in the same Universities. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. iii. (1877) 1. 87 There is mention and record of diuerse other halls or hostels, that haue bene there [at Oxford] in times past, as Beefe hall, Mutton hall [etc.]. 1629 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 41 The clearing of the ground... was begun in May 1628, by taking down the 'little Ostle'. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 436 Bred in some of the hostels afterwards united thereunto [Trinity College, Cambridge]. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Feb. 98/3 (St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden) These [readers] are expected to reside in the hostel belonging to the library. 1895 *RASHALL Univ. Europe* I. v. § 1. 296 The Provost of Paris at the head of an armed band of citizens in return attacked a Hall or Hostel (hospitium) of students. 1898 *Cambridge Calendar* 876 Selwyn College... was recognised as a Public Hostel of the University by Grace of the Senate, Feb. 8, 1883.

† 4. A town-mansion; = HOTEL 1. Obs.

1287 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshead* III. 1381/1 The said duke de Montpensier... met the earle of Derby and the English trainee... and did accompanie him vnto hostell de Longueuille, sometime called the hostle of Aniou. 1648 *LD. HERBERT Life* (1886) 705, I went sometimes also to the court of Queen Margaret at the Hostell, called by her name. 1661 *MORGAN Sph. Gentry* III. vi. 60 Doth belong to Serjeants Inne in Fleet street and as they were anciently called Hostels by being Houses of Nobles. 1670 *COTTON Espemion* I. II. 61 His Hostell at Paris... was then the best House next to the Queen Mothers, now call'd l'Hostel de Soissons.

† 5. Lodging, entertainment; esp. in to take hostel, to lodge, put up. Obs.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1397 Laban... fond good grið and good hostel, Him, and hise men, and hise kamel. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 12472 Whan synne ys shryue ande clene eche dey l'pere wyl Gode holde hys hostele. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 3404 Syr Yvaine and his damysell In the town toke thaire hosteli. c 1450 *Mertin* 606 For his love shall ye haue hosteli at youre volunte.

6. attrib.

c 1610 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 13 A barrel of Hostel Ale. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* III. xxvi, Slumbering on the hostel floor. † *Hostel, sb.* 2. Obs. rare⁻¹. A dyslogistic diminutive of Host sb. 4

1624 *DARCIÉ Birth of Heresies* xv. 62 Your round hostel, which you cause to be ador'd.

Hostel, v. Obs. exc. dial. Also 5 hostyl, 9 hostle. [f. *HOSTEL sb.* 1]

† 1. trans. To lodge, put up. Obs.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5557 In Wynchestre were þey hosteld boþe. 1377 *LANGF. P. Pl.* B. xviii. 118 Hope shal lede hem forth. And hostel hem and hele. 1400 *Stac. Rome* 548 Boþe þei weoren hostelled þere.

2. intr. To lodge. Now dial.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 263 Ther hostyld thai all thre. 1855 *ROBINSON Whittly Gloss.* s.v., 'Where do you hostle at?' lodge at.

Hostelar. Also -ilar, -illar. Sc. form of *hostellary, HOSTELRY*.

(The 15th c. instances may be plurals of *hostelarie*.)

1484 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* § 25 (1814) II. 6/2 ¶ in all burrowis townys... þar be ordanys hostilaris and resettis haifand stabillis and chawmeris to ridaris and gangaris. 1425 *Ibid.* § 11 (1814) II. 10/1 þe king... forbids þat ony liege man... herbery or luge þaim in ony vthir place bot in þe hostelaris forsaide. 1819 *W. TENNANT Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 125 Spers'd about in search o' beds Throu' houses, hostillars, and sheds.

Hosteler (hōstēlar). Now arch. or Hist. Forms: a. 3-5 (9) hostiler, 4- hosteler, (4) hostyller, 4-5 hostilerre, -ellere, 5-6 -iller, -elore, 5-6 (9) -illar, 6 (9) -elar, 7 (9) -eller; also 5-8 hostiler. β. 4-5 ostiler, 4-6 osteler, 5-6 -ore, 5-7 ostler, 6 ostleir, 7 Sc. oistlar. [a. OF. *ostelier* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *hostelier*, mod. F. *hôtefier*, f. *hostel*; see -ER. Cf. med. L. *hospitālarius*, *hostalarius*, *hostel(i)arius*. See also *HOSTLER, OSTLER*, variants of this word.]

† 1. One who receives, lodges, or entertains guests and strangers; spec., in a monastery or religious house, one whose office was to attend to guests and strangers. Obs. exc. Hist.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 361/61 Pe Abbot sende him out to one of heore celles; hostiler he was þare i-mad gistes to onder-fongue. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxi. (1869) 37, I am norishe of orphanyne, osteler of pilgrims. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 149 b/2 Thabbot... sente hym... to be hosteler for to receyue there ghestes. 1877 *J. RAINE in Smith & Wace Dict. Chr. Biog.* I. 725 In this establishment Cuthbert was the hostler. 1897 *J. W. CLARK Priory Barnwell* p. lii, It was the duty of the Hosteler... to entertain the guests who sought the hospitality of the monastery.

2. A keeper of a hostelry or inn; an innkeeper. arch.

1365 *Munim. Gildh. Lond.* (Rolls) III. 422 Ricardus le Yonge, hostyller. 1388 *Wyclif Luke* x. 35 He brouȝte forth twey pans, and ȝaf to the ostiler. c 1440 *York Myst.* xlvii. heading, The Osteleres. Alias Inholders. 1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* II. xlii. (1638) 138 If a man desire to lodge with one that is no common Hosteler. 1592 *NASH P. Penitence* (ed. a) 5A, An Hostler that had built a goodly Inne. 1635 *CORBERT Iter Bor.* 174 The inne-keeper was old, fourscore almost... God and Time decree To honour thrifty ostlers, VOL. V.

such as hee. 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 12 [They] crossed the water, and breakfasted in William Stewart's, ostler. 1862 *J. GRANT Capt. of Guard* xxv, Gray had been repeatedly warned by the friendly hosteler... to beware of travelling in the dusk.

3. A stableman; see *HOSTLER, OSTLER*.

† 4. A student who lives in a hostel (sense 3). Obs. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. iii. (1877) 1. 87 The students also that remaine in them, are called hosteler or halliers. Hereof it came of late to passe, that... Thomas late archbishop of Canturburie, being brought vp at such an house at Cambridge, was of the ignorant sort of Londoners called an 'hosteler', supposing that he had serued... in the stable. 1655 *FULLER Hist. Camb.* 29 We infer them to be no Collegiates, but Hostelers, not in that sense which the spitefull Papists charged Dr. Cranmer to be one (an attendant on a stable), but such as lived in a learned Inn or Hostel not endowed with revenues.

5. attrib., as *hosteler-house* [= OF. *maison hosteliere*; cf. med. L. *hospitālaria* (sc. domus) *hosteliere*]; *hosteler-wife*, the mistress of an inn.

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* III. 71 A trew Scot, quhill hosteler house thair held. 1830 *SCOTT Abbot* xviii, The hostler-wives, are like to be the only losers by their miscarriage.

Hence *Hosteleress*, a female student in a hostel. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 251 The female college, with its professores and hostleresses, and other Utopian monstros.

† *Hostelity.* Obs. rare. Also -illity. [? f. *hostel* = *hospital* + -ITY.] Hospitality.

1593 *Jack Straw* III. in *Harl. Dodsley* V. 398 Defacing houses of hostelity (Old copy, *hostillitie*).

Hostelry (hōstēlri). Now arch. Also 4-5 ostlerie, (h)ostellerie, -elerie, -ye, 4-6 ostlerye, -le, 5 hostillary, 7 hostilerie, 4-7, 9 (arch.) hostlerie. [a. OF. (*h*)ostellerie (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), mod. F. *hôtellerie*, f. (*h*)ostelier *HOSTELER* 1; see -ERY 3, -RY. The word is sparsely exemplified before the 19th c., when it was taken up by Scott, and thence became common as a literary form.]

1. A house where lodging and entertainment are provided; an inn, a hostel. Also, the place in a convent for the reception of strangers.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 718 In Southwerk at this gentil hostelrye [v.r. ostelry, *Petr.* hostrye, *Lansd.* hosterie] That highte the Tabard. — *Kut.* 1. 2. 1635 In the hostelryes [v.r. ostelryis, hosteleries, *Lansd.* hostries] al aboute. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xxxii. (1869) 193 To þe ostelrye I wente at þe firste, thinking to herberwe me þere. 1597-8 *BP. HALL Sat.* III. l. 73 The under-groome of the ostlerie. 1630 *B. JONSON New Inn* II. i, A bashful child, homely brought up, In a rude hostelrye. 1808 *SCOTT Marmion* III. ii. note, The accommodations of a Scottish hostelrye, or inn, in the sixteenth century, may be collected from... the 'Friars of Berwick'. 1823 — *Peveril* xxi, Peveril entered the kitchen, which indeed was the parlour and hall of the little hostelry. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xviii, Codlin diminished the distance between himself and the hostelry. 1886 *RUSKIN Praterita* I. vi. 188 Dining at any nice village hostelry.

2. Hostel business. nonce-use.

1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. x. 101 A gay sight was the road... in those days, before steam-engines arose and flung its hostelry and chivalry over.

Hence *Hostelric* a. nonce-*wd.*, pertaining to a hostelry or inn.

1860 *All Year Round* IV. 78 He looks at things in an eminently hostelric view.

† *Hoster* 1. Obs. rare. [f. *HOST v.* 2.] A hosteler or innkeeper.

c 1500 in *Arnold's Chron. Index* (1811) 5 That common hosters be partyners of all charges so as free hostlers. 1598 *FLORIO, Hostleria*, an hoste, an hoster, an inholder.

Hoster 2 (hōstēr), rare. [f. *HOST sb.* 1] One who serves in a host or army.

1829 *STOPP. BROOKE E. E. Lit.* viii. 183 The hosters grim Sent the showers of aitows.

Hosteria, obs. f. *OSTERIA*, (Italian) hostelry.

Hostery, var. *HOSTRY*.

Hostess (hōstēs). Forms: a. 3-7 ostesse, (5) ostes, 7 ostasse. β. 4 hostesse, 4-6 hostes, 4-7 hostesse, 6-7 hostis, 7- hostess. [a. OF. *ostesse* (12th c. in *Littre*), mod. F. *hôtesse*, f. (*h*)oste *HOST sb.* 2; see -ESS.]

1. A woman that lodges and entertains guests.

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2465 Phyllis, Ostesse [v.r. hostesse, ostes] thyn quod she O demophon Thyn Phillis whiche that is so wo begon. 1589 *Hay any Work* 48 He has also a charge to provide for, his hostesse and cosin. 1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* viii. xlii. 19 Thanks, and welcome too, he said Unto his Oste and Ostesse. 1598 *BARNFIELD Pecunia* xxi, Your Hostis presently will step in Place. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. vi. 10 See, our honor'd Hostesse. 1632 *T. DELONEY Thomas of Reading* xi. (ed. 6) Hjb, Beholding his Oast and Oastesse earnestly. 1808 *PICK Sources Mississ.* III. 235 At one o'clock we bid adieu to our friendly hostess. 1880 *MRS. FORRESTER Roy & P.* I. 28 'Come and look at the conservatory', smiled his hostess. 1904 *HOCLEVE Letter of Cupid* 461 O woman that of wurtu art hostesse.

2. spec. A woman who keeps a public place of lodging and entertainment; the mistress of an inn.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 325/96 Pare-with heo fedde hire swiþe wel and hire ostesse also. c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 98 in *E. E. W.* (1862) 73 His ostesse had a dowþer þer he was at inne. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* IV. 635 His hostes com rycht till hym thar. 1474 *CAXTON Cheue* 115 Al the thynges that ben delyuerd to kepe to the hostes or hostessis they ought to be sauf. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 305 Hostesse, clap to the doores: watch to night. 1653 *WALTON Angler* iii.

82 Come Hostis, give us more Ale. 1716 *SWIFT Phillis* 98 John is landlord, Phillis hostess: They keep at Staines the Old Blue Boar. 1832 *W. IRVING Alhambra* I. 30 [He] had a good understanding with the brother of mine hostess.

† 3. A female guest; cf. *HOST sb.* 2. 4. Obs. rare. 1388 *WYCLIF Exod.* iii. 22 A womman schal axe of hir neiboresse and of her hoostesse [1382 gest] siluerne vesselis. 4. Comb.

a 1774 *GOLDSM. tr. Scarron's Comic Rom.* (1775) II. 199 She spoke with so grave and hostess-like a tone.

Hence *Hostessship*, the office of hostess.

1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* IV. iv. 72 It is my Fathers will, I should take on mee The Hostessship o' th' day: you're welcome sir.

† *Hostey, v.* Obs. Also h)osteye, hostaye, (hostie). [a. OF. (*h*)osteyr-, -aier, -oier; — L. type **hosticāre*, f. *hostis* (med. L.) army, warlike expedition; see *HOST sb.* 1] intr. To wage war, make a warlike expedition.

† a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 555, I ettylle my selfene, To hostaye in Almayne with armed knyghtez. *Ibid.* 3503 Ffor he es in this empire... Ostaynde in this oryente with awfull knyghtes. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* III. ix. (1554) 80 b, Neuer prince... Hosteyd at once with such a multitude. c 1450 *Mertin* 70 Arayed for to osteye. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 13 Full noble erle of Darby havynge rul... in the duchie of Guyen, hostied the said tyme and yere.

Host-house. Now dial. [Cf. Ger. *gasthaus*.] A house for the reception of guests or strangers; a hostelry; an inn.

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) III. 591 To go with him to the free Ostehouses amongst the English Merchants. 1634 *W. TIRWHYTT tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 352 One night in a bad Host-house. 1855 *ROBINSON Whittly Gloss.* *Host-house*,... a farmer's inn at market. 1893 *Northumbd. Gloss.* s.v. *Host-hoos*, The inns where farmers put up... have *east-hooses* attached. They are the waiting rooms used by wife and daughters, and the reception place for parcels or goods.

Hostiary, obs. form of *OSTIARY*.

† *Hosticide.* Obs. rare^{-o}. [ad. L. **hosticida*, f. *hostis* enemy; see -CIDE 1.] One that kills his enemy (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

1848 in *WHARTON Law Lex.*

Hostie (hōstī). Obs. or arch. Also 4-5 hostye, 5 hostye. [a. F. *hostie* (14th c. in *Littre*), ad. L. *hostia* victim, *HOST sb.* 4.]

1. = *HOST sb.* 4. 1.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 57 b/1 Moyses saide we shal take with us suche hostyes & sacreysses as we shal offre. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxvii. (W. de W.) 363 The feest... was worshypped wyth spyrytuell hostyes (Bodl. MS. hoistes) and offrynges. 1681 *R. FLEMING Fulfill. Script.* (1801) II. 287 There is no necessity to offer daily Hosties for the sins of the people.

2. = *HOST sb.* 4. 2.

1641 *R. BAILLIE Parall. Liturgy with Mass-bh.* 51 The Papists injoyne all the relics of the Hostie and wine... to be gathered together. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) I. 11 Some of his seamen went ashore and met the Hostie carried about. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. vi. i, Saint-Just... 'carries his head as if it were a Saint-Sacrament', adorable Hostie, or divine Real-Presence!

Hostie, rare var. *HOSTY v.* Obs.

Hostile (hōstīl, -til), a. (*sb.*) Also 7 hostill. [ad. L. *hostilis*, f. *hostis* enemy (see -ILE); perh. through F. *hostile* (15-16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an enemy; pertaining to or engaged in actual hostilities.

1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* IV. iv. 326 (Qos.) My dangerous attempt of hostile armes. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV.* I. i. 9 Nor bruise her Flowrets with the Armed hostes of hostile places. 1659 *B. HARRIS Parvula's Iron Age* 246 The King of Denmark, who entred Germany in an hostile manner. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 337 By these Bars, the Hostile Arms of the Turks have been put to a stop. 1725 *POPE Odyssey* xi. 656 Thus, great in glory, from the din of war, Safe he return'd without one hostile scar. 1810 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VI. 114 The operations of hostile armies. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Napoleon Wks.* (Bohn) I. 371 On a hostile position [he] rained a torrent of iron.

b. Of the nature or disposition of an enemy; unfriendly.

1788 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 4 They all came in from a foreign and hostile quarter. 1821 *JOANNA BAILLIE Metr. Leg., Lady F. B. li.* The dame held fast the hostile door. 1840 *F. D. BENNETT Whaling Voy.* II. 88 A second hostile rajah... was for some time kept as a state-prisoner. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 392 Men of different and hostile races.

2. transf. and fig. Unfriendly in feeling, action, nature, or character; contrary, adverse, antagonistic.

1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* an. 1748 The natives of North Britain, to whom he is supposed to have been so hostile. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 114 The principal of putrefaction, or azote, the element hostile to life. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. i. 231 A long succession of princes, hostile to the established faith, might sit on the English throne. a 1862 *BUCKLE Civilis.* (1873) III. v. 473 It is possible for two hostile principles to flourish side by side, without ever coming into collision.

b. sb. A hostile person; spec. (U.S.) a North American Indian unfriendly to the Whites.

1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer. Hostiles*, enemies. *Western.* 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* X. 431 They were formerly hostiles, but... at present peaceable and industrious. 1885 *Milnor (Dakota) Teller* 24 Apr. 5/3 Saturday a scouting-party... captured three hostiles. 1890 *Pall Mail* G. 18 Dec. 3/2 A courier has just arrived, and reports... that the hostiles are fighting with the friendly Indians on the Grand River.

Hence † *Hostile v.* Obs., in to hostile it, to be hostile, engage in warlike hostilities.

1696 S. H. Gold, *Law* 8 Why may not Clients clearly injured by their Lawyer, or their Adversary, hostile it, and gather an Army? *Ibid.* 96 Had you just cause to invade and hostile it against us.

Hostilely (*hɒstɪlɪ*), *adv.* Also 7 *hostilly*, *hostily*. [*f.* HOSTILE *a.* + *-LY*.] In a hostile manner; as or in the manner of an enemy. *b.* With opposition or antagonism.

1609 Bp. W. BARLOW *Ansu. Nameless Cath.* 238 Hostily to invade another Kings Land. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. (1632) 856 The Scots hostily entred into Northumberland. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obsd.* (1650) 52 D. Hamilton entred England hostily. 1762 *St. Papers in Ann. Reg.* 198/1 To act hostily against Great Britain. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv. xxx. He could not shake her nor touch her hostily.

Hostil(ement), var. **HUSTLEMENT**.

Hostility (*hɒstɪlɪti*). [*ad. late L. hostilitās, f. hostilis* HOSTILE; *perh. through F. hostilité* (15-16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*.)]

1. The state or fact of being hostile; hostile action exercised by one community, state, or power against another; *esp.* such as involves war.

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. xxiv. With outwards hostility or martiall businesse. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 172 Ye feare of outward hostility, and foren invasion. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius Low C. Warres* 101 Now these private Quarrels were broke out into open Hostility. 1706 E. GIBSON *Assise Serm. Croynon* 15 Open acts of sedition and hostility. 1876 *MATHEWS Coinage* ii. 16 Prusias dared the hostility of the Romans by giving a shelter at his Court to Hannibal.

b. pl. Hostile acts; acts of warfare, war. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 837 Howsoever they exercise hostilities, and mutuall disagreements. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 488 Declar'd no War. nor committed the least Hostilities. 1781 *LD. CORNWALLIS Let. Washington* 17 Oct. I propose a cessation of hostilities for twenty-four hours. 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip II.* viii. (1857) 141 A suspension of hostilities was agreed on.

2. *transf. and fig.* Opposition or antagonism in action, thought, or principle.

1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 63 There being not betweene us any cause of hostility. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Duellist*, Explicate all the Phenomena of Nature from the Doctrine of Alkali and Acid, and the supposed Hostility that there is between them. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 400 The hostility excited by a grotesque caricature of virtue did not spare virtue herself.

Hostilize, *v. rare* -¹. [*f.* HOSTILE *a.* + *-IZE*; *cf. Sp., Pg. hostilizar*.] *trans.* To render hostile; to cause to be an enemy.

1794 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1811) III. 376 The powers already hostile against an impious nation.

Hosting (*hɒstɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* [*f.* Host *v.* 1.] The raising of a host or armed multitude; hostile encounter or array; formerly, *esp.* in Ireland, a military expedition.

1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Privo. Privo.* (E. E. T. S.) 204 This Erle a littill afore the forsayd hostynge rode Thomon xl. dayes, the wyche is the moste Inly Streynth of Iryssh of al the land. 1537 *Act 28 Hen. VIII in Stat. Irel.* (1621) 130 Going, riding or abiding in any hostings, journey, or rode. 1596 *SPENSER State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 673/2, I have often hearde, that when the Lord Deputy hath rayssed any generall hostinges, the noblemen have claymed the leading of them. 1617 *MORISON Itin.* ii. 102 The foresaid generall hosteing is a rising out of certayne foote and horse, found by the subject... to assist the Queenes forces. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 93 Strange to us it seemd At first, that Angel shoud with Angel warr, And in fierce hosting meet. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* (1807) 98 From him, Two branches, that, in hosting, long contend For sov'reign sway. 1715 *Act 1 Geo. I Stat. II* c. 54 § 3 To the annual Value of the Services, commonly call'd personal Attendance, hosting, hunting, watching and warding, due by virtue of any Charter... shall be paid in Money annually instead of them. 1884 *Low & PULLING Dict. Eng. Hist.* s. v. *Pale*, The small English freeholders were forced to follow the Lord-Deputy in his 'hostings'. Their abandoned farmsteads were robbed and burnt by English and Irish alike.

b. attrib. 1575 *MAITLAND Scot. Poems* 318 My hors, my barnes, and my speir; And all uthir, my hosteing gear, Now may be said. 1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 973/1 The Prince... advanced forward... towards his enemies, an hosting pace. 1620 *Thomas' Lat. Dict.*, *Simplures armatura*, hosting harnesses.

Hostis, *obs. form* of **HOSTESS**. **Hostler**. *Forms*: 4-5 *hosteler* (-eller, -iler, -ill-r), 5-*hostler*. See also **OSTLER**. [*A synecopated form of hosteler*, found also in the sense 'keeper of a hostelry, innkeeper' (**HOSTELER** 2), but from 16th c. usually appropriated as below; in this popular sense it has always varied with the form **OSTLER** (*psla*), now more prevalent. The *Shakspeare Folio* of 1621 has *hostler* once, *ostler* six times.

As a variant spelling of *ostler*, ordinarily pronounced like the latter, with *k* and *t* mute; but, if used in the sense of *hostler*, both letters would now usually be sounded.]

A man who attends to horses at an inn; a stableman, a groom.

1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 366 Thilke that holden hosteleris, sustenyng the thefte of hire hostilers [*v.rr.* hostelers, hostelleris, ostelers, ostilers]. 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 23 This was a comune custome to diuers hostilers... to bring her hors to bat plaas. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 85 How, hosteler, how, a peck of otyes and a botell of hays. 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 73/46 Hostler, *caupo, stabularius*. 1651 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* III. 10 To make Religion but a stalking horse... and the Ministers thereof but hostlers, to rub down, curry and dresse it for their riding. 1713 *ELLWOOD Autobiog.* (1765) 20 Having ordered the Hostler to

take Care of my Dog. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice-Told T.* (1851) II. x. 139 The landlord himself, or his loutish hostler. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* vii. Where hostlers were continually accompanying themselves with effervescent noises.

b. U.S. (see quot.)

1890 *COOLEY, etc. Railw. Amer.* 232 The compartments in the round-houses for sheltering locomotives are termed the stalls, and the keeper of the round-house is called the hostler.

Hence **Hostlership**, the function of a hostler, or the discharge of such function.

1666 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 123 To hold his stirrop, and beare the checke for ill hostlership.

Hostler, **Hostleress**: see **HOSTELER**.

Hostless (*hɒstlɪs*), *a. rare*. [*f.* Host *sb.* 2 + *-LESS*.] Destitute of a host; + inhospitable.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. xi. 3 Forth ryding from Malbeccoes hostlesse hous. 1891 *St. James's Gaz.* 19 Mar. 6/1 A 'Frisco millionaire, who apparently prefers his friends to dine hostless.

Hostly (*hɒstli*), *a.* [*f.* Host *sb.* 2 + *-LY*.] Belonging or proper to a host; host-like.

1893 *Star* 6 June 1/7 To resume their hostly functions. 1894 *Bedford Times* 2 June 2/4 A hostly host and trusty citizen.

† **Hostry** (*hɒstri*). *Obs. or arch. Forms*: *a.* 4-6 *ostrye*, 5 *oostre*, 5-7 *ostry*, 10, 5-8 *ostery*, 6 *ostrey*. *β.* 4-6 *hostrye*, 5-6 *hostre*, 5-7 *hostric*, 5-8 *hostry*, *hostry*, 6 *-tre*, 6-8 *-terie*, 8 *arch. hoastrie*. [*a.* OF. *hosterie*, *hostric* (= *lt. osteria*, *Sp. hosteria*), *f. hoste* (mod. *F. hôte*) Host *sb.* 2: see *-ERY*, *-RY*.] = **HOSTELRY**.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* vii. 73 He... Herberwed hym at an hostrye. 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xxv. 119 þus þai do fra ostrie to ostrie till þai comme at þe emperour. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 329, I was neuer bard ere... In sich an oostre as this. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 210 b/2 This wenche went to another that laye in the same hostrye. 1566 *TINDALE Lukes* ii. 7 There was no roume for them with in, in the hostrye. 1598 *Stow Surv.* xxxvi. (1603) 350 Now a common ostrey for receipt of travellers. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 88 The Princes sit at meat like Carriers in an Hostry. 1652 *PYTON Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 31 She... accompanied him to some Hostry. 1756 *CIBBER Apol. II. Dial. Old Pl.* 165 Five inns or common ostries. 1790 *PENNINGTON London* 458 (R.) In Stow's time it was altered to a common hosterie or inn, having a black bell for a sign.

b. attrib., as *hostry bottle*, *court*, *house*, *press*, *roof*: (*h*) *ostrey* faggot, a faggot used to light hostelry fires; so *hostry-wood*: see *quot.* 1769.

1507-8 *Durham MS. Terr. Roll*, Le hostre house ibidem. 1594 *GREENE & LODGE Looking Glass* G's Wks. (Rtdg.) 133/1 Think, mistress, what a thing love is: why, it is like to an ostrey-faggot, that, once set on fire, is as hardly quenched as the bird crocodile driven out of her nest. 1644 *QUARLES Sheph. Orac.* ii. It must be served in locks and ostrey bottles. 1671-2 *Overseers' Acc. Holy Cross, Canterb.*, For six ostrey faggotes... 1679 *De Foe's Torr. Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) l. 139 Here they make those faggots, which the Wood-mongers call Ostreywood, and in particular those small light Bayons which are used in Taverns in London to light their faggots. 1770 *CHATTERTON Eclogue* i. 26 in Kowley *P.* (1778) 3 The joyous daunceynge ynn the hoastrie courte. 1881 T. WATTS in *Athenium* 10 Sept. 337/1 To have the grass for his bed and the sky for his hostry-roof.

Hostryche, *-yge*, *obs. forms* of **OSTRICH**.

† **Hostryng**. *Obs.* [*f.* **HOSTRY**.] Lodging, entertainment.

1470 *HARDING Chron.* cxxl. note (Harl. MS.), All this cuntry is goode hostryng and full of uitale.

Hostship (*hɒstʃɪp*). [*f.* Host *sb.* 2 + *-SHIP*.] The function of a host, entertainment of guests.

1874 *HELPS Soc. Press.* x. (1875) 142 The prime minister whose excellence... in hostship was to be attributed to his wife.

Hosyl, *obs. form* of **HOUSEL**.

Hot, *hɒt* (*hpt*), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [*a.* OF. *hotte* a pannier or creel, supposed to be of Ger. origin: *cf.* Ger. *hotte*, Swiss *hutte* a vintager's dorse, a tub or basket carried on the back. (See also **HOD** *sb.* 1) Sense 3 is possibly a different word.]

1. A kind of basket or pannier for carrying earth, sand, lime, manure, etc. *north. dial.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 5524 Apon þer neckes sal þai bere Hot wit stan and wit mortar. 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* III. 850 Twiggis... Swiche as men... maken of these paniers, Or elles hottes or dossers. 1434-5 *Durham MS. Almoner's Roll*, j par de hottys pro sabulo et luto carland. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 109 a/2 And bare on hys sholders vii hottis or basketis fulle of erthe. 1661 *Wit & Drollery* 74 Ise lay down my hot. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hots*, a sort of panniers to carry turf or slate in. 1825 *BROCKETT, Hot*, a sort of square basket formerly used for taking manure into fields of steep ascent. 1878 *Cumberl. Gloss.*, *Muck hots*... panniers for conveying manure on horseback.

2. A small heap (e.g. of dung, dust, sand, etc.). *Sc. and north. dial.*

1800 *Song in Edinb. Month. Mag.* (1817) June 238 There was... An hundred hotts o' muck to spread. 1822 *HOGG Perils of Man* II. vii. 255 Will then laud his arm over the hots and the hott o' claes, and fell sound asleep. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. l. 126 The field... was left by the cattle in tufts or hots not eaten regularly off. 1878 *Cumberl. Gloss.*, *Muck hots*... (N.E.) heaps of muck or lime in the field.

3. (Also *hut*.) A padded sheath for the spur of a fighting cock. *Obs.*

1613 *MARKHAM Pleas. Princes* (1635) 48 Hots are soft bumbasted roubles of Leather, covering their Spurs, so that they cannot hurt or bruise one another. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch*. To Rdr. 92 Hee without Cloake Is a Witt in

Hutts, a pretty spurring Cocke. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xi. 252/2 *Hotts* or *Hutts*, are the Pounces or round Balls of Leather stuffed and clapped or tied on the sharp end of the Spurs, to keep Cocks that they shall not hurt one another in sparring, or breathing themselves. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 140 Cover your Cock's heels with hots made of leather.

Hot, *sb.* 2: see **HOT** *a.* 10.

Hot (*hɒt*), *a.* (*sb.*) *Forms*: *a.* 1 *hāt*, 2-4 *hat*, (4-5 *north. hatt* (e, hate); 5 *hayt*, 5-6 *hait*, 6 *haet*, *heit*. *β.* 2- *hot*; 4-6 *hoot*, -e, 4-7 *hote*, 6 *hoat*, e, 6-7 *hott* (e, γ. 5-6 *whote*, *whoot* (e, 6 *whot*, *whott* (e, *whoat* (e, *woght*. *Comp.* 1 *hattra*, 2-3 *hatre*, *hattere*, *hatere*, 3 *hatture*, 3-4 *hattore*, 4- *hotter*. *Sup.* 1 *hattost*, 3-7 *hotest*, 4- *hottest*. [*Com. Tent.*: OE. *hāt*, corresp. to OFris., OS. *hēt* (MDu., Du. *heet*, LG. *hēt*), OHG. (MHG.) *heiz* (Ger. *heiss*), ON. *heitr*: -OTent. **haito*-z, *f.* ablaut-stem *hit-*, *hlt-*, *hait-*, whence also Goth. *heist* fever, and OE. *hātu* HEAT. The normal phonetic representatives of OE. *hāt* were ME. northern *hāt* (*hate*, *hait*), southern *hōt* (*hote*, *hoot*, *hoat*); the former came down to 16th, the latter to 17th c.; but as early as 1550 we find the shortened *hot*, *hott*. This was app. taken from the inflected comparative, OE. *hātra*, later *hattre*, found as late as 1400 as *hattre*, beside which *hotter* shortened from *hōter* is found in 14th c. (*cf.* *out*, *utter*, *late*, *latter*). The forms in *wh* are parallel to those of **WHOLE**. The phonology of *hot* in the dialects presents many points of difficulty. *Cf.* **HET**.]

1. The proper adjective expressing a well-known quality or condition of material bodies, due to a high degree of the molecular energy known as *heat* (**HEAT** *sb.* 1, 2), and producing one of the primary sensations (**HEAT** *sb.* 1 b); having or communicating much heat; of or at a high temperature: the opposite of *cold*. (Distinguished from *warm* by the high degree of this quality.)

a. Of the sun, the air, and atmospheric conditions.

1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 228 Deos wyrt... byþ cenned neah see and on hatum stowum. *Ibid.* III. 280 Swa hattra sumor, swa mara ðunor and liget. 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 35 At middai wanne þo dai is al þer hoteſt. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 10060 þut somer so droye & so hot, þat... none hattore me not. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2703 Quen it was hate [later MSS. hat, hoot] a-pon a tide Abram sait his hus be side. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 564 It wes hate [prime gate]. 1440 *Parionope* 2141 The day was whote and longe. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 34 b, The wether was hoat. 1633 *Bp. Hall Hard Ties* 331 In an hote scorching season. 1653 *WALTON Angler* iv. 118 In a hot day, but especially in the evening of a hot day. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* III. i. The sun so hot, that I was forced to turn my face from it. 1833 *STURT S. Austral.* II. iii. 66 The hot winds in the interior.

b. Of fire, or anything burning or glowing.

1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 124 Stæppe on hat col, cele mid wætre; stæppe on swa hat swa hatost mæge. 1800 *Vices & Virtues* 63 On þe wallende brene of 6e hote fire. 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 402 The fir was ouer hoot [v.rr. hot, hote]. 1489 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 136 When the yron is well hoot, hit werketh the better. 1598 *Eptario* B iv b, Almonds scorched on whote embers. 1772 H. BROOKE *Redempt.* (R.), The Sun himself [shall] consume with hotter fire. 1819 *SHELLEY Prometheus*. Unb. i. 532 From the furnace, white and hot.

c. Of material objects in general (as affected by the sun, fire, chemical action, the vital heat of animals, subterranean heat, etc.).

1000 *Guthlac* 1055 in *Exeter Bk.*, He hate let torn bollende tearas geotan. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 Ne wepeð none hote teres. 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 360/53 Seoth it to-gadere... and leie it al hot þar-to. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2243 Hote bathe he hide make. 1398 *TREvisa Barth.* De P. K. iv. vii. (1495) 91 Blode is hotter in the ryght syde... strengthe of hote blode is in the ryght syde. 1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 249/1 Hoot bathe, *murtium*. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Proo.* (1867) 25 Little pottle soone whot. 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xiv. 8 105 This place is famous for its hot baths. 1744 *BERKELEY Siris* § 221 A body heated so hot as to emit light. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. xxiii. 351 When the water... is as hot as the hand can bear.

d. Of food or drink prepared with the aid of fire, and served before it becomes cool. *Cf.* **hot** and **hot** 11 b.

1300 *Land Cokayne* 104 in E. E. P. (1862) 159 'Gees al hote, al hot.' 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* Prolog. 104 Cookes and heore knaues cryen 'hote pies, hote!' 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 12 Serue forth alle hote as tostes. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 4 To take no more drynke neither hote nor colde. 1687 *Wood Life* 5 Sept. (O.H.S.) III. 235 Three hot dishes, which he fed upon. 1853 *SOVER Pantraph.* 290 A kind of cake... designated hot-cross-bun. 1865 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/7 Nothing is eaten as hot as it is boiled.

2. Of a person or animal: Having the sensation of heat (in a high degree). Usually in predicate.

1400 *Rom. Rose* 2366 Thou shalt no while be in oo state, But whilom colde & whilom hate. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herrschbach's Hush.* i. (1586) 15 There must be heede taken, that they drinke not when they be hote. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iv. iii. 74 Lords, I am hot with haste, in seeking you. 1698 *FROGER Voy.* 10 'Is very pleasant to drink when one is hot. 1880 A. RALEIGH *Way to City* 105 He is weary like other men and hungry and hot.

b. Of bodily conditions or affections producing or accompanied by this sensation, as fevers, etc.

a 1533 I.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) M vij, He was vexed with hote fevers. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* l. 52 Taken with an hot and a cold fit of an ague. 1700 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 101 Violent Hot Pains in the Lower-Belly. 1880 *Century Mag.* XXV. 103/2 The girl acknowledged his salute by a hot blush.

3. *transf.* Having to do with things that are hot; associated with heat. *rare*.

1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 34 Brewers, Bakers, Smiths, and such hot artificers. 1876 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* l. 3 The hot noise of bees.

4. In the physiology of the Middle Ages, expressing one of the fundamental qualities of humours, elements, planets, and bodies in general: see COLD a. 6. *Obs.* (Often passing into 5.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 284 Deos wyrt... hys gecynde is swiþe hat. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) l. 53 Norþeren men, in þe whiche colde... makeþ hem faster, gretter, and whitter and hatter with inne. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxvi. [xxxviii.] (Bodl. MS.), Alle þinges wip odoure is accounted hote amonge Auctours as... vinegre, caumfer and rose. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 2 Our quinta essencia... is not hoot and drie wip fier, ne coold and moist wip watir, ne hoot and moist with eyr, ne coold and drie wip erþe. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* l. A v, Pontike Wormwoode is hote in the first degree and drye in the thirde. 1576 *LYTE Doctours* vi. lxxxiii. 765 The liquor Cedria... is almost whoate in the fourth degree. 1599 H. BUTTRES *Dyets drie Dinner* N vij b, Pepper... Hurtful to hot constitutions. 1670 W. CLARKE *Nitre* 52 It is... controverted whether Nitre be cold or hot.

5. Producing an effect as of heat or burning, esp. on the nerves of taste or the mucous membrane; pungent, acrid, biting; corrosive; heating, ardent.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII 18 The Englishmen... dranke hote wyne in the hote wether, and did eate all the hote frutes... that there fell sicke [etc.]. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 25 The Mustard is too hot a little. 1600 — *A. P. L.* ii. iii. 49, I neuer did apply Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 171 We may... give Hotter Remedies in this, than in any other Cholicks. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 166 The dish is... too hot of pepper. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 488 Camphor [has] a strong hot acrid taste.

b. Affected with this sensation. *rare*. 1870 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) § 45 While the palate is still hot with a curry, an unflavoured dish seems insipid.

6. *transf.* Excited (this being naturally accompanied by a sensible increase of temperature). a. Having or showing intensity of feeling; fervent, ardent, passionate, enthusiastic, eager, keen, zealous. (Of persons, their affections, actions, etc.)

971 *Becket. Hom.* 225 Was him... see Godes þu toðas hat and toðas beorht on his heortan. c 1200 *ORMIN* 15580 Hat lufe toward Godes hus. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 He... made him hatter on soðe lufe to gode and to men. a 1225 *Inc.* R. 400 Forþi þet tu ert... nouðer cold ne hot... ich chulle speowen þe ut, bute 3if þu i-wurðe hatter. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* l. 956 (1012) Hotter wex his loue. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 834 Hardy and hat contenynt the fell melle. a 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* l. i. (Arb.) 12 In all the hote haste must she be hys wife. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 14, I... was then whottist at mi book when the rest were hardist at their cards. c 1680 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 18 Ther rease... a hoat disputation betuene him and me. 1667 *PEYPS Diary* 12 July, The Duke of York... is hot for it. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P.*, Pope Wks. IV. 15 Her desires were too hot for delay. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* vi. ii, In the days of his hot youth. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* II. xv. 107 The foe poured after him in hot pursuit. 1897 *Bookman* Jan. 119/1 He was... a hot patriot in '70.

b. Excited with anger; angry, wrathful, 'in a passion'; rarely, of a wrathful disposition, violent-tempered, passionate.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2147 He... het, on hat heorte, unhehede-liche neomen hire. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 148 When he was hottest in his ire. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 19 The eldest childe with the knight that plaied with her, and gaue hym angri, hasty, and hote langage. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen. xxii.* 36 What haue I trespassed or offended y^e thou art so whote upon me? 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* i. ii. 47 She is so hot because the meate is colde. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 112 Come man be not so hot, here is none but Friends. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 179 God proclaims His hot displeasure. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 113 Men of hot temper and strong prejudices. a 1863 *THACKERAY D. Duval* i, He had parted, after some hot words... from his mother. 1877 *MRS. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* i. 23 Donati was a hot and arrogant noble.

c. Excited with sexual desire; lustful; of animals, 'in heat' (see HEAT sb. 13).

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xiii. 52 Thair cumis þung monkis... And in the courtis thair hait flesche dantis. c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 27 Very hote and dyposed to lecherdnes. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* III. iii. 403 Were they as prime as Goates, as hot as Monkeyes. 1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 199, I took a female rabbit, hot, (as the feeders term it) that is, ready to be impregnated.

7. Attended with feverish or violent exertion, suffering, discomfort, or danger; intense, violent; raging, severe, sharp, keen. (Chiefly of conflict or the like; formerly also of pestilence or epidemics.)

a 1000 *Guthlac* 979 in *Exeter Bk.* 57 Wes seo adl þearl, hat, and heoro-grim. a 1000 *Phenix* 613 ibid. 64 b, Hungro se hata. c 1000 *Andreas* 1544 (Grein) Hatan heaðo-wælmæ. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* III. 1601 (1650), I hadde it neuere half so hote as now. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 9377 Hongur full hote harmyt hom þen. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 21 b, The feast was at the hottest. 1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 7 Vices, which began to growe hot in the Cities. 1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* 19 Great skirmishes and encounters that have bene verie hot. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 587 The Plague

is sometime so hote at Cairo, that there die twelve thousand Persons dayly. 1683 *WOOD Life* (O. H. S.) III. 67 Small pox hot and frequent in Oxon. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 80 ¶ 9 The Fire of Bombs and Grenades... Was so hot, that the Enemy quitted their Post. 1722 *De Foe Plague* (1884) 161 The Plague grows hot in the City. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Kauke's Hist. Ref.* l. 38 In the hottest of the night.

b. *transf.* Said of a place, position, etc. in which intense action of some kind is going on, or in which one suffers severe discomfort.

1865 *Cornwall* 250 As to the 'hot-lode' at the United Mines... the discovery of which sent up shares from £40 to £450 each—both the heat of the lode and the ardour of the shareholders have considerably declined, and so have the shares. 1872 W. F. BUTLER *Gl. Lone Land* xx. (1878) 318, I have been compelled to seek my sport in hot climates instead of in hot corners. 1892 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 6/2, I have seen many roaring camps; they are hot places, when men lose their money at the gambling-tables and when the bullets begin to fly about. 1896 *Tablet* 22 Feb. 291 We got into as hot a corner as a lot of men ever got into.

8. Technical uses. a. *Hunting.* Of the scent: Strong, intense; opp. to COLD a. 12.

Hence, in nursery and parlour games which involve searching or guessing on the part of some of the players, *hot* means close on the track of the object hidden or the solution to be guessed.

1648 *MILTON Tenure Kings* (1650) 60 Hungrie Church-wolves following the hot scent of double Livings. 1782 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunt.* (1788) 111 The scent lying hotter, and increasing. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 5 He could halloo them off the hottest scent that ever lay on Warwickshire grass. 1879 *TOURNEUR Fool's Err.* xlv. 326 A pack of hounds running on a hot trail.

b. Of colour: Unpleasantly intense or vivid.

1896 *SIR E. M. THOMPSON in Proc. Soc. Anth.* 221 The colours employed are vivid, sometimes even rather hot.

c. Dry and absorbent of moisture.

1883 in *Spon Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 252/a If the ceiling is 'hot'—i.e. porous, and soaks in the moisture very quickly.

d. In constant use or action; figured as heated by friction, etc.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 679/2 The New York and Washington wire is kept 'hot' for eight hours every night.

e. *Racing slang.* Said of a 'favourite' on which the betting is specially keen.

1894 *Daily News* 4 June 4/1 The possessor of one of the hottest favourites on record.

9. That has not had time to cool down or grow stale or unexciting; fresh, recent: said *esp.* of acts; also of a person fresh from such an act.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8627 Wyþ þe dom al hot, Hengistes heued of he smot. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* XIII. iv. 45 Turnus be his hait and recent deid [=death] Had wyth his blude littit the grond al reid. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 246 Which murder being discovered, whilst it was hot, made the Citizens take Arms. 1887 *HALL CAINE Deemster* xxii. 142 The horrible thought that he... was going, hot and unprepared, to an everlasting hell.

10. *absol.* as sb. Hot condition, heat. *Obs.*

c 1200 *ORMIN* 3734 Wyþ hat & kald, wyþ nesses & hard. 1340 *Ayenb.* 139 He soffreþ and honger an porst, and chald and hot. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. v. iii. (Bodl. MS.), Hootte and colde greup suche one. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 898 Hot, cold, moist, and dry, four Champions fierce Strive here [in Chaos] for Maistric.

11. Phrases. a. † Hot and cold (also in hot and cold): in all conditions and circumstances (*obs.*). To blow hot and cold: see BLOW v. 1 b.

13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 184 Euer in hot and colde To be your trwe seruaut. c 1430 *Deuolis Peril.* 161 in *Hymns Virg.* 46 Neiber in hoot ne coole I may not make him stumble. 1620 B. DISCOLLIMINUM 30 He that pleadeth for a generall... Toleration, hot and cold, I meane constantly and deliberately... shall finde himselfe a very Atheist.

b. Hot and hot: said of dishes of meat, etc. served in succession as soon as cooked; also *absol.* as sb. food thus served. *Also fig.*

1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 4 Oct. Let iv. I will give you them like a beef-steak at Dolly's hot and hot. 1842 *TENNYSON Will Waterproof* xix, Thy care is under polish'd tins, To serve the hot-and-hot. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* viii, Mutton-chops, which were brought in hot and hot, between two plates.

† c. Hot of the spur: very eager about something. (Cf. HOTSUP.) *Obs.* (Hot at hand: see HAND sb. 25 c.)

1652 *SHIRLEY Doubtful Heir* v. 62 (N.) Speed, an you be so hot of the spur.

d. To give it (a person) hot: to administer a severe chastisement. So to get or catch it hot. (Cf. 7.) *collog.*

1679 *Hist. Jeter* 24 St. Catherine... gave him as hot as he brought. 1826 *SCOTT Jrnl.* 26 Feb., I would give it them hot. 1877 *5 Yrs. Penal Servit.* iv. 287 He 'got it hot' for such a crime.

e. To make it hot for: to make the position decidedly uncomfortable for. Too hot for or too hot to hold (a person): said of a place, etc. which is made, through persecution or the like, too disagreeable for him to continue in.

1618 *BOLTON Florus* iv. xii. (1636) 322 Caesar Augustus thought good to make that practice too hot for them. 1648 *NEEDHAM Plea for King* Ep. Aij, They will make your House too hot to hold you. 1660 *HICKERINGILL Jamaica* (1661) 43 'Ere they make the Island too hot for the English.

1771 *FOOTE Maid of B.* l. i, The share he had in your honour's intrigue... soon made this city too hot for poor Ned. 1877 *Miss Yonge Cameos* Ser. III. xiii. 110 She... made St. Albans too hot to hold her. 1890 'BOLDREWOOD'

Col. Reformer, (1831) 298 A pocket Derringer, which... had a trick of going off unexpectedly, and had once 'made it hot' for a friend.

f. With qualifying word prefixed, denoting the degree of heat, as BOILING hot, BROILING hot, PIPING hot, RED-HOT, WHITE-HOT, etc.: see these words.

12. Comb. a. Parasynthetic, as hot-breathed, -hearted, -mettled, -spirited, -stomached, -tempered adjs. b. With another adj., expressing a union of qualities (*poet.*), as hot-bright, -cold, -dry, -humid, -moist adjs. c. Special combinations and collocations: hot-ache (*dial.*), a pain felt in the hands when warmed after being very cold; hot-air a., of hot air, or in which hot air is used; † hot-backed a., lustful; hot-closet (see quot.); hot coppers (see COPPER sb. 1 8); hot-drawn a., drawn or extracted with the application of heat (opp. to cold-drawn, COLD a. 18); hot-flue, a heated chamber for drying cloth or other articles; hot-gilding, 'a name applied to amalgam gilding, in which the mercury is driven off by heat' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); hot-hoof *adv.*, with haste or rapid progress (of horses or cattle: cf. HOT-FOOT); † hot-livered a., hot-tempered, excitable, irascible; † hot-mouthed a., restive or ungovernable, as a horse whose mouth is irritated by the bit; hot pint, a drink consisting of ale sweetened, spiced, and heated: so-called in Scotland; † hot piss = CHAUDPISSE; hot-plate, a heated flat surface on a stove, etc., for cooking or similar purposes; † hot-reined a., 'fiery, high-spirited' (Jodrell); hot-saw, a buzz-saw for cutting up hot bar-iron into pieces to be re-heated, and re-rolled (Knight); hot-skull = HOT-HEAD; hot-stopping (*slang*), hot spirits and water; hot-trode, fresh or recent trail; hot-wall, 'a wall with included flues to assist in ripening the fruit of trees trained against it' (Knight); hot with (*collog.*), hot spirits and water with sugar (cf. cold without); in quot. 1862 *fig.*

1697 *LISTER in Phil. Trans.* XIX. 379 The tops of my Fingers... did boaken and ake, as when after extreme cold, one has the 'hot-ach' in them. 1792 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 1. 131 note, The pain called the hot-ach after the hands have been immersed in snow. 1854 *RONALDS & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 233 No fear of smoke being mingled with the 'hot-air current'. A hot-air stove. 1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* l. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 21 A 'hot-back'd' Diuill. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* l. iv. 301 Orion, Eridanus... and 'hot-breath'd' Sirius. a 1649 *DRUMM. of Hawth. Poems* Wks. (1711) 33 Night neither here is fair, nor day 'hot-bright'. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 'Hot-closet'. 1. One attached to a stove to keep victuals or plates warm... 2. (Candle-making.) A chamber in which candle-molds are kept at a heat of 150° Fah., previous to pouring, to prevent the chilling of the stearic acid. 1597 *MIDDLETON Wids. Solomon* ix. v, Behold his poore estate, his 'hot-cold fire'. 1614 *SYLVESTER Little Bartas* 456 The Fits of th' hot-cold cruell Fever. 1605 — *Du Bartas* II. iii. iii. *Law* 1167 Some 'hot-dry Exhaling, Or Blazing-Star'. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 820 'Hot-flue' is... an apartment heated by stoves or steam-pipes, in which calicoes are dried hard. 1809 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 722 To take... a hundred head of bestial 'hot-hoof' over hill and moor. a 1618 *SYLVESTER Panaretus* 1284 The Angell... found her out in a 'hot-humid Cell'. 1599 *Broughton's Let. ix.* 29 Ignorant 'hotliuered fellows, of an unseasoned zeale. 1641 *MILTON Animadv.* (1851) 188 A capricious Pædantic of hot-liver'd Grammarians. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 34 Their Horses... are small and 'hot-mettled'. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* l. ii. 261 The cold-dry Earth to 'hot-moist Aire' returns not. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* vii. 9 Let not thy 'hot-mouth'd' spirit entertain Too sudden passion with too slack a rain. 1681 *DRYDEN Sp. Friar* m. iii, That hot-mouthed beast, that bears against the curb. 1863 *Chambers' Bk. of Days* l. 28 On the approach of twelve o'clock, a 'hot pint' was prepared—that is, a kettle or flagon full of warm, spiced, and sweetened ale, with an infusion of spirits. 1576 *LYTE Doddens* III. lxvii. 408 Good against the strangurie, the 'hote pisse', the stone in the bladder. 1639 *MASSINGER Unnat. Combat* iv. ii, Like a 'hot-rein'd' horse. 1608 *DAY Hum. out of Br.* iv. i. Wks. (1881) 53 'Hot-sprighted' youths. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasm. Par. Phil.* 5 Peace and concordie can not... continue among them, that are 'hote stomaked'—hyghe mynded. 1861 *WHYTE MELVILLE Mkt. Harb.* ii. (ed. 12) 13 No man can... drink 'hot-stopping' the last thing at night, and get up in the morning without remembering that he has done so. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* vii. 196 Oedipus, the 'hot-tempered king. 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scott.* in 1772, 68 Persons who were aggrieved... were allowed to pursue the 'hot-trode' with hound and horn. 1850 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* v. xxix. note, The pursuit of Border marauders was followed... with bloodhounds and bugle-horn, and was called the hot-trode. 1777 W. WILSON (title) The Forcing of Early Fruits, and the Management of 'Hot Walls. 1871 'DINGO' *Austral. Rhymes* 18 The dust and the 'hot-windy weather. 1862 *THACKERAY Wks* (1872) X. 211 How do you like your novels? I like mine strong, 'hot with'.

Hot, *adv.* [OE. hâte = OS. hêto, OHG. heigo; afterwards levelled with the adj.] In a hot manner, hotly. (Usually hyphenated to a following adj. or pple. used attrib.)

1. With great heat, at a high temperature; pungently.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 424 Isenan clutas hate glowende.

13. *K. Alis*, 572 (Bodl. MS.) 'pe brith sonne so hoot shoon.
1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.*, 6572 With melles of yren hate
glowand. 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneid* l. vi. 185 Ane hundreth
altaris. Hatt birning full of Saba sence. 1593 SHAKS, 3 *Men*.
VI, iv. viii. 60 The Sunne shines hot. 1730-46 THOMSON
Autumn 438 Adhesive to the track Hot-steaming. 1856
KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xxix. 202 With hot-tingling fingers.

2. *fig.* Ardently, eagerly, violently, severely,
angrily, etc.: see the adj.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 693 De Erll was handlyt pair sa
hat. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 59 Ther loved no
wight hotter in his lyve. c 1450 Towneley *Myst.* xiii. 228
A sekene I seyll that haldys me fulle haytt. 1551 T.
WILSON *Logike* (1580) 83b, He took the matter very
hotte. 1593 SHAKS, *Lucr.* 247 'Tween frozen conscience
and hot-burning will. 1795 NELSON 27 Aug. in Nicolas
Disp. (1845) II. 75 The French cavalry fired so hot on our
Boats. 1816 BYRON *Stige* Cor. vi, Fast and hot Against
them pour'd the ceaseless shot.

Hot (het), *v.* [OE. *hātian*, f. *hāt* Hot *a.*: cf.
OHG. *heizen* to be hot. In later use formed
afresh from the adj.]

†1. *intr.* To be or become hot. (Only in OE.)
c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxviii. 4 [xxxix. 3] Hatade heorte
min binnan me.

2. *trans.* To heat. (Now *collog.* or *vulgar.*)

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 7a, Take two tyles that
be hoted. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 680 Pele-
thronian Lepitho gave the bit And hotted rings. 1847-78
HALLIWELL, *Hot*, to heat, or make hot. *Notts.* 1878 MISS
BRADDON *Open Verd.* xix. 139 I'll go and get things hotted
up for you. 1881 *Society* 2 Feb., Water hotted and a
steaming bowl of punch prepared.

Hot, *obs.* pa. t. and pple. of **HIT**; see also **HIGHT**.
Hotbed, hot-bed.

1. A bed of earth heated by fermenting manure,
and usually covered with glass, for raising or forcing
plants.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 401 The Bed we call a Hot-Bed.
1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 64 Fine and tender Seeds that
require the Hot-bed. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.*
217 The bright curled Lettuces .. do well upon Hot-Beds,
and especially under Bell-Glasses, or Glass Frames. 1879
D. J. HULL *Bryant* 117 Numerous hotbeds assist the tender
plants in spring.

2. *fig.* A place that favours the rapid growth or
development of any condition, esp. of something
evil.

1768 BICKERSTAFF *Hypocrite* i. i, The seeds of wickedness
.. sprout up every where too fast; but a play-house is the
devil's hot-bed. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug. Let.
ii, Edinburgh a hot-bed of genius. 1847-48 HARE *Guesses*
ii. (1873) 559 Those hotbeds of spurious, morbid feelings,
sentimental novels. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* iii, These pic-
turesque villages are generally the perennial hotbeds of
fever and ague. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 397 Both
Houses of Parliament were hotbeds of corruption.

3. 'A platform in a rolling-mill on which rolled
bars lie to cool' (Raymond *Mining Glass*, 1881).

4. *attrib.* (in senses 1 and 2).

1810 CRABBE *Borough, Relig. Sects* (L.), First comes the
hotbed heat, and while it glows, The plants spring up.
1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trng.* Notes 250 Hot-bed imagina-
tions.

Hence **Hotbed v.** (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to force as
in a hotbed.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Apr. 411/2 Men forced and hot-bedded
into honours without any genius for study.

Hot blast. A blast of heated air forced into
a furnace. Also *attrib.*, and short for *hot-blast*
process, etc.

1836 J. B. NEILSON in *Trans. Inst. Civ. Engin.* I. 83
Were the Hot Blast generally adopted, the saving .. in coal
would be immense. 1860 W. FORDYCE *Coal* etc. 112 Neil-
son .. distinguished for his invention of the hot-blast. 'hot-
blast iron' is familiar all over the country.

Hot-blooded (hɒtˈblʌdəd), *a.* Having hot
blood; ardent or excitable; passionate.

1598 SHAKS, *Merry W. v. v.* 2 Now the hot-bloodied-
Gods assist me. 1837 MACAULAY *Ess.*, Bacon (1887) 379
The proud and hot-blooded Tudors. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar*
xvi. 259 The Germans, being undisciplined and hot-blooded,
were less easy to be restrained.

Hot-brain. A person of a hot or excitable
brain; = **HOT-HEAD**.

1605 *Play Stucley* 204 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I.
238 This English hot-brain. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. v. § 6
A practical head skillfull in humoring such an hot braine.
1827 C. HARTLEY *Sylva* 29 He is all unversed In these wild
.. and is a hot-brain, too.

Hot-brained (hɒtˈbrɛɪnd), *a.* Having a 'hot'
or excitable brain; = **HOT-HEADED** 2.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* l. (1558) 36 Daungerous
and hotbrained deuises. 1607 SHADWELL *Yvonal* x. 251
Run o're the rugged Alps, thou hot-brained Fool! 1702
ROWE *Tamerl.* l. i. 23 Furious zeal inspir'd by hot-brain'd
Priests. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. ii, Hot-brained
Socialists.

Hotch (hɒtʃ), *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Cor-
responds to Du. *holsen*, *hossen*, to jog, jolt, MHG.
and Ger. dial. *holsen* to move up and down; also in
form to F. *hocher* (12th c. *hocier* in Littré) to
shake; but the original relations between these
words are obscure.]

1. *intr.* To move up with a short jerk and sink
back by one's own weight; to make a succession of
such movements, to jog; to move or leap forward
in a sitting position; to fidget, to move uneasily
or with impatience.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.*, 3688 Archers of Inglande fulle egerly
schottes. Sonne hotche in holle the hepenne knyghtes.
1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 68 Quhen our gude neibthors
rydis. Some hotcheand on a hemp stalk, hovand on a
heicht. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lvi, With old bog-
gers, hotching on a sped. c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin)
New Lanc. Dial. Gloss. Wks. (1862) 88 Hotching, to limp,
to go by jumps, as toads. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter*
186 Even Satan glow'd, and fidg'd fu' faim And hotch'd and
blew wi' might and main. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Hotch*, 2. To
move by short heavy leaps as a frog or toad does. 1847-78
HALLIWELL s. v., The old woman said, 'I bustled through
the crowd, and she hotched after me'. 1893 STEVENSON
Catrina 144 Here am I, fair hotching to be off.

2. *trans.* To cause to move in this way; to shake
up with a jerky motion; to jog, hitch.

1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xv, Are ye sure ye hae room
enough, sir? I wad fair hitch mysel' farther yont. 1847-78
HALLIWELL s. v., When they shake potatoes in a bag, so that
they may lie the closer, they are said to hitch them. 1866
Durham *Lead-m. Lang.*, *Hotch*, to shake with a sharp
jerk a trough with a grated bottom, suspended in water, at
the end of a long lever, and containing crushed lead ore.

Hotche, *obs.* form of **HUTCH** sb.

Hotchpot, hotch-pot (hɒtʃˈpɒt). Forms:

3-6 *hoche*pot, 5-*pote*, *hoche* *pote*, 6 *hoch-*
hotch *e*potte, 6-7 *hoch*pot, *hotch* pot, 8
hotch *poe*, 6- *hotch*pot, *hotch* *pot*. [A. F.
*hoche*pot, f. *hoche* to shake, shake together + *pot*
Pot. Used in 1292 as an AF. law term; as a
term of Cookery it is known in 15th c., but may
be earlier; *Onche*pot as a personal sobriquet occurs
in 1265 (Hatz-Darm.). Its precise original ap-
plication is thus uncertain, since it may have had
reference to the shaking together of things in a
pot for other than a culinary purpose. Cf. also
Du. *huts*pot hodge-podge. Corruptions of this are
HOTCHPOTCH, **HODGE**POT, **HODGE**-PUDGE.]

1. = **HOTCHPOTCH** 1.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 432 Goos in
Hochepot. a 1481 LITTLETON *Inst.* iii. ii. § 267 Cest parol
(Hotchpot) est en English A Pudding .. un chose avec
autres choses ensembles. 1530 PALSGR. 233/1 Hotchepotte
of many meates, haricot. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*,
Almodrote, a hotchpot of garlike and cheese. a 1648
Digby *Closet Open*. (1669) 179 The Queen Mothers Hotchpot
of Mutton, is thus made. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv.
(1856) 303 Cold merriment, but it concluded with hotchpot
and songs.

2. *Eng. Law.* The blending or gathering to-
gether of properties for the purpose of securing
equality of division, esp. as practised in certain cases
in the distribution of the property of an intestate
parent; answering in some respects to the *collatio*
bonorum of the civil law: cf. **COLLATION** sb. 1 b.

1292 BRITTON *lib. viii.* § i Touz heritages ne cheent mie
unement en division ne en hochepot, a partir entre par-
ceners. 1303 Year-Book. 30-1 Edw. I, 373 Touz les te-
nemenz qe sont donez .. cherront en hochepot oveque les autres
tenemenz. 1552 HULOET, Hotchpot is also a manner of
partition at the common lawe of landes geuen in franck
marriage. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 56 b, No lands shalbee
put in hotchpot, with other, but lands that bee geeven in
frank marriage alonely. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* ii.
15 Having put all their Possessions in Hotchpot, made
a new Partition. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxii. (1809)
516 With regard to lands descending in co-parcenary, that
it hath always been, and still is, the common law of Eng-
land, under the name of *hotchpot*. 1848 J. WILLIAMS *Pers.*
Prop. iv. iv. (1878) 403 Bring the amount of their advance-
ment into hotchpot. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* iii. Comm. (ed. 2)
321 On condition that the latter brought their goods into
hotchpot (*collatio bonorum*).

3. *trans.* = **HOTCHPOTCH** 2.
(In early use prob. from the legal sense, but in later
chiefly from the dish.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Medib.* p 291 Ye han cast alle hire wordes
in an hochepot [Hart. & Lansd. MSS. *hoche* poche].
1388 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 4 Schismes, that
make a hotchpot of true religion and popery. 1652-62
HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* iv. (1682) 5 An Hochepot or Medly of many
Nations. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 230 The wonderful
hotchpot of Hindu and Arabic language and religion.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded. p iij, That Hotchpot
French, stufft up with such variety of borrowed words,
wherein our law is written. 1795 J. S. HOBART in *J. Jay's*
Corr. & Pub. Papers (1893) IV. 95 Henry the 8th. .. made
a kind of hotch-pot business of it, by uniting the ecclesiasti-
cal and civil power in his own hands.

Hotchpotch, hotch-potch (hɒtʃˈpɒtʃ), *sb.*

Forms: 5-6 *hoche* poche, 6 *hoche*-poche, 6-7
hoch-poche, 6-8 *hotch* potch, 6- *hotch*potch,
hotch-potch. [A corruption of prec., with riming
assimilation of the second part of the compound
to the first, as in reduplicated words.]

1. *Cookery.* A dish containing a mixture of many
ingredients; *spec.* a mutton broth thickened with
young vegetables of all sorts stewed together.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxii. 443 We make a
hotchpotch of halfe figges and half reysons as they say.
1692 DRYDEN *Ess. Sat.* Ess. (1882) 44 A kind of olla, or
hotchpotch, made of several sorts of meats. 1797 *Sporting*
Mag. IX. 327 [She] had got ready what is there [Scotland]
called hotchpotch, for dinner. 1891 MRS. OLIPHANT *Rail-*

way Man I. xi. 178 The hotch-potch .. was excellent. It is
a soup made with lamb and all the fresh young vegetables.
attrib. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1060 Large tureen,
or hotch-potch dish, with lid.

2. *fig.* A mixture of heterogeneous things, a con-
fused assemblage, a medley, jumble, farrago.

14. [see quot. 1386 in prec. 3]. 1549 LATIMER 3rd *Serm.*
bef. Edu. VI (Arb.) 98 They .. made a myngle mangle and
a hotchpotch of it. .. partely poperye, partelye true religion
mingeled together. 1605 Tryall *Cher.* iii. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.*
III. 306 Hang the hotch-potch up in a fathom or two of
match. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 32 A Hotch-
potch of all sorts of men. 1728 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III.
372 A hotch-potch of errors. 1783 LEMON *Eng. Etymol.*
Pref. 4 The English language, which, say they, is only a
hotch-potch, composed of all others. 1890 HUXLEY in *19th*
Cent. Nov. 761 That wonderful ethnological hotch-potch
miscalled the Latin race.

3. *Eng. Law.* = **HOTCHPOT** 2.

1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. ii. 1586 If that
fee-simple, and the fee tail be put together it is called
hotch potch. 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* 9 note
He assembled the whole Septs, and having put all their
possessions together in hotch-potch, made a new partition
among them. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 189.

1838 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 560 Throwing all the
collections into hotch-potch, and then re-arranging the
materials according to the subjects.

4. as *adj.* Like a hotchpotch or medley, confused.

1599 MARSTON *Seco. Villanie* iii. ix. 219 What hotch-
potch giberidge doth the Poet bring? 1613 PURCHAS *Pil-
grimage* (1614) 87 Of those Drusian Robbers .. and of this
hotch-potch Religion. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Gaiana* 287 The
hotch-potch official compositions of pharmacy.

Hence **Hotch-potch v. trans.**, to make a hotch-
potch of, to jumble up; **Hotchpotchly a.**, of the
nature of a hotch-potch, confusedly mingled.

1593 NASHE *Christis T.* (1613) 132 Scripture we hotch-
potch together. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* 77 He can hotch-
potch whole Decades vp of nothing. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj.*
& *Ab. Physic* 181 Unmasked and singled from their hotch-
potchly adjuncts.

Hot cockles. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. **HOT** *a.* +
COCKLE *v.* sb. 2; origin of the name unknown.

(The F. *hasues coquilles*, alleged by Skinner, is a figment.)
A rustic game in which one player lay face down-
wards, or knelt down with his eyes covered, and
being struck on the back by the others in turn,
guessed who struck him. Also *attrib.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1629) 224 How shepheards spend
their dayes, At blow point, hot cockles, or else at keeles.
1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 13 They .. leave men, as if it were
at Hot-Cockles, to guesse blind-fold who it is that hit them.
a 1708 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 368 Upon pretence of
Hot-cockles sport, or a Christmas-game. 1714 GAY *Sheph.*
Week Monday 99 As at Hot-cockles once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown. 1823 H. RAVE-
LIN *Lucubr.* 303 Farmer Flamborough over his tankard ..
and his daughters .. at hot-cockles upon the floor.

† b. To sit upon hot cockles: to be very im-
patient, to 'sit on pins and needles'. *Obs. rare.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 90 He .. sits vpon hot
cockles till it be blaz'd abroad.

Hence (app.) † **Hot-cockled a.**, ?resembling a
game of hot-cockles, as involving the infliction of
strokes or buffets.

1549 COVERDALE, *etc. Erasm. Par. Phil.* 3 In case throughe
they earnest boote cocked gosselping, they coule haue
broughte vs in to more hainous displeasure.

† **Hote.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hāt*, 2-3 (4 *north.*)
hat, 3-4 *hot*, 4-5 *hote*. [OE. *hāt*, also *gehāt* =
OHG. *gaheiz*, MHG. *heiz*, ON. *heit*, f. stem *hait-*
of *haitan*, OE. *hātian*: see **HIGHT** v. 1] A promise;
a vow: = **HIGHT** sb. 1 2.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Luke* xxiv. 49 Ic sendo hat fadores
mines in iulib. c 1200 ORMIN 13822 Piss hat tatt wass Nata-
nael Bihaten and Filippe. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 936 Abram
leuede his hot in sped. c 1300 E. B. *Psalter* xlix. 14
(Mätz.) Yelde til Hegheste þi hates. c 1340 *Cursor M.*
2349 (Fairf.) For þis hote [Cott. hight, Göt. hith, Trin.
biheest] miht be na fabil. c 1450 Towneley *Myst.* vi. 46
Lord of heuen, that all wote, here to I make a hote.

Hote, *obs.* f. **HOT**, **OAT**: see also **HIGHT** v. 1

Hotel (həˈtɛl, etc.), *sb.* [A. F. *hôtel*, later form
of *hostel* (see **HOSTEL** sb. 1).]

1. (In French use.) a. A large private residence,
a town mansion. || b. A public official residence,
Hôtel de Ville, the mansion house of a *maire*, a
town hall. || c. *Hôtel-Dieu*, a hospital.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Feb., Above all is the Hôtel Dieu
for men and women, near Notre Dame. 1684 tr. *Taver-
nier's Grd. Seigneur's Serag.* 36 (Stanf.) Ceremonies of
their march from the Hôtel, or great House of Perra. 1746
in *Acc. Fr. Settlement. N. Amer.* 24 The Hôtel Dieu, or
hospital, of Quebec has two great halls. 1749 CHESTERF.
Lett. (1792) II. cxcix. 249, I hope I have domesticated you
at his hotel there. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 48
(Versailles), I bid Le Fleur .. enquire for the Count's hotel.
1827 SCOTT *Chron. of Canong.* Introd. vi, She inhabited,
when in Edinburgh .. one of those old hotels. 1849 MACAULAY
Hist. Eng. iii. I. 356 A few great men still retained their
hereditary hotels between the Strand and the river.
1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Journals* (1883) 35 We stood
a few moments on the steps of the Hôtel Dieu.

† 2. A **HOSTEL** in a university. *Obs.*

1748 SALMON *Comp. through Univ.* 18 Hugh de Balsham
.. purchased two Halls or Hotels near St. Peter's Church.

3. A house for the entertainment of strangers
and travellers, an inn; *esp.* one that is, or claims
to be, of a superior kind.

1765 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xxxix. (1766) II. 235 The expence

of living at an hotel is enormous. 1775 *ASH, Hostel*, an inn, an hotel. 1776 *R. KING in Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 20 By a Gentleman who lately came out of Boston I was informed that they have two bake houses constantly employed in baking for their hotels. 1783 *Let.* in H. ARNOT *Hist. Edinburgh* App. 512 In 1763 there was no such place as an hotel: the word indeed was not known, or only intelligible to French scholars. 1806-7 *J. BERESFORD Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xiv. 1 Groping your way to the inn—(I beg pardon—hotel). 1817 *WALKER, Hostel, Hotel*, a genteel inn: this word is now universally pronounced and written without the s. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 118, I. returned slowly... to my hotel.

4. attrib. and Comb.

1837 *Hr. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 89 The celerity at hotel-tables is remarkable. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Jmils.* (1872) I. 47 A crowd of cab-drivers, hotel-runners, and commissionaires. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* (U.S.), *Hotel-car*, one arranged for affording meals to passengers on board while on a journey.

Hence *Hotel v.*, to put up or lodge at an hotel (intr. and trans.; also to hotel it). *Hotelhood*, the state of an hotel. *Hotelify*, *Hotelise* vbs., trans. to make into, or like, an hotel; also intr. for pass. *Hotelless* a., without an hotel. *Hotel-ish* a., like an hotel. *Hotelward* adv., towards the hotel. (All more or less nonce-words.)

1883 *BURTON & CAMERON Gold Coast* I. ii. 49, I was 'hotelled at the 'Royal Edinburgh'. 1894 *HOWELLS in Cosmopolitan* XVII. 52 We tried hoteling it. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 178 It was, for lack of a better word, to coin one, 'hotelified'. 1886 *H. MERIVALE in Temple Bar Mag.* LXXVI. 551 A fine old palace of the kind which 'hotelize' so well. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Aug. 244/2 Most of the smaller towns were 'hotelless'. 1851 *NEWLAND The Erne* 252 Rooms... of a towney and 'hotelish' character.

† *Hoten*, ppl. a. Obs. [pa. pple. of *HIGHT v.*, q.v.] Promised.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2508 He sal 3u leden..Heðen to ðat hotene lond.

Hot-foot, adv. Also 6 Sc. *hait-fute*. [f. *Hot a.* + *Foot sb.* See also *Foot-hot*.] With eager or rapid pace; in hot haste; hastily.

a 1300 *Body & Soul in Map's Poems* (Camden) 329 3wan tho fendes hot fot come to fette me away. 1536 *BELDEN Chron. Scot.* (1821) II. 139 King Athelstan... followit, hait-fute, on the Pictis. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* vi. 12 An evil-conscience... follows him up... like a blood-hound, hot foot. 1847 *SIR J. BARRINGTON Pers. Sketches* I. 154 If your honour's in a hurry, I can run on hot-foot and tell the squire your honour's galloping after me. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 4 To go to him hot-foot from Appin's agent.

Hot-head, *hothead* (*hɒt'hɛd*). A hot-headed person: see next, 2.

1660 *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) I. 57 Which will daunt the rest of the hotheads. 1895 *BESANT Westminster* vii. 177 Certain English sailors—youth hotheads.

Hot-headed (*hɒt'hɛdɪd*), a.

1. Having a hot head (in lit. sense); in quot. 1712, having the head heated, as with liquor. *rare*. a 1693 *AUBREY Lives, Harvey* (1898) I. 301 He was hot-headed, and his thoughts working would many times keep him from sleeping. 1712 *E. COOKE Voy. S. Sea* 77 The women do not dance till they are a little hot-headed.

2. *fig.* Of an unduly excitable nature or temperament; impetuous, headstrong, fiery, rash.

1641 *MILTON Reform.* I. (1851) 20 The blasphemous Jesuits presum'd... to give their judgement of S. Paul, as of a hot-headed person. 1688 *LD. DELAMER Wks.* (1694) 17 A hot-headed or rash action. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 12 June, The hot-headed boy is more than ever incensed against Wilson. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 413/2 Too hot-headed and violent for a diplomatist.

Hence *Hot-headedly* adv., *Hot-headedness*.

1874 *BLACK ADV. Phaeton* xxvi, The hot-headedness... of boys in love. 1895 *Forum* (N.Y.) Jan. 524 Some isolated... workmen... did throw themselves hot-headedly into the fray.

Hot-house, *hothouse* (*hɒt'haʊs*), sb.

† 1. A bathing-house with hot baths, vapour-baths, etc.; = *BAGNIO* I. Obs.

1511 *Church of yvell Men* A iv, Bordelles, tauerens, sellers, and hote houses dissolute, there as is commyttyd so many horryble synnes. 1544 *Phaer Regim. Lyfe* (1560) Cvj, The patient must... sweat in baths, or whote houses. 1552 *HULOET s. v. Annoynting*, A place nighe unto a hote house, or stewes wherin men be annoynted. 1625 *HART Anat. Ur.* i. ii. 15 The... sweat that was rubbed off the bodie in the hotehouses. 1664-5 *Perrys Diary* 21 Feb., My Wife busy in going... to a hot-house to bathe herself. 1759 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 61 ¶ 6 He could shiver in a hotehouse.

† 2. A brothel. (Cf. *BAGNIO* 3, *STEW.*) Obs.

1511 [see 1]. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* i. ii. 257 Hee cannot swagger it well in a Tauerne, nor domineer in a hot house. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* II. i. 66 Now shee professes a hot-house; which, I thinke is a very ill house too. 1699 *GARTH Dispens.* II. 22 A Hot-house he prefers to Julia's Charms.

3. A structure, usually with glass roof and sides, kept artificially heated for the growth of plants belonging naturally to warmer climates, or of native flowers and fruits out of season.

1749 *LADY LUXBOROUGH Lett. to Shenstone* 29 Aug., A Menagerie; and as well as I love pine-apples, would prefer it to a hot-house. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* II. v, The hothouses yielded their early strawberries.

attrib. 1771 *W. MALCOLM (little) A Catalogue of Hot-house and Greenhouse Plants.* 1836 *Let. fr. Madras* (1843) 26 English hot-house flowers, growing wild. 1882 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 27/7 Hothouse forcing by the aid of outside subsidies. 1889 *J. K. JEROME Three Men in Boat* 84 Hot-house grapes.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *HOTBED* 2.)

1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 121 The technical system is a hot-house of mendacity. 1811 *BYRON Farewell, Malta* 46 Thou little military hothouse! 1851 *ROBERTSON Sermon*, Ser. II. x. (1864) 135 Men nurtured in the hothouse of religious advantages.

4. A heated chamber or building for drying something.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 259 They come and other grayne... doo seldome wake rype on the ground by reason whereof they are sunnimes enforced to rype and dry them in their stoues and hottes houses. 1595 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. xxi. 58 A furnace like unto the hottie houses of Germany serving too drye the shyrtes and other linnen. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words, Making Salt* 207 The Hot-House where they set their Salt to dry. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Hot-house*, 1. (Pottery.) A room where strong heat completes the drying of green ware, previously to... firing in a kiln.

† 5. Among the North American Indians, a separate hut kept heated for winter residence. Obs.

1765 *H. TIMBERLAKE Mem.* 35, I retired to Kanagatucko's hot-house. *Note.* This Hot-house is a little hut joined to the house, in which a fire is continually kept. 1791 *W. BARTRAM Carolina* 367 Each... habitation has besides a little conical house, covered with dirt, which is called the winter... or hot-house.

6. In West Indies, A hospital.

1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 49 He went to the hot-house or hospital. *Ibid.* 153 Several of the negroes complained of sickness, and in consequence were sent to the hot-house.

Hence *Hot-house v. trans.*, to place or cultivate in a hothouse. Also *fig.*

1833 *FONBLANQUE Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 355 Hot-housing and the manure of Mammon. 1892 *Standard* 23 Dec. 2/2 Every trivial incident... had been hot-housed, gloated over... and treated as a dainty dish. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 464 No fretful orchid hot-housed from the dew, But hale and hardy as the highland heather.

|| *Hoti* (*hɒti*). Pl. *hoties* (*hɒtiz*). Obs. [Gr. *ῥῆ* conj., that, because.] a. A statement introduced by 'because'; or the fact denoted by such a statement; a cause, reason (= *DIOTI*); a piece of reasoning or inference. b. A statement introduced by 'that'; an assertion, or fact asserted (opp. to *DIOTI*).

1638-48 *G. DANIEL Eclog* v. 44 T' insert our Interests, or wand'ring be In Selfe-borne Hoties, from the Historic. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* III. iii. (1655) 5 Poor sciolists who scarce know the Hoties of things. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. viii. 34 Unto him that desireth Hoties, or to replenish his head with varieties. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Hoti* and *Dioti* (Gr.) two terms used in Logick... the one the thing it self, and the other the cause or reason of it. 1734 *WATTS Relig. Jew.* (1789) 79 He... shewed the *Hoti* and the *Dioti* (i. e. that it was so, and why it was so).

Hoting, var. *lighting*: see *HIGHT v.*

Hotly (*hɒtli*), adv. Forms: see *Hot a.* [f. *Hot a.* + *-LY*.] In a hot manner or degree.

1. With great heat, at a high temperature; so as to be 'hot' or pungent.

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 178 The shadow had forsook them, And Titan... With burning eye did hotly overlook them. *Ibid.* 332 An oven that is stopp'd... Burneth more hotly. 1809 *PINKNEY Trav. France* 8 Gingerbread nuts... hotly spiced. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* lxv. 93 Flame blazed hotly within her, in all her marrow abiding.

2. *fig.* With 'heat' or fervour; ardently, fervently, eagerly, passionately, keenly; angrily, excitedly.

1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. xxvii. 101 They wolde haue you hotly to sette on your enemies. 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 74 Louyng hir... As wholly as euer. 1607 *ROWLANDS Diog. Lañth.* 32 They hotly fell to wordes, And out in choller brake. 1727 *DE FOE Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 85 If he... so hotly pursued, he should certainly be discovered. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iii. § 7. 148 The King hotly retorted that he was bound by no promise to a false traitor. 1876 *SWINBURNE Erechth.* 1276 Whom his own crime tracks hotter than a hound.

Hotness (*hɒtnɛs*). [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality or state of being hot; heat.

1530 *PALSGR.* 232/1 *Hotnesse*, *chaleur*. 1586 *BRIGHT Melanch.* I. 2 The blood... which by... immoderate hotnesse... surchargeth the bodie. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 235 The hotness of the Country. 1852 *M. ARNOLD Empedocles* II. The day in his hotness. *Mod.* The hotness of the pepper. The hotness of his temper contrasts remarkably with the coolness of his judgement.

Hot-pot, *hot pot*.

1. A hot drink composed of ale and spirits, or ale sweetened and spiced. *local*.

a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Hot Pot*, Ale and Brandy boyled together. c 1730 *Royal Remarks* 49 All of them in a loving Way, over a Hot Pot. 1825 *BROCKETT, Hot-Pot*, warmed ale with spirit in it. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, *Heat pots*, pots of hot ale sweetened and spiced, with which the friends of a bridal party meet them on the road from church after the marriage ceremony.

2. A dish composed of mutton or beef with potatoes, or potatoes and onions, cooked in an oven in an earthenware pot with a tight-fitting cover. Also *attrib.*

1854 *MRS. GASKELL North & S.* xlii, Master, there's hot-pot for dinner to-day. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. xvi. 160 The Colonel... was great at making hash mutton, hot-pot, curry and pillau. 1889 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 2/7 Yesterday over 30,000 poor people in Liverpool, were provided with 'hot pot' dinners... Each 'hot pot' weighed ten pounds. There were used 13,000 lbs. of beef, 15 tons of potatoes, and a ton and a half of onions.

Hot-press, sb. A contrivance for pressing paper or cloth between glazed boards and hot metal plates,

to make the surface smooth and glossy. Also *attrib.*

= *hot-pressed*.

1631 *T. POWELL Tom All Trades* 163 Hot Presses for Cloth. 1712 *H. NEVILL in Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 253 He wanting a flat Stone to make him a Hot-press (for so they do, who want an Iron Plate to Press their Cloth on). 1798 *T. JEFFERSON in Harper's Mag.* (1885) Mar. 542/2 A hot-press bible. 1821 *BYRON Juan* IV. cix, A ball-room bard, a foolscap, hot-press darling. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Hot-press*, a means of calendaring and smoothing paper by subjecting it to pressure between glazed boards; a hot iron plate is placed at every 20 sheets or so, to heat the pile.

Hot-press, v. *trans.* To subject to pressure in a hot-press; to make (paper or cloth) smooth and glossy by pressure between hot plates. Usually in pa. pple. (ppl. adj.) *hot-pressed*, or vbl. sb. *hot-pressing*.

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xx. (1841) I. 193 Every false gloss put upon our woollen manufactures by hot-pressing, folding, dressing [etc.]. 1794 *MATHIAS Pura. Lit.* (1798) 223 In one glaz'd glare tracts, sermons, pamphlets vie, And hot-press'd nonsense claims a dignity. 1859 *F. A. GRIFFITHS Artill. Man.* (1862) 191 The serge is to be... hot-pressed. 1874 *R. TYRWHITT Sketch. Club* 17, I wish you would all use hot-pressed paper.

Hot-presser. One whose occupation is the hot-pressing of paper or cloth. Also *fig.*

1646 *JENKYN Remora* 24 A few strict, precise legalists... hot-pressers of uniformity. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4292/4 Thomas Freeman, of London, Hot-presser. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 12/1 To take the work direct from the manufacturer... deducting only from his price the cost of foreman, hot-presser, and hire of the distributing room.

Hot-short, a. [f. *Hot a.* + *short*, after the earlier *RED-SHORT*: cf. also *COLD-SHORT*.] Of iron: Brittle in its hot state; opp. to *cold-short*.

1798 *D. MUSHET in Phil. Mag.* II. 160 Hot short iron is possessed of an extreme degree of fusibility. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 956 The tendency of the [sulphur] is to make the metal what is called 'hot short', so that it cannot be worked while hot under the hammer. 1877 *M. REYNOLDS Locom. Engine Driving* IV. (ed. 5) 230 Cracks on the edges of bars, sign of hot-short iron.

† *Hot-shot*. Obs. [See *SHOT sb.*]

1. One who shoots (with a fire-arm) 'hotly' or eagerly; a reckless or hot-headed fellow.

1604 *MIDDLETON Father Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 90 To the wars I betook me, ranked myself amongst desperate hot shots. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* v. i. in Bullen O. Pl. IV, He rallies against women like a whot-shot. c 1626 *Dick of Devon* i. iii. *Ibid.* II, A company of hott shots are abroad. 1665 *COTTON Poet. Wks.* (1765) 110 Straight to the Wharf repairs the Hot-shot.

2. (Also *hot-shoot*.) See *quots.*

1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 58 They use also for Fewel a sort of round Balls made of Clay mixed with a certain proportion of coal... which they call Hotshots. 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Hot-Shoots*, or *Hotshots*, a sort of factitious or compound fuel, made of a third part of any coal... mixed with two thirds of loam.

Hots-poteh, obs. form of *HOTCHPOTCH*.

Hotspur (*hɒtspɜːr*).

1. One whose spur is hot with impetuous or constant riding; hence, one who spurs or pushes on recklessly; a heady or rash person. (First occurring, and best known, as surname of Sir Henry Percy, son of the Earl of Northumberland, who fell in the rebellion against Henry IV, in 1403.)

1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 243 Henry Percy the younger, whom the Scottis clepid Herry Hatspore. 1586 *J. HOOKER Giralde. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 97/2 He was... in matters of importance an headlong hotspur. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 19 A haire-brain'd Hotspure, govern'd by a Spleene. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxxvi. vi. 922 Some hot-spurres... gave counsell to goe against them with all their forces. 1726 *DE FOE Hist. Devil* (1822) 287 As we say of some hot-spurs who ride post, they whip the post boy. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 5/5 The 'Vossische Zeitung'... says: 'Perhaps this sudden coolness on the part of England gives certain Hotspurs in our own Fatherland something to think about'.

† 2. Name for a very early kind of pea: also *hotspur-pease*. (Cf. *HASTING B. I.*) Obs.

a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Hot Spur*,... also early or forward Peas. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4357/14 To be sold... Rogue-Pease, and Hotspur-Pease. 1707-18 *MORTIMER Husb.* (J.), The hotspur is the speediest of any in growth.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Fiery-spirited, hasty, rash.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. i. 35 The hot-spurte youth so scorning to be crost. c 1618 [see *HORSE-RACER*]. 1660 *HICKERINGILL Jamaica* (1661) 71 A wary plodding Fabius signifying more then a hot Spur Marcellus. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 425/1 After the union of the States... the political conduct of South Carolina was so imperious... that she was not uncommonly known as the 'Hotspur State'.

So *Hot-spurred* (*hɒtspɜːrd*) a. = 3.

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 60 Such a hotspurd plague as hath not bin heard of. 1683 *CHALKHILL Theatma & Cl.* 41 (N.) A hot-spurr'd youth height Hyals.

Hott(e), obs. forms of *Hot*.

Hotte, Obs. (14th c.) Of uncertain meaning.

(Although the sense is obscure, it is prob. the same word as *Hot sb.* 'panier, creel'. The suggestion that it is a variant of *Hutis*, from the history of that word, inadmissible.) c 1300 *Langtoft's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 236 Skated be the Scottes, Hoderd in thar hottes, Never thay ne the [in R. BRUNNE (1810) 273 For scatted be pi Scottes, & hodred in ber hottes, neuer bei ne the]. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 282 Pou scabbed Scotte, bi nek, bi hotte, be deulle it breke, It salle be hard to here Edward, ageyn be speke.

Hottentot (*hɒt'ntɒt*). Also 7 *hatten-tote*, *hottantot*: see also *HODMADOD* 2. [a. Du.

Hottentot, also *Ottentot*, *Hottentoo*, Riebeck's Journal, Jan. 1652; according to Dapper, *Beschryvingh der Afrikansche Gewesten*, 1670, a word meaning 'stutterer' or 'stammerer', applied to the people in question on account of their clucking speech: see *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1866, 6-25.]

1. A member of a native South African race of low stature and dark yellowish-brown complexion, who formerly occupied the region near the Cape of Good Hope.

Tribes of substantially identical race still survive in Namagaland.

1677 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 17 While these Hottentots were in our company. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 536 The word *Hottentot*, is the Name by which they call to one another... as if every one of them had this for his Name. 1715 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* III. Introd. 18 Would these Men reduce us to be a Sort of Hottentots? 1766 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 253. I found her as ignorant of the nature of religion as an Hottentot. 1886 MARO, SALISBURY *SA* 15 May. You would not confide free representative institutions to the Hottentots, for instance. 1897 BRYCE *S. Africa* 76 The second native race was that which the Dutch called Hottentot. *Ibid.* 78 In the settled parts of the Colony, the Hottentot... has vanished more completely than has the Red Indian from the Atlantic States of North America.

b. *transf.* A person of inferior intellect or culture; one degraded in the scale of civilization, or ignorant of the usages of civilized society.

1726 AMHERST *Terrae Fil.* xxxv. 190 Surprized... to find a place, which he had heard so much renown'd for learning, fill'd with such grey-headed novices and reverend hottentots. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Son* 28 Feb. The utmost I can do for him, is to consider him a respectable Hottentot. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* July 338/2 England... yet abounded greatly with such kinds of Hottentots.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or belonging to this race.

1718 *Entertainer* No. 28. 187 The Spiritual is reduc'd to a Hottentot Way of Government. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 87 The Hottentot stammering or clashing of the tongue in speaking. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* VI. 257/1 The latter (the Koranna Hottentots) are one of the few Hottentot tribes that have retained their independence. 1846 Mrs. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 104 In what Hottentot ignorance these poor creatures are at present reared. 1865 WATERMEYER in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* (1866) 17 The Hottentot national name is 'Khoikhoip', plural 'Khoikhoim', and is still in use among the Namaquas. 1897 BRYCE *S. Africa* 77 From unions between Hottentot women and the Dutch sprang the mixed race whom the Dutch call Bastards and the English Griquas.

3. Special comb.: chiefly names of South African plants: *Hottentot's bread*, *Testudinaria elephantipes*; formerly, also, the root of *Richardia (Calla) ethiopica*; *Hottentot cherry*, *Cassine maurrocentia*; *Hottentot's fig*, *Mesembryanthemum edule*; *Hottentot's head*, *Stangeria paradoxa*, a cycad with a thick trunk like a turnip; *Hottentot pie*, a kind of meat pie (see Mrs. RAFFAD *Eng. Househpr.* (1778) 154); *Hottentot rice*: see *quot.*; *Hottentot's tea*, *Helichrysum serpyllifolium*.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 223 The root of the Arum... is ordinarily call'd 'Hottentot-Bread'. They boil out its acrimony in two or three fresh waters, and then dry it in the sun. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 718 The root-stock of *Testudinaria elephantipes*, called Elephant's Foot or Hottentot's Bread, forms a large, fleshy mass covered with a rough and cracked bark. 1818 TODD cites *Chambers* for 'Hottentot Cherry'. 1880 S. *Africa* (ed. 3), Hottentot Cherry is the fruit of *Maurocentia Capensis*... a shrub growing in the ravines of Table Mountain. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 147 Some women go into the field to gather the stalks of what they call 'Hottentot-figs'. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 75/3 The Hottentot Fig... sometimes used as a substitute for Spinach. 1884 MILLER *Plantines*, 'Hottentot's-head', *Stangeria paradoxa*. 1775 MASSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 315 They also eat the eggs of a large species of ant. They are commonly called 'Hottentot's rice'.

Hence *Hottentot v. intr.*, to become, or live as, a Hottentot; *Hottentotese*, the speech of the Hottentots; *Hottentotic*, *Hottentotish* *adjs.*, of, pertaining, or relating to Hottentots, or to races in a similar condition; after the manner of a Hottentot. *Hottentotism*, a practice characteristic of Hottentots, a species of stammering.

1767 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Leonora* (1833) 172 It is lost labour to civilize him, for sooner or later he will 'hottentot' again. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 39 They might as well address Roger in 'Hottentotese' or Kamschadalian. 1884 I. TAYLOR in *Academy* 26 Jan. 63/1 [A method of explaining myths, which] may be provisionally designated as the 'Hottentotic heresy'. *Ibid.* 16 Feb. 115/3 Interpreted by the Hottentotic process. 1795 in *Polwhele Trad. & Recoll.* (1866) II. 427 The survey of a 'Hottentottish pilchard cellar'. 1817 COLERIDGE *Own Times* (1850) III. 957 Some Hottentots were converted from 'Hottentottism' through the pious labours of the Missionary Society. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Culture* I. v. 156 The term Hottentottism has been thence adopted as a medical description of one of the varieties of stammering.

Hotter (*hɒtər*). *v. Sc. and north. dial.* Also *hatter*, *hutter*. [Has an iterative ending as in *batter*, *toller*, *stagger*; perh. related to MDu. *hotten*, in Flemish also *hotten* to shake up; also *hotten* to cluster or run together, to coagulate, as milk.]

1. *intr.* To move up and down with vibration; to

clatter; to shake, tremble, as water in boiling, or a person in rage, fear, etc.

1813 W. BEATTIE *Tales* 5 (Jam.) Two pots... Forby and hott'rin' in the crook. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* I. xi. Haply, but for her, I should ha' gone hott'erin' mad. 1857 J. SCHOLLES *Jaunt to see Queen* 28 Lanc. Gloss. Hoo wur fayr hott'erin' wi' vexashun.

2. To move along with vertical vibration as over a rough surface; to run totteringly.

1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hotter*, to shake; as a carriage on a rough stoney road. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 73 (Jam.) Tho' age now gars me hotter. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* II. 102 (Jam.) 'Twas a mairhen, an' monie a pout was rinnin, hott'erin' round about. 1880 GORDON *Bk. Chron. Keith* 148 The primitive mill hott'ered away at the rate of six bolls of meal ground in a week.

3. a. To make a clattering noise; to rattle. b. To speak unsteadily or stammeringly.

a 1823 *Baronne d'Gairly* vii. in A. Laing *Thistle Scott*. 13 Athwart the lyft the thuner rair'd, Wi' awfu' hott'rin din. 1828 *Craighall Dial.* *Hotter*, to speak confusedly.

4. To cluster in a confused mass, to swarm.

1808-18 JAMIESON, To *hotter*, to crowd together, expressive of individual motion. 1891 Mrs. WILFORD *Mischief of Monica* xxiii. If we had been... huttering over the fire in that wretched little Albion Street on this Christmas Eve!

Hotter, *sb. Sc. and north. dial.* Also *hatter*.

[*f. prec. vb.*] a. Vibratory or shaky motion as over a rough road; vertical shaking. b. The confused motion of a crowd or swarm of small things. c. A large number of things crowded irregularly together; a clustered mass or heap.

1825-80 in JAMIESON. 1836 J. STEUTHERS *Dyckman* II. 448 Ah me! a perfect hott'er. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xliii. (1873) 241 I've stan' mony a roch hott'er afore noo i' the wye o' duty, as ye ken brawly, Meg.

Hence *Hottery a.*, uneven so as to cause vibration.

1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hottery*, rough, as a road. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'A hott'ry journey', said of a course over uneven tracks.

† *Hottie-tottie*, *Obs.* Variant of HODDY-DODDY.

c 1580 J. JEFFERE *Bugbears* III. ii. in *Archiv. Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897), Though the hottie-tottie be old, yet he woeth a young wyfe.

Hottish (*hɒtɪʃ*), *a.* [*f. Hot a. + -ISH*.] Somewhat hot, rather hot.

1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boeth.* III. met. x. 65 Or Indian dwelling nire to hottische Circle. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* iii. It will be a hottish Monday for some of them.

Hot water.

1. Water at a high temperature, either naturally as in a hot spring, or artificially heated for cookery, washing, or other purposes.

c 1400 *Langland's Cyurgy.* 42 Hoot watir, þou3 it aswage akpe, to be prickynge of a senewe is most greuance. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 24 Sethe hem in hot water. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 524 A certaine herb called Chia, of which they... drinke with hot water. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.*, *Hydrost.* etc. 277 If cold water be poured into a vessel... and hot water be carefully poured over it... the hot water will float on the cold.

Attrib. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 171 The hot-water cistern. 1897 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 331 A hot-water bottle... placed at his feet. *Mod.* The hot-water-pipes have burst.

† 2. *Hot waters*: ardent spirits, spirituous liquors.

1643 *Lett.* 28 Oct. in *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* VII. § 351 Selling hot Waters. 1660-86 *Ord. Chas. II.* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 352 Tents, bootches... employed for utriple-houses; selling or taking tobacco, hott waters [etc.].

3. *fig.* (from 1.) A state of ferment, trouble, or great discomfort; a 'scrape'. *collog.*

1537 *Liste Papers* XI. 100 (P.R.O.) If they be to be had, I will have of them, or it shall cost me hot water. 1765 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 125 We are kept to use the modern phrase, in hot water. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii. 32 This poor fellow was always getting into hot water. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* i. In everlasting hot water, as the most incorrigible scapegrace for ten miles round.

Hot well, hot-well.

1. A spring of naturally hot water, a hot spring. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 64 Pe cite of Phenice, whare er hate welles and hate bathez. 1752 CANTON in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 203 The hot-well near Bristol, the water of which raised the thermometer to 76°. 1793 J. NOTT (*title*) A treatise on the Hot-Well Waters, near Bristol.

2. A reservoir in a condensing steam-engine, into which the heated water passes from the condenser, and from which it is drawn to supply the boiler.

1766 *Specif. Barber's Patent* No. 865. 3 The water hastens through the sinking clack into the trunk or hot well. 1827 *FAREY Steam Eng.* 354 The hot well... is a part of the condensing cistern... for the reception of the hot water which is discharged by the air-pump.

Hotys, *obs. form of OATS*.

Hou: see *HOUE*, *HOW*, *HOWE*. *Houce*, *obs. f. HOUSE sb.2 Houch*, *Sc. f. HOUGH*. *Houche*, *obs. f. HUTCH*.

Houchin (*haʊtʃɪn*). *local.* An owl: cf. *HOB-HOWCHIN*.

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* V. II. 101 In our Church steeple... a Nest of Houchin's Eggs, to the Number of two large whitish ones, has been found.

Houck, *var. houw*, *houk*, *Holk v.*, to dig. 1681 in *Archzol. Eliana* XIX. 211 He was houcking for coales.

Houd, *rare obs. f. HOOD*. *Houdah*: see *HOWDAH*. *Houdge*, *obs. f. HUGE*. *Houdle*:

see *HUDDLE*. *Houe*, *obs. f. HOE*, *HOVE*, *var. HOW sb.2 Houene*, *obs. f. HEAVEN*, *OVEN*. *Houff*: see *HOVE*, *HOWFF*. *Hougat* (*o*): see *HOWGATE*. *Houge*, *-ly*, *obs. ff. HUGE*, *HUGELY*.

Hough *hpk*, *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *ho3*, *hou3*, 5 *howh*, *howgh*, *how*, 5-7 *hogh*, 6-7 *hough*, 5- *hough*; see also *HOCK sb.2*; *Sc.* 5-6 *hooh*, *houch*, 6- *howch*; *pl.* 6 *howis*, 6- *howes*: see also *HOUX*. [Known from 14th c. as *ho3*, *hou3*. In Scotland still pronounced (*hox*, *ho3*); *pl.* also (*houz*); in some parts of England the local pronunciation appears to be (*hpf*, *hpf*, *hau*, or *hōu*). The now usual (*hpk*) appears to be an anglicizing of *hoch* (*hox*): cf. *loch*, *lough*, *shough*. Its general prevalence appears to have given origin to the parallel spelling *hock*: see *HOCK sb.2*. Evidently identical with OE. *hōh*, *Ho sb.1*, 'heel'; as to difficulties of sense and phonology, see Note below.]

1. The joint in the hind leg of a quadruped between the tibia and the metatarsus or cannon-bone, the angle of which points backward; the hock.

(This joint, though elevated high in the leg of ruminants and perissodactyls, is homogenetic with the human heel and ankle, the cannon-bone being the homogen of the bones of the instep in man.)

13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1357 *Pay.* -hinged benne a[y]her bi ho3es of þe fourchez. 1450-70 *Colagros & Gau.* 674 Their hors with their hochis sic harmis couth hint. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E viij. a, She (the hare) hurles vpon hir houghis ay. 1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle* (1600) 228 Put a small cord about the houghs of both the lambs feete. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 1. 99 The horses in lyke maner they vse to bow their hochis and to pass through many partes. a 1605 *POLWART Flyting w. Montgomerie* 704 Thou puts the spauen in the forder spauld, That vses in the hinder hough to bee. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 309 Grieffs in the shoulders, legs, hips, houghes, joynts and hoofs, causing the Horse most commonly to halt. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Ecdras* xv. 36 Doung of men vnto the camels hough. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 106 The hough or suffraginous flexure behinde. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hoff*, the hough, hock, gambrel, or hind-knee. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xvii. Wae betide ye I... and cut the houghs of the creature whose feettiness ye trust in! 1822 W. J. NAPIER *Pract. Store-farm.* 139 The quarters long and full with the mutton quite down to the hough.

2. The hollow part behind the knee-joint in man; the adjacent back part of the thigh. Chiefly *Sc.*

1508 *DUNBAR Flyting w. Kennedy* 190 His cair is all to clenge thy cabroch howis. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* IX. xii. 82 Of quham the howchys bath he smate in twa. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xix, Syn traytoure behind his back They hevit him on the howiss Behind [rimis mowis, powis, bowis]. 1550 *LYNDESAY Sqr. Meldrum* 1347 And hackit on his hochis and thies. 1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcell.* xxvi. xi. 208 The hindmost resting upon their houghes or hammes, made a shew of an arched building. 1681 *COLVIL Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 52 After a pause and a cough, And sundry clawings of his hough. 1818 *SCOTT Hri. Midl.* x. That one ane... should ever daur to crook a hough. 1822 - *Nigel v.* Clap your mule between your houghs and god-den with you.

3. A joint of beef, venison, etc., consisting of the part extending from the hough (sense 1) some distance up the leg: also technically called 'leg' of beef; it corresponds to the knuckle of veal, the knuckle-end or hock-end of a gammon of bacon, and the shank-end of a leg of mutton; cf. *HOCK sb.2*.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 25 Howhys of Veale. *Ibid.* 37 An howe of veale. *Ibid.* 51 Hoghes of Venyson. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Trumeau de bouef*, a knuckle, hough, or leg, of Beefe. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* xviii, When hough's in the pot, they will have share on't.

† 4. *Hough and ham*: ? with thin and thick ends laid side by side alternately. *Obs.*

1776 G. SIMPLE *Building in Water* 55 The thorough Foundation... is laid over with large Stones, Hough and Ham, and some pitched upon their Ends.

5. *Comb.*, as *hough-bone*, *-string*; † *hough-bony* (see *BUNNY* 1). Also *HOUGH-BAND*, *-BINEW*.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* XII. iii. The bore rafe hym (Sir Lancelot) on the brawne of the thy3 vp to the 'houghbone' (cf. 1529 huckle bone). 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 317 Therefore I thought good to call it the 'hough-bony'. This sorance cometh of some stripe or bruise. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 152/2 The Hough boony is a swelling upon the tip or elbow of the Hough. 1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcell.* 120 (R.) Many men for old age feeble... had the calves of their legges or 'hough-strings' cut, and so were left behind.

Note. OE. *hōh* (*Ho sb.1*) has been noted only in the sense 'human heel', which does not at all correspond to 2 above. But the OE. compound *hōhsinn*, *HOUGH-SINEW*, used of horses, implies that *hōh* was also the hough or hock of a horse, as in sense 1 above. From the latter, a may have been transferred after the OE. sense 'heel' was obsolete and forgotten; the hough of a horse being in position analogous to the knee of man, and often popularly called the 'hind-knee'. As to the phonology, OE. *hōh* would regularly give *Sc. heuch*, *HEUCH* (*hūx*), as in *eneuch*, *teuch*, *pleuch*, etc., while *Sc. hoch*, *houch* (*hox*) goes back to a form with short *o*, as in *cough*, *trough*, *thought*, etc. The words can then be identical only if the *o* in OE. *hōh* was shortened early enough to give *houck*, and not *houch*, in *Sc.* The only apparent solution of this is that, as the compound *hōhsinn* (*HOUGH-SINEW*) was evidently shortened to *hōhsin*, *hoxen*, *hockshin*, *huckson*, *huxen* (cf. before the consonant-group becoming *o*), this reacted in some way upon the simple word, so as to give early ME. *hoh*, *hos*, *hock*, with short *o*, whence in later times *Sc. hoch*, *Eng. hock*. Perhaps the compound, with its derived verb, was in more general use than the simple word.

Hough (hōk), *v.* ¹ Forms: see prec. [*f.* prec. sb.: cf. also **HOCK** *v.*¹, **Hox** *v.*¹] *trans.* To disable by cutting the sinew or tendons of the hough (see **HOUGH-SINEW**); to hamstring.

^{c1440} *Promp. Parv.* 251^a Howhyn (K. howghyn, H. howhyn), *subvivo*. ¹⁵⁴⁸ W. PATTEN *Exped.* *Scott.* in *Arb. Garner* III. 123 Some [corpses] with their legs off; some but houghed and left lying half dead. ¹⁵⁵¹ BIBLE *Josh* xi. 6 (R.) Thou shalt hough their horses, and burne their charrettes with fyre. ¹⁵⁸⁰ *Acts Præy Council in Life of Melville* I. 437 (Jam.) He sould hock and slay him. ¹⁵⁹² NASH P. *Penitence* (1842) 25 They account of no man that hath not a battle axe at his girdle to hough dogs with. ¹⁶⁰⁷ HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde with Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 113 Hath he not ham-strings That thou must hough? ¹⁶⁸¹ COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 18 Some sythes had, men and horse to hough. ¹⁸⁵¹ HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* IV. ix. (1877) III. 28 His cattle were houghed in the night.

Hence **HOUGHING** *vbl. sb.*
¹⁵⁸¹ *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 110 heading, Against the schamefull oppression of slaying and houghing of Oxon. ¹⁶¹¹ COTGR., *larretade*, a houghing, aslash ouer the hammes. ¹⁸⁷⁸ LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. 393 We have seen how the houghing in 1711 and 1712 was attributed by many to a Jacobite source.

† **Hough**, *v.*² *Obs.* [Echoic.] *intr.* To clear the throat.

¹⁶⁰⁰ W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 81 (misp. 79) After long houghing, halking, and hacking, hailing their throats well washed with dreggish drugs. ¹⁶⁷⁰⁻¹⁷¹⁰ GREW (J.), Neither could we hough or spit from us; much less could we sneeze or cough. ¹⁷⁵⁵ JOHNSON, *To hough*, to hawk. (This orthography is uncommon.)

† **Hough**, *int.* *obs.* spelling of **Ho int.**¹
^{a1553} UDALL *Royster D.* i. ii. (Arb.) 13 Hough, Mathew Merygreeke, my friend, a worde with thee. ¹⁵⁹⁸ B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. iv. I think this bee the house: what, hough!

Hough: see **HOE** *sb.*² and *v.* **HOW**, **HOWE**.
Hough-band, *sb.* In *Sc.* also **hoch-ban**. 'A band which confines one of the legs of a restless animal; it passes round the neck and one of the legs' (*Gallovid. Encycl.* 1824).

¹⁵⁶⁸ *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 12 Gar heiss hir quhill hir howbandis skail. ¹⁶⁸⁶ G. STUART *Jocoser. Disc.* 14 Nae hough-bands now for Godly helping.

Hence **HOUGH-BAND** *v.*, *trans.* 'to tie a band round the hough of a cow, or horse, to prevent it from straying' (Jam.); *fig.* to confine, put restraint upon, coerce.

¹⁶⁸⁷⁻⁸ D. GRANVILLE *Let. to Mr. Lumley* 19 Mar. in *Misc.* (Surtees 1858) 228 Nor will I hough-band, or so much as hamper or fetter my Sovereign, God's deputy.

Houghel, *north. dial.* Also **hoffle**. (See quot.)
^{c1570} *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 264 He cut 4 kidgells or houghbells to hange salmon netts upon. ¹⁸⁹³ *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hoffle*, a stake on which salmon nets are dried. In a row of hoffle stakes one is higher than the others, and is called the bosom-hoffle.

Hougher (hōkər). [*f.* **HOUGH** *v.*¹ + **ER**.]
1. One who houghs or hamsstrings; in Ireland, a member of an association of law-breakers who arose in 1711, and practised the houghing of cattle; afterwards identified with the Whiteboys.

¹⁵⁸¹ *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 110 heading, Silk slayers and houcheris of Horses and Oxen. ¹⁷¹² SWIFT *Tril. to Stella* 26 Mar., Your houghers of cattle. ¹⁸⁴² S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 119 In the course of twenty years the Rapparees were succeeded by the Houghers. ¹⁸⁷⁸ LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. 354 Large rewards were offered for the apprehension of houghers.

2. In Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the name of an inferior officer appointed by the Corporation, called also **Whipper and Hougher**.

¹⁷⁸⁹ BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 365 He is called hougher from the power that he is said to have had formerly of cutting the sinews of the houghs of swine that were found infesting the streets. ¹⁸²⁷ BROCKETT *s.v.*, The hougher is the public whipper of criminals, the executioner of felons, in Newcastle—still a regular officer of the town, with a yearly salary of £4 6s. 8d.

Hough goe, *obs.* form of **HOGO**.
Houghite (hōf-ōit). *Min.* [Named in 1851 after F. B. Hough.] A variety of hydrotalcite, derived from an alteration of spinel.

¹⁸⁵¹ *Amer. Zool. Ser.* II. XII. 210 Some of his specimens are spinel crystals, in one part, and true Houghite in another. ¹⁸⁵⁸ DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 179 Houghite . . occurs in flattened nodules.

† **Hough-sinew**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* **HOUGH** *v.*¹ + **SINEW**, *f. hōh* (see **HOUGH** *sb.*) + **SINEW**.]

OE. *hōhsinu* corresponds in formation to OFris. *hōxene*, *hoxne*, ON. *hāsin*, OHG. **hāhsina*, *hāhsna*, MDu. *haessene*, Du. *haessen*, later *haasse*, *haas*, in same sense (OTeut. type **hagha-sinu*). The analytical meaning in OE. is 'heel-sinew', but the quots. show it applied to the hamstrings of horses. The original long *ō* was shortened before the consonant group, so that it gave the later *hoxen* (Hox), *Hockshin*, *huckson*, *Huxen*. The uncontracted form in late ME. and *Sc.* may be a new formation from the elements.]

The sinew of the hough or hock; applied, in man, to the popliteal tendons, or hamstrings, at the back of the knee; in a quadruped, to the tendon of Achilles.

^{c1000} *Elfric Josh.* xi. 6 þu soþlice forcrist heora horsa hōhsina. *Ibid.* 9 He forceast þa hōhsina ealra þæra horsa. ^{c1000} *Sax. Leechd.* II. 146 Gif hōh sino forad se. ^{a1430} *Wyclif's Bible* I Chron. xlv. 4 (MS. Corpus Coll., Camb.) He oxide, that is, he kitte asonder the hōh senues of alle the horsis. ^{c1470} HENRY Wallace I. 322 His hōh [ed.

¹⁵⁷⁰ hōh] senons that cuttyt in that press; On kneis he faucht. ¹⁵¹³ DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xii. 29 Palmus hough senonis [he] smayt in tuay.

† **Hough-sinew**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* prec.: cf. OHG. *hāhsinōn* to hamstring, *f. *hāhsina*, *hāhsna* (see prec.), also **HOXEN** *v.*] *trans.* To hough, to hamstring.

¹⁵⁷⁷⁻⁸⁷ HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1033/2 The rebelles . . when they were thrust through the bodies or thighs, and some of them hough-sinewed, would yet seeke revenge in striking at their adversaries. ¹⁵⁹⁰ COCKAINE *Treat. Hunting* D 1b, Your Huntsmen must be careful to . . houghsnew him with their swords. ¹⁶⁰⁹ BIBLE (Douay) *Josh.* xi. 6 Their horses thou shalt houghsnew.

Hougie, *v.*, var. of **HUGY** *Obs.*, huge. **Hougly**, *obs.* *f.* UGLY. **Houhful**, var. **HOWFUL** *Obs.*, careful, anxious.

Houir, *obs.* *Sc.* form of **HOVER**.

Houk, *obs.* *f.* **HOOK**, dial. *f.* **HOLK** *v.* **Houka**, var. of **HOOKAH**. **Houkel**, *obs.* *f.* **HUCKLE**. **Houkester**, *obs.* *f.* **HUCKSTER**. **Hould**, *obs.* *f.* **HOLD**. **Houldboard**, *obs.* *f.* **HALBOARD**. **Houle**, *obs.* *f.* **HOLE** *sb.*, **HOWL**, **OWL**. **Houlet**, *obs.* *f.* **HOWLET**. **Houlour**, var. of **HOLOUR** *Obs.* **Houlse**, rare *obs.* *f.* **HAWSE** *sb.* **Hoult**, var. **HOLT**.

Hounce (hauns). *East dial.* [Origin obscure. (It has been conjectured to be a nasalized form of *Fr. housse* (see **HOUSE** *sb.*), but this does not give the sense.)] An ornament on the collar of a horse.

¹⁵⁶⁵ GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. 16 b, The chrysolites and gemmes That stood upon the collars, trace, and hounces in their hemmes. ¹⁶⁷⁴⁻⁹¹ RAY S. & E. C. *Words* (E. D. S.), *Hounces*, that part of the furniture of a cart-horse which lies spread upon his collar. *Ess.* ^{a1825} FORAY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hounce*, the ornament of red and yellow worsted spread over the collars of horses in a team. ¹⁸⁴⁰ SPURDENS *Suppl. Forby* (E. D. S.), *Houncings*, housings; *phaleræ*.

Hound (haund), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1-6 **hund**, (3-5 **hond**, 4-6 **hunde**, **hounds**, 5-7 **hondn**, -e; 5 **howne**, 6 **hown**, 7 **huin**), 3- **hound**. [*Com.* Tent: OE. *hund* = OFris. *hund*, *hond*, OS. *hund* (LG. *hund*, MDu. *hont* (-d-), Du. *hond*), OHG. *hunt* (-d-), (MHG. *hunt*, G. *hund*), ON. *hundr* (Sw., Da. *hund*), Goth. *hunds*: -OTeut. **hundo-*, generally held to be a derivative of base **hun-*, pre-Teut. **hun-*, in Gr. *κύνω*, *κύν-*, Skr. *cu-*, *cu-*, Lith. *szn*, *szun-*, OIr. *cu* dog; cf. also L. *can-*is.]

For the *d* (dh) of Teut. *hund*, the suggestion has been made of association with the vb. *kinhan* to seize, as if the word were understood to mean 'the seizer'.]

1. A dog, generally. (Now only arch. or poetic.)
To wake a sleeping hound: cf. **DOG** 14k.

^{c897} K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xv. 89 Dumb hundas ne mazon beorcan. ^{a1225} *Ancr. R.* 60 Hund wule in . . hwar se he iuht hit open. *Ibid.* 324 Monie hundas . . habbed biest me. ^{c1290} S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 99/248 Houndes it scholden etc. ^{c1374} CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 715 (764) It is nought good a slepyng hound to wake, Ne yeue a wyght a cause to deuyne. ¹³⁸² WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 21 Houndis camen, and lickiden his bylis. ^{c1400} MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 64 þai ete cattes and hundes, ratouns and myesse. ¹⁵⁰⁸ DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 273, I hatit him like a hund. ¹⁸⁴¹ LONGF. *Excelsior* VIII. A traveller, by the faithful hound, Half-buried in the snow was found.

2. *spec.* A dog kept or used for the chase, usually one hunting by scent. Now esp. applied to a fox-hound; also to a harrier; (*the*) **hounds**, a pack of foxhounds.

To ride to hounds, *To follow the hounds*, to follow on horseback the hounds in the chase. *To hold with the hare and run with the hounds*, etc.: see **HARE**.

^{c1200} *Vices & Virtues* 69 Hundes and hauekes, and alle ðo þing ðe 3eu hier gladien mare. ^{a1300} *Cursor M.* 687 þe hund ne harmed nought þe hare. ^{a1440} *Sir Degrev.* 233 He uncoupled his houndes. ¹⁵²⁶ *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 49 A kenel of houndes folowynge theyr game. ¹⁵⁷⁶ FLEMING *tr. Cain's Dogs* in *Arb. Garner* III. 264 Hound signifieth such a dog only as serveth to hunt. ¹⁵⁹⁵ SHAKS. *Tam. Shr. Induct.* i. 61 Another tell him of his Hounds and Horse. ^{c1770} LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Hewet* (1887) I. 30 Their mornings are spent among hounds. ¹⁷²⁴ DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 244, I was as ravenous as a hound. ¹⁷⁵⁸ JOHNSON *Idler* No. 30 ¶ 5 Another . . follows his hounds over hedges and through rivers. ¹⁸⁴⁸ THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xvii, They all . . ride to hounds. ¹⁸⁷⁷ *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 330/1 The Dalmatian Dog is a remarkably handsome breed, apparently intermediate between hound and pointer. ¹⁸⁸¹ BLACK *Sunrise* xxi, He would like to have a good looking wile . . to go riding to hounds with him.

b. Preceded by defining word. See **BLOOD**, **BUCK**, **DEER**, **FOX**, **GREY**, **STAG-HOUND**, etc.

3. *fig.* and *transf.* Often in phrases, as *the hound of hell*, *Cerberus*; *Orion's hound*, the constellation of the Greater Dog, the dog-star; *winged hound*, an eagle; *Gabriel's hounds*, see **GABRIEL**.

^{c888} K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 þa sceolde cuman þære helle hund, þæs nama . . wæs Ceruerus. ¹⁵⁷⁹ SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 30 His musicks might the hellish hound did tame. ¹⁵⁸⁷ *Mirr. Mag.*, *Forrexxv*, Iarring like two hounds of hell. ¹⁵⁹⁰ SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 31 Scorching flames of fierce Orions hound. ¹⁷⁹² CONFER *Let. to Hayley* 29 July, I am hunted by spiritual hounds in the night-season. ¹⁸⁰⁸ J. BARLOW *Columb.* x. 378 Har's hosted hounds shall havoc earth no more. ¹⁸²¹ SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. i. 34 Heaven's winged hound . . tears up My heart. ¹⁸⁶⁶ B. TAYLOR *Poems*, *The Bath* 49 Press on, ye hounds of life. ¹⁸⁷¹ H. KING *tr. Ovid's Met.* iv. 534 The Hound of Hell . . reared his triple head, and thrice at once Howled greeting.

4. Transferred, in various senses, to persons.
a. Applied opprobriously or contemptuously to a man: cf. **DOG** *sb.* 3 a; a detested, mean, or despicable man; a low, greedy, or drunken fellow.

^{c1000} *Judith* x. (Thwaites) 23 Ðone hæþenan hund. ^{c1290} S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 11/365 'þou lūþere hund', his oþur seide. ^{c1340} *Cursor M.* 16636 (Trin.) Þei spitten on his lūþely face þo houndes alle of helle. ^{c1380} *Sir Peremh.* 2155 Þys 3onder day at morymond, conquered for sob was hee, With a þef, a cristene hond, þar many men dide hit see. ^{c1400} *Sawdons Bal.* 164 From this cursed lūþen hounde. ¹⁶⁰⁷ SHAKS. *Cor.* v. vi. 113 Boy, false Hound: If you haue writ your Annales true, tis there, That [etc.]. ¹⁸⁴⁵ BROWNING *Soul's Trag.* I. 297 Miserable hound! This comes of temporising, as I said!

b. *Cambridge slang*: see quot. 1879. c. *U. S.* One of an organized gang of ruffians in San Francisco, in 1849; also called 'Regulators'.

¹⁸⁵⁹ J. W. PALMER *New & Old* i. iii. 70 (Funk) Sam Roberts . . mustered his 'hounds', parading them in . . Mexican and Chinese costume. ¹⁸⁷⁹ E. WALFORD in *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. XII. 88 In the Anecdotes of Bowyer . . we are told that a Hound of King's College . . is an undergraduate not on the foundation, nearly the same as a 'sizar'.

d. *transf.* A player who follows the 'scent' laid down by the 'hare' in the sport *hare and hounds* or paper-chase. Cf. **HARE** 3 b.

¹⁸⁵⁷ HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vii. The hounds clustered round Thorne, who explained shortly, 'They're to have six minutes' law'. ¹⁸⁸² W. H. RIDGING in *Harper's Mag.* July 178/2 A flushed little 'hare' bounds past us, distributing the paper 'scent' in his course, and followed a quarter of an hour afterward by the panting and baffled 'hounds'.

5. Short for **HOUDFISH**. Also called **SEA-HOUND**. *Rough and Smooth Hound*, Large and Small Spotted Dogfish; *Nurse Hound*, *Scyllium stellaris*; *White Hound*, the Penny or Miller's Dog, *Galeus canis*.

¹⁶⁰³ OWEN *Pembroke* (1891) 123 [In list of Fish] *Roughe* hounds, smothe houndes. ¹⁶⁷⁴ RAY *Collect. Words*, *Sea Fishes* 98 *Rough Hounds*; *Mustelus*, an *levis primus* *Salviani*? ¹⁷⁵⁸ *Descr. Thames* 235 There is another Dog-Fish, called the smooth, or unprickly Hound. ¹⁸³⁶ YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1841) II. 487, 493 and 512. ¹⁸⁶¹ COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 11, 14, 45 and 47.

6. A name in Newfoundland for the long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*; 'so called from its gabbie, likened to the cry of a pack of hounds' (*Cent. Dict.*).

¹⁶²³ N. H. in Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 114 The Fowles and Birds . . of the Sea are . . Teale, Snipes, Penguyns, Murres, Hounds . . and others.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib. (mostly in sense 2), as *hound collar*, *hounder*, *list*, *music*, *show*; objective, *hound-keeping*, *poisoning*; similitative, etc., *hound-hungry*, *-like*, *-shaped* adjs.

¹⁴⁸³ *Cath. Angl.* 192/1 An Hounde collar, *copularius*, *collarium*, *mitlus*. ¹⁷⁹¹ WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Loyal Odes* viii. vi. Thus, hound-like . . A common-councilman . . On every seasoned dish so hungry stuffs. ¹⁸²⁵⁻⁸⁰ JAMIESON, *Every-day*, the ravenous appetite of a dog or hound. *Ibid.*, *Hound-hungry*, ravenous as a dog. ¹⁸⁸⁹ *Dogs* iii. 15 The body hound-shaped, but . . much heavier than the foxhound. ¹⁸⁸⁹ *Daily News* 19 Dec. 3/3 A ringing chorus of hound music shook the air. ¹⁸⁹² W. BLEW *Prof. to Vyner's Notit. Venet.*, The hound lists of the more famous packs. ¹⁸⁹⁸ *Westm. Gaz.* 8 July 4/1 Twenty-one packs were represented in the annual hound show at Peterborough.

b. Special comb.: *hound-bitch*, † *brach*, a bitch-hound; † *hound-fennel*, *finkle*, a plant, ? = **DOG-FENNEL**; *hound-grass* (see quot.); *hound-meal*, meal prepared as dog's food; *hound-shark*, *U.S.*, a small species of shark, *Galeus canis*, common on the Atlantic coast of North America; † *hound's head*, applied opprobriously to a person; † *hound's-swain*, a man in charge of hounds; † *hound's thorn*, ? the dog-rose, or some species of bramble; † *hound-stone* (see quot.). Also **HOUD-FISH**, etc.

¹⁶⁷⁷ N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* 1. (ed. 2) 28 A Brach is a mannerly name for all *Hound-bitches. ¹⁶⁸⁸ R. HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 184/2 The Brache is the Bitch to all hunting dogs . . they are so called, not Bitches, but a *Hound Brache. ^{a1387} *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 19 *Emeroc* . . hounde fenel. ¹⁴⁸³ *Cath. Angl.* 192/1 *Hunde fenkyllie, *ferula*. ¹⁵⁶⁵⁻⁷³ COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Canaria* . . *houndgrasse wher-with dogs prouoke vomite. ¹⁸⁰² *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 6/3 The animals get exercise . . and good food, dog biscuits and *hound meal alternated. ¹⁸³³ *Foro Broken H.* II. i. I'll tear thy throat out, Son of a cat, ill-looking *hounds-head. ^{c1420} *Avow. Arth.* v. The hunter and the *howundus-squayn, Hase zarket hom zare. ^{c1420} *Pallad. Husb.* I. 793 Brembil seed and seed of *hounds thorn. ¹⁵⁸⁵ LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 28 An Herb called *Hound-stone . . being so tyed to the neck of a Dog, that he cannot get it away; you shall see him turn about so long, that he will fall down.

Hound (haund), *sb.*² [app. a corruption of an earlier **houn*, early ME. *hūn*, a. ON. *hūnn* 'knob', esp. 'the knob at the top of the mast-head'. Cf. the synon. *huin*, *hune* from French. (The final -d is excrement, as in *horehound*, *sound*, etc., asisted by assimilation to **HOUND** *sb.*¹, which conversely was sometimes made *houn*, *hounne*.)

Hound is less likely to be from the French *hune*, since *ou* represents a ME. *ū*, not *ē*.]

1. *Naut.* A projection or cheek, of which one or more are fayed to the sides of the masthead to serve as supports for the trestle-trees; see also quot. 1627. [^{c1205} LAYMON 28978 Seil heo drozen to hune.] 1495

Naval Acc. Hen. VII (1896) 190 Shevers of Brasse in the hownde of the foremast. 1532 *Invent. Gt. Barke* 6 Oct. (MS. Cott. App. xviii. ff. 1) Item, a nyew mayne mast of spruce with a nyew staye hounsyd and skarvyd with the same wood, whyche mast ys of length from the Hounse to the step 25 yards. 1687 *Capt. Smith Seaman's Gram.* iii. 16 At the top of the fore Mast and maine Mast are spliced cheeks, or thicke clamps of wood, thorow which are in each two holes called the Hounds, wherein the Tyes doe runne to hoise the yards, but the top Mast hath but one hole or hound, and one tye. 1749 *CHALMERS in Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 367 The Head of the Mast above the Hounds was not splintered. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxiii. 127 The ice... in the tops and round the bounds of the lower masts.

2. One of the wooden bars, of which there are two or more, connecting the fore-carriage of a springless wagon, the limber of a field-gun, etc., with the splinter-bar or shaft; also occasionally applied to supports of the connexion of the perch with the hind-carriage. *U.S. and local Eng.*

1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Hounds*, the portions of a wagon, which projecting from the forward axle, form a support for the tongue or pole. The term is borrowed from nautical language. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. s.v.*, In wagons, the bounds of the fore-axle pass forward and on each side of the tongue, to which they are secured by the tongue-bolt. The bounds of the hind-axle unite and are fastened to the coupling-pole by the coupling-pin. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Hounds*, the part of a wagon to which the fore-wheels and shafts are attached. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk. s.v. Wagon*, In front the bounds support and connect the sharp-bar to which the shafts are hinged... the bounds... bear all the pull or draught.

b. *Comb. hound-plate*, a bracing plate for the bounds of a carriage.

Hound (haund), v. [*f. HOUND sb.*]

1. *trans.* To hunt, chase, or pursue with hounds, or as a dog does. Also *absol.*

1528 *LYNDESEY Drewe* 902 Geue the wolffis cumis... Thame [the flosis] to deoure, than at thay put to flycht, Houndit, and slane be thare weil dantit doggis. 1617 *ASHETON Tril.* (Chetham Soc.) 17, I hounded and killed a bitch-fox. a 1676 *GUTHRY Mem. Affairs Scotl.* (1748) 26 To direct them to hound fair, and encourage them to go on. 1706 *PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey)*, To Hound a Stag (among Hunters), to cast the Dogs at him. 1842 *CAMPBELL Pilgrim Glencoe* 65 Twas Luath [a sheep-dog] hounding to their fold the flock. 1873 *Forrest & Stream* 25 Sept. 101/2 Parties... hounded or killed by jack-light 15 or 18 deer.

2. *fig. and transf.* To pursue, chase, or track like a hound, or as if with a hound; esp. to pursue harassingly, to drive as in the chase.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. i. § 4 It is... by following, and as it were, hounding nature in her wanderings, to be able to leade her afterwards to the same place againe. 1672 *J. WORTHINGTON Pref. to Mede's Wks.* 41 As God began to punish it [Sacrilege] very early, even in Paradise itself... so hath he continually pursued and hounded this Sin. c 1730 *BURT Lett. N. Scotl.* (1760) II. xxiii. 233 They are hounded (as they phrase it) into the Bounds of an other chief. 1897 *FARRAR St. Paul* I. 516 The watchword would have been given to hound the fugitives from place to place.

3. To set (a hound, etc.) at a quarry; to incite or urge on to attack or chase anything.

1652 *EARL MONM. tr. Benvigotid's Hist. Relat.* 53 Sometimes she... will Hound her Hawk, and Govern the Chase. 1656 *BRAMHALL in Hobbes Lib. Necess. & Chance* 94 He who only lets loose a Greyhound out of the slip, is said to hound him at the Hare. 1826 *J. WILSON Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 266 Why should he suffer any o' his yelpin curs to bite the heels o' the Shepherd—perhaps hound him on w' his ain gleg voice and ee?

4. *transf.* To incite or set (a person) at or on another; to incite or urge on.

1570 *BUCHANAN Admonit. Wks.* (1892) 25 Nor 3it haif houndit furth proud... young men to herry, slay [etc.]. a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Bonduca* III. iii. Hold good sword, but this day, And bite hard where I hound thee. 1679 *Long. Gas. No.* 1406/2 Who shall discover his Complices, and such as hounded them out. 1833 *Mrs. BROWNING Prometh. Bound Poems* 1850 I. 143 Will hound thee at this quarry! 1860 *MORTLEY Netherl.* (1868) II. xv. 223 It was idle... to hound the rabble upon as tyrants and mischief-makers. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 472 The Ecclesiastical Commission was hounded on to a fresh persecution.

Hence **Hounded**, **Hounding ppl. adjs.** Also **Hounder**, one who hounds, incites, or urges.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 216 Down fra that Craige Kirkcaldy sall reiteir, With schame and sclander lyke ane houndit fox. 1597 R. BRUCE in *Wodrow Life* (1843) 178 If we were the hounders, then, I ask, who stayed it? 1848 *LYTTON Harold* x. ii. The Orestes escapes from the hounding Furies. 1866 *Ch. Times* 10 Feb., A hounder-on of popular clamour against the self-same law in England.

Hound-fish, houndfish.

† 1. A name given to various small sharks; = DOGFISH. *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 581 With thilke brustles of his berd vnsofte Lyk to the skyn of houndfysh sharpe as brere. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1084 Harske as a hunde-fisch... So was he hyde of bat hulke hally al over! 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 250/2 Hownde fyshc, canis marinus. 1513 *Bk. Keruyng* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 282 Mortus of houndes fysshe. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. v. § 3. 132 The Greater and the Lesser Hound Fish. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.*, *Hound-Fish*, two different fish of the squalus kind, the one called the smooth, and the other the prickly Hound. 18... H. MILLER *Lett. on Herring Fish*, The...hun-fish...a voracious animal of the shark species.

b. *attrib.*, as *houndfish-skin*. 1440-50 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 402, j hownd-fissch skyn... ad officium carpentarium. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 161 A Hunfysh-skin and a cloth.

2. Applied to other species of fish: a. Species of garfish of genus *Tylosurus*, such as the *T. jonesi* (Bermuda) and *T. acus*; b. Blue hound-fish, a former name in Massachusetts of *Pomatomus saltatrix*, now called the Bluefish; c. Speckled hound-fish, a former name of the Spanish mackerel.

1672 *JOSSelyn New Eng. Rarities* 24 Blew Fish or Hound Fish, two kinds, speckled Hound Fish, and blew Hound Fish called Horse Fish.

† **Hound-fly**, *Obs.* Also **hound's fly**. A fly troublesome to dogs; cf. DOG-FLY.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxviii. 45 Sette him heard wite, hundes fleogan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5956 Bath þai clang on man and best, To hund-flee [*Faif.* fleys of hounde] war þai lickest. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 192 1 An Hundeflee, cinomia. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xii. xiii. (W. de W.), Cynomia, a houndes flye, is the werste kynde of flyes wyth gretter body and broder wombes than other flyes and lesse flyghte.

Houndgild, *gilt*: see HUNGIL.

† **Hounding**, sb.¹ *Obs.* [*f. HOUND sb.* + -ING.] A fabulous animal, partly dog and partly man; a cynocephalus.

13... *K. Alis.* 4948 [4963] (Bodl. MS.) Another folk there is beside; Houndinges men clepeþ hem wide, From þe brest to þe gronde Men hij ben, abouen houndes.

Hounding, sb.² *Naut.* [*f. HOUND sb.* + -ING.] The lower part of the mast, below the hounds.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 74 From deck to the hounds it is called hounding. 1882 *NARES Seaman'ship* (ed. 6) 8 *Hounding*, from the upper deck, to where the rigging is placed.

Hounding (haund'ing), vbl. sb. [*f. HOUND v.*]

1. The action or practice of pursuing, driving, or tracking game with hounds; spec. the tracking and driving of a deer, etc., by a hound or hounds, until it is brought under the hunter's gun.

1854 *THOREAU Walden* xv. (1863) 299 The old hound burst into view with muzzle to the ground... but spying the dead fox she suddenly ceased her hounding. 1889 *Athenaeum* 22 June 786/3 Mr. Philipps-Wolley says that 'hounding' is the universal form of sport in the Adirondacks. 1894 *Century Mag.* Jan. 329/1 When they [hunters] introduced hounding, the moose simply left the country.

2. *fig.* Worrying, persecution.

1887 in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 12/1 When we reflect on the hounding and hounding to which this distinguished son of our country has been exposed.

Houndish, a. [*f. HOUND sb.* + -ISH.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a hound; doggish, canine.

1398 *TEVISA Barth. De P. R. v. xx.* (1495) Two of the teeth hyghte Canini, houndyshe, to the lyknesse of houndes teeth. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* ii. 22 The houndish servility of base minds. 1830 *Examiner* 563/1 They have a houndish regard to the troughs of the kennel. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* I. 279 [They] employed snaky, houndish, and dragon-like animals for ornaments upon their crosses.

Houndreth, *obs. form of HUNDRED.*

† **Hound's-berry**, *Obs.* Also **hound-berry**. 1. The Black Bryony, *Tamus communis*.

c 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* in *Wr.-Wulker* 558/16 *Labrusca*, hundesberien.

2. The Black Nightshade, *Solanum nigrum*.

c 1485 *MS. Bodl.* 536 *Morella* i. morell or houndsberry. a 1500 *Gloss. Sloane* 5 lf. 38 c. in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 333/1 *Morella medica*, Nyghtshade oþer pety morell oþer hound berry. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal App.*, Houndberrie is *Solanum*.

3. The Wild Cornel or Dogwood.

1578 *LYTTE Doctens* vi. li. 726 *Cornus femina*, in Englishe, the female Cornel tree; Houndes tree, and Hounde berie, or Dogge berie tree. [1858 *Hogg Veg. Kingd.* 366.]

† **Houndsfoot**, *Obs.* Also **houndsfoot**. [*ad. Du. hondsvot, Ger. hundsfoß, scoundrel, rascal, lit. caninus canis*: see GRIMM, Kluge and Franck.] A scoundrel, a rascal, a worthless fellow.

1710 *Acc. Last Dispens.* T. Whigg i. 16 O pox! It's that Houndsfoot Tom Whiggs. 1712 *ARBUOTHNOT John Bull* III. ix. What houndsfoot is it that puts these whims in thy head? *attrib.* 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xlviii. If you play any of your hounds-foot tricks.

Hound's-tongue, [*trans. Gr. κυνόγλωσσον, L. cynoglossum*.] The genus *Cynoglossum* of boraginaceous plants, esp. the species *C. officinale*; also called Dog's-tongue.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 144 Deos wyrt þe... engle glöfwyrt, & oðrum naman hundes tunge hatað. c 1265 *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wulker* 557/37 *Lingua canis*,... hundestunge. 1544 *Phaer Regim. Lyfe* (1553) B vij b. It is very good to laye vpon them [wounds] the herbe called houndstong stamped with a litle hony. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Hounds tongue*,...an Herb whose Leaves are like the Tongue, and smell like the Piss of an Hound. 1828 *Hogg Veg. Kingd.* 542 *Cynoglossum officinale*, or Hound's-tongue, grows in some parts of Britain. The whole plant has a disagreeable odour.

† **Hound's-tree**, *Herb. Obs.* A name in the herbalists for the Common Dogwood.

1578 [see HOUND'S-BERRY 3]. 1598 *FLORIO, Cornio*... Houndes tree. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Pl.* (1801) II. 108 *Cornus sanguinea*, Dogberry tree, Hounds tree, Houndsberry. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower Pl.* III. 109.

Houndy (haundi), a. [*f. HOUND sb.* + -Y.] Of the nature or character of a hound.

1890 *Field* 8 Mar. 355/1 Transit [a pointer]... is inclined to be houndy in character. 1893 *Kennel Gas.* Aug. 222/2 Too short in head and flaggy in ear... a good houndy coat.

Hounge, *obs. f. hung*, pa. t. of HANG v.

Hounger, *Houngrie*, *obs. ff. HUNGER*, -GRY.

† **Hounsyl**, a. *Obs. rare.* ?Furnished with hounds.

1532 [see HOUND sb.² 1].

Hount, *obs. f. HUNT*. **Hountage**, **Hountee**: see HONT-.

† **Houppland**, *Obs. exc. Hist.* in *Fr. form*. Also 4 houpelond, 5 hopolond. [*a. F. houppe-lande* (1281, *hoppelande*, in *Hatz.-Darm.*) of unknown origin: see *Littre*. Cf. *Sp. hopalanda* tunic with a train attached.] A tunic with a long skirt.

1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 285 Pro factura j houpelond longe et j jupe pro domino. 1415 in *Nicolas Test. Vetust.* (1826) I. 187, I will that all my hopolandes huykes not furred, be divided among the servants. 1614 *CAMDEN Nem.* 231. [1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 172 The lords wore a long tunic called a houpplande, of scarlet.]

Hour (aure). *Forms*: 3-4 ure, (hure), 3-5 oure, 4 ore, vure, hor, 4-5 owre, 4-6 our, hore, 4-7 howr(e), houre, 5 oware, heure, 6 ower(e), howere, 6-7 hower, 7 hoore, 4- hour. [*a. OF. ure, ore, later hure, hore, h'oure, AF. houre, mod.F. heure*, = *Pr. h'ora*, *It. ora*, *Sp., Pg. hora*: = *L. hōra* hour, a. *Gr. ōra* season, time of day, hour. The h became mute in Romanic, and though since written in F, Sp., and Eng. has never been pronounced. (The OE. was *hūd*; in some uses *stund*.)]

1. A space of time containing sixty minutes; the twenty-fourth part of a civil day.

Formerly the hours were commonly reckoned as each equal to one-twelfth of the natural day or night, whatever its length (called *planetary, temporary, or unequal hours*); the equal hours were sometimes distinguished as *equinoctial*, being each equal to a temporary hour at the equinoxes. *Sidereal, solar hour*, 24th part of a sidereal, or solar, day.

As with other nouns of time, the genitive is freely used: e.g. *an hour's space, time, work, wages, sermon, notice*, etc.

c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 34 Pos laste on ure habbeþ i-travelled. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 23 De foure & twenty houres he spenden in holy life. 1382 *Wyclif John* xi. 9 Where ther ben not twelve ouris of the day? [*Ag. Gosp.* Hu ne synt twelf tida þæs dæges ð]. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 37 Late hym ben stepid iþ, or iij. owrys in cleue Water. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. V. 50 Thus this battelle continued... iij. full houres. *Ibid.*, Hen. VIII. 37 b. What number... they were able to make within an houres warnyng. 1561 *EDEN Arte Nauig.* II. xiv. 40 The houre naturall or equal, is a .24. parte of the day naturall... The artificial or temperall houre, is a twelfth parte of the day arcke or the nyght arcke. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* II. ii. 127, I have an houres talke in store for you. 1607-12 *BACON Ess.* *Youth & Age* (Arb.) 256 A man that is young in years maie be old in howers, if he have lost noe tyme. 1674 *MOXON Tutor Astron.* IV. (ed. 3) 129 Astrologers divide the Artificial day (be it long or short) into 12 equal parts and the Night into 12 equal parts: these parts they call Planetary Hours. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* II. ii. She's six-and-fifty if she's an hour! 1793 *SWEATON Edystone L.* § 339 It might be applied... on an hour's notice. 1887 *RIDER HAGGARD Jess* xv. On he went, hour after hour.

† b. In *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) with numeral, expressing the number of hours since midnight or noon, and thus denoting a particular time of the day (sense 3): as *ten hours* = ten o'clock. *Obs.* (chiefly *Sc.*)

1427 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* c. 118 Fra ten houres to twa efter nune. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* IV. 121 Schyr Ranald come by x hours of the day. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* III. 1 To Edinburgh about vj. hours at morne, As I was passing. c 1600 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 31 At four houres I was wryting. 1634-5 *BRERETON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 128 There is a sermon every sabbath at 10 hour. 1697 *Edin. Kirk Seas. Reg. in Scotl. Antiq.* (1898) June 35 The first Bell shall ring at half-hour to seven hours on the week dayes, the second Bell at seven hours. 1681 *COLVIL Whigg's Supplic.* I. (1710) 34 He sees what hours it is in France.

2. Used somewhat indefinitely for a short or limited space of time, more or less than an hour.

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xxv. 71 This hure of love to drynke so, That fleyschliche lust be al-for-do. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 310 If wee looke to live, till our last day and houre, without troublesome thoughts. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 167 Sad houres seeme long. 1673 *Humours of Town* 52 They have made Love to be the hot passion of an hour. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 47 In dreams, we cannot compare them with our previous knowledge of things, as we do in our waking hours. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* V. 345 In a convivial hour, when they were all conversing on the subject. 1842 *TENNYSON Love & Duty* 56-7 The slow sweet hours that bring us all things good, The slow sad hours that bring us all things ill. 1864 *BROWNING Abt Vogler* x. When eternity affirms the conception of an hour.

b. *pl.* Stated time of occupation or duty. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* I. iii. But the school hours were long and Tom's patience short. 1865 *MILL Pol. Econ.* (ed. 6) v. xi. § 12 A reduction of hours without any diminution of wages. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 63 The employer would generally prefer long hours. 1890 *L. FALCONER Mlle. Ise* II. (1891) 35 Extra lessons had to be learnt, play-hours were curtailed. *Mod.* After office hours he goes for a ride.

3. Each of those points of time at which the twelve successive divisions after noon or midnight, as shown by a dial or time-piece, are completed; by extension, any definite point or 'time of day'.

The eleventh hour: see ELEVENTH.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8933 Ilk dai a certain hore, Par lighted dun of heuen ture Angels. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 87 At eves-sanges oure. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xx. 6 About the elleuente houre [1388 oure] he wente out, and found other stondeyng. c 1391 *CHAUCER Astral. Prol.*, A table of the verray Moeuyng of the Mone from howre to howre. c 1465 *Chevy Chase* xxix. in *Percy Reliq.* It drewe to the oware off none. 1559 *TINDALE John* iv. 6 Hit was about the sixte houre. 1559

W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 158 By this Compass (the Sonne shynynge) men shall perfittly know the hour of the day. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* l. i. 125 What hour o' th' day The clock does strike. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forset* ii. She awoke at an early hour. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Parables, Love's Ordeal* viii. The little clock rung out the hour of ten. 1882 SHERT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* l. ii. 24 Watchmen... called the hours of the night.

b. Small hours: the early hours after midnight denoted by the small numbers, one, two, etc.

1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* vii. (1833) 30 He invited friends home, who used to come at ten o'clock, and begin to get happy about the small hours. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* viii. Often beguiled by his studies into the 'wee small' hours of night. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 335 Conversation is prolonged to midnight or even to the small hours.

c. pl. Habitual time of getting up and going to bed, esp. the latter; usually with such adjs. as *good, regular, early, bad, late*, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. iii. 6 You must come in earlier a nights: your Cousin, my Lady, takes great exceptions to your ill hours. 1744 POPE (J. s. v. *Keep*). I rule the family very ill, and keep bad hours. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xi. iii. The Sun... keeps very good hours at this time of year. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* l. i. Their regular hours stupify me—not a fiddle nor a card after eleven! 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esler* (1850) 81, I was nearly killed with his Grace's hours. 1834 W. India *Sketch Bk.* l. 18 The fatigues and late hours of the preceding night. 1891 Mrs. S. EDWARDS *Secret of Pious* II. xvi. 195, I keep early hours.

4. A definite time in general; an appointed time; an occasion. *spec. Of the hour:* of the present hour, of the very time that is now with us; as in 'the question of the hour'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4665 His nam þai chaunged þa þat our. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 222 Seip þou here þat our is now to rise for sleep. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lii. 147 The ladies... cursed turnus and the owe in whiche he bigan first the bataylle. 1526 TINDALE *John* ii. 4 Myne houre is not yett come. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litaney*. In the houre of death, in the daye of iudgement: Good lorde deliuer us. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 150 Sir Thomas More... whose witte even at this hower, is a wonder to all the worlde. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 16 Shee's very neere her houre. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 373 Twelve Ships were sent to the bottom, in a well-chosen houre. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* i. The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power... Await alike th' inevitable hour. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 173 To hasten the hour of his own return. 1887 JESSOP *Academy* v. 136 The subject of the hour... [is] the housing of the working classes.

b. Phr. In a good (happy, etc.) hour [partly = F. *à la bonne heure*]: at a fortunate time; happily, fortunately; so in an evil (ill, etc.) hour. † *In good hour* [F. *de bonne heure*]: in good time, early; so † *in due hour* (obs.).

c 1450 *Martin* 340 Arthur... thought that in goode houre were he born that it myght conquere. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 38 In an euyl our was he put to deth. 1603 HOLLAND *Philarch's Mor.* 194 As if a man should say, In good houre and happily may this or that come. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* iv. xvi. 11. 198 He resumes his Musick... In a good houre, quoth Donna Clara, and then because she herself would not hear him, she stopped her Ears with her Fingers. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 126 In a happy houre, the king... tooke notice of him. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Sept. The next morning [we] set out for Guildford, where we ariv'd in good houre. 1689 — *Let. to Pepys* 12 Aug. Retiring in due houre. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* l. i. In an ill houre... I went on board. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iv. Introd., In an evil hour I... changed my lodgings.

5. Eccl. (pl.) a. The seven stated times of the day appointed for prayer (canonical hours: see CANONICAL 1 b). **b.** The prayers or offices appointed to be said at these times; a book containing these. Rare in sing. (The earliest recorded use, = L. *horæ*, OF. *ures*; in OE. (*seofon*) *thda*.)

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 6 Sum is clergesse, & sum nis nout & mot to more wurchen, & an oþer wisse ginen hire ures. 1377 LAMG. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 97 Here messe and here matynes and many of here oures Arn don vndeoutlych. c 1400 St. *Alexius* (Laud 622) 30 Porto seruen god almyth By tydes and by houres. c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1427 When þe oure of terte was done. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 164 Complyn ys the Seuenthe and the laste houre of dyuine seruyce... in the ende therof the seven howres of dyuine seruyce ar fulfilled. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* ii. xviii. 121 They recited their Canonical Hours. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* l. iii. l. 119 Illuminated hours, and golden missals. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* II. 130 A nun saying her hours.

6. Mythol. (pl., with capital H, = L. *Horæ*, Gr. *Ὥραι*). Female divinities supposed to preside over the changes of the seasons.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 986 The Graces and the rosy-bosomed Hours. 1751 GRAY *Odes, Spring* i. Lo! where the rosy-bosomed Hours, Fair Venus' train, appear. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* vi. l. 221 The goddesses who preside over them (the seasons)—the Hours—were originally three in number. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1286 The Hours bringing the horses to the chariot of the Sun; from the basso-relievo... by John Gibson, R.A.

7. Astr. and Geog. An angular measure of right ascension or longitude, being the 24th part of a great circle of the sphere, or 15 degrees.

[1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Fifteen degrees of the equator answer to an hour.] 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) l. 316 The longitude... is seven hours, or one hundred and fifteen degrees from the meridian of the Canary Islands. 1877 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* v. iii. (ed. 3) 460 Right Ascension... is... reckoned... either in angular measure... or in time, of hours, minutes, and seconds.

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8. Comb.: **hour-angle**, *Astr.* the angular distance between the meridian and the declination-circle passing through a heavenly body, which is the measure of the sidereal time elapsed since its culmination; **hour-bell**, a bell rung every hour, or that sounds the hours; **hour-book**, *Eccl.* a book of hours (sense 5 b); **hour-cup**, a cup in a clepsydra that empties itself hourly; **hour-figure**, a figure denoting the hour, esp. on a dial-plate; **hour-hand**, the short hand of a clock or watch which indicates the hours; **hour-index**, an index or pointer which can be turned to any hour marked on the hour-circle of an artificial globe; **hour-line**, a line on a dial indicating the hour by the passage of the shadow across it; **hour-long**, lasting for an hour; **hour-plate**, the dial-plate of a clock or watch, inscribed with figures denoting the hours; **hour-stroke**, one of the strokes or marks on a dial-plate indicating the hours; **hour-watch**, a watch indicating only the hours; **hour-wheel**, (a) = HOUR-CIRCLE 2; (b) that wheel in a clock which carries the hour-hand.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 488 (s. v. *Equatorial*) The difference between the observed 'hour angle and the true hour angle. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 404 To count the 'hour-bell and expect no change. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Jan. 2/3 The hour bell in the clock-tower. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 3/6 An 'Hour book... illustrated with richly painted miniatures. 1799 J. GILCHRIST in *Asiat. Res.* V. 87 The water gradually fills the cup, and sinks it, in the space [of time] to which this 'hour-cup or *kutorre* has previously been adjusted. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 703 b. Before you can calculate the 'Hour-distances for these Plains, there are three Requisites to be first required. 1675 *Land. Gas.* No. 1052/4 The hour of the day, pointed at by an Archer engraved on the Plate within the 'hour-figures. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 944 In case the 'Hour-hand hath... passed that hour. 1895 *Q. Rev.* July 222 The two failures... put back the hour-hand of time for centuries. 1674 Moxon *Tutor Astron.* III. (ed. 3) 112 Turn the Globe Westwards till the 'Hour-Index points at the Hour of the Night. 1593 FALD *Dialling* 6 From the centre C, by these marks the 'hour-line must be drawne. 1767 FERGUSON in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 390 The true hour-lines for a horizontal dial. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygia* xi. or Requiring no 'hour-long harangues. a 1704 LOCKE (J.). The characters of the 'hour-plate. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Build & Set.* 121 The hand or Index on the Dial-plate... creeping from 'hour-stroke to hour-stroke. 1697 *Land. Gas.* No. 335/4 A plain 'hour Watch. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iv. Introd. (ed. 7) 437 Upon this brazen Meridian is placed at the North Pole another little brazen Circle... called the 'hour-wheele. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Pinion*, The Hour Wheel (of a clock).

Hour-circle.

1. Any great circle of the celestial sphere passing through the poles; a meridian or declination-circle. Twenty-four of these are commonly marked on the globe, each distant from the next by one hour of right ascension.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 359 Through either of the Poles... there are drawn 12 Meridians or hour-Circles. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* l. 518 Twenty-four of these circles of declination are called hour-circles.

2. A small brass circle at the north pole of an artificial globe, graduated into hours and divisions of an hour.

1674 Moxon *Tutor Astron.* I. (ed. 3) 6 The Hour Circle is a small Brassen Circle, fitted on the Meridian whose Center is the Pole of the world. *Ibid.* III. 119 Turn about the Globe till the Index of the Hour Circle points to the Hour of the Day or Night.

3. A graduated circle upon an equatorial telescope, parallel to the plane of the equator, by means of which the hour-angle of a star is observed.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 486 (s. v. *Equatorial*) The hour-circle is made to read off, when the telescope is in the meridian of the place. 1877 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VII. iii. (ed. 3) 650 The hour-circle has a female screw cut on its outer edge, in which an endless screw... is arranged to work so as to give a slow motion in Right Ascension.

Houred (e, obs. form of HOARD).

Houré, obs. form of OUR, WHORE.

Houred (au'oid), a. [f. HOUR + ED 2.]

† **1.** Defined by a particular hour; definite. *Obs.* c 1475 *Partenay* 528 A wilde swine chasing at that houred tyde. *Ibid.* 2695 This goth well at thys houred braid.

2. (in comb.) Of a specified number of hours.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 330 Turning the four-hour'd glass. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 3/2 In a good 'short-houred' firm an assistant's lot compares very favourably with that of many a toiler.

Hour-glass. A contrivance for measuring time, consisting of a glass vessel with obconical ends connected by a constricted neck, through which a quantity of sand (or sometimes mercury) runs in exactly an hour; a sand-glass that runs for an hour. c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 12 One kepte y^e compass, and watched y^e our glasse. 1591 Churchc. *St. Helen's*, Abington (Nichols 1797) 143 Paid for an hour glass for the pulpit, ad. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. l. 25. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. ii. xxi. 130 America is not unfitly resembled to an Hour-glasse, which hath a narrow neck of land... betwixt the parts thereof. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 63 ¶ 4 The figure of Time with an Hour-glass in one hand, and a Scythe in the other. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 375 For the measurement of the time of sermon, hour-glasses were frequently attached to pulpits.

b. Often *fig.* or *allusively*, in reference to the

passage of time; sometimes = an hour's space; a strictly finite space of time.

1588 FRAUNCE *Laviers Log.* l. iv. 28 b. If a preacher... should talk out his hour-glasse in discoursing of Bell the dragon. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. § 15 Those things... may be done in succession of ages, though not within the hour-glasse of one mans life. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 26 What mean these strict reformers thus to spend their hour-glasses? 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Friday 142 He... spoke the hour-glass in her praise—quite out. 1846 TRNCH *Mirac.* vi. (1862) 185 When death was shaking the last few sands in the hour-glass of his daughter's life.

c. attrib., referring to the shape of an hour-glass.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 173 If the uterus... should contract... transversely so as to form what has been called an Hour-glass contraction. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour.* 119, I used to think that the Pechts... built them hour-glass fashion to prevent the said enemy scrambling into them.

|| **Houri** (hū'ri, hau'ri). [a. F. *hour* (1654 in Hatz.-Darm.), a. Pers. حوری *hūri*, f. Arabic حور *hūr* pl. of حوراء *haurā'* fem., in اليون *hūr-al-sayūn* (females) gazelle-like in the eyes, f. حور *hawira* to be black-eyed like a gazelle.] A nymph of the Mohammedan Paradise. Hence applied allusively to a voluptuously beautiful woman.

1737 JOHNSON *Irene* iv. v. Suspend thy passage to the seats of bliss, Nor wish for hours in Irene's arms. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) I. 243 (Stanf.) Handsomer than one of the hours. 1826 BYRON *Siege* Cor. xii. Secure in paradise to be By Hours loved immortally. 1850 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* vii. What is she, Isaac? Thy wife or thy daughter, that Eastern hour that thou locket under thy arm? 1827 LYTTON *Peitham* I. (Stanf.). This speech somewhat softened the incensed Hour of Mr. Gordon's Paradise.

Hourless (au'less), a. Without hours; having no reckoning of time.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 11 The hourless mansions of the dead.

Hourly (au'li), a. [f. HOUR + -LY 1.]

1. Of or belonging to an hour; of an hour's age or duration; very recent or brief. *rare.*

1573 MORE *Rich.* III. (1883) 14 That an hourly kindnes, sodainely contract in one houre... shold be deper settled... then a long accustomed malice many yeres rooted. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* i. i. 376 For the present, Foscari Has a short hourly respite.

2. Occurring or performed every hour; done, reckoned, etc. hour by hour; frequent, continual.

1c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 353 With hourly labour and gret aduance. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 188 This is an accident of hourly proofe. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iran* Age 189 In hourly expectation of the Hangman. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. xi. 97 The hourly events of his life. 1808 MURDOCH in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 126 An hourly supply of 1250 cubic feet of the gas. 1883 WOM. *Suffrage* 79ul. Nov. 1981/1 Whether he was paid an hourly, daily, or weekly wage.

b. as sb. (U.S.) A public conveyance that runs every hour.

1877 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 299 Hourly, formerly used in and about Boston for an omnibus. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 388 The terrors of the 'hourly' or omnibus.

Hourly (au'li), adv. [f. HOUR + -LY 2.]

1. Every hour; hour by hour; from hour to hour; continually, very frequently.

1470 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 136 As dayly and howrlye is now... proved. 1599 FISHER *Fun. Serm.* *Cress Richmond* Wks. (1876) 306 The peryles... innumerable, whiche dayly & hourly myght haue happed. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. i. 64 A Mother hourly coynoyng plots. 1776 GIBSON *Decl.* I. P. I. 303 The barbarians were hourly expected at the gates of Rome. 1811 BYRON *Farer.* *Malta*. Two spoonfuls hourly.

† **2.** For the space of an hour; for a short time; quickly, cursorily. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dynalog* i. Wks. 105/2 Partes... suche... as rather nede to be attently redde and aduised, than hourly harde and passid ouer. 1532 — *Conful.* *Tindale* *Ibid.* 694/1. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Cor.* 43 With you peradventure will I abyde for a while... but I would not see you now hourly, & in my passage.

† **Hoursch**, v. *Obs.* *rare.* [? = OE. *hryscan*, 'stridere'] *intr.* ? To rattle, make a din.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2110 Þe hathelieste on hy, haythene and oþer; All hoursches over hede harmes to wyrtke.

Hourte, obs. form of HURT.

Housage (hau'zédz). [f. HOUSE v. 1 + -AGE.]

1. A fee paid for housing goods.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Housage* is a fee that one payes for setting vp any stuffe in a house, either for a Carrier, or at a wharfe, or such like. [Hence in later Dicts.]

2. The action of housing or condition of being housed.

1803 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 430 The former cargo is in safe housage.

† **Housal**, a. *Obs.* In 7 housal, -ell, houseall. [app. irreg. f. HOUSE sb. 1 + -AL; but possibly worn down from *household*.] Belonging to the house; domestic; domesticated; household.

1611 COTGR. *Addomestiqued*, inward, familiar, housall. *Ibid.*, *Ichnumon*, the Egyptian Rat... usually tamed, and made housall, by the people of Egypt. 1627 in E. D. Neill *Virginia Carolorum* (1886) 404 no v. Goods moveable or housell stuffe or chattels. 1668 N. *Riding Rec.* VI. 126 Her goods and housell stuff.

Housband, etc., obs. form of HUSBAND, etc.

House (haus), sb. 1. Pl. houses (hau'zéz). Forms: 1 hús, 2-4 (6 Sc.) hus, 3-5 hows, 3-6 hous, 4- house, (4 hus, hous, huse, huis, Sc.

howise, 4-6 *Sc. house*, 4-7 *howse*, 6 *owse*, *Sc. hws* (n. *houss*). For the plural forms see 1 *β*. [*Com. Teut.*: OE. *hūs* = OFris. *OS. hūs* (Du. *huis*, LG. *huus*), OHG. *hūs* (Ger. *haus*), ON. *hūs* (Sw., Da. *hus* (*hus*)), Goth. *-hūs* (known only in *gudhūs* temple, the usual word being *rastr*). The ulterior etymology is uncertain: it has been with some probability referred to the verbal root *hūd-*, *hād-* of *hylan* to *HIDE*, Aryan *keudh-*, OTeut. *hūs-*, from *hūs-*, going back to *hūpt-*; but other suggestions have also been offered.]

1. The simple word.

1. A building for human habitation; esp. a building that is the ordinary dwelling-place of a family. *Beowulf* (Z.) 286 On heah-stede hūs selest. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* vii. 27 *Þæt* his feoll and hys byrre was mycel. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2010 Putifar lueude ioseph wel, bi-taste him his hys eueric del. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 17/548 A rode he hadde in is hous. 1362 *LANG.* P. Ph. A. II. 40 *Þæt* nas halle ne hous þat miht herborwe be peple. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 190/a To make an House, *domificare*. 1530 *Taverner Eras.* *Prov.* (1552) 66 A lytle house wel tyllid A lytle grounde well tyllid And a lytle wife wel willid is best. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Communio* (Rubric), When the holy Communion is celebrat... in private howses. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xi. (1887) 222 His house is his castle. 1696 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 33 To be quit of it I confine myself to the house. 1710 M. HENRY *Comm.*, *Luke* xxii. 10 Whether it was a friend's house or a public house does not appear. 1855 *TENNYSON Maud* l. vi. 8 Living alone in an empty house.

β. The plural was in OE. *hūs*, in 12th c. *husas*, *huses*, from 14th c. *houses*; also in various writers from c. 1550, and still dialectally, *housen*, which is sometimes collective.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Mark* x. 30 *Þe* hund-feald ne onfo... hus & broðru & swustra [*Lindisf. hūso*, *Rusku*, *huse*, *Wyclif housis*, *TINDALE houses*]. a. 1113 *O. E. Chron.* ad. 1116 *Bærnde*... calla þa husas. c. 1175 *Langb. Hom.* 49 Riche men... þe habbed feire husas. c. 1205 *LAY.* 1937 *Þa* makeden heo hus. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6117 And soght þair husas (*Götl. housis*, *Fairf. houses*) all bi-dene. 1550 *WOLSEY in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 My howsers ther be in decay. 1557 *NORTH tr. Guesard's Diall Pr.* 194 a/5 The housen wherin they dwell. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* 218 Sacking, rifling and flinging the goods out of their enemies houses. 1605 *London Prodigal* ii. iv. Two housen furnished well in Coleman Street. 1645 in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1849) III. 82 After the death of my wife I gine unto the children of my brother John all my housen and lands. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, *Housen*, houses, property in bricks and mortar.

b. The portion of a building, consisting of one or more rooms, occupied by one tenant or family. *Sc. and dial.*

c. 1000 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 54 Candel æfre on ðam ylcen huse byrne oð merien. 1590 *Will in Harding Hist. Tiverton* (1847) II. 31 Every one of them shall have in the [alms] house a siverall house and chamber by himself. 1600 in *Bisset Ess. Hist. Truth* v. (1871) 217 At the last, his Majesty passing through three or four sundry houses, and all the doors locked behind him, his Majesty entered into a little study. 1885 *2nd Rep. R. Comm. Housing Wrkg. Classes* 4 The single-room system appears to be an institution co-existent with urban life among the working classes in Scotland... even in modern legislation the word 'house' is used for any separately occupied portion of a building, while the word 'tenement' represents the whole edifice, the English use of the terms being reversed.

c. The living-room in a farmhouse, etc.; that which the family usually occupy, as distinguished from the parlour, bedrooms, etc. *dial.*

1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 26 *The House*, the Room called the Hall. a. 1825 *FORBES Voc. E. Anglia*, *House*, the family sitting room, as distinguished from the other apartments. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *House*, the principal room in a farm-house. 1893 *S. O. ADDY Hall Walktoef* 18 In this neighbourhood (Sheffield) the kitchen of a cottage is known as 'the house'.

2. A building for human occupation, for some purpose other than that of an ordinary dwelling. (Usually with defining prefix: see *ALMSHOUSE*, *SUMMERHOUSE*, *BREWHOUSE*, *LIGHTHOUSE*, *SUMMERHOUSE*, *WORKHOUSE*, etc., etc.) *The House*, a popular euphemism for the workhouse.

1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 151 The house... for the relief and socour of the poore, called the house of worke. 1598 in *Antiquary* (1888) May 212 To Constables of the hundred for the house of the hospitalls iij^{ij}. 1722 *DE FOX Col. Jack* (1840) 42, I... went to a boiling house... and got a mess of broth. 1781 *R. KING Mod. Lond. Spy* 63 Here once were many more of these houses of Resort. 1801 T. A. MURRAY *Rem. Situat. Poor* title-p, A Plan for the Institution of Houses of Recovery for Persons affected with Fever. 1839-40 Mrs. F. TROLOPE *M. Armstrong* I. iv. 100 Not the quarter of a farthing, unless you'll come into the house. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* l. xvi, He was brought up in the 'with a shiver of repugnance' the House.

b. A place of worship (considered as the abode of the deity); a temple; a church. (Usually *house of God*, the *Lord's house*, *house of prayer*, etc.)

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxi. 13 Hys ys awriten min hus ys gebed-hus. Luke vi. 4 He eode into godes huse. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps. (Th.)* lxxxiii. 11 Ic... wel coose þæt ic hean gange on hus (Godes). c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 23 Alle hem be on godes huse wunien. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxii. 0 *Þat* i won in be hows of lord in length of dayes. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Kings* v. 18 *Yf* i worshiþe in the house of Rimmon, when my lord goeth there in to y^e house to worshiþe. 1785 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* III. xli. 110 *Þe* first house of prayer which Abraham builded. a. 1708 *BEVERIDGE Theol. Theol.* (1710) II. 291 Where God is pleased to reveal Himself most, is called His house. 1811 *HEBER*

Hymn, 'Hosanna to the living Lord' iii, O Saviour! with protecting care Return to this thy house of prayer. 1842 *TENNYSON Two Voices* 409 On to God's house the people prest.

c. A building for the entertainment of travellers or of the public generally; an inn, tavern. (See also *ALE-HOUSE*, *COFFEE-HOUSE*, *EATING-HOUSE*, *PUBLIC HOUSE*, etc.) + *House*! an exclamation to summon the landlord or waiter (*obs.*).

1550 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 285 In taverns and tilyng houses. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 220 The Coho house is a house of good fellowship... in the Coho house they also inebriate their brains with Arace and Tobacco. 1668 *ETHEREDGE She Would if She Could* i. ii, He has engaged to dine with Mr. Courtal at the French house. 1666 *DOGGET Country Wake* v. i, House! house! (beating on the Table). What are you all dead here? house! 1773 *GOLDSM. Sloops to Cong.* iv. Wks. (Globe) 665/2 Were you not told to drink freely, and call for what you thought fit, for the good of the house? 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 143 It was a great thing for the house. 1891 *Times* 12 Sept. 123 A tied house is one... owned by a brewer for the sale of his goods.

d. A building for the keeping of cattle, birds, plants, goods, etc. (See also *COW-HOUSE*, *DOVE-HOUSE*, *GREENHOUSE*, *HEN-HOUSE*, *HOTHOUSE*, *OUT-HOUSE*, *STOREHOUSE*, *WAREHOUSE*, etc., etc.)

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 37 § 5 Too Cotages or Meses with Howses & Wharves... in Stepeney. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* xx. (1539) 41 An oxe hous, a hey house. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hensbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 13 These... be Barnes to laye Come in. In some places they use... stacks set upon proppes... but the houses are a great deal better. *Ibid.*, Next are houses for my sheeps, and next them for Kine, Calves, and Heyfers. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* i. v. 24 So... Doves with noysome stench Are from their... Houses driven away. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 216 Garden houses built at convenient distances. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 28 A little House, meant for a Green-house. *Mod.* The gardener who has charge of the houses.

e. The place of abode of a religious fraternity, a religious house (cf. *house of religion*, sense 15), a convent; *transf.* the religious fraternity itself.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Eugenia* 265 Quhen þe abbot was dede, Ewyne chosine was in his stede; And sa wele gouernyt þe house. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 669a Houses that han properte, As templeys and hospitellers, And as these chaounes regulers. 1492 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 73 Item I bequehte to euery hows of fryeres in Cambridge, Lynne, Norwiche, Thetford, Clare, Sudbury, to eche of these howses vjs. viiij. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 32 One of that owse John Forrest was comandyt to preche at Powles crosse the son-day after. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 813 A famous religious house of Carmelite Friars. 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip II.* ii. vi. (1857) 259 The abbots... were indebted for their election to the religious houses over which they presided.

b. A college in a university (i.e. either the building, or the fellows and students collectively). Chiefly in traditional phrases and uses, esp. in the *House*, familiar name for Christ Church, Oxford, and *Peterhouse*, for St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 1 Colleges, Houses, Howses Collegiate. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 166 When I was in Cambridge, and a student in the kynges College... the Provost of that house [etc.]. 1576 *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 6 Chief Ruler of any Colledge Cathedral Church Halle or Howse of Learninge. 1583, 1780 [s.v. *HEAD sb.* 25 b] Heads of houses. 1642-6 in *Quincy Hyatt Harvard* (1840) I. 517 If any scholar shall transgress any of the laws of God, or the House... after twice admonition, he shall be liable... to correction. 1748 J. BELCHER in J. Maclean *Hist. Coll. N. Jersey* (1877) I. 147 If, finally, money cannot be raised for the House... the thing must be given up. 1856 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 16 (*List of Officers*) The Hebdomadal Council. Official... Heads of Houses... Professors... Members of Convocation. 1868 [see *HOUSEMAN* 3]. 1894 in *Westm. Gaz.* 5 July 2/a The indignation... felt by the present undergraduates of Christ Church against the individuals who deliberately introduced outsiders for the express purpose of wrecking the house.

c. A boarding-house attached to and forming a portion of a public school; the company of boys lodged in such a house.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. vi, I'm as proud of the house as any one. I believe it's the best house in the school, out-and-out. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 2/3 The real unit in most of the large public schools is the 'house', and it is the house-master who has the most powerful influence over his pupils. *Mod.* A football match between two houses.

d. The building in which a legislative or deliberative assembly meets; *transf.* the assembly itself; a quorum of such an assembly, esp. in the phrases to make a house, keep a house. (See also *House of Commons*, of *DELEGATES*, of *LORDS*, of *REPRESENTATIVES*, *Houses of Parliament*, etc., under these words.)

1545 *BRINKLOW Compl.* 3 b, All the degreys of men in the Parliament house. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 158 The commons of the lower house, not forgetting their olde grudge. 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. vi. 399 What fourther authorite can this howse give unto her highness, then she hath already? a. 1577 *SIR T. SMITH in Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. v. 55 Do you remember then the motion of the Speaker and the request of the Commons' house? 1644 in *Crt. & Times Gaz.* 1 (1849) II. 450 Sir Edward Coke is of the house. a. 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 30 Sir Henry Norris, whom she called up at a Parliament, to sit with the Peers in the higher House, as Lord Norris of Ricot. 1648 *D. D. HAMILTON in H. Papers* (Camden) 160 By his submission to the 2 Houses. 1648 *HERICK Hept.* (1865) 326 As when the disagreeing Commons throw about their House, their clamorous I, or No. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 93 Maj. Church being at Boston, and belonging to the House of Representatives. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* I. vi. 485 Cicero... made

the petition so ridiculous that the house rejected it. 1775 J. ADAMS *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 99 There had not been members enough to make a House, several colonies being absent. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* i. § 1 A Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 226 The greatest part of the people of England were not yet satisfied whether the King levied war first against the houses, or the houses against him. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1863) 164 'Are you going down to the house, Egerton?' inquired Mr. Berners at Brooks', of a brother M.P. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 6/1 A House had hardly been made, and Mr. Speaker was scarcely in his chair. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 703/2 Not only must the Government Whips keep a house, but they must keep a majority. 1892 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 20 Feb. 114/2 Those who remain... for the sake of 'keeping a house'.

e. Applied also to the deliberative assemblies of the Convocation of an ecclesiastical province, of the Convocation and Congregation of a University, etc.; formerly also to a municipal corporation.

1562 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 293 At the same Councillyl yt is ordered that Thomas Fures... be dismissed this howse [City Corporation]. 1576 *Ibid.* 380 Every suche person, being of thys worshipful howse, shalbe dyscharged of the same howse. 1666 *Wood Life* 20 Oct. (O.H.S.) II. 90 The maior, baillive[s], and some of the house after him. 1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 31 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 61 There was a full House [of Convocation]. 1831 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss.* (1853) 407 In Oxford it behaved that the regents constituted the House of Congregation... through which, every measure should pass, before it could be submitted to the House of Convocation. 1871 G. R. CUTTING *Student Life Amherst Coll.* 93 In the summer term of 1828, a legislative body was formed in college, known as the 'House of Students'. Its object was to enact such laws... as the good of a college community would seem to require.

f. A place of business; *transf.* a business establishment, a mercantile firm. *The House* (colloq.): the Stock Exchange. (See also *CLEARING-HOUSE*, *COUNTING-HOUSE*, *CUSTOM-HOUSE*, *INDIA-HOUSE*, etc.)

1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xvi. 41 Treasurer of the house of the Indias. 1756 *Rolt Dict. Trade, House*,... particularly applied, in partnerships of trade, to that house where the business is carried on. 1814 *Stock Exchange Laid Open* 31 Now for the House itself; that is, the Stock Exchange. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. iii. 27 Hurrying works through the press... by dividing them among a variety of houses. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 41 Some of the large German houses in London... advanced large sums. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 3/3 Business in the 'House' does not improve much.

g. A theatre, *PLAYHOUSE*; *transf.* the audience or attendance at a theatre, or other place of entertainment.

1662-3 *PREYTS Diary* 8 Jan., The famous new play acted... 'The Adventures of Five Hours' at the Duke's house... We... were forced to sit... at the end of the lower forms, so full was the house. The house, by its frequent applauds, did show their sufficient approbation. 1739 *CIBBERA Apol.* (1756) II. 11 Acted every day for a month to constantly crowded houses. 1756 *CONNOISSEUR* No. 133 74 He... seldom or never misses appearing at one house or the other, in the green boxes. 1815 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 344 In consequence of acting so often before indifferent houses. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 5/6 The familiar London theatre legend, 'House full', might have been hung outside the doors.

5. The persons living in one dwelling; the inmates of a house collectively; a household, family.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iv. 53 Gelefed ðe ilca & hus his all [*Ag. Gosp.* call his hwi-ræden]. c. 1330 *Hali Meid.* 3 Forget ti folc & tine fader hus. 1382 *Wyclif Acts* xvi. 33 And he is baptysid, and al his hous anon. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Sgr.'s T.* 16 In Armes desirous as any Bachelor of al his hous. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Kings* xvii. 15 He ate, & she also, and hir house a certayne season. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii. 156 Commend me to thy Lady, And bid her hasten all the house to bed. 1768 *JOHNSON Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 23 May, I count the friendship of your house among the felicities of life. 1894 *GLADSTONE Horace*, *Odes* III. xvii. 16 To-morrow a young porker slay, And let thine house make holiday. *Mod.* The whole house was down with influenza.

6. A family including ancestors and descendants; a lineage, a race: esp. one having continuity of residence, of exalted rank, or high renown.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps. (Th.)* cxiii. 21 [cxv. 12] Þu geblætsdest bearn Israhela, Aarones hus. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 10863 (Trin.) In iacobus hous regne shal be. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* ii. 4 He was of the hous and meyne of Dauith. c. 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 53 Honour and worship to me and of oure house. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 213 The Duke of Burgoin loved better the house of Lancaster, then the house of Yorke. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. i. 111 A plague a both your houses! 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* III. 263 Subject to the house of Austria. 1789 *BELSHAM Ess.* I. iii. 51 The right of blood clearly rested in the house of Stuart. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v.* I. 629 Not far off sleep two chiefs of the great house of Howard. 1872 *RUSKIN Eagle's N.* § 171 To read the shields, and remember the stories, of the great houses of England.

7. *transf.* and *fig.* (from 1). **a.** *fig.* Dwelling-place; place of abode, rest, deposit, etc.

a. 1000 *Elene* 1237 (Gr.) þus ic frod and fus þær þæt fæcne hus, wordcraft wæf and wunderum læs. c. 1200 *Grave in Erlanger Beitr.* (1890) 11 Dureclas is ðæt hus. c. 1205 *LAY.* 2255 Þe pape hatte Sergius, he weted Peteres hus. a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 73 For sunful folc, suete Jesus, Thou lighest from the heye house. 1382 *Wyclif Job* xxx. 23 For thou shalt take me to deth, wher is sett an hous to alle liuende. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxi. 67 Quhen na hous is bot hell and hevin. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 420 The house of death had so many doors, as she would easily fly into it. 1598 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i. Like a pestilence, it doth infect The houses of the brain. c. 1610 *Women Saints* 135 Breathing out as much as my poor little breath

could afforde from my house of haye [cf. 'All flesh is grass']. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 458 A heavenly mind May be indifferent to her house of clay. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. 17. The peaceful house of death. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* XXXV. Yet if some voice that man could trust Should murmur from the narrow house.

b. transf. The habitation of any animal; a den, burrow, nest; the shell of a snail, tortoise, etc., in which the animal lives or into which it retires.

a 1000 Phoenix 202 in *Exeter Bk.*, per se wilda fuzel... ofer heanne beam his zetimbred. a 1250 *Orul & Night*. 623 Hwane min hus stont briht and grene Of pine nis nowiht isene. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. cvii. (Bodl. MS.). The snail hatte testudo and hab pat name, for he is heled in his hous in a chambre. c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastuau's Theat. World* B vij. Snayles... beare with them their houses easely on their backs. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 25 The Sea Tortoise is not much differing from those at land, her house or shell is only flatter. 1788-46 THOMSON *Spring* 654 The swallow... to build his hanging house Intent. 1748 H. ELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 160 The Constructions of these Creatures [Beavers] Dens, Burroughs, or, as they are commonly called, Houses are... built of Wood, Stone, and Clay.

c. A receptacle of any kind.
1610 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* I. x. 43 They did put them into one skin in which there was the proportion of four houses or receptacles, and not into four skins. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *House of water*, a cavity or space filled with water. Cornwall.

8. Astrol. **a.** A twelfth part of the heavens as divided by great circles through the north and south points of the horizon; the whole sky, excluding those parts that never rise and that never set, being thus divided into twelve houses, numbered eastwards, beginning with the house of the ascendant (see ASCENDANT B. 1), and each having some special signification attached to it. **b.** A sign of the zodiac considered as the seat of the greatest influence of a particular planet; each of the seven planets, except the sun and moon, having two such houses, a day house and a night house.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 4 The hows of the assendent, pat is to seyn, the firste hous or the est Angle, is a thing more brod & large. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* VIII. ix. (1495). Amonge triplicytees of howses those that ben in the East ben stronger in theyr werkynge. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 5 b. Whan the planetes entre in to their houses. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 58 The houses, aspects, and local places of the signes and planetes. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* IV. xxxvi. (1636) 494 A general figure of the 12. houses of Heauen, according to the Iudicial of Astrology. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, Venus, in the west angle, the house of marriage the seventh house, in trine of Mars, in conjunction of Luna. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L. u.* III. This is the effect of the malicious conjunctions and oppositions in the third house of my nativity. 1819 WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* s.v. There are two kinds of houses... mundane and planetary. 1897 *Zadkiel's Almanac* 57 When Saturn and Uranus are in the first house.

† 9. Each square of a chess-board. *Obs.*
1656 BEALE *Chess*, His [the king's] draught is but one house at a time. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 263/2 (Chess) House is every one of the squares, whether they be white or black. 1839 A. JAMIESON *Dict. Mech. Science* s.v. *Chess*, A board divided into 64 squares or houses.

II. Phrases. * With nouns. (See also *HOUSE OF CORRECTION*, *house of DETENTION*, *house of EASE*, etc., under these words.)

10. House of call: **a.** a house where journeymen of a particular trade assemble, where carriers call for commissions, or where various persons in request may be heard of; **b. gen.** a house at which one is wont to call or pay a visit.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *House of Call*, the usual lodging Place of Journey-men Tailors. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade*, *House of Call*, a house where journeymen tailors, shoemakers, and all other artificers meet, and may be heard of. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chrus.* xiii. This poor waggoner's house-of-call. 1845 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 245. I shall feel a lost man in London without my morning 'house of call' at Hart Street.

11. House of ill (evil) fame (repute): a disreputable house; esp. a brothel.

a 1756 VANBRUGH *Journ. London* I. He was kidnapped into a house of ill repute. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 76 A particular part of the city, noted for houses of ill fame. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 187 Should business call you into a Grog-shop, or other house of ill fame. 1821 COMBE *Dr. Syntax*, *Wife* (1866) 317/2 This is a house of evil-fame. 1836 N. H. DOLE tr. *Tolstol's Anna Karénina* xxv. She wanted to escape from the house of ill-fame where she was.

12. House and home: an alliterative strengthening of 'home'; usually in phr. to cast, drive, hunt, etc. out of house and home; see also *EAT* v. 4 a. So house and harbour.

c 1800 *Vices & Virtues* 35 Wif and children, hus and ham. 1897 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7702 He caste out of house & hom of men a gret route. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 229 Men of pe lond were i-dryve out of hir hous and hir home. 1527 TINDALE *Doct. Treat.* (1848) 122 The prayers of them that... eat the poor out of house and harbour. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 204 Hunted out of house and home. 1597-1832 [see *EAT* v. 4 a.]. 1885 *Scribner's Mag.* XXX. 394/1 To keep the friends of the deceased from eating and drinking his widow and orphans out of house and home.

13. House-to-house attrib. phr. (usually with a noun of action, as *visitation*, etc.): Performed or carried on from house to house in succession.

1859 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1879) II. 96 (D.) Unless you had a complete house-to-house visitation of a government officer.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 27 An earnest, incessant, laborious, house-to-house ministry. 1893 *Times* 27 Apr. 7/2 A house to house canvass by the registrar would be far cheaper.

14. House of office: **† a.** a building or apartment for some domestic purpose, e.g., a pantry (*obs.*); **b.** a privy.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 134 Make in this ship also, parlours one or two, And houses of office mo. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 161 All houses of office belonging to the same Abbey, were cleane brent. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 292 They... goe first to the house of office, and there purge their bodie. 1652 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 109 It is ordered that noe house of Office... shall stand within twentie foot of any high way. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. xl, The very clerks—those somewhat dirty springs: Of office, or the house of office.

† 15. House of religion (also house of piety): a religious house, a convent. *Obs.*

1410 EARL OF SHREWSBURY in *Excerpta Historica* (1831) 42 No Hous of religion, ne non other place having saufrage. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 5 A house of Religion, of Chanons regular, and fryers Austyns. 1599 SANDYS *Europe* Spec. (1632) 22 Another thing very memorable and imitable in Italy, is the exceeding good provision of Hospitals and houses of Pietie.

* With verbs. (*Break up house:* see *BREAK* v. 56 d. *Bring down the house:* see *BRING* 15 f. *Set up house:* see *SET*.)

† 16. Hold house: = keep house, 17 a. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 107 Ther als hoswif held scho house. c 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 51 And perwip holden her hous in harlots werkis. 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* (Wks.) 1892. 6 And he be maryit, or hald hous out of the college.

17. Keep house. **a.** To maintain and preside over a household; also (usually to keep one's house), to have one's abode, reside (*in a place*); also *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxliij. 9 Which maketh the baren woman to kepe house. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 52 Kyngye Rycharde at this ceason kepynge his howse in the Castell of Nottyngham. 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* I. i. (1881) 8 When the fiery spirit of hot youth Kept house within me. 1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 172 Her majesty will not begin to keep house as queen till the 1st of July. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 24 In this the children play'd at keeping house. 1890 Temple Bar *Mag.* Sept. 43 The pair began to keep house upon love and hope.

b. With qualifying words: To provide (well, liberally, etc.) for the household, or (esp.) for visitors or guests; esp. to keep open house, to provide hospitality for visitors generally.

1530 PALSGR. 597/1 The kyng is determynt to kepe house or open house this Christmas. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V* 65 b. He kept a liberali hous to all comers. 1608 SHAKS. *Timon* III. i. 24 Alas, good Lord, a Noble Gentleman 'tis, if he would not keep so good a house. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18 xiv. § 2 (1666) 461/2 If the Trade fails in the Shop, there but a poor house kept within. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 § 8 Sir Roger... always keeps open House at Christmas. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. i. 366 The King kept open house every day, and all day long, for the good society of London.

c. To manage the affairs of a household; to take charge of the house, and perform or direct domestic duties or work. (See also *HOUSEKEEPER*, *-KEEPING*.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 138 Ther nys no wyf the hous to kepe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 101, I may call him my Master... for I keepe his house; and I wash, ring... make the beds, and doe all my selfe. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Pref.* IV. (1813) 11 Miss Bingley is to live with her brother, and keep his house. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* July 57 She meant to keep house for her father.

d. (Usually to keep one's house or the house): To stay indoors; to be confined to the house, as by illness; also *fig.*; to stay in the house for the purpose of guarding it.

1542-3 Act 24 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 4 Sundrie persons... kepe their houses, not mindinge to paie, their debts. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 146 Beyng sicke, and therefore keepynge his house. 1608 Bp. Hall *Char. Virtues* V. 1. 6 Both his eyes are never at once from home, but one keeps house while the other roves abroad for intelligence. 1794 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* II. 62 Sure, there is no necessity for us to keep house till she arrives. 1818 SIR C. ABBOTT in *Barnewall & Cr. Rep.* I. 61 Did not the bankrupt intend to keep house as a mode of absconding himself with an intent to delay his creditors? 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 822 Weakening the man, till he could do no more, But kept the house, his chair and last his bed.

e. To keep a house: see 4 d.

18. Proverbial Phrases. (*All colloq.*) **† To pull (bring) an old house on one's head:** to get oneself into trouble (*obs.*). **† Atop of the house:** in a state of excitement or passion (*obs.*); cf. *up in the house-roof* (sense 19). **† To throw (fling) the house out of the windows** (= *Fr. jeter la maison par les fenêtres*): to put everything into confusion (*obs.*). **Like a house on fire (afire):** as fast as a house would burn; very fast or vigorously. **As safe as houses:** perfectly safe.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 658 You shall pull an old house over your own head by a further provocation. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn.* *Pestle* III. v, We are at home now; where, I warrant you, you shall find the house flung out of the windows. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 130 If any trick or foul play be offered, we are not to be presently a top on the house. 1739 J. HILDROP *Regul. Freethinking* 7 He... will have good Luck if he does not pull an old House upon his Head. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbo.* (1824) 291 At it

they went like five hundred houses on fire. 1837 DICKENS in *Forster Life* I. vi. 107, I am getting on... like 'a house on fire', and think the next Pickwick will bang all the others. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sport & Adv. Scotl.* VI. (1855) 77 Would not... Stubbs throw the house out of the windows? 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 79 The owner of the weapon assured him that he was as safe as houses.

III. Attributive uses and Combinations.

19. attrib. Of or belonging to a house. **a.** Forming part of, or an adjunct to, a house; as *† house-cop* (= *HOUSE-TOP*), *-drain*, *-eaves* (= *eavesing*), *-end*, *-front*, *-gate*, *-gutter*, *-plat*, *-plot*, *-roof*, *-side*, *-wall*, *-window*, *† -wough* (= *wall*); *HOUSE-DOOR*. **b.** Used or kept in a house, as *house-broom*, *-clock*, *-cloth*, *-flannel*, *-plant*, *-sand*; worn in the house, as *house-dress*, *-gown*, *-shoe*. **c.** Belonging to or connected with a house or household; performed or carried on in the house; domestic; as *house affairs*, *business*, *education*, *expense*, *fire*, *game*, *† hire*, *life*, *rent*, *service*, *sport*, *talk*, *work*. **d.** Of persons: Belonging to the household; dwelling in, or employed in or about, a house; as *house-chaplain*, *-child*, *folk*, *-priest*, *-servant*, *-steward*; also *HOUSE-FATHER*, etc.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 147 Still the 'house Affaires would draw her hence. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 166 Lime-wash... applied... with a brush or 'house-broom. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxx. 189 Humble and desirous of doing all the 'House-business. 1690 *London Gaz.* No. 2578/4 A Large 'House-Clock... is now in the hands of Jonathan Fuller. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxviii[i]. 6 Be thei maad as the hey of 'hous coppis. 1897-8 *Kalendar R. Inst. Brit. Archit.* 278 Ventilation of 'house-drains. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cii[i]. 7 As a nyzt rauen in the 'hous euese. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 186 Sparrowes must not build in his house-eaves. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxx. 49 With him me thocht all the 'houshend [w. r. hous end] he towed. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) xi. 248 Nor had he stood long under the house-end. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 340 Ne let 'housefyres... Fray vs. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3139 Euerick 'hus-folc ðe mai it ðauen. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* I. 'House-fronts projecting over the pavement. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 3/3 Alpaca makes a practical and pretty 'house-gown. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 800/20 *Hoc stel-lucidum*, a 'house-goter. c 1325 *Poem Times* *Edw.* II 159 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 330 For 'house-hire ne for clothes he ne carez noht. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 135 My 'house-money is utterly done. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 19 Jan. 2/4 On the cultivation of 'house-plants. 1636 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 12 William Hudson hath sold an 'houseplott and garden. 1532 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, *Rec.* for 'house rent. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. i. (1869) I. 123 There is no city in Europe, I believe, in which house-rent is dearer than in London. c 1320 *Bestiary* 463 De spinner. fested atte 'hus rof. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 54 He is at three wordis vp in the house roufe. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. xviii. 126 An edge like the ridge of a house-roof. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 11 Apr. an. 1773 Our female 'house-servants work much harder than the male. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. ii. (1883) 10 'House-service is no disgrace to a gentlewoman. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 1/3 Ladies in their 'house-shoes and light dresses. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 52 Vines, planted by an 'house-side. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv. Steep as a house-side. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 1 What 'House-sport is it which hath not in it [Hunting] some imitation? 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 29 § 8 The 'house-steward used to employ me. 1854 EMERSON *Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 174 In their games and in their 'house-talk. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 35 In a scale-like or 'house-tile-like manner. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Acharn.* I. iv. Scribbling on the 'house-walls. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. Wks. 1725 I. 41 With... shot from corners of streets, and 'house-windows. *Mod. Adot.*, A young girl to do general 'housework. c 1325 *Femina* (MS. Trin. Coll. Cambr. B 14. 39 ff. 122 b), 'Houswoghes makyn hous sur.

20. Applied to animals kept in or about a house (= domestic, tame), as *house-bee*, *-cat*, *-cock*, *-hen*, *-pigeon*, *-weasel*; or frequenting or infesting houses, as *house-ant*, *-finch*, *-lizard*, *-wren*: see also 23; (cf. *FIELD* sb. 19). Also *HOUSE-DOG*, *-DOVE*, *-LAMB*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 320 Of domestic and tame 'house-Bees, there are two sorts. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 259 They are in size and colour exactly the same with our 'house-cats. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 166 b, Of the 'house Cocke and the Hen. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 143 Rith as þe 'hous-bennes... hacchen, And cherichen her chekyns. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Kvij, The 'house or tame Pigeon. c 1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like a Woman's* v. i, Not toy, nor bill, and imitate house-pigeons.

21. Objective and obj. genitive, as house-bearing adj., *-burner*, *-burning*, *funisher*, *furnishing*, *house-hunt* vb. (*HUNT* v. 3), *house-hunter*, *-hunting*, *-letting*, *-owner*, *-robbing*, *-sweeper*, etc.

1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* I. 26 Large Shoals of slow 'House-bearing Snails. c 1250 *Old Kent. Sermt.* in *O. E. Misc.* 30 Manslehtes, 'Husbernes Bakbiteres, and alle oþer euele deden. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xlviii. 293 Among the captives there were house-burners and assassins. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26235 Mans slaughter and 'hus brening. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 267 House-burning doth not only extend to Houses and barnes wherein Corn is laid up; but also to those heaps which we call Mowes, Stacks, or Reeks, if they be near unto Houses. 1880 H. C. ST. JOHN *Wild Coasts* *Nipon* 224 Their younger sisters... go about their duties of 'house-caring and nursing. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xiv. (Orig. Draft), 'House-furnisher withal, one Thomas hight. 1896 *Daily News* 21 May 8/1 The Lares, the 'house-haunting spirits of ancestors. 1888 *Athenaeum* 15 Dec. 806/1 Mrs. Austin at this time... 'house-hunted for the Carlyles. 1821 SHELLEY *Lett. to Mrs. S.* 1 Aug. That which is necessary for 'house-hunting. 1832 A. A. WATTS

Scenes Life & Shades Char., *House-hunting*, A tolerable insight into the mysteries of House-hunting. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 47 He wrote... for cultivated 'house-owners'. 1670 *Blount Law Dict.*, 'House-robbering or House-breaking'. 1800 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Bailleur de maison*, a 'house-sweeper'. 1807 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 6/5 If there are more odd trades there are also some very disagreeable ones. None more so, I should fancy, than that of the 'housewrecker'.

22. Locative, instrumental, etc., as *house-burial*, *house-bred*, *fed*, *feeding*, *-going* adjs.; *house-encompassed*, *-proud* adjs.; *house-feed* vb.

1848 *KINGSLEY Saint's Trag.* II. ii. 67 Our 'house-bred' foe, the adder in our bosoms. 1891 *Tablet* 12 Sept. 437 The tradition of 'house-burial' seems maintained in other ways. 1895 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 2/6 'House-fed lambs and Berkshire pigs are here in abundance'. 1846 *WARNES* in *J. Baxter Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 115 One acre will 'house-feed' three bullocks, whereas it will require three acres to graze them in the field. 1804 *W. TENNANT Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 87 Turnips, cabbages, clover, and all the articles of 'house-feeding'. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Oct. 15/2 A 'house-going' clergy would make a church-going people. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 6/5 For 'housewear' it is admirable.

23. Special Combinations: *house-agent*, an agent employed (by the landlord or owner) in the sale and letting of houses, the collection of rents, etc.; *house-ball*, a boys' game in which one player throws a ball against the wall of a house, and the other strikes it with a bat when it rebounds; *house-barge* = *HOUSE-BOAT*; *house-bird* = *HOUSE-DOVE* 2; *house-book*, a book for household accounts; *house-bound* a., confined to the house; *house-boy*, a boy employed as servant in a house; *house-car* (U.S.), 'a box-car; a closed railroad-car for carrying freight'; *house-carpenter*, a tradesman who does the wood-work of a house; *house-caucus* (see quot.); *house-chambermaid*, a servant combining the functions of housemaid and chambermaid; *house-club*, a club (athletic or other) in a house of business; *house-coal*, coal suitable for house fires; *house-cricket*, the common species of cricket (*Acheta domestica*) frequenting houses (as distinguished from the *field-cricket*); *house-duty*, a tax imposed on inhabited houses in England; *house-engine* (*Mech.*), a steam-engine structurally dependent on the building in which it is contained; *house-factor* = *house-agent*; *house-farmer* (see quot.); *so house-farming*; *house-fast* a. (*dial.*) = *house-bound*; *house-flag*, the distinguishing flag of a shipping or other business house; *house-fly*, the common fly (*Muscadomestica*); *house-god*, a household god; *pl.* = *penates*; *house-green*, a name for the houseleek; *house-head* = *HOUSE-TOP*; *house-help* (U.S.), a domestic servant or 'help' (see *HELP* sb. 3 c); *house-jobber*, *-knacker* = *house-farmer*; *house-lady*, lady or mistress of the house; *house-lewe* (OE. *hūs-leow*, ME. *hus lewe*), *-lewth*, shelter of a house; *house-lighter* (see quot., and cf. *HOUSE-BOAT*); *house-line* *Naut.*, a small line of three strands, used for seizings, etc. (also called *housing*); *house-loom* = *HEIRLOOM*; *house-lord* (OE. *hūs-hlaford*), lord or master of the house; *house-martin*, the common martin (*Chelidon urbica*); *house-monger*, a dealer in houses (*opprobrious*); *house painter*, an artificer who paints and decorates houses; *so house-painting*; *house-parlourmaid* (cf. *house-chambermaid*); *house-party*, the guests staying in a house, as distinguished from those invited for the day or less; *house-pentice*, a 'pentice' or penthouse; *house-physician*, a resident physician in a hospital or other public institution; *house-raiser*, one who raises or builds a house; *house-raising* (U.S.), 'a gathering of the inhabitants in a thinly settled district to assist a neighbor in raising the frame of his house' (*Cent. Dict.*); *house-ridden* a., confined to the house (after *bedridden*); *house-shouldered* a., having shoulders sloping on each side like the roof of a house; *house-shrew*, the common shrew-mouse (*Crocidura* (*Sorex*) *aranea*); *house-sin*, a private or secret sin; *house-snail*, a shell-snail (cf. 7 b); *house-snake*, a large harmless snake (*Ophibolus getulus*) found in North America, also called *chain-snake*; *house-sparrow*, the common sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), which builds in the eaves and roofs of houses; *house-spider*, any species of spider infesting houses, as *Tegenaria domestica* or *Theridium vulgare* *house-surgeon*, a resident surgeon in a hospital; *house-swallow*, the common swallow (*Hirundo rustica*); *house-tablemaid* (cf. *house-chambermaid*); *house-tax*, a tax levied on houses (= *house-duty*); *house-urn*, a cinerary urn of the form of a round cabin with a conical roof, also called *hut-urn*; *house-wagon*, a wagon serving as a house for a company of travellers, a caravan; *house-waiting-*

maid (cf. *house-chambermaid*); *house-wood*, wood for housebote.

1873 *MISS THACKERAY Wks.* (1891) I. 362 He had begun life as a 'house-agent'. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 124 A crannoge must have united... the charms of solitude and social facilities. A 'house-barge' could scarcely be better. 1863 *tr. Favine's Thcat. Hon.* I. vi. 50 They were reputed no other than 'house-birds' or homelings. 1768 *WILKES Corr.* (1805) III. 286, I beg my dear girl to buy a 'house-book', and to set down all expences. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2380/4 William Bowell of Brighthelmston... 'House-Carpenter'. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commw.* II. iii. lxxiii. 596 What the Americans call 'House caucuses', i.e. meetings of a party in the larger House of the legislature, are not uncommon in England. *Mod. Adv.*, As 'House-chambermaid in Hotel. Commercial preferred. 1867 *W. W. SMYTH Coal & Coal-mining* 69 The uppermost notable seam is the well-known 'house coal'. 1774 *GOLDISM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 349 The 'house-cricket', whose voice is so well known behind a country fire in a winter's evening. 1851 *Hr. MARTINEAU Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. xi. 85 The 'houseduty'—that is nearly the best tax we have. 1885 *1st Rep. R. Comm. Housing Wkgs. Classes* 21 The system of middlemen, of house jobbers, 'house farmers', or house knackers, for by all these titles are designated those persons who stand between the freeholder and the occupier. 1887 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 2/5 It is generally within the last ten years of a building lease that houses in London come into the hands of the house farmer, who lets them out in tenements and asks the maximum of rent while doing the minimum of repairs. *Ibid.* 'House farming is admittedly a trade. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, 'Housefast', confined by illness or otherwise, to the house. 1891 *ATKINSON Moorland Par.* 51 She... was still house-fast, or unable to leave the house. 1884 *W. C. RUSSELL Jack's Courtship* II. iv. 62 (1) turned my eyes aloft where the 'house flag' was rattling... at the main royal masthead. 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 29 Ye maye angle for hym wyth an 'house flye. 1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* x. (1833) 259 The house-fly is well known to have the power of walking in an inverted position upon the ceilings of rooms. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* II. xl. 70 There are my 'house gods, my mother, my wife, my children. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 54 These Nomades... wander with their House-gods, day and night. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 88/2 House-lecke... is called generally with us by the name of 'House-green. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* II. vii. (vi.) 9 Syne to the 'hous heed ascendis anone. 1885 *LD. W. COMPTON in Pall Mall G.* 14 Apr. 1/2 To show the evil results of the middleman or 'house-knacker' system. 1325 *Ancr. R.* 414 Marthe mester is uorto ueden & schruden poure men, ase 'husefeld. 1000 *Leges Penit.* c. 15 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 282 Gife his 'hus-hleow and mete and munde þam þe þas beþurfe. 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 277 1þi burð tid in al þe burð of belleem ne fant tu hus lewe. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 211 Lie wiþ-outen or geten 'houseleth at pore men. 1891 *A. J. FOSTER Use* 170 The 'house-lighter, so called because a part of it makes a cabin for the men. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Marline*, a small line, somewhat less than 'house-line. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 153 My houseline and marline... are equal to any. 1867 [see *HOUSING* sb. 4]. 1697 *EVELYN Nimism.* iii. 68 They... fixt them as 'House-looms to the Inheritance. 1000 *Age. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 11 And seceð þam 'hus-hlaford. 1240 *Saules Warde in Cott. Hom.* 245, I þis hus is þe huse lauerd. 1767 *G. WHITE Selborne* x. (1875) 34 The swallow and 'house-martin. 1767 *ibid.* xvi. 185 House-martins are distinguished... by having their legs covered with soft downy feathers down to their toes. 1604 *ROWLANDS Looke to it* 32 'House-mongers, that on earth would euer dwell... Grinding the poore, as their distresses shoe. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 1 The purchase of flag ends of leases by speculating housemongers. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2416/4 William Bishop of Reading, a 'House Painter. 1756 *ROLT Dict. Trade* s.v. *Painter, House-painter*, one who paints things with plain colours, as wainscoting, doors, windows, frames. *Mod. Adv.*, 'House-parlourmaid wanted. Must wait well at table. 1880 *QUIDA Mothers* I. 168 Anybody who is in the same 'house-party with yourself. 1895 *M. CORELLI Sorrows Satan* xli, Invitations to our dinners and house-parties. 1613 *T. GODWIN Rom. Antig.* (1658) 16 Sheltered from the rain by the help of boards upheld with forks in manner of 'house-pentices. 1753 *N. TORRIANO Gauger. Sore Throat* 6 The Fever increasing every Moment, they... sent in the Evening for the 'House-Physician. 1639 *WOTTON Parall.* (J. s.v. *House-keeper*), We know the people are apter to applaud housekeepers than 'house-raisers. 1857 *J. SMITH Hist. Jefferson Coll.* 17 Conferences... held at log-rollings, 'house-raising, or corn-huskings. 1895 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. VIII. 468/2 A poor 'house-ridden octogenarian. 1552 *HULDET*, 'House shouldred, dimissis humeris. 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* xv. (1845) 162 Kept from the incursion of a 'house-sin, and a home-bred corruption. 1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* iii. xvii. (1611) 154 These are called 'House-snailes, either because they so carrie their houses upon their backe... or because usually they breed about old houses. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech. Digress.* 372 A great, gray, House-Snail (as they call it). 1674 *RAY Collect. Words, Eng. Birds* 88 The 'House-sparrow. 1897 *Times* 5 Jan. 10/4 House sparrows feed on grain during the winter. 1721 *BRADLEY Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 135 The black 'House Spider, whose Antennae are seemingly pointed with Diamonds. 1883 *J. G. Wood in Gd. Words* Dec. 762/1 The common House-spider... sometimes grows to an enormous size. 1825 *J. MORISON in Morisoniana* (1831) 240 The 'house-surgeon having neglected to retain the elastic. 1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Bos* (1850) 146/2 A certificate was read from the house-surgeon of a neighbouring hospital. 1674 *RAY Collect. Words, Eng. Birds* 86 The common 'House-swallow; *Hirundo domestica*. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1776) I. 399 The house-swallow is distinguished... by the superior forkiness of its tail, and by the red spot on the forehead, and under the chin. *Mod. Adv.*, 'House-tablemaid... wanted at once. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* I. 469 The 'house-tax excited the discontent of its inhabitants. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* xxii. (1876) 20 In the case of the poor, a house-tax has special disadvantages. 1891 *Tablet* 12 Sept. 437 To bring the Italian and German 'house-urns into direct connection. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 4/1 The highways are blocked for miles with 'house-waggons'. *Mod. Adv.*, Wanted, a 'House-waiting-maid, with good references. 1600

FULBECKE and Pt. Parall. 52 The termor hath 'house-wood... fire-woode belonging to his tearme of common right.

House (haus), sb.² Forms: (3) huice, 4 hous, huice, 4-7 house, 5 howse, 6 hows, 6-7 houss, 7 housse, houcho, 5-house. [a.O.F. *huiche* (12th c. in Littre), *houce* (13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), mod.F. *houss* (med.L. *hucia, hucia, hussia, housia*).

According to Darmesteter-Thomas, perh. adopted during the Crusades from Arabic غوشية *yūshīyah*, 'tegumentum, velum'. See other suggestions in Diez, Littre, etc.]

A covering of textile material; esp. and usually, a covering attached to a saddle, so as to cover the back and flanks of the horse; a housing.

c.1283 *GRAYSTANES in Script. Tres* (Surtess) 64 Ex eo [panno] palefridis tuis coopertoria quæ hucus nuncupantur fecit. 1318-13 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, j House empt. pro j equo. 1333-4 *Durham MS. Burs. Roll*, In panno. empt. pro housis equorum, pro j housie ad palefr. missam domino Regi. 1391 *Earl Derby's Exp.* 7 Pro j hous pro le laner. *Ibid.* 247 Pro j housie pro sella domini de coreo. 1283 *Cath. Angl.* 190/1 A House of a horse, sandalium, sudaria. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxi. 21 With ane new hous I wald be happit. 1601 *F. TATE Housch. Ord.* Edw. II § 56 (1876) 40 He shal... carri the houche of those horses the kinge shalbe mounted on. 1687 *A. LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 86 A stately House, covered with a House all Embroidered with Gold. 1700 *DRYDEN tr. Ovid's Met.* xii. (R.), The hous and trappings of a beast. 1756 *ROLT Dict. Trade, Housing* or House, a Cover laid over the Saddle of a horse, in order to save it from the weather and dirt.

House (haus), v.¹ [OE. *hūsian* (in sense 1) = OHG. *hāson* (MHG., MLG., MDu. *husen*, Ger. *hausen*, Du. *huizen*), ON. *husa*; f. *hūs* HOUSE sb. 1]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To receive or put into a house; to provide with a house to dwell in; to keep or store in a house or building.

c.1000 *Leges Penit.* c. 14 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 282 Fede beafan and scryde and husige. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 18 When that they were alle howsed And set and served at mete. 1432 *Sc. Acts* Jas. I in *Stat. Scotl.* (1814) II. 21/1 The sheref... sal... forbide at ony man hows, herbery or resett hym. 1440 *Fromp. Parv.* 251/1 Howsyn, or puttyn yn a howse, domifore. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 118 b, That if the Mare be housed, there be room enough for her and her foale. c.1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* lxxviii. xxi, A shepheard wise to howse his flock doth haste. 1666 *BACON Sylva* 3 412 As wee House Hot-Country Plants... to saue them; So wee may House our owne Country Plants to forward them. 1768 *G. WHITE Selborne* xiii. (1875) 50 A neighbour housed an oat-rickle lately. 1773 *GOLDISM. Stoops to Cong.* v. ii. Wks. (Globe) 692/1 Where did you leave your fellow-travellers? Are they in safety? Are they housed? 1824 *Hr. MARTINEAU Weal & W.* i. 3 There were nine children to be housed. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/1 The arrangements for housing the art collection of the Museum Committee at Queen's Park.

b. *refl.* To enter a house; to take refuge or shelter in a house.

1400 *Sir Beues* 142 (MS. C.) Thereabout ye shalle yow howse And sone after that shalt be hur spouse. 1890 *R. HARVEY Pl. Perc.* (1590) Aij b, House your selues in the next Tauerne. 1685 *TRAVESTIN Siege Neuweusel* 49 The rest of the Turks housing themselves. 1848 *J. GRANT Aide-de-camp* xxiv, Each person housed himself where he could.

c. To drive or pursue into a house. *Obs.*

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. i. 188 Euen now we hous'd him in the Abbey heere. 1694 *PENN Trav. Holland* etc. 249 The Priest ran away, they followed him till they housed him. 1701 *STRYPE Aylmer* (R.), Yet the said Bishop, as he understood, his single man housed them all.

2. To receive, as a house does; to give shelter to. 1610 *G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict.* II. xiv, Him the silent wilderness did house. 1652 *J. SMITH Sel. Disc.* i. 10 When we have broken through the outward shell of words and phrases that house it [truth] up. 1773-83 *HOOLE Orl. Fur.* xxiii. (R.), When the place No knight has hous'd. 1832 *TENNYSON Ænone* 36 O Caves That house the cold-crowned snake! 1877 *T. A. TROLLOPE Peep behind* Sc. at *Rome* xi. 140 The building was capable of comfortably housing a very much larger number.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To place or enclose as in a house; to cover as with a roof; to harbour, lodge. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 65 b, Some use to house it with Strawe and Horse dung, and so leave it in the Garden. 1599 *B. JONSON Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. i. Wks. (Rldg.) 49/1 Nay, good sir, house your head. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* To Parlt. Eng., The piety, the learning and the prudence which is hous'd in this place. 1791-1823 *D'ISRAELI Cur. Lit., Puck the Comm.*, Some collector... houses the forlorn fiction—and it enters into literary history. 1841 *EMERSON Meth. Nat.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 226 The universal does not attract us until housed in an individual.

4. a. *Naut.* To place in a secure or unexposed position: e.g. a gun, by running it in on deck and fastening it by tackle, muzzle-lashing, and breeching; a topmast or topgallant-mast, by partly lowering it and fastening its heel to the mast below it.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Canon à la serre*, a gun housed athwart, with the top of its muzzle bearing against the upper edge of the port. 1835 *MARRYAT Pirate* vii, In bad weather it [the gun] can be lowered down and housed. 1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xv. 41 A large ship, with her top-gallant-masts housed. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 77 Provision is made for housing the screw shaft by giving a swell to the post, as in a wood ship.

b. *Naut.* To cover or protect with a roof.

1821 *A. FISHER Voy. Arctic Reg.* 151 As the ships are now housed and secured, and the days getting so short. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Housed*, Ships in ordinary, not in commission, are housed over by a substantial roofing.

c. Hop-growing. (See quot.) Cf. HOUSLING. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* When hops have a great deal of bine, and the poles are thickly covered over the top, so as almost to shut out the light and sun, they are said to be 'housed'.
d. Carpentry. To fix in a socket, mortice, or the like: cf. HOUSING sb.¹ 5.

1856 S. C. BRES *Gloss. Terms s.v. Housing.* The steps of a staircase are housed into the stringboard, and the ends of a pair of rafters are sometimes housed into the head of a king-post. 1884 F. T. HODGSON *Stair-building* 12 Wall strings are the supporters of the ends of the treads and risers that are against the wall. They may be 'housed' or left solid.

†5. To build. (transl. L. *œdificare*.) *Obs. rare.* a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 35 [Ps. cxvii. 3] Jerusalem that is housed as a cite, whas delynge in in him self.

II. Intransitive senses.

†6. To erect a house or houses; to build. *Obs.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 492 Hii housede & bulde vaste & herede & sewe. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* i. xlix. (1869) 30 The carpenter with his ax to howse and to bewe. 1496 *Divus & Pamp.* x. viii. (W. de W.) 383/1 Thou shalt house & other shall dwelle therein.

7. To dwell or take shelter in (or as in) a house; to harbour.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 828 He would it drive away, Ne suffer it to house there. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 190 Graze where you will, you shall not house with me. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 460 Observe the starry Signs, Where Saturn houses, and where Hermes joins. 1803 S. & H. LEE *Canterb.* T. II. 342, I again housed with my peasants. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 442 Surely the Devil houses here! 1880 WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 32 If.. unbelief House in thy heart.

†8. House in (also in *pass.*): said of a ship of which the upper works are built narrower than the lower. (Cf. HOMING *vbl.* sb. 1.) *Obs.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 52 Flaring.. is when she is a little howsing in, neere the water. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Housed*, She is Housed-in, or Pinched-in too much. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 165 Tumbling home; when the Ship-side declines from a Perpendicular upwards, or, as some call it, houses in.

House (hauz), *v.* 2 [f. HOUSE sb.²; cf. F. *housser* (OF. *houchier* 13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] *trans.* To cover (a horse) with a house or housing.

1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* lxi. 71 Tak in this gray horsse, Auld Dunbar.. Gar howss him now aganis this quill. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship, Diet. Horses* (1609) 11 Horses.. would be housed in Summer season with canuas to defend the flies, and in Winter with a thicke woollen housing cloth, to keepe them warme. 1658 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct., A velvet bed of state drawn by six horses, hous'd wth y^e same. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Swan's Nest* vi, And the steed it shall be shod All in silver, housed in azure.

House v.3, var. of HOUSE v. cf. HOWES. c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 14 Cocke wayed anker, and housed his sayle.

Houseale, -all: see HOUSAL, HOUSSEL.

Houseband, obs. form of HUSBAND.

House-boat. A boat roofed over and fitted up as a house, for living in permanently or temporarily. 1790 G. WHITE *Let. in Selborne* (1877) II. 175 To enquire what small craft they had on the Rhine, and whether any house-boat. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* i, The summer days we spent together on his lordship's house-boat at Henley. 1887 *Spectator* 9 July 920/2 Summer life in a house-boat on the Thames.

Housebote. *Law.* Forms: 2-3 husbote, 6-housebote, (6-8 -boot, 7 -boote). [OE. **hūsbot*, f. *hūs* HOUSE sb.¹ + *bōt* BOOT sb.¹ 5.] The repair of a house; wood for this purpose; the right of a tenant to take this from the landlord's estate.

1170 *Charter in Mon. Angl.* (1830) VI. i. 263-4 [H]usbotam et heybotam ad sufficientiam in bosco meo. 1235-52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 83 Debet habere husbote ad aulam suam de bosco domini. 1292 *Year-bk.* 20-21 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 121 Willem Chandez granta a ly ousbote e heybote en son boys. 1565, 1594 [see HEDGEBOOTE, HAYBOOTE]. 1641 *Termes de la Ley, Housebote.* 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 506 If a man cuts Trees for Houseboot, Hedgeboot, Cartboot, Ploughboot, and Fireboot, Tithes shall not be paid of them. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 323 It was resolved in 8 Ja. I. that every copyholder may of common right.. take housebote, hedgebote, and ploughbote.

†**Housebreach.** *Obs. rare.* In a *husbreche*. [OE. *hūsbrice*, f. *hūs* HOUSE sb.¹ + *brice* BREACH = OFris. *hūsbreke*.] *Housebreaching.*

c 1005 *Cnut's Secular Laws* c. 64 [65] (Schmid) Husbryce [v. r. brece] and bænet.. æfter woruld-læge is botleas. c 1150 *Laws Hen. I.* c. 12 § 1 (Schmid) Ex hīs placitis.. quædam non possunt emendari.. husbreche et bernet. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) App., Housebreach, or House-breaking.

House-break (hau'sbræk), *v.* [Back-formation from next or house-breaking; cf. *housekeep.*] *intr.* To break into a house with felonious intent.

1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Mercury* xlix, The lord of those Who swindle, house-break, sheep-steal, and shop-lift. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 22 Oct. 3/1 To housebreak in his own humorous fashion.

Housebreaker (hau'sbrækəi).

1. One who breaks open and enters a house with intent to commit robbery or other felony.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6747 (Fairf) These housbreker in any stounde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 190/2 An House breker, *apercurarius*. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 280 A House-breaker coming one night into his House. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in London*, Highway-men, house-breakers, and common pick-pockets. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 295 During the autumn of 1692 and the follow-

ing winter, the capital was kept in constant terror by house-breakers.

2. One whose business it is to demolish houses. 1875 [Remembered in use by a corresp.]. 1892 *Times* 6 Dec. 11/4 The whole of the block of houses... is in process of demolition.. the 'house-breakers' being already at work. 1898 *Daily News* 22 July 6/1 The house-breaker—the man of the pick, not the jemmy—is hard at work.

Housebreaking. [Cf. HOUSEBREACH.] The crime of breaking open and entering a house with intent to commit robbery or other felony. (See QUOTS.) Also *attrib.*

1617 MINSHEV *Doctor, Burglary*,.. the Common Law restraines it to robbing of a house by night... The like offence committed by daie they call house breaking or robbing. 1670 *BLONET Law Dict.* s.v. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. xvi. (1809) 223 Burglary, or nocturnal housebreaking.. has always been looked upon as a very heinous offence. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xix, Producing his box of housebreaking tools. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 10/7 Housebreaking, which means entry before nine o'clock at night, is commoner with these retail criminals than burglary.

House-builder. One who builds a house; one whose business is the building of houses; a builder.

1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxiv. 152 [He].. descends to apply to his house-builder for assistance. 1895 *Educator.* Rev. (N.Y.) Sept. 158 A house-builder is not likely to excel as an architect.

b. attrib. House-builder Moth: see QUOTS. 1864-5 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiv. (1868) 283 This is the House-Building Moth (*Oiketicus Sandersii*) an insect which is common in many parts of the West Indies. So **House-building**, the building of houses.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 258 Timber.. is employed in house-building instead of bricks, stones and tiles.

Housecarl (hau'skɑ:l). *Hist.* Forms: 1 hūs-carl, -karl (1, 7-9 hūs-, housecarle, 9 hūs-, house-carl. [Late OE. *hūscarl*, a. ON. *hūskarl* manservant, pl. king's men, body-guard, f. ON. *hūs* house + *karl* man: see CARL.]

A member of the body-guard or household troops of a (Danish or late Old English) king or noble.

10.. *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1036 pæt Ellgifu, Harðacnutes modor, sæte on Winceastre, mid þæs cynges huscarlum hyra suna. a 1066 *Charter of Eadweard* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 202 Swa þurstan min huskarl hit furmost of me heold. a 1125 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070 þa comen into Elix Xpistien þa Denisce bisceop.. and þa Denisca hus carles mid heom. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 576 They had slaine his Huscarles. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* vi. Wks. (1851) 272 Hardecnute sending his Housecarles, so they call'd his Officers, to gather the Tribute impos'd. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* i. App. i. 97 He summoned from all parts his huscarles or housecarles and retainers. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. vi. 440 Cnut now organized a regular paid force.. These were the famous Thingmen, the Housecarls. *Ibid.* 441 The Housecarls were in fact a standing army. 1873 EORTH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* vii. 26 The thanes and house-carls were slaughtered almost to a man around their fallen standard.

Housed (hauzd), *pp. a.* 1 [f. HOUSE *v.* 1 or sb.¹]

1. Lodged, enclosed, or shut up in or as in a house; provided with a house or houses.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 14 Which have fled from housed conspiracies to encamped robberies. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1866) 141 b, Thus much of housed sheepe. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 194 Air your hous'd Carnations. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 204 The richly housed and planted acclivity. a 1862-63 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. v. 471 A badly fed, badly housed, and not over-cleanly people.

2. *Naut.* (See HOUSE *v.* 1 a.)

1893 *Westm. Gas.* 14 Oct. 5/3 It would have been better if both boats had sailed under housed topmasts.

Housed (hauzd), *pp. a.* 2 [f. HOUSE *v.* 2 or sb.²]

Covered with a house or housing.

1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. (1560-3) 1. 323 Tose a sorte of Popettes standing in euerye corner of the Church some holdinge in theyr handes a Swoorde, some a Scepter.. som housed, some vnoused.

House-dog. A dog kept to guard the house; a watch-dog; a domestic dog.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 ¶ 4 She.. was.. almost frighted out of her Wits by the great House-dog. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* xii. (1891) 250 To love with reasonable subordination their whole family, from their husband to the house dog. 1882 OUIDA *In Marenmma* I. 24 Of a fox never can you make a house-dog.

fig. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xl, Briggs was the house-dog whom Rebecca had provided as guardian of her innocence and reputation.

House-door. The door of a house; the main or front door.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Sept., To the Parliament House.. and then delivered it [a letter] at the House-door. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iii, The butlers.. began to stand at the house-doors in the twilight. *attrib.* 1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 40 A yard from the house-door-sill.

House-dove.

1. A dove kept in a dove-house; a tame dove or pigeon.

1530 PALSGR. 233/1 Housedove, *coulomb*. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Plantat.* (Arb.) 531 Cockes, Hennes, House doves.

2. fig. Formerly commonly applied to a person (esp. a woman) that stays in the house; a stay-at-home.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 242 Then the home-tarriers and house-doves that kept Rome still, began to repent them that it was not their hap to go with him. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 85 You are proude such a house dove of late, or rather so good a Huswife, that no man may see you

vnder a couple of Capons. 1639 DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 20 Take me not as a house Dove, to employ my selfe in spinning, sowing, and keeping the chimney corner.

House-father. [transl. of L. *paterfamilias*, or of Ger. *hausvater*.] The father of a household or family; the male head of a community or collection of persons living together as a family.

1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincoln* i. 65 What a costly dyshe the housefather hath ordain'd at the wedding of his son. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxxii, He was dozing after the fashion of honest housefathers. 1879 W. E. HEARN *Aryan Househ.* ii. § 1. 39 The simple minds of uncultured men unhesitatingly believed that the spirit of the departed House Father hovered round the place he loved in life. 1884 *Lutheran* 28 Feb. 3 Arranging the present building for the residence in it of a housefather which is a necessity for the institution [a theological seminary]. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 9/1 There were in these places no 'house-fathers' for the girls, though there were 'house-mothers' for both girls and boys.

Houseful (hau'sful). [See -FUL.] As much or as many as a house will hold.

1610 BR. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 13 The tumultuarie Discipline of the refined house-full at Amsterdam. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Sept., The whole house-full there at cards. 1842 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 96 A housefull of the most delightful children. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 270 Having my annual houseful, I have, as yet, seen nothing.

House-heating.

1. *lit.* The heating of a house. Also *attrib.* 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 323 Our house-heating furnaces.. are not to be commended. 1895 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 7/2 It is applicable.. to house-heating, to kitchen and baking-ovens, to steamers, locomotives, and other steam engines.

2. *fig.* = HOUSE-WARMING 2.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 631/2 His celebrated master-piece, 'Hogg's Househeating'. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xvi. i. IV. 245 A grand House-heating, or First Dinner.

Household (hau'shəuld). Forms: 4-7 housholde, houshold, 4-8 houshold, 5 houshoold, housold, 5-6 howsold(e, householde, north. 5-7, howshald(e, 5-7 howshold(e, 6 housold, howseholde, howshould, 5- household. [f. HOUSE sb.¹ + HOLD sb.¹ Cf. MDn. *huushoud*, *huysholt*, Ger. *haushalt* housekeeping, Sw. *hus-håll* household, family; also Ger. *haushaltung* in senses 1, 2, 3.]

1. †1. The 'holding' or maintaining of a house or family; housekeeping; domestic economy. (In quot. 1585, Dwelling, residence: see also 5.) *Obs.* 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. i. i.* 2 To spyne on the distaf & occupie them in thynges of houshold. 1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 Evry thyng mete for housold vnprovydyd and furnyshyd. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* i. (1870) 242 That he begyn howseholde. 1576 NEWTON *Lemmie's Complex.* (1633) 76 The pleasant and delightfull furniture in every point for household, wonderfully joyced me. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xv. 129 Tharse.. being the place of birth and houshold of S. Paul.

†2. The contents or appurtenances of a house collectively; household goods, chattels, or furniture; household-stuff. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxviii. 13 And take pertenance of houshold and substaunce. 1420 E. E. WILLS (1882) 52 Also I will pat my wyffe haue all my housholde holy. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Pape* (1889) 1 Dysshes, pottes, pannes, and suche other houshold. 1621 BURY WILLS (Camden) 167 Desiring him.. he would bestowe some of my howsholde of my brother Nicke. 1709 E. W. DONNA *Rosina* 110 Devout Souls.. have sent their Beds hither and some other Household.

3. The inmates of a house collectively; an organized family, including servants or attendants, dwelling in a house; a domestic establishment.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* ii. iii. (Skeat) l. 126 In to myne housholde hastelye I woll that thou entre. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 209 In on House men maken 10 Housholdes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 250/2 Howshold, familia. 1529 MORE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 12 Be of good cheere, and take all the howsuld with you to Church. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 105 With all his children and houshold to be murdered. 1624 SANDERSON *12 Serm.* (1637) 113 To give to every one of the houshold his appointed portion at the appointed seasons. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* III. i, The gates are barr'd, And all the houshold is compos'd to rest? 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It.* I. 111. 87 The pomp of the viceregal household was no small addition to the other national burdens. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 103 The master of the household should be up early and before all his servants. fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 90 b, Certainly they be y^e housholde of Sathan and progeny of pryde. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* vi. 10 Vnto them which are off the housholde of fayth. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect 22nd Sund. after Trin., To kepe thy housholde the churche in continual godlines.

b. spec. The Household is the royal or imperial household.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiii. 108 To kepe bat nane entre in at be dure bot þai þat be emperour will, oless þan he be of be houshold. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 213 The earl of Pembroke.. Lord Chamberlain of the household. 1707 *Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* II. xiv. 183 (heading) Of the Troops of the Household. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 121 He had two good places, one in the Treasury, the other in the household. *Ibid.* xxii. IV. 776 Retaining his place of Comptroller of the Household. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lxx, Gentlemen expecting high places in the Household, and under-secretaryships of state.

4. *techn.* Elliptically for household bread, coal, etc.: see 8.

1638 PENKETHMAN *Artack.* Cijb, The 1d. houshold (being Bread made of common wheat,) ought to weigh two

penny white of the same course Cocket. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. Pref. 6 [Coal] Household 19,000,000, Iron Works 13,000,000. 1863 S. L. J. *Life in South I.* xv. 301 Such a display of 'households' and 'calicos', as coloured prints are called. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts I.* 477 Batch bread is made of best flour and of households, or flour of second quality. 1886 FALLOWS *Suppl. Dict., Households*, a technical name among millers for the best flour made from red wheat, with a small portion of white wheat mixed.

+ 5. Phrases. To hold or keep (a, one's) household: to 'keep house'; to keep open household = to keep open house (see HOUSE sb.¹ 17 a, b). In or of household with: in or of the same household with; familiar with. Obs.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 61 Panne comeþ þe .vij. deedli synnes With þe wickid aungil household to holde. 1463 *Paston Lett.* No. 465 II. 129 Ther to dwelle and abide, and kepe howsold. 1467 *Ord. Worcester* c. 33 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 389 Eny craftisman, artificer, or other, dwellynge or holdynge household, in Cites, Boroughs. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iv. 33 Desire to haue in household with them, men, &c. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 215 At Christmasse, at which tyme she promised to keepe open household. 1581 *Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 52 Those that be of household with us.

II. attrib. and Comb.

6. attrib. passing into adj. Of or belonging to a household, domestic.

1382 *Wyclif Matt.* x. 25 3if thei han clepid the husbonde man Belzebub, hou myche more his housholde meyne? 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* vi. 11 Deale faithfully with thy household folke. 1578 TIMME *Calvine on Gen.* 301 Abram . . with his householdarme, fell upon their enemies. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 524 All their most precious household furniture. 1643 MILTON *Divorce To Parit. Eng.* This household unhappines. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 338 A Legacy of Householdgoods or Furniture. 1738 WESLEY *Ps. LXXXVII.* vii. Our bitter Household Foes abound. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* I. 299 Statues, mosaics, household utensils, and other antique treasures. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, Saadi 176 That blessed gods in servile masks Plied for thee thy household tasks.

b. Of or belonging to the royal household, as household appointment, office, etc.; household troops, troops specially employed to guard the person of the sovereign: in Great Britain the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Guards; so household brigade, cavalry, infantry, etc.

1711 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4842/2 The Household Troops are under the Gates of Cambray. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 183 In most Asiatic despotisms, the king first trusts to the army against the people, and then to a body of foreign household troops, or Mamluks, against the rest of the army. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 295 The household infantry consisted of two regiments.

c. fig. Familiar, intimate, homely, arch.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxiv. 95 Pine familiars & household men. 1502 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 39 b, Growing into some household familiaritie. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. 94 Good plain household judgment. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* IV. (1860) 291 More household, more natural, less elaborate. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Tanglew. T.* C. 100 (1879) 182 What a domestic, household, homelike sound it is!

7. Objective Combs., as household-keeper, -keeping (see 5., -orderer, -ordering).

1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 51 Eury housold keper in the town that I dwelle jnne. 1554 HULOET, Housholde keypynge, familiam founes. *Ibid.*, Housholde orderer, or governor, oeconomicus. *Ibid.*, Household orderynge, oconomia.

8. Special Combs.: household beer, beer of ordinary quality for household use; household bread, bread for ordinary household use: the application has changed several times between the 16th c., when it was brown bread, and the end of the 19th, when it is white bread made of a second or third quality of flour; household franchise, suffrage, the right of voting in parliamentary or other elections, consequent upon being a household within an electoral division: see HOUSEHOLDER; household gods (*Rom. Antiq.*), the *Lares* and *Penates*, divinities supposed to preside over the household, whose images were kept in the atrium or central room of the house; fig. the essentials of home life; household loaf, a loaf of household bread; + household-man, a domestic male servant or attendant; household servant, a servant belonging to the household, a domestic servant; household word, a word or saying in familiar use; a name familiar to everybody.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 10 b, Two Owens, one serving for 'household bread, the other for manchet for myne owne table. 1600 VERNER *Via Recta* I. 18 A browne household bread agreeable enough for labourers. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* I. 256 A Loaf of Household (or Brown) Bread. 1818 TODD, *Household-bread*, bread not of the finest quality: see *Cheat-bread*. 1859-60 *Ure's Dict. Arts* s.v. Bread (L). Our household bread (is made), of the whole substance of the grain without the separation either of the fine flour or coarse bran. 1866 BRIGHT *Sp. Ho. Com.* 23 Mar., If . . . he approved a 10 l. 'household franchise in boroughs he must do so also in the counties. 1884 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 28 Feb., The household franchise . . . now . . . the principal franchise of the cities and towns of this country. 1814 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 32 Those *Lares et Lemures* 'household-Gods, or rather household-Goblins and Devils. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 535 And with him all his Patrimony bears: His House and Household

Gods! 1818 BYRON *Lett.* 10 Sept., The deliberate desolation piled upon me, when I stood alone upon my hearth, with my household gods shivered around me. 1594 CROMPTON *Jurisdiction* 226 b, A penie wheaten loafe, A halfe-penie 'household loafe. 1710 *Abstr. Act* 8 Anne c. 19 in *Lond. Gas.* No. 4681/1 The White Loaves are One Half, and the Wheaten Three Quarters of the Weight of Household Loaves. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 49 Take never thereto no 'Household-man, Thei be soone weary as I tell cann. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archion* (1635) 195 The like [penaltie] upon the taker of any Liverie, except he were his Household-man. 1495 Trevisa's *Barth.* De P. R. VI. xxii. (W. de W.), 'Householde seruantes besyly helpe and folowe eche other. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 335 He sent back his brother Menelaus . . . together with his private baggage, and household servants. 1866 BRIGHT *Sp. at Manchester* 20 Nov., 'Household or rating suffrage has existed for centuries in our parishes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. iii. 52 Our Names, Familiar in his mouth as 'household words. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 157 The children of genius, whose names are as household words in the mouths of their fellow-men. 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iv. 375 A Household word wherever the English language is spoken.

Hence (nonce-words.) + Householdment, a piece of household furniture. Householdness (see 6 c), domestic quality. + Householdly a. [cf. early mod. Du. *huyshoudigh* (Kilian)], belonging to or befitting a household.

1557 TUSSEY *100 Points Husb.* v. At no tyme to much, but haue alway ynough: is housholdy fare, and the guyse of the plough. 1717 *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 171 One oak chest, one arm chair with some other odd householdments within the Township. 1833 LYTTON *England* IV. ii, Wordsworth is German from his singular householdness of feeling.

Householder (hau's'houldə), Forms: see HOUSEHOLD. [ME., f. HOUSE sb.¹ + HOLDER 2: cf. Du. *huishouder* (Kilian *huyshouder*), LG. *husholder*, MHG., Ger. *haushälter*, Da. *huusholder*, Sw. *hushållare*; also Gr. *οικονόμος*.]

The person who holds or occupies a house as his own dwelling and that of his household; esp. in the law on parliamentary elections in the United Kingdom, one qualified to exercise the franchise by the occupancy, as legally defined, of a house or tenement.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 339 An housholdere and that a greet was he, Seint Iulian was he in his contree. 1434 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 101 Sicly hite . . . & yeus to pore householders in coles. 1547 in *Vicary's Anal.* (1888) App. iii. 161 Thaldermen . . . shall cause euerie householder of their seuerall wardes . . . to [etc.]. 1679 *Establ. Test* 23 His Majesty . . . has commanded all Papists who are not Householders, Travelers, &c. to depart from this . . . City. 1831 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 253 With your head full of ten-pound householders. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 309 Every household in the country might practise this part of domestic economy. 1884 LOW & PULLING *Dict. Eng. Hist.* 424 f By the Reform Bill of 1867 . . . the franchise . . . was extended to all resident householders or rated occupants of dwelling houses, after payment of one year's rates.

b. Hence, The head of a household or family.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 251/1 Housholder (K. howsaldier, fater familiars, ycononus. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 194 If an housholder will deale justly with his seruantes. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* xiv. (Arb.) 65 Euerie kingdome or houshold, must be gouerned onely by the laws of the king, or orders of the housholder. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 50 It was the Apostles practice . . . to baptize both the house-holders themselves that believed, and their households also. 1870 SCHAFF *Comm. Prov.* xxi. 25-6 Wishers and woulers are neither good householders nor long livers.

c. fig. of God in reference to His providence.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps. lxxviii.* 10 A most loving and careful housholder, because he alwayes sent them rayne to prepare them foode. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lrv. 9 Blessed be the great Householder; he does not suffer the harvest to fail.

Hence Hou'sholdership, the position or status of a household.

1817 BENTHAM *Plan Parl. Reform* Introd. 106 note, Evidence of Householdship. 1874 *Daily News* 30 Sept., His householdship . . . is rather in a peculiar position; for the house . . . which he inhabits he pays no rent, but he is allowed the use of it . . . in addition to his money wage.

Householding (hau's'houldin), sb. [f. HOUSE sb.¹ + HOLDING vbl. sb. Cf. Ger. *haushaltung*, Du. *huishouding* (Kilian *huyshoudinghe*). The other Teut. langs. have the vb., Ger. *haushalten*, Du. *huishouden*, Sw. *hushålla* to keep house.]

+ a. Management of a household; housekeeping. Obs. b. Occupation of a house. Also attrib.

1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1132 A yong man fulle of semelyhede . . . His lust was mich in housholding. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Consuetudo*, Cicero translated Xenophons booke of housholding into the latine tongue. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 107 Economic, or housholding cannot truly be termed neither Art nor Science. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct. 6/5 Champions of 'fancy franchises' and those who insisted upon the householding test. 1884 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 28 Feb., There will be a fourth occupation franchise, or householding franchise.

Householding, a. [f. as prec. + HOLDING ppl. a.] That occupies, or manages, a house.

1866 DICKENS *Repr. Pieces* 120 The householding population of our watering-place. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Story Sea-Shore in Wks. Fancy & Imag.* II. 4 Householding Nature from her treasures brought Things old and new.

Householdry (hau's'houldri), [f. HOUSE-HOLD: see -ERY, -RY.]

1. The management of a household; housekeeping; domestic economy or occupations.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 35 Writing and reading do minister much helpe to trafficque, to householdrie, to learning, and all publicke dealings. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 645, I told her to mind her householdry. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walt Land's End* 426 Pre-historic prototypes or models of human householdry.

+ 2. concr. Household-stuff. Obs.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* viii. (1878) 16 So houshold and housholdrie I doe define, for folke and the goodes that in house be of thine. *Ibid.* ix. 17 To furnish house with housholdry.

Household-stuff. arch. The goods, utensils, vessels, etc. belonging to a household; the furniture of a house.

c 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 28/a The women here there chyliden & theyr household stuffe. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 24 Theyr household stuffe is of golde and syluer. 1676 TEMPLE *Lett. to Sir J. Williamson* Wks. 1731 II. 419, I have given order for shipping away the best part of my Household-stuff To-morrow. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. I, Household-stuff, particularly kitchen utensils. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 211 Horses, arms, household stuff of every kind, were found in plenty.

Housekeep (hau's'kēp), v. [Back-formation from next or HOUSEKEEPING: cf. *housebreak*.] intr. To act as housekeeper, keep house.

1842 MRS. PEABODY in N. Hawthorne & Wife (1885) I. 251, I housekeep, paint, sew, study German, read. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 84/2 Kate shall come and housekeep.

Housekeeper (hau's'kēpə), [f. HOUSE sb.¹ + KEEPER, i.e. keeper of a house.]

1. = HOUSEHOLDER. Now rare or Obs.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 251 1 Houskeper, edituus, editua. 1536 STAPLETON in *Lt. & Pap. Hen. VIII.* 1890 XII. 189 At the request of honest men, he, being a house-keeper, was suffered to go unpunished. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. ii, She hath refused seven of the worshipfullst And worthiest housekeepers this day in Kent. 1685 in *Piction L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 329 None but housekeepers shall sitt in the seate on y^e north side . . . and . . . none but the wives and widdows of housekeepers. 'twixt the baylives wives and y^e font. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 188 A handsome street, inhabited . . . by private housekeepers. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* II. 21 A piece of ground will be given to every housekeeper in return for his right of common.

fig. 1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 38 The great Housekeeper of the world knows how to fit every palate with that which either is, or should be agreeable.

+ 2. (With qualifying adj.) One who 'keeps a (good, bountiful, etc.) house' (see HOUSE sb.¹ 17 b); a hospitable person. Obs.

1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 411 The man is . . . a good housekeeper, feedeth many, and that daily. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. in Holinshed* II. 137/2 Bountifull and liberal . . . a great housekeeper, and of great hospitalitie. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 281 John Barnston . . . a bountifull housekeeper. a 1707 BP. PATRICK *Autobiogr.* (1839) 71 Her grandmother, being a person of quality, a great housekeeper and very religious.

3. a. A person in charge of a house, office, place of business, etc.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biordi's Evromena* 6 The day following came to the housekeeper of Poggio. 1709 STYVEY *Ann. Ref. I.* xv. 191 Nonsuch, another of her houses, of which the noble earl of Arundel seems to be now housekeeper. 1714 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5274/8 Matthew Aylmer, Esq. . . to be . . . Housekeeper of His Majesty's Royal Palace of Greenwich Park. 1768 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 78 Mr. Robertson, housekeeper to the Royal Society. *Mod.* The Bank occupies the three floors; the housekeeper and his family live in the attics.

+ b. A dog kept to guard the house; a watchdog. Obs.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 97 The valued file Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle, The House-keeper, the Hunter. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 186/2 The Village-Dog, or House-keeper . . . bigly barking, so as to terrifie Rogues and Theives.

4. A woman engaged in housekeeping or domestic occupations (see HOUSE sb.¹ 17 c); a woman who manages or superintends the affairs of a household; esp. the woman in control of the female servants of a household.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iii. 55 How do you both? You are manifest house-keepers. What are you sowing [sewing] heere? 1794 SWIFT *Stella's Birthday* 9 Merry folks . . . Call the old house-keeper, and get her To fill a place. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. vi. 226 Mistresses that leave all to housekeepers and other servants. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* xii. 140 The little pining thing that was kept in the housekeeper's room. 1859 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 87 My eldest daughter is a capital housekeeper.

5. One who 'keeps the house', or stays at home (see HOUSE sb.¹ 17 d).

c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 75 They . . . scarce ever go 2 or 10 mile from thence especially the women, so may be termed good housekeepers. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 12 June, Grief makes me a housekeeper, and to labour is my only resource.

Hence (in sense 4) Hou'skeeper-like, Hou'skeeperly adjs., like or characteristic of a housekeeper. Hou'skeeperpship, the position or office of a housekeeper.

1839 *Lett. fr. Madras* xxvii. (1843) 294 A sort of good-natured, housekeeper-like bodies, who talk only of ayahs and amahs. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* III. i. 60 Marian . . . turned to her mother with an air of housekeeperly pre-occupation to ask something about the lunch. 1896 *Daily News* 2 May 7/2 Her grandson . . . wrote to contradict the story of the housekeepership.

Housekeeping (hau's'kēpin), sb. [f. HOUSE sb.¹ + KEEPING vbl. sb.]

1. The maintenance of a household; the management of household affairs: cf. *HOUSE sb.* 17 a, d. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump*, 1316 In thine housekeeping and thy chere. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 274 Democritus .. being wearie of house keeping. 1640 in *Lisimore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 122 It was Reported .. that your honor had giuen ouer housekeeping. 1792 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* III. At my mother's death my father gave up house-keeping. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxii. 217 They had learned house-keeping. *Mod.* He has married a scholar like himself, and the censorious ask 'Who is to do the house-keeping?'

†2. The keeping of a good (or other) table; hospitality. (Usually with qualifying adj.) Cf. *HOUSE sb.* 17 b. *Obs.*

1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 411 To maintain .. good housekeeping; for to the virtue of hospitality he hath been greatly inclined from his beginning. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI 167 b. He obtained greates love .. by his abundant liberality, and plentiful house keeping. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* I. i. 101 Thy deeds, thy plainnesse, and thy house-keeping, Hath wonne the greatest fauour of the Commons. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 32 It is never heard in Turkie, that a man hath undone himself by Housekeeping. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VIII. II. 295 A banquet worthy of the fame which his splendid house-keeping had won for him.

†b. *concr.* Provisions for household use. *Obs.* (or *pseudo-arch.*)

1866 SCOTT *Woodst.* III. 'Tell me softly and hastily, what is in the pantry?' 'Small housekeeping enough,' said Phoebe.

Housekeeping, a. [*f. HOUSE sb.* 1 + *keeping*, *pr. pple. of KEEP v.*] That 'keeps house'.

1552 HULOERT, House keepynge, *laren fouens.* 1808-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 16 A parcel of .. housekeeping tradesmen. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/7 [The price] that housekeeping consumers pay for their coal.

Housel (hau'z'l), *sb.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 1 *húsel*, *húsel*, *húsel*, 2 *husel*, 3 (*Orms.*) *husell*, 3-6 *husel*, *hosel*, 4- *houcel*, (4-5 *hou*-, *how*-, *hosele*, 4-6 *hou*-, *how*-, *ho*-, *hoo*-, -*sil* (1, -*syl* (1, 5 *hossell*, *howsul*, *houssell*, 5-7 *howsel* (1, 6 *houseale*, *houssell*, *hussyll*, -*el*, *hushel*, 6-7 *houssell*, 7 *houssle*). [*OE. húsl*, -*ul*, -*el* = *ON. húsl*, Goth. *húsl* sacrifice; offering; prob. from a Teut. stem **hump*-, pre-Teut. **hump*-, whence Lith. *swęchtas* holy, devoted to God, Lett. *swęts*, OPruss. *swints*, Oslav. *свѣтъ свѣтъ* holy, Zend *spənta* holy; Skr. *śvāntā* tranquil.]

†1. A sacrifice. *rare* -1. *Obs.*

c950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Matt. xii. 7 Miltheortnisse ic willo and nis husul.

2. The consecrated elements at the Communion; the Mass or Eucharist; the administration or receiving of the Eucharist.

c900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* IV. xxv. [xxiv.] (1891) 348 He frægn, hwæð heo ænig husl inne hæfdon. c1000 *Canons of Elyric* c. 36 in Thorpe *Laus* II. 360 Dæt husl is Cristes lichama na lichamlice ac gastlice, na se lichama ðe he on þrowde ac se lichama ðe he embe spræc ða ða he bletsode hlaf and win to husle. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Er he me gese husul. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Per after ben aled of pine þurh þat holie husel. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8661 He .. deide wiþoute speche wiþoute srrift and husel. c1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (B) 235, I trow þat husel es bothe fleshe & blode. c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 198 Contriuous, shrift, hoosyl at thy partyng. c1449 *Peacock Repr.* 461 An ordynance .. that thy schulde not take her hosil (that is to seie the holi Eukarist) at nyzt tyme aftir her soper. 1534 *More Treat.* on *Passion Wks.* 1331/x Holy men .. haue in their writings called this blessed holy housel, by the name of a sacrament, a signe, a memorial and a figure. c1550 CROWLEY *Inform.* (1872) 155 To begge money to paye for thy housel, as they call it. 1564 *Bacon Comp. Lord's Supper & Mass Wks.* (1560-3) III. 113 To celebrate the Lordes Supper, or as the Papistes terme it, to take thy Husel, or to receaue their maker. 1625 *Ussher Ansv. Jesuit* 79 Christ hallowe bread and wine to housel before his suffering. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 298 From the arrival of Augustine till the Reformation, the English name for the eucharist was the *housel*. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 146 So the stately Queen abode .. nor sought, Wrapt in her grief, for housel or for shrift.

3. *Comb.* †*houcel-box*, a box containing the consecrated host; †*houcel-bread*, the host.

c1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 597 We praye þis messe vs stande in stede of shrift, & als of housel-brede. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 115 Like vnto a deacon carying the housel-boxe in time of lent.

Housel (hau'z'l), *v. Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 1 *húslan*, 3-6 *husel*, *hosel*, etc.: see *prec.* [*OE. húslan* (= *ON. húsla*), *f. húsl* *HOUSE sb.*]

1. *trans.* To administer the Communion or Eucharist to; = *COMMUNICATE v.* 7.

c1000 *Canons of Edgar* c. 65 in Thorpe *Laus* II. 258 We lerað þæt ælc preosta .. seoce men huslige þonne heom þearf si. c1200 ORMIN 6129 He shal shrifenn þe & huslenn ec. c1290 *Michael* 96 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 302 Pat folk he dude hoseli ac. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6338 He shal housel me anon. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1064 To housel her or she sulde dy. 1548 tr. *Luther's Art. Faith* Bj. One would pretend to husel or communicate himself. 1590 GREENWOOD *Collect. Sclaud.* Art. G. Your popish and idolatrous housling the sick with this Sacrament. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Housel*, to minister Sacraments to a sicke man in danger of death. a1650 *Sir Aldingar* xlv. in Child *Ballads* (1885) lix. II. 46/2 'A preist, a preist,' says Aldingar, 'Me for to housle and shrue!' 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 395 In England, the Deacon might baptize and housel the people.

fig. a1619 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* III. i. May zealous smiths So housel all our Hackneys, that they may feel Compunction in their feet.

b. *pass.* (and *refl.*) To receive the Communion; = *COMMUNICATE v.* 6.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 101 Danne we hauen ure sinnes forleten and biseued and bet and ben huseled. c1300 *Cursor M.* 28455 After þat i huseld was. c1386 CHAUCER *Parv.* T. P. 953 Oones a yeere atte leeste wey it is lawfu- for to been huseled. c1400 MAUNDV. (1839) xxv. 261 Þei schryuen hem & howslen hem euermore ones or twyes in the woke. And þere ben manye of hem þat howslen hem euery day. c1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 176 He was howselyd & anelyd, & dyed, & apperyd to oon of his frendys in lyknes of a deuyll, & seyde, he was dampnyd. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 302/2 In the begynning of the church, all Christen men were huseled vnder both kyndes. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 336 And then being huseled, did he eat and drink.

c. *intr.* or *absol.* To administer the Communion. 1504 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 295, I wite unto the alter .. to serve at Pasch to howsell with, oon twill towel. 1516 in E. A. Tillett *St. George Tombland*, Norw. (1891) 40 A towel of plain cloth for to howsel with of iij or v elys.

†2. *transf.* To purify by ceremonial expiation or lustration. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1698) 523 The Athenians, when they housled their army .. did it with Hogs, Sheep or Bulls .. and at last slew and offered them to Mars.

House-lamb.

1. A lamb kept in or near the house; a pet lamb; a lamb kept and fattened for the table.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 141 So quiet and so gentle, as if it had beene a house lambe brought up by hand. 1826 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 193 The house-lambs and the early Easter-lambs. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxv. Mild and placid as a house-lamb.

2. The flesh of such a lamb used as food.

1727 *Philip Quaril* (1816) 30 It eat as delicious as house lamb. 1827 Mrs. RUNDLE *Dom. Cookery* II. 32 House-lamb may be had in towns almost all the year.

Houseleek (hau'slɪk), *Forms:* see *HOUSE* and *LEEK*; also 6-7 *houselike*, 7 *houselike*. [*OE. type *húslac*, *f. húsl* *HOUSE sb.* 1 + *lac* *LEEK* = *MDu. huusloec*, *MLG. húslók*, *Du. huislook*; *MHG. huslouch*, *Ger. hauslauch*; *Da. huusløg*, *Sw. huslök*.] The plant *Sempervivum tectorum*, a succulent herb with pink flowers and thick stem and leaves, the latter forming a dense rosette close to the root, which grows commonly on walls and the roofs of houses. Hence extended to all species of the genus *Sempervivum*, N. O. *Crassulaceae*.

c1400 *Prompt. Parv.* 251/1 Howseleke, herbe, or sengrene, barba Jovis, semper uiva, jubartium. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Sedum*, houseleke. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 133 a, *Houseleke* .. groweth in mountaynes and hilly places, som vse to set it vpon theyr houses. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VII. 39 Two spoonfull of the iuyce of houseleke. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 151 Houseleek on houses is full of iuyce in the greatest heat. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. ii. Roofs green with mosses and house-leek.

attrib. c1400 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 227 Take .. of nightshade leaves .. houseleke leaves, plantaigne leaves. 1694 SALMON *Bates Disp.* (1713) 645/1 Drink after it a Draught of Houseleek Whey.

b. *Tree Houseleek*, or *Houseleek-tree*: a shrubby plant with yellow flowers (*Sempervivum* or *Eonium arborum*), allied to the Common Houseleek. See *Houseleek*: see *quot.* 1611.

1611 COTGR. *Joubarte arborie*, Tree Houseleke. *Joubarte marine*, Sea Houseleek, Sea Aygrene, hearb Aloes. 1866 *Tras. Bot.* 23/2 *Eonium arborum* is well known to gardeners as the tree houseleek; its loose panicles, with a profusion of clammy yellow blossoms, are very elegant. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, House-leek Tree.

Houseless (hau'slés), a. [*f. HOUSE sb.* 1 + *-LESS*.]

1. Not having or dwelling in a house; having no shelter or place of refuge; homeless.

c1430 *15 Tokens in Adam Davy* etc. (1878) 93 Herberewe þe houses. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* III. iv. 30 Your House-lesse beads, and vnfed sides. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 4 Where the rude Carinthian boor Against the houseless stranger shuts the door. 1838 H. BLUNT *7 Ch. Asia* 77 We all feel for the houseless and destitute. 1886 *American XIII.* 21 The homeless and houseless poor.

2. Destitute of houses and the shelter they yield. c1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cxx. v. In a tent, in a house-lesse harbour. 1798 WORDSW. *Tintern Ab.* 20 Vagrant dwellers in the houseless woods. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* II. 8 Our home is the houseless sward.

†b. *Inhospitable. Obs. rare* -1.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 351 Men of þis lond beel .. houses, and grete fytters [= *gens inhospita, bellicos*]. Hence *Houselessness*, houseless condition.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 229 The night—the storms—the houselessness. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xiii. A cry of loneliness and houselessness.

Houselet (hau'slɛt), *nonce-wd.* [*f. HOUSE sb.* 1 + *-LET*.] A very small house.

1802 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* I. 410 The squeezed cabin-parloured houselets of Dover.

†**Houseling** (hau'slɪŋ), *sb. Obs. or dial.* [*f. HOUSE sb.* 1 + *-LING*.] One that stays in the house; a stay-at-home. b. (See *quot.* 1847-78.)

1598 FLORIO, *Mansionaro*, a homekeeper, a houslin [1611 housling], one that seldom goes abroad. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Houselings*, tame animals, or rather animals bred up by hand. *North.*

Houseling, -ling (hau'z'lɪŋ), *vbl. sb. Obs. exc. Hist.* [*f. HOUSE v.* + *-ING*.]

1. The action of the verb *HOUSE*; administration of the Eucharist; communion.

c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 548 After þære huslinge. c1315 SHOREHAM 25 Alle taketh that ryzt body Thyse men at hare houslyng. c1450 MYRC 253 After that holy houselyng. 1548 *Confess. Faith Ch. Switzerland* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 18 There is twayne whiche are named in the Churche of God Sacramentes, Baptyme, and Houslyng. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 255 Houseling of people is the office meant, communicating them at home. 1886 M. K. MACMILLAN *Dagonet the Jester* I. 51 When all the houseling was done, the chaplain led me again to the bed.

2. *attrib.* a. Used at the celebration of the Eucharist; sacramental (in *quot.* 1590 *transf.*).

1474 *Will of Selby* (Somerset Ho.), Houseling towel. 1534 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 147 Payd for xxvij yards of lrys cloth for a hussyllyn cloth. 1566 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* 86 One houslyng bell. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* I. xii. 37 His owne two hands. The housling fire did kinde and provide, And holy water thereon sprinkled wide. 1872 N. & Q. 4th Ser. IX. 318 It is not generally known that houseling cloths are still used in the Church of England, but only in one place that I know of in England—viz., in Wimborne Minster.

b. *Houseling people*: communicants, or people of age to receive the Communion. (Cf. *OE. húsl-bearn*, -*wer*.)

1519 in *Pleadings Duchy Lancast.* (1896) 83 A gret paroch and hath seven thousand houseling peple and moo. 1568 *Reg. Parish Ulcombe, Kent* (MS.), There are housholders in the said paroch xlii. There are housling people 165. 1895 W. PAGE *Yorksh. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. Pref. 16 Every one over 14 would be accounted a housling person, or one who received the sacrament.

Houssell, var. *HOUSAL*, *HOUSEL*, *Obs.*

House-lot, *U.S.* A lot or portion of land sufficient for building a house on; a building plot; cf. *HOME-LOT* and *HOMESTEAD* 3.

1661 in C. Butler *Hist. Groton, Mass.* (1848) 16 That these lands and meadows be so divided .. that none have less than ten acres for their houselots and five acres of meadow. 1693, 1706 [see *HOMESTEAD* 3]. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative Wks.* (Bohn) II. 269 'Touch any wood, or field, or house-lot, on your peril,' cry all the gentlemen of this world. 1844 — *Yng. Amer. ibid.* 295 The selection of a fit house-lot.

Housemaid (hau'smɪd), *A female domestic servant, having charge especially of the reception-rooms and bed-rooms.*

1694 *Dunton's Ladies Dict.* 183/2 *House-Maids*, Your principal Office is to make clean the greatest part of the House; .. so that you suffer no room to lie foul. c1731 SWIFT *Direct. Servants Wks.* 1814 XII. 399 The housemaid may put out her candle by running it against the looking-glass. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. iv, The Housemaid, with early broom.

b. *attrib.*

1833 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 144 There is a vulgar, housemaid, common look in her features. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Nov. 58/1 The 'housemaid skirt', with its straight folds, lack of gores, and three or four tucks at the edge, seems to be .. worn .. by all the young girls.

c. *Housemaid's knee*: an inflammation of the bursa over the knee-cap, induced by kneeling on hard floors. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886.)

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Housemaid-denhood** (after *maidenhood*), the personality or honour of a housemaid. **Housemaid-only** a. (after *maidenly*), of or belonging to a housemaid. **Housemaiding**, housemaid's work.

1859 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 17, I had a deal of house-maiding to execute during the week. 1876 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Curate in Charge* (ed. 5) I. iii. 62 That's why the girls have so much housemaiding to do. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* II. xiii. 210 The domestic mop used to be .. a weapon for the defence of housemaidhood. 1893 'B. ABBOTSFORD' *But* 49 A housemaid without the housemaidly cap.

House-man, houseman (hau's,mæn).

1. (See *quot.*)

1798 MALTHEUS *Popul.* II. i. (1806) I. 310 The Norway farms have in general a certain number of married labourers employed upon them .. who are called housemen. *Ibid.* 311 A houseman's place becomes vacant.

2. A man who lives habitually in a house.

1843 E. JONES *Poems, Sens. & Event* 86 When the rich hedges Sleep .. so still and sunnily That housemen long to go and lie beside them.

3. (*Houseman*: with capital H) A member of the college of Christ Church, Oxford: see *HOUSE sb.* 1 4 b.

1868 *Oxford Spect.* (1869) 102 While their dwelling is called Christ Church by strangers, by others it is called the House, and they themselves Housemen. 1895 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 4/7 Lord Rosebery (himself a Houseman).

Housemaster (hau's,mastɔ),

1. The master of a house or household. *rare.*

1878 W. E. HEARN *Aryan Housew.* xii. § 5. 289 The Aryan House-master was the member of an organized clan under the presidency of a chief. 1883 *Queen's Printers' Bible-Aids* Gloss. s.v. *Goodman*, The 'goodman' of Prov. vii. 19 was the house-master or husband.

2. (*House-master*:). The master of one of the boarding-houses at a public school (*HOUSE sb.* 1 4 c).

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 4/2 It is to be wondered whether parents .. ever realize the multifarious duties of a house-master. 1891 *Ibid.* 6 Oct. 2/3 The real unit in most of the large public schools is the 'house', and it is the house-master who has the most powerful influence over his pupils.

Hence (in sense 2) **Hou-sema's-ter-ing**, the work or functions of a housemaster. **Hou-sema's-ter-ship**, the position or office of a housemaster.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 4/2 With other duties to perform besides housemastering. 1886 *Athenaeum* 17 July 80/1 The unfelt gradual pressure of this system, that is so apt to make of a housemastership what fellowships have been said to be—the grave of learning, and of other things besides learning which can ill be spared.

Housemate (hau's,meit). One who lives in the same house with another; a household companion. Also fig.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 395 Knowledge to be gained from books, children, housemates and neighbours. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses Gt. Men Wks.* (Bohn) I. 284 It is observed in old couples, or in persons who have been housemates for a course of years, that they grow alike. 1861 LOWELL *E Pluribus Unum* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 74 Peace is a blessing that will not long be the housemate of cowardice.

Hence **Hou-se-ma-t-ing**, living together in a house. 1882 HALL CAINE *D. G. Rossetti* 273 Remaining .. in the same mind relative to our mutual house-mating.

House-mistress. The mistress of a house. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* V. lviii. 293 Permitted to the house-mistresses on great occasions. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 14/1 This is the sign that she [the bride] may henceforward regard herself as the true housemistress. She crosses the threshold, and the whole party follows.

House-mother. [Cf. Ger. *hausmutter*.] The mother of a household or family; the female head of a community living together as a family.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. iii. Men know not what the pantry is, when it grows empty; only house-mothers know. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* xviii. (D.) The house-mother comes down to her family with a sad face. 1882 *Standard* 16 Nov. 1/6 The Managers require a woman to take charge of and act as House-Mother of a House containing from 20 to 25 Girls and Infants, at their Separate Home School.

Hence **Hou-se-mo-ther-ly** a., belonging to or characteristic of a house-mother.

1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* 1. i. Gillian, wrapping .. with house-motherly care, a woolly shawl round .. Emilia.

House-place, houseplace. The name in many parts of England of the common living-room in a farm-house or cottage; = **HOUSE** sb.¹ I b.

1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 564/1 His mistress met him in the house-place. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* i. iv. Gyp .. followed Lishbeth into the house-place. 1865 MISS METEYARD *Josiah Wedgwood* I. 200-1 From this garden you entered at once, as was then universally the custom, into the roomy house-place or kitchen. 1894 *Athenaeum* 6 Oct. 459/1, I can take him into a farmhouse close to my residence, where he will find a very picturesque old 'houseplace' (always spoken of as such), that is, half best kitchen and half sitting-room, where the family .. live and sit at nights.

Houser (hau'zəi). rare. [f. **HOUSE** v.¹ + -ER¹.]

† 1. One who erects a house; a builder. *Obs.* a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 32 [Ps. cxviii. 22] The stoon þa the housers reprouden her hit is maad in to the heud of the corner.

2. One who 'houses' or makes his habitation somewhere; a dweller, an inhabitant.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 54 To be with the snows, the wild beasts, in a wintry domicile, To be near each savage houser that a surly fury provokes.

† **Houser** (hau'zəi). *Obs.* Also 6 **howsour**, **houssour**. [a. OF. *houssure*, -eure, f. *houssier* to cover, **HOUSE** v.²] A covering, housing.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* vii. v. 192 The king With purpore howsours bad an coursour bring. 1785 R. CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 89 p. 2 He loaded and primed his pistols, and carefully lodged them in the housers of his saddle.

House-room. Room or accommodation in a house for a person or thing; lodging.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. iii. 41 Here is at his gate an errant Knight, That house-rome craves. 1601 *Death Earl Huntington* iv. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 296 And thou find'st house-room in this nunnery. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 4 P. 370 They dare hardly give it house-room, or afford it a place in their Libraries. 1862 MRS. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. ix. 193, I must trouble you to give this man house-room for a few days. *Mod.* The amount of rubbish for which he finds house-room is incredible.

fig. 1586 *Praise of Mus.* 29 A precious stone may be set in ledde, and [etc.], in which cases wee .. pittie their vnfortunate houserome. a 1618 RALEIGH *Advice of Son Rem.* (1661) 116 Being .. turned both out of service and house-room of this wicked world. 1892 A. B. BRUCE *Apologetics* Introd. i. 25 His [Lessing's] large genial nature gave house-room to ideas and tendencies not easily reconciled.

† **House-roomth**. *Obs.* rare. = prec.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. xlvii. 222 b. The first gaue thee house-roomth the space of a few monthes.

† **House-row** (hau's,rou). *Obs.* A row or series of houses. By (in) **house-row**: according to the order or succession of houses, house by house.

c 1586 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 255 The parishes by howserowe to fynde every sundaye in the yere j. penyie white lofe for holye bread. 1676 N. RIDING *Rec.* VI. 264 That due watch and ward be kept by persons fit and of able body by house-row. a 1791 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 300 Take a regular catalogue of your societies, as they live in house-row. 1896 T. BLASHILL *Sutton-in-Holderness* 186 For more important objects, collections were sometimes made by 'house-row'.

† **Hou-seship**. *Obs.* In 3 **hushippe**. [f. **HOUSE** sb.¹ + -SHIP. Cf. OE. *hūsgescepe*.] Household, family.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 His seuen sunes and brie dochtres and al þat muchele hushippe þe him sholde heren.

Housestead (hau's,tsted). Also 7 **housted**. [OE. *hūs-stede*, f. *hūs* **HOUSE** sb.¹ + *stede* **STEAD**. Cf. OS. *hūs-stedi*, OFris. *hūs-stede*, OHG. *hūs-stāt*.] A place or piece of ground on which a house stands; the site of a house; cf. **HOMESTEAD** 3.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 154 Deos wyrt .. byþ cenned on ealdum his stedum. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* 18 The 82 thousand Families of Paris stand upon the equivalent of 65 thousand London Housted.

House-top. The top or roof of a house.

1526 LINDALE *Matt.* xxiv. 17 Lett hym which is on the house toppe not come downe to take anythinge out of his housse. 1530 PALSGR. 233/1 Housetoppe or treetoppe, *coppeau de la maison*. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xii. 3 That which you have spoken into the care in the chambers shall be preached in the house-toppes. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 233 Mounting to the house-top to reach the stars. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 1 The streets, the balconies, and the very house-tops were crowded with gazers.

Houseward (hau's,wɔrd), *adv.* [See -WARD.] Towards the house. Formerly to (the) **houseward**.

1535 COVERDALE *a Chron.* iii. 13 Their face was turned to the house warde. 1876 LANIER *Poems, Psalm of West* 134 Stride again to houseward all aghast. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* 157 As we went houseward.

House-warm, *v.* [Back-formation from **HOUSE-WARMING**.] *intr.* To give, or take part in, a house-warming (sense 2); *trans.* to entertain at a house-warming. (rare in finite vb.)

1666 PEPPY *Diary* 1 Nov. A very noble cake, which I presently resolved to have my wife go with to-day, and some wine, and house-warm my Betty Michell. c 1810 L. HUNT *Blue-Stocking Rev.* i. 64 Tasteful shade of magnificent house-warming Guelph.

House-warming.

1. *lit.* The warming or heating of a house; in quot. (?) fuel for warming a house.

c 1150 in *Registr. Monast. de Winchelcumba* (1892) 81 Concessit, etiam nobis .. hūsbote et heibote et hūswerminge.

2. The action of celebrating the entrance into the occupation of a new house or home with a feast or entertainment. b. The entertainment given on such an occasion.

1577 FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 56 The Shomakers of London, having builded .. a newe Hall, made a royall feast for their frends, which they call their house warming. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Nov. I dined at Chiffinch's house-warming, in St. James's Park. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* v. i. 1712 STERLE *Spect.* No. 518 ¶ 1, I must make the present entertainment like a treat at an house-warming, out of such presents as have been sent me by my guests. 1880 MRS. RIDDELL *Palace Gard.* ii. (1881) 21 We shall have to give a house-warming, I suppose.

attrib. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxxiv. He had given the usual house-warming dinner.

Housewife (hau's,wɪf, hɔ'zwɪf, hɔ'zɪf), *sb.* Pl. **housewives** (hau's,wɪvz, hɔ'z(w)ɪvz). Forms:

a. 3-4 **husewif**, 4 **husewifz**, **hūswif**, -**wifz**; **house-**, **houswif**, -**wyf**; **hosewif**, -**wyf**, (pl. -**wyves**); 4-5 **houswif**, -**wifz**, -**wyff**, 6 **hows-wyff**, **houswyffe**, (-**wyfes**, -**wyves**), 6-8 **hous-wife**, 6- **housewife**, (-**wives**). 8. 5-6 **hūswif**, -**wifz**, -**wyf** (f. 5-6 **huswyfe**, 6-8 (-9 in sense 3) **huswife**, 7 -**wiffe**; also (in sense 3) 8 **hussive**, 9 **huzsif**, **hussif**, pl. **hussives**. See also **HUSSY**. [ME. *hus(e)wif*, f. *hūs* **HOUSE** sb.¹ + *wif* woman, WIFE: cf. Ger. *hausweib*, early mod. Du. *huyswif* 'materfamilias' (Kilian); but the sense in Ger. and Du. is usually expressed by *hausfrau*, *huisvrouw*. In early ME., usually with a connective e, as in *husebond*, **HUSBAND**, which is not found in OE. compounds of *hūs*, and has not been clearly explained. When this was absent, in the form *hūswif*, the *ū* tended to be shortened by position, as in *husband*, giving the form *hūswife*, in literary use till the 18th c., and still common in transf. senses and dialectally. Elision of w (cf. *Chiswick, Keswick*), and (dialectally) of final f, v, gave the forms *huzsif*, *hussive*, *huzzif*, **HUSSY** q.v. But the analytical form with long vowel, *hūswif*, *hūswif*, *hous-wif*, *housewife*, continued in use, and became frequent in sense 1 in the 16th c., esp. when the shortened *hūswife* began to lose caste, through its depreciatory use in sense 2 (see **HUSSY**). But many still pronounce *huzsif*, *huzzif* in sense 1, even when they write *housewife*.]

1. A woman (usually, a married woman) who manages or directs the affairs of her household; the mistress of a family; the wife of a householder. Often (with qualifying words), A woman who manages her household with skill and thrift, a domestic economist.

a. a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 416 Heo nis nout husewif; auh is a chirche ancre. a 1240 *Sauvies Warden* in *Cott. Hom.* 247 To cwemen wel þe husewif. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14088 Martha was husewif [v.r. *houswif*, *husewif*, *hosewif*] o þat hus. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblies* in Wright *loc.* 156 *Mesonere*, house wyf. 1382a WYCLIF *1 Tim.* v. 14, I wole, 3ongere for to be weddid. 1382b To be to husewyes. 1393 LAGLE *P. Pl. C.* xiv. 9 By nom hym yw husewif, and heeld here hym self. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 506 II. 198 By your faynt houswyff at dys tyme. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxx. 21 The earth is thysquited .. thorow an ydle houswife. 1600 SHAKS. *A. P. L.* i. ii. 33 Let vs sit and mocke the good

housewife Fortune from her wheele. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 91. 3/2 There is .. but An Hour in one whole Day between A Housewife and a Slut. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 85 Loitering housewives and idle maid-servants. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i. (1868) 13 You will see the good housewife taking pride in her pretty table-cloth, and her glittering shelve.

β. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 255/1 *Huswyfe, materfamilias*. 1529 MORE *Comp. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1184/1, I bryng home a gosse & not out of the pulters shoppes .. but out of the huswies house, at the fyrst hand. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lxx. (1878) 162 Take huswife from husband, and what is he than? 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 37 As good a huswife as she was a happy wife. a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 29 We call the wife huswife, that is, house-wife. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 423 The bounteous Huswife Nature. 1635 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* III. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 166 We would be Much better huswives. 1713-14 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 21 Who would not scorn what huswife's cares produce. 1762 [see 5].

† b. **Housewife's cloth**: see quot. 1727. *Obs.*

1571 in Beck *Draper's Dict.* s.v., iij yeardes and half of howswyff clothe iij s. vjd. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. iv. 44, I discern .. neither carded wool, flaxe, nor huswies cloth. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, House-wife's Cloth is a middle sort of linnen cloth between fine and coarse, for family uses.

† 2. A light, worthless, or pert woman or girl. *Obs.* Usually *huswife*; now **HUSSY**, q.v.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 20 Ye huswife, what wynde blowth ye hyther thus right? 1599 Broughton's *Lett.* vii. 21 Sampsons heyer was his wife, a skittish huswife. 1613 R. C. Table *Alph.* (ed. 3), *Concubine*, harlot or light huswife. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. i. § 4 Some giling Huswives, (Light Leaves will be wagg'd with Little Wind) causelessly fell a flouting at them. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 163 Afterwards he married a light Huswife. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* v. ii. Impudent huswife!

3. (Usually *hɔ'zɪf*). A pocket-case for needles, pins, thread, scissors, etc. (In this sense still often spelt *huswife*, *hussive*.)

1749 P. SKELTON *Deism Revealed* viii. (T.), Women .. spending their time in knotting, or making an housewife. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xvi. To bring whatever he had to say, into so small a compass, that .. it might be rolled up in my mother's housewife. 1768 — *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 212 (*Temptation*) [She] without saying a word, took out her little hussive, threaded a small needle, and sewed it up. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xv. 158 He placed a little silken huswife in her trembling hand. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* x. 54 She drew a thread of silk from the housewife. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 161 She tried anxiously all her 'hussives', boxes, drawers.

† 4. A local name of some kind of fish. *Obs.*

c 1640 J. SMITH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 319 The Dory, the huswife, the herring, the sprat.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. appositive; b. of or belonging to a housewife; c. housewife-case = sense 3; d. housewife-cloth (see 1 b).

1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* III. 1 It was the Hour, when Huswife Morn, With Pearl and Linen hangs each thorn. 1856 BRYANT *June* iii. The housewife bee and humming-bird. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. xxii. 217 They bestirred themselves real housewife-fashion to .. make us comfortable. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xviii. 204 Walking-sticks, housewife-cases, knives.

Housewife (see prec.), *v.* Now rare. Also 7 -**wive**. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* (also to *housewife it*): To act the housewife; to manage a household with skill and thrift; to practise economy.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* i. Aij b. She [the ant] buswyfes it right well. 1603 BRETON *Dial. Dignity or Indig. Man* 15 Shee Huswifeth at home for their owne profit and theyr Childrens comfort. 1766 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* III. 254 She neither reads, converses, works, visits, house-wives, coquets, intrigues, nor prays. 1804 WESTON, *Gas.* 28 June 1/3 All her daily dusting and careful housewifing.

2. *trans.* To manage as a good housewife, or with skill and thrift; to economize, be sparing of, make the most of. (Cf. to *husband*.)

1632 BROME *North. Lasse* III. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 57 If you .. huswife the entertainment to make it brave for my credit. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich.* II, cxxxix. The vnderst Hearth, and the ill house-wif'd roome Lay all on heaps. 1721 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 116, I must housewife the money. 1798 F. LATHOM *Mind. Bell* III. 55 In order to housewife the money we possessed .. we resolved to buy a loaf.

Housewifely (hau's,wɪfli, hɔ'z(w)ɪfli), *a.* Also 6-7 **hus-**. [f. as prec. + -LY¹.]

1. Of the character of a housewife; skilful and thrifty in the management of household affairs.

1526 TINDALE *Titus* ii. 5 To be of honest behavoure, chast, huswifely. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 140 Sarah was huswifely in her house. 1677 *Compl. Servant-Maid* 2 Be neat, cleanly, and huswifely, in your clothes. 1741-70 ELIZ. CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 110 Whether Telemachus (like a notable housewifely young man as he was) hung his cloaths upon a peg. 1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* I. iv. 77 The homely housewifely mother.

2. Belonging to or befitting a housewife; relating to or showing skill in domestic economy.

1560 *Nice Wanton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 165 Learn .. to spin and sew, And other honest housewifely points to know. 1624 CHAPMAN *Homers Hymn to Vesta*, Grace this house with thy housewifely repair. 1755 *Connaisseur* No. 60 ¶ 1 Housewifely accomplishments are now quite out of date among the polite world. 1848 C. BROWNE *J. Eyre* xi, She produced from her pocket a most housewifely bunch of keys. 1869 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Girl of Period* Esc. 1883 I. 43 The snobbish half of the middle classes holds housewifely work as degrading.

Hence **Hou-se-wif-e-li-ness**, housewifely character. 1561 BROWN *Sich Man's Salve* Wks. II. 245 Her quietness,

honestie, howsewifelines, and such other fruites of Godes spirit. 1869 *Daily News* 8 Oct. One signal merit of domestic statesmanship in Prussia is . . . its housewifeliness. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 731/2 There was a quiet air of housewifeliness about her.

Housewifely, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a manner befitting a housewife.

c.1430 *How Good Wiif* 153 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 43 Housewifli þou schalt goon on þe worke day. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 58 She handeth all things housewifely. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lxxiii. (1878) 164 That all thing in season be huswifelic fed. 1693 *Southerne Maid's Last Prayer* v. i, You were more housewifely employ'd.

Housewifery (hau'swɪfri, hʊz(w)ɪfri). Forms: see **HOUSEWIFE**; also 6-7 -wifery, etc., 6-8 -wifry, etc., 7 huswifery. [f. as prec. + -RY.]

1. The function or province of a housewife; management of household affairs; domestic economy; housekeeping.

c.1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 255/1 Huswifery, yconomia. 1481-4 E. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 89 III. 279, I deme her mynde hathe ben other weys occupied than as to huswifery. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* (1872) 139 Womanlike behaviour and motherlike huswifery. 1570 TUSSEY (*title*) A hundredth good pointes of huswifery. 1611 CHAPMAN *liad* xxiii. 242 Skilled in housewiferies Of all kinds fitting. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxxvii. 104 The very Point of Manage and Huswifery. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 225 Women of great Figure look upon Huswifery as a City Virtue. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vii. 208 My mother . . . learned severely right principles of truth, charity, and housewifery.

† b. *fig.* Thrift, economy; making the most of something. *Obs.*

1638 BROME *Antipodes* iii. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 288 To cease your huswifery in spinning out The Play at length thus. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1880) II. 11 Trying on a coat she was altering in a fit of housewifery.

2 *concr.* things pertaining to housekeeping; articles of household use; in quot. 1673-4, economic product. ? *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Huswiferye, lana et tela. c.1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* i. 79 Amongst the cream-boles did she shine, As Pallas, mon.st her Princely huswifery. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 1.6 Your Hedge . . . which shall part your Garden of Huswifery and Pulse. 1673-4 GREW *Veg. Trunks* vii. § 12 Scotch-Cloth, is only the Housewifery of the same parts of the Barque of Nettle. 1822 L. HUNT *Indicator, Old Lady*, She . . . is a great . . . connoisseur in butcher's meat and all sorts of house-wifery.

3. *attrib.*

1580 TUSSEY *Husb.* Introd. (1878) 2 More lessons . . . Than Huswifery book doth utter or tell. 1891 *Review of Rev.* IV. 584/1 Housewifery schools were established.

Housewifeship. Forms: see **HOUSEWIFE**; also *Sc.* huswifskap, huswyskap, hussieskap, housewifeskep. [f. as prec. + -SHIP; in north. dial. after ON. -skapr.] = prec.

a. 1255 *Ancr. R.* 414 Huswifschipe is Marthe dole; and Marie dole is stilnesse. c.1449 PROCK *Repr.* n. xiv. 230 Sche schulde make badde huswifschip. a.1568 *Wife Auchtermuchty* iv. Sin that ye will huswyskep ken, First ye sall silt and syne sall knead. 17 *Barring of the Door* iii. in Ritson *Sc. Songs* (1794) I. 227 My hand is in my huswyskap, Goodman, as ye may see. 1825-30 JAMIESON's *v. Hissieskip*, Mair by chance than guid hussieskip. 1854 MRS. OLIPHANT *Magd. Hepburn* III. 78 'Naething less than my mantle and my housewifeskep a' to change with your jack and bonnet.'

Housewifsh (hau'swɪfɪʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Appertaining to, like, or partaking of the character of, a housewife.

1835 MOTLEY *Let.* 27 July (Cott. 1889 I. 60), I thought the whole scene at first too tidy . . . too housewifish. 1855 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 287 By tact and instinct motherly and housewifish. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* vi. 167 Foolish housewifish cares.

Housewright (hau'sroit). Now rare. [f. *HOUSE* sb.¹ + *WRIGHT*.] A builder of houses (esp. of timber); a house-carpenter.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* F iv b, What housewright by Geometrye found ever out such manner building, as they [uses] commes are off? c.1575 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 289 William Gelson, of Lancaster, housewright. a.1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* ii. i. § 8 (1622) 193 Some, Housewrights; . . . some, Cartwrights. 1890 A.W. MOORE *Surnames Isle Man* 88 A housewright and church-builder by trade.

Housey: see **HOUSEY**.

Housing (hau'zɪŋ), sb.¹ [f. *HOUSE* v.¹ or sb.¹ + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb **HOUSE**, in various senses: † building of houses (*obs.*); putting or enclosing in a house; furnishing or provision of houses; dwelling or lodging in a house.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 76 Freres . . . folilich spenen In housyng, in haterynge, and in-to high cleyrge shewyng. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 412 The Housing of Plants . . . will . . . Accelerate Germination. 1681 N. RESBURY *Serm. Fun. Sir A. Broderick* 6 Noah's housing in the Ark. 1698 FRYER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 346 Their Constitutions, and Customs, Housing, Cloathing.

2. *a.* Shelter of a house, or such as that of a house; house accommodation; lodging.

a.1300 *Cursor M.* 891 Pai had husyng nan to wale. c.1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1107/2 Of wode and water, hey and gres, Of housyng. c.1429 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liii. 204 No housyng nor no retrayt was nyghe . . . where they myght be lodged. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* i. ix. (Arb.) 39 The shepherdes tente or pauillion, the most housyng. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* ii. xiii. (Riddg.) 157 Scarce so much housing as a sheepcote. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii. iii. (1852) 558 Their housing is nothing but a few mats tyeed

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about poles fastened in the earth. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* iv. § 5. 98 The soft housing of the bird's nest.

b. Houses or buildings collectively; house-property; *spec.* a collection of outhouses or adjoining buildings attached to a house (dial. sometimes confused with *housen*, pl. of **HOUSE**).

? a.1400 *Morte Arth.* 1284 Thise hende . . . Be-helde þe housyng fulle hye of Hathene kynges. 1446 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 339 Housyng sufficient as wel for stables and hayhouses for as other of his bestis to be eased in. c.1550 LEVER in *Strype Mem. Eccl.* (1721) II. ii. xxiv. 449 It is the common Custom with covetous Landlords, to let their Housing so decay, that the Farmer shall be fain . . . to give up his Lease. 1622 WOOD *Life* 6 Nov. (O.H.S.) III. 28 These housing belongs to Arthur Tyllyard by vertue of a lease from Oriel. 1726 B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1807) II. 107 He . . . coming there found several Housing and small fields of Corn. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* iii. ii. (1872) I. 465 Our housing is valued at 7,000,000 ducats; its annual rental at 500,000.

c. A house or building.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 217 He wondrid . . . þat þe hie housing herborowe ne myghte Haldfell þe houshold. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 424 a/1 He must make his habytacyon or housyng more spacious & gretter than hit was. 1588-9 *Act* 31 Eliz. c. 7 § 1 Nor convert . . . anye Buyldeinge or Housinge . . . as a Cottage for habitation. 1831 LANDOR *Misc. Wks.* 1846 II. 637 Above the housings of the village dames.

† 3. *Arch.* A canopied niche for a statue, a 'tabernacle'; also collect. tabernacle-work. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 37 An ymage of our lady, sitting or stondyng, in an housyng of fere stoon. 1526 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 243 A Rodeloft . . . wyth Imagery and housyng. 1521 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* 66 [New statues] set in housyngs of freestone. (1879) S. WATERTON *Pietas Mariana* 262 Tabernacles were canopied niches. In ancient contracts they were also called *maisons*, habitacles, hovels, and housings.

4. *Naut.* a. A covering or roofing for a ship when laid up, or under stress of weather. b. The part of a lower mast between the heel and the upper deck, or of the bowsprit between the stem and the knight-heads. c. = *house-line*: see **HOUSE** sb.² 23. † d. *Housing-in*: see **HOUSE** v.¹ 8 (*obs.*).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 52 The housing in of a Ship is when shee is past the bredth of her bearing she is brought in narrow to her vpper workes. 1821 A. FISHER *Voy. Arctic Reg.* 142 We have now got the housing over the ships. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 232 A housing of thick felt was drawn completely over the deck. c.1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 74 From the heel to the upper deck is called housing. From the step to the stem [of bowsprit] is called housing. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Housing*, or *House-line*, a small line formed of three fine strands, smaller than rope-yarn.

5. *Carpentry.* (See quot.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 586 *Housing*, the space excavated out of one body for the insertion of some part of the extremity of another, in order to unite or fasten the same together. 1858 *Skyrings's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 57 Housings under four inches girt.

6. *Mech.* a. 'One of the plates or guards on the railway-carriage or truck, which form a lateral support for the axle-boxes.' b. 'The framing holding a journal-box.' c. 'The uprights supporting the cross-slide of a planer' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1882 *Engineer* 24 Feb. 133/1 The screw in each housing is turned to reduce the space between the rolls.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *housing reform*; *housing-bearer*, -frame, the frame in which the rollers of an iron-rolling mill are set; *housing-bolt*, a bolt used in housing a gun on deck; *housing-box* = *JOURNAL-BOX*; *housing-ring* (see quot. 1867); *housing-sail*, a sail used for housing a ship.

1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. iii. 42 The housing-sails have been blown off by the storm. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 236 No. 1 . . . sees the gun laid square between the housing-bolts. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Housing-rings*, ring-bolts over the lower deck-ports, through the beam-clamps, to which the muzzle-lashings of the guns are passed when housed.

Housing (hau'zɪŋ), sb.² Forms: 5 *howsyng*, *hussyng*, 7 *howzen*, 7-9 *howsing*, 7-*housing*. [f. *HOUSE* sb.² and v.² + -ING¹.]

1. A covering, esp. of cloth or the like. (Often in pl.) Rare in gen. sense.

c.1400 Rowland & O. 749 Ryalle howssynges pay by-gan Of pauntyouns proudly pighte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 193/2 An Husyng of a nutte, *folliculus . . . theca*. 1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (N.), Be sure you cover them with warm housings of straw. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 293 A pair of silver mounted pistols with rich housings. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* i. 92 [They] will see you, and not your housings and trappings. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 234 See that on each straight yard down droop their funeral housings. 1890 W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE in *Archæol.* LII. 692 Interesting from preserving entire its original case or housing.

2. *spec.* A cloth covering put on a horse or other beast for defence or ornament; caparison, trappings.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* May. The cattle used for draught . . . are cover'd with housings of linnen fring'd at the bottome, that dangle about them, preserving them from flies. 1782 J. ADAMS *Diary* 14 Sept. Wks. 1851 III. 274 He was mounted upon a noble English horse, with an embroidered housing, and a white silk net. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iv. vii. From his steed's shoulder, loin, and breast, Silk housings swept the ground. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 92 A horse or two . . . making a fine figure with their Mexican housings.

b. 'A small square pad, which lies on the horse's back, to which most of the harness is fixed' (Felton *Carriages*, Gloss.).

1704 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 132 The housing or pad, a small saddle cut in different shapes, but mostly of a long square.

c. 'The leather fastened at a horse's collar to turn over the back when it rains' (Halliwell).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *housing-cloth*, a cloth used for a housing.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 287 Lay a housing cloth upon the same to keep his back as warm as may be. 1617 ASSHETON *Fm.* (Chetham Soc.) 94 My housing-cloth stolen out of the stable. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 135 The Newmarket strap; a strap with a buckle and loop, by which the collar is hung to the housing, at a proper distance; it is placed round the collar-buckle and housing-bridge. *Ibid.* Gloss. *Housing Cushion*, the soft stuffed under part of the housing.

Housing (hau'zɪŋ), *pp.* a. [f. *HOUSE* v.¹ + -ING².] That houses: see quot. and **HOUSE** v.¹

1627 [see **HOUSE** v.¹ 8]. 1793 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 182 When a Tile, or Brick is warped, or cast crooked or hollow in burning, they then say such a Brick, or Tile is Housing; they are apt to be housing . . . on the struck side. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi. xxix. Hum of housing bee.

† **Housing**, *vbl. sb.* [? error for *housing*, from **HOUSE** v.¹ 4 c; cf. **HOUSY**.] The growing of the hop-bine into a dense mass at the top of the poles. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* viii. § 1. 128 Let the Poles lean outward the one from the other . . . to prevent housing as they term it . . . that is, they will grow one amongst another, and cause so great a shade that you will have more Hawm than Hops. Hence 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 137; 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Hop*; etc.

Housing: see **HOUSELING**. **Houss**, var. **HOUSE** sb.² **Houssour**, *obs.* f. **HOUSER** ². **Housed**, *obs.* f. **HOUSESTEAD**.

|| **Houstonia** (hustō'nɪə). *Bot.* [mod.L., named after Dr. William Houston, an 18th c. botanist (died 1733).] A North American genus of plants (N. O. *Rubiaceae*), with delicate four-parted flowers of various colours; by some botanists included in the genus *Hedyotis* or *Oldenlandia*.

About 20 species are known; the best-known being *H. carulea*, the Bluet.

1838 MRS. HAWTHORNE in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 187 Mother brought me some Houstonias in their own bit of earth. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 225 The mimic waving of acres of houstonia, whose innumerable florets whiten and ripple before the eye.

† **Housty**, *pseudo-arch.* or *dial.* [Cf. **HOAST**.]

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* xv. (1861) 255 Lady Grenville . . . always sent for her if one of the children had a 'housty', i. e. sore-throat.

Housy (hau'zi), *a. local.* Also *housey*. [f. **HOUSE** sb.¹ or v.¹ + -Y.] Said of hop-bines when growing thickly at the top so as to form a kind of roof or covering. (Cf. **HOUSE** v.¹ 4 c.)

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. n. 544 The hop growing and flourishing more under what is called housy bine than any other variety. *Ibid.* 553 Prevent the bine from being too rough and housy at the top. 1894 *Times* 30 July 12/1 The bine is very thick and 'housey'.

Hout, var. of **HOOT** sb., *v.*, *int.*

Houting (hau'tɪŋ). A species of whitefish, *Coregonus oxyrhynchus*, found in some fresh-water lakes.

1880-84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 126.

† **Houve**, **hoove**. *Obs.* or *Sc.* Forms: 1 *húfe*, 3-4 *houe*, 4 *houwe*, *houwe*, *houe*, 4-8 *Sc. hou*, *how*, 5 *houffe*, *howfe*, *houve*, 6 *houe*, *houoe*, 8-9 *Sc. hoo*. [OE. *húfe* = MLG., MDu. *húve*, Du. *huif*, OHG. *hūba* (MHG. *hūbe*, Ger. *haube*), ON. *húfa* (Sw. *hufva*, Da. *hue*):=OText. **hūbōn* wk. fem.] A covering for the head; a turban, a coil; a cap, a skull-cap; the quilted skull-cap worn under a helmet; in *Sc.* (*how*, *hoo*) a night-cap (Jam.).

To glaze one's houwe, give him a houwe of glass or glazen houwe: to mock, delude, cajole. See Skeat *Chaucer, Notes to C. T.* p. 237.

c.1000 ÆLFRIC Gloss. in Wt. Wülcker 152/2 *Cidaritis, uel mitra*, *hufe*. c.1050 Suppl. *Ælfric's Gloss.* *ibid.* 188/20 *Flammeolum, uel flammeum*, *biscope's huf*. a.1300 *Body & Soul* 246 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 337 Tou . . . madest me an houwe of glas. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ProL 84 Per houep an Hundret In Houues of selk, Seriauns hit semep to seruen atte Barre. c.1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* iii. 726 (775) To holde in love a man in honde, And him hir 'leef' and 'dere herte' calle, And maken him an houwe above a calle. *Ibid.* v. 469 Fortune his houwe entendeth bet to glaze. c.1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Adrian* 228 þu did noch ellis, I se now, Bot to god mad a clasine [= glazing] how. *Ibid.*, *Ninian* 1046 He ves hynt be how and hayre. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 171 A glazen houwe. c.1380 CHAUCER *Reeve's ProL* 57, I pray yow alle that ye nat yow greue Thogh I answer and somdele sette his houwe [v. rr. howe, houwe, houwe]. c.1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 56 To be my frend, and gyve me false counsaile, To breke myn hede, and yeve me a houffe. c.1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 249/2 *Houwe*, heed hyllyng. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 190/2 An Houwe, *tenu*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. x. 22 Thair haris all . . . That . . . with how and helm wes thristit down. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* iii. 18 Braceletes and houues. — *Judith* xvi. 8 She anoynted hir face, and bounde vp hir hayre in an houwe. 1721 KELLY *Scott. Prov.* 61 Break my head, and put on my houwe.

b. A child's caul. 1530 PALSGR. 233/1 Hove that a chyld is borne in, *taye*. 1616 ROBERTS *Treat. Witcher.* 66 (Jam.) That natural cover wherewith some children are borne, and is called by our

women the sillie how. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xvi. 269. 1750 RIDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Aeneis* s.v. *How*. In Scotland the women call a haly or sely How (i.e. holy or fortunate cap or hood), a film or membrane stretched over the heads of Children new born.

Houue: see HOVE.

† **Houx**, *sb. pl.*, obs. var. pl. of HOUGH or HOCK. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 260 *Alas*... with longe legges without any bowing of theyr houx or posternes. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxv. ii. 264 Our light armed companies... charging them behind, layd at the houx and backe parts as well of the beasts as the Persians themselves, and all to cut and hacked them.

Houyhnhnm (hwi'n'm, hwi'n'm). [A combination of letters app. intended to suggest the neigh of a horse.] The name given by Swift in *Gulliver's Travels* to one of a race of beings described as horses endowed with reason and bearing rule over a degraded brutish race of men, called the Yahoos. Hence *transf.* A horse having, or considered as having, human characteristics.

1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. i. Then the bay tried me with a second word, much harder to be pronounced; but reducing it to the English orthography, may bespell thus, Houyhnhnms. *Ibid.* iii. The word Houyhnhnm, in their tongue, signifies a horse, and, in its etymology, the perfection of nature. *Ibid.* xii. The two Yahoos, said to have been seen many years ago upon a mountain in Houyhnhnmland. 1727 POPE (*title*) To Mr. Lemuel Gulliver, the grateful address of the unhappy Houyhnhnms, now in slavery and bondage in England. *Ibid.* i. Accept our humble lays, And let each grateful Houyhnhnm neigh thy praise. — *Mary Gulliver* to Capt. Lemuel Gulliver 107 I'd call thee Houyhnhnm, that high-sounding name. 1773 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mount.* (1807) i. iii. 30. I should be very sorry to have my poor houyhnhnms where I could neither hear them neigh, nor see them shake their necks. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 30 'Get on, you Houyhnhnm!' exclaimed we. The animal coughed banteringly.

Houze, houzell, obs. forms of HOUSEL.

Hov, obs. form of HOW *adv.*

† **Hovable**, shortened form of BEHOVABLE *a.*, advantageous, suitable.

1508 FISHER 7 *Penit.* Ps. Wks. (1876) 46 When tyme was houable and conuenient. *Ibid.* 51 A conuenient and houable remedy.

† **Hove**, *sb.* 1. Obs. [OE. *hōfe*, also in the comb. *tūnhōfe* 'garden hove', and in ME. *heihove* HAYHOVE, and *ale-hove* ALEHOOF, names of ground-ivy.] The name of some plant, considered by an early glossator to be a 'viola' or violet; in the Promptorium identified with *hayhove*, Ground Ivy. c. 1200 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 20 Wip heafod ece genim hofan and win and eced. *Ibid.* 34 Wip eazna ece, genim þa readan hofan. c. 1200 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wt. Wulker 134/39 *Viola*, hofe. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 250/1 *Hove*, or grownd yvy.

† **Hove**, *hof*, *sb.* 2. Obs. [a. ON. *hōf* moderation, measure, f. *hefja*, *hōf*, to take up, lift, raise, exalt, etc.] Measure, moderation, temperateness. c. 1200 ORMIN 4742 A33 att riht time, and a33 att hof, Forr þatt iss Drihtin cwece. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11973 Iesus þatt was fulfild o houe, His moder mode wald he noht droue. *Ibid.* 12391 þai sal be beft wit-vten houe. *Ibid.* 26990 Hop es god at hald wit houe, Bot til vnskil not worth a gloue.

† **Hove**, *sb.* 3. Obs. Forms: 4-6 *hove*, 6 *huyfe*, *hufe*, *hoif*, 6-7 *hoff* 'e'. [perh. f. HOVE *v.* 1; or ? from OE. *hof*, hall, dwelling, ON. *hof* temple, Ger., Du. *hof* court.] In *Arthur's hove*, *Julius' hove*: names applied by various authors to a remarkable round edifice which formerly stood near Carron in Stirlingshire: see JAMIESON, s.v. *Hof*.

The local name appears to have been *Arthur's Oon* (oven); it is called *Furnus Arthurii* in the Newbottle Chart, 1293.

c. 1377 *Forruden Scotichron.* II. xvi. (1759) I. 51 Quam cum Arthurus rex, recreandi gratia inviseret soloret, a plebeis propterea Arthuris Hove dicebatur. 1526 BORTHUS *Scot. Hist.* III. iv. [Jam.], Hancque Iulis Hoff, id est, Iuliam seu curiam, quod nomen ad nos devenit ab incolis exinde appellatum. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 193 The laif. He gart lat stand and wait vpon the wall 'Arthuris hufe', quihik is to say, his hall. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* XIV. vii. [Jam.], Thai put away the armes of Julius Cesar, and ingrauit the armis of King Arthour, commanding it to be callit Arthouris hoif. a. 1639 SPOTTISWOODE *Hist. Dict.* (MS.) s.v. *Arthur's Oon* (Jam.), As to K. Edward giving it the name of Arthur's Hoff or house, it had the name of Arthur's Oon or Kiln long before. 1639 USSHER *De Brit. Eccl. Primord.* xv. 586 Arthurs Oven et Julius hoff appellat hodie.

b. See ARTHUR'S HUFF.

† **Hove**, *sb.* 4. Also *hove*. [f. HOVE *v.* 1] The action of tarrying or lingering; in phr. *on hove*, in waiting, in suspense.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12699 Held hom on hove in the hegh sea.

† **Hove**, *sb.* 5. Obs. rare —. [A doubtful form; perh. a scribal error for *hove*=MDu. *heve*, Ger. *hefe*, yeast, barm, lees, dregs. Cf. also OE. *hefe* (= *hefe*) yeast, leaven; f. root of *heven*, HEAVE *v.* 1.]

Lees, dregs, sediment (of oil, ale, etc.).

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 250/1 *Hove* of oyle, as barme, and ale.

† **Hove**, *v.* 1. Obs. Forms: 3-6 *houe*, (5 *hove*), 4-*houe*, (6 *houe*); *Sc.* (and *north.*) 4 *houffe*, 4-5 *hufe*, 4-6 *huve*, 5 *huwe*, *hue*, 5-6 *huif*, 6 *huif*. [Of great frequency in ME. from 13th c.; in 16th c. largely superseded by HOVE. Derivation unknown.]

The usual rimes with *move*, *grove*, *love*, the 16th c. spelling *houve*, and above all the *Sc.* forms *houe*, *huive*, show that the early ME. was *hōven*, = OE. **hōfian* with long *ō*. This severs it from the family of OE. *hof*, hall, dwelling, to which it has sometimes been referred.]

1. *intr.* To remain in a suspended or floating condition, as a bird in the air or a boat on water; to be poised, to HOVER.

c. 1280 *Bestiary* 69 So riht so he kunne be [eagle] houeð in ðe sunne. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 269/28 Euer houeð þis clere list ouer hire faire and heije. a. 1352 MINOT *Poems* (Hall) III. 83, viij. and xl. galays... houeð on þe flode. c. 1420 *Lydg. Assembly Gods* 1608 Ouer her heede houeð a culuer fayre & whyte. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 251/2 *Hovyn* yn watur, or oþer lycoure, *supernaio*. 1550 HUTCHINSON *Image of God* vii. (1560) 26 Elias... making the Iron which is heuy to houe above the waters. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 27 A little bote lay hoving her before.

b. To lie at anchor.

c. 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 52 Abowte the iijth hower of the nexte daye he [Cassar] houeð beefore Brittain.

2. To wait, tarry, linger, stay, remain; often *spec.* to remain on horseback.

c. 1280 *Bestiary* 525 [He] stired up and houeð stille. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4468 Moroud erl of gloucestre mid is ost bi syde In an valey houeð þe endinge uor to abyde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 299 He hufit intill an enbuschment. c. 1430 *Syr Genneras* (Roxb.) 9101 She houeð on hir palfray To wit what he wold say. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 250/1 *Hovyn* on hors, and a bydyn, *sirocin*. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* III. 4 Quhairfo I hovit... in dowl. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* v. 2. 59 All redy hufand thar cours for to tak. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 245 On to this erle quhair he wes hufand by. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 288 Syr Geoffry houeð still in the fields prively with his Banner before him. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 22/1 Being intercepted by them that had houting in ambush. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 57 That 3e make not *prone* and *reprone* ryme together, nor houe for houeing on hors bak, and *behoue*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 20 A couple... Which houeð close under a forest side, As if they lay in wait, or els them selves did hide. 1595 — *Col. Clout* 666 The which in court continually houeð [rime proved].

b. *fig.* To linger or dwell on.

c. 1440 CARGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* II. 915 Fy on þo herthes þat euer on swech þing houe!

3. To come or go floating or soaring; to be borne (as on horseback), move, or pass away; to pass on, pass by.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 323 Hove out of my sonne And lete it shine into my tonne. c. 1400 *Melayne* 1490 He sawe come houeande ouer a felle Many a brade Banere. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* III. v. Ymages of golde... whiche with the wynde aye moved... About the towers in sundry wyse they houeð. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 234 Tua pert Pechtis on hors wer hufand by. a. 1650 *Flodden F.* 281 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 330 The hind Hassall houeð on fast.

4. *trans.* To brood over, as a bird: = HOVE *v.* 1. 5. 1399 LANGE *Rich. Redeles* II. 146 *pe.* Egle. Hasteth him in heruest to hovyn his byrddis. *Ibid.* III. 50 Anopur proud partriche... houth þe eyren þat þe hue laide And with hir corps keureth hem.

† **Hove**, *v.* 2. Obs. or *dial.* Also 7 *houve*, *hoove*, *hoave*. [app. a derivative of HEAVE *v.* (pa. t. *hoove*, pa. pple. *hoven*).]

1. *trans.* To raise, lift.

(The first quot. is from its date doubtful; the word may be *heaved* for *heaved* from HEAVE *v.*)

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Jacobus minor* 675 Howand his handis to be hewyn. c. 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* v. v. in *Hazl. Dodsley* II. 392 Hove up his head upon your spear, lo, here a joyful sign!

2. *trans.* To swell, inflate, puff up or out. Chiefly in pa. pple. *Hoved* = HOVEN.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 255 Like unto bladders puffed up and hooved with wind. *Ibid.* II. 560 Their bread is lighter and more hooved up than any other. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang.* xxvii. § 407 The crum light and hoaved (puffed) within. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xxviii. Some ill-brew'd drink had hov'd her wame. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXV. II. 894 Cattle that are hooved or swelled. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hoven*, to swell, to puff up.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To rise; to swell up.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 31 Astond he stood, and up his heare did hove. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 500 The earth... swelleth and houth as it were with a leauen. 1811 AITON *Agric. Ayrsh.* 456 Hoving or fire-forging is so seldom met with in the sweet milk cheese of that county.

Hove, *v.* 3. Abbreviated for BEHOVE.

c. 1450 *Lydg. Secrees* 1184 *heading*, How a kyng hovith to haue a leche to kepe his body. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 252 b/2 That we myght make thyn exequyes couenable as it houth and is dygne and worthy. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 9 A zeale How great, of host thy charge houes thee to heat.

Hove, pa. t. and pple. of HEAVE (see also HOVEN); var. HOUEVE.

† **Hove-dance**, *Obs.* [cf. MDu. *hof-dans*, lit. court dance, 'a dance usual at the court, the dance that is in fashion' (Verwijs and Verdam), 'saltatio numerosa, chorea aulica, circularis' (Kilian) = MHG. *hovetanz*.] A 'court dance'; app. a particular dance of a lively character.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 6 Where as I muste daunce and singe The hove daunce and caroling. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 54 Ther was daunced... the houe daunce with shalmouse trompettis and alle maner of menestralsye. 1483 *Chaucer's H. Fame* (Caxton) III. 145 To lerne houe dauncis [Fairf. MS. loun Daunces] sprynges Reyes. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 168 In the merry hove daunce See the Elephant prance As lissom and light as a fawn.]

Hovel (hō'v'l, hō'v'l), *sb.* 1. Also 5-*y*l, 5-7 *-ell*, 6-*elle*. [Known from 15th c.: origin uncertain.]

A conjectured derivation from OE. *hof* court, dwelling, with Romanic suffix *-el*, is etymologically and chronologically inadmissible. Heyne, in Grimm, favours a connexion with MHG. *hovel* 'cover, covering, lid': if this word occurred in LG., its form would be **hovel*, but it does not seem to be known, so that the connexion is not made out. Another conjecture is an AF. **hovel*, whence OF. *hovellet* 'petit toit en saillie' (Godef.).]

1. An open shed; an outhouse used as a shelter for cattle, a receptacle for grain or tools.

1435 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 357 Also a garthyn with a hovell on it. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 250/1 Hovyl for swyne, or oþer beestys, *cartabulum*. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 7 Eche man... passed his daies... vnder the open heauen, the couerte of some shadowe Trees or sleindre houeille. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* III. (1878) 116 Make drie ouer hed, both hovell and shed. 1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 8 They raise Cabbins and Cottages for themselves, and Hovels for their Cattel. 1796 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV. 301 It may be used as a stable, ox-stall, hovel, or cart-house. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict. c. 72* § 1 Barns, hovels, or other like structures of wood.

2. A shed used as a human habitation; a rude or miserable dwelling-place; a wretched cabin.

a. 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Care* v. iii. No town in Spain, from our metropolis Unto the rudest hovel. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 52 Their Houses are little Hovels or Hogsties, the best of them scarce worthy the name of a Booth. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 117 7 5 Her Hovel, which stood in a solitary Corner under the side of the Wood. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* s.v. *Tamtmoul*. It is entirely composed of turf-covered hovels. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 151 In it every description of dwelling is to be seen for high and low, palace or hovel.

3. In various technical uses.

† a. *Arch.* A canopied niche for an image. Also *hovel-house*, *-housing*. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 19, I wil that the ymage of oure lady... be set vp ageyn the peeler... and a hovel with pleyn sydes comyng down to the baas. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Hovel*, sometimes used in the sense of tabernacles for images. 1879 E. WATERTON *Pietas Mariana* 262 Tabernacles were canopied niches. In ancient contracts they were also called maisons, habitacles, hovels, and housings. 1888 *Archit. Jnl.* 241 Thirty-six 'weepers' standing in niches under simple canopies, or, as they were called, 'hovels'.

† b. A structure of reeds, broom, etc. on which brine is concentrated by natural evaporation. *Obs.*

1686 *Pict. Staffordsh.* II. 95 Were the brine... laved on hovels cover'd with Mats, made of reeds, straw or flags.

c. The hood of a smith's forge.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. vii. 323/2 The Hovel or Covel of the Hearth [of a Smith's Forge] which ends in a Chimney to carry the Smoke away. 1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 2.

d. The conical building enclosing a porcelain oven or kiln.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 468 Most ovens are surrounded by a high conical building, called a hovel, large enough to allow the man to wheel coals to the requisite places, and to pass along to supply each mouth with fuel. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 724 The hovels in which the ovens are built form a very striking feature of the pottery towns... resembling... a succession of gigantic bee-hives.

4. A stack of corn, etc. Hence *hovel-frame*.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Gavilla*, a stacke of corne, a hoile of corne, a bauen, *fasciculus*. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Gavilla*, or *Gavilla*, a stacke or hovell of corne, a bauen or fagot. 1722 *Act 9 Geo. I. c. 22* § 1 If any Person... set Fire to... any Hovel, Cock, Mow, or Stack of Corn, Straw, Hay or Wood. 1782 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 282 Some of the pease, which were either not got in, or the hovels not thatched, when the great rain came September 2. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Hovel-frame*, a 'stack-frame', the wooden frame or platform on which stacks or ricks are built up.

Hovel, *sb.* 2. [ad. Du. *heuvel*, MDu. *hövel*, in Kilian *hovel* 'hill', also 'hump, boss, knob'.] The bump on the top of a whale's head.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 126 He hath also an Hovel [printed Hossel] on his Head like a Whale. *Ibid.* 134 Upon his Head is the Hovel or Bump before the Eyes and Finns. 1821 R. TURNER *Arts & Sc.* (ed. 18) 203 Its head is about one third part of its whole length, on the top... is what they call the hovel or bump; in this are two spout-holes.

Hovel, *v.* 1 [f. HOVEL *sb.* 1.]

a. *trans.* To shelter as in a hovel or shed.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* IV. (Arb.) 98 They shal be in darcknes al houelid. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* IV. vii. 39 To hovell thee with Swine and Rogues forlorne.

b. To provide with a roof or covering.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. ix. 400/2 Round Towers, Hoveld or Roofed.

c. (*Archit.*) To form like an open hovel or shed; as, 'to hovel a chimney'.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* *Gloss.* 586/2 *Hovelling*, carrying up the sides of a chimney, so that when the wind rushes over the mouth, the smoke may escape below the current or against any one side of it. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 71 Chimney pots... Hovelled second size... 7s.

d. *intr.* To stack corn in a 'hovel' *dial.*

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* V. 1. 5 (E. D. S.) Be sure never to want a hand that can hovel; that is, a man who is capable of placing wheat-sheaves or other corn on a hovel, so as to lie in that advantageous position as is necessary to prevent the damage of weather.

Hovel, *v.* 2 [Etymology uncertain: perh. a back-formation from HOVELLED, q. v.] a. *intr.* To pursue the occupation of a hoveller. b. *trans.* To bring (a vessel) into harbour, moor and unload it, etc. Hence *Hovelling* *vbl. sb.*, the business of a hoveller, piloting.

1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 445/2 s.v. *Deal*. The chief branches of industry are... boat-building, sail-making, piloting or hovelling [etc.]. 1891 J. SIMSON *Historic Thetis* 110 Hovelling and Foying are to a great extent synonymous terms. The latter has been described as 'going off to ships with provisions, and assisting them when in distress'; the same definition may with some amplification be applied to hovelling. 1891 ELWORTHY *Let. to Editor* 8 May, To *hovel* or *hobble* a vessel is to do the rough work of helping to bring her into harbour—mooring and unloading, &c. It is very unskilled labour.

Hoveller (hɒv'el, hɒv'el). Also -eler. [Of obscure origin; it has been suggested that they were so called 'from their use of hovels on shore for shelter'; but cf. *HOBBLER*², *HUFFLER*.]

1. An unlicensed pilot or boatman, especially on the Kentish coast; frequently applied to a boatman who goes out to wrecks, sometimes with a view of plunder. Cf. *HOBBLER*² 3 a.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Vagans*, vagrants or hovellers, who infest the sea-coast in a tempest, in expectation of plunder from some ship-wrecked vessel. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 105 Pilots, boatmen, hovellers. 1864 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Lifeboat* (ed. 2) 87 In olden times the owners of these nautical huts dwelt in them, hence the name 'hoveller' which is used at the present day. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 3 Nov. The vessel must go to pieces; and the hoveller's instinct is to clutch as much as he can from it. 1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 3/1 The Deal boatman... is often called a 'hoveller', and his most profitable work seems to be in knocking about at sea ready to afford aid to ships needing it. 1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. II. 476/1.

2. The craft used by these boatmen.

1880 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweetheart* I. iii. 97 There'll be a whole fleet of hovellers around me before another hour's gone. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb. I made the journey in a hoveller, and reached the lighthouse half an hour before sunset.

Hoven (hɒv'n), *ppl. a.* Now *dial.* Also *hove*. [pa. *ppl.* of *HEAVE* v., q.v.] Swollen, bloated, puffed out; esp. applied to cattle when swollen with over-feeding: cf. *HOOVE*. Also *fig.*

1555 *Will of S. Pyske* (Somerset Ho.), A brown hove cow. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* xlix. (1878) 108 Tom Piper hath hoven and puffed up cheekes; if cheese be so hoven, make Cisse to seeke creakes. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* iii. 13 Your hoven imaginations. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 143 Hoven-bread, *zymites*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. v. 244/1 Bad Cheese... is full of Eyes, not well prest but hoven and swelling. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 419 Veterinary... stomach pump... for hove cattle. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* V. ii. 38 Sometimes a whole lot will get hoven with clover.

Hover (hɒvər, hɒvər), *sb.* [f. *HOVER* v.1]

1. An act of hovering, as of a bird or other winged creature.

1893 G. D. LESLIE *Let. to Marco* xvi. 105 A circular sort of hover. *Mod. Newspaper*, The hover of a hawk's wing is dimly sighted far away upon the horizon.

b. A hovering host (of birds).

1886 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 328 A mile-square hover of crows darkens air and earth.

2. The action or condition of remaining in suspense.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* XII. xiv. 129 Abydand lang in hovor quhat he suld do. c. 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 537 (Jam.) They stood in hover, and tuik consultation quhat was best to be done. 1747 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 I. 205 They are in a hover and suspense. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 136 Without even a hover of hesitation.

3. Any overhanging stone or bank under which a fish can hide; also any kind of overhanging shelter, especially a hollow in the side of a hedge. (Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk.*) Chiefly *south. dial.*

1603 CAREW *Cornwall* 105 (R.) Boughs of trees... were cast in thither to serve as a houer for the fish. 1858 E. W. L. DAVIES in *Darwinian Days* (1863) 137 Every holt and hover which could harbour a fox or an otter. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* iii. 116 Dark hovers under swirling banks, from which great trout rushed out. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 507 The confidence of the trout in the security of his haunt or hover.

4. *Comb.* Hover-fly, a dipterous insect of the order *Bombyliidae*, which hovers over flowers without settling.

a. 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 14 Countless... hosts of the yellow-barred hover-flies come to them.

Hover (hɒvər), a. (*sb.*) *dial.* [perh. related to *HOVE* v.2] Of loose texture or composition; in Kent, said of hops loosely packed. b. as *sb.* Light loose soil.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 327 *Hover-ground*, Light-ground. 1674 in RAY S. & E. C. Words 68. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 189 To draw all the loose and hover Sand... into the empty part of the Mold. 1848 RUTLEY in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. p. 547 The hops were generally small, loose, and hover. 1851 *Ibid.* XII. ii. 487 Black light mould (provincially black hover). 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Hover*, light; puffy; raised; shivery; hunched-up. Hence, poorly, unwell.

Hoverer (hɒvər, hɒvər), *v.1* Also 6 *hover*. [Not known bef. 1400, and app. not much used bef. 16th c., when it took, in sense 1, the place of *HOVE* v.1] Of this it may have been an iterative derivative (cf. *flutter*, *shatter*, etc.), esp. if the historical pronunciation is (hɒvər).]

I. *intr. 1.* Of a winged creature: To hang or remain suspended in the air *over* or *about* a particular spot, as by flapping the wings (to which action the word is sometimes restricted by naturalists: cf. 4), esp. when preparing to dart or swoop in some direction. Also with *indirect passive*.

c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 Fewles... commez bider and hovers aboute þam. 1530 PALSGR. 588/1, I hover, I flyker. This hauke hovereth to longe above, she is nat disposed to stoupe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy. Ep. Ded.* f. ij b, At one time or other it is meete to hover with the winges. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 319 The tempter... like a cherubin above them hover'd [prime cover'd]. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. ii. (1848) 174 Larks... hovering and singing a while over our Heads. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. li. 237 Like bees unhovered, they hovered about. 1847 LYTON *Lucretia* I. i. 31 The dragon-fly darted and hovered in the air. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxi. 180 Nearer hover Jay and screech owl, and the plover. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 171 Rocky islets, hovered about by an innumerable cloud of sea-fowl. 1894 [see *HOVERING* vbl. sb. a].

b. Said of clouds, etc., that float or remain suspended in air or on water.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 1. 30 Nature caused the same Prozesse of the viij bone, to hang, and hover inwardly like a seeld wavitte. 1600 J. POBY tr. *Leo's Africa* 1. 3 Cloudes alwaies hovering about the tops thereof. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 163 The smallest Mote or Atom, which we see to hover and play in the Sun's beams. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 16 ¶ 4 The Bowl would stop in the Current, and hover over the Dead Body. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 297 The waves... hovering for a while over the ship, and then coming down upon us. 1877 BLACK GREEN *Past.* xl, Large schooners... hovering in the white light.

2. *transf. and fig.* To keep hanging or lingering about (a person or place), to wait near at hand, move to and fro near or around, as if waiting to land or alight; also said of things intangible (where the idea is sometimes nearer to 1).

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. xiv. (1591) 60 The fleets... lay hovering and ready to assaile the province of Narbon. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Met.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 44 His spirit hovers in Piero's court. 1686 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 376 The French... lie hovering before Cadix, Gibraltar, and those parts. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 222 We were obliged to keep hovering about the Island. a. 1754 J. MCLAURIN *Serm. & Ess.* 77 Vengeance was hovering over their guilty heads. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* viii. (1831) 75 His thoughts continually hovered about his mother. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 297 Leaving a small part of their force to hover on the rear of the Greeks. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. x, Pestilence was hovering in the track of famine.

3. *† a.* To remain waiting; to tarry, linger; to hesitate before taking action. *Obs.* b. To continue in a state of suspense or indecision; to waver as in an indeterminate or irresolute state; hence, to hang or remain on the verge of (a condition, etc.).

c. 1440 *York Myst.* ix. 252 A twelmon[th]e bott xij weke Have we be houerand here. *Ibid.* xi. 352 It may not helpe to hove[n] a home. c. 1475 *Rauf Coibear* 417 He buit and he houerit quhill midnoute and mair. 1573-80 BARET *Alt. H.* 674 To houer over a thing to buy it, *emphion* imminere. c. 1680 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 2 Quhill I thus hovered between hope and despair. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems, Senses Festival*, When Bodies whine, and victory hovers Twixt the equal fluttering Lovers. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 441 ¶ 9 When the Soul is hovering in the last Moments of its Separation. 1874 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* iii. He even hovered on the verge of rudeness. 1874 L. MORRIS *Organ-boy* 75 Sweet music hovering 'Twixt pain and 'twixt pleasure. *Mod.* A mind hovering on the verge of madness.

II. *trans.* *† a.* Of a bird, etc.: To flap or flutter (the wings) so as to maintain itself in the air. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 1054 Sometimes her wings she hovers. 1687 MRS. BEHN *Lucky Chance* I. i, Some blest sun-shine to warm me... and make me hover my flagging wings. b. To brood over; to cover (the young) with wings and body: cf. *HOVERING* vbl. sb. b. 1776 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxxiii. (1875) 230 Capons... hover chickens like hens. 1895 in *Daily News* 23 July 6/1 Cholera, that foe we have so often to face in India, hovered the ridge.

Hover, v.2 [f. *HOVER* a.] *dial.* (See *quots.*)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hover*. (2) To pack hops lightly, in order to defraud the measure. *Kent.* 1887 *Kent. Gloss.* s. v., One of the pickers... then comes to hover the hops; this is done by putting both hands down to the bottom of the great basket... as soon as they [the hops] reach the top, they are quickly shot out into the green bag before they have time to sag or sink;... hovering is nothing more than a recognized system of fraud. 1897 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 63 The practice of hovering and turning is... most objectionable.

† Hovered, a. *Obs.* [OE. *hoferede* (= OHG. *hovarohti*, MHG. *hoveroht*), f. *hofer* hump, swelling = OHG. *hovar*, *hover*.] Hump-backed.

c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xi. 66 Se ðonne bið hoferede se þeo bio byrden of ðryced ðisse eorðlican zewilnunge. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 144 Þonne gelimpeð hit hwilum þurh þæt þæt bið hoforode and healede. a. 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in Wt.-Wülker 337/36 *Cyberosus uel strummosus*, hoferede. a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 Nowther halte ne houeret. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1063 Þe dumble, & te deaue... halte & houerede.

Hoverer (hɒvər, hɒvər), [f. *HOVER* v.1] An animal or thing that hovers, esp. in the air.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XI. (R.), Hurling round his frowne, At those vex't houerers, aiming at them still. a. 1821 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 13 Light hoverer around our happy pillows! 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* X. 496 Classification [of birds] by Cuvier... Swimmers: a. Divers, b. Hoverers, c. Waddlers. 1897 P. ROBINSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 395 Like the hoverers with the big eyes and the blue-bottle.

Hovering (hɒv'ər, hɒv'ərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HOVER* v.1 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. *HOVER*.

a. Suspension or poising in the air on fluttering or outstretched wings; lingering about or around, moving to and fro about a person or place.

1727 *De Foe Hist. Appar.* ix. 178 The hovering or wandering in the air. 1802 *Act 49 Geo. III.* c. 82 Liable to Forfeiture for hovering, or being found or discovered to have been, within Four Leagues of the Coast. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 217 The hovering in the sun of those bright-coloured two-winged flies we sometimes call drones. 1894 J. LE CONTE in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 746 *Hovering*... always refers to a maintenance of a body in one position in the air... either by vigorous flapping of the wings, or else... with no motion of the wings at all. I shall... confine the term *hovering* to the former.

† b. Brooding, incubation. *Obs.*

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* vi. § 13 What the Hen by Incubation or Hovering is to the Egg or Chick. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vl. 280 Many Birds stand in need of the hovering of their Dams Wings... after they are hatched.

c. Hesitation, wavering, suspense.

1579 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* Ded. A, The Arts and Hoverings... used in vain... to suppress and traduce the Evidence. 1827 LYTON *Pelham* (L.), A new play had just been acted, and the conversation, after a few preliminary hoverings, settled upon it.

Hovering, *ppl. a.* [f. *HOVER* v.1 + -ING 2.] That hovers: a. That hangs poised in the air; that floats or hangs about a particular spot.

1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* (R.), The soaring kite... to the ark the hovering castil brings. 1756 MASON *Odes* vii. (R.), He, too, perchance, when these poor limbs are laid, Will heave one tuneful sigh, and sooth my hovering shade. 1865 LONGE *Divina Comm.* iii, The hovering echoes fly from tomb to tomb. 1875 SEARS *Serm. Chr.* I. 8 Hovering and protecting wings.

b. Hesitating, wavering; uncertain.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 302 A hovering Temporizer. 1635 SIR H. WOTTON in *Lisimore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) III. 220 We have stoo'de... in a kinde of hovering conceypt that your Lordship would be shortly here in person.

Hence *Hoveringly* *adv.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 819 Let the sounds Of our close voices marry at their birth; Let us entwine hoveringly! 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 390/1 Her little white feet skimmed so hoveringly over the floor.

† *Hoverly*, *adv.* (a.) *Obs.* [f. *HOVER* a. + -LY.] Lightly; slightly.

1549 COVERDALE etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* vii. (R.), My mynde was but houerly and faintly moved to synne. c. 1555 HARTSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 170 Two other special points... the one which the said patrons of the University houerly touched. a. 1557 MRS. BASSET tr. *Moré's Treat. on Passion* M. s. Wks. 1358/2 Not with reuerence attentively to praye to hym, but like carelesse and slepy wretches houerly to talk with him. a. 1640 W. FENNER and P. CHRIST *Christ's Alarm* (1657) 35 They do it lothly and houerly, even so, so, they do not do it roundly and thoroughly.

b. *adj.* Light, slight, touching the surface.

1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* II. 25 It must be very inquisitive and narrow; not houerly and superficial.

† *How, howe*, *sb.1* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 *hogn*, 3-4 *ho3e*, *howe*, 4-5 *how*; 6-9 (see *HOE* sb.3).

[OE. *hogu* str. f., a parallel formation to OHG. *hugu*, *hugi* (MHG. *hüge*), OS. *hugi* (MDu. *höghe*, Du. *heug*), ON. *hugr*, Goth. *hugs* thought:—pre-Teut. *kuk-*; cf. Skr. *kuk*, whence *kuk* heat, sorrow, grief.] Care, anxiety; trouble, sorrow. c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 132 He næð nan andgite ne ho3a embe Codes beboda. *Ibid.* 446 Habbon hi ho3e. a. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 701 The nightgale al hire ho3e Mid rede hadde wel bitoge. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9466 Þo þis bataile was ido, & hi were al out of howe [prime of bristowe]. 13... *Sir Beues* 4507 (MS. A.) What for care and for howe, He lenede to his sadelbowe. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4539 Ac for þat strok had he non ho3e [prime to3e]. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 230 And haue gret howe bothe day and ny3t How þey my3t best bryng hit to anynde. 1567-1875 [see *HOE* sb.2].

How (hau), *sb.2* *northern.* Also 7 *hough*, 7-9 *howe*, 9 *houe*. [a. ON. *haugr*- mound, cairn, app. related to OTEut. *haug*-r.]

1. A hill, hillock: now only in some local names in the north of England, as Great How, Silver How, Brant How, How Hill (near Ripon), etc.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxi. 3 Howys [montes] take pees til þe folke: and hilles rightwises. *Ibid.* lxxix. 11 þe shadow of it couyrd howis [montes]: and the tress cedris of god. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3486 Be hize hillis & howis & be holue downes. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. i. § 1 Howe also signifieth a Hill. 1800 WORDSW. *Rural Archit.* 4 To the top of Great How did it please them to climb.

2. An artificial mound, tumulus, or barrow.

(Also in local names, as *Maeshow*, at Stennis, Orkney.) 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 89 This patient... sometimes did work in an Hough (as the country-people call it) of Blacomore, for some suppos'd... treasure deeply lodg'd in the earth. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *How*, a round hillock; perhaps sometimes a natural knoll, but generally of factitious origin. The Moreland Swells about with hows. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *How* or *Barrow*, the tumuli which abound in the neighborhood of Whitby, as the burial mounds of the ancient Britons. 1866 EDMONSTON *Gloss. Orkney & Shetl.* 50 *Howie*, a mound, a tumulus, a knoll. 1877 GREENWELL *Brit. Barrows* 2 They... are known as barrows... and cairns... and popularly in some parts of England as lows, hows, and tumps.

How sb.3 and 4: see after *How* *adv.* and *int.*

† *How, howe*, *v.1* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *huzian*, (*huzian*), 2-3 *ho3e*, 3 *heo3e*, 4 *howe*; 8-9 (see 54-2

Ho v.³. [OE. *hogian*, a later modification of *hycgan* = OS. *huggjan*, OHG. *hucken*, ON. *hyggja*, Goth. *hugjan*, to think, f. Goth. *hug-s* thought: see *How sb.* Cf. Du. *hugen* to remember.] *intr.* To be anxious, think, consider, purpose, intend. *Beowulf* (Z.) 633 Ic þæt hogode... þæt ic anunga eowra leoda willan geworhte. c. 1200 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 34 Ne beo ge na hogiende ymb þa morganlican neode. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 3if he hit betan mei, and umbe þe bota [ne] ho3a3. c. 1205 *LAY.* 13417 Al þe king bilufde swa Fortiger ho3ede. c. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 455 Hwane mon ho3ep of his scheve... Ich fare hom. c. 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 135 in O. E. *Misc.* 110 Ne scolde neuer yongmon howyen to swiþe. c. 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 23 His hap he deth ful harde on hete, a3eynz he howeth henne.

How, howe, v.² Obs. or dial. [f. How int.]

1. To cry how! to shout as sailors. 1508-16 *Promp. Parv.* 251/2 (edd. J. Notary and W. de W.) *Howen, celcuno* [c. 1440] Howtyn, or cryen as shepmenn]. **2. To cry how! with pain or grief.** c. 1750 *Mary Hamilton* xlii. in *Child Ballads* (1889) III. 392 What need ye hech and how, ladies? What need ye how for me?

How (hau), adv. (sb.³). Forms: 1 *hū*, 2-4 *hu*, (3 *hv*, *hwu*, *wu*, *quhu*, *qu(u)ow*, *heu*, *ou*, *heut*, 3-4 *hw*, 4 *w(h)ou*), *whou*, *hwou*, *w*, *hou*, *hū*, 3-6 *hou*, 4- *how*, (4-5 *hov*, 4-6 *whow*, *Sc. quhou*, *quhow*, 5 *howghe*, *owo*, *howe*, *h(e)*, 5-7 *howe*, 6 *who*). [OE. *hū* :—**hūw*, corresp. to OFris. *hū*, *hō*, OS. *hūd*, *hwuo*, *wō* (MDu. *hoe* (*ho*, *hou*), Du. *hoe*, MLG. *woe*), OHG. (Tatian) *wuo* :—OTeut. **hūw*, an adverbial formation from the interrog. pron. stem *hwa-* who? Parallel to MDu. *hū*, and to Goth. *hwaiwa*, OHG. *hwuo*, *uero*, *wio*, G. *wie*, with different suffixes.]

An adverb primarily interrogative, used also in exclamations, and in conjunctive and relative constructions: cf. *WHEN*, *WHERE*, *WHY*.

I. In direct questions.

1. Qualifying a verb: In what way or manner? By what means?

a. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 802 Hu sculon wit nu libban? c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* xli. 29 Hu mæg man ingan in strangers hus? c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 97 Hwu come þu [h]ider in? c. 1300 *Havelok* 2753 Hu mihte he don him shame more? c. 1315 *SHOREHAM* 16 Hou his hit ther bethe so fele? c. 1382 *Wyclif i Cor.* xv. 35 How schulen deede men ryse agan? c. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 42 Whous schulde þe techen þe God þat con not hemselfe? *Ibid.* 141 Whow my3t-tou in thine broþer eige a bare mote loken? c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 249/2 Howe. [S. howz or qwow], *quomodo*, *qualiter*. 1500 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. iii. 25 How shall she know, how shall she finde the man? 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iii. ii. 150 How came we a shore? 1676 *Hobbes* *Idiad* Pref. (1686) 2 How is it possible... to please them all? 1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 23/2 How can I tell who has seen him? 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) III. x. 149 This marvellous benefit... how was it to attained?

b. With intensive additions, as *the devil*, *a fire*, *in the world*, etc. (see *DEVIL*, etc.).

c. 1489 *CAXTON* *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 408 How the devyll dare ye thus speke? 1694 *EDWARD PLANTINUS* 19 How a fire cou'd he see all this? 1772 *FLETCHER* *Logica* Geniv. 165 How in the world can he know... whether he is in the faith or not? 1889 *BOLDREW* *Robbery under Arms* xlix. How in the world did ever she get there?

† c. In pregnant use = *How is it that?* *How comes it that?* *Why?* *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Hue is hit uul dede zepþe hit is kende-lich? c. 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. I. 60 Hou schulde sich sense be error in man? a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 459 How þat ge ga sa grete, gud dame? *Ibid.* 4345 Howe durst any be so bald to blemysche... þe hand-werke of þat hige gode? 1606 *BIRNIE Kirk-Buriall* xl. If thou be to ly at the Altar, how wantst thou a Priest to say thy soule Masse? 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xxvi. 9 How saidst thou, She is my sister?

d. *ellipt.* (a) With ellipsis of the rest of the question, which, if expressed in full, would reflect the form of a previous statement or question; also *As how?* (see *As adv.* 30. (b) In '*How if...*?' '*How will (would) it be if...*?' 1579, 1636 (see *As adv.* 30). 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* ii. i. 30 How if your husband start some other where? 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* iv. iii. 30 How, if when I am laid into the Tombe, I wake before the time? 1762 *FOOTE* *Lyar* i. i. This disguise procures me many resources... As how? Why, at a pinch, Sir, I am either a teacher of tongues... or a dancing-master. 1875 *JOWETT* *Plato* III. 355 Is such an order of things possible, and how, if at all?

2. In what condition or state? *How are you?* *How do you do?* (formerly *How do you?*): common phrases used in inquiring as to a person's health. See also *HOW-DO-YE*, *HOW-DO-YOU-DO*.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20089 'Alas! alas! alas!' said sco, 'How mai I live, how mai I be?' c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 333 How do thay in gessen? c. 1481 *CAXTON* *Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 4/36 What do ye? how is it with you? 1583 *HOLLYBAND* *Campo di Fior* 25 How doest thou my heart? 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 249 How doth she now for wits? 1603 — *Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 75 How wouldst thou be, if he... should but judge you, as you are? a. 1828 *SHELLEY* *Magn. Lady* v. How feel you now? 1837 *DICKENS* *Pickwick* vii. Several dozen of 'How-are-you's?' hailed the old gentleman's arrival. 1847 *MARRIAT* *Childs. N. Forest* xi. Well, Master Andrew, how fare you? 1848 *THACKERAY* *Van. Fair* xiv. How's little Miss Sharp? 1850 *TENNYSON* *In Mem.* iv. O heart, how fares it with thee now?

b. *How's that?* in *Cricket*, an appeal to the

umpire to give his decision whether a batsman is 'out' or not.

1891 *GRACE* *Cricket* xi. 379 'How's that, umpire?' 'Not out,' said he.

3. To what effect? With what meaning? Also, By what name? *arch.* (The mod. Eng. equivalent is 'What?')

1382 *WYCLIF* *Luke* x. 26 What is writun in the lawe? hou redist thou? c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 398. c. 1566 J. ALDAY *tr. Boaystuan's Theat. World* Civ. How is theyr manner when they would cove? 1582 N. LICHELFIELD *tr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* v. 13 b. How say you sir, heere is an other kinde of people. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* v. i. 73 How art thou call'd? 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 20 How say you to a fat Tripe finely broyl'd? 1605 — *Macb.* iii. iv. 128 How say'st thou, that Macduff denies his person At our great bidding? 1777 *SHERIDAN* *Sch. Scand.* iii. iii. *Sir O.* Is there nothing you could dispose of? *Ch.* How do you mean? 1820 *SCOTT* *Ivanhoe* ii. How call'd you your franklin, Prior Aymer? 1849 *THACKERAY* *Pendennis* lxxiv. 'Will you join us in a little conspiracy?' 'How do you mean conspiracy, young man?'

4. *ellipt.* for 'How is it?' or 'How say you?' and used interjectionally, the mod. equivalent being 'What?' or 'What!' (= F. *quoi?*) *arch.* (exc. in *how about...*). In U.S. colloq. speech 'How?' is used in asking for the repetition of something not quite understood (= F. *comment?*).

In OE. *hū* was prefixed to a negative question.

c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 26 Hu ne synt ge selran þonne his? c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3077 Hu! haue 3c wrong. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) xi. *How?* I go about to disgrace thee? 1603 *SHAKS. Meas.* for M. ii. i. 71 *Elb.* My wife Sir? whom I detest before heauen, and your honour. *Exc.* How? thy wife? *Elb.* I sir. 1722 *DE FOE* *Col. Jack* (1840) 306 How! signior... have you not authority? 1766 *GOLDSM.* *Vic. W.* xi. 'How', cried I, 'relinquish the cause of truth?' 1846 O. W. HOLMES *Rhymed Lesson* 506 Don't say 'How?' for 'What?' 1858 — *Aut. Breakf.* iv. I was thinking... he said indistinctly. How? What is't?—said our landlady. 18... EMERSON in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) Feb. 460/2 How about Matthew Arnold?

b. *How now?* *ellipt.* for 'How is it now?' Often used interjectionally. *arch.*

c. 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 3779 'What how now?' 'Hap Clarioun my cosyn aslawe þ' man?' 1480 *CAXTON* *Chron.* Eng. cxlix. 129 What how now... manace ye me? 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 244 How now? moodie? c. 1704 *PRIOR* *Merry Andrew* 10 Why how now, Andrew! 'To-day's conceit, methinks, is something dull. 1841 *DICKENS* *Barn. Rudge* xlviii. How now! he cried... Why, where have you been hiding? 1878 *BROWNING* *Poets Croisic* xli. How now? My Duke's crown wrecked?

5. Chiefly qualifying an adj. or adv.: To what extent? In what degree? (Also with the vb. *like*, or an equivalent.)

c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* xvii. 17 Hu lange for-bere ic eow? *Ibid.* *Luke* xvi. 5 Hu mycel scealt þu minum hlafofe? a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10437 Hu lang sal þou þus-gat be wroth? 1382 *WYCLIF* *Mark* ix. 21 Hou long is it sith this hath falle to hym? 1573-80 *BARET* *Alv.* H. 686 How old, or what age are you? 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 38 How likes Gremio these quicke witted folkes? 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iii. i. 1119 How many miles from Waltham to London? 1738 *SWIFT* *Poet. Conversat.* 147 Well, Colonel, how do you like that Wine? 1798 *WORDSW.* *We are seven* iv. Sisters and brothers, little Maid, How many may you be? 1857 *HUGHES* *Tom Brown* ii. viii. How many runs?

6. At what rate or price? 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 54 *Shal.* How a score of Ewes now? *Sil.*... A score of good Ewes may be worth tenne pounds. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* iv. ii. 23 How now, how now? how goe maiden-heads? *Mod.* How did things go at the auction? In how do you sell the plums?

II. In direct exclamations.

7. In what a way! to what an extent or degree!

a. 900 *CYNEWULF* *Crist* 216 Crist æl-mihtig hu þu ær were eallum geworden... mid þinne wuldor-fæder cild acenned þurh his craft and meah! c. 1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Th.) lxxii(i). 1 Hu god is ece God! 1340 *Ayenb.* 89 Hou hy byep uram þise heynesne. 1382 *WYCLIF* *Lam.* i. 1 Hou sitteth alone the cite ful of puple! c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* l. xxii. 28 O hov gode a lif þat man hab, hov grete, hov riche, hov misty, hov hye he is! c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 555 A! how I tremly and trot for 3ese tydynges! 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* iv. *Prolog.* 231 How [ed. 1553 quohu] schort quihile dois his fals plesance remane! 1583 *HOLLYBAND* *Campo di Fior* 307 O how sweet it smelleth. 1611 *BIBLE* 2 *Sam.* i. 19 How are the mighty fallen! 1707 *WATTS* *Hymn.* My God, how endless is thy love! 1808 *SCOTT* *Marm.* iii. vi. How pale his cheek, his eye how bright! *Mod. colloq.* How you do like to tease one!

III. In dependent questions and exclamations.

8. Qualifying a verb: In what way, manner, condition, etc.; by what means. (Formerly often followed by *that*.) a. in dependence on verbs of telling, asking, thinking, perceiving, etc.

a. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 431 Hycgað... hu ge hi beswicen. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Hom.* II. 310 Pa axode se casere þone zenne preost hu his nama ware. c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 312 Hwano he cymd and hu he byð. a. 1225 *Anec.* R. 218 Nimeð nu jeme hwo hit fareð. c. 1325 *Maximon* i. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 119 Hou herke hu it wes. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxv. 284 (Harl. MS.) He... tolde his wife, Howe þat þe stwarde saide. 1450 *AGNES* *PASTON* in *P. Lett.* No. 311 I. 422 Send me... word... who Clement Paston hath do his deever in lernyng. 1535 *COVERDALE* *Esther* ii. 11 Ye might knowe how Hester dyd. 1556 *LAUDER* *Tractate* 277 Attend heifor, quhow 3e sulde chuse 3our Pastoris. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Comestagiro* 117 About ten of the clocke hee demanded howe the time went. 1766 *GOLDSM.* *Vic. W.* xvi. How we all came to disregard so material a point is inconceivable.

1875 *JOWETT* *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 147 Shakespeare has taught us how great men should speak and act.

b. In dependence on sbs. like *heed*, *caution*, and *adjs.* of kindred meaning.

[c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* *Luke* viii. 18 Warniað hu ge ze-hyran.] 1526 *TINDALE* *Ibid.*, Take heed therefore how ye heare. 1573 *TUSSER* *Husb.* lxxxi. 1878 172 Take heedde how thou laiest the bane for the rats. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 24 P. 6 Let us be cautious how we innovate too much. 1848 *THACKERAY* *Van. Fair* xviii. Be wary how you engage. 1861 *MAYHEW* *Lond. Labour* (1865) II. 62/1 The hawkers... are wary how they buy an animal suspected to be stolen.

c. In dependence on a preposition.

1827 *SOUTHEY* *Hist. Penins. War* II. 300 [They] began to think only of how to secure the booty. 1884 *CHURCH* *Bacon* ix. 214 The force and clearness of what was said depended so much on how it was said.

9. Followed by an infinitive: In what way; by what means. *How to do* = the way in which one should (or may) do.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3751 Consail me, fader, how to liue [Goth. hu i sal liue]. 1390 *GOWER* *Conf.* II. 367 [He] wiste nought how for to rise. 1548 *HALL* *Chron.* *Hen. VIII* 56 Thomas Wolsey... studied daye and night how to be a Cardinal. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 160 What should a manne doe with a weapon, that knoweth not how to use it? 1678 *LADY CHAWORTH* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 46 The House is... consulting how to raise this vast set of companies who knew how to laugh. 1847-9 *HELPS* *Friends* in C. Ser. I. (1851) II. 97 There is something I wanted to say... but I did not see how to bring it in. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Parv.* *Bark* 272, I am at a loss how to express my feeling of admiration. 1895 *Law Times* CXIX. 546/1 What books to read, and how to read them. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* *Introd.* 3 There is no better lesson how not to do it.

10. With weakened meaning, introducing an indirect statement, after verbs of saying, perceiving, and the like: = *That*. Formerly freq. *how that*, and in mod. dialect speech as *how* (see *As adv.* 28).

See *how* still more or less calls attention to the manner.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Josh.* ii. 10 We gehirdon... hu ze ofslagon... Seon and Og. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2732 We witen wel quat is bi-td, Quoww 3ister-dai was slagen and hid. 13... *K. Alis.* 1565 He... saide to the kyng, How his fadir hette Felip. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Knt.'s T.* 526 Hym thoughte how that the wynged god Mercurie Bifrom hym stood. 1548 *HALL* *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 57 A letter was brought... certifying him how he was elected to be a Cardinal. 1571 *Satir. Poems* *Reform.* xxix. 3 Seing quowh all erldy thingis wor subiect to mutatioun. 1611 *BIBLE* *Ruth* i. 6 Shee had heard... how that the Lord had visited his people. 1707 *WATTS* *Hymn.* 'Now for a tune of lofty praise', Sing how he left the worlds of light. 1748 *SMOLLETT* *Rod. Rand.* iii. He was well informed as how Rory was the best scholar of his age. 1801 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV. 358 'If people knew as how they could talk, they would be obliged to work also.' 1844 *DICKENS* *Christmas Carol* iii. Bob Cratchit told them how he had a situation in his eye for Master Peter.

11. Chiefly qualifying an adj. or adv. (also with verb *like*, etc.): To what extent; in what degree.

c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* xxvii. 13 Ne gehyrst þu hu fela sa3ena hig onzen be scegað? c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 3e hi hered hu muchel edmodnesce ure drihten duode for us. c. 1300 *Havelok* 287 Quanne the Erl... herde... hw wel she ferde, Hw wis sho was, w chaste, hw fayr. c. 1400 *MAUNDE* (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 Seez how gude a man his was. 1563 *WINSET* *Wks.* (1890) II. 21 It is... furthschawing, quhoumeke calamitie is inbrocht. a. 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* i. 1. xi. (1642) 31 All which declarath... upon how fickle ground all their Religion standeth. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 11 You know how small my estate is. *Mod.* I do not know how she will take it.

12. With ellipsis of the rest of the clause introduced by *how*, or of part of it.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 159 Lusted nu... hwo hire ledde and wu and wulder. 1390 *GOWER* *Conf.* I. 47 Say forth, quod she, and telle me how. 1471 *SIR J. PASTON* in *P. Lett.* No. 675 III. 15 [He] browt me word... that he hathe sped well, but howghe, that wot I not. 1548 *HALL* *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 52 Borrowed... golde and sylver, but howe muche I am not sure. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT* *Trav.* 25 The Ocean was as white as snow, but how caused I am ignorant. 1821 *BYRON* *Sardan.* III. l. 178 He has wound about my heart, I know not how nor why. 1893 *BOOKMAN* June 82/2 Nobody writes moral-allegorical tales now, because nobody knows how.

IV. Introducing a relative clause.

13. In what way, manner, condition, etc.; by what means; in the way that; however; as. (Formerly also *how that*.) † *How were it*, pa. t. of *HOWEIT*. (Cf. *HOWEVER*.)

a. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 202 We schul presenten his pleint, hou þou euer be paid. 1427 *Rolls* *Parli.* IV. 326/2 Howe were it, bat it be not bought, bat any such þing wetyngly proceded of your entent. c. 1475 *Fartneyay* 307 Hou were it that ioy of hys fader had, And of Melusine his moders welfaire. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 12 Looke how we can... Interpretation will misquote our lookes. 1663 *BUTLER* *Hud.* i. iii. 955 That what she had achiev'd... She should dispose of how she pleas'd. 1695 *WOODWARD* *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 61 Be that how it will. 1719 *DE FOE* *Cruise* ii. xiii. He would go as a merchant, or how I pleased to order him. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Proph. Office* Ch. 105 He left them to gather the great truth for themselves how they could. 1865 *FREEMAN* *Norm. Conq.* III. xli. 176 Others strove to escape how they might among the ditches.

† 14. Qualifying an adj. or adv.: To what extent, in what degree (that); *HOWEVER*. *How well* (that): although, albeit; cf. Du. *hoevel*. *Obs.*

1481 *CAXTON* *Reynard* (Arb.) 38 How wel that he had supposed that he had made all faste I was not so moche a fool but that I fonde the hole wel. 1485 — *Paris & V.* 45 How cruel that he be... hys hert shal not suffice to do you

ony harme. c1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 182 To . . . acquere thordre of knyghthode, as our bretheren . . . haue don, how wel we be nat worthy to receuye it so nobly . . . as they haue doo. 1c1530 *Crt. of Love* 207 Aftr this shall be myne hole entent To serve and please, how dere that love be bought. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 687 How deepe I dive, yet thee I cannott find.

† b. = As . . . as; *how soon* (that) = as soon as (*F. aussitôt que*). Obs. Chiefly Sc.

c1449 *Pecock Repr.* iii. xvii. 394 Thei ben stabill endewid, how stabill a perpetual chauntry preest is endewid. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 209 Sa that howsoone he espyt Sir James to be remout from the hous, he then immediately approached with his souldiours. a1639 *Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot.* i. (1677) 8 How long Hildebert lived he aboad in his company. 1754 W. GOODALL in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 192 Cecil . . . had all in readiness to be published how soon the Duke should be beheaded.

† c. Correlative to *so* qualifying an adj. or adv. (sometimes omitted): To what extent; in what degree; as . . . as. *By how much . . . by so much* = *L. quantum . . . tantum*. (A Latinism.) Obs.

1382 *Wyclif Eccl.* ii. 13 So myche wisdom wente befor folie, how myche [1388 as muche as] list is in difference fro dercesses. c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. lv. 1333 How muche pat every man is in pin eyen, lorde, so muche he is & no more. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* ii. 28 How many cities thou hast (o Iuda) so many goddes hast thou also. 1600 J. POKY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 378 They worship also serpents . . . and the more they feare and reverence them, by how much the more deformed and monstrous they are. 1650 *VENNER Via Recta* iii. 47 By how much the younger they are, by so much the moyster they are. 1703 *Moderation a Virtue* 13 So much the more Amiable, by how much the less it has of humane Mixtures. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* viii. (1881) 233 By howsomuch the householder Purge himself of self. By so much happier comes he to next stage.

† 15. With sb. as antecedent (esp. with *manner*, *way*, etc.). In which (way); by which (name). Obs. c1400 *MAUNDEV*. (1839) v. 53 The names how thei clepen hem. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hem. VII* 50 An hundred wayes . . . how . . . to deliver or convey them out of prysen. c1680 *BEVERIDGE Sermon*. (1729) I. 530, I see no way how it is possible. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iv. xvi. § 12 We perceive not the ways and manner how they are produc'd.

V. 16. With indef. adj. (or adv.). In (some, any) way or manner. *rare*. Cf. ANYHOW, SOMEHOW.

c1000 *Eccl. Inst.* xxi. in Thorpe *Laus II*. 418 Dæt se lærowe be him tela tæce him sylf elles-hu do. c1000 in Cockayne *Skrine* 195 Ne meþ nu hu ælles beon. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 604 To prosecute the means of thy deliverance By ransom or how else. 1710 *DE FOE Crusoe* ii. xiii. He found means, some how or other, to go. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Ancestral Footstep* (1883) 514 The old Hospitaller must die in his bed, or some other how.

VI. Phrases. 17. How so?

a. *Interrogative*: How is it so? How is that? c1300 *Cursor M.* 5007 How sua, es þar na noþer king? c1350 *Will. Palerne* 980 'þis man . . . þat neþ is driue to be dep al for your sake!' 'How so for my sake?' c1450 *Erlé Tolous* 847 A, devyll! he seyde, how soo? 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iii. v. 60 How so sir, did she change her determination? 1632 *SHERWOOD*, How so? *Puis, el puis? comment cela?*

† b. *Relative*: In whatever way, howsoever.

c1205 *LAY*. 25703 Pat we hine lætæð an faren heu swa he wule. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xvii. 183 Vnfolden or folden my fuste & myn paume, Al is but an hande how so I torne it. c1586 *C'ESS PEMBROKE* fs. LI viii, O Lord, how soe I stand or fall, Leave not thy loved Son to embrace.

† c. However much; notwithstanding that, although. Obs.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16305 3it wot non how hit wyl bynde [v.r. ende]; Hou so bitwixt hem be strif or stresse. c1460 *PORTESQUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 113 How so be it that þe Frenche kyng reignth vpon is peple *dominio regali*, yet [etc.]. 1476 *Id.* 116 How so be it þat thai do so ayent that willes. 1597 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* ii. (R.) Welcome home, howso unfortunate. 1614 J. NORDEN *Custom in Fart S. P. Jas.* I. (1848) 310 [They] shall never fall, howso they seeme to slide.

18. † *How and about*: with reference to, (all) about. *Here's how!* a formula used in drinking healths. † *How chance*: see *CHANCE* v. 5. *How, When, and Where*: a game of guessing, in which the guesser asks the questions 'How do you like it? When do you like it?' etc., of each of the other players.

1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1766) V. 46 Emily wrote you all how-and-about it. *Ibid.* (1812) VI. 63 (D.) Be good, and write me everything how and about it. 1844 *DICKENS Christmas Carol* iii. At the game of How, When, and Where, she was very great. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas* 99 A health to ourselves ere we scatter. Here's how!

B. sb.3 (often in collocation with *why*).

1. A question or query as to the way or manner.

How and whys (quot. 1730), doubts. 1533 *MORE Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1061/2 He left their question & their how vnsoyled. *Ibid.*, Lette vs neuer in such high thinges either speake or thyinke that same howe. 1577 *FULKE Confut. Purg.* 456 To he all the other howes and whyes I answers with one word, he had no warrant . . . in the law of God. 1730 T. BOSTON *Memo. App.* 35 How difficult to get our hows and whys crucified. *Mod.* Bother your hows and whys!

2. The way or manner (in which).

1551 Bp. GARDINER *Pres. in Sacram.* 55 (R.) The (howe) and manner whereof, God knoweth. 1666 W. BOGHURST *Loimographia* (1894) 75 Wee are not soe ignorant in the matter as the method, in the what, as the how. 1701 *NORRIS Ideal World* i. v. 226 In most things the how is more difficult than the whether, and our philosophy can prove a great deal more than it can explain. 1847 *LONGF. Ev.* i. iii.

31 Must we in all things look for the how, and the why, and the wherefore? 1865 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 284 Write distinctly the when, and the how, of your home-coming.

How, howe, int. (sb.4) Obs. or dial. Also 6 **how, 7 howe.** [A natural utterance; it is probable that the different uses are independent in origin, and properly different words.]

1. An exclamation to attract attention, etc.; = *Ho int.* Also sb., as name for this.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* vi. 118 [They] hulpen erie his half acre with 'how! trolli-lolli!' c1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 301 Thanne wol I clepe, how Alison! how John! Be myrie for the flood wol passe anon. a1400 *Sir Perc.* 661 He cryed, 'How, mane, on thi mere, Bryng agayne the kynges gere'. 14. AUDELAY in *MS. Douce* 302 lf. 34/1 Thai halowyd here howndys with how, In holtis herde I never soche hew. c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 85 How, hosteler, how, a peck of otyes and a botell of hays. 1535 *LYNDESAY Satyre* 602 Mak rounne, sirs, how! that I may rin! 1579 *Epit.* in *Miller Hist. Doncaster*, Howe, Howe, who is here? I Robin of Doncastere and Magaret my feare. 1600 W. WATSON *Decachordon* ix. viii. (1602) 327 With halowes and how-bubs, with howbes, howes, and outcries. 1804 *Bob Cranky's 'Sice Sunday'* (Northmbl. Gloss.), Ki Geordy, how, where are ye gannin'? 1845 *BROCKETT, How 'way*, come away, . . . very common in Newcastle.

2. A cry of sailors in heaving the anchor up, etc.: usually with *hale, heave* (cf. *HEAVE HO, HEY HO*). Also sb., as name for this.

c1450 *Pilgr. Sea Voy.* 13 in *Stac. Rome* etc. 37 To dresse hem some about the mast, Theyr takelng to make With 'howe! hissa!' 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xv, Mariners noyse with hale and how. 1471, 1475, etc. [see *HEY-HO*]. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iii. ii. 120 Marynair Bessy at thair werk . . . with mony heis and how. a1549 *SKELTON E. Runnyng* 280 Wyth, Hey, and wyth how, Sit we down araw. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. x. (1739) 18 Like a great hoe in a ship-yard at the stirring of a little log. 1867 *MORRIS Jason* x. 587 And so drew Argo up, with hale and how, On the grass.

3. A cry of pain or grief. In *Sc.* (hou).

1575-6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 271 [He] was so soie vexed with siknes that he raved and showtyd, crying 'howe'. c1750 *Mary Hamilton* xi. in *Child Ballads* (1889) 111. 392 Monie a lady fair Sicking and crying, Och how!

How: see *HOUGH, HOUVE, HOWE*. **How**, obs. or dial. f. *WHO*. **Howball**: see *HOBALL*.

Howbeit (hou, bɪt), *adv.* and *conj.* [Originally three words *how be it*, with *pa. t. how were it* (= however it were): see *How adv.* 13.]

A. *adv.* However it may be; be that as it may; nevertheless; however. *arch.*

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. i. How be hit I wyl not fayle you. 1511 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 5 How-behyt hit was not my desyre. a1533 L. BERNERS *Huon* xlviii. 162 How be it, he was sory by cause one of them . . . skappyd away. 1612 *DAVIES Why Ireland* etc. (1747) 24 Howbeit in the meane time, the english adventurers . . . did winne much ground. 1850 *MRS. BROWNING Prometh.* Bound 17, I lack your daring . . . Howbeit necessity compels me so That I must dare it. 1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. i. 8 Howbeit, afterwards, the coins of Cnossus . . . became intelligible to me as to few.

† B. *conj.* or *conj. adv.* (orig. with *that*, which was the actual conjunctive element). Though, although. Obs.

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* l. (1493) 6 How be it that this dreyne essence . . . maye not be perfectly known . . . yet there is not any mortal persone but that he woll confesse there is a god. 1503 *Act 10 Hen. VII.* c. 5 Half Croats . . . being Silver (howbeit they be cracked) shall in likewise go and be current. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 108 Bot than, allace, he did sum thing without vs; Howbeit that all his lityfyme he did dote vs. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 206 They . . . say the vertue of the Adamant was first by them discovered, howbeit to this day they have but eight points unto their compasse. 1634 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 110, I . . . would faine have access and presence to The King . . . even howbeit I should break up iron doors.

Howbub, how-bub, obs. ff. *HUBBUB*.

|| **Howdah** (hau'dā). *East Indies*. Also houda, howda, houdah, houdar, -er. [Pers. and Urdu هودا houdah, modified from Arab. هودج haudaj, a litter carried by a camel or an elephant.]

A seat to contain two or more persons, usually fitted with a railing and a canopy, erected on the back of an elephant.

1774 *Ann. Reg.* 211 Where proudly plac'd the regal Houdah stands. 1775-6 *CARRACCIOLI Life Clive* III. 133 (Y.) Colonel Smith . . . reviewed his troops from the houdar of his elephant. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tr.* 195/1 Two elephants caparisoned with scarlet howders. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* l. 14 A gorgeous howda deck'd the beast. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. v. 103, I sat in the same howdah with the Resident on his elephant.

Hence **Howdahed a.**, bearing a howdah; **Howdahful**, as many as a howdah will hold.

1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 383 Howdahed elephants. 1892 *Strand Mag.* IV. 15 [An elephant] with a howdahful of children.

How-do-ye, how-d'ye, howdy, *phr.* and *sb.* Now obs. or dial. Forms: 6 howedye, how dee, 6-9 how-do-you, 7 how d'ee, 7-8 how-do-ye, 8 how(-)dee, 7- howdy, 8- how d'ye.

1. The phrase *how do ye? how do you?* (cf. next) = how are you? how fare you? : see *Do v.* 19.

1563-87 How do you? [see *Do v.* 19]. 1887 E. EGLESTON *Graysons* i. (1888) 5 'Howdy, Rachel!' said Henry Miller

. . . and 'Howdy! Howdy!' came from the two sisters, to which Rachel answered with a cordial 'Howdy! Come in!'

2. sb. A message or salutation containing an inquiry as to the health of a person; = next 2.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 90 To requite your gallonde of godbyes, I regive you a pottle of howedyes. a1652 *BROME Love-sick Court* ii. i. Wks. 1873 II. 107 My great Lords Howdies are upon the entry. 1670 *COTTON Espemnon* iii. x. 510 Had the Bishop sent to him by the way of a simple How d'ee only. 1697 *VANBRUGH Relapse* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 309/1 He has already sent how-do-ye's to all the town. 1743 *ANNESLEY Ejectm. Trial* in *Howell St. Trials* (1813) XVII. 1166 He was sent . . . with messages and how-doyous, to know how their child did. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 8/2 A missionary meeting . . . at Kingston when the coloured children sent their 'howdies' . . . which was short for 'how do you do', to the white children of Britain.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.*

c1600 *NORDEN Spec. Brit., Cornu.* (1728) 58 The next day this potentate becometh 'How dee neighbour' agayne. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* iv. vi-vii. 212 His how d'you man comes every day to know how I slept last night. 1797 *MRS. A. M. BENNETT Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 130 The how-d'ye cards of all the lords, ladies [etc.]. 1806 *WOLCOTT Wks.* (1812) V. 297 No how-d'ye visits, my cool Neighbours make.

How-do-you-do, how-d'ye-do, phr. and *sb.* Also 7 howdee do, 9 how-d'y-do, how-de-do.

1. A phrase inquiring after the health or welfare of the person addressed: see *Do v.* 19.

1697 *VANBRUGH Æsop* ii. i. There, how d'ye do now? 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* i. How do you do, Tom? 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* i. xxx, I looked in to say how-d'ye-do, but it isn't a serious call.

2. sb. Used as a name for the inquiry (which is often used as a mere greeting or salutation); = prec. 2. (In quot. 1632 applied to the inquirer.)

1632 *BROME North. Lasse* i. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 15 This Howdee do I mean with a cast Gown to put in apparel, and make my Gentleman Usher. 1797 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 301 The pacific bearer of your 'how do you does'. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 127 Welcomes and how-d'ye-dos were pouring both at once on either side.

3. A 'business'; an embarrassing or awkward state of things. [Cf. *Do sb., to do sb.* (*Do v.* 33 b.).]

1825 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. i. xxvi. (1837) 280 Thinks I, here's a pretty how do you do; I'm in for it now, that's a fact. 1885 *GILBERT Mikado* II. in *Orig. Comic Operas* (1886) 31 Here's a pretty state of things! Here's a pretty how-de-do! 1890 *HARPER'S Weekly* 24 May 406/2 Here was a pretty how-d'ye-do! Going off with a silver spoon in his pocket.

Hence **How-d'ye do v.**, to say 'How d'ye do?' to.

1797-1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Knt. & Friar* i. xxxv, She met them every day, 'Good morning' and 'how d'ye doing'. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 143 One half in How-d'ye-doing goes. 1831 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 89 [She] Bon jours and how-d'ye-does all the visitors much more audibly and busily than I do myself.

Howdy, -ie (hau'di). *Sc.* and *north. dial., vulgar.* [Origin uncertain.] A midwife.

1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* ii. iii. When Mungo's mare stood still and swat wi' fright, When he brought her east the howdy under night. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* i. The laird's servant . . . rade express by this c'en to Scott the houldie. 1830 *GALT Laurie R.* ix. l. (1849) 404 She was determined to have at the occasion a howdie instead of an accoucheur. 1832 *BLACKIE, Mag.* XXXII. 853 The most illustrious man-howdie.

[Note. The conjectured derivation from the phrase *how d'ye?* is impossible, since the *Sc.* form would then have been (hūdi). On the analogy of *Sc. gowdie = gowdy, howdy* might go back to *holdie*, an appellative (like *browie*, etc.) from *hold*, friendly, benevolent, kind: cf. *f. sage-femme*.]

Howdy: see *HOW-DO-YE*.

Howe, how (hau, hou), sb. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Sc. repr. of ME. *HOLL sb.*: cf. *Sc. bow(e), know(e), porw, row(e), scrow* = *boll, knoll, poll, roll, scroll*.]

† 1. A hole. Obs. *rare*.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 153 Howis in hail clath sall be rent.

† 2. The hold of a ship. Obs.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. xii. 33 The hait fyre consumis fast the how; Our all the schip discendis the peralus low. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 52 The voce we hard of ane woman, in the how of the schip. 1570 *HENRY'S Wallace* x. 825 Her is men off war wail To sail thī schip; tharfor in how [cf. 1470 holl] thou ga.

3. A hollow place or depression; esp. a hollow on the surface of the earth, a basin or valley.

Frequent in place-names in Scotland, as *Habbie's Howe*, *the Howe of the Mearns*, of the *Merse*, etc.

1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poessie* Arb. 70 Thy thundering voice some made them fle Ower hiddeous hills and howes. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 320 Donald now lyand vndir how in the Hilandis. 1724 *RAMSAY Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 90 Gibbie That won in the how of the hill. 1795 *BURNS On Desir. Drummhargh Woods* 3, I . . . traced its bonie howes and haughs, Where linties sang and lamkins play'd. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* xxii, We sat down . . . in a howe of the hill-side till the mist should have risen. 1893 *NORTHUMB. Gloss.*, *How*, a hollow, a depression. The how of the neck.

b. The depth or middle (of winter, night, etc.). 1818 *HOGG Brownie of B. I.* 9 (Jam.) Ye ken fu' weel, gudeman, ye courtit me i' the howe o' the night yoursel'. 1825 *JAMIESON, How d' Winter*, the middle or depth of winter. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxxii, Laid down in their hall in the 'howe of the night'. *Mod. Sc.* In the howe o' the year.

Howe, how (hau, hou), a¹ (*adv.*) *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also hou, hough. [Sc. form of *HOLL a.*: see *HOWE sb.*] Hollow, concave; deep, low. In quot. 1536 *how tide* = low tide.

1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cress.* 157 His ene dropwit, how, sonkin in his heid. 1500 P. JOHNSON *Three Dead Poets* in, Full laithly thus sall by thy lusty heid, Holkit and how. 1536 *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 1513-1546 No. 1598 Descendentes ad aquam de Annand, et ab aqua de Annand ad aquam de Edin in lie howtide. 1552 LANDISAY *Monarchie* 5401 Crepan furth of howe Cauernis. 16. Confess, in Glanvill *Sadducismus* (1726) 393 (Jam.) The black man's voice was hough and goustie. 1828 *Crauen Dial.* Howgait, a hollow gait or way. *Ibid.*, Howorush, a hollow rush. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Howe, hough, hough, hollow, deep. Howdrill, the hollow between two drills in a field.

b. Comb., as how e)-backed adj.
1786 BURNS *To auld mare i, Tho' thou's howe-backit* . an' knaggie. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v. *Howe*, How-backit, sunken in the back.

c. adv.
1835 STEWART *Crim. Scot.* II. 395 Ane grit horne, that borit was all throw, Quhair[in] the spak richt hideouslie and how. 1795 BURNS *Deach & Dr. Hornbook* ix, It spak right howe—'My name is Death'.

Hence **Howness**, hollowness, concavity, depth.
1605 MONTGOMERY *Flying v. Polwart* 417 Be the light of the heuens, and be the howness of hell.

† **Howe**, a. Obs. Forms: 1 *hoga*, 3-4 **ho3o*, 4 *howe*. [OE. *hoga*, f. root of *How sb.*, v.] Prudent.

1590 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 1051 Hoga bilwinise [*prudens modestia*]. 1550 Lindisf. *Gosp. Matt.* xxiv. 45 Hwa. Is carefull peyn and hoga? 15330 *Arth. & Merd.* 38 The howe wiif anon it felt.

Howe, obs. f. **HOVE**, **How**, **HUE**, **OWE**.

Howeid: see **HOY** v.

Howel (hau'el), sb. [prob. of LG. derivation: cf. MLG. *hovel*, *hobel*, Ger. *hobel*, dial. *hofel*, MLG. *hövel*, Da. *hövel*, Sw. *hyvel* a plane.] A plane with a convex sole, used by coopers for smoothing the insides of casks, etc.

1846 WORCESTER cites PROCTOR. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 1138.

Howel (hau'el), v. [f. prec.: cf. Ger. *hobeln*, Da. *høyle*, Sw. *hyfla* to plane, smooth, polish.] *trans.* To plane or smooth with a howel.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 83 Machine for chiming, crozing and howelling casks.

Howe(e), obs. forms of **HOVE**.

Howes, -ys, **howse**, var. of **HOISE** v., to hoist.
1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 12 Some howseyd the mayne sayle. *Ibid.*, Some to howes the tope sayle dyde entre.

However (hau'e'var); contr. **howe'er** (hau'e'v), adv. [f. *How adv.* + *EVER* adv. 8 e.

In senses 2 and 3, *however* is the relic of an original subordinate clause (like those of sense 1), such as 'however this may be':

1. Introducing a subordinate clause, sometimes with *yet* in the principal clause: a. qualifying a verb: In whatever manner, by whatever means.

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1850) 330 How-euer antecrist glauer, he letteþ not god to do his wille. 1440 *Sir Degre* 864, I shal juste with that duke, Or I gete a rebuke, How ever that hyt be. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 51, I conure you. (How ere you come to know it) answer me. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 119 ¶ 1, I am still in Doubt, whether it passed in my sleeping or waking Thoughts. However it was, I fancied that my good Genius stood at my Bed's-Head. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 213 Men of Chios, Thuri, or however and whatever you call yourselves.

b. qualifying an adj. (or pa. pple.) or adv.: To whatever extent. Hence often used ellipt. with an adj. or adv. alone.

1400 *Apol. Loll.* 7 A bodily þing of how euer litil price howþ not to be bout, but wip his wisdom. 1586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* LXXV. The moste ragefull. thou, how ever furious shalt oft restrain. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* ii. i. 118, I shall serue you Sir truly, how euer else. 1707 FREDRICK *Peterborough's Cond.* Sp. 230 He wou'd yet endeavour, howe-er our circumstances seem'd desperate, to secure the kingdom of Valencia. 1766 GOLDSM. *The Pl.* vi, However dark the habitation of the mole to our eyes, yet the animal itself finds the apartment sufficiently lightsome. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ass.* (1889) I. 25 His innocence, however manifest, could not save him. 1885 *Times* 25 May 9 Trawlers will, of course, protest against any interference, however slight.

c. However much; notwithstanding that; although. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1591 SPENSER *Faerie Ques.* 533 How ever yet they mee despise and spight, I feede on sweet contentment of my thought. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iv. ii. 67 Howe'er thou art a fiend, A woman's shape doth shield thee. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. viii. § 3 The Idea of Black is no less positive in his Mind, than that of White, however the Cause of that Colour in the external Object may be only a Privation. 1731 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 ¶ 4 However those who have passed through half the life of a Man, may now wonder [etc.]. 1846 KIRKCH *Phil. Lect.* Ser. ii. iii. 189 Humanity, however it craved a God for its deliverer, yet craved just as earnestly a man.

† 2. In any case, at all events, at any rate. *Obs.* (Now merged in 3.)

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. i. 34 If haply won, perhaps a haplesse gaine; If lost, why then a grievous labour won; How euer: but a folly bought with wit. 1616 BAUM & F.L. *Bondhuca* v. iii, A child that must have died however. 1736 BUTLER *Anac.* i. iv. 100 Till we know the Whole, or however, much more of the Cause. 1790 FALEY *Horn Paul.* Rom. I. 11 At the same time with, or soon however following, the contribution. made in Achaia.

3. Qualifying a sentence or clause as a whole: For all that, nevertheless, notwithstanding; yet; = *but* at the beginning of the sentence.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 106 All the Land knows that: How euer, yet there is no great breach. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 601, I, however, Must not omit a father's timely care. 1766 GOLDSM. *The Pl.* vi. 2, This curiosity of theirs, however, was attended with very serious effects. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 27 However, they did not think such bold changes within their commission. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ass.* (1889) I. 47 It has been even said that this church was built by the Germans, which however was not the case. 1865 LAMBROCK *Proh. Times* 19 Bronze arrows, however, are not very common in Northern Europe.

† 4. In any way whatsoever; at all. *Obs.*

1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 139 All Laws however are but Probations of time. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 66, I cannot but be much of Mr. Locke's Mind with respect to versifying however.

5. Interrogative (and conjunctive): How, in any circumstances or way whatever? (See *EVER* adv. 8 d.) *colloq.*

(1607 R. C. tr. *Estienne's World Wonders* 240, I shal desire him to consider how ever it was possible.) 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xiii. 147 However is it, such a man can think and know so much? *Med.* However do you manage that?

Howf (hauf, huf), *Sc.* Also *houf* f, *howf*, *hauf*. [Known from 16th c.: origin uncertain.]

Howf is the name of the chief burial ground at Dundee, originally the garden or orchard of the Franciscan Friary, which was granted to the town as a burial ground by Queen Mary on 11 Sept. 1564, and was also for more than two centuries the meeting-place of the Trades. The name *Howf* appears as early as 1565, but it is not certain whether this arose from its use as 'a place of resort', or was the orig. name, connected with Du. and Ger. *hof*, court, yard. In the latter case the general Scotch use has to be accounted for.

1565 (Apr. 13) *Burgh Records*, in Maxwell *Old Dundee* 179 Ordainit that what person that ever beis apprehendit louping in our the dykes of the Houfal pay, eight shillings. 1884 MAXWELL *Hist. Old Dundee* 208 In 1661 the word was adopted in the Council register, and the gathering place of the crafts is subsequently denominated 'the Howf' instead of 'the common burial'.

A place of resort; a haunt, a resort.

1711 RAMSAY *Maggy Johnston* vii, When we were weary'd at the howf, Then Maggy Johnston's was our howf. 1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 34 This is the howf of aye and a'. 1796 BURNS *Lett. to Thomson* Apr. Wks. (Globe) 562 The Globe Tavern here. . . for these many years has been my howf. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake*, *Kilmory* xxiv, The corby left her howf in the rock. 1864 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 60 Those who frequented this howf, being generally elderly men.

Hence **Howf** v. *intr.*, to have one's haunt.

1808-18 JAMIESON, *To howf*, to take shelter. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, Where was't that Robertson and you were used to howf together?

Howing, *Sc.* 'A clumsy, awkward, senseless person' (Jam.). Also *attrib.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 24 My new spanit howfing [*Fannatyne* M.S. *howphyn*] fra the sowk. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 586 Alace! that Scotland had no schame, To send sic howfing carles from hame! 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xii, That aul', greedy, sneeshinie howfin.

† **Howful**, **houghful**, a. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hozful*, 1-3 *hohful*, 3 *hozhefull*, *houghful*, *howful*; see also *HOPEFUL*. [OE. *hagful*, f. *hogu* thought, care, *How sb.* 1 + *FUL*.] Careful; anxious, sorrowful.

970 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl.* *Æth. Sar.* 240 Hohful embe ðæt hu ic his lof araere. 1050 *Lib. Scintill.* ix. (1880) 43 Æmiz wamb & gylra hohful. 1200 *Orms* 8953 Ne þatt me birp ben hohsefull Abuteinn hise þingness. 1250 *Out & Night.* 1292 þe nihtegale sat and sihte And hohful was.

Hence † **Howfully** adv., carefully, anxiously.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 6 What is more howfully to be sought for, more charely to be kept?

† **Howgate**, -s, adv. *Obs.* [f. *How adv.* + *GATE* sb. 'way' (with genitival -s).] In direct and indirect questions: In what way; how.

1300 *Cursor M.* 6547 (Cott.) Hugat dee yee now? *Ibid.* 7118 Nought he did man vnderstand Hugat [i.e. *how*]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ii. 156 And tauld him. . . als how-gate The Clyfford held his heritage. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints*, George 587 Þane daceyane wist nocht how-gat To do.

β. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5589 (Götl.) I sal tell you. . . howgatis he cam first in place. 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 227 Howe gates bought shall he be? 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 39/45 Howgates, how? *quomodo?* Howgates, *idem*.

Howge, obs. f. **HUGE**. **Howg'h**, obs. ff. **HOUGH**. **Howghe**, obs. f. **How adv.** **How go**, obs. f. **HOGO**. **Howine**, -yn, obs. ff. **HOVEN**, pa. pple. of **HEAVE**.

† **Howish** (hau'ish), a. *colloq.* *Obs.* [f. *How adv.* + *-ISH*.] *Perh.* short for the earlier *I-don't-know-howish*, *how-howish*: Having a vague sense of illness or indisposition; 'all-overish'.

1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumph* v. Wks. 1884 VIII. 462, I am I know not howish. 1708 MONTAIGNE *Rabelais* iv. lxxiii. (1737) 257 We were . . . off the Hinges, and I don't know howish. 1746 in *Leisure Hour* (1880) 119 He is a little how-howish to-day, occasioned by a merry-making. 1787 *Minor* 39 [She] feels, as she says, quite howish and vapourish. 1802 BEDDOES *Hegelia* viii. 47 Cachectic, or, as some familiar writer terms it, I don't know-howish.

† **Howits**, **haubitz**, *Obs.* Forms: a. 8 *hau*-, *hawbits*, *hobbits*. β. 7 *howitts*, 8 *hau*-, *howits*. [a. Ger. *haubitze*, in 15th c. *haufnitz*, *haufnit*; ad. Boh. *houfnice* stone-sling, catapult. (Introduced into German during the Hussite wars.) From the Ger., also 17th c. It. *obice*, *obice*, F. *obus* bomb-shell.] = next. (Usually with pl. the same as the sing.: cf. *CANNON* sb. 1 a b.)

α. 1700 S. I. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 61 Small Vessels which fetch'd us some Haubitzes (which is a kind of Field-Piece to load with small Shot). 1709 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4500 3 Haubitze for sixteen Pound Ball, two. 1720 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Hobits* are a sort of small Mortars from 6 to 8 Inches Diameter. Their Carriages are like those of Guns, only much shorter. 1729 *Shelvoke's Artillery* v. 377 Little Hobbits charged with the various kinds of Fire-Balls. 1743 5 *USPAH Contin. Kapin* xxvi. i. (1745) III. 562 Sixty-two cannon, eight mortars and haubitze.

β. 1687 J. RICHARDS *Jrnl. Siege Buda* 17 These Howitts are mounted on Carriages somewhat resembling those of Cannon. 1709 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4556/2 Forty Mortars, and sixty Haubitze. 1781 in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 488 Two field-pieces, some howitz, and perhaps a mortar.

Howitzer (hau'itser). Forms: a. 8 *hau*-, *haw*-, *hobitzer*. β. 7 *hauwitzer*, 8 *hawitzer*, 8-*howitzer*. [A deriv. of prec.; the same suffix appears in Du. *houwitzer* (in 1663 *houwitzer*), Fr. *obusier* for earlier *obus* (see *Hatz-Darm.*)]

A short piece of ordnance, usually of light weight, specially designed for the horizontal firing of shells with small charges, and adapted for use in a mountainous country.

α. 1703 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3941/2 A Battery of two Mortars and 4 Haubitzers. 1736 *Liepard's Life Marlborough* III. 138, 12 Howitzers, or little Mortars. 1766 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 141 The Signal. . . was given by four howitzers fired in the air.

β. 1695 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3106/3, 40 Mortars and Hauwitters. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4059 3, 2 Howitzers, and 100 Hand-Mortars. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 581/1 We drove the enemy from . . . the town by howitzers. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 158 At each corner . . . were placed . . . the rifled howitzers.

† b. The shell thrown by this piece of ordnance.

1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 442 A . . . body of Russians . . . had begun to throw some howitzers into that town, with an intention to set the magazines on fire.

c. Comb., as *howitzer-boat* (cf. *gunboat*).

1801 NELSON 15 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 463 Captain Coun who commands the Division of Howitzer-Boats . . . is to open his fire from the Howitzers upon the batteries and camp. 1844 W. SPOONER *Waterloo* i. x. 386 (Stanf.) Major Bull's British howitzer horse-battery.

Howk, obs. f. **HOOK**; var. form of **HOLK**.

Howker, var. **HOOKER** 2, a sailing vessel.

Howl (haul), v. Forms: (p 3) *hulen*, 4-6 *houle*, (5) *whoule*, 5-7 *howle*, (6) *owle*, 6-*howl*. [ME. ? *hulen*, *houlen* = MDu. *hülen*, Du. *hullen*, MHG. *hülen*, *hūlen*, Ger. *hulen*: of echoic origin. Cf. Gr. *ὕλα-εῖν*, L. *ululāre*, It. *urlare*, OF. *uller*, *urler*, F. *hurier* to howl.]

1. *intr.* To utter a prolonged, loud, and doleful cry, in which the sound of u (ū) prevails. Said of dogs, wolves, and various wild animals; formerly also of the owl (now said to *screech* or *hoot*).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 265 The horned oule The which men here on nightes houle. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 230/1 Howlyn as beestys, *ululo*. 1484 CANTON *Fables of Æsop* v. xii, The dogges herd the voys [of the wulf] wherfore they beganne to barke and to howle. 1549-68 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. lix. (1566) 139 As howndes they houle and gremme. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 741 They heard Dogges howle on the shore. 1705 BERKELEY *Cave Demum* Wks. 1871 IV. 507 Two or three dogs . . . set themselves to howl with all their might. 1843 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 36 Like other uncultivated breeds of dogs they only howl.

2. Of a human being: To utter a similar sound; to utter loud and doleful inarticulate cries; to wail, lament, esp. with pain. In modern use often somewhat contemptuously applied to any cry of pain or distress.

(Quot. 1230 is very uncertain; the word may be corrupt.)

[c. 1230 *Bestiary* 396 Man hire [i.e. fox] hatied, hatien and hulen bode men and fules.] c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1959 Shrighte Emelye and howleth Palamon. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xxiv. 33 þe enuieuse shul howle for sorowe as wode houndes. 1526 TINDALE *Jas. v.* i. Go to now ye Rych men. Wepe and howle on youre wretchednes that shall come upon you. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 374 There is another Indictment vpon thee . . . for the which I thinke thou wilt howle. 1688 N. O. Boileau's *Lutrin* ii. 140 My Angry Ghost shall haunt thy Conscience Soul, I'll Ring thee such a Peal, shall make thee Howl. 1805 SCOTT *Lett. to Balthazyn* 12 Apr. in *Lockhart*, He still howls about the expense of printing, but I think we shall finally settle. 1885 *L. pool Daily Post* 7 May 4/9 Under these circumstances it will do the Conservatives very little good to howl.

b. *Howl at*, *howl upon*, to assail or address with howling. With *indirect pass.*

1647 A. ROSS *Myst. Poet.* viii. (1675) 152 She (Hecate) was howled or called upon in the night by her Priests.

c. *trans.* To drive into a state by howling. *Howl down*, to reduce to silence by howling or obloquy.

1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 164 Any one who hears anything he does not like, tries to howl it down. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 May 4/7 Mr. Gladstone was almost howled down in attempting to reply. 1898 *Argosy* Oct. 315 They have whirled or howled themselves into a mad delirium.

3. *trans.* To utter with howling. Also *howl out*. 1530 TINDALE *Expos. & Notes* (1840) 286 But the blind owls care not what they howl, seeing . . . that no man can spy them. 1604 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 194 But I have words That would be howl'd out in the desert ayre, Where hearing should not latch them. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 307 Singing, or rather howling certain Psalms or Prayers. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 21 And

Howls out, Buy my Flawnders. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. iii. 198 To howl my dying cries in his ear.

4. *intr.* Of inanimate agents, esp. the wind or a storm: To make a prolonged wailing noise. Of an organ: To cipher.

1687 [see HOWLING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* i. 35 Keen, hollow winds howl thro' the bleak recess, Emblem of Music caus'd by Emptiness. 1748 R. BLAIR *Grave* 32 The wind is up: hark! how it howls! 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 434 How fearfully God's thunder howls behind! 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 46 This is a very good contrivance... if one of the reed pipes should howl. 1875 J. H. BENNETT *Winter Medit.* i. x. (ed. 5) 303 The wind was howling in the mountains. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 148 Dozens of great steamers go howling through the Downs every day.

5. (See quot.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., When the Foot-hooks of a Ship are scarfed into the Ground-Timbers, and bolted, and then the Plank laid on them up to the Orlop, the Carpenters say, they begin to make the Ship Howle.

Howl (*haul*), *sb.* [f. *HOWL v.*]

1. The prolonged and mournful cry of a dog, wolf, etc., which dwells upon the vowel *u* or some kindred sound; the similar sound of the wind or other inanimate agent.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. i. 54 The Wolfe, Whose howle's his Watch. c. 1605 MIDDLETON *Which* iii. iii. No howls of wolves, no yelps of hounds. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iv. Wks. 1778 II. 412 The last howls of a dog dissected alive. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iii. xxvi. Till sung his midnight hymn the owl, Answer'd the dog-fox with his howl. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiii. She expected him at every howl of the wind.

2. A loud wail or outcry of pain or anguish; a savage yell of rage or disappointment. (Often used contemptuously.)

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. iii. 39 Your naked Infants spitted vpon Pykes, Whiles the mad Mothers, with their howles confus'd, Doe breake the Clouds. 1697 DAYDEN *Enaid* vii. 527 She... fills with horrid howls the publick place. 1776 TWISS *Tour Ir.* 131 The Irish howl, which was made by the following of a herd of men, women, and children, who attended the burial. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 100 Foulque uttered a howl of despair. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. Glasgow* 21 Dec. (1858) 307½ You remember the howl of astonishment which arose. 1864 L. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. ii. 421 His sufferings are exacerbated by the howl of popular execration or scorn.

Howl, -e, var. *HOLL*.

† **Howle**, *Obs.* A variant of *OWL*, perh. influenced by *HOWLET* or by *HOWL v.*

c. 1430 LYNG. *Chorle & Byrde in Min. Poems* (1840) 192 As goode an howle as a popingaye. 1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 74 Wend he had bene the hornit howle.

Howler (*hau'lar*). [f. *HOWL v.* + *-ER* 1.]

1. An animal that howls.

1859 THOMSON *Land & Bk.* i. viii. (1872) 94 To be torn... and dragged about by these hideous howlers [jacksals].

b. *spec.* A South American Monkey of the genus *Myecetes*.

1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVI. 37½ The species are, as the name [Myecetes] implies, Howlers, and the horrible yells sent forth by these animals... are described, as surpassingly distressing and unearthly. 1865 READER No. 121. 457½ Numerous spider-monkeys, the red howlers. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* i. 5 The chief monkey-furs imported are those obtained from the howlers.

2. a. A person hired to wait at a funeral or the bedside of the dying. b. A vassailer (see quot. 1875). *dial.*

1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xviii. (1878) 249 The funerals... are attended by howlers. 1875 SUSSEX *Gloss.*, *Howlers*, boys who in former times went round wasailing the orchards. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 2½ When a man was dying (if his means allowed) professional howlers were employed.

3. *slang.* Something 'crying', 'clamant', or excessive; *spec.* a glaring blunder, esp. in an examination, etc. Cf. *HOWLING ppl. a.* 3.

1872 W. F. BUTLER *Gl. Lone Land* xix. (1878) 300 If the hood was fastened down by frozen breath to the opening, then it must be a howler outside. 1875 *Punch* 4 Oct. 126½ John... having come a howler over the Leger, is stumped. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Facet of B. II.* ii. 161 He's gone no end of a howler on the turf since. 1890 *Athenaeum* i. Mar. 27½ In no examination papers... has any examiner met with more monstrous 'howlers' than crowd these pages. 1894 *Month* Apr. 464 The specimens of schoolboy blunders which, under the head of 'Howlers', are so popular in our journals.

Howlet (*hau'let*, *Sc. hu'let*). *dial.* Forms: 5 howlott, -lat, 6- howlet. (Also 6 hulet, 7 houlet, 9 dial. hoolet, hulote, hullat, -et, ullet.) See also *OWLET*. [app. a. F. *hulotte*, in 16th c. *hulote*, a word of diminutive form, of which the stem appears to be the same as in Ger *eule*, MLG. *ale*, perh. altered under the influence of *huer* to hoot; cf. the synonym *huette*.] An owl, owlet.

c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 48, I sawe an Howlat, in haist, vndir ane holynce. c. 1450 *Con. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 179 Do howlott howtyn hoberd and heyn, When here barnys blede undyr credyl bende. 1513 DOUGLAS *Beine* xii. xiii. 168 Qubillk we a litil howlet cleip, or owle. 1549 CECILE *Hurt Sedt.* (1641) 5 Why, be yee Howlets and Bats, that yee cannot look on the light? 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 88½ An Hulet or oule, *vulga.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 156 Eies they haue red like the houlets. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 189, I am also as poor as a Howlet. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvii. That St. Withold's of Burton is a howlet's nest worth the harrying. 1828 CRAYEN *Dial.*, *Hulet*, *Hullat*, an owl.

Howliglasse, *obs.* var. of *OWL-GLASS*.

Howling (*hau'lin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HOWL v.* + *-ING* 1.]

1. The uttering of a prolonged wailing cry, as by the dog, wolf, or other animal; the production of a similar sound by the wind or other inanimate agent; the ciphering of an organ.

c. 1440 *Pronp. Part.* 250½ Howlyngye of dogges. 1495 *Tremas's Harth.* De P. R. xviii. xxv. (W. de W.), Tichus Sabinius hounde... abode wyth the deed body with dolefull and sorrowfull noyse and howlyngye [Bodl. MS. yelling]. 1598 HAKLUTT *Voy.* i. 400 Two or three hundred foxes, which make a marueous wawling or howling. 1667 A. LOVELL *tr. Theocrit's Trar.* i. 2 The Isle of Stromboli... I was told that they who were near it heard great howlings, which proceed not from Hell... but from the violence of the Winds. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv. 225 His Tail incurv'd He drops, and with harsh broken Howlings rends The poison-tainted Air. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 45 To remedy the so-called howling or sounding-on of certain pipes, when their respective keys are not pressed down. 1875 [see CIPHERING *vbl. sb.* 3].

2. A prolonged wailing outcry of human beings.

c. 1489 CANTON *Blanchardyn* xliiii. 169 Grete crye, noyse, and howlyng made the sarayns. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii. 48 Banished? O Frier, the damned vse that word in hell: Howlings attends it. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trar.* (1677) 257 But for the greater solemnity, for seven dayes a general howling... was made. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 87 A sad lamentation and howling. 1887 A. MÜLLER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 663½ The insane howlings *hu hu* ('he, he'), practised by the 'howling' Riffa'ya [Dervishes].

Howling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + *-ING* 2.]

1. That howls; that utters or produces a prolonged wailing sound.

c. 1654 POLWART *Flying w.* *Montgomerie* 195 Where howling howlets aye doth hant. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iii. xix. (1713) 217, I believe you mean the howling Quakers, as uncivil as they are. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guaiana* 133 The Howling Baboons, as they are here called. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 285 Peals of thunder... followed by a howling blast of wind. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 159 The Mycet, or Howling Monkey. 1877 [see DERVISH].

2. Characterized by, or filled with, howling, as of wild beasts or of the wind; dreary. In the Biblical *howling wilderness*, and derived phrases, the word tends to become merely intensive.

1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxiii. 10 He found him in a desert land, and in the waste howling wilderness. 1666 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 222 The very Sight of those howling Deserts deter me. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 13 His blasts obey, and quit the howling hill. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) i. 435 Fit the bleak and howling place For gardens of a finer race. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv. (C. D. ed.) 22 Going regularly aloft to bed... in a howling garret remote from the lodgers. 1857 THORAU *Maine W.* (1894) 300 Generally speaking, a howling wilderness does not howl; it is the imagination of the traveler that does the howling.

3. *fig.* (chiefly *slang.*) Glaring, very pronounced, 'screaming': cf. *HOWLER* 3.

1865 SALAN *Daily Tel.* 25 Nov. 6½ To risk a very vulgar phrase, a Nawab is 'a howling swell' in the East. 1884 *Noncon.* & *Indep.* 7 Aug. 766½ Those mistakes which are sometimes called 'howling' blunders.

Hence **Howlingly** *adv.*

1593 NASHE *Christi T.* (1613) 52 The Owle on the house-top, euer more howlingly, calls for some Corse.

Howik, -e, *obs.* ff. *HULEK*. **Howlsom**, var. *HOLSUM*. **Howm**, *Sc. f.* *HOLM* 1.

† **Howne**, *sb.* or ? a. *Obs. rare.* (Meaning unknown.)

c. 1374 CHAUCE *Troilus* iv. 182 (210) But Antenor, he shal com hom to towne, And she shal out; þus seyden here and howne [MS. G. 4. 27 hounne].

Hownyd, *obs.* f. *HONEYED*. **Howp**, *obs.* f. *HOOP*, *Sc. f.* *HOPE*. **Howr(e)**, *obs.* ff. *HOUB*, *QUE*, *WHORE*. **Howsband**, *obs.* f. *HUSBAND*. **Hows(e)**, **Howsel**, *obs.* ff. *HOUSE*, *HOUSEL*.

Howsoever (*hau'sou'e'və*), *arch.* [f. *HOW adv.* + *So adv.* + *EVER adv.*]. In the same sense the simple *how so* goes back to c. 1200, *howsoever* to c. 1300, and *however* to c. 1400; *howsoever* appears to have been a later formation from *how so* or *however*, modelled on *howsoever*.

1. In what manner soever; = *HOWEVER* 1. (Sometimes with ellipsis.) *arch.*

c. 1430 *Pistell of Susan* 202 (MS. Cott. Calig.) We schulle present þe pleynte, how so euer þou be payde. 1534 ELVOT *Doctr. Princes* 4 Thei thinke it better... to live in any other manner, how so ever it be. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 232 Howsoever right be, might carries away the verdict. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* i. v. 349 Howsoever this may color, it cannot justify Cato's conduct. 1822-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 547 As a mere rival to Rome, Constantinople has been of invaluable service to the Christian Church, howsoever her direct influence may be considered.

† b. Notwithstanding that, albeit; = *HOWEVER* 1 c. *Obs.*

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* i viij. It is a most... innocent Animal, howsoever nature... hath armed it most magnificently. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* iii. x The Parts of Music are in all but four, howsoever some skilful Musicians have composed songs of twenty... parts.

2. With *adj.* or *adv.*: To what extent or in what degree soever. a. With *tnesis*: *how... soever*.

1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall* Pr. (1619) 718½ How great a friend or neere kinsman soever he be to him. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. l. 194 How low soever the matter, I hope in God for high words. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 25 The Treaty... how well soever received, and how much

soever desired by the King. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. viii. 105 [They] durst not refuse their consent, how unwilling soever to grant it. 1861 MAINE *Ang. Law* vii. (1876) 286 A right, how long soever neglected. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. vi. § 2 (1879) 262 A summary expression of the entire process—how simple or how complex soever.

b. Also without *tnesis*.

1696 TATE & BRADY *Pt.* xc. 6 But howsoever fresh and fair. a. 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Fragn.* (R.), Howsoever well instructed he might be in them himself and howsoever useful to government he might think them.

† 3. In any case, at any rate; = *HOWEVER* 2. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 42 Die whersoever and whensoever, yet howsoever honourably. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 27 Something of great constancie; But howsoever, strange, and admirable. a. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 79 His boy is bound to admire him howsoever. 1663 *Flagellum*, or *O. Cromwell* 169½ 48 If the Scots as was hoped howsoever, would have proved honest.

† 4. Nevertheless; yet; = *HOWEVER* 3. *Obs.*

1602 R. DOLMAN *tr. Primanday's Fr. Acad.* (1618) iii. lx. 777 But howsoever, it is certain that pilots... doe direct [etc.]. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 83 It bred in her howsoever no small amazement. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* i. xxxix. 404 But this passage, howsoever, was illy taken by some of the Oxonians.

Howsomever (*hau'sūme'ver*), *adv.* Now *dial.* or *vulgar.* Also, *south. dial. howsomdever*. [A parallel formation to *howsoever*, of earlier appearance, with the conj. *sum*, *som* (= *Da*, *Sw. som*, *ON. sem* as, that) instead of *so*.]

† 1. Introducing a subordinate clause: In whatever manner; = *HOWEVER* 1. b. Although; = *HOWEVER* 1 c. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2339 Nu at þe erth nu at þe lift, or hu someuer [v.rr. hou sum euir, how sim euer] þou wilt þe scift. c. 1400 *Avow. Arth.* xxiv. Then to-gedur schulle we goe How-someuyr hit cheuis. c. 1489 CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 270 How someuer the game gooth. 1560 DAUS *tr. Slei-dane's Comm.* 297 How someuer the matter was. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. iii. 56 How somere their hearts are seuer'd in Religion, their heads are both one.

2. Nevertheless; yet; = *HOWEVER* 3.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 70b. It is playn that he had Dioscorides howsomeuer. 1728 VANIER & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* ii. 27 But howsomdever, we'at ta' the best care we can. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) i. 64 Howsomever, it will do you no good to make this known. 1825 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxiv. Howsomdever, I object nothing to Captain Cleveland. 1852 C. W. HOSKINS *Talpa* 135, I shall keep you to your promise, Sir, howsomever. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlv. Howsomdever, as your countrymen say, I shall have a shy at him.

Howsour, *obs.* f. *HOUSER* 2; var. of *HOUS-SOUR*. *Obs.*

† **Howster**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. ? To oust.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 348 Howster out such vermine (O ye Church officers, if ye serve for oughts) out of their kennels!

Howt, *obs.* form of *HOOT*.

Howve: see *HOVE*. **Howwyle**, *obs.* f. *OWL*.

Howyne, *Sc. f.* *hovin*, *obs.* pa. pple. of *HEAVE*.

Hox, *Hoxter*, *obs.* ff. *OX*, *HUCKSTER*.

† **Hox**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*. [app. shortened from a fuller form **hoxen* (retained in *HOCKSHIN*, *huckson*, *HUXEN*), repr. OE. *hōhsinn*, pl. *hōhsina*, *HOUGH-SINNE*, and corresp. to *ON. hāsīn*, OFris. *hōxene*, *hoxne*, OHG. **hāhsina*, *hāhsna*, MDu. *haessene*, *haasen* (Kilian *haessen*), Du. *haassen*, *haasse*, *haas*, in *Groningen haaks*, in same sense. Cf. *HOXEN v.*

The final -*en* of **hox-en* may have been taken in ME. as a pl. ending (the OE. pl. *hōhsina* would give ME. **hōksin*, **hoxen*), and a sing. *hox* deduced from it (cf. *CHICK*).]

A hamstring.

c. 1440 *Wyclif's Bible* 2 Sam. viii. 4 David kitte the hoxes of alle the beestis drawynge.

† **Hox**, *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4 *hoxe*, 7-8 *hocks*. [Shortened from *HOXEN v.*, (?) under influence of *Hox sb.* Cf. Ger. *dial. hāhsen*, *hessen*, *hāsen* = Ger. *hechsen*, in same sense.] *trans.* To hough, to hamstring.

1288 WYCLIF *Josh.* xi. 6 Thou schalt hoxe the horsis of hem. — i *Chron.* xviii. 4 He hoxide alle the horsis of charis [1282 He kute the knee senewis]. 1594 LVLV *Moth. Bomb.* iii. iv. 113, I thrust my hand into my pocket for a knife, thinking to hox him. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 244 Thou art a Coward, which hoxes honestie behind, restraining From Course requir'd. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 97 Neither he nor any other Spaniard ever came hither after ward to hocks Cattle. 1718 *Entertainer* 280 They not only fired his Stacks of Corn and Hay, but hox'd and stabbd his Cattel. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* iii. Wks. (1788) 35 Hocks the Heels.

Hence † **Hoxing**, *hocksaing* *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*) also † **Hoxker**, one who houghs or hamsstrings.

1598 MANWOOD *Forest Larus* xvi. § 12. 100b. That... the old Forresters were wont to call *Hamling*, or *Hoxing*, and of some *Hocksynewing*. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy* II. ii. 97 The Hockser is mounted on a good Horse, bred up to the sport. *Ibid.*, His Arms is a Hocking Iron, which is made in the shape of a Half Moon. *Ibid.* 98 The right Ear of the Hocking-Horse, by the weight of the Pole... hangs down always.

† **Hoxen**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [f. **hoxen*, *Hox sb.*; corresp. to OHG. *hāhsinn*, MHG. *hahsenen*, mod.G. *hāhsnen*, *hechsenen*, MDu. *haessen-en*, *hesen-en* in same sense (f. OHG. **hāhsina*, MDu.

haessene hough-sinew.)] *trans.* To hough, to hamstring; = *HOUGH-SINEW* *v.* (More frequently shortened to *HOX* *v.*, q.v.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 139 Sche putte hir nurri . . for to fiste agenset be accuser . . whiche poruz Goddes grace, be hamme i-kut and hoxened, overcome be accuser.

Hoy (hoi), *sb.*¹ Also 6-7 *hoie*, *hoye*, 7 *hoigh*, *huy*. [app. ad. MDu. *hoei*, pl. *hoeyen* (Verwijs and Verdam), var. of *hoede*, *heude*, *huude*, mod. Du. † *heude*, *heu*, whence also obs. F. *heu* (Jal). Ulterior origin unknown.] 'A small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop, and employed in carrying passengers and goods, particularly in short distances on the sea-coast' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1495 Paston Lett. No. 937 III. 388 An hoye of Dorderyght. 1497 Naval Acc. Hen. VII. (1896) 95 An hoy of Andwarpe. 1562 Act 5 Edw. c. 5 § 9 English Boys and Flats may cross the Seas as far as Caen. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* IV. i. Your Hoigh Carries but three men in her, and a boy. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 228 Holland and Zeland. . . hath . . twenty thousand saile of Ships and Hoies. 1661 PEPSY *Diary* 16 June, To hire a Margate Hoy. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. lii. 429 Crears . . Huys, Catches, Capers, and other Vessels. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 227 Hoys and Lighters are vessels with one mast, and sometimes a bowsprit; abaft the mast is a gaff-mainsail, before it a foresail, and a jib upon the bowsprit. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVII. xxiii. 173 A coach as long and as crowded as the Margate Hoy. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., In the naval service there are gun-hoy, powder-hoy, provision-hoy, anchor-hoy, all rigged sloop-fashions.

† **b.** *jocularly*. A heavy or clumsy person. Obs. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* II. i, I hear trampling: 'tis my Flemish Hoy.

c. *Comb.* (See also HOYMAN.)

1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 358 A whole Hoy-full are Landed. a 1618 RALPH *Observ.* in Rem. (1661) 167 They [the Dutch] have . . Ships called Boyers, Hoybarks, Hoyes, and others. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 321 Low conversation in hoy-boats and stage-coaches. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 48 A Hoy Load of . . Flags was sent.

Hoy (hoi), *int.* (*sb.*²) Also 6 *hoyghe*, 7- *hoi*, 8- *hoay*. [A natural exclamation.] A cry used to call attention; also to incite or drive beasts, esp. hogs. In nautical language (also written *hoay*) used in sailing or calling aloft. (Cf. AHOY.)

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. IX. 123 And holpen to erie his half acre with 'hoy! truly! lolly! [A. vii. 109 Hey! trolly-lolly! B. vi. 118 how! trolly-lolly!]. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 176 Wordes . . derived from the nature of thynges. As . . when one would seeme galant, to erie hoigh, whereby also is declared courage. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyingw. Polwart* 121 Hoy, hurson, to hell. 1617 MINSHU *Ductor, Hoi*, a word used in druing hogges. 1620 BR. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* II. ii. Wks. (1648) 721 Away nasty C. E. transformed by Circe! Hoy! back to her Styes, yea thine! 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* s.v. *Holloa*, If the master intends to give any order to the people in the main-top, he calls, Main-top, hoyay! To which they answer, Hollol! 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 213 He hallooed, hoy, stop! 1862 TOTTEN *Naval Text Bk.* (N. Y.) 340 *Hoay*, an exclamation, to call attention, as 'Ship-hoy!'

B. as *sb.* A call of 'hoy!'

1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* IV. ii, Here's a Wedding with a witness, and a Holy-day with a hoigh. 1850 W. JAMIE *Stray Effus.* 76 The fisher's 'Hoy' was heard afar. 1865 DICKENS *Mod. Fr.* I. viii, I see your young man . . chopping at the flies on the window-sill. . . and I give him a Hoy!

Hoy, *v.* [f. *Hoy int.*]

1. *trans.* To urge on or incite with cries of 'hoy!'; to drive or convoy with shouts.

c 1536 LYNDESAY *Compl. Bagische* 144, I gat none vther recompence Bot hoyit, & houndit of the toun. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lii. (1878) 130 Hoy out (sir carter) the hog fro thy wheele. c 1590 D. MOYSE *Mem. Affairs Scotl.* (1830) 37 He wes oppinlie onbeset by . . rascalis of the toun, and howeid out of the toun by flinging of stones at him. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Dev. Poems* VI. 70 The hevvy saulis ar had to hevvin; The light, alace, ar hoyde to hell. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxi. They hoyt out Will, wi' sair advice.

2. *intr.* To call 'hoy!'

1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos.* Mr. Watkins Iottle ii, Quite hoarse with hoy-ing and imprecating.

Hoy, obs. form of HUE.

|| **Hoya** (hoi-ä). *Bot.* [mod. Bot. L., from the name of Thomas Hoy, an English gardener (died 1821).] A large genus of climbing herbaceous plants (N.O. *Asclepiadaceae*), bearing dense umbels of fleshy or waxen flowers, pink, white, or yellow; commonly known as *honey-plants*, *wax-plants*, or *wax-flowers*. They are natives of southern Asia, the Malay archipelago, and Australia, and are cultivated in greenhouses for their beauty.

[1816 J. MAHER in *Trans. Hort. Soc.* II. 197 (heading) On a remarkable property of the Hoya Carnosa.] 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 972 Hoya, or wax flower. 1881 MBS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 111 Native jessamine and waxen hoya shed their fragrance in the air. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perilycross* 446, I have almost spoiled that truss of Hoya.

Hoybuck, corrupt form of HAUTBOY, HOBOY.

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* (1854) II. 47 The instruments which they commonly do vse are hoybuckes, cornets, trompets, lutes.

Hoyday, -*day*, obs. forms of HEY-DAY *int.*

† **Hoyde**, *Obs.* Abbrev. of, or error for, HOYDEN.

1636 HEYWOOD *Love's Mistr.* II. Wks. 1874 V. 112 Harken oh you hoydes, and listen oh you illiterates.

Hoyden (hoi-dén), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6-8 *hoydon*, 7-8 *hoidon*, 7-9 *hoiden*. [Found c 1600 (not in Shaks.); origin uncertain. ? Connected with HOIT *v.*

Skinner's conjectured derivation from Ger. and Du. *heide* heath, Du. *heiden*, in Kilian '*heyden*, homo agrestis et incultus', is perh. not impossible; but evidence is wanting.]

† 1. A rude, ignorant, or awkward fellow; a clown, boor. Obs.

1593 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* 58 The hoyden and pointing stock of recreation of Trinitie hall. 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 833 I'll make every hoydon bestowe a fairinge on his dore, his wall, his windowe. c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bed-nall* Gr. II. ii. (1881) 40 A sort of Momes and Hoydons that know not chaffe from cheese. 1611 COTGR., *Badault*, a foole, dolt, sot. . . gaping hoydon. 1645 MILTON *Colast. Wks.* (1851) 364 Shall I argue of conversation with this hoyd'n? 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xvi, The poor Devil. . . was made a common Laughing-Stock by the gaping Hoydons.

2. A rude, or ill-bred girl (or woman); a boisterous noisy girl, a romp.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. Wks. (Rtdg.) 113/2 Then Mrs. Hoyden, that calls all People by their surnames. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hoidon*, a clownish ill-bred Wench. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 13 P. 1 She was so ungainly in her Behaviour, and such a laughing Hoyden. 1744 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* 323 She is daughter to my lord Tyrone, such another slatternly ignorant hoyden I never saw. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav.* France 183 An elegant fashionable girl, and as far removed from a romp and a hoyden as it is possible to conceive. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 170 Hoydens covered with sand and seaweed.

B. *attrib. or adj.* Belonging to, of the character of, or resembling a hoyden; inelegant in deportment, roystering, hoydenish.

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. 477 They throw their persons with a hoyden air across the room, and toss into the chair. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* VII. 290 The jokes and hoiden tricks which knots of young women indulged themselves in. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* II. 253 The wilful and hoyden blood of their mother.

Hence **Hoydenhood**, the condition of a hoyden;

Hoydenism, the character or manners of a hoyden, hoydenishness.

1844 SCOTT *St. Roman's* vi, In her maiden state of hoydenhood. 1886 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Green Pleas. & Grey Grief* I. iv. 71 A fatal tendency towards hoydenism.

Hoyden, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *intr.* To play the hoyden. Hence **Hoydening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 12. 3/1 A Strong dock'd Bucksome Quean, Who Hoidons over Parson's Green. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 221 Did she never from girlhood to now, hoyden? 1758 GRAY *Lett. to Stowe* never in Mason *Mem.* (1807) II. 124 Primness and affectation. . . has turned to hoydening and rude familiarity. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Mis. Hum. Life* (1826) v. xviii, Hoydening abesses.

Hoydenish (hoi-dén'f), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Having the character or manners of a hoyden; belonging to, or characteristic of a hoyden.

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Apr., The young lady . . half tonish, and half hoydenish. 1815 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 343 Mrs. Mardyn . . vulgar without humor, and hoydenish without real whim and vivacity. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* II. xlii. 195 Her somewhat hoydenish manner had acquired repose and dignity.

Hence **Hoydenishness**.

1853 MISS MULOCK *Th. ab. Wom.* 22 Tacitly suggestive of hoydenishness. 1863 HOLME LEE *A. Warleigh* III. 253 Her Mamma quite openly deplored her hoydenishness.

Hoyes, obs. Sc. f. OYEZ. **Hoyffer**, obs. f. HEIFER. **Hoyke**, obs. f. HUKK.

† **Hoyle**, *Archery*. *Obs.* A mark made use of by archers when shooting at ROVERS.

1614 C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich.* III. F iv b, Gold sets vp markes, Hoyle, pricks for any Ayme. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxvi. 334 [Robin Hood and his men] At long-butts, short, and hoyles, each one could cleave the pin. 1801 T. ROBERTS *Eng. Bowman* 226 Hoyle. 1845 *Anecd. Archery*, Glossary 388 Hoyle, a short moving mark.

Hence **Hoyling** *vbl. sb.* or *ppl. a.*

1590 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) III. 68 My vewe bowe wth the redd handle and all my hoyling arrows.

Hoyle, obs. north. form of WHOLE.

Hoyman (hoi-mæn). [f. *Hoy sb.*¹ + MAN.] A man in charge of a hoy; the master of a hoy.

1666 PEPSY *Diary* 13 June, A hoyman's daughter. 1781 SIR W. JONES *Bailments* Wks. 1799 VI. 669 It soon became necessary for the Courts to declare, as they did in the reign of James I, that a common hoyman, like a common wagoner, is responsible for goods committed to his custody. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 128/2 The defendant was simply a hoyman, unprotected by bill of lading or charter-party.

Hoynre, var. HONE *sb.* and *v.*; obs. Sc. f. OVEN.

Hoys, obs. f. WHOSE. **Hoys(e)**, *obs.* ff. HOYS.

Hose, *obs.* ff. HOSE. **Hoyst**, rare obs. var. HOAST. **Hoystings**, obs. f. HUSTINGS. **Hoystyr**, obs. f. OYSTER.

Hoyt, var. HOIT.

Hoze, *obs.* ff. HOSE, HOSIER.

Hr, a frequent consonant combination in OE. [:-Oteut. hr :-Aryan kr-]. In initial hr-, the h was lost in the transition to ME., in which and in modern Eng. the words begin with R: e.g. OE. *hræfn*, *hræd*, *hring*, *hróf*, *hrung*, *hrycg*, now

RAVEN, REED, RING, ROOF, RUNG, RIDGE.

Hu, obs. f. HOW, HUE. **Hua**, obs. f. WHO.

Huam, obs. f. WHOM. **Huanaco**, var. GUANACO.

Huas, obs. f. WHOSE.

Hub¹ (hzb). Forms: 6 *hubbe*, 8 *hubb*, 7-*hub*. [Origin unascertained.

Skeat would identify with *Hos sb.*² If the various senses belong to the same word, the common notion would appear to be 'boss', '(rounded) protuberance'.]

† 1. The HOB of a fire-place. *Obs.*

1511, 1600, a 1825 [see *Hos sb.*² 1].

2. The central solid part of a wheel from which the spokes radiate, and which rotates on (or with) the axle; the nave.

Although used by Blithe in 1649, and (from him) by several 17th c. writers, and in Bradley's *Fam. Dict.* 1725 (s.v. *Elm*), this word appears to have been merely dialectal, being unrecognized by the Dictionaries till the 19th c., when it appears first in the American Webster (1828) and Worcester (1846). It has received literary currency mainly from O. W. Holmes, and has recently become generally known in connexion with bicycles. Forby gives under *hub*, *hub* (besides the entry cited below) the alleged meaning 'the hilt or guard of a weapon', with which he connects *up to the hub*, 'as far as possible'; this phrase is in American use associated with the hub of a wheel, as implying 'deeply, to a great extent, inextricably involved'.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 167 [The Elm] the best wood in England, for Wheelwrights Nates or Hubs for wheels. 1675 GREW *Anat. Plants* (1682) 287 The particles . . of Salt stick in them, as the Spokes do in the Hub of a Wheel, or as the Quills in the Skin of a Porcupine. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hub*, *Hub*, the nave of a wheel. 1828 WEBSTER, *Hub*, *hub*, the nave of a wheel (citing Washington). 1831 in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) July 277/1 [They] talked . . of being 'up to the hub' . . for General Jackson. 1854 CAROLINE THOMAS *Formingdale* 81 The mud's up to the hubs in some spots. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 414/1, I do not . . see what prevents the whole head, sails, hub, tail and all from being blown . . off [the windmill]. 1882 *Bazaar Exch. & M.* 15 Feb. 174 Spokes, rim, and hub are all one. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 7/3 It . . prevents the back wheel from getting out of line, as so frequently happens with most of the hubs now in use.

† **b.** The centre or boss of a target; fig. a mark.

a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 221 The Proverb says, The blind man sometimes hits a crow; but ad *januam virtutis excubant labor & sudor*; and that's the hubbe I aim at.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* That which occupies a position analogous to the hub of a wheel; a central point of revolution, activity, life, interest, etc.

Applied to Boston, U. S., and playfully to other places.

1828 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vi, Boston State-House is the hub of the solar system. You couldn't pry that out of a Boston man, if you had the tire of all creation straightened out for a crow-bar. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* viii. 299 Next he came to the centre of creation (the hub), they call it there, which lies in latitude 42° 21' south, and longitude 108° 56' east. 1869 *Boston Herald* Dec. (Farmer), He is to have a quintette club of amateurs with him, from the Hub. 1876 *Daily News* 18 Jan. (Farmer), Calcutta swaggers as if it were the hub of the universe. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 9 This is the hub, so to speak, of what Canon Farrar calls the three great volcanic centres of religion—Sinai, Jerusalem, and Mecca. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Oct. 3/2 This idea is the hub of the piece. 1897 *Strand Mag.* Sept. 293/2 The spider . . sits unconcerned but watchful in the centre or hub of her snare.

4. Technical and local uses:

a. *Die-sinking*. A cylindrical piece of steel on which the design for a coin is engraved in relief. **b.** *Plumbing*. A short piece of pipe with a bell at each end, used for joining pipes in line or at an angle. **c.** An abruptly raised piece of ground, a stumbling-block. **d.** A thick sod. **e.** A block for stopping the wheel of a vehicle. **f.** A small stack of hay (Craven *Dial.* 1828).

a. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 628 The making of a 'hub' or copy of the die in steel . . used for the correction of duplicate copies of the die. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hub*, 2. (*Die-sinking*) After hardening, the hub is used to make matrices, from which are made punches which impress the dies used in coining. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 1 Upon the hub the portrait is cut in alto relievo by a machine.

c. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy City* (ed. Offor) III. 421 There shall be a smooth face upon the whole earth, all . . hubs, and hills, and holes, shall now be taken away. 1828 Craven *Dial.*, *Hub*, an uneven piece of ground in a wood. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hub*, 1. a rough protuberance or projecting obstruction; as, a hub in the road (U. S.).

d. 1828 Craven *Dial.*, *Hub*, a thick square sod, pared off the surface of a peat bog, when digging for peats. This is sometimes dried for fuel, but it is inferior to the peat.

e. 1856 S. C. BRES *Gloss. Terms*, *Hub*, a block of wood of great service upon railways, and employed to stop the wheels of carriages.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *hub-end*; (sense 2) *hub-borer*, *-flange*, *-sprocket*, etc.; *hub-deep* *adj.*, *adv.*; *hub-band*, a metal band to reinforce a wooden hub of a wheel.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1458 The rims of the 'hub-bands' represent a wreath in silver. 1895 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* V. 190/1 Bronze hub-bands with speech-holes were used by the Romans. 1897 H. PORTER *Campaigning with Grant* xxvi. 415 The mud was nearly 'hub-deep'. 1870 Swaledale *Gloss.*, '*Hub-end*, the hob at the end of a fire-place. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The inner ends of the spokes are secured in a mortised flange-ring, between which and the 'hub-flanges' are anti-friction rollers. 1895 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 3/6 These studs . . play no part in driving the enlarged 'hub-sprocket, at which point they run smoothly over an inner grooved pulley.

Hence (with ref. to Boston, U. S.; see 3, quot. 1858) **Hu'bbite**, **Hubbo'polis**, **Hubbo'polite**, etc. *nonce-words*.

1868 W. BOVD in Cambridge (Mass.) *Press*, Expressive as the face of a Hubbopolitan graduate-maiden. 1877 *Congregationalist* (U. S.) 28 Apr. (Cent.), As wide awake as a veritable New Englander, and as a native-born Hubbite.

Hub². A playful abbreviation of *husband*: cf. HUBBY.

1812 COMBE *Picturesque* ix. All that's passing, and has past, since your dear Hub beheld it last. a 1845 HOOD *Clubs* i. My female friends they all agree they hardly know their hubs.

Hub a dub. [Echoic. Cf. *dub-a-dub, rub-a-dub*.] The noise made by the beating of a drum.

1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 7 Apr. There was an immense hub a dub, with drums and trumpets. . . to proclaim his approach.

Hubbaboo: see HUBBUBOO. **Hubber de hoy**, obs. var. HOBLEDEHOY.

Hubble-bubble (hʊb'bl̩, bʊb'bl̩). [Reduplicated from BUBBLE, as suggestive of the sound.]

1. A rudimentary form of the oriental hookah in which the smoke bubbles through a coco-nut shell half-filled with water.

Also applied to similar pipes, made of clay, glass, silver, etc. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 They esteeme much of Tobacco, and drinke it in long canes or pipes, called *hubble bubbles*. 1667 in J. T. WHEELER *Madras in Old Time* (1861) i. 318 Each of whom sent two bottles of Rose-water, and a glass Hubble-bubble, with a compliment. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 59 The use of an hubble-bubble, which, for continuance and monotony, comes as near to human garrulity as can be expected of anything mechanical. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on Foreheads* i. 160 The hubble-bubble passed from mouth to mouth.

2. A representation of a bubbling sound; also of confused talk.

1740 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.* (ed. 3), *Hubble-Bubble*, a confused noise made by a talkative person, who speaks so quick, that it is difficult to understand what he says or means. 1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 533 Reprinting the whole of that hubble-bubble of words. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. i. 68 My brother's wrath had boiled over in such a hubble-bubble of epithets. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 290 There was a considerable roll and hubble-bubble of the tides as we rounded the point. 1894 J. PAYN *Mod. Whittington* i. 33 The monotonous hubble-bubble of the instrument [the water-receptacle of the hookah].

†3. A piece of empty tattle. *Obs.*

1720 T. GORDON *Lett. Auth. Indep. Whig in Cordial for low Spirits* (1751) II. 62 We may very well rank it among one of the Dr.'s Hubble-Bubbles, and no one will deny him the amiable Character of a Publisher of Scandal.

4. Turmoil, confusion (Grose *Dict. Vulg. T.* 1796).

5. attrib.

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s.v. A hubble-bubble fellow; a man of confused ideas, or one thick of speech. 1827 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 323 A very hubble-bubble, trumpety creature. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 687 Figures of . . a hubble-bubble smoker, and a faquir. 1893 W. B. HARRIS *Yourn. Yemen* II. i. 149 A group of Arabs . . chatting over a hubble-bubble pipe.

Hubbleshaw, -shew, -shoo (hʊb'ls̩hau, -s̩h̩). *Sc. and north. Eng.* Also 6 hoble-shew, 8-9 hobbleshaw, -shaw. [Etymology obscure.

The first element and the sense as a whole suggest those of early mod. Flem. *hobbel-tobbel* or *hobbel-sobbel*, explained by Kilian (1599) as 'tumultuously, confusedly, in an uproar, promiscuously', and *hobbelen-tobbelen* 'to be in an uproar, raise a tumult'. *Hubble* is also given by Jamieson, as used in some parts of Scotland in the sense 'uproar, tumult'; but we have no evidence carrying this back to 1515 when *hubbelschow* is found.]

A tumult, disturbance, commotion, uproar, hubbub.

a 1515 *Interlud. of Droichis in Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 314 Hiry, hary, hubbushow! Se 3e not quha is cum now. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 180/23 An Hubbleshaw, tumultus. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 754 Quhat hubbushow thair maist haue bene For the displacing of ane Pastour. 1583 *Inquisition in T. West Antig. Furness* xvii. (1805) 227 That no assault, nor hubbleshaw, be made, sub pena iiii. iiiid. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. i. That gars me think this hobleshaw that's past Will end in nothing but a joke at last. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 268 The coachman was so extortionate, that another hobbleshaw arose. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher. xl.* What a pleasant thing for a few friends to meet this way, instead of these great hubbushaws of people one sits down with now. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hubbysheaw, -shoo*, a tumult, a crowd of disorderly persons.

† **Hubble-shubble.** *Obs. rare.* = prec.

c 1550 *Doctour Double Ale* 178 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 312 All was on a hubble shubble: There was drawing and dragging, There was lugging and latching.

Hubbub (hʊb'ʊb). Forms: 6 hooboube, -boobe, hoeboube, 6-7 who-, hu-, hobub, 7 whoo-bub, whoopubb, hoobub, howbub, how-bub, hub hub, 7- hubbub. [In 16th c. *hooboube, -boobe*, often referred to as an Irish outcry, and prob. representing some Irish expression. Cf. Gaelic *ub!* *ub!* *ubub!* an interj. of aversion or contempt; *abu!* the war-cry of the ancient Irish.

Connexion with *hoop, whoop*, has been suggested by Richardson; but this was app. only a later association.]

1. A confused noise of a multitude shouting or yelling; esp. the confused shouting of a battle-cry or 'hue and cry' by wild or savage races.

With *Irish hubbub* cf. HUBBUBOO. The Welsh *hubbub* seems to have been (see quot. 1645) a 'hue and cry' only.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* i. vi. 103 Thei [Ichthiophagi of Afrike] flocke together to god drinke. . . shouting as they go with an yrishe whoobub. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 326 b. Mightier is the force of the Veritie. . . that it can be dash out of countenance with Irishe hooboubes. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 156 According to the custome of the countrie, the hobub or the hue and crie was raised. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 43 They heard a noyse of many bagpipes shrill, And shrieking hubbubs them approaching nere. 1600 W. WATSON *Decachordon* ix. viii. (1602) 327 With hollowes and howbubs, with whoowes, whowes, and outcries against all.

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1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. 629 Had not the old-man come in with a Whoobub against his Daughter. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesusits Downfall* 53 Smeled out the College with whoouts and hobubs. c 1613 SELMAN *Relat. Virginia* 24 in *Capt. J. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) p. cv. A great number Indians . . began with an oulis and whoopubb. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xxvii. 58 Wee . . gaue them the Hubbub, after the manner of the Indians, and assaulted them. 1645 *Mercurius Cricus* 28 Aug. Whereupon an hubbub is raised, and 5000 together by the next morning [in Glamorganshire]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 931 A universal hubbub wilde Of stunning sounds and voices all confus'd. 1680 *Life Edw. II in Harl. Misc.* i. 87 The bruit of this novelty, like a Welch hubbub, had quickly overtaken the willing ears of the displeased Commons. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* i. (1894) 19 There issued . . a confused hubbub as of human voices.

b. In milder sense: The mingled din of a crowd, or of a multitude of speakers heard at once.

1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan. I felt myself already in Drury Lane [Theatre], amidst the hubbub of a first night. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 415 Its Exchange resounding with the endless hubbub of all the languages spoken by civilised men. 1878 SEELYE *Stein* II. 451 The hubbub, so new in Prussia, of Parliamentary discussion.

2. Noisy turmoil; confusion, disturbance; an instance of this; a tumultuous assembly or demonstration; a riot, 'row'.

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* iv. ii. All the chambermaids in such a whoobub. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 181 note, Diogenes . . in his Tub, tumbled it up and down. . . when the greatest, and best of Citizens were in an Hubbub and in Arms. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* iii. They asked the reason of the hubbub and tumult. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 14 A sudden uproar and hubbub ensued that defies description. 1874 MISS BRADDON *Taken at Flood* i. 15 The place will be in a fine hubbub, I suppose.

3. A name given by the New England colonists to a noisy game of the Indians.

It was played with a platter and five small bones, with loud cries of *hub, hub, hub*. See *N. & Q.* Ser. 7, III. 472. 1634 WOOD *New Engl. Prospects* II. xiv. 85. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass. Bay* v. (ed. 2) 470 Another game they called hubbub, the same the French called *jeu de plat*, the game of the dish among the Hurons.

4. attrib. and Comb.

1646 *New Letanie* (B. M.), From Irish Rebels, and Welsh hubbub-men, From Independents and their Tubmen. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* xi. 1193 There follows noise enough: from hubbub mouths.

Hence **Hubbub v.**, **Hubbubish a.** *nonce-wds.*

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr., Rebuilding*, Better remain by rubbish guarded, Than thus hubbubish groan placarded. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 881 Huddled and hubbubbed into one chaotic sentence.

Hubbuboo, -aboo (hʊb'ʊb̩u:). Forms: 6 hubba-, hubbobowe, 9- hubbub(b)oo, hub(b)a-boo; also 8 ho-bo-bo-boo, 9 hubbubhubbuboo. [App. of same origin as prec.: cf. Irish *abu!* the war-cry of the ancient Irish.] A confused crying or yelling; esp. as a savage war-cry; hence, a tumult, turmoil.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 632/r They come running with a terrible yell and hubbubowe, as yf heaven and earth would have gone together, which is the very image of the Irish hubbubowe, which they kerne use at theyr first encounter. c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* xxiii. (1754) II. 210 Every now and then [they] break out into a hideous Howl and Ho-bo-bo-boo. 1830 *Examiner* 353/r The speech. . . is like an Irish row. . . It is a hubaboo, an affair of noise and blows. 1874 LITTLE *Carr. Jud. Guyenne* I. vii. 210 What a hubbuboo arose! 1892 E. LAWLESS *Grania* II. viii. 151 Och, Mary Queen of Heaven, but that was a hubbuboo!

Hubby (hʊb'bi), sb. [f. HUB sb.² + -y: cf. *baby*.] A familiar colloquialism for HUSBAND.

1688 E. RAVENSCROFT *London Cuckolds* 28 Oh my hubby, dear, dear, dear hubby. 1798 MORTON *Secr. worth knowing* Epil. (Farmer), The wife, poor thing. . . Scarce knows again her lover in her hubby. 1803 *True Briton in Spirit Pub. Jnals.* (1804) VII. 274 My dear Hubby, this can't make me sick. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 11 In disputes between a hubby and his better half.

Hubby, a. U. S. [f. HUB sb.¹ 4 c + -y.] 'Full of hubs or projecting protuberances; as, a road that has been frozen while muddy is hubby' (Webster 1864).

1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*

Huberate, -ertie, obs. ff. UBERATE, UBERTY.

Hübnerite (hü'b'nɔɪt). *Min.* [Named 1865, after Hübner, who analysed it.] Tungstate of manganese, found in reddish-brown bladed crystals. 1867 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc. Ser.* II. XLIII. 123. 1868 DANA *Min.* § 611.

Hubristic (hüb'ri'stik), *a. rare.* [irreg. (for *hybristic*) ad. Gr. *ὑβριστικός* insolent, wanton, f. *ὑβρῖς* outrage, contempt.] Insolent, contemptuous. 1821 *Lett. in Russell Gladstone* (1891) i. 17 The hubristic qualities of the tufted race. 1893 *National Observer* 30 Sept. 508/2 If it is contemptuous . . to ignore the spoken word, why is it less hubristic to turn your back on the formal composition?

Huc(h)e (hʊ, hʊchete), obs. ff. HUTCH, -ET.

Huck (hʊk), sb.¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 5 hoke(bone), 6 huc(bone), huke(bane), 7 huck-(bone), 8 hucke, 9 dial. hug, heuk, huok. [Etymology uncertain; see *Note* below.] The hip, the haunch.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Huke*, the huckle, or hip. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., I was wounded i' th' huck. 1880 TENNYSON *Northern Cumbler* iv. Once of a frosty night I slither'd an' hurt'd my huck.

b. **Huck-bone** (hʊk'bʊn), the hip-bone or haunch-bone; = HUCKLE-BONE 1.

c 1440 *Partonope* 4166 The Iyoum. That flesch and skyn of hys hokebone Wyth his pawe did arace. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kennedie* 181 Thy hanchis hirkilis, with hukebanis harth and haw. 1523 FITZGERB. *Husb.* § 57 Se that they [fatte oxen] be soft . . vpon the hindmost rybbe, and vpon the hucbone, and the nache by the tayle. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cix. Good for the pains in the Hips or Huck-bones, called the Hip-gout. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hug-baan*, the hip bone. 1870 *Swaileale Gloss.*, *Heuk-beean*, the hip-joint.

c. Comb. **Huck-backed** († *huckt-backt*), **huck-shouldered** *adjs.*, hump-backed, crump-shouldered.

1631 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Fair Maid of West* II. i. 24 A little wee-man, and somewhat huckt-backt. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Huck-shouldered*, hump-backed.

[*Note.* The origin of *huck* is obscure, and the chronological evidence leaves its historical relation to *huck-bone*, *huck-back*, *huckle*, *huckle-bone*, *huckle-back*, far from clear. For, while the compound *huck-bone* is found in 1440, *huck* itself is not cited till late in the 18th c.; on the other hand, the apparent diminutive *huckle*, and its compound *huckle-bone*, are found soon after 1500. The two earliest examples, M.E. *hoke-bone* and Sc. *huke-bane*, answer exactly in form to *hock-bone*; but identity of *huck* with *hook* sb.¹, though not impossible, is not greatly favoured by the sense or phonology of the group as a whole. It is possible that the origin is to be sought in the Teutonic root *huk-, hāk-, huck-*, to be bent, whence MDu. *hukken* and *hukken*, MLG. *hūken*, ON. *hūka*, to crouch, sit bent, sit on the haunches. When the body is bent, the hip-joints play the chief part.]

Huck, sb.² A commercial shortening of HUCK-ABACK, q.v.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 513 Various samples of huck, dowlas, ticks, diaper, huck and twill dusters [etc.].

Huck (hʊk), v. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 5 huk, hukke, 6-7 hucke, 6- huck. [In form, the base of HUCKSTER (q.v.), but the chronological evidence makes their actual relations difficult to determine.

Huck has iterative derivatives, HUCKER and HUCKLE, which favours its being an old word; it agrees also in form and sense with Ger. dial. *hocken*, *hücken*, *hucken* to huckster: see Grimm.]

intr. To higgie in trading; to haggle over a bargain; to chaffer, bargain. Also *fig.* To haggle over terms, to stickle.

14. . . *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 566/36 *Auccionor*, to hukke. 1468 *Medulla in Promp. Parv.* 252 note, *Auccionor*, to merchaunt, and huk. a 1599 SKELTON *Poems*, Now adayes as hucksters they hukke and they styck. 1530 PALSGR. 588/2, I love nat to sell my ware to you, you hukke so sore. 1586 EARL LEICESTER *Lett.* (Camden) 323 It is noe reason for me to stand hucking with them for myself. a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 128 As Christ said to the woman of Samaria, when she hukte to give him water. 1642 BR. RYNOLDS *Israel's Petit.* 17 Thus men huk, and stand upon abatements with Christ in the Bargaine of Salvation. 1658 MANTON *Exp. Judea* As Pharaoh stood hucking with Moses and Aaron. 1895 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Huck*, to bargain, chaffer.

b. quasi-trans.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcvi. (1612) 388 Whose holy Noses ouer-hang at Markets, Staules, and Sacks, There hucking cleaph, here hearkening deepl, to set abroach their Stacks.

Hence **Hucking** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1551 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 385 Marry, the hucking is about money matters. 1599 MINSHEW *SA Dict.*, *Recaton*, a pinching or hucking fellow in buying or selling. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) III. 20 A near, and hard, and hucking chapman shall never buy good flesh.

Huckaback (hʊk'abæk). Also 8 hucca-, huk-ka-, hugaback, hag-a-bag, hagabag, 9 huggaback, huck-a-back. [Origin unknown.

Prof. Skeat has pointed out the close resemblance of the word to LG. *hukkebak*, Ger. *huckepack*, adv., in *huckepack tragen* to carry on the back, to carry (a child) pick-a-back, suggesting that it may have originally meant goods carried on the back, 'pedlar's ware'. But there is no trace of the English sense in German, nor of the continental origin of the material, which was in 17th c. a noted product of the North of England; so that connexion cannot at present be assumed.]

A stout linen fabric, with the weft threads thrown alternately up so as to form a rough surface, used for towelling and the like.

1690 J. F. Merchant's *Ware-ho.* 12 A sort of Diaper made in England, and is very strong, called Huckaback. 1721 *New General Atlas* 230 Darlington . . has a considerable Manufacture in Linen and the best Hugabacks. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. ii. Clean hag-a-bag I'll spread upon his board. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 ¶ 11 That they may spin huckaback for the servants table. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 162 Darlington . . particularly excels in Huckabacks of ten Quarters wide, which are made no-where else in England. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2), Warrington . . has a particular market every week for the linen called huckaback, the manufacture of its neighbourhood. 1795 J. ATKIN *Manchester* 349 The weaving of sheeting, hagabag, window-sash and curtain line. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Hag-gard's* *Dau.* I. 6 With face smarting from the vigorous application of mottled soap and coarsest huckaback.

b. attrib.

1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4379/4 One Huckaback Table Cloth. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxi. The table was covered with a clean huckaback napkin. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 512 Tape and damask-bordered huckaback towels.

c. as *adj. fig.* That will stand wear and tear.

1759 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to E. Strafford* 30 Oct. All their good qualities are huckaback. 1765—*Lett. to Cole* 9 Mar. As that furniture will not last above a fortnight . . I shall prefer something more huckaback.

Huck-backed, -bone: see HUCK sb.¹ b and c.

† **Hucker**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* In 5 hukker. [*f.* **HUCK** *v.* + *-ER*¹, or back-formation from **HUCKSTER**, *q. v.* (Perh. only a glossarist's word.)] A petty dealer; one who bargains or haggles.

14. *Voc.* in *Wr-Wülcker* 566/37 *Auctionator et Auctionatrix*, an hukker & an hukster.

† **Hucker**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [Iterative of **HUCK** *v.*] *intr.* To chaffer.

1548 *FORREST Pleas. Poetie* 87 For his pryuate wealthe so daylye too hukker.

Hucker-mucker, *var. f.* **HUGGER-MUGGER**.

† **Huckery**, *Obs.* In 4 hukkerye, hookerye, hokkerye, hukrie. [*f.* **HUCKER** *sb.* or **HUCK** *v.*: see *-ERY*. Cf. also **HUCKERY**.] The business of a hukster.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. v.* 227 She hath holden hokkerye [*v. r.* hukkerye, hukrie; *C.* hokkerye, also hukkerstrye; *A.* hokkerye] al hire lyf tyme.

Huckle (*hʊk*ˈl), *sb.* *Forms:* 6 hokyll-, hooke-, hokkel-, hukel-, hockle-(bone), houkel, 6-huckle. [In form, a dim. of **HUCK** *sb.*¹ Cf. the combinations *huckle-back*, *HUCKLE-BONE*, with the synonymous *huck-back*, *huck-bone*.]

1. The hip or haunch. (See also *quot.* 1855.)

a 1529 *SKELTON E. Runnyng* 45 The bones of her huckles, Like as they were with bukels togyther made fast. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* I. ij b. How many bones ar in y hukkes? Answer. After the veryte there is but one, howbeit after dyuers parties of it there are thre. 1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apoth.* 7 If the disease were in ether of the hokels or shoulders. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. ii. 925 Getting up on Stump and Huckle, He with the Foe began to buckle. 1708 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4402/4 A black Mare.. branded T.M. below the Huckle on the near Side. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 295 Tho' he hurt her Haunch and Huckle. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Huckles*, the hips. 1855 *RAMSBOTHAM Obscure. Med.* 10 The Coccyx is called vernacularly the huckle or knuckle.

† 2. ? The hock of a quadruped. *Obs.*

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 459 In the middle of the horns there is a little branch standeth out like a knob, or as a huckle in the hinder-part of a Beasts leg.

3. *Comb.* **Huckle-back**, a hump-back; **huckle-backed** *a.*, hump-backed.

a 1652 *BROME Eng. Moor* iii. iii. Wks. 1873 II. 48 Of all Features and shapes, from the huckle-back'd Bum-creeper To the straight spiny shogger I in St. Martins. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Hom. Travest.* (1797) I. 72 Ulysses.. drove his broomstick with a thwack Upon Thersites' huckle-back. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* xvii. (1871) 147 Diversities.. that gave a wavy huckle-backed character to the entire field.

† **Huckle**, *v.*¹ *Obs.* [*f.* **HUCK** *v.* + *-LE* iterative suffix.] *intr.* To haggle in bargaining.

c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 53 They will him sell, and 1le not huckling stand. 1644 *BULWER Chirrol.* 161 After much base huckling, and rising by little and little. 1655 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* i. v. 220 Wilt thou stand.. [and] huckle with him for a penny?

Huckle, *v.*² *dial.* [*f.* **HUCKLE** *sb.*] To bend the body, to stoop: see *quots.*

1840 *SPURDENS Suppl. Forby* (E. D. S.), *Huckle*, to bend down with pain. 1854 W. GASKELL *Lect. Lanc. Dial.* 13 In Lancashire, a person who stoops is said to 'huckle'.

Huckleberry (*hʊk*ˈlɪ,beri). *U.S.* [Conjectured to be a corruption of **HURTLEBERRY**, **WHORTLEBERRY**.] The fruit and plant of species of *Gaylussacia* (N.O. *Vacciniaceæ*), low berry-bearing shrubs, common in North America. Also applied to N. American species of the closely allied *Vaccinium*, more properly called *blueberry*.

1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 3 The Fruits natural to the Island are Mulberries, Posimons, Grapes great and small, Huckleberries. 1796 *Ned Evans* II. 118 The chief dish is broth made of bears' flesh, dogs, and huckleberries. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice-told T.* (1851) I. xvi. 249 To peddle out a lot of huckleberries. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* 357 A small heap of solemn black huckleberries. 1897 *WILLIS Flower. Pl.* II. 384 The *Vaccinium pennsylvanicum*.. is called the blue huckleberry.

b. attrib. and Comb.

1751 J. BARTHAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.* etc. 13 The land hereabouts is middling white oak and huckleberry land. 1851 *THOREAU Autumn* (1894) 8 The huckleberry bushes on Conantum are all turned red. 1854 *LOWELL Cambridge 30 Yrs. Ago* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 70 The greater part of what is now Cambridgeport was then (in the native dialect) a 'huckleberry pasture'. a 1862 *THOREAU Cape Cod* vii. (1894) 155 That kind of gall called Huckleberry-apple. 1865 *WHITTIER Snow-Bound* 479 Dread Olympus at his will became a huckleberry hill.

Hence **Huckleberrying** *vbl. sb.*, gathering huckleberries.

1721-2 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 160 By horse to go huckleberrying o o 6. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 702/2, I have joined children in huckleberrying, thimbleberrying.. and bilberrying.

Huckle-bone (*hʊk*ˈlɪ,bʊn). [*See* **HUCKLE** *sb.*] 1. The hip- or haunch-bone of man or beast; the ischium or whole *os innominatum*. (Rarely the head of the thigh-bone which turns in the hip-joint.)

1539 *Malory's Arthur* xii. iii. (W. de W.), The bore roue hym on the brawne of the thyghe vp to the huckle bone [ed. 1885 hough-bone]. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 44 The knitting together of the hockle bone with the lowest turning ioynt of the loynes. 1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* cccv. 102 b. This infirmite [Sciatica] doth come of hard lyenge on the hokyll bones. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Actabula*.. the hollownes wherein the huckle bone turneth. 1850 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* La boiste de os, the pan

wherein the huckle bone falleth. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 807 The Thigh is that part which is betwixt the ioynt of the huckle bone and the knee. 1676 *HOBBS Iliad* (1677) 67 Tydides.. hit him on the huckle bone, wherein into the hip inserted is the thigh. a 1722 *LISLE Iliad*. (1752) 264 A beast should be wide between both huckle bones. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 90 The hip or huckle bones should be wide apart, coming upon a level with the chine.

2. The astragalus or small bone which joints with the tibia, in the hock joint of a quadruped; the knuckle-bone.

1542 *UDALL Erasim. Apoph.* 163 b, 'Αστράγαλος is in Latin talus, and it is the little square huckle bone in the ancle place of the hinder legge in all beastes, sauing man. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1625) 113 Talus, an huckle-bone, such wherewith children play Cockall. 1652 A. ROSS *Hist. World* i. ii. 6 The King presents him with some golden dice, or huckle bones to play withall. 1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult.* I. 74 Hucklebones or astragali were used in divination in ancient Rome. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gl.* *Huckle-bone*, the astragalus, a small bone of a sheep, used for playing a game called 'dibs'. The floors of summer-houses used frequently to be paved with huckle-bones.

Hence **Huckle-boned** *a.* [*see* *-ED*².]

1683 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1850/8 A black Gelding.. high Huckle-bon'd.

Huckled (*hʊk*ˈlɪd), *a.* [*cf.* **HUCKLE** *sb.*] † *a.* (?) Jointed. *Obs.*

1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* II. i. (1668) 70 They [bulls] are.. big, round, and well huckled together in every member.

b. Hunched, having outstanding joints.

1893 *National Observer* 25 Mar. 168/1 The looseness [of the gown] made her shoulders seem huckled.

† **Huckler**, *Obs.* Name of a kind of dance.

1617 *ASSHETON Yrml.* (Chetham Soc.) 45 A maske of noblemen, knights, gentlemen, and courtiers affore the king.. dancing the Hucker, Tom Bedlo, and the Cowp Justice of Peace.

Huckmuck, *local.* Also 5 huk-, 6-mook. 'A strainer used in brewing. It consists of a bundle of twigs, generally part of an old broom, placed at the bottom of the mashing-keve or vat, to prevent the grains running out when the wort is drawn off' (Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk.* 1886).

1472 *Yalton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.), For iij hukmuckes vjd. for hopyng iij. 1517 *Ibid.* 135 Payd for hukmuckes vjd. 1825 *BRITTON Wiltsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Huckmuck*, a kind of strainer used in brewing.

Hucksheen, *-shin*, *-son*, *var.* of **HOCKSHIN**, **HUXEN**.

Huckster (*hʊk*ˈstɜː), *sb.* *Forms:* 3 *Orm.* hucoster, 4-5 hukstar, 4- hukster; also 4-5 hok(e)-ster(e), hoxter, 5 howkster, hukstere, hukkester, huk-, hukstare, (hoggester), 5-6 hook-, hukster, 5-7 huester, 5-9 huxter, 6 hooster, houkester, huckester, hukstar, 9 *dial.* huikster. [*See* **HUCK** *v.* Although the series *huck, hucker, hukster*, corresponds formally with *bake, baker, baxter, brew, brewer, brewster*, etc., in which the verb is the starting-point, the late date of *huck* as compared with *huckster*, and the continental parallels of the latter, make difficulties. *Mdu.* had *hokester, hoekster*, early mod.*Du.* *huckster*, 'huckster' fem.; also *Mdu.* *hoeker*, early mod.*Du.* *heuker* masc. = *MLG.* *hoker*, mod.*Ger.* *höker*, 'higgler, hawker, retailer, market-man, costermonger'; none of these, however, appear to be known as early as our *huckster*.

The origin of the *Du.* and *Ger.* words themselves is unsettled; *Ger.* besides *höker*, has *höke, höcke, MHG.* *hucker, MLG.* *hoke*, to be referred, according to Kluge, prob. to *hocken* to squat, sit on the 'hunkers'; but Verwijs and Verdam state grounds for connecting *Mdu.* *hoeker, hoekster* rather with *Du.* *hock* a corner. The history is thus altogether obscure.]

1. A retailer of small goods, in a petty shop or booth, or at a stall; a pedlar, a hawker. *a.* Applied to a woman.

a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xviii. in *E. F. P.* (1862) 155 Hail be 3e hokesters dun bi be lake. He is sort of his lif pat is fast to such a wif. 14. *Nom.* in *Wr-Wülcker* 692/42 *Hec auxiatritz*, a huxter. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* *Ibid.* 793/29 *Hec auxiatritz*, a hoxter. 1851 *MAYNE Reid Sealp Hunt.* ix. 70 The women, light-hearted hucksters.

b. Without distinction of sex. (The ordinary use.) *locally* in specific senses: see *quots.* 1858-77.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 15817 Forr patt te33 turnenn Godess hus Intill hucksters bope. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* I. ix. (Rolls) II. 171 þey beep.. in gaderyne of catel hoksters [*v. r.* hucksters] and tauerers. c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 252/2 *Hukstare*.. *auxionator, auxionatrix*. 1483 *Gild Bakers Exter* in *Eng. Gilds* 337 To make serche.. att all hoggesters houses with-yn the Juris-diccion of the said Cite. 1534 *MORE Treat. on Passion* Wks. 1304/1 A substantiall merchaunt and not an hukster. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Regatnear*, to sell pedlerie ware, to play the hukster. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 29 Wee buy our molten tallies.. of the hucksters and tripe-wives. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* vi. 62 The throwing down of a Hucksters Apples by a Fisher-Boy. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Huckster*, an inferior dealer or minor trader; a hawker or itinerant vendor of goods with a pack, box, or tray. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Hucksters*, dealers in farm produce, who attend the markets to purchase from the producers for the purpose of retailing it out again to small customers. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Dec., From the great shops in Regent Street and Bond Street to the smallest huxters in the slums, there are Christmas presents in the windows.

c. As term of reproach: A regrater, an engrosser of corn, etc.; a broker, a middleman.

[a 1400 *Burgh Laus* lxvi. in *Sc. Stat.* I. 346/1 *Hukstaris* þat byis and sellis agane to wyning sal nocht by any thing before þat undern be rungyn in wynter and mydmore in somer.]

1573-80 *BARET Alv.* H 707 An Hukster: a regrater: a seller by retaile: a wifler, *propola*. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Dardanian*, an hukster, he that kepeth corn till it be deare. 1595 *DUNCAN App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Mango*, interpolator, a hukster, a regrater. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 21 Such as by fraud and base arts play the huksters to enhance the price. 1630 *LENNARD tr. Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 49 It is the great Intermedler and Hukster, by which we traffick. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 78 Marriage Huksters, or Wife-Brokers.

2. *transf. and fig.* A person ready to make his profit of anything in a mean or petty way; one who basely barbers his services, etc., for gain; a mercenary; an overreacher of others.

1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 18 No huksters of warre warrenen as we bee. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* Wks. (1851) 350 Wee have it.. as good cheap, as any hukster at law, newly set up, can possibly afford. 1673 *Vain Insolency Rome* 5 With what craft, and artifice, the Komish Huksters endeavour to seduce the people of our Church of England.. to the Communion of Rome. 1842 *ROGERS Introd. Burke's Wks.* (1842) I. 9 Mr. Hamilton, who managed the whole matter in the true spirit of a political hukster, had the meanness to accept this offer. 1868 *MISS BRADDON Charlotte's Inher.* I. i. 7, I am no hukster, to sell my daughter to the best bidder.

† 3. *Phrase.* *In hukster's hands* (*handling*): in a position in which it is likely to be roughly used or lost; beyond the likelihood of recovery. *Obs.*

1581 *RICH Farewell D* iv b. We will returne to his wif, who was left in huksters handelyng (as you have heard). a 1592 *GREENE Aphonous* I. Wks. (Kldg.) 226/2 The crown is lost, and now in huksters hands. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answe. Diss.* 21 They are gotten into Huksters Hands, and there's No coming off without a Scratch'd Face. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *In Hukster's Hands*, at a desperate Pass, or Condition, or in a fair way to be lost. 1738 *SWIFT Com. Conversat.* 68 Madam, he shall ne'er have it [a Handkerchief] again; 'tis in Hukster's Hands.

4. *Comb.*, as *huckster-booth*; *huckster-like* *adj.*, *adv.*

1591 *SPENSER M. Hubbard* 925 The Ape wanting his hukster man, That would returne his necessities. 1665 *GLANVILLE Scopsis Sci. Pref.* (R.), Nor will I hukster-like discredit any man's plan, to recommend mine own. 1866 *BLACKIE Homer & Iliad* I. 101 The hukster-booths of the Lawnmarket. 1870 *Standard* 13 Dec., He only mulcted nations, and did not hucksterlike fine every little open town he came across.

Hence **Hucksterdom**, *nonce-vd.* [*see* *-DOM*.]

1886 *Pall Mall Budget* 8 July 28/2 From the hucksterdom of his environment.

Huckster, *v.* [*f.* **HUCKSTER** *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To bargain, haggle. *lit. and fig.*

1592 [*see* **HUCKSTERING** *phl. a.*] a 1665 J. GODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 319 Be ingenuous and noble towards God, and not stand picking and huckstering with your hearts to know how you must do to escape hell fire. 1775 *BURKE Sp. Conc. Amer. Wks.* III. 57 Despotism itself is obliged to truck and huckster. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* IV. i. II. 522 The estates.. irritated the Prince of Orange by huckstering about subsidies. 1861 *SALA Dutch Pict.* xxi. 336 A dunghill of vanity for chapmen to huckster over.

2. *trans.* To traffic in, in a petty way; to retail or expose for sale (esp. in small quantities); to bargain over. Also, to adulterate. *lit. and fig.*

1642 T. HILL *Trade of Truth* 37 This graduall Hukstering up the purity of truth. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. (1847) 502/2 Some who had been called from shops and warehouses.. to sit in supreme councils and committees.. fell to hukster the commonwealth. 1677 *GALE Crt. Gentiles* III. 19 Such as hukstered and made merchandise of Christ. 1770 *BURKE Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 129 The sealed fountain of royal bounty, which had been infamously monopolized and hukstered. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 541 The deceitful workers who had hukstered and adulterated the word of God. 1898 *HUMANITARIAN* XI. 357 A man.. huckstering cheap lollypops to the small fry of the Board Schools.

† **Hucksterage**, *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [*See* *-AGE*.] *Huckstering*, bargaining, trafficking.

1641 *MILTON Reform.* II. (1851) 68 The gentle and benevolent mediocrity of Church-maintenance, without the ignoble Huckerage of pidding Tithes.

Hucksterer. [*f.* **HUCKSTER** *v.* + *-ER*¹.] One who huksters; a retail dealer, a petty trafficker. 1724 *SWIFT Consid.* etc. in *Fraud Detected* (1725) 161 Those Huksterers, or Money-jobbers, will be found necessary if this Brass Money is made current. 1862 T. C. GRATAN *Beaten Paths* II. 146 They become mere huksterers of wit, the retail dealers in a commodity for which there are few wholesale houses. 1874 *MOTLEY Barneveld* II. xvi. 192 A venal huksterer of his country's liberties.

Hucksteress, *-tress*. [*f.* **HUCKSTER** *sb.* + *-ESS*.] A female hukster or petty trafficker.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Regratiere*, an Huckeress; also a Regrateresse. 1811 *Morning Post* 30 Aug. in *Spirit Pub. Yrnl.* (1812) XV. 312 The hukstess.. threw one arm frantically over Mr. B's head. 1851 *HAWTHORNE Ho. Sev. Cables* II. (1883) 56 The immemorial lady.. reduced now, in that very house, to be the huksteress of a cent-shop.

Huckstering (*hʊk*ˈstɜːɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **HUCKSTER** *v.* + *-ING*¹.] The action of the verb **HUCKSTER**; petty trafficking; sordid dealing; haggling.

1647 *TRAFF Comm. Mat.* xxi. 13 Base hukstering of holy things. 1797 *BURKE Regie. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 335 The spirit of hukstering and barter. 1858 *FAOUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 89 From the wholesale purchases of the corndeler to the hukstering of the wandering pedlar. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Nov. 5/2 The process of diplomatic hukstering by correspondence.

Huckstering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That hucksters; trafficking, hawking, haggling.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 175 A broking and huckstering penne. 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, Northumbld. II. 208 Huckstering Husbandmen, who properly may be termed Knaves in grain. 1808 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XIII. vi. 202 We know you to be a huckstering nation. 1858 HUGHES *Scouring White Horse* 106 Half way up. . . I found an old huckstering woman and a boy in great trouble.

† **Hucksterize**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. HUCKSTER *sb.* + -IZE.] *a. trans.* To deal with as a huckster; to adulterate. *b. intr.* To play the huckster.

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 21 There are such who hucksterise the word, adulterate, sophisticate the word. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 614 Hirelings that hucksterize and deal deceitfully about the Word of God.

Huckstery (*hʊk'stəri*). Forms: see HUCKSTER. [f. HUCKSTER *sb.* + -Y.]

1. The trade or business of a huckster; the place in which he carries on his trade; *plur.* the goods dealt in by him (cf. *groceries*).

1366 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 141 Heo haþ holden hoxterye [C. VII. 233 hucksturye] his Elleuene wynter. 1611 CORGR., *Regretement*, a. mending, or tricking up of old things for sale; hucksterie. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. Pref. 20 In the very shops and huxteries of our remotest towns and villages. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 280 A dealer in various articles, which . . . we shall call huxteries.

2. Petty bargaining, haggling; stickling.

1668 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 243 A more slow and delicate digestion doth loath all things, as it were with much huckstery. *Ibid.* 308 Great eaters, and those who are brought up with dainty huckstery, are . . . notably lean.

3. *attrib.*

1824 GALT *Rothelan I.* I. vi. 55 Under the pent-house of a huxtry shop. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 June 4/3 The huckstery scheme of the Indian Government, spoken of as the Durand Treaty.

Huckt-backt: see HUCK *sb.*¹

Hud (*hʊd*), *sb.*¹ Obs. exc. *dial.* Also 5-6 **hudd(e)**, *pl.* **huddes**. [Origin uncertain.]

It has been conjectured to be a *dial. form* of *Hood*, corresp. to the current pronunc. of *blood*, *food*, and *Sc. wud*=*wood*; but against this there are many considerations, connected with the age, use, and locality of the word, its non-interchange with *hood* in other senses, etc. If it was an (unrecorded) old word, it might be a deriv. of the Teut. root *hūd-, hūd-*, to cover, whence *hide* *vb.*, *hut*, and perh. *house*, *hush*. In sense *hud* is identical with *Mdu. hunde* 'tunica, concha, cortex, siliqua, calyx, et spica', cf. *boon-houde* bean-hull (Kilian); but this is a deriv. of *houden*, to HOLD.]

The husk or sheath of a seed; the hull or shell of a fruit; a pod or seed-vessel; † *fig.* an empty person who has 'nothing in him'. (See also quot. 1893.)

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxx. (Tollem. MS.), *pe stalk* [of wheat] is biclippid with leues and huddes [ed. 1535 hulls]. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Eduw. VI* (Arb.) 84 Ye hoddie peckes, Ye doddie poules, ye huddes, do ye beleue hym? 1578 LYKE *Dodoens* VI. xlii. 711 Almondess.. blanched or made cleane from their skinnies or huddes. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 87 They have huddes as our beans. 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 126 (E. D. S.) *Hood*, the outer coat of a seed. 1790 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Hud*, the husk of a nut or walnut. *Glow.* 1876 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* *Hud*, a pea-shell. 1882 JAGO *Cornish Gloss.* *Hud*, or *hull*, a shell, as of a nut. 1893 WILSH. *Gloss.* *Hud* (1) The husk of a walnut, skin of a gooseberry, shell of a pea or bean, etc. (2) A finger-stall or finger of a glove.

Hence *Hud v. dial. trans.*, to shell. 1790 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *To hud*, to take off the husk. *Glow.* 1890 *Berksh. Gloss.* s. v., Get them warnuts huddled. 1893 S. E. *Worc. Gloss.* s. v., I a bin a 'uddin some bannits.

Hud, hood (*hʊd*, *hʊd*), *sb.*² *north. dial.* Also 7 **hudd(e)**, 8 **hod**. [Of uncertain origin and history. It is not certain that senses 1 and 2 are the same word.]

Evidently distinct from *Hud* *sb.*¹ *Hude*, in sense 1, quot. 1483, might be, as to form, northern for *Hood*, with which also Kennett and *Craven Dial.* identify sense 2; but it is difficult to see any connexion of sense.]

† 1. A log placed at the back of the fire-place to keep the fire in by night; = **HEAD-BLOCK** 1. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 191/1 An Hude . . . *repositio*. 1500 *Ortus Voc.*, *Repositio*, *id est quod tegit ignem in nocte*, a huddle.

2. The place behind, or at the back of, a fire-place of the old fashion; the back of the chimney or grate; also = *hud-end* (see 3).

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 122 [To beek or dry osiers] they take the sticks and sette them up an ende, slantinge them against the huddle, and keepe a good fire under them. 1658 *Burgery Sheffield* (1898) 168 For making two hudds and materials thereto ss. 6d. 1728 KENNETT in *Laud MS.* 1033 ff. 100 [184] Ye Hod or hood, the back of the Chimney Box called the Hob in Chesh. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* II. 289 (Jam.) A species of clay . . . of which the country people make what they call, Hudds, to set in their chimnies behind their fires. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hud*, the side of the fire place within the chimney. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hood, Hud*, the place behind the fire.

3. **Comb. Hud-end** (*hood-end*), each of the two raised flat surfaces of stone or iron at the sides of an old-fashioned fire-place; a hob; **hud-stone**, the stone of which the hud-end is the upper surface, the hob-stone.

1828 *Craven Dial.*, **Hood-end*, corners near the fire, either of stone or iron. 1863 Mrs. TOOGOOD *Yorks. Dial.*, Take the kettle off the fire and put it on the hood-end. 1697 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 343 For setting up bars and **hudstones* in the vestry. 1825 BROCKETT s.v. *Hud*, Pans

not in use are placed on the 'hud-stane'. 1883 *Abnondbury Gloss.*, *Hudstone*, the hob, or hobstone, of the fireplace.

Hud(de, obs. pa. t. and pple. of *HIDE* *v.*¹; obs. f. *Hood*).

† **Hudder-mudder**, *sb.* Obs. Also 5-6 **hoder-moder**, 6 **hudder-mother**, **huddher-mudther**, **hudder-mutter**, **hutter-mutter**, **huther-muther**. [A reduplicated compound of which the first element appears to be related to *HODER* *v.* to huddle; the second is obscure, but in part, at least, onomatopœic: cf. *HUGGER-MUGGER*.] Concealment, secrecy, privacy; chiefly in phr. in *hudder-mudder*.

1461 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 402 II. 28 He and hys wyfe and other have blaverdy here of my kynred in hoder-moder [printed hedermoder]. 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 69 Alas, they make me shoder! For in hoder-moder The Church is put in faute. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 36 It hydes it not, it lurkes not in corners and hudder-mother. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 245/2 These things thus in hudder-mutter among themselves concluded. 1579 GOSSON *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 74, I know not yet because it is doone in hudder-mudder. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* vii. 39 The miracles . . . were not darksome nor done in hudder-mudther, but so openly and apparently.

Hence † **Hudder-mudder**, **Huther-muther** *v. trans.*, to huddle up, conceal, keep close. *Obs.*

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) A iij, What reason is it, yf we shulde huther-muther here among a fewe, the thing that was huddle to be common unto al?

Huddle (*hʊd'l*), *v.* Also 6 **huddel**, 6-7 **hudle**, 8 **huddell**. [*Huddle* *vb.* and *sb.* are known only from the second half of the 16th c.; the *vb.*, which prob. preceded the *sb.*, has the form of a diminutive and iterative, perh. ultimately from the Teut. root *hūd-, hūd-* to cover (see *HUD* *sb.*¹); cf. *HODER* *v.*, **HUDDER-MUDDER**, also *LG.* *hudern* to cherish, shelter, as a hen her chickens, iterative of *LG.* *hūden* to hide. Senses 4 b, c, come close to dialectal senses of *Ger. hudein* to do (work) hastily and carelessly, to scamp; cf. *hudelei* slovenly work, scamping. But no satisfactory theory of relationship with these words can at present be offered.]

The history and order of the senses is in many respects obscure; see esp. the early quot. under **HUDDLE** *adv.* and **HUDDLING** *ppl. a.*

1. *trans.* † 1. To put or keep out of sight; to conceal or hide, as among a crowd or under a heap; to hush up. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 12 b, To chop of the head of the sentence, and slyly huddle the rest [orig. qui sententiae caput abscondens astute reliqua subicit]. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxvi. (1887) 103 They . . . neither can of them selues, neither ought at my hand to be huddled vp in silence. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxxv. xix, Time there doth all in dark oblivion huddle. 1653 A. WILSON *fas. I* 285 (N.) The matter was huddled up, and little spoken of it. 1680 ORWAY *Orphan* iii. i, I do not like this marriage, Huddled i' the dark, and done at too much venture. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 2 ¶ 15 His merit may pass without notice, huddled in the variety of things. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* (1812) III. 329 Huddle up the News.

2. To pile or heap up confusedly; to crowd together closely and unceremoniously. (In earlier use the sense was sometimes simply, To jumble, mix up in confusion.)

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 252 Shee told mee . . . that I was duller then a great thaw, huddling iest vp on iest. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* vii. xi. 252 This Genealogie is in this partie much huddled. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Huddle*, to confound or mingle things together, after a confused manner. 1897 HALL *Caine Christian* x, The furniture was huddled about in disorder.

b. Also with together, up.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 63/1 That matters might not be huddled and scuffled vppe together confusedly, and without order. 1581 W. CHARKE in *Confer.* iv. (1584) Ee iij b, You confound and huddle them together. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. vi. 15 A heap of wildernesses huddled up together. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 74 Those . . . Writers . . . huddle together what ever they meet with in former Authors. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. v. 376 The matter would seem to be huddled up in this manner merely to suppress discoveries. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 122 A bullet might easily reach them, if huddled together in a flock. 1875 McLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. xii. 211 Huddling together in grotesque chaos things which are utterly diverse.

c. To contract or draw (oneself) together 'all of a heap'; to coil up unceremoniously.

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 264 He chose his ground, on which he huddled himself up, and enjoyed a most profound sleep. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 104 That at least he might not die huddled up like a cow. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* iv, He lay as he had fallen, all huddled.

3. To push or thrust in a disorderly mass or heap, into, out of (etc.) some place.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. ii. § 20 The obscurity of his burial (huddled into his grave at Langley). 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 367 To whitewash my room and put things in order; a phrase which . . . means little else than huddling every thing into holes and corners. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xix, We were huddled out like a flock of sheep, by a file of soldiers with loaded muskets. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 296 They huddled the king's body into a postchaise. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 47 Reform bills . . . are huddled or juggled through a House of fretful or feverish senators.

d. with on: To put on (clothes) hurriedly and 'all of a heap'.

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* II. Wks. (Ritgd.) 309/2, I . . . huddle on my clothes and get dressed by one. 1799 PRIOR *Hans Carrel* 39 At Twelve she rose, with much ad. Her Cloaths were huddled on by Two. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxiii, The Friar . . . had huddled a friar's frock over his green cassock. 1824 — *St. Roman's* xxii, You must positively go back into your dressing room and huddle your things on as fast as you can. 1868 HELPS *Realthak* xv. (1876) 395 His clothes seem to be huddled on anyhow.

4. To drive or push hurriedly, and without order or ceremony; to hurry (a person or thing). ? *Obs.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxiv, I shall huddle him as he does Prayers. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. xxv. 101 You have huddled your book too soon to the press. 1685 ROCHESTER *Valentin.* III. iii, Trembling through Terror lest he come too late They huddle his Dispatch while at the Gate. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 353 Let him forecast his Work with timely care, Which else is huddled, when the Skies are fair.

b. with over, through: To hurry through, run over, or perform in a hurried slovenly way.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 102 To continue in the Church while a Masse is briefly huddled over. 1696 tr. *Duquesne's Voy. E. Ind.* 167 We presently huddled over a few prayers, according to custom. 1799 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 261, I have suffered the post hour to come so nearly on me, that I must huddle over what I have more than appears in the public papers. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Mar. 5/4 The solemnities had to be huddled through at express speed.

c. with up: To hurry the completion of; to work up, finish up, or compile, in haste and without proper care; to botch up hastily.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 59 They were huddled and as you know bungled up in more haste then good speede. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus*, *Hist.* III. iv. (1591) 147 Himselfe [Vitellius] . . . huddled up the election of officers [L. *festinare comitia*]. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* Pref. (1732) 15 Too hasty in huddling up and tumbling out of Books. 1721 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 556, I was in fear lest the post should be gone, and so . . . huddled up without thinking of the date. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 412 And reading . . . Just fifteen minutes, huddle up their work, And with a well-bred whisper close the scene. 1839 MACAULAY *Ess.*, Gladstone (1860) II. 440 She sprang from a compromise huddled up between the eager zeal of reformers and the selfishness of greedy, ambitious, and time-serving politicians.

5. To hug. Now *dial.*

1650 Ld. Barnard & Lit. *Musgrave* 24 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 121 But lie still, lie still, little Musgreue, and huddle me from the cold. 1665 ROXB. *Ball.* (1891) VII. 366 But huddle and cuddle, we'll toy and we'll kiss. 1821 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Huddle*, to embrace. 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, *Huddle*, (1) to embrace, to squeeze, to hug, to cuddle.

II. *intr.* 6. To gather or flock in a congested mass; to crowd together unceremoniously; to nestle closely in a heap. Also with *together, up*.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 28 Glancing an eye of pity on his losses That have of late so huddled on his backe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. v. 202 Different seasons would have huddled upon each other. 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 515 The people came huddling out of the severall Cities . . . to salute him. 1821 BYRON *Viz. Judgm.* xxvi, The very cherubs huddled all together. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. xv*, The cattle huddled on the lea. 1854 MARY HOWITT *Pict. Calendar* 528 The owl sits huddling by himself, The cold has pierced his body through. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 487/2 Cozily huddling up to one another.

† 7. To hurry in disorder or confusion. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xviii. 152 They will runne against things, and huddling forwards fall from high places. 1667 DRYDEN & NEWCASTLE *Sir Martin Mar-all* Epil., As country vicars, when the sermon's done, Run huddling to the benediction. 1707 ROWE *Gold.*, *Verses Pythag.* (R.), Fools huddle on, and always are in haste, Act without thought, and thoughtless words they waste. 1734 NORTH *Examen* III. vii. (1740) 522 That the Judges . . . might huddle in giving their Judgments, and so the Cause look more foul on their Side. 1766 (ANSTBY) *Bath Guide* xiii. 45 How the Misses did huddle, and scuddle, and run.

† 8. Formerly, in the University of Cambridge, To go through in a hurried and slovenly way certain formal exercises in lieu of those regularly required for a degree. *Obs.*

1798 A. WALL *Senate-ho, Cerem.* 112 If he has not kept the requisite exercises, (viz. two acts and two opponencies) he goes to the sophs' schools, and huddles for that part which he has not kept. At the huddling the father of the college, a bachelor, and a soph, attend. 1841 G. PEACOCK *Stat. Cambridge* 73 The term huddling not unhappily expressed the indecent accumulation of . . . exercises which the candidates . . . were anciently required to perform.

Huddle (*hʊd'l*), *sb.* [app. f. **HUDDLE** *v.*]

1. A mass of things crowded together in hurried confusion; a conglomeration.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed II.* 24/1 Ill haps come by heapes and by huddels. 1633 ROWLEY *Match Mid.-nt.* iv. in Hazl. *Dodley* XIII. 73 Randal's fortunes comes tumbling in like lawyers' fees, huddle upon huddle. 1714 MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* (1723) (N.), The famous Stone-henge, one of the wonders of England . . . is a great huddle of large stones, placed in a circular form. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 156 A mere huddle and conglomeration of chances. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. i. 1 I gradually grew from a huddle of booths to a town.

b. A confused crowd of persons or animals.

1642 *Vind. King* p. v, A seditious huddle of indigent people. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xvi. § 139 In such a huddle and mixture of loose People of all conditions. 1742 FIELDING *Y. Andrews* iv. xi, It frightened the women, who were all got in a huddle together, out of their wits. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 64 (1822) II. 94 The Walruses . . . which lie in gigantic huddles upon the ice fields.

2. *a.* Confusion, disorder; confused utterance. *b.* Disorderly or indecent haste, hurry, bustle.

1606 CHAPMAN *Gentle. Usher Plays* 1873 I. 271 O noble Crone, Now such a huddle and kettle neuer was. *Ibid.* 288 Nay, he speaks huddles still, lets slit his tongue. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 149 The next day, the opinions of the Council being demanded in a huddle, and over-rul'd by the Consul. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 296 The service was performed... with more harmony and less huddle than I have known it. 1840 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 160 Introduced... for mere picturesque effect or ornamental huddle.

† C. A term at shovel-board: see quot. *Obs.*

1886 J. HOOKER *Gerald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 87.1 When the lieutenant and he [the earl] for their disport were playing at slidgrote or shoofleboard. By saint Bride lieutenant (quoth he) there is some mad game in that scroll; but fall how it will, this throw is for a huddle.

† 3. A miserly old person; a hunk. *Obs.*

1599 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 44 So these old huddles haue overcharged their gorges with fancie, accompt al honest recreation meere folly. *Ibid.* 106 Though Curio be olde huddle and twang, ipse. *Ibid.* 133 God shield answered this olde huddle, I can haue two seruants of yat price. 1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* (Mason), How does thy young wife, olde huddle?

† Huddle, a. and adv. *Obs.* [f. HUDDLE sb. or v.] A. *adj.* Huddled, confused, congested.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 162 Mowing with his mouth when hee spake, in his huddle and thicke speech. 1698 *Revengeful Queen* (N.), A suddain, huddle, indigested thought Rowls in my brain. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 21 ¶ 6 The huddle group of those who stand most distant.

B. *adv.* Confusedly; in a crowding mass; in disorderly haste.

1564 COVERDALE *Lett. Martyrs* 77 Al that was... tumultuously spoken, and... objected of so many, whiche spake oftentimes huddle, so that one could not well heare an other. 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* iv. B vij b, He... would not move his foote withall, but huddle many times on that note [cuckold]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvii. xl. 658 All dangers come huddle together. 1601 — *Pliny* 81 Then no order forward can be kept: the rest thereof shall be set downe huddle by heapes. 1606 WILY *Beguiled* E ij b, I haue suitors come huddle, twoes upon twoes.

Huddled (hvd'dl), ppl. a. [f. HUDDLE v.] Crowded together without order; all in a heap.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xv. (1851) 99 The extreme shift of a huddled exposition. 1683 T. HOV *Agathocles* 6 A numerous huddled Concourse fill'd the place. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 302 ¶ 11 That huddled Economy of Dress which passes under the general name of a Mob. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 141 The streets... are very narrow, and the houses mean, low, and huddled. 1870-4 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf.* II. ii. The huddled stones of grave and tomb: Some old God's-acre. 1888 TH. WATTS in *Athenaeum* 18 Aug. 225, 2 He drives the wing—a huddled throng—Back on the centre ships, that steer for flight.

† Huddle-duddle. *Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. HUDDLE sb. 3.] A decrepit old man.

1599 NASHE *Unkenne Stuffs* 3 Those gray beard huddle-duddles and crusty cum-twanges were strooke with such stinging remorse.

Huddlement. [f. HUDDLE v. + -MENT.] Huddled condition, huddling.

1859 *Out of the Depths* 188 Writting about in the close huddlement in which they had lain all night. 1898 *Echo* 5 Jan. 2/3 Their rule means the grinding of the faces of the poor, and huddlement in slumdom.

Huddler. *rare*. [f. HUDDLE v. + -ER.] One who huddles.

1611 COTGR., *Brouillier*, a confounder, iumbler, huddler, disorderly shuffler, or mingler of things together.

Huddling, vbl. sb. [f. HUDDLE v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. HUDDLE, in various senses: esp. a confused or disorderly crowding together.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. ix. (1602) 41 By the vntoward huddling of things together, which were at strife the one with the other of them. 1638 WILKINS *New World* II. (1707) 12 What a huddling and confusion must there be, if there were two Places of Gravity. 1841 [see HUDDLE v. 8].

1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, Huddling (g), an embracing, a cuddling.

Huddling, ppl. a. [f. HUDDLE v. + -ING.] That huddles: in various senses of the verb.

(Drant's use is perh. founded on the literal sense assigned to L. *satira* of 'hotch-potch, medley'.)

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* A. Next huddling Horace braue in Satyres grace. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* iii. (1637) 26 It should be an offence very fearefull if... Judges, Justices, &c. should minister oaths... in such huddling, posting, and unreuerent manner, as that a man can scarce tell what he saith. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 495 Thyrsis! whose artful strains have oft delayed The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xvii. The lake discharged itself into the huddling and tumultuous brook. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 28 On a sudden yell'd in huddling agitation every tongue.

Hence Huddlingly adv., in confused haste.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 42 The property of heate, is to confound and make a medley of all things, shuffling in one thing huddlingly vpon another.

† Huddon. *Sc. and north. Obs.* Also 4 hodon. A whale, or large kind of whale.

† 1370 John of Bridlington in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 106 Et grandia cete, Anglice hodones [printed hodoves]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* III. vi. 137 Hir hynd partis ar als grete, wele nere, As bene are beiddyns huddoun, or a quahale. *Ibid.* x. iv. 132 The remanent straucht like a fischis tail, In similitude of huddoun or a quahail.

† Huddron. *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 hudderon. According to Jamieson, A young heifer; in quot. app. the skin of one.

1592 *Sc. Acts Jns. VI.* c. 155 Transporting and carrying forth of this Realme, of Calme-skinnes, huddrons, and Kid-skinnes [Skene 1609 quotes as 'Huddrons'].

Huddroun, a. *Sc. ? Obs.* Also 8 huderon. According to Jamieson, Slovenly. Hence perh. belly huddroun, 'slow-belly', sluggish, in Dunbar. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 70 Mouy sweir bumbard belly huddroun. *Ibid.* lxxv. 38 My belly huddroun, my sweite hurle bawsy. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 14 (Jam.) A morningsleep is worth a foldful of sheep to a huderon duderon Daw.

Hudypeke, var. HODDYFEAK, *Obs.*

Hude, obs. form of HIDE, HOOD, HUED.

Hudegeld, var. of HIDEGILD 2, *Obs.*

c 1290 FLETA I. xlviii. § 20 Hudegeld [significat] quietantiam transgressionis illatæ in servum transgredientem.

Huder, Hudge, obs. ff. HITHER, HUGO.

Hudibrastic (hiðibræstik), a. (sb.); [f. *Hudibras*, after such words as *fantastic*, *periphrastic*.] In the metre or after the manner of *Hudibras*, the celebrated mock-heroic satirical poem of Samuel Butler published in 1663-78; burlesque-heroic.

1712 *London Gas.* No. 4939/3 Merrily translated into Hudibrastic Verse. 1833 COLERIDGE *Tablet* 1 July, There is great Hudibrastic vigour in these lines. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 147 A didactic poem of a Hudibrastic character, full of shrewd and pithy phrases.

b. *absol.* or as sb. Hudibrastic language, verse, or style.

1758 J. ELLIS (*title*) The canto added by Maphæus To Virgil's twelve books of *Æneas*. Done in English Hudibrastic. 1775 J. JEKVILL *Corr.* (1894) 56 He must indite Hudibrastics to Onslow.

Hence Hudibrastically adv.

1873 MASSON *Drum.* of *Hawth.* xvii. 388 The Anti-Covenanters or Malignants are described, Hudibrastically.

Hudson, obs. form of HIDEOUS.

Hudsonite. *Min.* [Named, 1842, from the Hudson River, near which it is found.] A black variety of pyroxene, containing much iron.

1842 BECK *Min. N. York* 405 Hudsonite. . was found by Dr. Horton in a vein of quartz. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 216 Aluminous Iron-Lime Pyroxene; Hudsonite.

Hue (hiū), sb. 1. Forms: 1 hiew, hiw, 1-2 hiow, héo, 1-3 hiu, heow, (2-3 hou), 3 heou, heouwe, heuwe, hiew, (howe, ewe, euhe), 3-6 hewe, 3-7 hew, (heu), 4 hu, 4 heuh, heuz, huee, hywe, 4-5 hwe, hwo, 4-6 hiewe, (5 huwe, whew), 6-7 hiew, (7 hien, heiw), 6- hue. [OE. *hiew*, *hiw*, dial. *hiow*, *hiu*, *héo* (infl. *hiewes*, etc.):—WGer. *hiuwj* = Goth. *hiwi* form, appearance, show, Sw. *hy* skin, complexion (:-*hiuj*):-OTent. *hiwjo*. Cf. Skr. *chawi* hide, skin, complexion, colour, beauty, splendour.]

† 1. Form, shape, figure; appearance, aspect; species. *Obs.*

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 721 in *Exeter Bk.*, He... þær menisc hiw onfeng. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 107 Heo [the church of St. Michael] is eac on onsyne utan yfeles heowes. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* I. 12 Æfter his hiewe (secundum speciem suam). c 1000 AGS. *Gosp. Matt.* xvi. 3 Nu cunne ge tocnawan heofones hiw. a 1100 AGS. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 317/37 *Forma*, hiw. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 He com þa a nedren hiewe. c 1200 ORMIN 12605 Goddess Gast Inn adness culffress heowe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4225 For þi suettes and þi fair heu. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 93 (Harl.) Thus put I out my venym vnder hiewe Of holynes. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xv. (Tollem. MS.), A fayre persone, fayre ygen, fayre face and semely hwe. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 398 [He] Hynt out his sused, that was of nobill hew. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Ritldg.) 106/2 Thrice hath Cynthia chang'd her hue. 1653 H. MORE *Confect. Cabbal.* Wks. (1713) 187 In that squalid and horrid hew he sets out this Hyle or First Matter, in the First Day's Creation.

† b. *concretely*. An apparition, a phantasm. *Obs.* a 1000 AGS. *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 236/8 *Fantasia*, . . . *fantasma*, scilicet, nel hiw. c 1420 LING. *Assembly Gods* 2049 When I say, uel hit was but a hweh, a dreme, a fantasy, and a thing of nought. 1603 *Philotus* cxxii. E ij b, I conjure thee. Be Sanctus of Heuin and hewis of Hell.

2. External appearance of the face and skin, complexion. Also *transf.* (In late use passing into 3.) *Hide and (or) hue*: see HIDE sb. 1 2 b.

c 1205 LAY. 24644 Wimmen wunliche on heowen. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3051 Wimmen. Faizer on sigle. And brigte on hewe. 1236 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1213 She was not broun ne dun of hewe. c 1440 *Geverydes* 1677 How fayre of hewe and womanly she was. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) vii. 33 3e laideis cleir of hew. 1600 J. POPE *Tr. Leo's Africa* II. 25 The women... contenting themselves only with their natural hiew. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* Portrait 104 The tender hue of female doubt. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 78 Our mental hue depends as completely on the social atmosphere in which we move as our complexion upon the climate in which we live.

3. Colour.

Down to the 16th c. app. exactly synonymous with 'colour'; but it appears to have become archaic in prose use about 1600, for it is included by Bullokar, Cockeram, etc., in their collections of 'Hard Words', and explained as = 'colour'. In modern use it is either a poetic and rhetorical synonym of 'colour', or a vaguer term, including quality, shade, or tinge of colour, tint, and applicable to any mixture of colours as well as to a primary or simple colour.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 73 Seo [smerenes] is brunes heowes & godes stences. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbooc* in *Anglia* VIII. 322 Hyt sceal beon hwites hiewes. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Grene ouer alle heowes fromest met elien. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Bertholomeus* 56 Sete with stanis of purple hew. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 431 The colour of asure, and hevinliche hewe. 1576 FLEMING *Penopol. Epist.* Ded. ¶ iiij, With leaves and blossoms of glorious hewe. 1616 BULLOKAR,

Hew, colour. 1694 ADDISON *Poems*, *Virgil*, The flower it self is of a golden hue. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* II, In the east, the hues became more vivid. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xiv, On the Earl's cheek the flush of rage O'ercame the ashen hue of age. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 169 Wild flowers of every hue. 1844-59 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 233 The urine is of a fine amber hue, often darker than in health. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 23 The autumnal hues of the Beech are rich and glowing in the extreme. 1880 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 5/2 The hue of health will instantly revisit his sunburnt cheek.

b. *Chromatics*. Variety of any colour, caused by approach to or slight admixture of another; tint or quality of a particular colour.

1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xi. 43 A phrase or an epithet in a book is a particular hue or shade of a picture. 1861 *Chem. News* IV. 187 Crimson... and... scarlet. The first is a red with a violet hue, and the second is a red with an orange hue. 1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch. Club* 32 Hue (means) variety of colour. 1891 HELEN B. HARRIS *Apul. Aristides* II. 19 The green of its garden with the contrasted hues of the almond and the cypress. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 19 May 3/2 Between tone and hue there is sometimes confusion; a colour has both tones and hues. There are, for example, a turquoise hue of blue and a cornflower hue of blue... the first having been influenced by the addition of green, and the second by that of white or black... There may be many hues of a colour and many tones of each hue.

† Hue, sb. 2 Also 4-5 hu, 4-6 hew, 4, 7 heu, 5 hewe, hui(e), 6-7 huy, (6 Sc. hoy). [a. OF. *hui*, *hui*, *huy*, *huy*, ontry, noise, war-cry, hunting-cry, n. of action to *huer* to hoot, cry, shout, *HUE* v. 2] Outcry, shouting, clamour, esp. that raised by a multitude in war or the chase. *Obs.* exc. in *HUE* AND CRY, q.v.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6089 þe Wa[l]lsche and Scottes wyþal þer here Comen wyþ gret noise & hew [v.r. hu]. *Ibid.* 11984 þey... tok þer weye toward Mounge Wyþ mykel noyse & cry & heu [v.r. hu]. 13... E. E. *Alit.* P. A. 872 A hue from heuen I herde poo. 1443 *Rolls Parli.* IV. 198/2 Wyth outen hewe or cry. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Acclamatio*, . . . an hue or cry. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 136 Why dost thou... me pursue with cry of hounds, with blast of horn, with hallow, and with hew? 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. liii, Like as a Heard of over-heated Deere. With Hues and Hounds recour'd eu'ry where. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 253 As soon as M. Lally appeared, a hue was set up by the whole assembly, hisses, pointing, threats and every abusive name.

Hue (hiū), v. 1 [OE. *hwtian*, f. *hew*, *HUE* sb. 1]

1. *trans.* To form, fashion, figure, give an external appearance to; esp. (in later use) to colour. † In early use sometimes, To fashion falsely, feign, pretend. Chiefly in pa. pple.: see *HUED* ppl. a.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 484 Herodes hiwode hine sylfne unrotne. c 1050 *Supp. Ælfred's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 178/39 *Colorare*, *hiwian*. c 1050 AGS. *Gloss.* *Ibid.* 408/26 *Fingo*, *hiwize*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28013 Yee leudeis... studis hu your hare to heu, hu to dub and hu to paynt. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 39 All that blue heaven which hues and paves The other. 1839 J. E. READE *Deluge* etc. 4 We... watched The sunset huing the rich clouds.

b. *fig.* To tinge.

1576 FLEMING *Penopol. Epist.* 215 My mynde being surprised with sorrow, and hewed with heaviness.

† 2. To depict, describe vividly. *Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 424 Part of the principale... I sall haist me to hewe hartlie but hyre.

† 3. *intr.* To take a colour; to become coloured.

1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 51 The Liquor begins to hew, and is ready to kern or granulate.

Hue, v. 2 Now local. Also 4 huw, 6 hew(e).

[app. a. F. *hue-r* to shout as in war or the chase, to hoot: app. of onomatopoeic origin. The Cornish use may be an independent onomatopoeia.]

1. *intr.* To shout, make an outcry; *spec.* in hunting, and now in the Cornish sea fisheries. Cf. *HUER*.

a 1250 [see *HUNG* vbl. sb.]. 13... Guy *Warw.* (A.) 6728 þe wisest hunt folowþ fast, Huwþ & gredeþ wiþ gret blast. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 475 By the 1st of James I. c. 23, fishermen are empowered to go on the grounds of others to hew. 1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies Polc.* 39 Do 'ee 'hue' to the ladies for the life of 'ee. Look to that ground swell.

2. *trans.* To assail, drive, or guide with shouts.

1590 COKAINE *Treat. Hunting* Bij b, Every Huntsman... is to hew him or backe him into the Couert againe. *Ibid.*, To hewe the Roe bucke in, both with voyce and horne.

1603-4 *Act 1 James I.* c. 23 § 1 It shall... be lawfull... for every such Watchmen, Balcons, Huors, Condors, Directors and Guidors... to enter... any Landes... and there to watch... and to Balke, Hue, Conde, Direct and Guide the Fisher-men which shall be vpon the said Sea and Sea Coasts. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* (1677) 163 As when a lion, coming from the wood... Is hūd by dogs and pesants in the night. *Ibid.* 259 Dogs and herds-men looking on And huing him.

Hue, var. H2O, Hi *pron.* she, they.

Hue, var. HOEY, society of Chinese.

1882 DE WINDT *Egator* 29 Members of a 'Hue', or Chinese secret society.

Hue and cry, sb. Also 6-7 hu(e)-on-cry, 7 huoncry, 8 hewing cry. (Often hyphenated.) [Anglo-Norman *hu e cri*, the two words *HUE* sb. 2 and *CRY* sb., combined in a legal phrase, which was sometimes even treated as one word.

(There is some ground to think that *hue* as distinct from *cry* originally meant inarticulate sound, including that of a horn or trumpet as well as of the voice: cf. quot. 1769 in 2, and Du Cange s.v. *Huesium*; also HOFNUNG.)

1. *Law*. Outcry calling for the pursuit of a felon, raised by the party aggrieved, by a constable, etc.

[1292 *Year-bk.* 20-21 *Edu. I.* (Rolls) 339 Les presentors de

la vyle de Hulle aveyt concele Hu e cry e sanck expandu. 1592 BRITTON I. vi. § 4 Ou homme serra trové occys. ne heu ne cri ne avera levé. 1592 ARNOLDE Chron. (1811) 90 Ony persone . . that will not helpe constable, sergeants and other officers . . when hue and crye is made. 1555 in Strype Eccl. Mem. (1721) III. xxvii. 213 For keeping the statutes of hue and cry. 1575 Balfour's Practicks (1754) 512 The finder shall raise the hoy and cry. 1589 l'appe v. Hatchet (1844) 29 Martin, wee are now following after thee with hue and crye, and are hard at thy heeles. 1598 SYLVESTER Du Bartas II. l. 11 Imposture 345 He flies, And still looks back for fear of Hu-on-cries. 1609 SKENE It. Sc. Acts Malc. II. c. 15 § 1 [To be] followed, with hue and cry. 1668 Lond. Gaz. No. 324/3 That Huy and Cry be immediately raised and pursued with diligence. 1680 BUTLER Rem. (1759) II. 454 He . . flies beyond Pursuit of Huon-cries. 1782 COWPER Gilpin 236 Six gentlemen upon the road. They raised the hue and cry:—Stop thief! stop thief!—a highwayman! 1838 DICKENS O. Twist x. But the old gentleman was not the only person who raised the hue-and-cry.

b. A proclamation for the capture of a criminal or the finding of stolen goods.

1601 Nottingham Rec. IV. 256 Searching for suspected persons vpon hue and crye. 1657 W. MORICE Coena quasi Kourh Def. xxi. 180 If a hue and cry should issue for such persons as carry the marks of Diotrepes. 1685 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. I. 147 Wm. Haigue Request y^e Secretary that a hue and Cry from East Jersey . . might have some force and authority to pass this Province. . . the Secretary Indorsed it and Sealed it with y^e Seal of y^e Province. 1720 in Rutland Gloss. (E. D. S.) s.v. *Hewing cry*. For a hewing cry, s.d. 1824 MEDWIN Angler in Wales I. 151 No Hue-and-Cry was published, no means taken for my re-apprehension.

c. An official gazette in which particulars about offences committed, offenders 'wanted', etc. are published for the information of the authorities.

In the English *Police Gazette* the phrase ceased to form part of the title on March 30, 1839, but it is still (1898) so used in that of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

1825 J. WILSON Noct. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 279 Men literally without a name, except it be recorded in the Hue-and-Cry. 1838 DICKENS O. Twist xv. Deeply absorbed in the interesting pages of the Hue-and-Cry. 1898 (title) The Police Gazette, or Hue-and-Cry. Published (by Authority) for Ireland on every Tuesday and Friday.

2. The pursuit of a felon with such outcry.

1648 MAYNE Amorous War I. i. A Hue and Crye of forty thousand. 1722 DE FOR Moll Flanders (1840) 326 The hue and cry was stopped, and the high constable went back again. 1769 BLACKSTONE Comm. IV. xxi. (1809) 293 An hue . . and cry, *hutesium et clamor*, is the old common law process of pursuing, with horn and with voice, all felons.

3. generally. A clamour or shout of pursuit or assault; a cry of alarm or opposition; outcry.

1584 POWELL Lloyd's Cambria 152 Set vpon them with great hew and crie. 1619 FOTHERBY Atheism. I. x. § 4 (1622) 105 Whom the Heathens have pursued with such an Hue-and-Crie for most damnable Atheists. 1697 COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subf. II. 133 Prosecuted by Apparitions, and pursued by Hue and Cryes from the other World. 1846 RUSKIN Mod. Paint. I. l. i. (1848) 3 note, The public took up the hue and cry conscientiously enough. 1871 SMILES Character v. (1876) 126 When the 'Novum Organon' appeared, a hue-and-cry was raised against it.

attrib. 1870 EMERSON Soc. & Solit. iv. 60 With his . . hue-and-cry style of harangue.

Hence Hue-and-cry v., to raise the hue and cry, make an outcry; to pursue with hue and cry.

a 1734 NORTH Exam. (1740) 233 We may hue and cry all over his Book, and hear no Tidings of them. 1830 Gentl. Mag. Nov. 432/1 The Hedge Hog, hue-and-cried, like a felon.

Hued (hiüd), ppl. a. Forms: 1 (30) hiwod, 2-3 ihewed, 4-7 hewed, 5 huet, 7-hued. [f. HUE v. or sb. + -ED.] Having a hue, coloured. † In early use in a wider sense: Figured, formed, fashioned in outward appearance, including but not confined to colour; also sometimes, falsely fashioned, feigned, simulated, apparent.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Hom. II. 240 Swa micel is betwux þære gehimodan anlicnyssse and þam soðan dinge. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 25 He . . bið al swa is an eopel ihewed, he bið wið-uten feire and frakel wið-innen. 14136 CHAUCER Rom. Rose 213 So grene as ony leek, So yvel hewed was hir colour. c 1400 Destr. Troy 3899 Here huet on his hede as hapis of silke. c 1425 WYNTOUN Cron. vii. v. 192 (Jam.) Chanowyns quhyt, For swa hewyd is thare habyt. 1508 DUNBAR Flying v. Kennedye 171 Skin, hewd lyk ane saffron bag. 1615 MARKHAM Eng. Housew. (1660) 113 Malmseys be full Wines, pleasant, well hewed and fine. 1877 L. MORRIS Epic Hades II. 228 Till all the sordid Earth was hued like heaven. 1890 Spectator 15 Mar. What richly hued birds.

Hued, obs. f. hewed, pa. pple. of HEW. Hue-holl: see HICKWALL. Huel: see WHEAL, WHEAL.

Hueld, obs. pa. t. of HOLD v.

Hueless (hiū-lēs), a. [f. HUE sb. + -LESS.]

† 1. (In OE. and ME.) Formless, shapeless.

a 1100 Ags. Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 318/4 Deformis, hiwleas. a 1200 Ibid. 538/1 Deformis, heowleas.

2. Colourless, pallid.

c 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 242 Hu hiwleas hie beoð. c 1380 Sir Ferumb. 923 Olyuer . . Pat hewles was of semblant; for he bar many a wounde. 1601 R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw. (1603) 65 The Empire resembled a bloodlesse, yea a huelesse bodie. 1817 COLERIDGE Sibyll. Leaves Poems 1828 II. 325 Thin and hueless as a ghost.

Hence Huelessness, absence of colour.

1861 W. BARNES in Macm. Mag. June 130/2 Huelessness, which is called black.

Huelp, obs. pa. t. of HELP v.

Huer (hiū-er). Now local. [f. HUE v. + -ER 1: cf. f. *hueur*.]

† 1. Hunting. One who is employed to rouse or drive deer with noise and shouting. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 231/1 Hewar that fetteth the wyndelesse in hunting, *hewer*. 1674 N. COX Gentl. Recreat. (1677) 125 Hewers set round the Coverts to make a noise on every side.

2. Fishing. One who directs seine-fishing from high ground by the sea. Chiefly used in the Cornish pilchard fishery. Cf. BALKER.

1602 CAREW Cornwall 32 b, They . . are directed in their worke, by a Balker or Huer, who standeth on the Cliff-side, and from thence discerneth the . . course of the pilchard. 1603 [see HUE v. 2]. 1616 SIR R. DOYLE Diary in Lisimore Papers (1886) I. 135 Agreed with yong davies . . to be our hewer there the next season. . . if God bless me wth a plentiful flyshing he is to be further considered. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1862) II. III. ii. 313 Men . . called *huers*, who, with brooms in their hands, gave signals where the nets were to be extended. 1864 MRS. LLOYD Ladies Polc. 7 Watching the movements of the 'Huer' who was signalling, with green branches in his hands, to the off shore fleet of boats. 1883 Times 18 May 7 Another relic . . is . . an ancient horn blown by the 'huers' when the pilchards were first sighted.

Huer, obs. f. WHERE. Huerds: see HURDS.

Huere, var. HER *pron.* Obs., their. Huer-

myde, var. WHEREMID Obs., wherewith. Huer-

oppe, var. WHEREUP Obs. Huet, obs. f. WHAT.

Huf e, Huffe: see HOOE, HOVE.

Huff (huf), v. [Huff vb. and sb. appear late in the 16th c.; the vb. being somewhat the earlier. The formation was evidently imitative of the sound of a blast of air through an orifice: cf. the earlier use of HUFF int., and the parallel puff.]

In Preston's *Cambryses* (c 1570), *Huff*, *Ruff*, and *Snuff* are the names of three ruffians; connected possibly with sense 4 of the vb., 3, 4 of the sb. See also HUFF-SNUFF. HUFF-NOSED appears to be an early derivative.]

† 1. intr. To blow, puff. Obs. exc. dial.

1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 86 Too se in what quarter y^e huffeth: How standeth this wind blast . . he marketh. 1592 WYRLAY *Armorio*, Ld. Chandos 83 So Æolus huffs, so billows big arise. 1624 MIDDLETON *Chast. iv. ii*, My conscience is becalm'd rather. I'm sure there is a whirlwind huffs in mine, sir. 1706 DE FOR *Jure Div.* I. 9 His stormy Godship [Æolus] Huffs about the Skies With Two and Thirty pointed Deities. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Hough*, to breathe hard. 'Gwine up-hill makes me huff.'

† 2. trans. To blow; esp. to blow or puff up; to inflate, cause to swell; to raise or erect by inflating or the like. Also fig. Obs. Cf. HUFF-CAP.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 39 The said winde within the earth, able to huffe vp the ground. 1613 SYLVESTER *Elegie Sir M. D. Hill* 138 Lest I, Too-pufft with knowledge, should be hufft too-hie. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, Hen. V, cxcviii, Barmye Brains huffs vp the rotten Paist Made apt to mould. 1670 COVEL *Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.) 256 A sheet of fire, which . . hufft my hat and vest like a mighty gust of wind. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 77 Huffing them up with a confidence that they are above the temptation. 1718 Bp. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 9 They can huff up their Bellies, that they may seem much swell'd. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 269, I Will that Butchers Huff their Meat.

† 3. intr. To swell, swell up. Obs. exc. dial.

1656 W. D. GATE *Lang. Unl.* xxiii. § 285 A wart, a wen . . a bunch huffing up. 1670-8 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* II. 117 A world of shirt huffing about his wrist. a 1680 BUTLER Rem. (1759) I. 168 They huff and swell, Like Pilferers full of what they steal. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 79 Cochinele . . being held . . in the Flame of a Candle . . huffs and swells. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Huff*, to become swollen and puffy, as the flesh where a blow has been received.

† b. To effervesce. Obs.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xxviii, Syder, Beer, and Ale do not keep well here; they huff and fly in this strange climate.

† 4. intr. To puff or swell with pride or arrogance; to speak arrogantly or insolently; to storm, bluster, 'talk big'; to 'bluff'. Also to huff it. To huff and ding: see DING v. 5. Obs.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 238 The burgermeister . . hufft therat, saienge they would pass with their shipping in sight of the Queen of Englands power. 1598 FLORIO, *Scorribbare*, to chafe. . . to huffe and snuffe. 1677 GOVE. *Venice* 300 After they had bauld and huffed a good while one against another, they fell at length to Cuffs. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 257 A Man may . . Huff it out, and yet be rotten at Heart. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 109 He refused, and huffed as well as he could, but in heart he was afraid. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 249 The Pedlar began to huff, And said his Measure was good. a 1734 NORTH Exam. II. iv. (1740) 264 He . . walked about well-dressed, huffing and swaggering.

5. intr. To swell with anger or irritation; to get out of temper, take offence. Also † to huff it.

1598 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. ii, And still you huffe it, with a kind of carriage As void of wit, as of humanity. 1611 CORYAT's *Crudities* Panegy. Verses, For which let not our carping Criticks huff. 1678 RYMER *Tragedies* 12 Did ever man huff with such a parenthesis? a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.*, Acts viii. 31 Some would have huffed at it as a rude affront. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Ridg.) 323 The . . woman has huffed, and won't trust me.

6. trans. To hector, bully; to scold, chide, storm at. (Cf. mod. colloq. 'to blow up'.)

1674 S. VINCENT *Yng. Gallant's Acad.* 79 If he cannot have as much as he demands, presently huffs the good-natured man his Father. 1721 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 144 And she has huffed poor Mr. Williams all to-pieces for pleading for me. a 1784 Mrs. Piozzi in Boswell *Johnson* (1848) 160/2 note, I asked him, if he ever huffed his wife about his dinner? 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 60 Quarrelling with his bread and butter and huffing the waiter. 1862 Mrs. SEWELL *Patience Hart* xxii. 151 It seemed no use to huff him; he only got the bolder.

b. To drive to, into, off, do out of, etc. by huffing or hectoring.

1681 in *Select. fr. Havl. Misc.* (1793) 461 They can huff and over-awe him to things most opposite to his judgment. 1685 H. MORE *Parall. Prophet.* 370 As for that gross Arianism . . it was huffed off the Stage betimes. 1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 150 No man cares to be Huff'd and Hector'd out of it. 1709 Mrs. MANLEY *Secr. Mem.* (1736) IV. 215 ff. . . Caesar [was to be] huffed into Compliance!

c. To treat with arrogance or contempt.

1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* v. ii, You shall be hufft and cufft, and flip'd and kick'd, Sirra, if you talk of private Rooms. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 88 How huff'd, and cuff'd, and disrespeckit! 1859 J. C. FAIRBAIRN *Hymns & Poems* 92 Alcmena's son advanced, the beast in scorn Huffed the uplifted club and brandished spear. 1882 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXXVIII. 123 Pilate had huffed it off with the pert question [etc.].

7. To offend the dignity of, as by discourtesy or want of attention; to cause to take offence, put into a huff. Chiefly in passive.

1814 MAD. D'ARRELL *Wanderer* III. 190 Which huffed me a little, I own. 1825 BROCKETT, *Huff*, to offend. 'She's easily huffed.' 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. x. I. 495 Serene Highness of Heidelberg was much huffed; Kaiser dreadfully so. 1864 MARY EYRE *Lady's Walks S. France* xvii. (1865) 193 She felt huffed at my supposing anything so vulgar. 1887 Times 31 Aug. 5/1 The Prince contrived to huff M. Stambouloff in his second interview with him.

8. Draughts. To remove (an opponent's man) from the board as a forfeit for deliberately or neglectfully failing to take with it a piece that is *en prise*. The removal was (and is still sometimes) marked by blowing on the piece. (Called in Sc. to *blaw* or *blow*, in Ger. *blasen*, F. *souffler une dame*.)

R. Holme uses 'huff' for the taking of the men at draughts in the ordinary progress of the game; Halliwell has also 'In Chess, to remove a conquered man from the board'. Evidence for these uses has not been found, but Du. *blasen* 'to blow' is used in chess, draughts and backgammon.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 264/2 If a Man [at Draughts] may leap over his Adversaries Man's Head to a Void square, that Man is Huffed, that is he is taken up as a slain Man. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. At. Draughts to Huff is to take up and blow off a man, that the Adversary by oversight let slip from taking another. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 74 You may decline huffing an adversary's piece. 1857 Chambers' *Inform. People* II. 710/2 If a player omit to take a man when it is in his power to do so, his adversary can huff or blow him—that is, either take the man, or insist upon his own being taken.

9. slang. (See quot.)

1822 *Examiner* 845/1 Johnson huffed, as it is called, the murdered man; that is, threw his arms over his victim's shoulders, and took the money from his pockets. . . Johnson huffed and Fare robbed the deceased.

† 10. To scare away by calling huff! [HUFF int.]

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Gen.* (1639) 58 The fowles came downe upon the carkeises: and Abraham huffed them away. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xv. to The fowls that came down upon them . . Abrams huffing of them away.

Hence Huffed ppl. a.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 949 Thy huff'd, puff'd, painted, curl'd, purld, wanton Pride. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept., The Generals who blunder . . should be scored off and placed aside, like the huffed pieces of the draughtboard.

Huff (huf), sb. [See HUFF v.]

† 1. A puff of wind; a slight blast. Obs.

1600 *Maides Metam.* II. in Bullen O. P. I. 126 This takes fier like touch powder, and goes off with a huffe. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xxix. (1713) 496 An Huff of Phancy, which ignorant giddy Men may call the Spirit. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pigeon*, The little huff of wind thrown in from the Powter [pigeon] gives them heat and mirth.

fig. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus* Pref., If they be in a calm, 'tis in vain for him to be in a huff.

2. A gust or sudden swell of anger or arrogance.

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 47 Some of the ministers of Spaine in the huffe of their pride have not bene able to hold in. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) VII. xii. (R.), An anger that is but as the spleen of a wasp, a short pester and huff of passion. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. ii. II. 15 Early in the Spring, a difficult huff of quarrel . . had fallen out with his neighbour of Saxony.

b. A fit of petulance or offended dignity caused by an affront, real or supposed; esp. in phr. *in a huff*, to take huff.

(The quots. before 1757 are doubtful and may belong to prec.: this sense is not in J.)

1684 *Roxb. Ball.* (1886) VI. 171 Jockey he wondred at Moggie's strange huff; But Moggie was jealous, and that was enough. 1694 DE LA FAYNE *Diary* (Surtees) 45 Upon which, in a great huff, he left the college. 1757 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1889 I. 426 Every petty person must . . be caressed or otherwise takes huff, thinks his merit and wisdom slighted. 1778 MISS BURNAY *Evelina* xxiv, She went out of the room quite in a huff. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. 4 Sir Charles having taken huff at my not being named after him. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 338 You'll not mistake an idle word Spoke in a huff by a poor monk. 1869 C. GIBSON *R. Gray* xxxi, I wish . . I hadna bene sae ready to take the huff at him on Saturday.

† c. (?) A hectoring, a bullying. Obs.

1773 N. FROWDE *Life* etc. 13 Many a sour Look from my Uncle, and many a Huff and Blow from his Wife.

† 3. Inflated opinion of oneself, and its display; arrogance, bluster, bounce, brag. Obs.

1611 COTGR., *Palmer les cheueux des orgueilleux*, to quell or abate, the huffe of the proud. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* (1700) 231 Away with . . this huff of Wisdom maintain'd by making faces. 1664 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxviii. (1714) 125 A Spaniard was Wonderfully upon the Huff about his Extraction. 1697 CREECH *Manilius*

11. 73 The School's simplicity, the Court's Address, The Souldier's Huff.

†4. One puffed up with conceit of his own importance, valour, etc.; one who blusters or swaggers; a hector, a bully. *Obs.*

1667 *SOUTH Serm.* (1823) i. 374 A company of lewd, shallow brain'd huffs. 1674 S. VINCENT *Yng. Gallant's Acad.* 91 No man is Valiant than our Huff in civil Company, and where he thinks no danger may come of it. 1678 *Advice to Soldier in Harl. Misc.* i. 479 To receive the laws of honour from the hectors and huffs of the town. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 130 Every Silly Huff [is call'd] a Captain. 1713 DARRELL *Gentlem. Instructed Suppl.* to 1st Pt. viii. § 6. 91 This young Huff commanded a Sergeant to pay him Respect.

†5. A puffing up or artificial raising. *Obs.*

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & C.* 51 A better purchase than the Italian huffe of the shoulder [cf. *huff-shoulders* in 9].

6. *local.* (See *quots.*)

1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Huff*, light paste enclosing fruit or meat whilst stewing, so called from its huffing or puffing up in the operation. Generally made with yeast. *Glouc.* 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.*, *Huff*, light pastry, or pie crust.

7. *Draughts.* An act of 'huffing': see *prec.* 8.

1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Draughts* 110 The act of 'huffing' is not reckoned as a move; a 'huff' and a move go together. *Ibid.* It is called 'standing the huff' when a player instead of taking the man which is *en prise*, makes some other move. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.* s. v., A huff is still accompanied by a blow on the piece.

8. = HUFF-CAP B. 1. *dial.*

1790 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Huff*, in Wiltshire it signifies strong beer. 1866 R. B. MANSFIELD *School Life Winchester Coll.* 180 (Farmer) Washed down by libations of huff. 1891 WRENCH *Winchester Word-bk.*, *Huff*, the strong beer brewed in College.

9. *Comb.* †*huff-cod*, a kind of pea, ?one with a swollen pod; †*huff-gale*, a strong wind; †*huff-shoulders*, elevated shoulders (cf. 5); so †*huff-shouldered adj.*, having such shoulders.

*1680 *Enquiries* 2/2 The Rose Pea, the Horn Pea, large *Huffcods. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 110 Too stay for a better passage, for a prosperous *huffgale. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xvi. 162 In the Island Tapobrana, High 'huff-shoulders' are in fashion. 1590 [TARLTON] *News Purgat.* (1844) 119 *Huffe shouldered and of a wrinkled visage. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 21 Rough and huff-shouldered.

†*Huff*, *a. rare.* [perh. for *huff*, *huffed*, f. *HUFF* v.] Offended, out of temper; huffed.

1714 C. JOHNSON *Country Lassies* v. i, This little huff-bluff Hector will let no body lie with your family but himself. 1727-38 GAY *Fables* ii. i. 87 Reynard grew huff. Says he, This sneer from you I little thought to hear.

†*Huff*, *int. Obs.* [Of same origin as *HUFF* v.]

1. A sound to scare away birds, etc. = *shoo!*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D j b, Cry huff, huff, huff, and make the fowle to spryng.

2. An exclamation attributed to a swaggerer or bully, esp. when introduced on the stage.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 491 Her xal entyr a galavnt bus seyng: Hof hof hof, a frysch new galavnt! c 1530 *Hickscorner* in *Hazl. Dodsley* i. 188 Huff, huff, huff! who sent after me? I am Imagination, full of jollity. 1586 R. W. 3 *Ladies Lond.* ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* vi. 254 Huff! once aloft, and if I may hit in the right vein.

Huff, *obs.* form of *HOVE* v. 1 and 2.

†*Huffa*, *int. Obs.* = *HUFF* int. 2.

1519 *Interl.* 4 *Elem.* B j, Make rome syrs and let vs be mery With huffa galand syngye tyrrl on the bery. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 754 *Hic ingreditur Courtly Abusyon cantando.* Huffa, huffa, taunderum, taunderum, tayne, huffa, huffa! *Cl. Col.* This was properly prated, syrs! what sayda? *Court. Ab.* Ruffy bully, ioly rutterkyrn, heyda! 1610 *Histrio-m.* ii. in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* II. 32 Huffa, huffa, who calls for me? I play the Prodigall child in jollity.

Huff-cap (*hʊf'kæp*), *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. *HUFF* v. + *CAP* sb., i.e. 'that huffs or raises the cap'.]

A. adj. 1. Of liquor: That goes to the head, heady, strong. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 74 The huffe-capped drink in that house you shall be sure of alwayes. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Satyre* Wks. ii. 261/2 Sale of huffcap liquor. 1635 — *Parr* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 212 At the alehouse, huff-cap ale to taste.

2. Blustering, swaggering. *arch.*

1597 *Bp. Hall Sat.* i. iii. Graced with huff-cap terms and thundering threats. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* i. liv. No huff-cap Squire, or Brother of the Blade. 1889 SWINBURNE *Study B. Jonson*, A huffcap hero as ever mouthed and strutted out his hour on the stage.

B. sb. 1. Strong and heady ale; also, a composite drink made from it. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1577 *HARRISON England* ii. xviii. (1877) i. 295 There is such headie ale and beere in most of them, as for the mightnesse thereof, among such as seeke it out, is commonlie called huffcap, the mad dog, father whoresonne, angels food, dragons milke. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* G's Wks. (Rldg.) 127/2 [The] ale is strong ale, 'tis huffcap. 1630 T. WESTCOTE *View Devonshire* v. x. (1845) 393 This [the] naippest ale that can be drunk] being made into a huff-cap is held to be meat, drink, and cloth for warmth. 1884 *BLACK Jnd. Shaks.* xxi. The rascal brewers.. put all manner of abominations into their huff-cap.

†2. A swaggering or hectoring blade; a swash-buckler. *Obs.*

1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 70, I am with child till I behold this huffcap.. when we come in presence His madnesse will be dasht cleane out of countenance. 1687 M. CLIFFORD *Notes Dryden* ii. 7 Was not this Huff-cap once the Indian Emperour, and at another time did not he

call himself Maximine? 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Officer* v. v. You have made a fine speech, good Captain Huff-cap!

†*Huffer*, *Obs.* [f. *HUFF* v. + *-ER* 1.] A boastful, swaggering, hectoring person.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. 1034 To be expos'd, i' th' end, to suffer By such a braggadocio huffer. 1664 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 9 Because he knew them Huffers. 1694 STRYPE *Cranmer* iii. xxxvi. 453 He was no Huffer nor Contender, but of an exceeding peaceable and amicable Spirit. a 1797 MASON *Ode to Pinchback* (R.), No longer, England, shalt thou dread Such Presbyterian Huffers. 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led General* 118 When our generals play the.. cowards, as the greatest Huffers among them will do at times.

†*b.* A quadruped: ? a kind of skunk. *Obs.*

1799 *Wood's Voy.* 96 A little creature with a bushy tail, which we called a Huffer, because when he sets sight on you he stands vapouring and patting with his fore feet upon the ground.

Huffily (*hʊ'fɪli*), *adv.* [f. *HUFFY* a. + *-LY* 2.] In a huffy or petulant manner; huffingly.

1861 G. MEREDITH *E. Harrington* i. xiii. 240 The landlady turned from him huffily. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* x. 140, 'I shan't forget Mr. Adam's opinion of me for one while', said Eve, huffily.

Huffiness (*hʊ'fɪnəs*). [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.]

The quality of being huffy: †*a.* Boastfulness, blustering, arrogance. †*b.* Readiness to take offence or show oneself offended.

1678 H. MORE in *Glanvill's Sadducismus* (1727) 463 Their understandings being but creatural huffiness of mind. 1695 J. SAGE *Cyprianic Age* (1847) II. 76 A reconciliation between.. huffiness and humility. 1828 LYTON *What will he do?* iv. xi, That degree of polite culture which gives dignity and curls huffiness. 1883 L.D. R. GOWER *My Remin.* II. xxvii. 230 He is an amiable youth, but has some.. brusquerie of manner and huffiness.

Huffing (*hʊ'fɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HUFF* v. + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *HUFF*.

†1. Inflating with wind; swelling. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 85 And winds vaunce fully thy sayls with prospering huffing. 1608 *Heywood Rape Lucr.* Wks. 1874 V. 200 The seas have left their rowling, The waves their huffing, the winds their puffing.

2. Blustering, hectoring, bullying.

1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 124 He scorn'd all Famagosta when he was in his huffing. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* ii. i, Coyness in a woman is as little sign of true modesty as huffing in a man is of true courage. 1729 GAY *Polly* i. xii, When kings by their huffing Have blown up a squabble. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 468 All his huffings and cuffings from master and mistress.

3. *Draughts.* See *HUFF* v. 8.

1865 *DICKENS Mt. Fr.* i. iv, The huffing of Miss Bella and the loss of three of her men at a swoop.

Huffing, *ppl. a.* [f. *HUFF* v. + *-ING* 2.] That huffs: in various senses of the vb.

†1. Blowing; puffing; inflating; swelling. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 109 Th' Ork, Whirl-poele Whale or huffing Physeter. 1614-15 — *Panaretus* 708 If the puffing gales Into the Deep transport her huffing sails. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., High huffing-Shoulders here the Gallants were. 1670 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* I. 96 Vertigals of whale-bone.. bear out her coats in such a huffing manner, that she appears to be as broad as long. a 1687 COTTON *Winter* iii, Æol's huffing brood. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vi. 280 The huffing gusts of the coming tempest.

2. Puffed up, conceited, boastful; blustering, swaggering, hectoring, bullying.

1602 *How Man may Chase* ed. Wife iv. iii, A huffing wench.. whose ruffling silks Make, with their motion, music unto love. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xiv. x. 22 The huffing puffs of stoutness and pride. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 201 Huffing, braggart, puff'd Nobility. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 516 The.. huffing, hectoring, basket-hilted adventurer. 1866 WHIPPLE *Char. & Charac. Men* 186 The bluff, huffing, swearing imperiousness of Thurlow.

Huffingly, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a huffing manner: *a.* Arrogantly. †*b.* In an offended way, petulantly.

1611 COTGER, *Guinguois, de guinguois*, huffingly, swaggeringly, aswash. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 54 He would treat us very huffingly. 1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley* (1852) 30 When we deal with occult folk.. huffingly and disrespectfully. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xvi. iv. IV. 323 Leave was at once granted him, almost huffingly.

Huffish (*hʊ'fɪʃ*), *a.* [f. *HUFF* sb. + *-ISH*.]

a. Arrogant, insolent. *b.* Petulant.

1755 JOHNSON, *Huffish*, arrogant, insolent, hectoring. 1796 MRS. MARY ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 61 If any body has a right to be huffish, 'tis I. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 430 To return.. a huffish answer. 1885 *Punch* 13 June, It's no use to turn huffish or moody.

Hence *Huffishly* *adv.*, *Huffishness*.

1755 JOHNSON, *Huffishly*, with arrogant petulance; with bullying bluster. *Huffishness*, petulance; arrogance; noisy bluster. 1825 *Moore Mem.* 26 Oct. (1853) IV. 320 'Is she indeed?' answered Piozzi huffishly, 'then pray tell her I can be as indifferent as she', and walked away. 1841 *Tail's Mag.* VIII. 275 The heady huffishness and shifting desperation of foiled ecclesiastics.

Huffie (*hʊ'fɪ*), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [dim. and freq. of *HUFF* v.: see *-LE*.]

1. *trans.* To blow; to fan (a fire); to inflate.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 39 Whereby hee.. with gyfts might carrye the Princesses Too braynesick loouefits, to her boans fire smouldering huffing. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 39 Jerkin Beef, which is huffed, and slashed through, hung up and dried in the Sun.

†*b.* To raise in relief, emboss. *Obs.*

1638 *Patent* No. 118. 17 July, Embroidering or huffing of guilded leather.. fitt for hangings.

†2. *trans.* To puff up, inflate, or elevate with pride. †*b. intr.* To puff, bluster. *Obs.*

a 1652 BROME *Damoiselle* iii. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 426 Let not your fine French Frillery.. Huffle you up to Sovereignty. 1673 *DK. LAUDERDALE in L. Papers* (Camden) III. xii. 14 Another who is about you who yow know hath long huffed at me. *Ibid.* 17 But now he is huffed up that he must appear a considerable man.

Hence *Huffling vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, blowing, blustering, swelling.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 19 Auctoritye.. Too swage seas surging, or raise by blusterus huffing. *Ibid.* iii. 93 Scaped from rough tempestus huffing. a 1657 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 225 When to our huffling Henry there complain'd A griev'd earl. 1689 *State Europe* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 200 Her huffling and prosperous condition may be rendered languishing enough. 1847 C. A. JOHNS *Forest Trees Gt. Brit.* i. 357 The huffing winds which we often experience in summer.

†*Huffer* (*hʊ'fɪə*). *Obs.* [Origin obscure: cf. *HOVELLER*.] (See *quots.*)

1723 J. LEWIS *Hist. Thanet* 23 *Huffer*, one that carries off fresh provisions, and refreshments to Ships. 1808 *Athenæum* III. 115 Until very lately the huffers, or pilots of Heligoland were under no sort of subordination.

†*Huff-muff*, *Obs.* [f. *HUFF* v. + *MUFF*.] ? A braggart, a blusterer. Also *attrib.*

1600 WATSON *Decacordon* ix. v. (1602) 307 Austrian.. Netherlandian, and such like Germaine bred huff muff forces. *Ibid.* ix. viii. 328 Maugre all the Iesuites Spaniards and huff muffs in the world.

†*Huff-nosed*, *Obs. rare.* [app. f. *HUFF* int., v., or *sb.* + *NOSE*.] ? That turns up the nose; scornful.

†*a* 1550 *BECON Nosegay* Wks. (1560-3) i. 103 The proude Pharises the galaunt Byshops, the huffe nosed priestes.

†*Huff-puff*, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *HUFF* + *PUFF*.] Moved with every puff of wind.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 115 A wind fane changabil huff puffe Always is a wooman.

†*Huff-puff*, *a. Obs.* Inflated, puffed up.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. v. *Bartas* 12 Huff-puff Ambition, Tinder-box of War. 1618 *Barnesvelt's Apol.* B j b, A matter of import no doubt, Which huff-puff lungs thus belches out. c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 88 Huff-puff some are thus in their proud ambition.

†*Huff-snuff*, *sb. (a.) Obs.* [f. *HUFF* v. + *SNUFF*, in the sense 'offence, resentment'; but largely suggested by the riming of the two words, as in reduplicated formations: see *HUFF* v.]

A conceited fellow who gives himself airs and is quick to take offence; a braggart, hector.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* etc. (Arb.) 143 A loftye Thrasonical huf snuffe: In gate al on typtstau's stalcng. 1591 *GREENE Disc. Coynage* (1890) 43 Seeing such a terrible huffe snuffe swering with his dagger in his hand. 1598 FLORIO, *Risentito*,.. a huffe snuffe, one that will soone take pepper in the nose. 1611 COTGER, s. v. *Ferré, Mangeur de charrettes ferrées*, a terrible huffsnuffe, scarre-crow, braggadocchio. 1623 *URQUHART Rabelais* ii. ii. 12 Part of the Heavens, which the Philosophers call *via lactea*, and the Huffsnufts, St. James his way.

b. attrib. or adj. Arrogant, hectoring, vapouring.

a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xlii. 349 The huff, snuff, hunder-sponder, swash-buckling High Germans.

Huffy (*hʊ'fɪ*), *a.* [f. *HUFF* sb. + *-Y*.]

†1. Windy, effervescent, puffy. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1765 BROWNIGG in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 227 Like the air of beer, cyder, champagne, and other huffy liquors. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.*, *Huffy*, puffy, not firm.

†2. *fig.* Airy, unsubstantial. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 44. 53 The way of physiologizing by matter, forms, and qualities, is a more huffie and phanciful thing. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 74 This Spirit of Charity being an huffy blast of crude Enthusiasm.

†3. Puffed up with pride, conceit, or self-esteem; haughty; blustering. *Obs.*

1677 *Govt. Venice* 259 Those.. who before the danger are most huffy and high, as were the Venetians. 1678 EARL MURRAY in *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) III. lxxxvii. 151 Lord Cochrane and his brother Sir John talked mor huffy then the rest. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* 107 Whether the Church of Rome has reason to be so huffy and proud of her Pilgrims and Hospitals.

†4. †*a.* Arrogant, choleric. †*b.* Ready to take 'huff' or offence; touchy, pettish.

1680 BUNYAN *Life Badman* (ed. Virtue) 524 His natural temper was to be surly, huffy, and rugged, and worse. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 35 There is no necessity to appear huffy and out of humour. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xv. (1831) 133 It does not become a person in your situation to be so huffy. 1890 JESSOP *Trials Country Parson* ii. 79 He is apt to be stuck up, and she is very apt to be huffy.

Hufil, *dial.* name of the Green Woodpecker: see *HICKWALL*.

†*Huffy*, *Obs.* or *dial.* [Cf. next and *HUFF* sb.] *a.* Swagger; = next B. *b.* (?) A swaggerer.

1620 MELTON *Astrologaster* 52 (N.) Cut their meat after an Italian fashion, wear their hat and feather after a Germaine huffy. 1847-78 HALLIW., *Huffy*, a swaggerer, *Yorksh.*

†*Huffy-tuffy*, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [A riming compound, f. *HUFF* sb. and *TUFF* sb. (perh. in reference to tufts of feathers worn as 'bravery' or finery) + *-Y*.]

A. adj. Swaggering, bragging.

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* Liv b, Gabriell.. came ruffling it out huffy tuffy in his iv of velvet. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 33 Huffy-tuffy youthful ruffling comrades, wearing every one three yards of feather in his cap for his mistress's favour.

B. sh. a. Swagger. **b. 'Bravery', finery.**
 1603 BRETTON *Packet Mad Lett.* l. xxi. Master Wyldgoose, it is not your huffie tuffie can make mee afraid of your bigge looks. **a. 1652** BROME *Daniell* iii. ii. This is my Wife. You have lost yours, you say: Perhaps for want Of Huffy-tuffies (*printed tusties*), and of Gorgets gay.

Hug (*hug*), *v.* Also 6-7 **hugge**. [Appears late in 16th c.: origin unknown.]

Not to be confounded with **HUGGE** *v.* to dread, shudder, shrink with fear or cold. Not connected with *Sw. huka*, *Da. sidde paa huk* to squat. In some shades of meaning it approaches *Ger. hegen* to foster, cherish, orig. to enclose or encompass with a hedge; but it is difficult to see how they can be connected.]

I. 1. trans. To clasp or squeeze tightly in the arms: usually with affection = embrace; but also said of a bear squeezing a man, dog, etc., between its forelegs.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Art Poetry* (R.), And hugge, and busse, and culle, and cusse thy darling apish fruite. 1589 *Pappe v. Hatched* (1844) 39 Like an olde Ape, hugges the vchro in his Concept [etc.]. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. v. 252 He bewep't my Fortune, And hugg'd me in his armes. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* Introd. The love of apes is such towards their young, that they often kill them by hugging them. 1705 POPE *Jan. & May* 873 He hugg'd her close, and kiss'd her o'er and o'er. 1786 COWPER *Lett.* 4-5 June, I could have hugged him for his liberality and freedom from bigotry. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xli. Dolly . . . threw her arms round her old father's neck and hugged him tight. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* x. 165 Bruin turned suddenly on him and hugged him to death.

b. transf. and fig. To hug one's chains, to delight in bondage.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iii. i. 212 Staine the Sun with fogge as sometime cloudes. When they do hug him in their melting bosomes. **a. 1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) i. ii. 8 Were many English plants as rare as they are useful, we would hug in our hands what we now trample under our feet. 1770 YOUNG *Busiris* v. i. Now, from my soul, I hug these welcome chains Which shew you all Busiris. 1769 GRAY *Ode for Music* 6 Servitude that hugs her chain. 1835 WILLIS *Melanie* 60 As the miser hugs his treasure.

c. fig. To exhibit fondness for; *spec.* to caress or court, in order to get favour or patronage.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* ii. D's Wks. 1873 iv. 30, I do hug thee, For drilling thy quick brains in this rich plot. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 164, I . . . Wind me into the easy-hearted man, And hug him into snares. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. i. He . . . hugged the authors as his bosom friends. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) i. v. 104 The general opinion of barristers condemns the sordid practice of hugging or caressing attorneys. 1836 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan Life* i. 451 Mr. Longueville Clarke refused to fight, on the ground that his opponent had been guilty of hugging attorneys (cf. **HUGGER**).

d. fig. To cherish or cling to (an opinion, belief, etc.) with fervour or fondness.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *St. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. i While all strive for truth, they hug their own opinions dressed up in her imagery. **a. 1718** ROWE (J.), Mark with what joy he hugs the dear discovery! 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.*, *Veiled Prophet*, Faith, fanatic Faith, once wedded fast To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) ii. 23 The Briton in the blood hugs the homestead still. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* v. ii. (1873) 84 There are some, who . . . hug a sort of spiritual selfishness.

2. refl. + a. To cherish oneself; to keep or make oneself snug. *Obs.*

1624 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. 429 Here Andronicus hugg'd himself in his privacy. 1745 *Prof. Manning* *Navy* 10 We hug our Selves over a Glass of Wine, and a good Fire, in a Tavern. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 33 With a Salary of 150 l. per Ann. . . to . . . hug himself comfortably at Night in his own House with his Bottle.

b. fig. To congratulate or felicitate oneself.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* v. D's Wks. 1873 iv. 77 As a curious Painter, When he has made some admirable piece, Stands off, . . . and then hugs Himself for his rare workmanship. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. xiv. 301 Herod . . . hugs himself that he had fitted their new King with a short reign. 1731 SWIFT *On his Death* 115 They hug themselves, and reason thus; It is not yet so bad with us. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* i. l. x. 238 We hugged ourselves with the idea that we had done right. 1863 MRS. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 206 He hugs himself upon his power over her. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 32 You . . . hug yourself as a good patriot for holding it in detestation.

3. absol. (also in reciprocal sense). **b. intr.** To lie close, cuddle.

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 142 To hug with swine, to seeke sweet safety out In vaults and prisons. 1687 *Good Advice* 39 Now Ridly and Hooper hug, and are the dearest Brethren . . . in the World. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* iii. v. I love to see 'em hug and cotton together like down upon a thistle. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* ii. i. 87 'Tis a Bear's talent not to kick but hug.

4. trans. (orig. *Naut.*) To keep as close as possible to (the shore, etc.); to 'cling to'.

1824 HEBER *Narr. Journ.* (1828) i. 167 The naval tactics of Bengal, always incline to hug the shore as much as possible. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Midway* v, Hugging the Spanish coast. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* ii. xv. 155 It was a lofty headland, and the land-ice which hugged its base was covered with rocks. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii. He was hugging the Berkshire side himself, as the other skiff passed him. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 26 Be sure I keep the path that hugs the wall. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* ii. xiii. 24 We hugged the land as we rounded, and dropped anchor outside the bay. 1898 *Daily News* 27 June 4/6 There was no panic, no hugging of cover, such as overtook the troops at Bull Run.

II. north. dial. [It is not clear that this is the same word.] **5. trans.** To carry.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorshk.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hug*, to carry; especially a cumbersome load. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hug*, to carry, especially if difficult. 1821 ATKINSON *Last Giant-Killers* 60 Pokes big enough to hold two or three pigs each, to 'hug' them in. 1833 SNOWDEN *Tales Yorshk.* *Wolds* 135, I hugged her box up fro' t' station. (In most dialect glossaries from Northumberland to Lincolnshire: not in Sc.)

Hence **Hugged**, **Hugging** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Huggingly** *adv.*

1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lix. Who could look on . . . and not desire to be . . . either the hugging or the hugged? 1870 W. MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. 25 Into . . . a hugging bear He turned him. 1879 S. LANIER *Poems* (1884) 41 The hugged delusion drear. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* i. xii. 234 There was an obstacle to his being huggingly genial, even candidly genial with her.

Hug (*hug*), *sb.* [*f. prec. vb.*]

1. A strong clasp with the arms; an embrace of affection; also, a close or rough grasp; the clasp or squeeze of a bear.

1659 *Lady Alimony* II. Prol. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 288 Apt for a spousal hug. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *A Hug*, an Embrace. **a. 1732** GAY (J.), Why these close hugs? I owe my shame to him. 1773 GARRICK in Boswell *Johnson* Apr., Johnson gives you a forcible hug, and shakes laughter out of you, whether you will or no. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi. Keep at arm's-length, then . . . I will have no more close hugs. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 201 Bruin raised one arm, and gave the dog a hug that crushed his ribs. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xxxi. She gave his lordship a hug.

2. A squeezing grip in wrestling; esp. *Cornish* († *Devonshire*) *hug*, a special 'lock' of Cornish wrestlers; hence *fig.* (see quot. 1661).

1627 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* ii. ii. I'll show her the Cornish hug. **a. 1666** *Dick of Devon*, iv. iii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 80 Only a Devonshire hug, sir. **a. 1661** FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* i. (1662) 197 The Cornish are Masters of the Art of Wrestling . . . Their Hug is a cunning close with their fellow-combatant, the fruits whereof is his fair fall, or foil at the least. It is figuratively applicable to the deceitful dealing of such, who secretly design their overthrow, whom they openly embrace. 1705 *Char. Smeaker* in *Hart. Misc.* (1808) XI. 29 His St. Maw's Muse has given the French troops a Cornish hug, and flung them all upon their backs. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* i. Wks. 1799 i. 67 We don't wrestle after your fashion. . . we all go upon close hugs or the flying mare. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1009 In the 'Cornish hug', Mr. Polwhele perceived the Greek palestra attitudes.

Huge (*hūdg*), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: 3- **huge**; also 4-5 **hoge**, **heug** (e, 5-6 **houge**, 5-7 **hudge**, 4 **hogge**, **hug**, **hughe**, 5 **hugge**, **howge**, **hoh** (e, **hooge**, 6 **houdge**, **hewge**, **houoge**). [*ME. huge, hogge*, app. aphetic *f. OF. ahuge, ahoge, ahooge*, in same sense, of unknown origin.]

It is, however, noteworthy that no connecting link in the form of *huge* in *OF.*, or *ahuge* in early *ME.*, has as yet been found.]

1. Very great, large, or big; immense, enormous, vast. **A.** Of things material or of spatial extent.

a. 1275 *Prov. Aylfrad* 709 in *O. E. Misc.* 138 þuru þis lore and gentelere he amendið huge companie. **a. 1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1820) 31 He brouht with him a deulle, a hogge Geant. **13.** *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 743 Of hore okez ful hoge a hundreth to-geder. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 236 He . . . made an hughe fire. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cccxvii. 231 A ful houge and boystous meyne of dyuerse nacions. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 343 The waues of the hudge floude. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 212 Fishes are in huge numbers here. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* vii. 246 So moved huge Ajax to the fight. 1822 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* i. 373 Naples is huge, and populous. 1890 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* 221 The huge fireplace with its dragon-like dogs.

b. Of things immaterial.

13. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1659 He hade so huge an insyrt to his aune dedes. **c. 1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints, Margaret* 671 A gret hug thonir com but bad. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 242 Martha on Marye magdeleyne an huge pleynte she made. **c. 1450** *Mirour Salvacion* 346 For hore lugf y^e he shuld noght hire greue. 1520 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1259/1 How wonderfull houge and gret those spiritual heavenly ioyes are. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* Pref. 3 The Peace . . . of the Church is a matter of that huge moment, that [etc.]. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* i. 143 [He] took a huge fancy to the wench. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 135 His affliction serves as a measure of the huger affliction of the King.

c. transf. Of persons in reference to their actions or attributes: Of very great power, rank, possessions, capabilities, etc.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3924 Hoger of hert and of her wille, He demenyt well his maners, & be mesure wrought. 1430-40 *Lydg. Bochas* vi. iii. (1554) 150 b. The great Duke so mightie and so huge. **c. 1470** HENRY WALLACE xl. 29 Off Glosyster that huge lord and her. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* ii. xl. i. 116 An only child, the last of a line: hugest Heiress now going.

† **2.** Very great in number, very numerous. *rare.* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xix. 89 Hudge is 3our fais within this fals Region.

† **3.** *Phr. In huge:* hugely, vastly, extensively. (*Cf. at large.*) *Obs. rare.*

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartias' Judit* i. 101 More than euer Rome could comprehend, In huge of learned books that they yend.

4. *Comb. Parasynthetic, as huge-armed, -bellied, -bodied, -boned, -built, -grown, -horned, -limbed, -proportioned, -tongued, etc. adjs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* ii. vi. 201 Huge-tongu'd Pigmy brats. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-obion* xiii. (R.), Many a

huge-grown wood. 1624 MILTON *Paraphr. Ps.* cxiv. 11 The high hugebellied mountains skip like rams. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xv. Huge-boned, and tall and grim, and gaunt. 1877 BRYANT *Lit. People of Snow* 122 Huge-limbed men.

† **B. adv.** Hugely, immensely. *Obs.*

1450-70 *Gologros & Gau.* 498 Yone house is sa huge hie. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 11 Tombs are made so huge great, that they take vp the Church. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Lessenings of them, who have done huge well. 1679 PULLER *Mod. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 290 Many are huge concerned to shift off the conviction of this truth.

† **Hugeful**, *a. Obs.* [*f. prec. + -FUL.*] *Huge.* 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) iv. xxxviii. (1859) 65 Hugefull peyne, and labour.

Hugely (*hiūdgli*), *adv.* [*f. HUGGE a. + -LY*]. In a huge manner; very greatly, extremely; immensely, vastly, enormously.

c. 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 134 Þei weren hugely comfortid whom Crist come unto. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xvii. 2, I shal multiplie thee ful hugeli. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Privi. Privi.* (E. E. T. S.) 192 Mariage . . . is hugeli pleasant to god. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* ii. xviii. When any member of the bodye is vehemently and hougly styred. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. ii. 19 The man was hugely rich. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 266 ¶ 2 They love one another hugely. **a. 1839** *Fraed Poems* (1864) II. 121, I like him hugely. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* i. iv. I. 33 A . . . hugely ingenious old gentleman. 1871 R. ELLIS *Calullus* x. 12 Our pretor . . . could hugely Mulet his company.

Hugeness (*hiūdgness*), [*f. HUGGE a. + -NESS*]. The quality or condition of being huge; extraordinary greatness of bulk; immensity, vastness.

c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 52 Of such anoper herde 3e nere, nowar þar 3e han gone, Of Strengþe, of schap, of hugenys. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xvi. (Bodl. MS.), þe whale is icleped Cete for hugenes of his bodie. 1579 E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Apr.* (Emblem), The hugeness of his imagination. 1616 SURL & MARSH *Country Farme* 649 Yet is the oake accounted the King of the Forrest . . . in respect of his largenesse and hugdenesse. 1733 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi. 29 The hugeness of its few distinct parts strikes the eye with uncommon grandeur. 1828 KEATS *Endym.* iii. 346 A dread waterspout had rear'd aloft its hugny hugeness.

Hugeous (*hiūdgəs*), *a. (adv.)*. [*f. HUGGE a. + -OUS*] = **HUGE**.

a. 1529 SKELTON *Ware the Hauke* 48 He made his hawke to fly, With hugeous showte and cry. 1555 EDIN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 The hugious heapes of stones of the Pyramides of Egypt. 1656 DAVENANT *Siege Rhodes* i. (1673) 27 Then the hugous great Turk Came to make us more work. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. liii. 342 They should all have taken it as a hugeous favour. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xiv. My master is close by . . . beside the hugeous oak. 1885 DORSON *Sign of Lye* 125 The Squire in transport slapped his knee At this most hugeous pleasantry.

† **b. as adv.** Hugely, immensely. *Obs.*

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentlem. Dancing-Master* iv. Wks. (Rldg.) 56/2, I am hugeous glad.

Hence **Hugeously** *adv.*, hugely; **Hugeousness**, hugeness.

a. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iii. v. I love these ballads hugeously. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 75 My mind misgives me hugeously. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. vi. He will have fretted hugeously. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxi. His hugeousness seemed to increase.

[**Hugesome**, *a.*, erroneous alteration of **UGSOME**, horrible, dreadful. [*Cf. HUGGE v.*]

a. 1568 COVERDALE *Hope Faithful.* xxvi. (Parker Soc. II. 205), No tongue is able to express the terrible and hugesome [*orig. ed. ugsome*] pain and punishment thereof.]

Huggaback, *obs.* form of **HUCKABACK**.

† **Hugge**, *v. Obs.* [A variant of **UGGE**.] **a. intr.** To shudder, shrink, shiver, or shake with fear or with cold. **b. trans.** To abhor, abominate.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 191/1 To Hugge . . . abominari, detestari [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 588/2, I hugge, I shrinke me in my bed. It is a good sporte to se this lytle boye hugge in his bedde for colde. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 184/26 To Hugge, *horrescere*. Hence † **Hugged** *ppl. a.*, abhorred; abominable, ugly.

c. 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 138 The stroke lyght on the grete deuyll, soo that hys hugged and foule heed flew to the earth.

Hugge, *obs.* form of **HUGE**.

Hugger (*hwgɔɪ*), *sb.* [*f. HUG v. + -ER*]. One who hugs. **b. dial.** A porter or carrier (*Whitby Gloss.* 1876).

1682 OTWAY *Venice Pres.* ii. i. *Bedamore.* Pierre! I must embrace him. My heart beats to this man as if it knew him. *Renault.* I never lov'd these Huggers! 1804 *Nation* (N.Y.) 13 Sept. 204/2 Not only are they [serpents] carried in such a way as to prevent their striking, but the 'hugger', as the attendant priest is called, is always present with his whip to guard against an accident.

† **Hugger**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*Cf. HUGGER v.*] Concealment; = **HUGGER-MUGGER** *sb.* 1.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 250 Hee counselleth . . . to keepe them no longer in hugger, but to let them . . . shewe themselves abroad.

Hugger, *sb.* **Var. HUGGER**, a footless stocking. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 50 Others . . . wear what they call huggers, and in the Northern parts of Scotland hugger-muggans, that is, stockings with the feet either worn away by long and hard service, or cut from them on purpose. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 287 A lassie frae Yarrow or Ettrick, in worsted huggers.

Hugger (*hwgɔɪ*), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* [*prob. short for HUGGER-MUGGER v.* (But possibly the source of the first element of the compound.)]

†1. *intr.* To be concealed; to lie in ambush. *Obs.* 1567 *HARMAN Caveat* (1869) 43-4 Such a one they saw there lurking and hugging two hours before.

2. *trans.* To conceal, keep secret; to wrap up. 1600 *BRETON Pasquill's Message* (1666) E, Tell Truth for Shame and Hugger up no ill. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Hugger 't up onny hoo, I's clash'd for time', wrap it up in any shape, I am in a hurry.

†3. *intr.* To become confused or disorderly; to get into confusion. *Obs.*

c. 1520 *SKELTON Vox Populi* 603 By Godes blessed mother, Or thei begynne to hugger, For Godes sake looke aboute.

† *Hugger-mug.* *Obs.* = next A. 1.

1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond. wrkg. Provid.* 206 They have taken up a desolate Wilderness to be their habitation, and not deluded any by keeping their possession in huggermug.

Hugger-mugger (hʊˈɡɜːr mʊˈɡɜːr), *sb.*, *a.*, and *adv.* Forms: 6 hukermoker, hoker moker, hooker-mooker, (also 9 *dial.*) hukermuoker, hugger muoker, 6-7 hucker muoker, 6- hugger mugger, hugger-mugger, huggermugger. [This is the commonest of a group of reduplicated words of parallel forms and nearly synonymous meaning, including *hudder-mudder*, *Sc. hudge-mudge*, and *obs. hody-moke*. Nothing definite appears as to their derivation or origin, and it is not unlikely that they came from different sources, and influenced each other. An early form, more usual in 16th c., was *hucker-mucker* (*hoker-moker*), the second element of which may have been the ME. vb. *mukre*, *mokere-n* to hoard up, conceal, whence *mukrere*, *mokerere* hoarder, miser (cf. sense 1 b). Whether *hucker* had an independent existence (cf. the prec. words), or was merely a riming variation, cannot at present be determined. The change to *hugger-mugger* was phonetically easy and natural, but may have been helped by the influence of *hudder-mudder*, which was app. of different origin.]

A. *sb.*
1. Concealment, secrecy; *esp.* in phr. *in hugger-mugger*: in secret, secretly, clandestinely. Formerly in ordinary literary use, now archaic or vulgar.

1529 *MORE Dyaloge* II. 52 b/2 He wolde haue hys faythe dyuylged and spredde abroad openly, not alwaye whyspered in hukermoker. *Ibid.* IV. 121 b/1 Suche thyngys... these heretyques teche in huker mucker. 1530 *TAVERNER Gard. W'ysed.* I. 26 a, It shal be done moche better in open courte, and in the face of al the world, then in hugger mugger. 1553 *BRECON Reliques of Rome* (1563) 129 The wordes of the Lordes Supper... were not spoken in hocker mucker... but playnely, openlye and distinctly. c. 1590 in *Acc. & Pap. relating to Mary Q. of Scots* (Camden) 114 Secreatlie demeaned, or handled in hugger mucker, or ruffid up in hast. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 563 Say that this is done in secret and huker mucker. 1604 *SHAKS. Ham.* IV. v. 84. 1633 *FORD 'Tis Pity* III. i. There is no way but to clap up the marriage in hugger-mugger. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. iii. 123 In Hugger-mugger hid. a. 1734 *NORTH Lives* III. 314 The good old lady... took him into hugger-mugger in her closet, where she usually had some good pye or plumb cake. 1836 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) IV. 91 The resolution that the voting in Committee shall take place in 'hugger-mugger'. 1874 *MOTLEY Barnveld* I. iv. 226 The trial was all mystery, hugger-mugger, horror.

b. One who keeps things hidden or in secret; a hoarder or miser. (*erroneous use*.)

1864 *TROLLOPE N. Amer.* I. 289 Nor is the New Yorker a hugger-mugger with his money. He does not hide up his dollars in old stockings, and keep rolls of gold in hidden pots.

2. Disorder, confusion; a medley, muddle.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* 74 An hugger-mugger of meddlesome beings all at jars. 1867 *CARLYLE Remin.* II. 174 Huggermugger was the type of his [L. Hunt's] economics. 1871 *SMILES Charac.* II. (1876) 54 Muddle flies before it, and hugger-mugger becomes a thing unknown. 1887 *S. Chesl. Gloss.* s.v., My plectes bin aw i sich a hukermucker I'm... asheemed of annybody gooin' in 'em.

B. *adj.* 1. Secret; clandestine.

1692 tr. *Sallust* 330 What hugger mugger Funerals of Citizens, what sudden Massacres committed in the very Arms of Parents and Children. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* xlv. (1781) VI. 282 No hugger mugger doings! Let private weddings be for doubtful happiness! 1796 Mrs. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 127 No hugger-mugger doings for me!

2. Rough and disorderly, confused, makeshift.

1840 Mrs. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xix, I'd rather, ten times over, live hugger-mugger fashion, as we are now. 1853 *JERDAN Autobiog.* IV. xii. 213 You find matters... so clumsily set out, that you fare in the style called hugger-mugger. 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) I. 203 In a kindly and polite yet very veggermugger cottage. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 315 The household was supplied in a hugger-mugger fashion.

C. *adv.*

1. Secretly, clandestinely; 'in hugger-mugger'.

1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 392 Thus is the talking of one and of oder As men dare speke it hugger-mugger. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Hugger-mugger*, Closely or by Stealth, Under board.

2. In rough disorder or confusion; in a muddle.

1880 *TENNYSON Village Wife* xviii, Hugger-mugger they lived, but they wasn't that easy to please. 1894 *Daily Graphic* 3 May 7 The Reformation... left our Church system, as regards the appointment of the clergy, all hugger mugger.

Hugger-mugger, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To keep secret or concealed; to hush up.

1803 *MARY CHARLTON Wife & Mistress* IV. 25 His uncle... had saved a mort of money... and behold, it was all hugger

mugged away. 1862 *N. Y. Tribune* 1 June (Bartlett), That is a venial offence, to be hugger-mugged up. 1891 *ATKINSON Last Giant-killers* 105 That... plunder... which... you keep hugger-mugged up in... your cave. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 3/1 For two years the City Corporation tried to hugger-mugger this nasty little incident out of sight.

2. *intr. a.* To proceed in a secret or clandestine manner; *esp.* to meet or assemble in this manner.

b. To go on in a confused or muddled way.

1805 *Morn. Herald in Spirit Pub. Yrnl.* (1806) IX. 356 It's a shame to hugger-mugger on without making a little figure now and then. 1862 *N. Y. Tribune* 25 Feb. (Bartlett), Listening to key-hole revelations, and hugger-muggering with disappointed politicians. 1879 *McCARTHY Donna Quixote* III. vii, She won't stand much more of you and me hugger-muggering together. 1887 *M. BETHAM-EDWARDS Next of Kin Wanted* I. viii. 120 Let the whole lot hugger-mugger together—old maids, Jesuits, saints, sinners.

Hugger (hʊˈɡɜːr). [f. *HUG v.*, *HUGGER sb.* 1:

see -ERY.] The action or practice of hugging; *esp.* the practice of courting an attorney, etc. with the view of obtaining professional employment.

1804 L. T. REDE *Ess. Exam. Laws Eng.* (ed. 2) I. 65 The barrier [of etiquette] is now removed by the eagerness of barristers to procure business by flattery and courting attorneys who have the distribution of it: this is distinguished by the curious appellation of hugger. 1820 *Ld. CAMPBELL in Life* (1881) I. 249 We lived together very amicably, notwithstanding a few jealousies and rumours of hugger. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 511 With the most ludicrous exultation and self-hugger. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 269 Though hugger and undue familiarity with attorneys are forbidden by the etiquette of the Bar, yet there is no canon of the profession against hugger of parliamentary agents.

Huggin, *dial.* Also *huggan-on*. [cf. *HUCK sb.* 1,

HUCK-BONE.] The hip-bone, *esp.* of a horse or cow.

1737 *BLACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 28 His Ribs elevate and round near the Huggon or Haunch-Bones. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 205 From his huggin or hip bone to the root of his tail, 2 ft. 1 in. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Huggan*, the hipbone of a horse or cow. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Huggon*, the hip-bone of a horse. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Huggin*, the hip. I was always a poor shortwaisted thing, my huggins come up so high.

Hugging (hʊˈɡɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. *HUG v.* + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb *HUG*.

1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* xxii. (R.), They... pour'd a flame Of loue, about their lord: with welcomes home, With huggings of his hands. 1639 *DU VERGER tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 55 They were Aps huggings, which smother with their imbracings. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 193 After a hugging battle of forty minutes. 1897 W. H. THORNTON *Remin. W. C. Clergyman* iv. 125 There was... no hugging of children, no hand-shaking with friends.

Hugging ppl. a., **Huggingly adv.**: see *HUG v.*

Huggle (hʊˈɡl), *v.* Now *dial.* [f. *HUG v.* + -ING 1.]

To hug.

1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 97 So he haue his pretie pussie to huggle withall, it forceth not. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 221 She taketh it into her armes, she hugheth it in her bosome, and kisseth it. 1675 *TEONGE Diary* (1825) 10 The women... hugging the water-men about the necks. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 513 Putting out his arms to huggle the old lady round the neck. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Huggle*, to hug, embrace. 1886 in *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*

Hence † **Huggle-my-buff**, cant name of some drink. Cf. *HUGMATEE*.

1756 W. TOLDERRY *Two Orphans* IV. 79 Dry gin... in every dose of huggle-my-buff, or hot-pot.

Huggo, *obs.* f. *HOGO*. **Hughe**, **Hughely**, **Hughly**, *obs.* ff. *HUGE*, *UGLY*. **Huginess**: see under *HUGY*.

Hugly, *obs.* f. *UGLY*.

† **Hugmatee**. *Obs.* [? from phrase *hug-me-*

'ye.] Cant name of a kind of ale.

1690 *BENTLEY Phal. Pref.* 33 He is better skill'd in the Catalogues of Ales, his Humity Dumty, Hugmatee, Three-Threads, and the rest of that glorious List, than in the Catalogues of MSS. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) IV. 218 (D.) No hugmatee nor flip my grief can smother.

Hugsome, *var.* *UGSOME*.

Huguenot (hiˈɡɛnɒt), *sb.* (a.) Also (6 *hüge-*,

7 *hague*, *hugunot*), 7-8 *hugonet* (t), 7-9 *hugonot*. [a. F. *Huguenot*, a word of disputed origin; according to Hatz.-Darm. (who cites the form *eiguenots* from *Chron. de Genève* of 1550), a popular alteration of Ger. *eidenosaz* (Du. *eidenoot*), confederate, under the influence of the personal name *Hugues*, *Hugh*.] A member of the Calvinistic or Reformed communion of France in the 16th and 17th c.; a French Protestant. In French, orig. a nickname, said to have been imported from Geneva; in English, chiefly a historical term.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 72 Except a number of rebellious hugenots. c. 1592 *MARLOWE Massacre Paris Wks.* (Rldg.) 234/2 There are a hundred Huguenots and more which in the woods do hold their synagoge. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 89 For in Paris they... call any Prince Huguenot, who dares onely say, That Nostre Dame is but a darke melancholike Church. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1761) I. 496 The French King had lately obtained... advantages over the Huguenots. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 12 The Huguenots had pillaged the shrine; the Revolution swept it away altogether. 1846 HARE *Mission Conf.* (1850) 359 Some... took part in the massacre of the Huguenots. 1867 *SMILES Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 21 Mahn... gives no fewer than fifteen supposed derivations of the word Huguenot.

B. *adj.* (or *attrib.*) Of or belonging to the Huguenots.

1688 *News fr. France* 10 The King is resolved to make

his Huguenot Subjects grow weary either of their lives, or of their Religion. 1683 *LOCKE in Ld. King Life* (1830) II. 202 A man may be saved in the Presbyterian, Independent, or Huguenot Church. 1873 *SMILES Huguenots Fr.* Pref. (1881) 5 A Huguenot engineer directed the operations at the siege of Namur. 1896 *Prospectus of Huguenot Society of London*, Founded in 1885. Objects. 2. To form a bond of fellowship among some of those who desire to perpetuate the memory of their Huguenot ancestors.

Hence **Huguenotic** (hʊˈɡɛnɒtɪk) *a.*, of or pertaining to the Huguenots; **Huguenotism**, the religious system or doctrine of the Huguenots; Calvinism.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Huguenotterie*, Huguenotisme, Calvinisme. 1859 tr. *Lamartine's Mary Stuart* App. 150 Huguenotism was drowned in blood. 1897 *Saga-Bk. Viking Club* Jan. 272 He questioned whether some of the brachycephalic skulls [in Denmark] were not Huguenotic.

† **Hugy**, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 5 *hogy*, 5-7 *hugy*, 6-7 -ie, 6 *hugy*, -ie, *hudy*, 8 *hugy*. [f. *HUGE a.* + -Y. Cf. *dausk*, *duky*, *murk*, *murky*.] - *HUGE*.

c. 1420 *LYDG.*, *Assembly of Gods* 1095 An hogy myghty hoost. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 174 An hugy ryuer rennyng by the Cite wallis. 1579 *TWYNE Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. lxxxvii. 109 b, Whence this roaring of the hoggy waues? 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Aeneid* v. 113 His hugy bulk on sev'n high volumes roll'd. 1728 *VANBR. & CIB. Prov. Husb.* I. i, He has hugy business with you.

Hence † **Huginess**, *hugeness*.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 169 The houginessse of the labor. 1608 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Schim* 1016 This mighty Fish, of Whale-like huginess.

Huh (hʊ), *int.* A natural utterance, expressing some suppressed feeling.

1608 *MIDDLETON Mad World* III. ii, There's gold for thee! huh, let her want for nothing, master doctor. 1732 *FIELDING Miser* iv. xiii, Huh! now would some lovers think themselves very unhappy. 1814 *Maneuvering* I. i, Married! huh—is it marriage you're talking of?

|| **Huia** (hiˈiɑ). Also *hui* (hiˈi). [Native Maori name derived from the bird's peculiar whistle.] A New Zealand bird, *Heteralocha acutirostris*, the tail feathers of which are highly prized by the Maoris as ornaments.

1845 E. J. WAKEFIELD *Adv. New Zealand* I. 91 (Mortis) The huia is a black bird about as large as a thrush, with long thin legs and a slender semi-circular beak. 1883 *RENWICK Betrayed* 36 One snow-tipped hui feather graced his hair. 1898 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 5/2 The 3d, stamp [of New Zealand] bears specimens of the great huia, a bird whose feathers are worn by Maori chiefs, as a sign of rank.

Huid, *Sc. f.* *HOOD*. **Huide**, *obs.* f. *HIDE v.* 1

Huif, *Sc. f.* *HOOF*; *obs.* pa. t. of *HEAVE*; *obs.* f. *HOVE v.* 1

† **Huik**, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* [Used in Sc. bef. 1600. The phonology is somewhat difficult, but the sense appears to connect it with the family of OE. *hycgan*, Goth. *hugjan*, ON. *huga*, to employ the mind, take thought, consider.] *trans.* (with *simple obj.* or *obj. clause*) To regard, consider, give thought to.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 92 Huiking na harme sa thay may be posses in wardlie welth. *Ibid.* xxi. 13 3our siluer beis na langer hulkit. 1573 *DAVIDSONE Commend. Vrichtnes, Disc. Estaitis* (Jam.), Lament sen he is gone, That hulkit nathing for thy health. 1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 419 Quha hulkis not, nor lukis not Quhat eftirward may cum. *Ibid.* 1132 Promitting, unwitting, 3our hechts 3ou neuir hulkid.

Huikstery, *var.* *HUCKSTERY*.

Huill, *obs.* *Sc. f.* *HULL*.

Huing (hiˈɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. *HUE v.* 2 + -ING 1.]

Shouting, hooting; *spec.* the rousing of a deer from its lair, or driving it with shouts towards the huntsman or a net. Also the directing of fishermen. See *HUEB*.

a. 1250 *Out & Night*, 1264 Huan ich min huing to heom sende. 1530 *PALSGR.* 231/1 Hewyng of a dere, *hwee*. 1575 *LANHAM Let.* (1871) 13 The galloping of horsez, the blasting of hornz, the halloing and hewing of the huntsmen. 1616 *SIR R. BOYLE Diary in Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 151 Of his 20th for this seasons hewing he is paid vijth ster.

Huir, *obs.* *Sc. f.* *WHORE*. **Huird**, *Sc. var.*

HOARD. **Huire**, *obs.* *f.* *HIRE*.

† **Huiser**, **husher**, now as *Fr.* || **huissier**

(wiˈsje), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *huscher*, 5 *hoschere*, 5-6 *huisscher* (e), *hussher* (e), 6-7 *husher*, *huisher*, 7 *hushier*, 7- *huissier*. See also *USHER*. [a. OF. *huissier*, *huscier*, mod. F. *huissier*, f. *h* *huis* door: -pop. L. **hustium* for *ostium* door.] = *USHER*.

13... *Sir Tristr.* 632 þe huscher bad him fle. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 36 þei schal be huscheris & portars. 1426 *LYDG. Pilgr. Life* Man (E. E. T. S.) 2809 That I myghte ben an huissier, Or at the gate a porter. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 277 To ij. of the gentelmen hoschere. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Elis.* of York (1830) 71 Arnolde Chollerton yeoman huissier. 1571 *Letto. Lil. Men* (Camden) 65 Ryc' Marlow... will not tary here as hussher and teache wrytinge. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxiv. xlv. 539 His sergeants or huissiers (*lictores*) marching afore. c. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. 4 Plays in One Induct.*, Prologues are husshiers bare before the wise. 1627 R. ASHLEY *Almansor* 10 An Huissier of his Chamber. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* I. v. 153 When... hatred of idolatry is the huissier of Sacriledge. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlv. 173 Four Hushers... with Battouns headed with iron went before him. 1837 J. F. COOPER *Europe* II. 185 (Stanf.) The huissier... announced the wife of an ambassador. 1849 J. A. CARLYLE *Dante, Inferno* 70 note, The Huissiers which Benvenuto Cellini heard.

Hence † **Huisher v. trans.**, to usher, precede.

1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 8 A public officer called Accensus

should huisher him before and the Serjeants or Lictours follow after behinde.

† **Huisht**, *a.* Obs. var. of **HUSHT** or **WHISHT**, silent. (Cf. **HUSHT** *int.*)

1576 **FLEMING** *Pomol. Epist.* 248 He y^t might by authority, commaunde al men to be huisht and silent.

Hence † **Huishtly** *adv.*

1548 **UDALL** etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xvi. (R.), I shal then speake vnto you huishtlie and without wordes.

Huit, obs. form of **HOOT**, **WHITE**.

|| **Huitain** (wit²in). Also 6 **huiteine**. [*a.* **F. huitain** (15–16th c. in **Hatz. Darm.**), *f. huit* eight.] A set or series of eight lines of verse.

1589 **POTTENHAM** *Eng. Poessie* ii. x[i]. (Arb.) 102 In a huiteine he that putteth four verses in one concord and four in another concord [etc.]. 1881 **SAINTSBURY** in *Academy* 15 Jan. 40 The tendency of a sonnet is to split into a huitain and a sixain.

Huk(k)ah, var. of **HOOKAH**.

Huke (huk), *sb.* Obs. exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 **huyke**, 5–6 **hewk**(e), 5–7 **huk**, 5– **huke**; also 6–7 **huk**, 7 **huicke**, **huyok**, **hoyke**, 9 *Hist.* **huque**. [*a.* OF. **huque**, **heque** a kind of cape with a hood; in med.L. **huca** (13th c. in **Du Cange**), MDu. **hūke**, **hūike**, **heuke**, Du. **huik**, MLG. **hoike**, LG. **hoike**, **heuke**, **heike**, **hokke**, **hōk**, E.Fris. **heike**, **heik**, **haike**, **hoike**. Ulterior origin obscure. See also **HAUK**.]

A kind of cape or cloak with a hood; 'an outer garment or mantle worn by women and afterwards by men; also subsequently applied to a tight-fitting dress worn by both sexes' (**Fairholt Costume**).

1415 in **Nicolas Test. Vestm. I. 187, I will that all my hopolands [and] huykes not furred, be divided among the servants. 1418 **E. E. Wills** (1882) 37 Also a Hewk of grene and other mally parted. 1423 **JAS. I. Kingis c. xlix, An huke sche had vpon hir tissew qahite. c. 1440 [see **HAUK** sb.].****

a 1549 **SKELTON** *E. Rummyng* 56 Her huke of Lyncole grene. 1530 **FALSGR. 231/1 Hewke a garment for a woman, *surquayne, froc.* *Ibid.* 233/1 Huke. 1616 **BULLOKAR**, *Huke*, a Dutch attire covering the head, face, and all the body.**

a 1626 **BACON** *New Atl.* (1627) 24 A messenger, in a rich Huke. a 1657 **LOVELACE** *Poems* (1864) 210 Like dames i th land of **Lucy**, He wears his everlasting huyck. 1694 **Dunton's Ladies Dict.** (N.), The German virgins, put on a straight or plain garment, such a one as they in some places call a huke. 1834 **PLANCHÉ** *Brit. Costume* 181. 1852 **MISS YONGE** *Cameos* (1877) II. xxvii. 370 When not in armour, she wore a huke, or close-fitting gown.

b. Applied to the Arab **hauk**: see **HAUK** 2.

1630 **J. TAYLOR** (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), The richer sort (of women) doe wear a huicke, which is a rob of cloth or stuffe plated, and the upper part of it is gathered and sowed together in the forme of an English pollid, with a tassell on the top. 1660 **F. BROOKE** *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 269 (Cairo) They [ladies] go all as 'twere masked and covered with an Huke that hides their face.

Hence † **Huke** *v. trans.*, to cover with or as with a huke; to veil, cloak.

1613 **H. KING** *Half-penny Wit* (ed. 3) Ded. (N.), I will ... throw some light vail of spotlesse pretended well-meaning over it, to huke and mask it from publicke shame.

Huke, obs. form of **HOOK**, **HUCK**.

Hul, obs. form of **HILL**, **HULL**.

Hulan, obs. var. of **UHLAN**, a (Polish) lancer.

† **Hulch**, *sb.* and *a.* Obs. [Origin obscure.

The identity of meaning between **hulch**, **hulch-back**, **hulch-backed**, and **hunch**, **hunch-back**, **hunch-backed**, suggests that the two groups are connected; but the relations between them are at present undetermined. That they are mere phonetic variants seems to be negated by the chronology; for while all the members of the **hulch** group are in Cotgr. 1611, only **hunch-backed** is known to be possibly of similar age, **hunch-back** being of the 18th, and **hunch** of the 19th c. (See **HUNCH** v.) Cf. also **hunch-backed**, s.v. **Hulk** sb.1; **hulch-backed**, s.v. **HUCKLE** sb.; **hulch-backed** below.]

a. *sb.* A hump. Hence **Hulched** *a.*, humped. 1611 **COTGR.**, *Bosse*, also, a hulch in the backe. *Bosse*, swollen, risen, buncie, hulched, puffed vp. *Ibid.*, *Gibbasse* ... a great bunch, or hulch-like swelling. *Gibbe*, a bunch, or swelling; a hulch; any thing that stands poking out.

b. *adj.* or *attrib.* **Hunched**. Also in comb. **Hulch-backed** *a.*, hunch-backed, hump-backed; also *transf.* of round-backed tools.

1611 **COTGR.**, *Gibbar*, a kind of slender, and long-nosed Whale, that hath a hulch backe. *Ibid.*, *Gibbeux*, hulch, bunched, much swelling, imbossed. *Ibid.* s.v. *Pacquet*, *il porte son paquet* ... (said of one that is hulch-backed). 1653 **URQUHART** *Rabelais* i. xxvii. 130 Little hulchback't demiknives. 1685 **COTTON** *tr. Montaigne* III. 243 A man with a hulch back. 1688 **R. HOLME** *Armoury* III. vii. 315/1 The other [is] an Hulch or round backed Cleaver. 1708 **MOTTEUX** *Rabelais* v. Prol. (1737) p. lxii, Little hulch-back'd *Esop*.

Hence † **Hulch** *v. trans.*, to make 'hulch' or humped; to 'bundle' up.

1676 **ETHEREDGE** *Man of Mode* III. iii, I hate to be hulched up in a coach; walking is much better.

† **Hulchy**, *a.* Obs. or *dial.* Also 8 **hulgy**. [*f.* **HULCH** sb. + *y.*] **Humpy**, hump-backed.

1632 **SHERWOOD**, *Hulchie*, *gibbeux*. a 1693 **URQUHART** *Rabelais* III. xvii. 142 The uneven shrugging of her hulchy Shoulders. 1768 **ROSS** *Helenore* 35 (Jas.) An ugly hulgie-backed, cankered wasp. *Ibid.* 78 And of a worldly hulgy-back get free.

† **Hulok-backed**, *a.* Obs. rare—1. [perh. an error for **hulch-backed**; but cf. **huck-backed**, s.v. **HUCK** sb.1; also **HULK** sb.2 4.] = **HULCH-BACKED**.

1656 **W. D. tr. Comenius' Gale Lat. Unl. § 289. 79 They that are bottle-nosed: also the hulch-backed, swollen-throated.**

VOL. V.

Huld(e): see **HILD** v., **HOLD** *a.* and *v.*

|| **Huldee**, **huldi** (hʊldi). *East Ind.* [Hindi, etc.] The name in various East Indian vernaculars of the plant *Curcuma longa*, the tubers of which yield turmeric; also of the powdered turmeric itself.

1832 **G. A. HERKLOTS** *tr. Customs Moosulmans India* 97 A day or two... before the application of huldee to the bridegroom. 1834 **MEDWIN** *Angler in Wales* II. 335 Hindus, who besmear their persons and clothes with a red dye called huldee. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. G. Exhib.* 905 A compound made with huldee, soap, etc.

† **Hulder**, *Obs. rare.* Ger. † **hulder**, holder is 'elder'; but **Ascham** mentions **elder** as another tree; it is possible therefore that **hulder** is a misprint for **hulver** holly; others suggest **alder**, *dial. ouller*.

1545 **ASCHAM** *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 125 Hulder, black thorne, Scures tree, Beche, Elder, Aspe, and Salowe, eyther for theyr wekenes or lyghthenesse, make holow, starting, studding, gaddying shaftes.

Hule, ME. *dial.* *f.* **HILL** v., to cover, hide.

c 1350 **Will. Palerne** 67 How hertily the herdes wif hules pat child. c 1450 **MYRK** 1872 Wyth þre towayles and no lasse Hule þyn auter at thy mass.

Hulur, -our, variants of **HOLOUR** Obs. **Hulfer**, obs. *f.* **HULVER**, holly. **Hulgy**, var. **HULCHY**.

† **Hulk** (hʊlk), sb.1 Obs. or *dial.* Forms: 1 **hulo**, 4- **hulk**; also 4 **halk**, 4-6 **hulke**, 5 **hollek**. [*OE.* **hulc** hut, prob. going back to an earlier ***huluc**, a dim. formation from ablaut stem **hul-** of **helan** to cover; cf. **HULL** sb.1, **HOLE**, **HOLL**.]

1. A hut, shed, hovel. Obs. or *dial.*

a 1000 **Laws of Ethelred** II. c. 3 § 2 Gyf he . hæbbe oððon hulczeworhtne, oððon zeteld geslagen. c 1000 **ÆLFRIC** *Hom.* I. 336 He wolde genealecan his hulce. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in **W.**-**Wülcker** 185/13 **Tugurium**, hulk. 1388 **WYCLIF** *Isa.* i. 8 As an hulke in a place where gourdids wexen. 1388 - *Wisd.* xi. 2 Thei maden litte housis [vrr. housis, ether hulks; housis, ether helkis] in desert places.

1391 in **FOXE** *A. & M.* (1570) 559/1 In a chappell not hallowed, but accurset sheperds hulke. 14 - *Nom.* in **W.**-**Wülcker** 126/23 *Hoc tugurium*, a hollek. 1837 **CLARE** *Sheph. Cal.* 32 Shepherds, that within their hulks remain.

† 2. A hiding-place; or ? hiding, concealment.

c 1330 **R. BRUNNE** *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8288 Hengist... had don hem skulke in wodes, in hilles, to crepe in hulke.

3. A hull or husk (of fruit, grain, etc.); an outer covering or shell. Obs. or *dial.*

1398 **TREVISA** *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxv. (Bodl. MS.), *Pe schale* [of an acorn] wip be curnel and be hulke. 1688 **R. HOLME** *Armoury* II. 85/1 The Hulk, hull, or pill is... any covering of fruit that is thin skinned or easily cut.

1707 **J. STEVENS** *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 223 Blown Bladders, nothing but Hulk and Air. a 1796 **FRIGER** *Derbitisms*, **Hulk**, a hull, or husk.

Hulk (hʊlk), sb.2 Forms: 1 **hule**, 5-7 **hulke**, (6 *Sc.* **houk**), 7- **hulk**, (7 **hulok**, 9 *dial.* **halk**). [*OE.* **hulc**, corresp. to med.L. **hulcus**, -um, -a; ME. **hulke**, corresp. to OF. **hulke**, **houlique**, **houlique**, **hourque**, **hourque** (fem.), a flat-bottomed transport-ship with prow and poop rounded (Godef.); MDu. **hulc**, **hulke**, mod.Du. **hulk**, MLG. **hulk**, **holk**, **holke**, OHG. **holcho**, MHG. **holche**, **hulk**, mod.G. **holk**, **hulk**, **hulk**: a word of early diffusion among the maritime peoples of Western Europe, of uncertain origin, conjecturally referred to Gr. **ὄλκας** a ship that is towed, hence a ship of burthen, a trading vessel, merchantman.]

1. A ship. In an OE. glossary = **L. liburna**, a light, fast-sailing vessel. But usually, in ME. and later, A large ship of burden or transport, often associated with the carrack. *New arch.* and in vague sense = 'big, unwieldy vessel'.

c 1000 *Latin Laws of Ethelred*, *De Inst.* Lond. c. 2 (13th c.) in **Schmid Gesetze** 218 Si adveniat ceol vel hulcus, c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in **W.**-**Wülcker** 181/28 **Liburna**, hulk. c 1420 **LYDG.** *Assembly* Glos 88 No shyp... keruill, boot ner barge, Gret karyk, nor hulke. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 252/2 Hulke, shype, *hulcens*. 1480 **CAXTON** *Chron.* *Env.* cxxlii. (1482) 302 Grette carikkes, hulkes, galeyes and shippes. 1513 **DOUGLAS** *Æneis* x. v. 123 The mekle houk hym bayr was tryton callit. 1558 **W. TOWNSON** in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 120 Two hulkes of Dantzich, the one... a shippe of 400 tunnes. 1611 **COTGR.**, *Hourique*, a Hulke, or huge Fly-boat. *Ibid.*, *Oulque*, a Hulke. c 1620 **Z. BOYD** *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 22 Eight persons were in Noah's hulk together. 1670 **COTTON** *tr. Espernon* III. ix. 441 One might... have call'd these prodigious Hulks (which were each of them of two thousand Tun) floating Cities, rather than Ships. 1730-46 **THOMSON** *Autumn* 126 The sooty hulk Steered sluggish on. 1885 **RUNCIMAN** *Shippers & Sh.* 91 A vast gloomy hulk hove up on his port bow.

fig. 1637 **GILLESPIE** *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. Aiv, These are the best wares which the bigge hulke of Conformity... hath imported amongst us.

† 2. The HULL of a ship. Obs.

1632 **J. HAYWARD** *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 39 The Galley... her hulke painted over with sparkling vermilion. 1687 **A. LOVELL** *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. xio These Saigues are like great Barks, having a round hulk. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* Prelim. Treat. 38 (U. K. S.) The back of its shell resembles the hulk of a ship.

3. The body of a dismantled ship (worn out and unfit for sea service) retained in use as a store-vessel, for the temporary housing of crews, for quarantine or other purposes; also applied to vessels specially built for such purposes. (See also **SHEER-HULK**.)

1671 **DRYDEN** *Even. Love Pref.*, The hulk of Sir Francis Drake. 1681 **COTTON** *Wond. Peak* 75 Moor'd up with a Chain, Like Drake's old Hulk at Deptford. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1756/1 The Hulk rides very securely within, and is... employed in Careening one of His Majesties Ships. 1694 *Ibid.* No. 3071/3 Yesterday was Launched... a new Hulk named the Chatham Hulk, which exceeds all that has been before built of that kind. 1727-41 **CHAMBERS** *Cycl.*, *Hulks*, are large vessels, having their gun-decks from 113 to 150 feet long, and from 31 to 40 feet broad... Their chief use is for setting masts into ships, and the like. 1776 **L. MCINTOSH** in *Sparks* *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 163 We sunk a hulk in the channel of the river. 1817 **J. EVANS** *Excurs. Windsor* etc. 467 Those vast ponderous Hulks devoted to the purposes of quarantine. fig. 1883 **STEVENSON** *Treas. Isl.* I. iii, I'm a poor old hulk on a lee shore.

b. A vessel of this kind formerly used as a prison. Usually *pl.* (See quot. 1864.)

1797 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 284 Major Semple... and another convict... were lodged on board the hulks at Portsmouth. 1834 **MEDWIN** *Angler in Wales* I. 271 The sentence of death... would be commuted for—the hulks. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. of Days* II. 67/2 It was as a means of devising a severe mode of punishment short of death that the Hulks on the Thames were introduced, in 1776... These prison-ships have sometimes been constructed for this special purpose, and yet the term 'hulk' remains in use as a short and easy designation. 1887 *Times* 26 Aug. 7/5 Prison life... was very unlike what it now is;... the hulks were sinks of iniquity.

attrib. 1897 **P. WARUNG** *Old Regime* 60 In the moment which succeeded the hulk-warder's words. *Ibid.* Achieving... a very bad 'hulk report' for himself.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A big, unwieldy person.

1597 **SHAKE.** 2 *Hen.* IV. 1. i. 19 Harrie Monmouth's Brawne (the Hulke Sir Iohn). a 1656 **BP. HALL** *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 22 The hulke of a tall Brabanter, behinde whom I stood... shadowed me from notice. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Helk*, a large, heavy person. 1859 **G. MEREDITH** *R. Feverel* xi, There is something impressive in a great human hulk. 1894 *CROCKETT* *Raiders* 58 Think shame o' yerself, ye great hulk.

b. A bulky or unwieldy mass (of anything).

1818 **SCOTT** *Fam. Lett.* 17 Jan. (1894) II. xiv, 11 The wind has not stirred a stone of the ugly hulk of stone and lime. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Helks*, large white clouds, indicative of a thunder-storm. 1853 **KANE** *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 546 These huge ice hulks.

Hulk, sb.3 *local.* *Mining.* [Goes with **HULK** v.2] An excavation made in removing the 'gouge', etc.

1847-78 **HALLIW.**, *Hulk*, an old excavated working. *Derb.* † **Hulk**, v.1 Obs. rare. [*f.* **HULK** sb.1 2.] *intr.*

To hide, lie concealed.

c 1330 **R. BRUNNE** *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15888 Al þat ilke day he skulked, Among þe pouere men he hulked.

Hulk (hʊlk), v.2 [app. a variant of **HOLK** v. to hollow out.]

† 1. *trans.* To disembowel. Obs. or *dial.*

a 1611 **BEAUM. & FL.** *Philaster* v. ii, And with this swashing blow... I could hulk your Grace, and hang you up cross-legged, Like a Hare at a Poulterers. 1688 **R. HOLME** *Armoury* II. ix. 188/1 [To] *Hulk*, or *Paunch*, is to open the Hare, and take out her Garbage. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* v. l. 302 Take up the Hare, and hulk her. a 1825 *Foray* *Voc. E. Anglia*. 1854 **MISS BAKER** *Northampton Gloss.*, *Hulk*, to take out the entrails of a hare or rabbit.

2. *Mining.* To remove the 'gouge' or softer part of a lode before blasting or breaking down the harder part.

1881 **RAYMOND** *Mining Gloss.*, *Dahu*, to cut ahead on one side of a face, so as to increase the efficacy of blasting on the remainder. Also called to *hulk*.

Hulk (hʊlk), v.3 [*f.* **HULK** sb.2]

1. *trans.* † a. To condemn to 'the hulks' (see **HULK** sb.2 3 b). b. To lodge (sailors, etc.) temporarily in a hulk.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 453 The poacher was taken, tried, hulked. 1836 **E. HOWARD** *R. Reifer* xxix, They were hulked on board of the Pegasus. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 17. 390/2 The Cherbourg authorities don't 'hulk' their seamen as we do in narrow, dirty, old-fashioned hulks.

II. 2. *intr.* To act, hang about, or go in a clumsy, unwieldy, or lazy manner. *dial.*

c 1793 *Spirit Pub. Trils.* (1799) I. 76 Before I'd dance attendance upon you... till four or five o'clock in the afternoon, while you lie hulking in bed. a 1825 *Foray* *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., It is said of a lazy lout, who has nothing to do, and desires to have nothing, that he goes hulking about from place to place, seemingly watching for opportunities to pilfer.

3. (With *up*). To rise bulky or massively.

1880 **BLACKMORE** *Mary Anerley* I. vi. 65 This is the chump of the spine of the Wolds, which hulks up at last into Flamborough Head. 1892 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 5/4 The working man is getting his body back again into good condition... He is hulking-up, as we say.

Hulkage, *dial.* [*f.* **HULK** sb.1 + *-AGE*.] Hulks, hull or husk collectively; bran.

1866 **BLACKMORE** *Lorna Doone* xxiii, She... pointed to the great back of wash, and riddlings, and brown hulkeage (for we ground our own corn always).

Hulking (hʊlkin), *a.* *colloq.* [*f.* **HULK** sb.2 4 + *-ING*.] Bulky, unwieldy; clumsy or ungainly on account of great bulk.

1698 **E. WARD** *Lond. Spy* xiv. 324 (Farmer) Up in the Chimney Corner sat a great Hulking Fellow. 1767 **H. BROOKE** *Fool of Qual.* (1859) II. 165 You are grown a huge hulking fellow since I saw you last. 1806-7 **J. BEERS** *Ford Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xvi. 97 Rummaging over the two hulking volumes. 1854 **H. MILLER** *Sch. & Schm.* xvi. (1857) 351 He could scarce make himself heard over half the area of his large, hulking chapel. 1875 **JOWETT** *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 108 A great hulking son ought not to be a burden on his parents.

Hulkish, *a. rare*. [f. **HULK** *sb.*² + -ISH.] Pertaining to the hulks: see **HULK** *sb.*² 3 b.

1800 *Morn. Chron.* in *Spirit Pub. Trnls.* (1801) IV. 14 By this plan felons may be moralized, better, than by the hulkish scheme of reformation so long practised.

Hulky (hʊlki), *a. colloq.* [f. **HULK** *sb.*² 4 + -Y.] Like or of the nature of a hulk; bulky, unwieldy, hulking.

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. T. s.v.*, A great hulkey fellow, an overgrown clumsy lout. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 789 That he may place his huge hulky heels on your fender. 1872 *GRO. ELIOT Middlem.* lvi, I want to go first and have a round with that hulky fellow who turned to challenge me.

Hull (hʊl), *sb.*¹ Forms: *a.* 1 hulu, 2-3 *hule, (? 3) 4-6 hul, 4- hull, (4 hulle, 5 holl). *B.* 4-5 hole, 5 hool, 8- hool, *Sc.* 8-9 hull, hule (*ii*). [OE. *hulu* husk, from ablaut grade *hul-* of *helan* to cover: cf. OHG. *hulla*, Ger. *hülle* covering, cloak, etc.: **hulja*, and OHG. *hulsa*, Ger. *hülse* (= **hulsi*, **hulsi*), hull of beans or peas. The normal Eng. descendant of OE. *hulu* is *hull*; but dialectally the *u* was lengthened in ME, to *o* (see Luick *Engl. Lautgesch.* §§ 506, 536) giving *hool*, mod. dial. *hool*, *Se.* *hul*, *hule* (*ii*).]

1. The shell, pod, or husk of peas and beans; the outer covering or rind of any fruit or seed.

a. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wr. Wiltcher Voc.* 127/38 *Culliola*, hutehula. c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 71 Man covetith to be fild wip þes hulis (*v. r.* holis). 1495 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxiv. (W. de W.), Beens etc wyth the hullys (*Bodl. MS.* hollis) ben harde to defye, but.. whan the hull is awaye it clensyth. 1589 *COGAN Haven Health* x. (1636-34 Take.. Jorden Almonds, and beate them in a Morter with the huls and all on. c. 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xviii. 145 The Bean is not seen till.. its swad or hull be shaled. 1847 *O. BROWNSON Two Brothers* Wks. VI. 337 The mere hull without the kernel. 1853 *MORRIS Tanning & Currying* 75 The horse-chestnut. The hulls, as well as the young fruit, also contain tannin.

B. c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 69 þis some covetith to fille his bell wip þese holes. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxx. (*Bodl. MS.*), Some greyne and sede.. is ingendred in coddess and holes as it fareþ in benes. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 249a Hoole, or huske (*S.* hole, *P.* holl), *siliqua*. 1724 *RAMSAY Teat. Misc.* (1733) I. 115 lik kind of corn it has it's hool. *Mod. Sc.* Pea-hulls, bean-hulls, grosel hulls.

b. collectively. The cuticle of grain; bran.

c. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 105 Take whete, and Bray it in a morter, that al þe hole holl be awaye. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 206, I take all the hull or bran out of the flour.

2. *a.* The core of an apple. *b.* The encompassing calyx of certain fruits.

1883 *MRS. ROLLINS New Eng. Bygoners* 180 Others [apples], mild and fine-grained, were relishable close up to the hulls. 1883 *Evang. Mag.* Oct. 461 We miss the hollow, thimble-like cavity which is seen on turning a raspberry upside-down after pulling it from its 'hull'.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Something that encases or encloses; a covering, envelope; the case of a chrysalis; *pl.* clothes, garments.

a. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* i. ix. What hadst thou been without thy blankets, and bibs, and other nameless hulls? 1845 *Cromwell* ix. cciii. (1871) IV. 136 No hulls, leathern or other, can entirely hide it. 1850 *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. (1872) 90 They, across such hulls of abject ignorance, have seen into the heart of the matter. 1878 *EMERSON Sovereignty Ethics* in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 405 The poor grub.. casts its filthy hull, expands into a beautiful form with rainbow wings.

B. 1718 *RAMSAY Christ's Kirk* Gr. III. xvi, I've rive frae off ye'r hips the hool. *Mod. Sc.* (Mother undressing child) Now, out of your hulls!

b. The encompassing membrane of the heart; the pericardium.

a. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xxviii. 18 Hope nicht.. fray ane hairt.. out of his hull. 1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* v. i, My heart out of its hool was like to loup. 1785 *BURNS Halloween* xxvi, Poor Leezie's heart maist lap the hool.

4. *† a.* A hut or hovel. *Obs.* *b.* A sty or pen for animals. *north. dial.* (Cf. **HUL** *sb.*¹ 1.)

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 Leswe pine tichenen bi heordmonne hulen of ris & of leaues. 1570 *LEVINS Manif.* 185/19 An Hul for hogs, *porcile*. 1637 in *Sheffield Gloss.* *s.v.*, Tho. Hartley holdeth a cottage at will and a swine hull next the Church lane. *a.* 1804 *J. MATHER Songs* (1862) 42 (*ibid.*) Two steps there go up to his hull. 1825 *BROCKETT, Hull*, a place in which fowls, etc. are confined for the purpose of fattening. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* *s.v.*, Pig-hull, rabbit-hull.

5. 'The house or building of a grinding wheel' (*Sheffield Gloss.*).

1831 *J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* I. 289 Internally the building is divided into hulls, and these into troughs. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 75/1 In the dust of a 'hull' of grinding 'troughs'. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 2 Jan. 6/1 Many protective 'hulls' are necessary to this handicraft.

Hull (hʊl), *sb.*² [Of obscure origin: not known before c. 1550; possibly the same word as **HULL** *sb.*¹, but decisive evidence is wanting.]

It has been conjectured by some to be identical with the 15-16th c. **HOLL** (*sb.* 2), corrupted as early as 1591 to **HOLD** (*sb.* 2); but, besides the phonetic difficulty, this appears nearly always to mean the internal cavity of the ship (so *Du. schepskol*; cf. **HOLE** *sb.* 6), and not to be applied like *hull* to the external framework. There is an equivalent sense of **HULK** *sb.*², which, however, is not known before c. 1630, and thus does not help the explanation of *hull*. The following is app. the only quot. which favours the connexion of the word with *holl*, *hole*, *hold*.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 243/1 Hoole of a schyppe (*K.*, *P.* holle), *carina*.]

1. The body or frame of a ship, apart from the masts, sails, and rigging.

1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* i. xxi. Gja, Till suche time as ye can see the shippe, or rather the very hull next to the water. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ii. 4 By the hull is meant, the full bulke or body of a ship without masts or any rigging from the stem to the sterne. 1766 *tr. Guiliattiere's Voy. Athens* 14 We discovered by her Hull she was a Christian Frigate. 1742 *WOODROOFE in Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xvii. 77 The russian government build hulls after the dutch manner fit for shoal water. 1869 *SIR E. REED Our Iron-Clad Ships* ii. 24 Modes of... disposing the armour upon the hulls of our iron-clad ships.

† b. A dismantled vessel; = **HULK** *sb.*² 3. *Obs.*

1582 *N. LICHEFIELD tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxxxv. 154 A certain ship.. Afterward that he had taken the spoyle of the same, hee left the Hull in keepinge. 1666 *London Gaz.* No. 59/3 We saw the Admiral made a Hull, and three of the Enemy were fired.

2. Phrases. *a.* To lie at (*† a*, on, to) hull (cf. **A-HULL**): = **HULL** *v.*² 1. Also to lie hull, try a hull, strike (*a*) hull, in kindred sense. *b.* Hull down: so far away that the hull is invisible, being below the horizon. So hull out: with the hull above the horizon. *c.* Hull-to = **A-HULL**.

a. 1556 *W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 98 We lay at hull about an hour after. 1582 *N. LICHEFIELD tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xxix. 73 All this time the ships laye a hull. 1597 *J. PAYNE Royal Exch.* 33 The ship on hull, the helme on lee. 1634 *BREKTON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) i. 12 In stormy weather they take down their masts, and fish, the vessel lying at hull. 1635 *Voy. Foxe & James to N. West* (Hakluyt Soc.) I. 181 He strooke sayle and lay to hull. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *s.v.*, To strike a Hull, is to lie closely or obscurely in the sea in a storm. 1773 *N. FROWDE Life* etc. 122 Let the Ship drive with the Tempest, and at length, to try a Hull. 1828 *J. H. MOORE'S Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 184 When she lies hull, that is, with all her sails furled. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *s.v.*, To strike hull in a storm, is to take in her sails and lash the helm on the lee side of the ship, which is termed to lie *a-hull*.

b. 1775 *DALRYMPLE in Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 395 The vessel was hull down when they came aboard. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 318 As soon as she was hull out I made sail. 1839 *T. BEALE Sperrm Whale* 283 Exclaimed, 'She is hull down', meaning that.. the convexity of the sea between us and the ship was greater than the height of the body of the vessel. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado* 59. 180 They were hull-down for us behind life's ocean, and we but hailed their topsails on the line.

c. 1744 *London Mag.* 142 Some of the Weathermost Ships were, at Night, Hull-to. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman-ship* II. 252 *Hull-to, the situation of a ship when she lies with all her sails furled; as in trying.

† Hull, *sb.*³ *Obs.* [cf. **HULVER**.] Holly.

1557 *TUSSER 100 Points Husb.* xlii, Get Iuye and hull, woman deck vp thyne house. 1573 *Husb.* xviii. (1878) 46 To plots not full ad bremble and hull. 1586 *W. WEBBE Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 74 Oft did a left hand crow foretell these things in her hull tree.

Hull (hʊl), *v.*¹ Forms: see **HULL** *sb.*¹ [f. **HULL** *sb.*¹] *trans.* To remove the hull, shell, or husk of; to strip of the outer covering.

1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxvii. (*Bodl. MS.*), Pollenta is corne isode ipeled and holed (*ed.* 1495 hullyd) and ischeled wip frotinge of handes. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 33 Take Whyte Pesyn, and boole hem in þe maner as men don Caboges. 1544 *PHAER Regim. Lyfe* (1553) D vij b, To eate barly hulled. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 346 Take.. good Bay-berries, hulled well. 1662 *H. STUBBS Ind. Nectar* ii. 14 They cannot afford to pick or hull their nuts. 1781-5 *LATHAM Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. 320 (T), The male will hull the seeds for his consort with his bill. 1880 *Jamieson's Dict.* *s.v.* *Hule*, To hule peas. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov., Two contrivances, one for irrigating, the other for hulling rice.

b. *transf.* *† (a)* To shed (teeth). *(b)* To pick (fruit) from the encompassing calyx.

1708 *London Gaz.* No. 4445/4 A yellow Dun Stone-horse.. now hulling his Teeth. 1884 *ROE Nat. Ser.* Story vii, He brought the strawberries to Amy.. and stood near while she.. hulled them.

† c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To lose the hulls. *Obs.*

c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 7 Take whete.. an stampe with a pestel tyl it hole.

Hence **Hulling** *vbl. sb.*, also *Comb.* in **hulling-machine**, -mill.

Hull (hʊl), *v.*² [f. **HULL** *sb.*²]

† 1. intr. *Naut.* Of a ship: To float or be driven by the force of the wind or current on the hull alone; to drift to the wind with sails furled; to lie *a-hull*. *Obs.*

1558 *W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 130 We lost our maine saile, foresaile, and spretsaile, and were forced to lye a hulling. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. iv. 438 There they hull, expecting but the aide Of Buckingham, to welcome them ashore. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ix. 40 If that split.. then hull, which is to beare no saile. *Ibid.*, They call it hulling also in a calme swelling Sea, which is commonly before a storme, when they strike their sailes lest she should beat them in peeces against the mast by Rowling. 1687 *B. RANDOLPH Archipelago* 100 We were forced to.. hull (lye with our head to the wind without any saile). 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. xxi. (1737) 92 What a devilish Sea there Runs? She'll neither try, nor hull.

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1599 *B. JONSON Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. ii. Wks. (Ritgd.) 45/2 He may hull up and down in the humorous World a little longer. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* ix. viii. 239 The fish.. hulled too and fro with the waves, as if it had beene halfe dead.

2. *trans.* To strike (a ship) in the hull with cannon shot.

1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 203 We had not a man killed or wounded, although the enemy often hulled us. 1776 *W. HEATH in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 277 The Phoenix was thrice hulled by our shot. 1894 *CLARK RUSSELL Good Ship Mohock* II. 128, I did not know but that the Mohock had been hulled and was sinking. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 May 6/3 The Spaniards say that the hulling of the vessel was accidental.

Hull, *obs.* form of **HILL** *v.*¹, to cover.

Hullabaloo (hʊləbālū), *sb.* (*int.*) Also 8 hollo-ballo, 9 halloo, halla-, holla-, hulla-balloo, -boloo, halli(e)-, holliballoo, hille-, hilli-, hally-, hurli-, hulabaloo, hillebalow. [Of recent appearance in print, and of still unsettled form; it appears first in *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* writers and vocabularies.]

It is app. the interj. *halloo*, *hullo*, *hilloa*, with riming reduplication, thus, *halloo-balloo*! The conjecture has been made, but without any evidence, that it was orig. a wolf-hunting cry, and contained the French words *bas le loup*! (Cf. *BALOW*, *BALOO*.)

Tumultuous noise or clamour; uproar; clamorous confusion. Also *fig.*

1762 *SMOLLETT Sir L. Greaves* vii, I would there was a blister on this plaguy tongue of mine for making such a hullo-ballo. 1800 *SOUTHEY in C. C. Southey Life* II. 81 One day there was a hullabaloo (I never saw that word in a dictionary..) in the stables. 1804 *— Lett.* (1856) I. 260 You must come as soon as our hullabaloo is over. 1818 *COBBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 597 Those 'Cheap Publications', about which they have made such a hullabaloo. 1825-30 *JAMIESON, Halloo-balloo, hallie-balloo*, a great noise and uproar. *Renfr.*; *Hilliebalow* Roxb.; *Hillie-bulloo* Angus; *Hillie-bulloo* Fife. 1825 *BROCKETT, Hallabaloo, Hillebaloo*, a noise, an uproar. 1841 *R. OASTLER Fleet Papers* I. xiii. 100 What a halloo-boloo the hunters sometimes caused! 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* vii. vi, The truth of all this hullabaloo was that Rigby had a sly pension. 1862 *MRS. H. WOOD Mrs. Hallib.* II. xxii. (1888) 265 There's no knowing what hullabaloo they might make! 1898 *J. ARCH Story of Life* xiii. 312 When the movement started, there was a terrible hullabaloo.

b. as *int.*
a. 1845 [see **HULLOO**]. 1887 *R. ABBAY White Mare White-stonediff* 147 That lazy crew.. Would sleep till the porter cried 'Hullabaloo, Hullabaloo, The abbot is waiting in chapel for you'.

Hence **Hullabaloo** *v. intr.*, to make a hullabaloo.

1867 *MISS BROUGHTON Cometh up as a FI.* I. v. 54 When I die there'll be a great splash of tears and hullabaloo. **Hullar**, var. **HOLOUR** *Obs.*

Hulled (hʊld), *a.* [f. **HULL** *sb.*¹ and 2 + -ED.]

1. Having a hull or husk (of a particular kind).

1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 28 b, Barley.. yf it be Winter seede it is harder hulled.

2. Of a ship: Having a hull or body (of a particular kind).

1893 *Daily News* 1 May 4/4 The gracefully hulled three and four-masted schooners.

Hulled (hʊld), *ppl. a.* [f. **HULL** *v.*¹] Stripped of the hull or husk.

1383 *WYCLIF Prov.* xxvii. 22 If thou bete togidere a fool in a morter, as hoolid barli smydened there vp on the pestel. 1556 *RIDLEY Pract. Physik* 58 Decoction of hulled barley. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1224 Oats and barley deprived of their first pellicle, and known under the name of groats and of hulled barley.

Huller (hʊlə), [f. **HULL** *v.*¹ + -ER.] One who or that which hulls; *spec.* a machine for separating the hulls from seeds.

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

Hulling (hʊlɪŋ), [f. **HULL** *sb.*¹ + -ING.] Outer covering; an outer garment (cf. **HILLING**).

1434 in *Priv. Purse Exp. Elis. of York* (1830) 242/2 Her hulling of black, red and green. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. xvi, The Husks, and Hullings. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Hullings*, husks, or shells; chaff. Also, hullings or coverlets.

Hullo, **hulloa** (hʊlə), *int.* [Cf. **HALLO**, **HILLO**, **HOLLO**.] A call used to hail a person or to excite his attention.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. ix, Hullo, who's there? 1882 *MRS. RIDDELL Daisies & B.* III. 57 Hulloa, you sir!

† Hulloock (hʊlək), *Naut. Obs.* [Origin unascertained.] A small part of a sail let out in a gale to keep the ship's head to the sea.

1553 *WILLOUGHBY in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 269 Then we spread an hulloock of our foresaile, and bare room with her. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 Seeing the storm decrease, let vs trie if she will endure the Hulloocke of a Saile, which sometimes is a pece of the mizen saile or some other little saile, part opned to keepe her head to the sea. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. xxii. (1737) 94 She'll bear the Hulloock of a Sail.

Hullook, *obs.* form of **HILLOCK**.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxlv. (1869) 133 Toward an hullook.

Hulloo (hʊlə), *int.* A variant of **HALLOO**.

1707 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* II. v. 53 Hulloo then, go on, run on; Hulloo! See who cares first, you or I. a. 1845 *Hood Forge* II. xxiii, Hulloo! Hulloo! And Hullabaloo! **Hull(o)ur**, -owre, var. **HOLOUR** *Obs.*

Hully (hʊli), *a. rare* = *o.* [f. **HULL** *sb.*¹ + -Y.] Having or abounding in hulls or husks.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Hully*, full of hulls. In *AINSWORTH, JOHNSON*, and in *mod. Dicts.*

Huloist, **Hulotheism**: see **HYLOIST**, **-THEISM**.

Hulpe, *obs.* *pa. t.* and *ppl.* of **HELP** *v.*

† Huls, *v.* *Obs.* *rare* = *1.* ?

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vii. 56 And every pulis, Ther lond is cold, is heruest now to huls (*cum strepitu metere*).
Hulster (hul'stər), *sb.* *dia.* Also **holster**.
 [Cf. OE. *heolstor*, f. *hel-an* to cover, conceal, and see **HOLSTER**.] A hiding-place, a retreat.

[a 1000 *Satan* 101 Nazan we þæs heolstres þæt we us gehydan mazon.] 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Hulster*, ... a hold or retreat. 'This rubbish is only a hulster for snails'. T. Q. Couch. 1882 *Jago Cornwall Gloss.*, *Holt*, or *Holster*, a lurking place, a place of concealment.

† **Hulster**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To hide.
 c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6146 There I hope best to hulstred be And certeinly sikkest biding is vndimethe humblest clothing. [1616 *BULLOKAR*, *Hulstred*, hidden.]

Hult, *obs.* form of **HILT** *sb.*

† **Hulve**, *Obs.* (See quot.)

1764 *G. Jacob's Compl. Cri-keeper* (ed. 6) 114 The Trunk or Hulve [to] convey the Water in the Common Sewer.

Hulver (hul'vər), *Obs.* *exc. dial.* Also **hol-vyr**, **hulvere**, **-wur**, **-uyr**, **6-war**. [In late ME. *hulvere*, app. the same as ON. *hulfr*, which is explained by Vigf. as 'dogwood'. The ulterior history of the word, and the question of its relation to *holly* or *holm*, are undetermined.]

Holly. *Knee hulver*, Butcher's Broom, *Ruscus aculeatus*. *Sea hulver*, *Kent Holly*, *Eryngo*.

c 1430 *LYDG. Compl. Bl. Knt.* 120 Betwix an hulvere and a wodebind. 14... *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) xi, *Holvyr* and *Heyvy* mad a gret party. Ho xuld have the maystri. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/1 *Hulwur*, tre (*K.*, *P.* *hulvyr*), *hulmus*. 1598 *LYTTE Dodoens* iv. 1viii. 519 *Sea Holme*, or *Huluer*, and *Sea Holly*. *Ibid.* vi. xxiv. 701 In Englishe it is called *Holme*, *Holly*, and *Huluer*. 1819 *H. BUSK Vatriad* iv. 719 The skirt of hulver and the screen of spruce. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hulvør*, *holly*. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 36. 225/1 The holly... in Norfolk... called hulver.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *hulvør bush*, *tree*; *hulver-head*, *-headed a.* (see quots.); *hulver oak*, the *holm-oak*.

1538 *TURNER Libellus, Ruscus*, ... an *Huluar* tre. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* iii. xxx. 1159 *The*. *Ilex*... might be called *Holme Oke*, *Huluer Oke*, or *Holly Oke*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxiv. xiii. (R.), Touching the *Holly*, or *Hulver-tree*. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hulver-head*, a silly foolish fellow. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Hulver-head*, silly, puzzle-pated. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hulver-head*, stupid; muddled; confused; as if the head were enveloped in a hulver bush.

† **Hulwort**, *Herb. Obs.* The name of a plant. c 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* in *W. Wulker* 555/1 *Pulegium*, *pulio*, *hulwort*. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* App., *Hulwort* is *Polium*. 1884 *MILLER Plant-m.*, *Teucrium Polium*, *Cat-thyme*, *Hul-wort*, *Poly Germaner*.

Huly, *var. HOOLY*, *Sc.*, gently, tardily.

Hum (həm), *v.* 1 Also 4-7 *humme*, 5 *home*, 6 *homme*. [Known from end of 14th c.; echoic; cf. MHG. *hummen*, mod.G. dial. *hummen*, *hommen*, early mod.Du. (Kilian) *hummen* = *hemmen* to hem, emit voice; also *Bvm v.* and *Ger. summen*, *brummen*, Du. *brommen*, expressing the same or similar sounds, all with the characteristic labial-nasal *m*. See also **HUMBLE** *v.* 2]

1. *intr.* To make a low continuous murmuring sound or note, as a bee or other insect; also said of a top or wheel in rapid rotation, a bell vibrating after being struck, etc.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vii. 124 Yf that they [bees] humme. 1573-80 *BARET Abo. H. 717* To Humme like a Bee, *bombilo*. 1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* xxviii. (1645) 310 Trembling bells... hum a great while longer then others. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) viii. 157 The gnats... is sometimes heard to hum about our beds at night. 1783 *CRABBE Village* i, The dull wheel hums doleful through the day. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Eclog.* vii. 13 Bees cluster and hum.

2. *intr.* To make a low inarticulate vocal sound; esp. to utter such a sound in expression of dissent or dissatisfaction, or of approbation or applause.

13... *Erkenwald* 281 in *Horstmann Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 279 *Pen hummyd he þat þer lay*... And gefe a gromyge. c 1532 *Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 917 A chorle hommeth or grudgeth. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. vi. 42 The cloudy Messenger... hums; as who should say, you'l rue the time That clogges me with this Answer. 1687 *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. Hist. Soc.) vi. 142 Upon which the Rabble hummed. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P. Sprat Wks.* III. 11 When the preacher touched any favourite topik in a manner that delighted his audience, their approbation was expressed by a loud hum, continued in proportion to their zeal or pleasure. When Burnet preached, part of his congregation hummed so loudly and so long, that he sat down to enjoy it. 1893 *J. S. WINTER Aunt Johnnie* II. 93 He hum'd at the cutlets and he pshaw'd at the salad.

b. To sing with closed lips without articulation. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1226, I home and I hast, I do þat I may, With mery tene þe trebilly to syng. c 1640 *F. HAWKINS Youth's Behav.* (1663) i Sing not within thy mouth, humming to thy self, unless thou be alone. *Mod.* She was singing, or rather humming, in a low tone.

c. To make an inarticulate murmur in a pause of speaking, from hesitation, embarrassment, etc. Usually in phr. *to hum and ha* (*haw*): see **HA** *v.*, **HAW** *v.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* II. 1150 (1199) Al rosy hewed tho woxe she, And gan to hum. 1530 *PALSGR.* 588/2 He hummeth and haeth and wyll nat come out withall. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 165 Hum and stroke thy Beard. 1632 *MASSINGER & FIELD Fatal Dowry* iv. i, Do you stand Humming and hahing now? 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones*

vii. xi, Don't stand humming and hawing, but speak out. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. xiii.* ii. V. 30 Robinson apologetically hums and hahs. *trans.* 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. ii. 1161 [You] never hum'd and hah'd Sedition. a 1680 — *Rem.* (1759) II. 103 A fifth-monarchy man... humms and hahs high Treason.

3. To give forth an indistinct sound by the blending of many voices, etc.; hence (*colloq.*) to be in a condition of busy activity, to be all astir.

1726-46 *THOMSON Winter* 632 The city swarms intense. The public haunt... warm with mixed discourse, Hums indistinct. 1814 *BYRON Corsair* iii. xviii, The heaven hums with many a cheering sound. 1824 *TENNYSON St. Sim. Styl.* 37, I scarce can hear the people hum About the column's base. 1889 *Pail Mall G.* 15 July 1/3 [In] the expressive nomenclature of the Far West, Hong-kong 'just hums' all the time. 1893 *R. KIPLING Many Inuent.* 29 The whole country was humming with dacoits. 1898 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 5/1 The report that he had plenty of money, and would make things hum at the club.

4. *trans.* To utter with humming; to sing with closed lips and without articulation.

1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* v. iii, One gives nods and hums what he would speake. 1710 *ADDISON Tattler* No. 157 7 Then [she] would hum over Two or Three Notes. 1868 *SCOTT Marm.* i. ii, Low humming... Some ancient Border gathering song. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xv, The bees... hummed forth their drowsy satisfaction.

b. To hum and ha: see after 2c.

† 5. To greet with a hum; to hum up, down, to express approval or disapproval of, by humming.

1642 *MILTON Abol. Smect.* viii, Such as are most humm'd and applauded there. 1682 *New News fr. Bedlam* 43 By canting and ranting I'll hum all their Gigs. 1692 *tr. Sallust* 42 All humm'd him down and call'd him Enemy and Parricide. 1733 *Revolution Politics* iii. 55 Here the whole Council humm'd him up, and approved of the same.

6. To bring (into a specified state) by humming. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 181 The busy bee hath humm'd himself to rest. 1871 *J. C. JEFFERSON Ann. Oxford* II. 314 Such 'hummers', as those who hummed James the First into good contentment with himself.

Hence **Hummed** (*həmd*), *ppl. a.* (in sense 4).

1849 *H. MAYO Pop. Superst.* (1851) 156 Singing the words to M. de Payséur's mentally hummed air. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 33/2 A hummed song of the country.

Hum, *v.* 2 *arch.* [Short for **HUMBAG**, *v.*] *trans.* To impose upon, hoax, take in, humbug. (*slang* or *colloq.*)

1751 *Student* II. 288 How were people of learning and good understanding hum'd out of their money and judgment. *Ibid.* 290 Pray let them be hum'd if you please. 1765 *Meritriciad* 26 She hums by turns, the Vetran, and the Pop. 1782 *MAD. D'ARLBY Lett. to S. Crisp* Aug. You and I know better than to hum or be hummed in that manner. 1805 *W. HUNTER in Naval Chron.* XIII. 21 Admiral Saunders had hummed me about my promotion. a 1845 *Hoop Spring* i, How couldst thou thus poor human nature hum?

Hence **Humming** *vbl. sb.* 1807 *M. PENNINGTON Life Ellis. Carter* I. 32 That species of false wit which is now called quizzing and was formerly known by the equally barbarous term of humming.

Hum (*həm*), *sb.* 1 Also 6-7 *humme*, 8 *hummm*. [Cognate with **HUM** *v.* 1 It is doubtful whether sense 3 belongs here.]

1. A low continuous sound made by a bee or other insect, also, by a spinning top, machinery in motion, etc. (Distinguished from a *buzz* by not being silant.)

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xl x. (R.), One of them [bees] raiseth all the rest with two or three big hums or buzzes. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 189 The Mosquito... not only wheals, but domineers by its continual Hums. 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 44 The sullen hum of those nocturnal insects. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Relig. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 100 The hum of the mill. 1893 *PEEL Spen Valley* 156 The busy hum of the spinning-wheel.

b. The indistinct sound produced by the blending of distant voices or noises; a murmur; in quot. 1625, a 'buzz' of rumour.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. ProL. 5 From Camp to Camp... The Humme of cyther Army stilly sounds. 1625 *B. JONSON Staple of N. v.* i, The last hum that it made, was, that your Father, And Picklocke are fall'n out. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* xxvi, A busy hum of voices from the tribunal. 1856 *FRONDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 189 The hum of expectation sounding louder and louder.

2. *a.* An inarticulate vocal murmur uttered with closed lips in a pause of speaking, from hesitation, embarrassment, or affectation. (Usually in phr. *hums and ha's* (*haws*): see **HA** *sb.* 2, **HAW** *sb.* 4)

1469 *J. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 607 II. 347 He wold have gotyn it awaye by humys and by hays, but I wold not so be answered. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* ii. i. 74 These Shrugs, these Hum's, and Ha's. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 32 P. 1 There were many very proper Hums and Pauses in his Harangue. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* viii. v, After some hesitation, and many hums and ha's. 1852 *R. S. SURTEES Spence's Sp. Tour* (1893) 141 After sundry 'hums', 'indeeds', 'sos', etc.

b. A similar sound uttered as an expression of applause or approbation, or of mild surprise or dissent.

1653 *Noctes Hibernæ* i. 8 The greatest praise unto the Preacher comes From the Attentive Hearer's tears, not hummes. 1687 *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. S.) vi. 134 Whereupon there was a tumultuous hum, or acclamation, made by the bystanders. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1871) II. 641 The hum with which William's speech had been received, and the hiss which had drowned the voice of Seymour. 1877 *T. A. TROLLOPE*

A Peep behind Scenes xix. 277 There arose a little hum of approbation from all present.

3. A singing in a low tone with the lips closed, without articulation; an indistinct murmur.

1630 *B. JONSON New Inn* iii. ii, Lord B. Would I could charm her! *Host.* Trundle will do it with his hum. 1712 *E. WARD Quix.* I. 381 No sooner did the Goat-herds find, Antonio by his Hum inclin'd To sing a Song. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Elmhurst*, An echo, which returns a hum, or clap with the hands. 10 or 12 times.

II. † 3. A kind of liquor; strong or double ale. *Obs.* (Cf. **HUMMING** *ppl. a.* 2 *b.*)

1616 *B. JONSON Devil an Ass* i. i, Strong-waters, Hum, Meath, and Obarni. a 1621 *FLETCHER Wild Goose Chase* ii. iii, Would I had some hum. 1670 *COTTON Voy. Irel.*, The best Cheshire hum he e'er drank in his life. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hum*, or *Humming Liquor*, Double Ale, Stout, Pharaoh. 1719 *D'URFEE Pills* (1872) I. 311 To get us stout hum, when Christmas is come. *attrib.* 1629 *SHIRLEY Wedding* II. (N.), Sold For physic in hum-glasses and thimbles.

III. *Comb.* † **hum-cap** = sense 3 (cf. **HUFF-CAP**); **hum-note**, a musical note of the character of a hum. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hum-cap*, old, mellow and very strong Beer. 1896 *Pail Mall Mag.* Sept. 135 The hum-note of this great bell was too deep for a scientific test.

Hum, *sb.* 2 [Short for **HUMBAG** *sb.*] A piece of humbug; an imposition, a hoax. (*slang* or *colloq.*)

1751 *Student* II. 288 What a delightful Hum had we about a poor man's getting into a quart bottle. 1753 *GARRICK in Scots Mag.* Oct. 517/2 'Twas all a hum. 1799 *COLRIDGE Lett.* (1895) 270 The Bristol Library is a hum, and will do us little service. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 415 Is Homer a hum, and the Iliad a hoax? 1885 *Punch* 5 Sept. 114/4 Political honesty's all a big hum.

Hum (*həm*), *int.* An inarticulate exclamation uttered with the lips closed, either in a pause of hesitation or embarrassment, or as expressing slight dissatisfaction, dissent, etc. (Cf. **HEM**, **H'M**, **UM**.)

1596 *SHAKS. Hen. IV.* iii. i. 158, I cry'd hum... But mark'd him not a word. 1598 — *Merry W.* iii. v. 141 Hum: ha? Is this a vision? 1847 *LYTTON Lucretia* I. ProL, Hum! do you still miss your mother? 1855 *DICKENS Dorrit* i. xxxi, I have a a—hum—a spirit, sir, that will not endure it.

Human (*hiū'mān*), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 5-6 *humayn* (e, 5-7 *humain* (e, 6-8 *humane*, 8-*human*. [a. F. *humain* (12th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*) = It. *umano*, Sp. *humano*; — L. *hūmān-us* of or belonging to man, human, a derivative of the same root as *homo*, *homin-em* man. The stress was orig. as in OF. on the last syllable, but, in accordance with Eng. usage, was at an early date shifted to the first. The spelling *humane* remained, however, down to the beginning of the 18th c. (in *Dicts.* to c 1730), when *human* (of which isolated examples occur in 17th c.) was substituted in the senses following, leaving **HUMANE** with distinctive pronunciation as a distinct word. Cf. the history of **DIVERS**, **DIVERSE**.]

1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of man.

a. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 6 This creature thenne made man, and nature humayne comune. c 1475 *Parthenay* 951 Neuer *humain* ey saw to it egal! c 1566 *J. ALDAY tr. Boastuani's Theat. World* B, Others have bewailed... the humane calamities. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 762 They thinke that all the gods are of humane shape. 1657 *W. COLES Adam in Eden* To Rdr., Our humane frailties. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 120 P. 1 The Contemplation of Humane Life. 1758 *S. HAYWARD Serm.* xiii. 370 The devil... knows humane nature.

b. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 604 Conceal'd from Human Eyes. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* Introd. 5 The Structure of the human Body. 1799 *WORDSW. Lucy Gray* ii, Beside a human door. 1814 *BYRON Lara* II. xxii, Is human love the growth of human will? 1878 *MORLEY Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* 202 Human nature is not led for so long by lies.

2. Of the nature of man; that is a man; consisting of men.

1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* vi. xii, Iupiter loued the humayn lygnage. c 1500 *Melusine* i. 15 Thou shalt... dey as a naturel & humayn woman. c 1566 *J. ALDAY tr. Boastuani's Theat. World* Biv, All humane creatures. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 320 Humane Sacrifices were offered to Diana. 1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 1146 By degrees, The human blossom blows. 1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 340 The calamities of the human race. 1807 *Ibid.* XVII. 553 To make a mere experiment on a human subject. 1858 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) II. 54 Wherever human beings are concerned.

b. *Astrol.* Applied to those signs of the zodiac, or constellations in general, which are figured in the form of men or women.

1658 in *PHILLIPS*. 1679 *MOXON Math. Dict.*, *Humane Signs*,... those Signs of the Zodiac, which have, as it were, the form of Man, as Gemini, Virgo, Aquarius, and the first half of Sagittarius;... also such Asterisms without the Zodiac, as are usually represented in humane shape, as Perseus, Andromeda, Cassiopea, Cepheus, Orion, etc. Polomy [says]. Whoever has neither the Lords of his Geniture, nor the Ascendent, in Humane Signs, will himself be a stranger to Humanity, or of churlish savage behaviour. 1819 *WILSON Compl. Dict. Astrol.* s.v., The lord of an eclipse being in any human sign, its evil effects will fall on mankind.

3. Belonging or relative to man as distinguished from God or superhuman beings; pertaining to the sphere or faculties of man (with implication of limitation or inferiority); mundane; secular. (Often opposed to *divine*.)

a. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B vj b, 56-2

I have used in this wrytynge, the whiche is humayne, that that diuers tymes hath bene used in diuinitie. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 189 Past thought of humane reason. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 392 There are two natures in Christ, one diuine... the other humane. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 320 Humane and Diuine learning. 1709 POPP *Ess. Crit.* 527 To err is humane, to forgive diuine.

8. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 183 The diuine disposings agree not alwayes with humane purposes. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 255 In all human probability. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 1 An authority which seemed more than human. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 154 To... Pass off human lisp as echo of the Sphere-song out of reach.

4. Having or showing the qualities or attributes proper to or distinctive of man. (In quot. 1727 = HUMAN.)

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. iii. 260 He was very human, and sent the poor Seamen Presents. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 184 Every prison visitor has been conscious, on first conversing privately with a criminal, of a feeling of surprise at finding him so human. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* Introd. 91 Ye. Who believe, that in all ages the human heart is human. 1883 FAIRBAIRN *City of God* II. i. v. (1886) 140 The coming of a diuine faith made worship human and more spiritual. *Ibid.* II. i. 230 The ideal of manhood He [Christ] created... remains the regnant ideal of man, the humanest men being the men who realize it.

5. Comb. a. with another adj., denoting a combination of qualities, as *human-angelic* (of the nature of a human 'angel'). b. parasynthetic, as *human-bounded*, *figured*, *headed*, *hearted* (sense 4; hence *heartedness*), *-sized* adjs.

a. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 256 No Human-bounded Mind Can comprehend Love unconfin'd. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* ix. ii. The human-angelic species. 1768 WOMAN of Honor III. 196 A human-figured stick. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xiii. The human-hearted man I loved. 1857 BIRCH *Ant. Pottery* (1858) I. 343 Human-headed birds. 1870 W. GRAHAM *Lect. Ephes.* 246 The humanheartedness of the Father. 1880 VERM. LEE *Belcaro* ii. 33 This Niobe group, twice human-sized.

B. sb. A human being, a man. (Formerly much used; now chiefly *humorous* or *affected*.)

a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Gg vij b, No man among men, nor human among the humans. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Liad* v. 441 Mars... smear'd with the dust and blood of Humans, and their ruin'd wals. 1652 KIRKMAN *Cleric & Loxia* 83 Among you earthly humans. 1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 211 Of all the humans, you're the one I most wish to see. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celtic's Arb.* I. iii. 31 They [rooks] are not mere theorists, like poor humans, but simply investigators of fact. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* ix. 54 Gibbie fell to... hugging him (the dog) as if he had been a human.

† *Humanate*, a. Obs. rare. [ad. med.L. *hūmānāt-us*, pa. pp. of *hūmānāre* to make human, f. *hūmān-us* HUMAN.] Made human; converted into human flesh.

1551 CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* 369 That the breade is humane or incarnate.

So † *Humanation*, incarnation.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 185* The humanation of our Saviour. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 179.

Humane (*hūmān*), a. [A common earlier spelling of HUMAN, which became restricted after 1700 to a particular group of senses; the form and mod. stress seem to show more immediate association with L. *hūmānus*; cf. *germane*.]

1. Characterized by such behaviour or disposition towards others as befits a man. † a. Gentle or kindly in demeanour or action; civil, courteous, friendly, obliging. Obs. (passing gradually into b.)

c. 1500 *Melusine* xx. 111 Be meke, humble, swete, curtoys & humayne, both vnto grete & lesse. 1530 PALSGR. 316/1 Humayne, courtoyse or belonging to the nature of a man, *humayn*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 149 Thinhabitautes entertained them very friendly [*margin* Humane people]. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* ix. 387 The people are very humane, ingenious, eloquent and pleasant. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 489 Humane civility. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 469 That humane address And sweetness.

b. Marked by sympathy with and consideration for the needs and distresses of others; feeling or showing compassion and tenderness towards human beings and the lower animals; kind, benevolent. (In early use not clearly distinguishable from a.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1270 As his martiall valour is humane (*φιλάνθρωπος*), so his humanitie is valorous. a. 1774 PEARCE *Serm.* IV. xiv. (R.), Christianity (the most compassionate and humane religion in the world). 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* I. xv. 124 The humane spirit of the law, which supposes every man... innocent till proved guilty. 1814 D. H. O'BRIAN *Captiv. & Escape* 79 The jailer here... was the most humane man in that situation I ever knew. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* viii. (1877) 159 It is just in man to be merciful... to be humane is human. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. viii. 480 The humane and enlightened measures of Henry IV.

c. *Humane Society*: title of a society for the rescue of drowning persons.

The Royal Humane Society was founded in 1774. 1776 *Minutes Soc. Rescu. Persons* app. drowned 8 May. That this Society in future be distinguished by the name of 'The Humane Society'. 1788 R. A. BROWLEY (*title*) Sermon for the benefit of the Humane Society, on Luke viii. 52. 1784-95 W. HAWES (*title*) The Transactions of the Royal Humane Society, from 1774 to 1784, with an Appendix. 1819 BYRON *Yvan* i. cxxx. The apparatus Of the Humane Society's beginning. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 219 The men of the Humane Society... came hurrying, with their apparatus for resuscitation. 1896 VIOLET HUNT in *Cosmopolis* Sept. 617, 'I

chose the darkest place, farthest from the Humane Society's drags'.

2. Applied to those branches of study or literature (*literæ humaniores*) which tend to humanize or refine, as the ancient classics, rhetoric, and poetry; hence, elegant, polite. (See HUMANITY 4.)

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 269 Edward Grant... the most noted Latinist and Grecian of his time. He was well skill'd in all kind of humane literature. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 174 To learn Humane Learning; that is to say, to understand the Greek Poets and Orators and to write well in that Tongue. 1712 HENLEY *Spect.* No. 396 P. 2 An uncommon Mastery in the more humane and polite Part of Letters. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* iv. v. Thou art acquainted, doubtless... with the Humaner Letters. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. in Italy, Reviv. Learning* ii. 71 note. The word Humanism has a German sound, and is in fact modern. Yet the generic phrase *umanità* for humanistic culture, and the name *umanista* for a professor of humane studies, are both pure Italian.

Humanely (*hūmānli*), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a humane manner; † courteously (obs.); kindly, compassionately, benevolently.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lee's Hist. Scot.* viii. 139 The king humanlie receives him... and honorable sends him home. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 19 If they would yeelde vs but the superfluitie... wee might gesse they releued vs humanely. a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. xxviii. 313 We shall herein act humanely, and like good friends. 1775 POPE *Odys.* xxiv. 311 Humanely hear, and answer my demand. 1848 LIFE *Planter Jamaica* (ed. 2) 287 Show the British people that you are equally humanely disposed with themselves. (See also HUMANLY.)

Humaneness (*hūmānnes*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being humane.

1809 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVII. 455 So much forbearance and humaneness. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, *Vauvenargues* 25 The large and rational humaneness of the new man.

Humanhood, rare. [See -HOOD.] Human character or position in the scale of being.

1847 W. MACCALL *Elem. Individualism* ix. 90 To benefit humanity by being faithful to his humanhood. 1894 *Church Union* (N.Y.) Mar., Oh, for a Christly humanhood that will relegate sexhood to its legitimate sphere.

Humanics, rare. [irreg. f. HUMAN + -ICS pl. suffix.] The subject or study of human affairs.

a. 1864 COLLINS is cited by Webster.

Humaniform (*hūmānifōrm*), a. [ad. L. type **hūmāniform-is*, f. *hūmānus* HUMAN; see -FORM.] Of human form, anthropomorphic; in quot. Attributing human form to the Deity, anthropomorphic. So † *Humaniformian*, one who attributes human form to God, an anthropomorphite.

1550 HUTCHINSON *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 164 This image is in our souls, not in our bodies: as I have proved in my confutation of the Anthropomorphites, or humaniformians. 1644 F. WHITE *Reply Fisher* 277 The error of the Humaniformians. 1880 *Amer. Antiquarian* Jan. 11 All religion being more or less anthropomorphic, or humaniform.

Humanify (*hūmānifai*), v. [f. HUMAN a. + -FY.] trans. To make human. Hence *Humanification*, a making, or representing as, human.

1690 T. ADAMS *Medit. Creed* Pref. Wks. 1861-2 III. 211 For His own Son to be humanified, and being man to be crucified. 1860 H. B. WILSON in *Ess. & Rev.* 186 The humanifying of the Divine Word. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii. 490 The humanification of the physical forces.

Humanish, a. rare. [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat human or human-looking.

1837 L. HUNT in *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 511 It had a humanish kind of head and body. a. 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Bk. IV.* 490 Cæsar's horse with humanish feet.

Humanism (*hūmāniz'm*). [f. HUMAN a. + -ISM, after *humanist*. Cf. Ger. *humanismus*.]

† 1. Belief in the mere humanity of Christ: cf. HUMANITARIAN sb. 1 a. Obs.

1812 COLERIDGE *Omnia* in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 377 A man who has passed from orthodoxy to the loosest Arminianism, and thence to Arianism, and thence to direct Humanism.

2. The character or quality of being human; devotion to human interests.

1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 241 More consonant... to truth, as well as to an enlightened spirit of humanism. 1850 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 242 The Homeric Mercury... exceeds in humanism... the other Olympian gods. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 119 With kindly humanism they countenanced Our emulation of diuine escapes Thro' sense and soul. 1888 *Amer. Anthropol.* Jan. 12 According as he [man] raises his intellectual and moral nature to the levels of a higher and higher humanism.

3. Any system of thought or action which is concerned with merely human interests (as distinguished from divine), or with those of the human race in general (as distinguished from individual); the 'Religion of Humanity'.

1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 76/2 The Philanthropic Humanism soon gave place to a higher Humanism, which began to spring out of the ardent study of the ancient classics. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 25 Comitism or Positivism, or, as it might be called, Humanism. 1877 W. K. CLIFFORD *Lect.* (1879) II. 249, I neither admit the moral influence of theism in the past, nor look forward to the moral influence of humanism in the future. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempsychic* 128 Altruism... overshadows the Egoism on which rests the morality of individual men, and already shows occasional symptoms of fading into a higher Humanism. 1897 *Spectator* 25 June 853/1 From the strictest Roman Catholicism to the nakedest Humanism.

4. Devotion to those studies which promote human culture; literary culture; esp. the system of the Humanists, the study of the Roman and Greek classics which came into vogue at the Renaissance.

1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 276 note, *Die gelehrten Schulen*, etc., i.e. Learned Schools, according to the principles of genuine humanism. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 91 Greek humanism and Greek philosophy. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Introd. Eng. Hist.* vi. 105 When the Middle Ages drew to a close with the humanism of Italy. 1882 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* Aug. 220 We talk of knowing Greek and Roman antiquity... which is what people have called humanism. 1885 SYMONDS in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 709/2 Petrarch... was even less eminent as an Italian poet than as the founder of Humanism, the inaugurator of the Renaissance in Italy. 1885 *Academy* 5 Sept. 144/1 The humanism of Erasmus and More, once planted in England, grew there as it did abroad. 1897 DOWDEN *Fr. Lit.* I. iii. § 2. 46 The early humanism of France was clouded and lost in the tempests of the Hundred Years' War.

Humanist (*hūmānist*). [ad. F. *humaniste* (1539 in Hatz-Darm.), ad. It. *umanista* (Ariosto *Sat.* vii): see HUMAN and -IST.]

1. A student of human affairs, or of human nature; formerly, sometimes, † a secular writer (as distinguished from a *divine*).

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 11 The Humanist, I mean him that affects the knowledge of State affairs, Histories [etc.]. a. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 36 (1740) 449 What a Discovery is it... that Vice reigns at Court? Is it not the Hackney Observation of all Humanists? 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ix. 215 The ample wisdom and bland morality of such a humanist as Shakespeare.

2. One devoted to or versed in the literary studies called 'the humanities'; a classical scholar; esp. a Latinist, a professor or teacher of Latin. *arch.* (Sometimes by early writers opposed to 'divine').

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* To Rdr., Considering the expositors drift to consist in deliuering a direct order of construction for the releefe of weake Grammatists, not in attempting by curious deuise and disposition, to content courtly Humanists. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* 74, I might repute him as a good humanist, but I should ever doubt him for a good deuine. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 2 Antiquaries, Poets, Humanists, States-men, Merchants, Diuines. 1610 HEALEY *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 512 The humanists cannot agree about the first city-founder. 1676 W. ROW *Cent. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 397 One Mr. Andrew Bruce, humanist in the Old College. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 283 Jeremy Taylor... was a rare Humanist. 1755 JOHNSON, *Humanist*, a philologist; a grammarian: a term used in the schools of Scotland. 1817 J. BROWN *Gospel Truth Stated* (1831) 70 What he was for a humanist... his translation of his own work... into good Roman Latin will abundantly testify. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 366 In 1620 he [the Master of the grammar School]... was nominated grammarian or humanist in King's college.

3. *Literary Hist.* One of the scholars who, at the Revival of Learning in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, devoted themselves to the study of the language, literature, and antiquities of Rome, and afterwards of Greece; hence, applied to later disciples of the same culture.

1670 LASSELL *Voy. Italy* II. 361 Of this town was Cælius Rhodiginus... and Bonifacius Bonifacii, another learned humanist. 1764 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 455 The humanists of the fifteenth century revived the knowledge of the ancients. 1870 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* 135 Milton lived in antiquity as much as any fifteenth-century humanist. 1876 FAIRBAIRN *Strauss* II. in *Contemp. Rev.* June 140 Hutten had united in him the culture of the humanist and the energy of the enthusiast. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.*, *Equality* 80 Milton was born a humanist, but the Puritan temper mastered him. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 318 A society of behead-minded Humanists under the presidency of... Pomponius Laetus.

attrib. 1881 G. W. KITCHIN in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 412/2 Italy, that holy land of Humanist enthusiasm. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 203 Among the humanist predecessors of the Reformation. 1897 J. C. MORISON *Service of Man* (1889) 152 His superior culture and humanist sense of the 'becoming'.

4. *Theol. Hist.* (See quot.)

1850 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 76 *Humanists*, a class of thinkers which arose in Germany towards the end of the eighteenth century, originating chiefly from the diffusion of the writings of Rousseau... Their system... usually called *Humanism*... sought to level all family distinctions, all differences of rank, all nationality, all positive moral obligation, all positive religion, and to train mankind to be men, as... the highest accomplishment.

Humanistic, a. (*sb.*). [f. prec. + -IC.]

Pertaining to or characteristic of the humanists or classical scholars of the Renaissance; classical.

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 287 A collision between the new and humanistic method [of instruction]... and the old modes, was inevitable. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 752 Erasmus, the most brilliant representative of humanistic culture at the beginning of the sixteenth century. 1885 PATER *Marius* II. 128 The Church was becoming [in the latter part of second century] humanistic, in a best and earliest Renaissance. 1896 E. GOSSE *Crit. Kitts* 252 With the accession of humanistic ideas, he [Pater] had gradually lost all belief in the Christian religion.

† B. sb. pl. *Humanistics*: Humanistic or classical studies or writings. Obs.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 2 Pomey's Onomasticks, and Tachard's Lexographicks, and Rapin's Critical Humanistics... are far surpass'd by our Oxford Grammar.

Humanistical, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = HUMANISTIC; pertaining to classical studies.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 70 His (Sir Thomas More's) Humanistic Pamphlets. *Ibid.* II. To Rdr. 49 Their (Jesuits') boasting Monopoly and bragging Tyranny over Humanistic Schools. *Ibid.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 107 Master of Rhetoric and Poetry in the famous Trivial School of Humanistic Studies at Jena.

Hence **Humanistically** *adv.*, in relation to humanism or classical studies; from the point of view of the humanist.

1886 A. SETH in *Enycl. Brit.* XXI. 423/2 The teaching of the school of Chartres, humanistically nourished on the study of the ancients. 1890 *Athenæum* 26 July 117/3 This may be humanistically true.

Humanitarian (*hūmənɪtəriən*), *sb.* and *a.* [*f.* HUMANITY, after Unitarian, trinitarian.]

A. sb. 1. Theol. a. One who affirms the humanity (but denies the divinity) of Christ.

1819 MOORE *Diary* 30 Jan. The sect of the Humanitarians. Parr. more shocked as a grammarian at the word than as a divine at the sect. 1819 M. STUART *Lett. to W. E. Channing* 144 Now [in New England] there are scarcely any of the younger preachers of Unitarian sentiments who are not simple Humanitarians.

b. An anthropomorphite: see *quod*.

1844 R. BALMER *Lect. & Disc.* (1845) I. 193 The opinion of the humanitarians or anthropomorphites as they are called... that the Deity possesses a material body.

2. One who professes the 'Religion of Humanity', holding that man's duty is chiefly or wholly comprised in the advancement of the welfare of the human race: applied to various schools of thought and practice.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 54 Herder... in his work, entitled, the *History of Humanity*, is merely what may be termed a Humanitarian. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 589 M. Pierre Leroux, most distinguished of the Humanitarians, the last sect which figures on the scene, bidding for disciples. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 400 The fifteen rules or doctrines of the Humanitarians. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Enycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1038/1 *Humanitarian*, a name applied... to such parties as profess the 'religion of humanity'... the spontaneous perfectibility of the human race.

3. One who advocates or practises humanity or humane action; one who devotes himself to the welfare of mankind at large; a philanthropist. Nearly always contemptuous, connoting one who goes to excess in his humane principles.

1844 LD. ASHBURTON in *Croker Papers* (1844) III. xxiii. 18 The most mischievous men of our day are our concealed political economists and our ultra humanitarians. 1851 GALLenga *Italy* II. 1. 20 The patriot merged into the humanitarian. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clxxvii. 213 Who can stand being called 'humanitarian and abolitionist'? 1891 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport & War* 84 A man cannot be too really humane, but the typical humanitarian is only sentimental.

B. adj. 1. Holding the views or doctrines of humanitarians; held or practised by humanitarians (in the senses, A 1, 2).

1846 WORCESTER cites *Church Observer*. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 413 The Humanitarian Solemnization of Matrimony. 1886 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* V. 180/2 The original Calvinism of the race had changed to Arianism, and he himself became humanitarian in his Christology.

2. Devoted to humanity or the human race as an object of worship.

1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. Progr.* 4. I am not aware that so much as the rudiment of a new religion has yet been actually produced, unless it be the Humanitarian religion of M. Comte.

3. Having regard to the interests of humanity or mankind at large; relating to, advocating, or practising humanity or humane action; broadly philanthropic. Often contemptuous or hostile.

1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 219 However open to criticism upon broad humanitarian grounds. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 58 Pecksniff presents himself as a humanitarian philosopher. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 2/3 These are the aims of the Humanitarian Movement, and with their realisation will come the regeneration of the race. 1897 F. N. MAUDE *Volunt. v. Compuls. Service* 33 All the nonsense of humanitarian sentimentalists.

Hence **Humanitarianism**, the system, principles, or practice of humanitarians (in any of the senses above); **Humanitarianize** *v. trans.*, to make humanitarian.

1833 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1890) I. 11 His (Priestley's) transition from Low Arianism to Humanitarianism. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 84 The puerile whimpers of an effeminate humanitarianism. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 364 Specious but most mischievous humanitarianism, and self-exalting but hollow philanthropy. 1865 GLADSTONE *Farew. Addr. Edinboro' Univ.* 27 A still deeper trace of humanitarianism lay in the transportation of the family order into heaven. 1895 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 10 July 10/4 Persons who desire to humanitarize capital punishment.

Humanitarian (*hūmənɪtəriən*), *a. rare*. [*f.* as prec. + -ARY. Cf. F. *humanitaire*.]

1. Of or relating to humanity or the human race. 1857-8 SEARS *Athens* III. viii. 323 Individual and humanitarian regeneration.

2. Of or relating to humanity or humane action; philanthropic, humanitarian.

1886 H. JAMES *Bostonians* I. i. iv. 40 After fifty years of humanitarian zeal.

[+ **Humanitarian** (-i'fān). *Obs.* Also 6-ioian. Irreg. *f.* HUMANITY + -AN, by association with *logician*, etc.] One versed in the 'humanities'; a classical scholar; = HUMANIST 2.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 40/2 Oliver Eustace, a student of the civil and canon law, a good humanician, and a proper philosopher. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. iii. I have read history, I am a little humanician. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 18 A deep Scholler and great Humanician as we speake, and whom the Greekes call Philologon. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 103 The said Robertson was an exact Grammarian and Humanician.

Humanity (*hūmənɪti*). [*a. F. humanité* (older forms *hūmēnēte*, *humanitē*, 12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *hūmānitāt-em*, *f. hūmānus* HUMAN.]

1. Connected with human.

1. The quality or condition of being human, manhood; the human faculties or attributes collectively; human nature; man in the abstract.

1430 LYDG. *Hors. Shepe, & G.* (Roxb.) 15 When he (Christ)... Took the clothing of our humanity. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 b. The humanite or manhood of our lord. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 39, I have thought some of Natures Iouerney-men had made men, and not made them well, they imitated Humanity so abominably. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 317, I would change my Humanity with a Baboon. 1770 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* Introd. § 9 The abstract idea of man, or, if you please, humanity, or human nature. 1773 LD. MONBODDO *Lang.* (1774) I. Introd. 2 Without the use of reason and speech, we have no pretensions to humanity. 1834 W. INDIA *Sketch Bk.* I. 23 One of the numerous specimens of rough-spun humanity peculiar to the sea-coast. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xvii. (1878) 206 A... regenerative process... which contemplates the whole humanity, body as well as soul. 1898 *New York Voice* 5 May 6/2 They denounced slavery as a sin, ascribed the humanity of the blacks.

b. pl. Human attributes; traits or touches of human nature or feeling; points that concern man, or appeal to human sensibilities.

1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* II. iv. 124 The fair humanities of old religion. 1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* IV. cxix. 178 In the exercise of their calling, the distinctions of society disappear, and poor human nature is stript to its humanities. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* 122 Individuals with a happy nature and an instinct for the humanities of life.

2. The human race; mankind; human beings collectively.

1579 LVL. *Euphues* (Arb.) 42 Vnlesse he be false, or that he be an enemy to humanity. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 184 The greatest part of Humanity is lost in Earth, and their Souls so fixed in that grosser moiety of themselves (their Bodies). 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772. 271 Each shore appeared pleasing to humanity. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 59 Their Services to humanity are very great. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 109 Each nation contributes something to the fulness of the life of humanity. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *V. Africa* 247 The inhabitants... came—a brown mass of naked humanity—down the steep cliff path.

II. Connected with humane.

3. The character or quality of being humane; behaviour or disposition towards others such as befits a man. + a. Civility, courtesy, politeness, good behaviour; kindness as shown in courteous or friendly acts, obligingness. (Cf. HUMANE 1 a.)

1382a WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iv. 11 Bi cause of humanitye or curtesie. 1464 PASTON *Lett.* No. 483 II. 147, I beseeche you, schewe the brynger of this letter sum humane and worsschipe. c. 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 138 In *Babees Bk.* 86 To prate in thy maysters presence, it is no humanitye. 1664 EVELYN *Diary* 21 July, I did wth my L. Treasurer... where his Lordship used me with singular humanity. 1694 STRYPE *Cranmer* (1848) I. Pref. 31 William Petyt of the Inner-Temple... did with great humanity communicate unto me his collection of excellent papers. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* xxvi. 198 The keeper... with his former unconstitutional and ambiguous humanity.

b. Disposition to treat human beings and animals with consideration and compassion, and to relieve their distresses; kindness, benevolence; = HUMANENESS. (In earlier use not clearly separable from a.)

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 36 O noble Markys, your humanitye Assureth vs to yee vs hardness. 1531 ELYOT *Gov. Ill.* viii. Humanity... is a general name to those virtues, in whome semeth to be a mutual concorde and loue, in the nature of man. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxvii. 21 Ther is commended humanitye, for that they are redy to relieue the want of their brethern. a. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 76 The vertue of humanity, that is, of being ready to shew love to man, as he is man. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. 97 Treat the prisoners... with humanity. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 501 Great tenderness of heart, and humanity of disposition. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 224 The English laws against Popery... were so much mitigated by the prudence and humanity of the Government.

c. pl. Instances or acts of humanity; + courtesies (obs.); kindnesses, tendernesses.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 51 Though thou seemed as enemy... 31t we found mair humanities and pleasures than damage by thy cumming. 1807 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* lxviii. So are our gentle natures intertwined With sweet humanities. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 925 All the courtesies and humanities of generous warfare. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xv. 188 Blended graces and beauties, and humanities which are found... in all churches, but not in each separate man.

4. Learning or literature concerned with human culture: a term including the various branches of polite scholarship, as grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and esp. the study of the ancient Latin and Greek classics. a. sing. (Still used in the Scottish Universities, in the sense of 'the study of the Latin language and literature').

This (= 15-16th c. It. *umanità*, F. *humanité*) appears to

have represented L. *humanitas* in its sense of 'mental cultivation befitting a man, liberal education', as used by Aulus Gellius, Cicero, and others; hence, taken as 'literary culture, polite literature, *litteræ humaniores*'; but it was very often, in scholastic and academic use, opposed to *divinity*, as if = secular learning.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 121 a/2 He floured in double science... that is to saye dyuynyte and humanyte. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 255 Hauynge... sum knowledge of letters of humanitie. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 97 By reason of prophane literature and humanity opposite unto sacred letters. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 2. 20 There doe arise three knowledges, Diuine Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, and Humane Philosophy, or Humanitie. 1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr. Pop.* Plot 43 He... went to Lisbon, and taught Humanity in the English Colledge there. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE'S *St. Gl. Brit.* II. iii. x. 440 In this University (Edinburgh) are taught Diuinity, Philosophy... Oratory, Humanity. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxxv. (1840) II. 547 Nicholas the fifth... established public rewards at Rome for composition in the learned languages, appointed professors in humanity. *Ibid.* 550 Rodolphus Langius... a tolerable Latin poet... opened a school of humanity at Munster: which supplied his countrymen with every species of elegant learning. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. v. i. § 27. 348 Lectures in humanity, that is, in classical literature, were, in 1535, established in all colleges of the University of Oxford. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. v. 269 The 'Professor of Humanity' has his place in... official lists as if there were nothing antiquated or peculiar in the term. 1865 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VII. 10 The study, of which Greek learning is the main... as well as the most arduous part, made its way, under the well-deserved name of Humanity, to the very head of the Faculty of Arts. 1869 SIR A. GRANT *Address Students Univ. Edin.* 2 Nov., Latin, not altogether without reason called 'Humanity' in this University, is the greatest of all keys to the history, the thoughts, and the mind itself of civilized man. 1893 FOWLER *Hist. C. C. C.* ii. 58 (O. H. S.) The first Professor of Humanity [in C. C. C., Oxford] was Ludovicus Vivès, the celebrated Spanish humanist.

b. pl. (Usually with the; = Fr. les humanités.)

1702 WOODROFFE *Daniel's 70 Weeks* Ep. A iij b, What Philosophy, what Humanities, what Law, what Divinity did not his Discourses still infuse? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, I have been bred in Paris, and learned my humanities and my *curriculum mendendi*. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Universities* Wks. (Bohn) II. 92 An Eton captain... critically learned in all the humanities. 1886 SIR F. POLLOCK *Oxford Lect.* iv. (1890) 108 Neither would I have you neglect the humanities. I could wish that every one of you... could enjoy in the originals Homer, and Virgil, and Dante, and Rabelais, and Goethe. 1886 LOWELL *Whs.* (1890) VI. 147 The teaching of the Humanities and of the Hebrew.

5. attrib. and Comb. a. in sense 4.

1565 HARDING in *Jewel Def. Apol.* (1612) 496 Some out of the Canonists, some out of the Schoolmen... most of all out of Humanity Bookes, wherein you be prettily seene... As for Diuinity, there appeareth no great knowledge in you. a. 1688 FULMAN in *Fowler Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 387 note, Ludovicus Vivès lodged in C. C. C., and, by Tradition, was Humanity Reader to the Coll. 1695 SIBBALD *Autobiog.* (1834) 129, I was a year at the Humanity classes.

b. in sense 3 b.

1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 384 To tell the humanity-men to look at home for slaves to free. *Ibid.*, Colonel Wodehouse... opposed this humanity-scheme. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 109 The humanity-mongers, who deny the necessity and lawfulness of inflicting capital punishment.

Humanization (*hūmənəɪzəʃən*). [*f.* next + -ATION.]

The action or process of humanizing, or condition of being humanized: **a. in sense 1 of the vb.**

1836 CUL. WISEMAN *Sc. & Relig.* I. iii. 184 Advancing... in this road to humanization... their jabbering resolved itself into articulate sounds. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 100 This degrading humanization of the Deity. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 113/2 The complete humanization of nature.

b. in sense 2 of the vb.

1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 93 Learning and humanization quickly followed. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. iv. 427 Those diversions... which... promote the humanization of our manners. 1876 MAUDSLEY *Phys. Mind* vi. 366 There is not a being born into the world who does not carry in his nature the cultivation of his epoch, marking, so to speak, its stage of humanization. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Equality* 65 Great elements in our humanisation.

Humanize (*hūmənəɪz*), *v.* [*ad. F. humaniser* (16th c. in Littré), *f. hūmān-us*: see -IZE.]

1. trans. To make or render human; to give a human character to, imbue with human qualities; to turn into, or represent in, the form of man; to conform to human nature or use.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1210 Socrates... hath humanized as I may so say, Philosophy, and attributed it to humane reason. 1614 EARL STIRLING *Domes-day* v. (R.), When humaniz'd our Saviour did remaine. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. v. Before the Christian religion had, as it were, humanized the idea of the Divinity. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. x. (1864) IX. 338 The cloister... must humanise itself that it may represent man. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 671 It is clear that the Fijians humanized their gods.

2. To make humane; to civilize, soften, refine; to imbue with gentleness or tenderness.

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polesander* II-iv. 235 The wilder people... were somewhat humaniz'd by our conversation. 1670 WALTON *Lives* II. 132 My faithful Tears... shall flow To humanize the Flints on which I tread. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *To Humanize*, to make gentle, tractable and familiar. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 164 If blacks were humanized, instructed in arts and sciences, husbandry and commerce. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. ii. 33 The Evangelical precepts... distinctly humanized the way in which war was carried on.

+ **3. intr.** To act as a human being. *Obs. rare.* 1655 tr. *Gracian's Courtiers* Orac. 163 By Divinizing one gets Respect; by Humanizing, Contempt.

4. *intr.* for *pass.* To become humanized, to grow humane.

1790 FRANKLIN (Webster 1864), Humanizing by degrees, it [the law of nations] admitted slavery instead of death [as a punishment]. 1862 MARG. GOODMAN *Exper. Eng. Sister Mercy* 28 Some few of them [boys] were observed to humanise considerably under the intercourse.

Hence **Humanizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1655 [see 3]. 1816 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Waterloo* II. xvii, The love of peace and humanizing art. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxi, A fresh centre of instruction, humanizing, disciplining... to hundreds of little savage spirits. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 145 Love... has exercised a humanizing if not a strengthening influence on the world.

Humanized (-aizd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED¹.] 1. Made or represented as human (see *prec.* 1).

Humanized lymph or *virus*: vaccine lymph or virus modified by being communicated to a human being in vaccination.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 19 The humanised head being sometimes bearded, and sometimes not. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 322 The humanized aspects of the external world. 1880 DR. CAMERON in *Parl.* 11 June, Guarantee against the propagation of those human diseases occasionally invaccinated with humanised lymph.

2. Made humane; civilized, refined (see *prec.* 2). 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 298, I live... in liberal and humanized company. 1851 GALENGA *Italy* 331 Notions... no longer suitable to our refined and humanized age.

Humanizer. [f. as *prec.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which humanizes.

1776 BURNET *Hist. Mus.* I. 324 Orpheus... the... humanizer of the... savage Thracians. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 36 The first humanizer of men was their worship.

Humankind (hiŭ'mān,kai'nd). [Properly two words, *human kind*; now commonly written as one, after *mankind*.] The human race; mankind.

1645 COWLEY *To Sir W. Davenant* 16 So much more thanks from humane kind does merit The Poets Fury than the Zealots Spirit. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 640 A knowledge both of books and human kind. 1798 YOUNG *Love Fame* VII. (1757) 162 The world their field, and humankind their prey. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* xi. 222 All humankind will be gathered hereafter into one universal empire.

Human-like, *a.* [f. HUMAN + LIKE *a.*] Like that which is human, resembling the human; like a human being, man-like.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. vii. 239 The human-like figure of their hands and feet. 1813 SOUTHEY *Life of Nelson* I. 15 No other animal has so humanlike an expression in its countenance. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 108 Their natives are, some human-like, and some of great gigantic grace. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxiii. 172 The mare uttered a sort of human-like scream.

Humanly (hiŭ'mānli), *adv.* In 5-8 also humanely. [f. HUMAN *a.* + -LY².]

1. After the manner of man, in accordance with human nature; by human means, by man.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 14 Thou shouldst rather think Divinely of Man, then Humanely of God. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 4 Humanly Instituted and Determined. 1824 LAMB *Letts.* (1837) II. 155 Is Sunday, not divinely speaking, but humanly? a blessing? 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* 63 So that I perish humanly 'twill please Me humanly to die. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 318/1 Judges are humanly fallible and subject to prejudice.

2. Within the range of human experience or power; from the standpoint of man.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* 1. (1586) 4 The true pleasure (to speak humanely) is y^t which naturallie giveth pleasure to all persons. 1649 MILTON *Elion.* xxvi, Every accident... that may happen humanly to the affairs of men. 1707 FREIND *Peterborough's Cond. Sp.* 55 [The deed] was thought humanely impossible. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 55 ¶ 8 There is no Question, humanly speaking, but these great Ends will be brought about. 1883-4 J. G. BUTLER *Bible-Work* II. 54 Under circumstances never humanly matched.

3. With the feelings distinctive or worthy of man; with human kindness. (In earlier use, Courteously, in a friendly manner: cf. HUMANE 1 a.)

1485 *Songs & Carols* (1847) 64 The gowdwyff ful humanly to hyr spouse gave gownys. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 79 The king of England... prays him to desist and to returne... The Scots king returns... humanly and gentillie, confiding in his promises. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* III. 77 Modestly bold, and humanly severe. 1845 HOOD *Bridge of Sighs* iv, Think of her. Gently and humanly. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 93 If he had not felt intensely and humanly.

Humanness (hiŭ'mān,nēs). [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] Human quality: = HUMANITY 1.

1737 in BAILEY vol. II. 1802 COLERIDGE *Letts.* (1895) 400 It leaves all the echoes... far behind, in number, distinctness, and humanness of voice. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 226 The naive innocence of the child's untainted humanness. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Meth.* 78 Faces drop humanness without becoming recognizably bestial.

Humano-, used as combining form of L. *hūmānus* HUMAN: = 'humanly...', 'human and...', as *humano-solar*, -*taurine*.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 350 The cherub, or humano-taurine apparition. 1828 — *Sacr. Cal. Proph.* (1844) II. 14 The great humano-solar divinity of Paganism.

Humate (hiŭ'mēt, sb. Chem. [f. HUM-10 + -ATE⁴.] A salt of humic acid.

1844 PETZOLDT *Lect. Farmers* 93 Salts, denominated humates. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 227, 237 From the solution of humates or ulmates contained in the soil.

† **Humate**, *ppl. a.* Obs. [ad. L. *humāt-us*, pa. pple. of *humāre* to bury.] Buried, interred.

1511 Test. Ebor. (Surtees) V. 24 That my body be humate byfore the v tapurs under the crucifix. 1518 Will of Hopkinson (Somerset Ho.), My body to be humate & berid.

† **Humation**. Obs. [ad. L. *humātio-em*, f. *humāre* to bury.] Burial, interment; inhumation.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* III. 137 Give them Humation Build them a Monument. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lanc.* II. (1662) 117 Lancashire gave me Breath, And Cambridge Education. Middlesex gave me Death, And this Church my Humation.

Humayn (e, obs. ff. HUMAN, HUMANE. **Hum-ber**, obs. f. HUMMER, var. UMBER, the grayling.

† **Hum-bird**. Obs. [f. HUM sb. or vb-stem + BIRD.] = HUMMING-BIRD.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 31 As she flies, she makes a little humming noise like a Humble-bee: wherefore shee is called the Humbird. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. viii. 325 The Humbird, not much exceeding a Beetle. 1668 B. BULLIVANT in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 168 The Hum-bird I have shot with Sand. 1819 J. R. DRAKE *Culprit Fay* iv, Some from the hum-bird's downy nest.

Humble (hŭ'mbl'), *a.* 1. Forms: 3-6 umble, 4- humble, (4-5 humbyll, 5 ounbbylle, 6 humbul). See also HUMIL¹. [a. OF. *umble*, *humble* (12th c. in Littré) = L. *humil-em* low, lowly, small, slight, mean, insignificant, base, f. *humus* ground, earth. The *h* was originally mute as in F.; the pronunciation (hŭ'mbl') has prevailed down to the 19th c. See also the doublet HUMIL¹.]

1. Having a low estimate of one's importance, worthiness, or merits; marked by the absence of self-assertion or self-exaltation; lowly: the opposite of proud. *a.* Of persons.

1550 Old Kent. *Serm.* in O. E. Misc. 30 Ure lord god almighti... burch his grace maket of þo euele manne good man, of þe orgellus umble. 1586 CHAUCER *Par.* T. ¶ 686 Humble folk ben cristes freendes. 1430 LYDG. *Hors. Shepe*, & G. 79 Vnto the wolffe contrarye of nature... is this ounbbylle best [sheep]. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* IV 194 b, Neither to wanton nor to humble. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. v. 7, I am an humble Sutor to your Vertues. 1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* 130 Christ was humble, they are proud. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 875 Thy sum of duty let two words contain... Be humble, and be just. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xviii. (1882) 241 God... places the humble consistent follower and the broken-hearted sinner on a level. *Mod. A* humble follower of the Master.

b. Of qualities, attributes, actions, etc.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 68 (124) She hym thonkyd of in humble chere. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 64 There ben louers of such a sort, That feignen hem an humble port. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxi. 130 (1845) 154 His umble service we pray you allow. 1552 Bk. *Comm. Prayer, Morn. Pr.*, I praye and beseeche you... to accompany me wyth a pure heart and humble voyce. 1662 *Ibid.*, *Gen. Thanksgiving*, We thine unworthy servants do give thee most humble and hearty thanks. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. 1, I... spoke in the humblest accent. 1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 95 There can be... in my humble opinion, no doubt on the subject. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 475 He... made the humblest professions of fidelity.

c. Used formally, esp. in subscriptions to letters, in addressing a person regarded as one's superior.

1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 768, I neuere heeld me lady ne maistresse But humble seruant to your worthynesse. 1414 ROLLS *Parl.* IV. 22/2 Oure soverain Lord, youre humble and trewe liges that ben come for the Communje of youre lond. 1450 *Faston Lett.* No. 76 I. 99 Sheweth and piteously complayneth youre humble trewe obeisantes Comunes. 1471 *Ibid.* No. 670 III. 8 Your humblyste seruant, J. of Gelston. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 166 Your Majesties most faithful and most humble subject and servant, Ormonde. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 6, I am really, Sir, Your most affectionate Friend, and most humble Servant, Iz. Wa. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 ¶ 8 The humble Petition of Penelope Prim, Widow. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 32 Madam Mechlin, your humble. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 117 His coldness has driven them from his mansion to that of your humble servant. 1808 in *Sir F. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 55, I have the honour to be, Dear Sir, your faithful humble servant, Wm. Pinkney.

2. Of lowly condition, rank, or estate; of modest dimensions; modest, unpretentious.

1386 Humble bed [see HUMBLEHEDE]. 1400 Rom. Rose 6148 Sikerest hyding Is undirneith humblest clothing. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III 146 An humble page. 1601 SHAKS. *Alps Well* I. iii. 162, I am from humble, be from honored name. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* A ij, A man of an obscure and humble condition. 1792 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix, She retired to her humble bed. 1852 G. LONG *Prof. Caesar's Comm.* 9 An humble friend, a man known to fame. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 38 A church or oratory of humble character. *Mod.* The duties of a humble station.

† *b.* Of local situation: Low-lying, not elevated.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 13 In humble dales is footing fast, the trode is not so tickle. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 82 Upon a Terrass, as most Houses high, Though from this prospect humble to your eye. 1729 S. SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 40 The Rivers Rea and Isis, which break out... in the County of Oxon... draw their original from so humble a Plain, that there is scarce any Declivity sufficient for their Current. *Ibid.* 75 Water is conveyed with more Ease into the humble Plains below.

c. Of plants: Low-growing. (Now often with some fig. notion of *a.*)

1658 WILLSFORD *Secrets Nat.* 53 These Dewes... being observed much more... upon the humble shrub, then upon trees. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 601 It is a smaller and more humble plant than the *G. sanguineum*. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. x. § 24. 102 Lichen, and mosses (.. for the most part humble of the green things that live). *Mod.* The species are mostly of humble growth.

d. **Humble plant**: the common Sensitive plant.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 80 That all Vegetables (as well as the Sensitive and humble Plants) have this latter kind of Sensation, as well as Animals. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 114/1 The Humble Plant will fall of its own accord, when you come near it. 1796 MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 341 Humble plant is one of the sensitives, the property of which is to close its leaves or drop them upon being touched. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Humble Plant, *Mimosa pudica*.

3. *Comb.* parasynthetic, as *humble-minded*, -*mouthed*, -*spirited*, -*visaged* adjs.; whence *humble-mindedness*, etc.; quasi-advb. in *humble-acting* adj.

1573 *New Custom* I. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 16 The humble-spirited is termed a fool or a lout. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 136 Humble-heartedness and harty earnestnesse. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 34 Like humble visag'd suters. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* II. iv. 107 Yare meek, and humble-mouth'd. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 442 ¶ 3 Whether the Ambitious or Humble-minded. 1738 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 34 A serious humble-acting Christian. 1893 *Athenaeum* 24 June 790/2 His truthfulness was not less conspicuous than the humblemindedness of which it was the parent.

Humble, *a.* 2: see HUMMEL *a.*

Humble, *v.* 1 [f. HUMBLE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To render humble or meek in spirit; to cause to think more lowly of oneself.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 137 Loue's a mighty Lord, And hath so humbled me. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cii. 14 If they shall be truly sensible of thy punishments, and humbled for their sins. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 39 An account of the lowliness of our own origin, if it cannot amuse, will at least serve to humble us. 1879 CHR. ROSETTI *Seek & F.* 161 When we ask to be humbled, we must not recoil from being humiliated.

2. To lower in dignity, position, condition, or degree; to bring low, abase.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* iv. xx, The powdwe shall be allway humbled. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 474 All humbled on your knees. 1621 BIBLE *Deut.* xxii. 24 Because he hath humbled his neighbours wife. 1651 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 311 Though the purity thereof is much subject to be humbled. 1694 RAY *Dissol. World* II. v. (1732) 245 The highest Mountains may be humbled into Valleys. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. vi. 478 To humble the Church was the king's next step. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 34 A French soldier is not to be humbled in the opinion of his countrymen or of himself. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5 The Catholic League [was] humbled in the dust.

3. *refl.* To render oneself humble; to assume a humble attitude; to do obeisance, bow. *arch.*

[Cf. med.L. *se humiliare*, *per adorationem inclinare se*, *genus flectere* (Du Cange).]

1380 *Sir Ferrun.* 4965 Toward Mahoun he humbled him pan. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 111 Our king hath... humbled him in such a wise To hem that were of none emprise. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour A viij b*, A grete lady took of her hood and humbled herself to a taylor. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 24 b, The army... humbled them selves mekely before the crosse. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 807 All the people did humble themselves, laying earth upon their heads. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 254 margin, How far Charles V. humbled himself to the pope. 1805 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix, Let us humble ourselves under God's hand.

† *b.* *intr.* for *refl.* Obs. or dial.

1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xvi. 2 Great potentates... Think that Prince Edward humbles at your feet. 1635 TOM a *Lincolne* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 236, I... have made princes stoop and kings to humble when I have frowned. 1821 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 3/2 The charities... in many cases do not go to the most needy, 'who will not humble to ask for them'.

† *4. trans.* To offer humbly. Obs. nonce-use.

1624 FORD *Sun's Darling* iv. i, Let us attend to humble our best thanks For these high favours.

Hence **Humbled** (hŭ'mb'ld) *ppl. a.*; **Humbling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, whence **Humblingly** *adv.*, in a humbling or humiliating manner.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* iv. (R.), Throughe lowliness and humblyng of hymselfe. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 5 The common executioner... Falls not the axe vpon the humbled neck, But first begs pardon. 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1697) 317 Of melting humblings. 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 145 The prayers and cries of his humbled people in their humbling circumstances. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 1 Mar. 120/2 They should meet with no whining self-humblings. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* (1839) II. 310 Selfishly timid, humbly dependent. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clxxviii. 215 On this occasion the English government and public have made a humbling spectacle.

† **Humble**, *v.* 2 Obs. [app. of same origin as MHG., LG. and mod. Ger. *hummeln*, *hummeln*, 'bombilare', mod. Du. *hommelen* to hum, buzz, 'bombilare, bombum edere, ut fucus, apis, etc.' (Kilian). Cf. HUMBLE-BEE.] *intr.* To rumble; to mumble; to hum or buzz as a bee. Exemplified chiefly in **Humbling** *vbl. sb.*

1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 531 Lyke the last humblyngze After a clappe of oo thundringe. 1552 LATIMER *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 144 It is better to say it sententially one time, than to run it over an hundred times with humbling and mumblyng. 1583 STANHYURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 19 A great hurly burlye the wyndblasts Would keepe... wyth woonderus humbling. *Ibid.* 31 Lyke bees... That flit in soonbeams, and toyle with mutters humbling. 1617 MIN-SHEU *Ductor*, To Humble or humme like a Bee.

Humble, *v.* 3: see HUMMEL.

Humble, *sb.* Obs. Only in *pl.* humbles. An occasional spelling of UMBLES (itself a later form of NUMBLES, OF. *numbles*), the inwards of a deer or other beast.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xiv. 106. *Lacy*. What haue you fit for breakefast? *Margaret*. Butter and cheese, and humbles of a Deere. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 203. The humbles was ever my dogges fe, which by the wesell was hanged on the barre in the chimney, for his diet only. 1799 STEELE *Tadler* No. 76 p. 1. Without telling . . . who has the Humbles, who the Haunch, and who the Legs of the last Stag.

† **Humble**, app. a popular corruption of **HOMELY**.

1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 65 He. . . slubbers vp his seruice, and he can not read the humbles.

Humble, obs. form of **HUMBLY**.

Humble-bee (hʊmbl'bi:). Also 5 humbul-, -yl-. [Known only from the 15th c.; but possibly an old word, representing an OE. **humbeol-bēo*: cf. OHG. *humbeal*, *humpal*, MHG. *humbel*, *hummel* (masc.), Ger. *hummel* fem., *hummelbēe*, the large wild-bee, MLG. *hommel*, *hummelbē*, *hommelbē*, MDu. *hommel* (m. and f.), Kilian *hommel*, *bommel*, 'bombilius, fucus, et crabro', Du. *hommel* masc. a drone-bee, Da. *humlebi*, Sw. *humla* (from LG.).

The *b* in OHG. and MHG. makes it somewhat doubtful whether the sb. was orig. derived from the root of *hummeln* to Hum; but there can be little doubt of the subsequent association of *hummel* with the dim. vb. *hummeln*, or of *humble-bee* with **HUMBLE** v.]

A large wild bee, of the genus *Bombus*, which makes a loud humming sound; a *humble-bee*.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 26 In Juyll the greshop & the humbylbee in the meadow. c 1470 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 86 The humbul-be [v. r. humbul-be] haundyit a hornepype. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülfker 767/20 *Hic tabanus*, a humbylbee. 1547 *Boorde Introd. Knowl.* ii. (1870) 126 Lyke the hussying of a homble be. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* iii. i. 171 The honie-bags steale from the humble Bees. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 260 The Humble-bee is almost as large as the humming-bird. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1873) 57 Humble-bees alone visit red clover, as other bees cannot reach the nectar.

b. *attrib.* † **humble-bee orchis**, the Bee Orchis. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* I. c. 3. 163 The Humble Bee Orchis hath a few small weake and shorte leaues.

† **Humbledory**. *Obs.* [Cf. *humble-bee*, *drumle-dore*, *-drone*, Du. *hommel* a drone, and *Don sb.*] A drone.

1555 in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlviii. 153 Not to lye in corners lyke humbledories, eatyng up the honey of the bees.

Humblefication, *nonce-wd.* [f. **HUMBLE** a.1 + *-fication*.] A making (oneself) humble.

1809 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 120 The Prospectus . . . has about it a sort of unmanly humblefication.

[**Humblehede**, a reading in some Chaucer MSS. for *humble bed*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 682 (Ellesm. MS.) From humble bed to roial mageste Up roos he Iulius the Conquerour. (So *Harl.*, *Genug.*, *Camb. MSS.*; *Corp.*, *Petw.*, *Lans.* Fro *humblehede* and fro *Royal Maieste*.)

† **Humble-jumble**. *Obs. rare.* [A riming formation on **JUMBLE**.] A confused jumble.

1550 CHAMBER *Ans. to Gardiner* v. (1551) 361 A confusion, an humble iomble or hotch potch.

Humbly, obs. form of **HUMBLY**.

Humblement, *nonce-wd.* [f. **HUMBLE** v.1 + *-ment*.] Humiliation.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1854) 293 In whom was perfected all sacrifice, All penalty, all humblement, all death.

Humbleness (hʊmbl'nes). [f. **HUMBLE** a.1 + *-ness*.] The quality of being humble.

1. Meekness, lowliness, humility.

1388 WYCLIF *Heb. Pro.* He knowynge her pride, and schewinge his owene humblenesse [later MSS. *humelnesse*]. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* iv. lxxv. 54. I here with al humblenesse salute her. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* viii. 33 In his humblenesse he is his judgment exalted. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 125 With bated breath, and whispering humblenesse. 1683 *Lond. Gas. No.* 1864/3 With all humbleness and Duty we desire . . . to approach the Throne of your Sacred Majesty. 1833 MOORE *Loves Angels* iii. 208 Thus in humbleness they trod, Abashed, but pure before their God. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 448 Hence the humbleness there always is in Christian dignity.

2. Unpretentiousness, modest character.

1808 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 386 A daring humbleness of language and veneration. 1812 SHELLEY in *Hogg Life* (1858) II. 140 If the humbleness of their quality is no objection. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* i. ii, Earth's coarsest bread, the garden's homeliest roots . . . His short repast in humbleness supply.

Humble pie.

1. = **UMBLE PIE**, a pie made of the 'umbles' or inwards of a deer (or other animal). *Obs.*

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 203 To season Humble-Pyes. (1822 T. L. PRACOCK *Maid Marian* 241 Robin helped him largely to numble-pie . . . and the other dainties of his table.)

2. To eat *humble pie*: to be very submissive; to apologize humbly; to submit to humiliation.

[From **HUMBLE** a., perh. with jocular reference to sense 1 here. Cf. *to eat rue-pie* (Lincolnsh.) to rue, repent.]

1830 *Forby's Voc. E. Anglia* App. 432 'To make one eat humble pie'—i.e. To make him lower his tone, and be submissive. It may possibly be derived from the *umbles* of the deer, which were the perquisite of the huntsman; and if so, it should be written *umble-pie*, the food of inferiors. 1847-78 HALLIWELL s. v., To eat *humble pie*, to be very submissive, *var. dial.* 1855 THACKERAY *Neucomes* i. xiv. 136 You must get up and eat humble pie this morning, my boy. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xlii, 'The scornful Dog' had to eat wormwood pudding and humble pie. 1871 J. C. JEAFFRE-

SON *Ann. Oxford* I. xiv. 224 The town had . . . to eat a considerable amount of humble pie. 1883 HOWELLS *Register* ii. Trying to think what was the very humblest pie I could eat.

b. In other analogous expressions.

1864 SALA *Seven Sons* II. ix. 217 The staple in the bill of fare was Humble Pie. 1895 *Times* 9 Jan. 4/1 To sue for peace when further resistance becomes hopeless is a kind of 'humble pie' that fate has condemned all vanquished nations to swallow from time immemorial.

Humbler (hʊmblər). [f. **HUMBLE** v.1 + *-ER*.] One who or that which humbles.

1611 COTGR., *Abbaissieur*, an abaser . . . humbler, bringer downe of. 1645 J. BOND *Oceanus Occid.* 25 It is also an humbler for sinne. 1832 *Examiner* 203/1 Such a doughty humbler of the pride of the insolent nobles.

† **Humblesse**. *Obs.* Also 4 umblesse, 5 humbles, -is (se). [a. OF. (*h*) *umblesse*, f. *humble*: see **HUMBLE** a.1 and -ess. In ME. stressed on second syllable; by Spenser on first: cf. *richesse*, *riches*.] Humbleness, humility.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 55 Vmblesse and pes good feith the emperice. c 1374 — *Boeth.* iii. pr. viii. 63 (Camb. MS.) Thow shal defowe thy-self thow humblesse of axynge. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. iv. (1869) 3 Wher inne weren stikked twelue degrees of humblesse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iii. 26 And with faire fearefull humblesse towards him shee came. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* l. lxxv. And with prone humblesse her feet's dust doth sweep. 1736 W. THOMPSON *Natio.* iv. 2 The strawy bed where Mary, queen of Heaven, in humbles lay.

† **Humblesso**. *Obs.* [An affected nonce-formation on prec., after such *It* or *Sp.* forms as *capriccio*, *capricho*.] An obeisance; a show of humility. 1599 NASH *Lenet's Stuffe* 55 He kissed his hand thrice, and made as many Umblessoes ere hee would finger it.

† **Humblete**, obs. by-form of **HUMILITY**.

c 1400-30 CHAUCER's *Parr. T.* p. 35 (Harl. MS.) In werkyng of alle maner humblete [6 texts *humylite*].

Humbling: see under **HUMBLE** v.1 and 2.

Humblok, obs. form of **HUMLOCK**.

Humbly (hʊmblɪ), *adv.* Also 4-6 umb-, -liche, -li, -le, -lio. See also **HUMILY**. [f. **HUMBLE** a. + *-ly* 2: cf. *simple*, *simply*, etc.]

1. In a humble manner; with humility, meekly.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1670 (1719) Loke þat ye ponke humbly [v. r. humbly, vmbly] Hem alle þre. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1041 Oppon yus arm ys heued a layde, & humblyche answered þe kyng. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1837 The Troiane full umbly tolde him anon. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 34 Thene sayd parys moche humbly with grete shamefastnes. a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 345 With greet reverence and that ful humbly. 1525 COVERDALE *Mal.* iii. 14 Walkynge humbly before the Lorde. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 279 Tyrone . . . kneeled at the doore humbly on his knees for a long space. 1718 ROWE *tr. Lucan* v. (R.) Off he is heard to threat, and humbly oft to pray. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. Pref. 39 He who walks humbly with Nature will seldom be in danger of losing sight of Art.

b. Used formally in addressing a superior.

1483 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 44 Humble praying your good mastership to take no displeasure with me. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 230 Moste humbly beseeching your highness . . . that I maie have a sure safe conduite. 1639 MARQ. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 58, I shall humbly craue leine to ade this to your self. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 258 p. 2, I do humbly propose . . . that another . . . be erected.

2. In a low or lowly position or condition; modestly; unpretentiously.

1746 TOM THUMB'S *Trav. Eng.* 105 Near an Acre of Pasture Ground . . . sunk gently down for several Hours, till at last it humbly settled about seventeen Yards below. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 292 John Bart, humbly born, and scarcely able to sign his name.

3. *Comb.*

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 97 As . . . humbly minded and demeaned a Gentlewoman, as I have ever [known]. 1802 D. A. CLARKE in A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II. 668 The meek and humbly-clad Sisters of St. Francis.

Humboldtite (hʊmbɔlt'itilɪt). *Min.* [Named 1825 after F. H. Alexander von Humboldt, a famous German traveller (1769-1859): see *LITE*.] A variety of melilite, often found in large crystals.

1826 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* II. 251. 1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 325 Humboldtite, in right-square prisms. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 280 Humboldtite occurs in cavernous blocks of Somma.

Humboldtine (hʊmbɔlt'oin). *Min.* [f. (1821) as prec.: see *-INE*.] Hydrous oxalate of iron, found usually in capillary crystals.

1822 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* v. 193 A new mineral, discovered . . . near Bilin in Bohemia has been named Humboldtine. 1852 SHEPARD *Min.* 76 Humboldtine . . . blackens in the flame of a candle.

Humboldtite (hʊmbɔlt'itɪt). *Min.* [f. as prec.: see *-ITE*.] 1. = prec.

2. A synonym of *datolite*. *Obs.*

1823 in *Thomson's Ann. Philos.* Ser. II. v. 134, I would propose to call it Humboldtite after that eminent philosopher, to whom natural science is so much indebted. 1843 E. J. CHAPMAN *Min.* 28 Humboldtite; oxalate of iron.

Humbug (hʊmbug), *sb.* (a.) *collog.* [A slang or cant word which came into vogue c 1750.

(An earlier date has been given in several Dictionaries, on the ground of the occurrence of the word in the title of F. Killigrew's *Universal Jester*, which the *Slang Dictionary* dates 'about 1735-40'. But the earliest ed. of that work is dated by Lowndes 1754; see below.)

Many guesses at the possible derivation of *humbug* have been made; but as with other and more recent words of similar introduction, the facts as to its origin appear to have been lost, even before the word became common enough to excite attention. Cf. the following:

1751 (Jan.) *Student* II. 41 There is a word very much in vogue with the people of taste and fashion, which though it has not even the 'penumbra' of a meaning, yet makes up the sum total of the wit, sense and judgement of the aforesaid people of taste and fashion! . . . I will venture to affirm that this Humbug is neither an English word, nor a derivative from any other language. It is indeed a blackguard sound, made use of by most people of distinction! It is a fine, make-weight in conversation, and some great men deceive themselves so egregiously as to think they mean something by it!

† 1. A hoax; a jesting or befooling trick; an imposition. *Obs.*

1751 *Student* II. 129 That exalted species of wit which is now practised by gentlemen of the brightest parts under the elegant denomination of a Humbug. *Ibid.* 287 (*article*) Of the Superlative Advantages arising from the use of the new-invented Science, called the Humbug. 1754 EARL ORRERY *Lett. in Connoisseur* No. 14 p. 3 Single words, indeed, now and then broke forth; such as odious, horrible, detestable, shocking, Humbug. This last new-coined expression, which is only to be found in the nonsensical vocabulary, sounds absurd and disagreeable, whenever it is pronounced. 1754 *Ibid.* No. 42 p. 4 Our pretenders to wit. . . When they talk of Humbug, etc. they seem to be jabbering in the uncouth dialect of the Huns. ? 1754 F. KILLIGREW (*title*) The Universal Jester; or a pocket companion for the Wits; being a choice collection of merry conceits, facetious drolleries, etc., clenchers, closers, closures, bon-mots, and humbogs. 1755 J. SHERRBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 333 He delighted greatly in the humbug, a species of wit that was then newly produced in this enlightened age. 1776 R. GRAVES *Euphrasie* I. 108 Sprightly Humbogs and practical Jokes. a 1799 TWEDDELL *Rem.* xxxi. (1815) 167 (*lod.*) It was, to be sure, a very facetious humbug.

2. A thing which is not really what it pretends to be; an imposture, a deception, fraud, sham.

1751 *Student* II. 41 This peace will prove a confounded humbug upon the nation. 1831 *Cat's Tail* 20 A mere catch-penny humbug. 1884 LD. R. CHURCHILL in *West. Daily Press* 11 July 3/4 The whole legislature of the Government had been a gigantic humbug, a stupendous imposture, and a prodigious fraud.

3. Deception, pretence, sham; used interjectionally = 'stuff and nonsense!'

1825 J. GEORGE *View Law Joint Stock Comp.* 58 The writer would have thought it the acmé of humbug. 1828 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks. XI. 53 In fact, to borrow a coarse word, the mere impersonation of humbug. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. iv, A government of statesmen or of clerks? Of Humbug or of Humdrum? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 160, I believe a notion is growing prevalent that half what is said and written about the dangers of the Alps is mere humbug. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* II. 209 Humbug! come along! It's a shame to leave such claret as that.

4. A person that practises deception; an impostor, a 'fraud'.

[1763 in Mackenzie *Royal Masonic Cycl.* s.v., The brethren of the Venerable Society of Humbugs met at brother Hallam's, in Goodman's Fields from 1763.] 1804 J. LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 7 So essential a Familiar as the Humbug. 1807 in *Sheridaniana* 211, I think, father, said he, that many men who are called great patriots in the House of Commons, are great humbogs. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 9, I denounce the race as humbogs. 1860 L. STEPHEN *Vac. Tour* 272, I boldly informed my companions, and tried to persuade myself, that another half-hour would take us to the top; but I secretly felt that I was a humbug. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 300 He is at least a man among men, and not a humbug among humbogs.

5. A kind of sweetmeat. *dial.*

1825 (Remembered in common use in Gloucestershire). 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Humbug*, . . . also applied to a kind of sweetmeat. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* xliii, He had provided himself with a pepper mint for the child—'humbogs' being the north-country term for certain lumps of toffy, well-flavoured with peppermint. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

6. (See *quoting*.)

1850 [In use in Norfolk for holding cows or horses]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Humbug* (*Manege*), a nippers for grasping the cartilage of the nose. Used with bulls and other refractory bovines. 1896 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IX. 328, 412, 458.

7. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of the nature of or characterized by humbug or imposture; humbugging.

1812 COMBE *Picturesque* xxvi, A pun I do detest, 'Tis such a paltry, humbug jest. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley lxxxviii, No humbug sort of devil-may-care and bad-luck-to-you kind of chaps.

Humbug (hʊmbug), *v.* [f. **HUMBUG** sb. In 18th c., and still dialectally, stressed *humbug's*.]

1. *trans.* To practise humbug upon; to trick and make a jest of; to impose upon, hoax, delude.

1751 *Student* II. 41 'Did you observe how the Colonel Humbug'd his Grace last night?' 'These theatrical managers humbug the town damnably!' 1754 F. WEBBER *Def. Rector Exeter Coll.* 43 Thus had the poor Rector the Mortification to find himself, in the modern Phrase, humbugg'd, that is, if I understand the Word, trick'd and made a Jest of. 1768-97 T. BRYDGES *Home Traveller* I. 85 Now we're humbugg'd, you plainly see. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 182 John Bull loves to be humbugged, and they are enemies to themselves who write, speak, or seek truth. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Home Wks.* VI. 298 Even we have been humbugged by this Pagan rascal. 1885 F. AMSTER *Tinted Venus* i. 4 That isn't it. . . Don't try and humbug me.

b. To hoax or cajole into (doing something); to cheat out of (something).

1761 *Meretriciad* (1765) 21 What could a knight see in thy ugly face to be humbugg'd of fifty pounds of lace? 1813 *Sporting Mag.* 218 The gentle reader humbugged into the belief. 1882 MRS. RAVEN'S *Templ.* I. 346 Does she humbug herself into that belief, as neatly as she humbogs you?

o. To change or transfer by trickery.

1821 COMBE *Wife* II. 354 Your tricks... never cease To humbug health into disease. 1805 *Forum* (N. Y.) Jan. 561 The good things they have humbugged out of the charities.

2. *intr.* To practise humbug; to be a humbug; 'to fool about'.

1753 HAWKESWORTH *Adventurer* No. 100 ¶ 7 I... could... humbug with so much skill as... to take in a knowing one. 1778 H. BROOKE *Epil. Humbugging* 6 Of worth and of wisdom the trial and test is—mark ye, my friends!—who shall humbug the best. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xliii. (Farmer), She was always ready to help him, provided, as she told him, 'he didn't humbug'. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Consc.* II. vi. Where are we? We're humbugging about... getting a bit nearer the town. 1882 FREEMAN *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 259 Why do we go humbugging, and bothering, and asking him to help us?

Hence **Humbugging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Humbuggability** *a.*, capable of being humbugged, gullible; whence **Humbuggability**. **Humbugger**, one who humbuds or practises imposture; a humbug, impostor. **Humbuggery**, **Humbuggism**, the action or practice of humbugging; humbug, imposture.

1798 in *Spirit Pub. Jnals.* (1799) II. 361 A learned dissertation on the 'humbuggability of its inhabitants. 1825 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 488 That any reasonable man ('humbuggability as the animal is) can have been so humbugged. 1853 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLVII. 581 The easiest, most good-natured and most humbuggable of all two-legged animals. 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 11 All the Wit... and all the Fun of all the 'Humbuggers of the Age. 1767 G. CANNING *Poems* 56 Such is the heart our Humbugger conceals. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xviii. 157 I'll strangle you... you humbugger. 1831 J. MORISON in *Morisoniana* 386 The Jennerian vaccinic scheme... should counteract the virulence... which the past inoculating 'humbuggery had failed to effect. 1892 VOICE (N. Y.) 25 Feb., Hypocrisy and humbuggery are openly declared to be the only traits that entitle a man to political support. 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 11 ¶ 6 The never enough to be admired Art of 'Humbugging came into Vogue. 1793 'A. PASQUIN' *Life Earl Barrymore* 67 Lord Barrymore was the most apt and successful person in beginning and pursuing a social species of imposture called humbugging, I ever sat with or observed. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 22 A kind of calm insolence essential to great success in the function called humbugging. 1803 MORN. *Herald in Spirit Pub. Jnals.* (1804) VII. 276 In hopes the Town Will gulp him down With good 'humbugging sauce, Sir! 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Riv. Sports* (ed. 3) § 4064 There were then no skulkers, no humbugging apologies. 1842 MOORE in *Mem.* (1856) VII. 311 By dint of sheer 'humbuggism.

Humbuzz, *dial.* [f. HUM *v.* + BUZZ *v.*]

1. A local name of the cockchafer.

1756 TOLDEREVY *Two Orphans* I. 124 What are there called humbuzes, by the Londoners cock-chafers. c. 1820 Mrs. SHERWOOD *May-bee* 13 William had caught another may-bee, or cockchafer, or humbuz (for so that insect is called in different places).

2. A thin piece of wood with a notched edge which is swung round rapidly by a string, and emits a loud humming sound, like the flight of a cockchafer; a bull-roarer.

1847-78 in HALLIWELL.

Humdrum (hʊmˈdrʊm), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 humdrum. [Found c. 1550: app. a reduplicating formation from HUM *v.*; it is doubtful whether the second element had any distinct connexion with DRUM *sb.*]

A. adj. 1. Lacking variety; of a routine character; commonplace; monotonous; dull.

1553 BALE *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* Dvj. Because I rather use a newe makinge of distinction, than þe old accustomed Humdrum distinction. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 400/a A very hum-drum marriage this. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 9 ¶ 6 The Hum-Drum Club... was made up of very honest Gentlemen, of peaceable Dispositions, that used to sit together, smook their Pipes, and say nothing 'till Mid-night. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 30 Dec., We had rather a hum-drum evening. 1823 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 158, I am writing in a sad, humdrum vein. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol. Note* C (1873) 313 A plain humdrum Sermon.

† 2. (*adj.* or *adv.*) Without decision or distinction; undecided. *Obs.*

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 132 He... divides *fus* into *fus naturale*, and *voluntarium*; which may signifie either of them, or both together hum drum. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 112 Shall we (quoth she) stand still hum drum, And see stout Bruin all alone By numbers basely overthrown? 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 58. 3/1 Your Wiser Rival... Neer stood Hum Drum, with Shilly Shally.

B. sb. 1. A humdrum person; a dull, monotonous, commonplace fellow.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i. By gadslid I scorne it, I, so I doe, to be a consort for every hum-drum. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 66. 2/a A Plodding Hum-Drum, A Scholar that's Grum. 1812 RELIGIONISM 59 Heed not the lazy benefited hum-drums. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 158 There are none but hum-drums, and jog-trots.

2. Dullness, commonplaceness, monotony; dull monotonous talk; with *a* and *pl.*, A humdrum saying, conversation, debate, etc.

1727 *Art Speaking in Publick* 71 (Jod.) Still in the same key to the tune of humdrum without either division or variety. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxii. 191, I am frequently forced to go to my harpsichord and silence his humdrum. 1840 Mrs. F. TROLOPE *Widow Marriell* xxiii, To stand listening for an hour together to mamma's humdrums. 1854 W. COVEY *Lett. & Jnals.* (1897) 62, I have been to hear a debate, or a hum-drum, in the House of

Lords. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. She was living with some intensity, and escaping humdrum.

† **b.** in *pl.* Dullness; = DOLDRUMS 2. *Obs.*

1757 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1867) I. 140, I fear my epistle will... give you the hum-drums.

Hence **Humdrummery**, **Humdrumminess**, **Humdrumness**, the quality or state of being humdrum; humdrum action. **Humdrummish** *a.*, characterized by humdrum, monotonous, or dullness; whence **Humdrumminess**.

1732 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* I. 385 Their two eldest daughters are beauties... but not entertaining, so we passed that day hum-drumish. 1830 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXVII. 414 His 'discretion and taste'... mean humdrumishness and humbug. 1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* IV. 52 The deity still that illumed my humdrummery, My Magnus Apollo was Robert Montgomery. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 23 Apr. 2/3 A sort of humdrumness that seemed to steal into the ship's inner life. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 665/2 Plain men, of... fair capacities, and an unsurpassing humdrumness of nature and deportment. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 72 To break out of orthodox humdrumness.

Humdrum, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *intr.* To proceed in a humdrum, monotonous, or undecided fashion. Also to humdrum *it*.

1733 SWIFT *Lett. to Sheridan* 27 Mar., I humdrum it on... endeavouring to write, but write nothing, merely out of indolence and want of spirits. 1825 T. L. PEACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III. 223 If you stand hum-drumming [etc.]. 1862 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) II. 108 We are humdrumming on as usual. 1894 A. D'HERISTAL *Discord. Life* xlii. 99, I cannot humdrum with him in the Darby and Joan style.

Hence **Humdrumming** *ppl. a.*, monotonous, commonplace.

1698 F. B. *Modest Censure* 14 He is none of those humdrumming Authors. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard the Fox* 189 To the humdrumming round, Wherein most men are bound, He furnishes pleasant variety.

Humdudgeon (hʊmˈdʒʊdʒən), Also humdurgeon. [Cf. HUM *sb.* 2 and DUDGEON *sb.* 2] (See quot. 1785.)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Hum Durgeon*, an imaginary illness; he has got the hum durgeon... nothing ails him except low spirits. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xiii, I would never be making a hum-dudgeon about a scar on the pow. 1827 — *Two Drovers* if, I mawn down to the Clachan to see if the lad Harry Waakfelt is out of his humdudgeons yet. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxx, His ravings and humdudgeon will unman all our youngsters.

Humean, **Humian** (hiūˈmiən), *a.* Also **Humeian**. [f. personal name Hume: see -AN.] Of or pertaining to the philosophical system or doctrine of David Hume (1711-76). So **Humism**, the philosophy of David Hume; **Hu'mist**, an adherent of this.

1800 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 115 The cursed philosophical 'Humeian indifference. 1866 *Reader* 24 Mar. 296 The old Humeian dogma, that 'no amount of testimony can render a miracle credible'. 1884 J. H. STIRLING in *Mind* Oct. 540 Its general nature is understood, and the peculiar Humian point of it seen into. 1828 W. R. PIRIE *Ing. Human Mind* II. iv. 209 It is substantively 'Humeism' though the conclusion may be somewhat differently argued out. 1884 *Athenaeum* 4 Oct. 425/5 The expansion of Humism by the Mills and their school. *Ibid.* 20 Dec. 800/1 The influence of the encyclopaedists in France and of the 'Humists' in England.

Humect (hiūˈmekt), *v.* Now rare. [ad. L. *humectāre* (more correctly *ūm-*), f. (*h*)*ūmectus* moist, wet, f. (*h*)*ūmē-re* to be moist: see HUMID, HUMOUR. Cf. F. *humecter* (16th c., Rabalais).]

1. *trans.* To moisten, wet.

1531 ELVOT *Gov. i. xi*, It humecteth the body, or maketh it moyster and hotter. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkhouer's Bh. Physicke* 48/1 Humect an other peece of clothe in rayne water. 1670-88 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 94 Many springs humect it from the Appennine hills. 1765 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 107/2 On the falling of rain that humects the earth, there arises a grateful smell. 1853 SOVER *Pantroph.* 139 The other half of this seasoning serves to humect the quellenes which you have taken beforehand.

2. *intr.* To become humid or moist.

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Leuery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 613 This Salt... easily humects, and dissolves into a liquor.

Hence **Humecting** *ppl. a.*, moistening.

1612 ENCH. *Med.* 57 Neither oile nor any other humecting thing. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 42 By its general humecting quality, water is distinguished from aqua philosophorum.

Humectant (hiūˈmektənt), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *humectānt-em*, pres. pple. of *humectāre* to HUMECT.] **a. adj.** Moistening, wetting. **b. sb.** *Med.* A diluent.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. iv. (1662) 162 Which Fumes, if they be grosser and humectant, may raise [etc.]. 1822-34 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 562 Those medicines... supposed capable of dissolving that tenacity... denominated Diluents, Humectants, and Attenuants. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Humectant*... In surgery, the substance for retaining moisture in a water dressing.

† **Humectate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *humectāt-us*, pa. pple. of *humectāre*.] Moistened, wetted. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 267 The white neckes schalle be humectate or made wette with golde.

Humectate (hiūˈmektet), *v.* Now rare. [f. L. *humectāt-*, ppl. stem of *humectāre* to HUMECT.] = HUMECT 1. Hence **Humectating** *ppl. a.*

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 133 Divided into sluces, to humectat the bordering soyle. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* I. xxxv. (1645) 370 When we eate, nature draweth a moysteure

into our mouth, to humectate our meate. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Copal*, A warming, resolving, and humectating power. 1855 HOUSEH. *Words* XII. 449 To humectate the evening breeze on the Pincian Hill.]

Humectation (hiūˈmektetʃən), [a. F. *humectation* (14th c. in Littré) or ad. late L. (*h*)*ūmectat-iō-nem*, n. of action f. (*h*)*ūmectāre* to HUMECT.]

1. The action or process of moistening or wetting; irrigation; the condition of being moistened or wet.

1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) Lijb, Ther vpon folowed the excessiue humectacyon or moistning of mans body. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* vi. iii. (1639) 363 The Humectation or moistnes of the uvula. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 407 If. the humectation exceeds the evaporation, the body at length wets through. 1849 CUL. *Wiseman Ess.*, *Sense v. Science* (1853) III. 589 The requisite degree of humectation.

b. Old Chemistry. (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Humectation*,... in Pharmacy and Chymistry, the moistening of a mixt Body in order to prepare it for some Operation, or for the more easy drawing out of its best or finest Parts.

c. Path. (See quot.)

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Humectation*,... The term has been applied in the same sense as oedema or serous infiltration. † 2. Liquefaction. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Aleh.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 95 Vessells broade for Humectation. 1556 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vi. (1701) 255/1 Humectation... is the concretion of a vapour into water, or liquefaction of a solid Body, as Metal.

† **Humectative**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *humectāt-*, ppl. stem of *humectāre* to HUMECT + -IVE.] Tending to moisten.

1640 *Eratomania* 321 The... Diet... ought to be somewhat more Humectative, and lesse Refrigerative. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 181 Lubricated with humectative aliments.

† **Humectator**, *Obs.* [f. HUMECTATE *v.*: see -OR.] One who or that which moistens; a moistener.

1669 M. N. *Med. Medicinæ* 283 Their Humectators and Coolers in Hecticks.

Humective, *a.* and *sb.* rare. [irreg. f. HUMECT *v.* + -IVE. Cf. *adaptive*.] **a. adj.** = HUMECTATIVE. **b. sb.** = HUMECTANT *sb.*

1633 A. H. *Parthenia Sacra* 218 (T.) These fountainwaters have an humective and vegetative virtue within them. 1828 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXIII. 593 Emollients, aperitives, humectives, and absorbents.

Humefy, var. HUMIFY (after L. *humefacere*).

Humelich, -lie, -ly, var. HUMILY, humbly.

Humeral (hiūˈmərəl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. **humeral-is*, used as *sb.* neut. (*h*)*umerale* covering for the shoulders, f. (*h*)*umerus* shoulder. Cf. F. *huméral* (1541 in Hatz-Darm).]

A. adj. 1. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the humerus or upper arm in man, or to the homogenetic bone in other vertebrates.

e.g. *Humeral artery, muscle, vein. Humeral cincture*, a belt of bones bearing the pectoral fin of a fish, by some considered homogenetic with the humerus.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 901 It lyeth vnder the foresaide humerall veyne where the Median or Common veyne ariseth thereout. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 162 Humeral or Shoulder-affectations. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Humeral Muscle*, the Muscle that moves the Arm at the upper End. 1760 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 659 The danger of wounding the humeral artery. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* I. 190 The scapula... divides at its humeral end into an acromial and coracoid process.

2. Of or pertaining to the shoulder or shoulders. *Humeral veil* (*Ecll.*): an oblong vestment of silk worn round the shoulders in various rites and enveloping the hands when holding sacred vessels.

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 71 On the credence he will place the humeral veil. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 415/2 The use of the humeral veil at Benediction is strictly prescribed in several decrees of the Congregation of Rites.

3. Of or belonging to the part called HUMERUS in insects or other invertebrates.

a. Belonging to the humerus or femur of the fore-leg of an insect, or to the second joint of the pedipalp of a spider.

b. Belonging to the anterior corner of the thorax in *Diptera*. **c.** Pertaining to the exterior front angle of the elytrum in *Coleoptera*.

1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 160 Humeral spot on the elytra. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 620 In the Homopterous Hemiptera the three axes may be readily traced, but the humeral plate... is more irregular in shape. *Ibid.* IV. xlvii. 333 Humeral Angle (*Angulus Humeralis*), the exterior basal angle. 1880 CAMPBELL *Jnrl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 83. 154 The humeral joint of each palpus.

B. sb.

1. *Ecll.* † **a.** A part of the Jewish sacerdotal vestment, worn on the shoulder. *Obs.* **b.** = *Humeral veil* (A. 2).

1641 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* xxviii. 14 These chains where-with the breast-plate and humeral were tied.

2. The second joint, counting from the base, of the pedipalp of a spider (*Cent. Dict.*).

Humero- (hiūˈmərə), used as combining form of L. *humerus* shoulder, in the sense 'pertaining to the humerus and (some other part)', as *humero-abdominal*, -*cubital*, -*digital*, -*dorsal*, -*metacarpal*, -*olecranal*, -*radial*.

1884 FLOWER in *Jnrl. Anthropol. Inst.* Nov. 17 The humero-radial index which forms one of the most important differences between the skeleton of the Andamanese and the European. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Humero-cubital*, relating to the upper arm and the forearm. *Humero-cubita*,

articulation, the elbow-joint. *Ibid.*, *Humero-olecranal*, relating to the humerus and the olecranon.

† **Humorous**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o.* [ad. L. type **humerosus*, *f. humerus* shoulder.] 'That hath great shoulders' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

|| **Humerus** (*hiū'mērūs*). Pl. -i. [L. (more correctly *umerus*) = shoulder, (rarely) upper arm.] *Anat.* The bone of the upper arm, extending from the shoulder-joint to the elbow-joint; the homogenetic bone in other vertebrates.

[1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 51 b. The same bone in Latin is called *Humerus*, which in English is shoulder.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Humerus*, the Shoulder; the Shoulder-bone or first Bone of the Arm. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, At the lower end of the humerus are two processes, covered each with a cartilage. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 205 Sockets for lodging the round head of the arm-bones, the humeri. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 89 The humerus is cylindrical, longest in Pelicans.

b. Applied by Cuvier to the proscapula, by Owen to the mesocoracoid, of fishes.

1854 OWEN in *Circle Sc. Org. Nat.* i. 176 In the salmon . . . The radius, after expanding to unite with the humerus, the ulna, and the radial carpal, sends a long and broad process downwards and inwards.

c. The third joint of the anterior pair of legs of insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 369 *Humerus*, the third and elongated joint of the Brachium, answering to the Femur in the legs.

d. A corneous plate on the exterior front angle of the elytrum in *Coleoptera*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 619 If you carefully extract one [wing] from the stag-beetle . . . the first thing that will strike you, upon examining the base, will be the plate . . . called by Chabrier the *humerus*.

e. Applied by some to the anterior corner of the thorax, the 'shoulder', of an insect; by Walker, to the subcostal or submarginal vein of the forewing of certain *Hymenoptera*. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Humest, var. **UMEST**, *Obs.*, supermost.

† **Humet**, *sb.* ¹ *Her. Obs.* Also 6 h(e)umette. (See also *HAWMED*.) [? *a. OF.* **heumet* dim. of *heume* the bar of the helm or rudder.] A fess or bar so couped that its extremities do not touch the sides of the shield.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 121 The fiele is d'Ermine, iij Humettes gules. The Humettes borne in the armes before described. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 172 That tearme Humet is very new. 1592 WYVLEY *Armorie* 86 In Ermins shield three hamets red be bare.

† **Humet**, *sb.* ² *Obs.* [? *f. L. hum-us* ground; or ? the same as prec. which is figured as a long rectangle.] A slab of stone, as a tombstone, placed upon the ground.

a 1645 HABBINGTON *Survey Worc. in Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* III. 482 On a humet or ground tombe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 94/1 A Taylor sitting upon a square Table (Stone or Humett, as some term it).

† **Humet**, *a. Obs.* Also *erron. humid* (cf. *HAWMED*). An abbrev. of *HUMETTY*.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentrie* II. v. 47 This is called Humet by reason it is severed from the sides of the Escoccheon. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn. s.v.*, Bloom, in his Heraldry, gives you a Fesse of this Form, which he calls, *Fesse Humid*. 1766 [see *HUMID*].

† **Humetted**, *a. Her. Obs.* = next.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 183 Cheuerons are borne crenelly, quarterly, counterly or transmuted, humetted, or trunked.

Humetty (*hiū'meti*), *a. Her.* Also -6, -ee. [f. *HUMET* + *y* = *Fr. -é*.] Said of an ordinary (as a cross, fesse, chevron, etc.) of which the extremities are couped or cut off so as not to reach the sides of the escutcheon.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 1 b, Thys Crosse . . . beyng humetty and ragueled. 1766 PORY *Heraldry Dict.*, *Humet* or *Humetty*. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 189 Azure a chevron, humetty between three covered cups or. 1868-82 CUSANS *Her. iv.* (ed. 3) 61 The Cross humetty, or couped, as its name implies, has its extremities cut off.

Humgruffin (*hūm'grū'fin*). [A made-up word, from *hum*, *gruff*, *griffin*.] 'A terrible or repulsive person' (Davies).

1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser. II. St. Cuthbert*, One horrid Humgruffin, who seem'd by his talk, And the airs he assumed, to be cock of the walk.

† **Humh**, *int. Obs.* [An inarticulate sound, more exactly *h'mh* (with aspirated *m*).] = *HUMPH int.*

1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeaer* E iiij, Hee only shooke his head at this, and cried humh!

Humian: see *HUMAN*.

Humic (*hiū'mik*), *a. Chem.* [f. *L. humus* ground, mould + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to humus or mould. *Humic acid*, an acid found in humus or derived from it by boiling with an alkali.

1844 PETZOLD *Lect. Farmers Agric. Chem.* 93 A substance . . . which has been called humic acid. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* viii. (ed. 3) 148 Mr. Staring . . . has attributed the general scarcity of human bones in Dutch peat . . . to the power of the humic and sulphuric acids to dissolve bones.

Humicubation (*hiū'mikubē'jōn*). [ad. L. type **humicubation-em*, *f. humi* on the ground + *cubatio*, *f. cubare* to lie down.] Lying down on the ground, esp. as a sign of penitence or humiliation.

1656 BRAMHALL in *Hobbes Lib. Necess.*, & *Chance* 145 VOL. V.

Fasting and Sackcloth, and Ashes, and Tears, and Humicubations, used to be companions of Repentance. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 195 That fasting be not divorc'd from its primitive society of watchings, humicubations, sorrowings. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* (1842) 255 Frequent watchings, humicubations, and the like.

Humid (*hiū'mid*), *a.* Also 6-7 humide. [a. *F. humide* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. L. *humid-us*, more correctly *umid-us*, *f. umere* to be moist.] Slightly wet as with steam, suspended vapour, or mist; moist, damp.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 58 The rane . . . is an exalatione of humid vapours. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotomena* 54 Such musicke, as . . . drew humill lamentations from the driest eyes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 193 The humid Flours, that breathe Th morning Incense. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxiii, Those mouldering walls and humid floor. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 14 Ireland is more humid than England.

b. In mediæval physiology, said of elements, humours, etc.

1604 JAS. I. *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 102 Because the Braines are colde and humide. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. ix. 200 The complexion of a woman . . . is more humide then the complexion of a man. 1809 *Med. Jynl.* XXI. 190 When the choleric, phlegmatic, sanguine, and melancholic temperaments, are said to be occasioned by a humid and dry, hot and cold constitution.

c. Said of a chemical process in which liquid is used.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 411 It is a reduction in the humid way. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 480 Crystallization is of two kinds, the dry and the humid; . . . the humid crystallization refers to fluids and gases holding solids in solution. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 373 Iodine does not act sensibly in the humid way.

d. Of diseases: Marked by a moist discharge.

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 507 The French [usually express this difference] by those of humid and dry gangrenes. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 484 Laminated Humid Scall.

Hence **Humidly** *adv.*; **Humidness**, moistness.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Humidness*, moisture. 1886 C. GIBBON *Clave of Claresmede* II. xi. 172 There was . . . fear in her humilidly bright eyes.

† **Humidate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *L. humidāt*, ppl. stem of *humidare*, *f. humidus* HUMID.] *trans.* To make humid or moist; to moisten.

c 1540 BOORDE *The Boke for to Lerne Cij b*, Immoderat slepe and sluggishnes doth humidate and make lyght the brayne. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Humidate*, to moisten.

Humidify (*hiū'midifai*), *v.* [f. *HUMID a.* + *-FY*.] *trans.* To render humid or moist; to moisten, damp. Hence **Humidifier**, an apparatus for rendering the atmosphere moist.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 109/1 Lacy's Patent Humidifier. 1885 J. J. MANLEY *Brit. Almanac Comp.* 25 Air-heating, cooling, and humidifying apparatus for workshops. 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LII. 470 Potted plants . . . sufficed to humidify the air.

† **Humidious**, *a. rare*—*1*. [irreg. *f. L. humid-us* HUMID + *-iOUS*.] Moist, wet, watery.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *World's Eighth Wond.* 45 Wks. ii. 62/1 The great humidious Monarch tells him plaine 'Twere best he iogd from his commanding Maine.

Humidity (*hiū'miditi*). Also 5 humedite, *vmydite*, *humidyte*, 5-6 humidite(*o*, etc. [a. *F. humidité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *humiditāt-em*, *f. humidus* HUMID.]

1. The quality or condition of being humid; moistness, dampness.

Relative Humidity (of the atmosphere) in *Meteorol.*, the amount of moisture which it contains as compared with that of complete saturation at the given temperature.

c 1450 BURG *Secretes* 1906 Flor Chaung of Complexioun by drynesse or humydyte. 1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xviii. (1870) 277 All manner of fleshe the whiche is inclyned to humydyte.

1515 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 120 By reason of the humidity of the Northerne wind, which here is the moyste. 1729 S. SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 207 This Hygrometer . . . the use whereof is to find out precisely the Humidity and Sicity of the Air. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* i. 380 The relative humidity of the atmosphere, as indicated by a hygrometer. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ii. 58 A day of average humidity in England.

2. *concr.* Fluid matter that makes a body humid; moisture (diffused through a gas as vapour or through a solid substance, or condensed upon a surface); damp.

1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. vi. (MS. Digby 230), After bat ver hap made out of be roote The humydyte kyndely to ascende. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* A iv b, Blud . . . is very nere like humidite whiche is as fundation of lyfe. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vi. (1701) 260/1 Death . . . cometh . . . when through want of Refrigeration the Radical Humidity is consumed and dried up. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Guaiaicum*, The watery Humidity call'd Phlegm. 1893 SIR R. BALL *In High Heavens* 277 When the heat was greatest . . . the air was . . . largely charged with humidity.

b. *pl.* The humours and juices of animals and plants. (Cf. *HUMOUR sb.* 2.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 28 Another maner fleisch per is bat is glandelose . . . & his fuament is bat he turne humedities [B. vmydities], bat is to sele moistnes to her heete. 1691 WOOD *Atth. Oxon.* (R.), Imbibing the superfluous humidities of the body. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pomegranate-tree*, This Mould . . . and its Salts . . . penetrate the Roots of the Pomegranate-Trees, by Means of the Humidities which draw them thither.

† **Humiferous**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o*. [f. *L. (h)ū-mifer* containing moisture, *f. stem of (h)ūm-ere*,

(*h)ūm-idus*, (*h)ūm-or*: see *-FEROUS*.] 'Waterish, that brings moisture' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Humific** (*hiū'mifik*), *a. rare*—*o*. [ad. late L. (*h)ūmific-us* moistening, *f. as prec. + -fic-us* -*FIC*.]

'Causing moisture' (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

Humifuse (*hiū'mifūs*), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *humifusus*, *f. humi* on the ground + *fusus*, *pa. pple.* of *fundere* to pour, extend, spread.] (See quot.)

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Humifusus*, applied to the stalk of vegetables when it runs or stretches along the surface of the ground, but without sending out roots: *humifuse*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

Humify (*hiū'mifoi*), *v. rare*. Also 8 humefy. [ad. late L. (*h)ūmificare*, *f. (h)ūmificus* moistening (see *HUMIFIC* and *-FY*).] *trans.* To render humid; to moisten. So **Humification**, moistening.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 229 To refresh the thirst a little by the dregs of humification. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 22 The earth, which is humified either by rain, or the dew. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1790) I. ix. 89 Marcasites and pyrites . . . by being humefied with water or air, contract this heat.

† **Humil**, *-ile*, *a. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5 -yll, 6 -yle, -ill. [ad. L. *humil-is* humble; in 16th c. *F.* also *humile*, 12th c. *humele*.] Humble.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace IV. 1, September, the humyll moneth suette, Quhen passyt by the sycht was off the hette. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 4, I repent my synnys with humill hairt contrit. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 24 He that hes perfitt twiff in hime [God] he is humil, and redy to serwe euerie man. 1542 BOORDE *Dietary* x. (1870) 225 Andrew Borne doth surrender humyle commendacyon. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 96 Humill men sall inheret the eird.

b. Of a plant: Of lowly growth.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 32 The Balme tree . . . his lowe and humile kinde of growth.

† **Humile**, **humily**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 -yle, -yll, -ill. [In 15th c. *humilye*, *a. F. humilier*, ad. L. *humiliare* to humble (see *HUMILIATE*); in 16th c. usually *humil*, -ile, after prec. adj.] *trans.* To humble, to humiliate.

1492 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 226 b/1 The herte contryte and humylyed. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. i. 167 He is excessively humylyed. *Ibid.* iv. xxi. 260 Therefore they ought to fere & them humyle before god. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxi. 255 A care that greatly humiled the kynge's courage. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 43 Quhow the sone of God humilit hime of his hie maieste. 1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 33 The potent Spirit of God mot humyll your hertis.

Humiliant (*hiū'miliānt*), *a. rare*. [ad. L. *humiliānt-em*, pres. pple. of *humiliare* to HUMILIATE.] Humiliating.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* iii. By my perciency of sin and fall And melancholy of humiliant thoughts.

Humiliate (*hiū'miliēt*), *v.* [f. *humiliāt*, ppl. stem of late L. *humiliare*, *f. humilis* HUMBLE *a.* ¹ Cf. *F. humilier*.]

† 1. *trans.* To make low or humble in position, condition, or feeling; to humble. *refl.* To humble or abase oneself, to stoop; sometimes, to prostrate oneself, to bow. *Obs.*

1533-4 in *Suppression Monasteries* (Camden) 22 We be . . . set in comfote to humiliate our selves as prostrate afore your highnes. 1577 tr. *Fisher's Treat. Prayer* (R.), For God his wyll is, that we should humiliate and delect our selues in the sight of his maieste. 1601-2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 20 Such a religious man may not . . . humiliate himselfe to execute the rite of homage. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. i. iv. (1676) 121 How much we ought to . . . examine and humiliate our selves, seek to God, and call to him for mercy. 1656 BLOUNT, *Humiliate*, to make low or humble. 1656 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* i. xvii. 128 They might well fear, lest all the States of Germany humiliated, or joynd to those of the Emperour, he might come and redemand some Towns amongst them. 1776 S. J. PRATT *Pupil of Pleas* II. 17 He whom indigence and the strokes of ill-fortune have not . . . humiliated.

2. To lower or depress the dignity or self-respect of; to subject to humiliation; to mortify.

1757 [see *HUMILIATING ppl.a.*] 1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XX. 570 The luxury of individuals often . . . humiliates those who miss its delights. 1817 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 66, I have . . . to complain of my counsel . . . for humiliating me. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 113 Mere donations . . . humiliate as much as they relieve. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 362 The country was humiliated by defeat. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seck & P.* 161 When we ask to be humbled, we must not recoil from being humiliated.

Hence **Humiliated** *ppl.a.*

1782 MRS. E. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* I. 81 Bateman was at that period in a humiliated state of mind. 1810 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 25 What a spirit would be kindled throughout groaning and humiliated Europe! 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 280 The humiliated tillers of the soil.

Humiliate, *a. and sb.* [ad. late L. *humiliāt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *humiliare* (see prec.).]

A. *adj.* † *a.* Humiliated, humbled (*obs.*). b. Belonging to the order of Humiliates.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 81 They would be more humiliate and dejected. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VII. 689 A female order of Benedictines, known as humiliate nuns, or nuns of Blasoni.

† B. *sb.* (*With capital H.*) One of an order of monks and nuns who affected great humility in dress, behaviour, and occupation. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 554 Nor were those wylie Humiliates regardless of choosing a delicate

plot...where hee built a goodly Abbey of their Order. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Humiliates*, a Religious Order, instituted about the year 1166 by certain persons exiled by Frederick Barbarossa.

Humiliating (hūmī-lī-ē-tīng), *pp. a.* [f. HUMILIATE *v.* + -ING.] That humiliates; that lowers one's dignity or self-respect; abasing, mortifying.

1757 *Herald* I. ix. 147 To have demanded so humiliating a sacrifice of decorum. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iii. (1869) I. 345 Bankruptcy is perhaps the greatest and most humiliating calamity which can befall an innocent man. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Pitt* (1887) 320 The most humiliating of these events was the loss of Minorca. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* v. (1894) 127 A retreat... would have been... humiliating.

Hence **Humiliatingly** *adv.*, in a way that humiliates.

178a H. ELLIOT *Let. in Life* viii. (1868) 250, I was very humiliatigly treated. 1842 R. ANDERSON *Regeneration* (1871) 90 How humiliatigly and sharply it convicts and reproves!

Humiliation (hūmī-lī-ē-tī-ōn), [a. F. *humiliation* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. late L. *humiliatio-em*, n. of action from *humiliare* to HUMILIATE.] The action of humiliating or condition of being humiliated; humbling, abasement. Formerly often = humbled or humble condition, humility.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P. 406 The ferthe [manere of humilitee] is whan he nys nat sory of his humiliacion. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 18 Eneas knelyd down on bothe his knees, bi grete humylyacyon of herte. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 16 Tha war ordanit also for our humiliatioun, instructioun and spirital exercitioun. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 110 Receiving penitents... having first before this washing testified their humiliation by fasting and prayer. 1648 *Shorter Catech. Westminster Assembl.* (1718) § 23 Christ, as our Redeemer, executeth the offices of a Prophet, of a Priest, and of a King, both in his estate of humiliation and exaltation. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 65 Ves, said Prudence, .. it is an hard matter for a man to go down into the valley of Humiliation, as thou art now, and to catch no slip by the way. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 353 On the 10th, We kept a day of Fasting and Humiliation. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlii. 221 Where will the humiliation of this country end? 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Incarnation* vi. (1852) 162 As His Incarnation was the humiliation of His Godhead, so was His death the humiliation of His earthly nature. 1856 G. MACDONALD *Ann. O. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 273, I think 'humiliation' is a very different condition of mind from humility. 'Humiliation' no man can desire; it is shame and torture.

b. with *a* and *pl.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 79 Many voluntary humiliacyons in y^e waye to perfyte mekenes. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xiv. 123 Nor would he pay the least regard to the humiliations and supplications of some among them. 1837 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Bacon* (1887) 383 Incensed by multiplied wrongs and humiliations.

Humiliative (hūmī-lī-ē-tīv), *a.* [f. L. *humiliat-*, *pp. l.* stem of *humiliare* to HUMILIATE + -IVE.] Having a humiliating quality.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 23 Of these two... the first mentioned may be termed the depressive or humiliative.

Humiliator (hūmī-lī-ē-tōr), [Agent-n. in L. form, from *humiliare*.] One who humiliates.

1850 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* I. 135 The humiliator of his enemies. 1890 in *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/6 That he was 'a grovelling humiliator of his distinguished race'.

Humiliatory, *a.* [f. as HUMILIAT-IVE + -ORY.] That tends to humiliate.

1872 RUSKIN *Aratra Pentilici* iii. 80 Of the impotence, take but this one, utterly humiliatory, and... ghastly example.

† **Humilist**, *Obs. rare*°. [f. L. *humilis* HUMBLE + -IST.] = HUMILIATE *sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Humilites*, the Humilists; Gray Friars of the Order of St. Bennet.

† **Humilitude**, *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *humilis* HUMBLE + -TUDE.] Humility.

a 1386 SIR H. SIDNEY in *Lett. Abp. Ussher* (1686) App. 26 High Humilitudes take such deep root in the minds of the Multitude. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. iv. (1852) 127 With a sagacious humilitude he consented.

Humility (hūmī-lī-tī), [a. F. *humilité* (earlier *umilitet*, 11th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *humilitat-em*, f. *humilis* HUMBLE.]

1. The quality of being humble or having a lowly opinion of oneself; meekness, lowliness, humbleness: the opposite of *pride* or *haughtiness*.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 117 Thor3 clenness and humylyte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 200 And with full great humilite He suffreth his adversite. 1419 R. HOLME in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 65 With all subjection and humilitee We recommend us to your royal Majestee. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxx. 4 Thow that... Gabriell send... On-to the mayd of maist humilite. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. II.* iii. 43 *stage direct.*, Enter Coriolanus in a gowne of Humility, with Menenius. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 99 That is true humility to have a meane esteeme of himselfe out of a true apprehension of Gods greatness. 1757 HUMER *Ess.*, *Passions* (1817) II. 175 Humility... is a dissatisfaction with ourselves on account of some defect or infirmity. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. I. (1876) 52 The humility which acknowledges present insufficiency.

b. with *pl.* An act of humility of self-abasement.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland* etc. (1747) 51 With these humilities... they satisfied the young king. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. 32 All the tricky humilities of the ambitious candidates for the favorable suffrages of the judicious Public.

2. Humble or low condition, rank, or estate; unpretentiousness, humbleness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Humilitie*, low estate, baseness. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I. 8 But how will a Person of his Pride and Pedigree, relish the Humility of this Apartment? 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Ellistonia*, I made a sort of apology for the humility of the fare. c 1838 DE QUINCEY *Shaks.* Wks. 1863 XV. 37 His course lay... through the humilities of absolute poverty.

3. A local name of several N. American birds of the family *Scolopacidae*.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* I. viii. (1865) 34 The Humilities or Simplicities (as I may rather call them) bee of two sorts, the biggest being as big as a greene Plover, the other as big as birds we call Knots in England. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Humility*, otherwise called Simplicity, a sort of Bird in New England. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 256 The Humility is so called because it speaks the word humility, and seldom mounts high in the air.

† **Humilness**, *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. HUMIL *a.* + -NESS.] Humbleness, humility.

1423 JAS. I. *Kings Q.* cxxvi. With dredefull humylnesse. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 479, I shall assiste you with all humylnesse. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 75 Hartlie thankfulness... We offer the Lord, with lawlie humilnes.

† **Humily**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 *humelich*, -ili, -yly, -ely, 4-6 *humly*, 5 *hummyly*, *homeliche*, *homly*, 6 *hum(e)lie*, *humlye*. [f. HUMIL (*a.* + -LY²). In 16th c. only *Sc.* It was united with the form *humby* by the intermediate *humly*.] = HUMBLV.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 578 He him thankit humyly. c 1380 *Sir Ferum*, 2050 Pe duk aunsuerede jat mayde fer, humelich & fayre. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 200 Homliche on hir heued heor hondus þei leyd. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 20 For he... is cumin full humly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* XII. xiv. 121 Streik furth my handis humelie. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 6096 Full humilie he techet vs. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 104 Humilie I the exhort.

Humil (hūmīl), *Chem.* [f. HUMUS + -IN.] A neutral substance existing, according to Mulder, in black humus.

1844 PETZOLDT *Lect. Farmers Agric. Chem.* 93 To this the name *humine* or *humus* coal has been applied. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 20 The organic vegetable matter consists of humin and ulmin, and of acids derived from humus. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Humil*, .. the material in turf which is neither acid nor alkaline.

† **Humiserpent**, *a.* *Obs. rare*°. [f. L. *humus* on the ground + *serpent-em*, pr. pp. of *serpere* to crawl.] Crawling on the ground.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. ii. 3 He is *ex face plebis*, humi-serpent; of the lowest of the people.

Humism, -ist: see under HUMEAN.

Humistratus (hūmīstrāt-us), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *humistratus* (f. *humus* on the ground + *stratus* spread) + -OUS.] Spread over the surface of the ground' (Gray).

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 415. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Humite (hūmī-tē), *Min.* [Named, 1813, after Sir Abraham Hume, of London.] A fluo-silicate of magnesium, long considered a variety of chondrodite, but now, on crystallographical grounds, made a distinct species.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen*. 45 *Humite*, is a substance mentioned by Bournon. 1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Min.* 353 *Humite* has been described... as belonging to the prismatic system. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 317 Twins of *humite* occur, twinned in two ways.

Humlie, *humblie*. *Sc.* [f. HUMMEL *a.* + -Y.] A hummel or polled cow. Also *attrib.*, as *humlie-cow*. In quotes. 1818, 1825-80 *transf.*

1813 J. HEADRICK *Agric. Surv. Forfarsh.* 439 (Jam.) A great proportion of the permanent stock are humlies, that is, they have no horns. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* IV. I gat the humlie-cow, that's the best in the byre... for ten pund Scots. 1818 E. BURL'S *Lett. N. Scotl.* II. 104 *note*. In the days of our grand-fathers the lower class of Highlanders, were... denominated *humblies* from their wearing no covering on their head but their hair. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Humlock*, *Humlie*, 'a polled cow; also a person whose head has been shaved, or hair cut'.

Humlock, variant of HEMLOCK.

† **Hummel**, *sb.* *Sc. Obs.* [= MLG. and mod. G. *hummel* wild bee, drone, *hummel* drone, = *humbe* in HUMBLE-BEE.] A drone; a lazy fellow. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 18 Wyld haschbaldis, haggardis, and hummellis.

Hummel (hūm'l), *humble* (hūm'b'l), *a.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: a. 5 *hommyl*, 6 *homill*, *hommil*, 8-*hummel*, (8 *humml*). β. 7 *hum-bell*, 6-*humble*. [Corresponds to LGer. *hummel*, *hummel* hornless beast (hence draught-ox); cf. *hummelbock*, *hummelgeisz* a hornless goat, *humlich*, *dial. homlich* hornless, Bav. *humlet* hornless. The earlier history of the word has not been traced: there may be radical connexion with *HAMBLE* to mutilate.]

1. Of cattle: Hornless, 'dodded'.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 164 Quhen uncouth ky fechtis among thaimself, gif ane of thaim happens to be slane, and uncertane quhat kow maid the slaughter, the kow that is homill sail beir the wyte. 1824 J. CARMICHAEL *Let. in Wodr. Scot. Misc.* (1844) 438 When we got it, it was but a Dun humble kow. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isles, Ostiv. Wks.* X. 415 Of their black cattle, some are without horns, called by the Scots, humble cows.

transf. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* Oct. 886 The lop-ear (in the zebu) is a decidedly 'hummel' characteristic.

2. Of corn or grain: Awnless. *Hummel corn*, 'a term applied to the lighter grain of any kind, or that which falls from the rest when it is fanned' (Jam.); hence used *attrib.* 'mean, poor'.

1474 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 35/2, vii chaldre of hommyll corne. a 1605 *Burrell Diary* in *Dalryell Fragm. Scot. Hist.* (1798) 36 The ait mail 10 lib. the boll, the humbell corne 7 lib. the boll. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.*, *Berwicksh.* IV. 386 The... hinds... receive 10 bolls oats, 2 bolls barley, and 1 boll peas, which two last articles are called hummel corn. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 18) 87 A hummelcorn discourse.

† 3. Broken, chapped, kibed. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 128 In case of humble-heels he applied it sodden in oile.

Hummel, *humble*, *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *g* *homil*, *humel*. [f. *prec. adj.*]

1. *trans.* To deprive of the horns: see HUMMELED.

2. To remove the awns from (barley). See also quot. 1893.

1a 1800 *MS. Poem* (Jam.), Thair's bear tae hummil. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* II. 30 (Jam.) My heart dunt-duntit like a man humblin bear. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Homil*, to humble or remove the awns from barley... In breaking stones for macadamised roads, to *humel* means to break the lumps into smaller sizes preparatory to their being made the requisite size by a smaller hammer.

Hence **Hummelling**, -eling *vbl. sb.*

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 465/2 Barley requires care in thrashing, to break off all the awns close to the grain... It is often necessary... to effect this by another operation... called *hum-meling*. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 386 A barley aveller or hummelling machine... for the purpose of rubbing the horns or awls off barley... leaving the kernels clean.

† **Hummel-bummel**, *Obs.* [Cf. HUMBLE *v.* 2 and BUMBLE.] An imitation of humming.

1537-41 LYNDESAY *Kittes Confess.* 44 And mekle Latyne he did hummell, I hard na thing but hummell hummell.

Hummelled, -eled (hūm'b'l'd), *humblled* (hūm'b'l'd), *a.* *north. dial.* Also *g* *homilt*, *humelt*. [f. HUMMEL *v.* + -ED.]

1. Of cattle: Hornless, 'dodded'.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Humbled*, hornless; spoken of cattle and sheep. 1863 Mrs. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.* Some of his cows are Hummled. 1880 *Echo* 4 Oct. 4/1 Mr. Horatio Ross killed what is called a 'hum-melled' stag, a very remarkable rarity—that is, being full-grown without horns.

2. Of barley: Deprived of the awns.

† 3. Broken, chapped, kibed. *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxxi. § 10. 42 To heale kibed or humbled heeles. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 38 If one lay them very hot to kibed or humbled heeles, they wil cure them.

Hummeller, -eler (hūm'l'lor), [f. HUMMEL *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which hummels; *spec.* a machine for removing the awns from barley.

1842 C. W. JOHNSON *Farmer's Cycl.*, *Barley Hummeller*, an instrument for separating the awns of the barley plant from the seed. 1849 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 421/2 In some cases the thrashing-machine itself is made the hummeller, by employing an iron fluted cover to the drum. 1862 J. WILSON *Farming* 161 When barley is thrashed, it is first carried by a separate set of elevators... into a hummeller, in which it is freed from the awns.

Hummer (hūm'm), *sb.* 1. Also 7 *hummer*. [f. HUM *v.* 1 + -ER.] A thing or person that hums.

1. An insect that hums; also, a humming-bird.

c 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. *Abraham* 606 The Swallow's silent, and the lowest *Hummer*, Leaning upon the earth, now seems to slumber. a 1694 M. ROBINSON *Autobiog.* (Mayor 1856) 7 Swarms of night enemies, the gnats, and hummers. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 737 The hummer is a night bird, peculiar to the mountainous deserts of Peru... a strange humming [is] made in the air by the rapidity of their flight. 1816 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xxiv. 379 The wasp and hornet... are strenuous hummers. 1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazonas* vi. (1876) 105 Save the hummers, beautiful plumage is rare.

2. A person that hums; one that utters 'hum I'

1771 *Contemplative Man* I. 107 That he never sung in Form... he was, nevertheless, a great Hummer. 1820 [see HAWER]. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. 279 To vindicate Diana's name from the hummers and hawers.

3. A person or thing characterized by extreme activity, energy, etc.; see HUM *v.* 3, and cf. *bouncer*, *thumper*. (*colloq.* or *slang.*)

1681 ORWAY *Soldier's Fort.* I. i, She's a Hummer, such a Bona Roba, ha, ha, ha. 1701 CIBBER *Love makes Man* IV. ii, Odd! she's a Hummer! 1888 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Evening Disp.* 18 Dec., The Franklin county divorce court is a hummer, but it cannot compete with the similar court in Chicago, where a record of six cases an hour has just been made. 1892 *Current Lit.* (U.S.) Apr. 577 The woman of to-day is what is tritely known as a 'hummer'.

† 4. *slang.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hummer*, a loud Lie, a Rapper. [Cf. 'a humming lie' in HUMMING *pp. a.* 2.]

† **Hummer**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* [f. HUM *v.* 2 + -ER.] One who 'hums' or hoaxes; a humbugger.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 261 The hummer when he hath told a lye with a grave face. 1778 H. BROOKE *Epil. Humbugging* 17 Our hummers in state, physic, learning, and law.

Hummer (hūm'm), *v. dial.* Also 7 *hummer*. [Iterative of HUM *v.* 1; cf. *batter*, *twitler*.] *intr.*

To make a low humming or murmuring sound: see quot. β. *trans.* To murmur, mutter. Hence **Hummering** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1629 LOWTHER in 13th Rep. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VII, Through Scotland the people in church... use a humming kind of lamentation for their sins. 1637 G. DANIEL *Genius*

of this Isle 632 The humming of Gnats. 1674-91 RAY S. & E. C. Words 103 To Hummer, to begin to neigh. 1684 Last Speech of T. Semple in Cloud Witnesses (1810) 282 He never opened his mouth more but hummed and rose up and went his way. 1781 J. HUTTON Tour to Caves Gloss., Hummer, to make a low rumbling noise. a 1825 FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Hummer, .. in our use .. means the gentle and pleasing sound which a horse utters when he hears the corn shaken in the sieve. a 1860 J. YOUNGER Autobiog. xix. (1881) 221 Jamie hummed some sort of assent. 1884 Chamb. Jnl. 9 Feb. 86/1 That pretty low 'humming' sound so common with pet horses.

Hummie. *Dockers' colloq.* [?] Related to hummock or hump. See quot.

1887 19th Cent. XXII. 486 (*Dock Life of East Lond.*) With timber, a growth on the back of the neck called a 'humie', the result of long friction, is needful to enable a man to balance a plank (in discharging cargoes) with any degree of comfort.

Humming (hʊm'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb. 1* [f. HUM v.1 + -ING¹.] The action of the verb HUM, q.v.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/1 Hummyng (S. hunnyng), *remna.* 1530 KYNGSMYLL Let. 15 Apr. (MS. in P. R. O., S. P. Hen. VIII, § 150. 138 b). The hummyng harking and darke setting furthe of Gods word. 1577 B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb. iv. (1586) 176 b. At the doore of the Hyve .. you heare a great huzzing and humming within. 1660 Trial Regic. 49 b. Gentlemen, This Humming is not at all becoming the Gravity of this Court. It is more fitting for a Stage-Play, then for a Court of Justice. 1711 STEELE Spect. No. 148 ¶ 1 The Gentleman .. has .. practised Minuet-steps to his own Humming. a 1839 PRÆD Poems (1864) II. 129 The drowsy humming of the bees.

Humming, *vbl. sb. 2*: see HUM v.2

Humming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That hums; that makes or gives forth a low murmuring sound; † that hums approbation.

1666 SILVESTER Du Bartas II. iv. 1. Trophies 349 With sudden flicker the fatal hemp lets goe The humming Flint. 1681 HICKERINGILL Wks. (1716) I. 195 That .. endeavour at Wit, Fun, or Quibble, so much admir'd by the Humming Tribe. 1703 J. PHILIPS Splendid Shilling (R.). The humming prety, regardless of their fate, rush on the toils inextricable. 1827 Blackw. Mag. XXI. 504 The vernal balminess of the humming Sycamore.

b. Said of sounds.

1578 LYTE Dodoens III. l. 390 Grounde Iuie .. put into the eares, taketh away the humming noise .. of the same. 1637 B. JONSON Sad Sheph. II. ii. The scallie beetles .. That make a humming murmur as they flye. 1692 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) II. 539 The earth swelled with a dissimil humming noise. 1790 J. B. MORETON Mann. W. Ind. 17 The musquitos .. Their humming songs kept me in dread.

c. Sometimes hyphenated to its noun, forming a quasi-compound denoting a particular kind of the thing in question, as *humming-bee*, *-top*, *-wheel*.

1660 Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech. xl. 326 We .. shut into a great Receiver a Humming Bee. 1837 Hood Ode to my Son ii. Thou human humming-bee, extracting honey from ev'ry blossom. 1847 EMERSON Poems (1857) 123 The Parcae .. at their humming-wheel. 1851 D. JERROLD St. Giles 18 Battledores, humming-tops.

2. Of extraordinary activity, intensity, or magnitude; brisk, vigorous, energetic, 'booming'; very large; 'thumping', 'stunning'. *slang or colloq.*

(In some cases, referring to the hum which accompanies busy activity; but it is doubtful if this is the origin in all.)

1654 GAYTON Pleas. Notes iv. iii. 183 Caught in a humming lie. 1684 J. H. Epil. Lacy's Sir H. Buffon. With such, Ben. Johnson's humming Plays prevail. 1732 FIELDING Mock Doctor Epil., He'd have a humming chance. 1733 — Quixote in Eng. III. iv. You seem to drive a humming train here. c 1777 H. WALPOLE Marg. Notes Chesterf. Wks. in Trans. Philobib. Soc. (1867-8) XI. 59 Humming is a cant word for vast. A person meaning to describe a very large bird said, It was a Humming Bird. 1865 DICKENS Mut. Fr. III. vii. He received a humming knock on the back of his head. 1896 LD. ROSEBURY in Daily News 22 July 5/4 In the humming city, in the backwoods, in the swamps where the sentinel walked his lonely round .. the thoughts .. of men were that day directed to Robert Burns.

b. Of liquor: Strong; † causing a humming in the head; † effervescing, frothing. *colloq.* (Cf. HUM sb. 1 3.)

1675 DUFFETT Mock Tempest I. ii. A Tub of humming stuff would make a Cat speak. 1732 FIELDING Covent Gard. Wks. 1784 II. 315 A bowl of humming punch. 1894 BARING-GOULD Queen of L. II. 48 My humming brown ale. *advb.* 1701 FARQUHAR Sir H. Wildair IV. ii. The wine was humming strong.

Humming-bird. Any bird of the large family Trochilidae, the species of which make a humming sound by the rapid vibration of their wings.

They are all of very small size, and are usually brilliantly coloured. They are peculiar to America, ranging from Alaska to Patagonia, but most frequent within the tropics.

1637 T. MORTON New Eng. Cannaen (1883) 108 There is a curious bird to see to, called a humming bird, no bigger then a great Beetle. 1657 R. LIGON Barbadoes (1673) 60 That which we call the humming bird, much less than a Wren, not much bigger than an humble Bee, .. never sitting, but purring with her wings, all the time she stays with the flower. 1742 POPE Danc. iv. 446 Yet by some object ev'ry brain is stirr'd: The dull may waken to a humming-bird. 1769 E. BANCROFT Guiana 166 The Black Trochilus, or Humming Bird, is the smallest of the whole tribe, being not bigger than the top of a man's finger. 1877 BRYANT May Even. iv. The humming-bird, that, in the sun, Wandered from bloom to bloom.

b. *attrib.* Humming-bird bush, *Æschynomene montevidensis*, a South American leguminous shrub much frequented by humming-birds (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); humming-bird flower, name for

various flowers frequented by humming-birds; humming-bird hawk-moth (sphinx), a species of hawk-moth (*Macroglossa stellatarum*), whose flight resembles that of a humming-bird.

1698 J. PETIVER in Phil. Trans. XX. 405 Digitalis Mariana Persica folio, This I take to be the Humming Bird Tree. 1819 G. SAMUELLE Entomol. Compend. 244 Humming-bird hawk-moth. 1834 SELBY in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club I. No. 2. 40 A large moth hovering, in the manner of the Humming-bird Sphinx, in front of the flowers. 1863 BATES Nat. Amazon v. (1864) 115 Several times I shot by mistake a hummingbird-hawk-moth, instead of a bird. 1897 WILLIS Flower. Pl. I. 103 Passiflora sp., Abutilon sp. and many more are 'humming-bird flowers'.

Hummock (hʊm'ɒk). Forms: a. 6 hammock, 6-g hammock. β. 6 hommocke, hommocke, 8 hummoc, 7- hummock, (9 -uck). δ. 7-8 hummao(o). [Orig. a nautical term: source obscure.

The ending in -ock suggests a dim. like hillock. But the stem *ham-, hom-, hum-*, remains unexplained. Assuming it to be *hum-*, it may be compared with HUMMIE, LG. *humpef*, *kumpel*, *kummel*, a small height or eminence, a hump, Sc. dial. *humlock* 'little rising ground', and Eng. *hump*. But hummock could not be derived from *hump*, since the latter does not appear till 140 years later. The earliest form recalls another nautical word HAMMOCK; but comparison of the two words will show that neither form nor sense-history favours any connexion (exc. perh. that the factitious *hammo*, *hummo*, *hummock*, may have been in imitation of *hammo*, *hummo*).

1. A protuberance or boss of earth, rock, etc., usually conical or dome-shaped, rising above the general level of a surface; a low hillock or knoll.

a. *orig.* 'A name given by mariners to a hillock, or small eminence of land resembling the figure of a cone, and appearing on the sea-coast of any country' (Falconer Marine Dict., 1769, s.v. *Hommo*).

a. 1556 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt Voy. (1589) 104 Right about that into the land a round hammock and greene which we took to be trees. 1599 HAKLUYT Voy. II. II. 58 The sayd land seemed vnto vs as if it had been a great number of shippes vnder saile, being in deed nothing els but the land which was full of Hammocks, some high some lowe, with high trees on them. 1622 R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea (1847) 180 We came to an anchor in the bay of Atacames, which on the wester part hath a round hammock.

β. 1555 R. GAINSH in Eden Decades 351 Vpon the mayne are foure or fyue hygh hylles rysynge .. lyke round hommockes or hyllocks. 1556 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt Voy. (1589) 105 A round green hommoke which cometh out of the maine. 1645 G. BOATE Irel. Nat. Hist. (1652) 38 Horn-head, being a Hill with two hommocks at the top, in fashion somewhat like unto two horns.

γ. 1608 W. HAWKINS in Hawkins Voy. (1878) 378 A hammock .. boare of us N.E. 1622 R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea (1847) 238 This land .. is a round hammock, conteyning not a league of ground, but most fertile. 1748 ANSON's Voy. n. ix. 228 On this land we observed two remarkable hammocks, such as are usually called paps. 1834 M. SCOTT Cruise Midge (1863) 110 Do you see your marks now? Yes, I have the two trees on with the hammock. 1840 F. D. BENNETT Whaling Voy. I. 295 note. This island has the appearance of a very lofty .. rock .. with a hammock on each side of its base.

δ. 1670 NARBOROUGH Jnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy. I. (1711) 114 These Islands made in four Hommockes, like Hay-cocks, when I saw them. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas 15 High Land, with Hillocks, and one remarkable Hommoce like a Sugar-loaf.

b. (In Colonial and U.S. use.) A piece of more or less elevated ground, esp. in a swamp or marsh; *spec.* in the southern U.S., an elevation rising above a plain or swamp and often densely covered with hardwood trees; a clump of such trees on a knoll.

The local form in Florida and adjacent states is *hammock*.

a. 1765 J. BARTRAM Jnl. 28 Dec. in Stork Acc. E. Florida (1766) 13 The hammocks of live-oaks and palmettos are generally surrounded either with swamp or marsh. 1766 *Ibid.* 24 Jan. 49 We observed on the north-end of the lake a hammock of oak. 1775 ROMANS Florida 283 A few spots of hammock or upland, are found on this island. 1884 Times 15 Apr. 8 Florida lands are ordinarily classified as pine lands, hammocks (lands covered with hard woods), and swamp lands.

β. 1636 Boston Rec. (1877) II. 9 A parcell of marsh land in which there stands 3 hommocks, with Pyne trees upon the south side of the marsh near the water. 1775 ROMANS Florida 229 note, Excepting the few hommocks near the sea, which are oak land. 1791 W. BARTRAM Carolina 117 Twenty miles of these green fields, interspersed with hommocks or islets of evergreen trees. 1839-40 W. IRVING Wolfert's R. (1855) 220 When Florida was ceded by the Spaniards .. the Indians .. retired .. [into the] intricate swamps and hommocks, and vast savannahs of the interior.

γ. 1650 R. WILLIAMS Lett. (1874) 195 A moose which was killed upon one of your hummocks by Fisher's Island. 1681 R. KNOX Hist. Ceylon (1871) 25 By marks of great trees, hummocks, or rocks, each man knows his own. 1766 H. LAURENS in Darlington Mem. (1849) 438 I thrice visited the River St. John .. exploring the swamps and hummocks, pine barrens, and sand barrens. 1775 ROMANS Florida App. 12 The island Amelia, which is .. to be known by a detached hammock of trees on the south side. 1869 in Coues Birds N. W. 478 The nest was a simple hollow in the ground, in a grassy hammock, in the centre of a marshy spot. 1872 C. J. MAYNARD Birds Florida 29, I was walking in a narrow path through a hammock, which lies back of the old fort at Miami (Florida).

c. A sand hill on the sea shore.

1793 SKEATON Edystone L. 107 In 1773 the .. boundary of the Sand Hommocks remained nearly the same .. but now .. the sand hommocks had established themselves. 1819 REES Cycl., Hommocks, in Engineering, are used by Mr. Smeaton to denote sand hills thrown up by the tide. 1888 Boston

(Mass.) Transcript 7 July 5/5 This chart gives height of sand hills [on Sable Island] as 150 feet, when in no instance could Mr. Macdonald find a hummock having an elevation of eighty feet.

d. *Geol.* An elevated or detached boss of rock. 'Navigators use the word hummock to express circular and elevated mounts, appearing at a distance; I adopt the word from them' (Richardson, 1808, as below).

1808 RICHARDSON in Phil. Trans. XCVIII. 218 To These may be compared the stratified basaltic hummocks so profusely scattered over our area. *Ibid.* 221 It will hardly be asserted that these hummocks were originally formed solitary and separate as they now stand. 1829 Glover's Hist. Derby I. 51 Detached portions or hummocks of coal measures. 1839 MURCHISON Silur. Syst. I. xxxvi. 500 The trap .. reappearing here and there in hummocks. 1878 HUXLEY Physiogr. 162 The flat-domed hummocks of rock, produced in this way are termed sheep-backs.

e. 'A protuberance raised upon any plane of ice above the common level' (Scoresby); 'a lump, thrown up by some pressure or force, on an ice field or floe' (Sir J. Ross).

1818 Edin. Rev. XXX. 17 A portion of ice rising above the common level, is termed a hummock. 1823 SCORESBY Whale Fishery 51 Many of the hummocks of the ice were at least twenty feet high. Some of these hummocks seemed to be of recent production. 1835 Sir J. Ross Arctic Exp. xxix. 404 We proceeded over the level of the sea of ice, and, passing some hummocks, arrived at the desired cape. 1853 KANE Grinnell Exp. x. (1856) 74 At the margins of the floes, where their ragged edges have come into grinding contact, the ice is piled up into ridges. These are the 'hummocks'. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM Gl. Frozen Sea xxii. 308 The hummocks proved most formidable impediments to our advance.

f. *gen.* A boss-like protuberance rising irregularly from any surface; a knoll, hillock, or small piece rising abruptly above the general level, and causing inequality of the surface.

1845 DARWIN Voy. Nat. xxi. (1873) 493 The lava streams are covered with hummocks. 1854 THOREAU Walden, Spring (1863) 339 Jumping from hummock to hummock. 1859 TENNENT Ceylon ix. v. II. 503 The ground .. was thrown into hummocks like great molehills. 1867 MUSGRAVE Nooks Old France I. vii. 255 Hummocks of hard earth varying between two and three feet in height.

g. *transf.* A hummock-like mass or lump.

1864 LOWELL Fireside Trav. 186 One of those yellow hummocks [polar bears] goes slumping up and down his cage.

2. *attrib.*, as *hummock-land* (see 1 b a, quot. 1884, and HUMMOCKY 1, quot. 1766), *-ridge*, *-soil*, etc.

1775 ROMANS Florida 15, I shall then treat of them by the names of pine land, Hammock land, savannahs, swamps, marshes, and bay, or cypress galls. *Ibid.* 17 The hammock land so called from its appearing in tufts among the lofty pines. *Ibid.* The true hammock soil is a mixture of clay and a blackish sand, and in some spots a kind of ochre. 1856 KANE Arctic Expl. I. xxii. 274 To avoid the accumulation of snows and hummock-ridges. *Ibid.* xxvi. 338 Such ice I have seen 36 feet in height; and when subjected .. to hummock-squeezing, 60 and 70 feet. *Ibid.* II. i. 16 Under the hospitable lee of an inclined hummock-slab.

Hence **Hummocked** (hʊm'ɒkt) *ppl. a.*, thrown into hummocks; hummocky, uneven. **Hummocking**, the forming of hummocks on an ice field.

1853 KANE Grinnell Exp. xvi. (1856) 122 The elastic material corrugated before the enormous pressure: then cracked, then crumbled, and at last rose .. This imposing process of dynamics is called 'Hummocking'. 1856 — Arctic Expl. I. xxxii. 447 It is a rugged, hummocked drive.

Hummocky (hʊm'ɒki), *a.* Also 8 **hammocky**, **hummocky**. [f. prec. + -Y.]

1. Abounding in or characterized by hummocks; having the surface rising irregularly in hummocks.

1766 J. BARTRAM Jnl. in Stork Acc. E. Florida 69 That which is called hammocky land is generally full of large evergreen and water-oaks, mixed with red-bay and magnolia. 1791 W. BARTRAM Carolina 211 East Florida .. being such a swampy hommocky country. 1817 SCORESBY in Ann. Reg., Chron. 536 Such fields as exhibit a rugged, hummocky surface. 1835 Sir J. Ross Narr. and Voy. Explan. Terms p. xvi, Hummocky ice, ice so uneven and rough as to be impassable or nearly so on foot. 1867 MUSGRAVE Nooks Old France I. vii. 256 This rugged and hummocky road.

b. *fig.* Uneven like hummocky ground.

1867 A. J. ELLIS E. E. Pronunc. I. iv. 410 The verse is so 'hummocky' that no conclusions could be drawn from it respecting the number of syllables in a word.

2. Of the form or nature of a hummock or boss-like eminence.

1791 W. BARTRAM Carolina 193 The opposite point of the crescent, gradually retires with hommocky projecting points, indenting the grassy marshes. 1823 SCORESBY Whale Fishery 71 Innumerable hummocky peaks [of ice] were on every hand, some of them reared to the height of 30 or 40 feet. 1873 J. GEIKIE Gl. Ice Age II. 21 Even the projecting masses of rock .. present a rounded hummocky aspect. 1882 Pall Mall G. 10 July 5/1 A firm winding among hummocky hills. 1894 Field 1 Dec. 838 1 These grayling lie .. sometimes .. in the hummocky waves above sunken rocks.

|| **Humum** (hʊm'ʊm). [Corruption of Arab.

حُمُّ hamum hot bath (HAMMAM). (Arab. حُمُّ hamum, humum means 'coal, fuel, ashes'.)]

An Oriental bathing establishment; a Turkish bath; a HAMMAM.

A bathing establishment called 'the Hummums' is said to have been established in Covent Garden in 1631; it subsequently became a hotel.

1634 Sir T. HERBERT Trav. 35 Found them in an Evening, bathing themselves in a secure Hummum. 1688 Sir J.

BRAMSTON *Autobiog.* (Camden) 368 Sir Charles Scarborough...advised taking the Northall waters...bleeding in the arms, and the humours, which are bathing or sweating. 1701 *Postman* 15 Nov. Advt., The Humours in Covent Garden having been neglected...whereby several Persons of Quality have been disgusted and have left off coming thither to sweat and bathe. 1712 *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 347 p. 10 It is also our Imperial Will and Pleasure, that our good Subjects the Sweaters do establish their Humours in such close Places. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 12 May, My wife went to the Humours (it is a place where people get themselves cupped). 1793 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes of Colod* Wks. 1812 III. 100 In Covent Garden, at the Humours, now I sit. 1856 *Househ. Words* XIII. 98 A complete humours, or pile of buildings devoted to hot and cold baths. 1861 DICKENS *Et. Expect.* xiv. 1, got a late hackney chariot and drove to the Humours in Covent Garden.

Hummyl, -ly, obs. ff. HUMIL, -LY.

Humoral (hiū'mōrāl), *a.* Also 8-9 humoral. [*a. F. humoral* (14th c. in Littre), *ad. L. type* *hiū'mōrāl-is, *f. humor HUMOUR*: see -AL.]

1. *Med.* Of or belonging to, consisting of, or containing, any of the humours or fluids of the body.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. viii. iii. 80 Apostemes engendered in the knees, hote, and colde...wyndy, and humoral, or full of water. 1605 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 2 Pestilential Miasms, insinuating into the humoral and consistent parts of the Body. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 20, I found this Tumour not to be humoral. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 15 Products which emanate from textural and humoral waste.

b. Of diseases: Caused by (or attributed to) a disordered state of the humours.

1547 BOORDE *Brw. Health* cxlii. 52b, The putrified or humoral fever. 1655 MOUFFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 86 Their old Men...subject to Palsies...and humoral Diseases. 1757 BRADLEY *Pam. Dict.* s. v. *Flux*, The humoral Flux or Diarrhoea. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 44 In hysteria, and humoral asthma.

c. Relating to the bodily humours; applied esp. to the ancient medical doctrine (which continued in vogue till the 18th c.), that all diseases were due to the disordered state of the humours.

1793 BEDDOES *Lett. Darwin* 119 The loose analogies of the humoral pathology. 1809 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 313 Groundless hypotheses, originating in the humoral doctrines of Galen. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 68 Terms and phrases from the humoral physiology long exploded. 1858 WHEWELL *Hist. Sci. Ideas* ix. ii. § 2 (ed. 3) II. 179 The humoral pathology of the ancients.

+2. *gen.* Of the nature of, or containing, 'humour' or moisture; humid; fluid. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 162 That moist evaporation taken from the more waterie part of humoral or mercurial things.

+3. Full of humours or fancies; whimsical: = HUMOROUS 3. *Obs.*

1591 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 84 Certeyne idle brayned humoral persons.

Hence **Humoralism**, humoral pathology (see 1 c); **Humoralist**, a believer in humoral pathology; **Humoralistic** *a.*, of or belonging to the humoralists.

1846 WORCESTER cites CALDWELL for *Humoralism*. 1847 CRAIG, *Humoralism, Humoralist*. 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 21 On the one hand the humoralist, on the other the neuropathist. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 371 The term 'purifying the blood'...is sufficiently suggestive of their function as viewed from the pathological stand-point of the old humoralist. *Ibid.*, As the accepted pathology has been humoralistic or otherwise.

Humoresque (hiū'mōrē'sk), *sb.* *Mus.* [*ad. Ger. humoreske*, *f. L. humor HUMOUR*: see -ESQUE.] A composition of a humorous or capricious character.

[1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 758 *Humoreske*, a title adopted by Schumann for his Op. 20 and Op. 88, No. 2...Heller and Grieg have also used the term for pianoforte pieces...There is nothing obviously 'humorous' in any of these, and the term 'caprice' might equally well be applied to them. Rubinstein also entitles his Don Quixote 'Humoreske', but the 'humour' is there of a much more obvious and boisterous kind.] 1889 GRIEG in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 3/1 One of my earliest works...a Humoresque in four parts.

Humoresque, *a.* [*f. HUMOUR sb.* + -ESQUE.] Of a humorous style.

1896 E. GOSSE *Crit. Kit-Kats* 149 The...few purely fantastic poems of recent times which have...kept up the old tradition of humoresque literature.

Humoric (hiū'mōr'ik), *a. Med.* [*f. L. hiū'mōr-HUMOUR* + -IC. Cf. *f. humorique*.] Belonging or relating to a fluid or 'humour', as in *humoric bruit*, *sound* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Humoric*...has been applied to the sound produced by percussion on the stomach when distended with air and fluid.

Humorific (hiū'mōr'if-ik), *a.* [*f. as prec.* + -IFIC.] Producing humour.

1818 COLERIDGE *Litt. Rem.* I. 136 Is there some one humorific point common to all that can be called humorous?

Humorism (hiū'mōr'iz'm), [*f. L. humor HUMOUR*, after *humorist*. In mod. *f. humorisme*.]

1. *Med.* The doctrine of the four bodily 'humours' (see HUMOUR sb. 2 b), and their relation to 'temperaments' and to diseases.

1832 *Edin. Rev.* LV. 468 Sometimes Humorism...seems to be favoured. 1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 246 By Galen, Humorism was first formally expounded...Four elementary fluids...sufficed to explain the varieties of natural temperament, and the causes of disease. 1887 *Sat.*

Rev. 13 Aug. 218, The dusty old lumber of the temperaments theory—the Humorism of the past.

2. The characteristics of a humorist (see HUMORIST 2); humorous style or manner.

1831 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 30 July, The very soul of Swift—an intense half self-deceived humorism.

Humorist, humorist (hiū'mōr'ist), [*a. F. humoriste* (16th c. in Hatz-Darm.), *ad. mod. L.* and *It. humorista*, *f. L. humor HUMOUR*: see -IST.]

+1. A person subject to 'humours' or fancies (see HUMOUR sb. 6); a fantastical or whimsical person; a faddist. *Obs.*

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 31 Some base humorists. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. DEKKI. 332 Turbulent and contentious humorists. 1640 Bp. HALL *Episc.* III. v. 242 Our late humorists give power of excommunication...to every Parish-Presbytery. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 477 p. 1, I am...looked upon as an Humorist in Gardening. I have several Acres about my House, which I call my Garden, and which a skilful Gardener would not know what to call. 1718 OCKLEY *Saracens* II. Intro. 7 All Humorists, Bigots and Enthusiasts. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. i. § 12 A humorist is one that is greatly pleased, or greatly displeased with little things, who sets his heart much upon matters of very small importance. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 175 Indulging his own tastes and fancies...he became...a sort of humorist.

2. A facetious or comical person, a wag; a humorous talker, actor, or writer; in mod. use esp. one skilled in the literary or artistic expression of humour. (See HUMOUR sb. 7.)

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.*, *The Stage*, To turn an actor, and a Humorist. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* II. 203 Men love to be Merry...and prefer the Conversation of Humorists before that of the Serious. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 114 The Athenians liked a humorist, and a humorist Socrates...showed himself to be. 1871 *Athenaeum* 24 June 775 Swift was an inimitable humorist...Pope a consummate wit. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iv. 110 Delight in blending the pathetic with the ludicrous is the characteristic of the true humorist.

b. *fig.*; also *attrib.*

1873 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. iii. § 34. 133 The pinnacled roofs set with their small humorist double windows, as if with so many ears and eyes, of Northern France. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Morb.* Faust xxxii, Those old humorists with gauged trunks and twisted boughs, the olives.

+3. One given to humouring or indulging. *Obs.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 249 You may be supposed...to be rather their humorist in an only respect of their hier, then anie their approoved martialist to manage these matters, in any right reverend regard of their honours. 1686 W. DE BRITAINNE *Hum. Prud.* vi. 28 Man is the greatest Humorist and Flatterer of himself.

4. = HUMORALIST.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Humoristic (hiū'mōr'istik), *a.* [*f. prec.* + -IC.]

1. Belonging to, characteristic of, or of the nature of a humorist: see prec. 2. (Sometimes loosely = HUMOROUS 4; *f. humoristique*, *Ger. humoristisch*.)

1818 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) I. 147 By right of humoristic universality each part [in Rabelais and Sterne] is essentially a whole in itself. 1847 LOWELL *Lett.* I. 121 Dickens seems to me...to be rather a sketcher of humoristic characters...than himself a humorist. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. Carlyle 195 The universal tone of humoristic cynicism.

b. as *sb.* (*pl.*) Humorous writings. (*nonce-use*.)

1886 TUPPER *My Life as A.* 30 Off...schoolboy literaria...let me save here...one or two of my trivial humoristics.

2. = HUMORALISTIC: cf. prec. 4.

Humorize (hiū'mōr'iz), *v.* [*f. HUMOUR* (or *L. humor*) + -IZE.]

+1. *intr.* To agree or comply with the humour of a person or thing. *Obs.*

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* III. 138 His clothes doe sympathize, And with his inward spirit humourize.

2. To speak or think humorously; to make humorous remarks or reflections.

1609 SIR E. HOBY *Lett. to Mr. T. H.* 24 Euerie iching-eared congregation will...be served with an humorizing Discourser. 1884 *Art Mag.* Mar. (Cent.), He had a little 'mental twist' which caused him to moralize and humorize over life in a fashion quite his own.

Humorology (hiū'mōr'olōj-ē), *nonce -wd.* [*f. L. humor HUMOUR* + -(o)LOGY.] The doctrine of the humours.

1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* III. Interch. xiii. 340 Oh men ignorant of humorology! more ignorant of psychology! and most ignorant of Pantagruelism. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 664 Of humorology, psychology, Pantagruelism...we shall dissertate hereafter.

Humorous (hiū'mōr'us), *a.* Also 6-8 humorous, 7 humorous, 7-9 humorous. [In sense 1, perh. a. obs. *f. humereux* damp, full of sap (16th c. in Godef.), *ad. late L. (h)ūmōrōs-us* moist, wet, *f. humor* moisture, etc. In other senses, from Engl. senses of HUMOUR. For the spelling and pronunciation see HUMOUR sb.]

+1. Moist, humid, damp: see HUMOUR sb. 1. *Obs.* (In first quot. with play on sense 3.)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 31 He hath hid himself among these Trees To be consorted with the Humorous night. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. xlvii, The humorous Foggies. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* xxii. 186 All founts, wells, all deeps humorous. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XIII. 214 Every lofty top, which late the humorous night Bespangled had with pearly.

+2. Pertaining to the bodily humours (see HUMOUR sb. 2); of diseases, Caused by a disordered state of the humours: = HUMORAL 1. *Obs.*

1578 BURGHLEY *Lett. to Hatton* 21 Apr., in *Ld. Campbell Chancellors* (1857) II. xlv. 268 Only the withdrawing of some one tooth that is touched with some humorous cause. 1697 R. PERCE *Bath Mem.* II. ii. 268 In all the three Degrees of Difficulty in Breathing...some Humorous, some Nervous, some mix'd. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. vi. § 10 (1734) 60 Other chronic and humorous Distempers. 1831 J. MORISON in *Morisoniana* 382 Small Pox Virus, inherent...in proportion to the state of your own humorous affections.

+3. Subject to, influenced by, or dependent on humour or mood; full of humours or fancies; fanciful, capricious, whimsical, humoursome; odd, fantastic. (Of persons, actions, etc.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 177, I that have beene looses whip? A verie Beadle to a humorous sigh. 1602 KYD *Sp. Trag.* 1, You know that women oft are humorous. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 71 The fluctuaty motions of the humorous multitude. 1653 GAUDEN *Illeusap.* 151 Built upon the sands of humorous novelty, not on the rock of holy antiquity. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 54 p. 1 Pall'd Appetite is humorous, and must be gratify'd with Sauces rather than Food. 1823 VALPERGA III. 42, I am self-willed, sullen, and humorous.

+b. Moody, peevish, ill-humoured, out of humour.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 278 The Duke is humorous. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* III. 10 Be not Angry with him...too often, lest he count thee humorous. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 250 Those that are of uncharitable, humorous, peevish, contentious and fiery spirits. 1693 PENN *Fruits Solitude* (ed. 2) § 18. 9 He is humorous to his Wife, he beats his Children. 1842 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. ix. 142 Mr. Roebuck...is as cantankerous and humorous (in the old Shakesperian sense) as Cassius himself.

4. Full of, characterized by, or showing humour or drollery (see HUMOUR sb. 7); facetious, jocular, comical, funny. (Of persons, actions, etc.)

1705 ADDISON *Italy* (J.), Others [tell us] that this...alludes to the story of the satyr Marsyas...which I think is more humorous. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* p. xiv, Whatever Person would aspire to be completely witty, smart, humorous, and polite. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 216 Mr. du Vernet...drew up the following humorous letter...to the Moon, desiring her not to shew herself next Monday. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xxiii. 230 A taste for the humorous is...independent of national difference. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. ii, The Western American is always humorous.

Humorously, *adv.* [*f. prec.* + -LY².] In a humorous manner. a. Capriciously, fantastically; peevishly. *arch.* b. Facetiously, jocosely.

1603 CHETTEL *Eng. Mour.* *Garm.* Biiij, Too humorously affected to the Roman government. 1611 COTGR., *Biz-gearment*, odly, humorously, fantastically. a 1686 CALAMY (J.), We resolve rashly, siliily, or humorously, upon no reasons that will hold. 1751 EARL ORBURY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 127 Then follows the procession, most humorously described. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxiii. 180 His humorously plaintive laments. 1895 R. F. HORTON *Teaching of Jesus* 40 How humorously perverse the human mind is in arguing against its chief good.

Humorously, [*f. as prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being humorous. a. Fancifulness, whimsicality. *arch.* b. Facetiousness, jocularity.

1611 COTGR., *Bizarretrie*, fantasticalnesse, toyishnesse, humorouslynesse. 1684 J. GOODMAN *Winter Even. Confer.* III. (1705) 91 It must be extream humorously to deny a Providence in them. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Humorously*, comicalness, fullness of pleasantry, fantasticalness. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 456 There was...such a good-natured humorouslyness, in his countenance. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 333 He had not lost the humorouslyness which had procured for him the sobriquet of 'Laughing Tam'.

Humour, humor (hiū'mā, yū'mā), *sb.* Also 4 umour, -or, 4-6 humure, 5 -ore, 5-6 -oure. [*a. AF. (h)umour*, *F. (h)umor*, -ur, mod. *f. humeur* (= *It. umore*, *Sp., Pg. humor*) = *L. hiū'mōr-em*, more properly *hiū'mōr-em* fluid, moisture.

For the spelling cf. HONOUR; *humour* is now usual in Great Britain, *humor* in U.S. The English formations, *humoured*, *humourless*, *humoursome*, are here spelt like the *sb.* and *vb.*; but the derivatives formed on a Latin type, as *humoral*, *humorist*, *humorous*, are spelt *humor* as in *L. hiū'mōrōsus*, etc. (This agrees with Johnson's use.) The pronunciation of the initial *h* is only of recent date, and many still omit it, esp. in the senses under II: see H (the letter).]

I. Physical senses.

+1. Moisture; damp exhalation; vapour. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xvii. 8 As a tree, that is ouer plautide vp on watris, that at the humour [L. *ad humorem*, 1388 moisture] sendith his rootes. — *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 29 The humour [L. *vapor*] of the fyr brenneth his flesh. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husband.* 1. 790 That diche wold drie vp humours of thy londe. 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. Dayes Myrth* Plays 1873 I. 52 The skie hangs full of humour and I thinke we shall haue raine. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 262 To walke vnbraced, and sucke vp the humours Of the danke Morning. 1670 in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 228 At Christmas last we could hardly find humour enough in the ground to plant. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* 1. 129 Redundant Humours thro' the Pores expire.

2. Any fluid or juice of an animal or plant, either natural or morbid. (Chiefly in mediæval physiology; now rare or *arch.*)

1340 AENB. 132 He yuelþ þe kuede humours ine þe bodye. c 1386 CHAUCER *Non's Pr. T.* 105 When humours been to abundant in a wight. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxviii. 160 Nother in marche nor in aperyll the trees that thenne haue habondance of humore ought not to be felde a doune. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 34 The

humour or ioyse which droppeth out of the branches of the date trees. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xi. (1660) 149 Either true and natural blood, or...some kind of hot humour that is it instead of blood. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Aspera*, The Wind-pipe...being besmeared with a fattish and mucous Humour...to make the Voice smoother. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Mistletoe*, A fattish seed...enclosed with a viscid, glutinous humour. 1799 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1799) 639 The cold bath...occasions an excessive flux of humours towards the head. 1833 J. TAYLOR *Ranet*, vi. 198 Cold as marble...solid as iron...because there are no humours or lymph in their constitutions.

b. *spec.* In ancient and mediæval physiology, one of the four chief fluids (*cardinal humours*) of the body (blood, phlegm, choler, and melancholy or black choler), by the relative proportions of which a person's physical and mental qualities and disposition were held to be determined: cf. 4, and see TEMPERAMENT. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

† *Black humour*, black choler or melancholy (*obs.*). 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 169 Blood is moost kindly unmour, answeringe to be love of God, þre obere umors in man answeren to þree ober loves. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* vi. (Add. MS. 27944), Pere þef foure humors, Blood, Flewme, Colera and Melencolia. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 84 He answered me that choler was the cause of my sickness, and that hee gaue me those purgations to auoide this humour. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 1. 235 Besieged with sable coloured melancholie, I did commend the blacke oppressing humour to the most wholesome Physicke of thy health-giuing ayre. 1618 DENEAUOUR *Sir W. Raleigh* 52 Two Physitions...being come, could tell nothing of what humor the said sickness was composed. a 1695 MARO. HALIFAX *Lady's N. Year's Gift* (1756) 37 If your Husband should be really sullen...let the Black Humour begin to spend itself, before you come in. 1881 R. ROUTLEDGE *Science* i. 32 According to Hippocrates, the human body contained four humours; blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile.

c. With allusion to the mental qualities or disposition held to arise from these 'humours'.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iv. 31 *Amil.* Is he not iealous? Des. Who, he? I think the sun where he was borne, Drew all such humors from him. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* cxi. One that drew Sour humors from his mother.

† d. Used for the peculiar constitution or quality (e.g. saltiness, sourness) of a material substance. *Obs.*

1601 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon*. 166 Along the Sea side...lye heaps of Sand, upon which the people pour water till it contract a saltish humour from the sand. 1729 S. SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 72 To wonder how Sea-Water shall be thus stripped of its pristine Humour.

3. One of the transparent fluid or semi-fluid parts of the eye, viz. the aqueous humour in front of the iris, and the vitreous humour, which fills most of the space between the iris and the retina; formerly including also the denser crystalline lens.

1398-1615 [see CRYSTALLINE a. 6]. 1643 [see AQUEOUS 1 b]. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. xxx. 239 [The ray] falling...upon the Superficies of the Vitreous Humour. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxv. § 166. 286 The...globe of the eye consists of four coats...these coats enclose three humours. 1861 HULME *tr. Moguin-Tandon* ii. 1. 50 A perfect dioptric apparatus. This consists of the aqueous humour, the crystalline humour or lens, and the vitreous humour. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys. i.* 227 The two humours are separated by the...crystalline lens, denser...than either of the humours.

II. Senses denoting mental quality or condition.

4. Mental disposition (orig. as determined by the proportion of the bodily 'humours': see 2 b); constitutional or habitual tendency; temperament.

1475 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 154 In my loue was neuere desait, Alle myn humours y haue opened hir to. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 212 Thus Ile curbe her mad and headstrong humor. 1639 T. BRUGIS *tr. Camus Mor. Relat.* 156 You know the severe humour of my Lord. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 222 Being of a bold and courageous humour. 1676 tr. *Guillatier's Voy. Athens* 220 Having found our humours to be inquisitive and generous, he studied all ways of gratifying them. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patry. Day* i. i. The corporal is the lieutenant's countryman and knows his humour. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* i. i. 56 A fine old country gentleman...with the genuine hearty humour of the race.

† b. *transf.* Character, style, 'vein'; sentiment, spirit (of a writing, musical composition, etc.).

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* iv. 14 Of the like Lunaticall humour are your epistles. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. xi. 40 The understanding of the conceit and the humour of the words. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2119/4 Several Overtures or Sonattas, containing Variety of Humors, as Grave Aires, Minuets, Bores, &c. 1717 tr. *Prezier's Voy.* 256 The Bass is made in France, to the Humour of the Harp.

5. Temporary state of mind or feeling; mood, temper.

1525 in *Thoms Anecd. E. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) 11 Hackle-witt and another...in a madde humour...coyted him downe to the botome of the staires. 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III.* i. ii. 229 Was euer woman in this humour wo'd? Was euer woman in this humour wonne? 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. x. 50 With smyles that all sad humors chased. 1676 tr. *Guillatier's Voy. Athens* 97 The whole Company was in a very good humour. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prof.* i. ii. (1692) 4. I do not wrong the present Humor of too many in this Nation. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 26 § 1 When I am in a serious Humour. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept., We were by this time weary and disgusted, nor was our humour much mended by our inn. 1884 PÆ *Eustace* 33 That's why you are in such a bad humour.

† b. Mood natural to one's temperament; habitual frame of mind. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON (*title*) Every Man in his Humour. 1599

— (*title*) Every Man out of his Humour. 1676 D'URFEE *Mud. Pickle* iii. i. Every man in his humor, and let the World rub.

c. An excited state of public feeling. Now rare.

1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaggio* 99 It was not fite to stirre up humors in Spaine. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. iii. (1810) 46 The taking of this great Lord breeds unsetled humors in these parts. 1659 *Burton's Diary* 1828 IV. 423 These times, and the affairs transacted in them, give motion to all sorts of humors in the nation. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* xxi. II. 27 The humors of the people, set afloat by the parliamentary impeachment...broke out in various commotions. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick. Gh.* xv. vi. VI. 21 Friedrich is deeply unaware of the humour he has raised against himself.

6. A particular disposition, inclination, or liking, esp. one having no apparent ground or reason; mere fancy, whim, caprice, freak, vagary.

(In this sense very frequent in late 16th and early 17th c., and ridiculed by Shakspeare and Ben Jonson.)

1565 CALPHILL *Anso. Martiell's Treat.* Cross 94 They needed no more for halloving of a Church, but a sermon, and prayers, in which peradventure (that I may feede your humor) they made the signe of a crosse with their finger. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii. i. 23 These are complements, these are humours. 1598 B. JONSON *Er. Man in Hum.* iii. iv. *Cob.* What is that humour? *Cas.* It is a gentlemanlike mouster, bred, in the special gallantrie of our time, by affectation; and fed by folly. 1611 [FARLTON] *Fests* (1644) 45 How now, dog, saies Tarlton, are you in your humours? and many daies after it was a by-word to a man being drunke, that he was in his humours. 1634 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) V. 324 The humours of those men that do not conform. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxii. 334 A wise man discards the predominancy of all humors...for he is to live the life of reason, not of humor. 1715 DE FOE *Fant. Instruct.* i. iv. (1841) I. 88 And have you really burnt all your plays to please a humour? 1770 BURKE *Speech. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 129 All which had been done...was the effect not of humour, but of system. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xi. 91 The Squire receives great sympathy...in his antiquated humours, from the parson.

b. An inclination or disposition for some specified action, etc.; a fancy (to do something); a mood or state of mind characterized by such inclination. *Const. † of (obs.) i. for, or infin. with to.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. ii. 30 My chiefe humour is for a tyrant. 1598 — *Merry W.* ii. i. 133-4 And this is true: Like not the humor of lying: hee hath wronged mee in some humors. 1599 — *Hen. V.* ii. i. 63, I haue an humor to knocke you indifferently well...and that's the humor of it. 1660 WYCHERLEY *Gentlem. Dancing-mast.* iv. Wks. (Ritdg.) 592, I am in a pretty humour to dance. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 § 1, I am not in Humour for telling a Tale. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* x. 261 The humour of blaming the present, and admiring the past. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 205, I am in no humour to reason. 1833 LAMB *Elia Ser.* ii. *Barrenness Imag. Faculty Med. Art.* Since the humour of exhibiting began. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ii. xxi, People very strongly in the humour for fighting.

c. pl. Moods or fancies exhibited in action; vagaries; fantastic, whimsical, odd, quaint, or humorous traits. (Now associated with sense 7.)

1566 R. COX (*title*) *Acteon and Diana*; with a Pastoral Story of the Nymph Oenone, followed by the several conceited humours of Bumpkin, the huntsman, Bobbinal, the shepherd [etc.]. 1667 PEYPS *Diary* 9 Sept., The sport very good, and various humours to be seen among the rabble. 1674 S. VINCENT *Yng. Gallant's Acad.* Ded. A iv, To shew the Apish Fashions, and ridiculous Humors and Conversations of some of our Town-Gallants. 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1765) 208 Observe the humours of a Country-Christening, and you will find no Court in Christendom so ceremonious. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser.* i. *Praise Chimney-sweepers*, Rochester...could not have done the humours of the scene with more spirit than my friend. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xxi. (1879) 263 Mariners...who had come ashore to see the humors of Election Day.

7. a. That quality of action, speech, or writing, which excites amusement; oddity, jocularly, facetiousness, comicality, fun. b. The faculty of perceiving what is ludicrous or amusing, or of expressing it in speech, writing, or other composition; jocose imagination or treatment of a subject.

Distinguished from wit as being less purely intellectual, and as having a sympathetic quality in virtue of which it often becomes allied to pathos.

1682 tr. *Glantius Voy. Bengala* 142 The Cup was so closed, that 'twas a difficult matter for us to open it, and therefore the General gave it us on purpose, to divert himself with the humour of it. 1709 SHAFTESB. (*title*) *Essay on the Freedom of Wit and Humour.* 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 525 § 3 Writings which once prevail'd among us under the Notion of Humour. 1727 SWIFT *To Earl of Oxford*, The priest...shew'd some humour in his face. 1728 — *Intelligencer* No. 3 Humour...in its perfection is allowed to be much preferable to wit, if it be not rather the most useful and agreeable species of it. 1759 GOLDSM. *Pol. Learn.* ix, Wit raises human nature above its level; humour acts a contrary part, and equally depresses it. a 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* ii. (1855) 63 The happy compound of pathos and playfulness, which we style by that untranslatable term humour. 1870 LOWELL *Stud. Wind.* 132 Humor in its first analysis is a perception of the incongruous. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 585 The strange deficiency of humour which Milton shared with the Puritans generally. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 3 That modulating and restraining balance-wheel which we call a sense of humor.

III. 8. Phrases.

a. Out of humour: displeased, vexed, in an ill humour; out of conceit or satisfaction with. (Cf. out of temper.) So † in humour (*obs.*).

1660 WYCHERLEY *Gentlem. Dancing-m.* iv. Wks. (Ritdg.) 592 *Don.* You seem to be out of humour...*Hip.* For my sake be in humour. 1683 D. A. *Ari Converse* 23

The fall of...a Glass, or some like accident, puts them in, or rather quite out of humour. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 128 § 2 Out of Humour with my self, and at every Thing about me. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* *Self-Deceit* Wks. 1874 II. 48: Who would choose to be put out of humour with himself? 1842 LYTON *Zanoni* 24 The Cardinal is observed to be out of humour.

b. GOOD HUMOUR, ILL HUMOUR: see these and their derivatives in their alphabetical places.

IV. 9. Comb., as † humour-brethren (sense 2 b); humour-blind (sense 2), humour-loving (sense 7) adjs.

a 1618 SILVESTER *Paradox agst. Libertie* 465 Then th' humor-brethren all, hot, cold, and wet, and dry, Falne out among themselves, augment his miserie. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 54 Humour-blind, greasy-heeled, and broken-winded horses. 1897 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 6/4 A light heart and a humour-loving imagination.

Humour, humor, v. [f. HUMOUR sb.]

1. *trans.* To comply with the humour of; to soothe or gratify by compliance; to indulge.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 52 To humour the ignorant call I the Deare the Princesses kill'd a Pricket. 1590 — *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 84 The fellow finds his miserie. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 54 Humouring our taste with dainties. 1689 *Wood Life* 31 Aug. (O. H. S.) III. 309 The quakers...have been since humour'd in their nonsense, excused from oaths [etc.]. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 131 If you please and humour her properly, she will make and mend all your clothes. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* i. xi. 314 Acquiring popularity by humouring the present temper of the nation.

2. *fig.* To comply with the peculiar nature or exigencies of (something); to adapt or accommodate oneself to; to act in compliance or agreement with; to fit, suit (with something).

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii. i. 13 To lidge off a tune at the tongues end, canarie to it with the feete, humour it with turning vp your eie. 1648 MILTON *Sonn. to Leaves*, The man That with smooth air couldst humour best our tongue. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 § 5 Our British Gardeners...instead of humouring Nature, love to deviate from it as much as possible. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxiv. 188 The path is continually winding to humour the position of the mountains. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law in Encl. Metrop.* 758/1 The dunces, with simple credulity, would swallow all this; the smarter freshmen, tittering, would humour the joke. 1851 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xv. (1857) 81 In reading this stanza we ought to humour it with a corresponding tone of voice.

† 3. *intr.* To exercise one's humour or fancy; to imagine, devise. *Obs.*

1605 *Lond. Prodigal* iii. ii, All the day he humours up and down How he the next day may deceive his friend.

† 4. ? To imitate a person's humour. *Obs.*

1699 BENTLEY *Phal. Introd.* 17 [He] had not so bad a hand at Humouring and Personating, but that several believed, it was the Tyrant himself.

† 5. *trans.* ? To give a particular character or style to (cf. prec. 4 b). *Obs.*

1553 WALTON *Angler* iv. 123 This Song was well humor'd by the maker, and well remembered and sung by yuo.

b. To give a particular turn or slight direction to.

1885 *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 136/5 To let the stream bear them (flies) on...without that...undefinable humouring of them which an angler occasionally gives. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 263 The patron humoured his boat nearer in.

† Humourable, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. HUMOUR sb. + -ABLE: cf. fashionable.] Pertaining to or depending on the humours [see HUMOUR sb. 2].

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 297 That humourable and occasional cause in the Spleen.

Humoural: see HUMORAL.

Humoured, humored (hū'mərd, yū'mərd), a. [f. HUMOUR sb. and v. + -ED.]

1. Having a (specified) humour or disposition. (Now only in comb., as GOOD-HUMoured, etc.)

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warrs* i. i. 6 Some men (being naturally humoured thereunto) do prouue better soldiers. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. iv. (1651) 150 He that made others, if he were so humored, would be as mad himself. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 303 The free humoured Rabelais.

† 2. Fancied, imaginary (cf. HUMOUR v. 3). *Obs.* 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 462 Another (transported by this humoured Charon)...trembles at his supposed sights of the Divell.

3. Complished with, indulged.

1649 MILTON *Eikon* xi, The breeding of most Kings hath been ever sensual and most humoured. 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* ii. ii. i. (1737) II. 117 The most humoured and indulg'd State.

† Humourish, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. HUMOUR sb. + -ISH.] Liable to humours; fanciful, fantastic. 1667 L. STUCLEY *Gospel-Glass* xxxiv. (1670) 365 Humourish, peevish lovers.

Humourist, -ous: see HUMORIST, -OUS.

Humourless, -orless, a. [f. HUMOUR sb. + -LESS.] Devoid of humour. Hence Humourlessness.

1847 CRAIG *Humorless*. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 279 One of these humorless sublime utopias. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 308/2 That total inability to see yourself as others see you...the child of humorlessness.

Humoursome, humorsome (hū'mərsəm), a. Also 7-8 humersom(e). [f. as prec. + -SOME.]

1. Subject to or full of humours; fanciful, capricious, fantastic; peevish, ill-humoured: = HUMOROUS 3.

1666 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* To Rdr. Aiva, Confusion of so great seriousness with so humourous mirth. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Contents i. iv. § 24 The Divine Will...not a meer arbitrary, Humourous, and Fortuitous thing, but Decency and Fitness it self. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* ii. 130 Abundance of People think to distinguish themselves by humourous Singularities. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 267 This Gentleman is very particularly odd and humourous. 1833 DE QUINCEY *Dice Wks.* XI. 204 Every day he grew more fretful and humourous. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* vi. (1879) 112 With the humourous gesticulation of a little imp. 1863 E. J. MAY *Stranges of Netherstrange* viii. 76 Well, there, women are, forsooth, humourous beings.

2. Disposed to humour or indulge any one; indulgent. (*nonce-use*.)

1876 T. EDWARD in *Smiles Sc. Natur.* xiii. 275 He seemed to be most friendly...and humourous to the little rabbit.

Humoursomely, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a humourous manner: see *prec.* 1.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. viii. (1662) 25 Humoursomely and foolishly done. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 4. 107 A thing intelligible, but humourously expressed. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. xvii. 183 To trifle thus humourously with such a gentleman's moments.

Humoursomeness, [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or character of being humourous; capriciousness of humour.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. viii. (1662) 23 (*heading*) The factious Humoursomeness of the Atheist. 1750-1 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* III. 24 Nothing will so effectually...get the better of any humourousness (a strange word) as in the discipline of a school. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. iv. 25, I never blame a Lady for her humourousness, so much, as...I blame her Mother. 1832 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Museum* I. 445 All the weaknesses, humourousnesses, and contradictions which are presumed in the situations.

Hump (*hʌmp*), *sb.* [This word, with its whole family, is of late appearance, and seems to have taken, c 1680-1720, the place of the earlier *crump* (CRUMP *a.1*, *sb.1*). It is first exemplified, 1681, in the comb. *hump-backed* = the earlier *crump-backed*. So *hump-back*, *hump-shoulder*, *-shouldered*, corresponding to earlier forms with *crump-*, are known before HUMP *sb.*, which is not in Phillips-Kersey 1706, Bailey 1721-53. HUMP *v.* is of much later appearance.

(*Humpish* in H. CROSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1603) Lij b, is an evident misprint for *humpish*.)

Hump agrees in form with LG. *humpf*, *humpfe* portion, piece, hunk (of anything), Du. *homp* lump, hunch, thick piece, early mod. Du. *hompfe* fem. 'pars abscessa', *hompfe broods* 'cuneus panis' (Kilian 1599). But these words always mean a hunch, hunk, lump, or thick piece, cut or broken off something, not a protuberance upon it like 'hump'. Cf. however LG. *humpel*, *kumpel*, height, knoll, knob, hump of a camel, etc. The late appearance of the words in all the langs. leaves the question of their origin and relationship undetermined. See Kluge, s.v. *Humpfe*, Franck, s.v. *Homp*. The English *hump-backed* in 1681 might be taken as a mixed form uniting *hunch-backed* and *crump-backed*, since these were both in earlier use. (Cf. HUNCH.)]

1. A protuberance on the back or other part of the body, formed by a curved spine or a fleshy excrescence, and occurring as a normal feature in certain animals, as the camel and bison, or as a deformity in man. Also applied to other kinds of protuberances in animal and plant life.

1709 *Tailor No. 75* ¶ 6 The eldest Son of Philip...being born with an Hump-back and very high Nose...These several Defects were mended by succeeding Matches; the Eyes were open'd in the next Generation, and the Hump fell in a Century and half. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* i. iv. 100 The rider sits behind the hunch or hump. 1764 LLOYD *Cobbler Cripplegate's Let.* (R.), Tight stays they find off end in humps. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 20 The breed of the urus, or those without an hump...the breed of the bison, or the animal with an hump. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 199 With a gash beneath his clothed hair, And a hump upon his shoulder. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 24 At this point (the sperm whale has) a large prominence of a pyramidal form called the 'hump'. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 20 The thickenings which project outwardly may appear in the form of knots, humps, spines, or ridges.

b. A hump-backed person. (*nonce-use*.)

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xlviii. 137, I saw a little Hump [*petit bossu*] with long Fingers. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lii. 2 In the curule chair a hump sits, Nonius.

c. The flesh of a bison's hump used as food.

1807 in *Spirit Pub. Truls.* (1808) XI. 41 Humps have long been a favourite dish at the splendid entertainments of the great Lords...in India. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* iv. 'Vonder!' cried St. Vrain; 'fresh hump for supper!'

2. *transf.* A rounded boss of earth, rock, etc.; a hummock.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 409 The Athenian troops...mounted Epipolæ, and reached the top, where it rises into a rocky hump called Euryleus. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. viii. 58 Climbing vast humps of ice. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player.* *Europe* vii. (1894) 158 The rounded dome...forms the southern hump of the Viescherhorn.

3. A fit of ill humour or vexation; sulks, *slang*. (Cf. HUMP *v.* 1. Quot. 1797 is of doubtful meaning.)

1727 DE FOE *Protest. Monast.* 4 Under many Hardships and Restrictions, many Humps and Grumps. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s.v., A costermonger who was annoyed or distressed about anything would describe himself as having 'the hump'. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 1/3 Well, my boy, you've evidently got the hump...but you must give up that sort of thing when I'm here. *Mod.* It fairly gave me the hump.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hump-curer*, *meat*, *rib*; *hump-shaped* *adj.* See also HUMP-BACK, -BACKED, -SHOULDER, -ED.

1807 in *Spirit Pub. Truls.* (1808) XI. 42 A mandate to Calcutta, enjoining the principal hump-curer...to buy up all the humps that could be had. 1836 W. IVING *Astoria* III. 98 The hump meat afforded them a repast fit for an epicure. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xiv. 262, I found that it was the 'hump-rib'. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 13 1/2 The water is collected on a hump-shaped hill called the Knoll, and descends...to the village.

Hump, *v.* [f. HUMP *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make humped or hump-shaped; to hunch. (Also with *up*.) *Hump the back* (fig.), to show vexation or sulkiness.

1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxii. It got into a dark corner, growling and humping its back. 1881 Miss YONGE *Lads & Lassies* Langley ii. 67 Frank had been used to hump up his back, and put his head on his arms and be comfortable.

1884 BOURKE *Snake Dance* Moquis xxvi. 288 The cats humped themselves in readiness for hostilities. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 851/1 She...tumbles her ringlets over her eyes, humps her back, and makes her shoulders look sulky. 1895 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* xxiii. Sal humped up the shoulder...and turned sharply away from him.

b. *absol.*

1884 STOCKTON *Lady or Tiger?* etc. 108 He [the racoon]...come a humpin' inter the house. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* III. iv. 79 Danvers humped, femininely injured by the notice of it.

c. *trans.* To round (a surface).

1846 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 734/2 The 'humping' or rounding of scissors.

2. To hoist or carry (a bundle) upon the back: chiefly to *hump one's swag* (*blucey, drum*), to shoulder one's bundle. *Austral. slang.*

1853 W. HOWITT *Two Years Victoria* xiii. (1855) I. 226 He 'humped his swag', in diggers' phrase, that is, shouldered his pack. 1888 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* i. xi. 142 We put it up roughly...with pine saplings. The drawing in was the worst, for we had to 'hump' the most of them ourselves. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Aug. 1/3 He humped his load up country a bit.

3. *refl.* To gather oneself together for an effort; to exert oneself, make an effort; also, to pride or fancy oneself. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) *U.S. slang.*

1835 in W. T. PORTER *Big Bear* etc. (1847) 126 (Farmer) He was breathin' sorter hard, his eye set on the Governor, humpin' himself on politics. 1883 *Philad. Times* 15 Aug. (Cent.), Col. Burns said, 'Now you all watch that critter hump himself'. 1895 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 4/7 When the weather of St. Andrews 'humps itself' it can equal the feats of the weather in Montana. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 25 Feb. 263/1 Grit makes the man, the lack of it the hump; Therefore, young man, take hold, hang on and hump.

4. *trans.* To give (one) 'the hump': see *prec.* 3.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sketch-bk.* On some fashionable French novels (ed. 2) I. 177 Did he not hump me prodigiously, by letting fall a goblet, after Cellini?

Hence *Humping* (*hʌmpɪŋ*).

1878 [see c 1.] 1896 SIR E. M. THOMPSON in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* Ser. II. XVI. 215 A humping of the shoulders or back to a degree that almost amounts to deformity.

Humpback, hump-back, *sb.* (a.) [See HUMP *sb.* In this combination, as in *hump-shoulder*, *hump* may be taken as an *adj.*: cf. the earlier *crump-back*, under CRUMP *a.*]

1. (*hʌmp-bæk*.) A back having a hump; a humped back.

1697 VANBRUGH *Æsop* II. Wks. (Rtdg.) 373/1 Who'd think that little hump-back of his should have so much brains in't? 1709 [see HUMP *sb.* 1.] 1731 MEPLEY Kolben's *Cape G. Hope* II. 64, I have never met with one, Bull, Ox, or Cow...with a high Hump-back. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 118 Those who are deformed with hump-backs bear the greatest share of reputation.

2. (*hʌmp-bæk*.) A person with a humped back; a hunchback.

1712 tr. *Arab. Nts.* xcix. (ed. 2) III. 125 He march'd along as they did and follow'd Humpback. 1725 *Ibid.* cxxxiv. (ed. 3) V. 67 That Hump-back is not dead. 1854 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 139 Humpbacks and cripples. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on F.* II. iii. An ill-natured humpback.

3. = *humpback whale*: see B.

1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 258 Both the Fin-backs and Humpbacks are shaped in Reeves longitudinal from Head to Tail on their Bellies and their Sides. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 232 The Humpback is seldom molested by whales.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (*hʌmp-bæk*). Having a hump on the back; hump-backed. **Humpback whale**, a whale of the genus *Megaptera*, so called because the low dorsal fin forms a characteristic hump on the back.

1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 258 The Bunch or humpback Whale, is distinguished from the right Whale, by having a Bunch standing in the Place where the Fin does in the Finback. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 211 Whales of the 'humpback' species.

Hump-backed, *a.* [See HUMP *sb.* This is the first exemplified word of the *hump* group: cf. the earlier *crump-backed*. The stress shifts according to construction.] Having a humped or crooked back; hunched. Also *transf.*

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/8 She has been formerly much galled under the Saddle, hump-backed under the Pillion-place. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxiii. 439 This prince [Richard III] was of a small stature, hump-backed. 1769 MAD. D'ARBLEY *Early Diary*, He...has the misfortune to be hump-back'd. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 23

There by the humpback'd willow. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 56 It might be hump-backed Vulcan.

Humped (*hʌmpɪd*), *a.* [f. HUMP *sb.* + *-ED*.] Having a hump (or humps); hump-backed, hunch-backed; having the back or shoulders rounded (in a huddled or cramped posture).

1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 102 ¶ 3 A straight-shouldered man as one would desire to see, but a little unfortunate in a hump back. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. v, If the back be humped, the man is deformed. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 241 Thorax convex above, the anterior part humped. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. ii. 28 He wanted an audience as hotly as the humped Richard a horse. 1886 *Art Age* IV. 40 Its gables and humped roof are picturesque enough to please any artistic mind. 1895 K. GRAHAM *Gold. Age* 45 The drowsing peacock squatted humped on the lawn.

Humph (*hʌmf*), *int.* (and *sb.*) Also 7 *hemph*. The inarticulate syllable 'h'mf', used:

† a. app. as a signal: cf. HUMPH *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1681 ORWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iv. i, Truly a good Conscience is a great Happiness; and so I'll pledge you, hemph, hemph.

b. as an expression of doubt or dissatisfaction. Also *sb.*, as a name for this utterance.

1815 *Sixteen & Sixty* i. ii, Humph!...her lips are of the brightest. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. ii, A half articulated 'humph!' which seemed to convey a doubt. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 75 My Uncle received this intelligence with a 'Humph'. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iv, 'Humph!' says the eagle. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* iv. 86 His humph of assent was rendered by a slight modulation strongly emphatic.

Humph, *v.* [f. *prec.*] *intr.* To utter an inarticulate 'h'mf'.

† a. as a signal. *Obs.*

1681 ORWAY *Soldier's Fort.* II. i, I desire you to humph...and look back at me.

b. as an expression of doubt or dissatisfaction.

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* xiv, After humphing and considering over a particular paragraph. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 70 Some of the polite Frenchmen humphed, and shrugged their shoulders.

Humphrey, *To dine with Duke H.*: see DINE *v.* 1 b. So *to have Duke H.* as *host*.

1693 *Humours of Town* 29 To make the World think he has been at a good Meal, when Duke Humphrey was his Host.

Humpiness: see HUMPY *a.*

Humpless (*hʌmp-ləs*), *a.* [f. HUMP *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Having no hump.

1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iii. 80 Blyth sums up emphatically that the humped and humpless cattle must be considered as distinct species. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xxviii. 363 The cattle...are mostly of a hornless and humpless breed.

† **Hump-shoulder**, *Obs.* [See HUMP *sb.* Here, as in *hump-back*, *hump* may be taken as an *adj.* Cf. the earlier *crump-shoulder*, *-shouldered*, under CRUMP *a.* 1] A shoulder raised into a hump. So † **Hump-shouldered** *a.*, having a hump-shoulder, round-shouldered, 'crump-shouldered'.

a 1704 T. BROWN in *Collect. Poems* (1705) 40 The Duke of Luxemburg, who was Hump-Shoulder'd. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1750) 27 His crooked Leg and hump Shoulder.

Humpty (*hʌmpti*), *a.* [app. f. HUMP *sb.*, or *humpt*, HUMPED, but the formation is anomalous, and may have arisen out of next word.] Humped, hump-backed. Also *Comb.*, as *humpty-backed* *adj.* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Humpty*, hunch-backed. 1889 H. M. STANLEY in *Daily News* 26 Nov. 5/8 The humpty western flank [of a mountain] dipped down...into lands that we knew not by name as yet. 1898 *Daily News* 2 May 6/5 Humpty backed (as they call it in that region).

Humpty-dumpty (*hʌmpti dʌmpti*), *sb.* and *adj.* Also 7 *humtee dumtee*, *-y*. [It is doubtful whether the word is the same in senses 1 and 2: in sense 1 the name may have been concocted out of HUM *sb.* 1 3; in sense 2 it is evidently formed from *hump* and *dumpty*, though this would naturally give *humpy-dumpty* (cf. HUMPY *a.*), and the intrusive *t* is not clearly accounted for.]

A. *sb.* 1. A drink made with 'ale boiled with brandy' (B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, a 1700).

1698 W. KING tr. *Sorlière's Journ.* Lond. 135 (Farmer) He answer'd me that he had a thousand such sort of liquors, as Humtie Dumtie, Three Threads. 1699 [see HUGMATEE]. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* i. xiv, They drank humpty-dumpty, which is ale boiled with brandy.

2. A short, dumpty, hump-shouldered person. In the well-known nursery rime or riddle (quoted below) commonly explained as signifying an egg (in reference to its shape); thence allusively used of persons or things which when once overthrown or shattered cannot be restored.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg.* 1, *Humpty-Dumpty*, a little humpty dumpty man or woman; a short clumsy person of either sex. 1810 GAMMER *Gurton's Garland* Part III. 36 [Not in Ritson's ed. c 1760, nor in the reprint of that in 1810] Humpty dumpty sat on a wall, Humpty dumpty had a great fall; Threescore men and threescore more, Cannot place Humpty dumpty as he was before. 1843 HALLIWELL *Nursery Rhymes Eng.* 113 [giving *prec.* version adds] *Note.* Sometimes the last two lines run as follows: All the king's horses and all the king's men, Could not set Humpty Dumpty up again. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* July 39 To try the game of Humpty-Dumpty and to fall. 1872 L. CARROLL *Thro' Looking-Gl.* vi. 114 'It's very provoking', Humpty Dumpty

said, 'to be called an egg—very!' 1883 J. W. SHERER *At Home & in India* 193 She... could not, by all the miracles of millinery, be made other than a humpty-dumpty. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 June 3/1 Now that the Education Humpty-Dumpty has tumbled off the wall, and is hopelessly poached for the present year, and all the king's horses and all the king's men can't set him up again, the life has gone out of Parliament.

(In the nursery rime or riddle there are numerous variations of the last two lines, e.g. 'Not all the king's horses and all the king's men could [can] set [put] Humpty Dumpty up again [in his place again, together again].')

B. adj. Short and fat. Also allusively referring to the Humpty-Dumpty of the nursery rime.

1785 [see A. 2]. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Humpty-dumpty, short and broad, 'He's a little humpty-dumpty fellow'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 July 6/3 To set the humpty-dumpty conversion firmly on its legs.

b. Applied to a mechanical rhythm, as in the nursery rime.

1887 *SAINTSBURY Hist. Elizab. Lit.* iv. (1890) 128 The same humpty-dumpty measure of eights and sixes.

Humpty (hʊmpti), *sb.* **Australia.** Also **humpey**. [ad. native Austral. *ompi*, to which 'has been given an English look, the appearance of the huts [of the aborigines] suggesting the English word *hump*' (Morris, *Austral. Eng.*.)] A native Australian hut. Hence, applied to a very small and primitive house, such as is put up by a settler.

[1846 C. P. HODGSON *Remin. Australia* 228 (Morris) A 'gunyia' or 'umpee'.] 1873 J. B. STEPHENS *Black Gin* 16 Lo, by the 'humpey' door, a smockless Venus! 1877 *Rep. Secretary Pub. Instruct. Queensland* for 1876. 64 The school building [at Mount Brisbane] is a slab humpy. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Squatter's Dream* xx. 247 He's in bed in the humpy.

Humpty (hʊmpti), *a.* [f. **HUMP** *sb.* + *-y*.] Having or characterized by humps; marked by protuberances; humped; hump-like.

1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. iv. (1737) 12 This Isle Bossart (or Humpty Island). 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 207 Your genius is humpy, decrepid, and haggard. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abridged ed.) I. Foreword 8 The bellowing of the humpy herds. 1888 *Co-operat. News* 4 Aug. 783 As the cars ascend and descend the humpy road. 1895 W. R. W. STEPHENS *Life Freeman* I. 249 Round humpy hills rising abruptly out of it.

Hence **Humptiness**, humpy condition. 1888 in *Chicago Advance* 16 Aug. Its back presented the odd look of 'humptiness' or 'a row of lumps' along its length. 1896 *Daily News* 12 June 5/1 Sleeves which, for humptiness and volume, excel even modern absurdity.

† **Humster**. *Obs.* [f. **HUM** *v.* + *-ster*.] One who expresses approval by humming (see **HUM** *v.* 2).

1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 34 To have the right knack of letting off a joke, and of pleasing the humsters.

Humstrum (hʊmstrʊm), [f. **HUM** *v.* + *-strum* *v.*, the comb. being favoured by the jingling effect of the whole: cf. *helter-skelter*, *hurry-scurry*.] 1. A musical instrument of rude construction or out of tune; a hurdy-gurdy.

1739 *GRAY Let. to R. West* in *Mason Mem.* (1807) I. 185 Cracked voices... accompanied by an orchestra of humstrums. 1763 B. THORNTON in *Ann. Reg.* 245 note, This instrument [hurdy-gurdy] is sometimes called a hum-strum. 1779 *WROGWOOD* in *Smiles Life* xviii. (1894) 232 My girl is quite tired out with her miserable hum-strum [spinnet]. 1821 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 246, I... sat at my old humstrum, and boggled through a given number of Bach's fugues.

2. 'Music, esp. indifferently played music' (Ogilvie 1882).

Hum-trum: see **HUMDRUM**.

Humulin (hiu'mislin), *Chem.* [f. **BOT. L.** *Humul-us* (*lupulus*), the hop.] The bitter aromatic principle of the hop; lupulin.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Humure, *obs.* form of **HUMOUR**.

|| **Humus** (hiu'ms), [L., = mould, ground, soil.] Vegetable mould; the dark-brown or black substance resulting from the slow decomposition and oxidization of organic matter on or near the surface of the earth, which, with the products of the decomposition of various rocks, forms the soil in which plants grow.

1796 H. HUNTER in *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 474 That stratum called *humus*, which... serves as a basis to the vegetable kingdom. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 15 It was usual, formerly, to attribute the carbon or charcoal of plants to their absorption of the *humus* existing in the ground. 1881 *DARWIN Earthworms* Introd. 5 Year after year the thrown-up castings cover the dead leaves, the result being a rich *humus* of great thickness.

b. attrib., as *humus acid*, soil.

1881 *DARWIN Veg. Mould* v. 242 The several *humus*-acids, which appear... to be generated within the bodies of worms during the digestive process. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* July 99 The species of *Palaquium* require a *humus* soil.

Humyle, *-yll*, *-yly*, *obs.* f. **HUMBLE**, **HUMBLY**.

Hun (hʊn), *sb.* [OE. *hīne*, *hīnas*, = ON. *Hūnar*, MHG. *Hūnen*, *Hūnen*, Ger. *Hunnen*, med.L. *Hunni* (*Chunni*, *Chuni*), believed to represent the native name of the people, who were known to the Chinese as *Hiong-nu*, and also *Han*.] 1. One of an Asiatic race of warlike nomads, who invaded Europe c.A.D. 375, and in the middle of the 5th c., under their famous king Attila (styled

Flagellum Dei, the scourge of God), overran and ravaged a great part of this continent.

1900 *CYNNEWELL Elene* 21 (Gr.) Werod samnodan Huna leode and Hreġotgan, foron fyrdhwate Francon and Hunas. *Ibid.* 32 Huna cying. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 226 The Companies or Armies of Huns, wandering up and down with most swift Horses, filled all things with slaughter and terror. 1728 *POPE Dunciad* iii. 90 The North... Great nurse of Goths, of Alans, and of Huns. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 346/2 Under Heraclius [610-641] many of the Huns abandoned Christianity. After that period their name is no longer mentioned in History. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* I. i. (1874) 16 Like the Huns, as scourges only.

2. *poet.* (and in U.S. vulgarly) A Hungarian.

1802 *CAMPBELL Hohenlinden* vi. Where furious Frank, and fiery Hun, shout in their sulphurous canopy. 1890 *Daily News* 28 June 5/4 The Huns who are here [Pennsylvania] said to be creating a widespread dissatisfaction. They are engaged chiefly as labourers in the mines and ironworks.

3. *transf.* A reckless or wilful destroyer of the beauties of nature or art; an uncultured devastator: cf. 'Goth', 'Vandal'.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. xxxii, Visiting an awful Ruin in the company of a Romp of one sex or a Hun of the other. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 2/2 The marauding Huns whose delight it is to trample on flowers, burn the underwood, and kill the birds and beasts.

Hence **Hun-like** *a.*, like a Hun, impiously destructive; **Hunnian**, **Hunnic**, **Hunnian**, **Hunnish** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or like the Huns.

1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 226 These Hunnic horses elsewhere he calleth them Hunnic horses. 1820 *BYRON Mar. Fal.* iv. ii. 143 Dyed... With Genoese, Saracen, and Hunnish gore. 1865 J. BALLANTINE *Poems* 139 A thousand Hun-like hands are On her Ark of glory. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 621/1 Attila is described as having been of true Hunnish type. 1882 *Ibid.* XIV. 601/1 A Hunnic party.

Hunch (hʊnʃ), *v.* Also **hunch**. [Of obscure origin: but cf. **HUNCH** *v.* If sense 3 belongs to the same word as 1 and 2 (which is doubtful), the sense-development may have been 'to thrust or shoot out', 'to cause to stick out', and hence 'to form a projection or protuberance'.]

It is noteworthy that the first trace of sense 3 appears, not in the simple *hunch* *vb.* or *sb.*, but in the comb. *hunch-backed* substituted in the 2nd Quarto of Shakspeare's *Richard III.* (1598) iv. iv. 81, for the earlier and ordinary 16-17th c. word *hunch-backed*, which the 1st Quarto and all the Folios have here, and which all the Quartos and all the Folios have in the parallel passage i. iii. 246. This substitution of *hunch-backed* in the one passage might be thought to be a mere misprint of the 2nd Qo, but it is retained in all the five subsequent Quartos 1602-1634; and the word appears again in 1635, and becomes frequent after 1675. Then we have *hunch back* 1656, to *hunch the back* 1678, *hunchback* 1712, *hunch back* 1718, and finally, *hunch sb.* c. 1800. Johnson 1755-87 knew only *hunch vb.* (in our senses 2 and 3) and *hunch-backed*. With these words must be considered *hunch sb.*, *hunch back*, and *hunch-backed*, in the same senses, given by Cotgr. 1611, which are thus earlier than the *hunch* group, except for *hunch-backed* in the Shaks. Qos.; also the forms *hutch back*, *hutch-backed*, *hutch-shouldered*, found 1624-1667. We have further to compare the somewhat similar case of **HUMP**, where *hump-backed* is known earlier than *hump sb.* or *vb.*, or *hump-back*.]

1. + *intr.* To push, thrust, shove. Also *fig.* to 'kick against' a thing; to show reluctance; to spurn. *Obs.*

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Heautont.* iv. v. (1607) 215, I will doe thee some good turne... without any hunching [*ac tubens*]. 1619 J. DYKE *Caveat* (1620) 17 Would wethen hunch at a little bodily paines? 1621 *BF. MOUNTAGU Diatriba* 52 God... will send such curst Cowes short hornes, and keepe them from hurting, though they hunch. 1658 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* verse 15. ix. § 3 (1669) 145/1 Conscience is as much huncht at, and spighted among sinners, as Joseph was among the Patriarchs.

2. *trans.* To push, shove, thrust. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1659 in *Sussex Archaeol. Collect.* (1864) XVI. 77 (Her husband) Did so hunch and Pinch her, that she Could not Lift her armes to her head. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 148 Hunching and Justling one another. 1670 *COVEL Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.) 204, I have been caryed in when Turkes have been huncht away. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *To Hunch one*, to give him a Thrust with the Elbow. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* iii. iii, Then Jack's friends begun to hunch and push one another. 'Why don't you go and cut the poor fellow down?' 1715 *LADY COWPER Diary* (1864) 43 A world of shouldering and hunching People. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) II. i. 8 A great overgrown... boy, who would be hunched and punched by everybody. 1755 *JOHNSON, Hunch*, to strike or punch with the fist. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* xviii. xii. 136 You are stoutly hunched aside, by the huge carcass of a panting fellow. a 1825 *FORBY Loc. E. Anglia, Hunch*, to shove; to heave up. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley the Painter* xi. 79 [The dog] hunching his large person heavily against her.

II. 3. *trans.* To thrust out or up, or bend, so as to form a 'hunch' or hump; to compress, bend, or arch convexly.

1678 *DRYDEN & LEE* (*Edipus*) 1. 6 Thy crooked mind within hunch'd out thy back. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 70, I was hunch'd up in a Hackney-Coach with Three Country Acquaintances. 1858 *HUGHES Scouring White Horse* iv. 62 Peter... kept pulling away at his forelock, and hunching up his shoulders. 1863 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. REID *Life* (1888) I. 215 Shutting his eyes and hunching himself up on the seat with hands clenched. 1892 *EMILY LAWLESS Grania* II. 7 He sat... hunched up, with his knees and his chin together.

b. intr. ? To 'set one's back up'.

1873 *MISS THACKERAY Old Kensington* xv. 126 'Non-sense', said G., hunching up sulkily.

Hunch (hʊnʃ), *sb.* [In sense 1 from **HUNCH** *v.*; in sense 2 app. deduced from *hunch-backed*. Sense 3 may belong to a distinct word; this, although known only from 1790, is found in vulgar use before 1830 in southern and northern dialects, in West Indies, and in New England. Cf. also **HUNK** in same sense, exemplified from 1813.]

1. The act of 'hunching' or pushing; a push, thrust, shove. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), When he quaffing doth his entrails wash, 'Tis call'd a hunch, a thrust, a whiffe, a flash. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 473 Suppose... you should give him a good hunch with your foot. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Hunch*, a lift, or shove.

2. A protuberance; a hump. (As to the late appearance of this see note to **HUNCH** *v.*)

1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 103 The common draught cattle of India are distinguished by... a large hunch, or protuberance, above the shoulders. 1823 *SCORESBY Whale Fishery* 36 His back carried a huge hunch. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 144 Camelus... back with fleshy hunches. 1833 J. HODGSON in *Raine Mem.* (1858) II. 306 The old birches have on their crooked stems great hunches and wens.

3. A thick or clumsy piece, a lump, a hunk.

1790 *GROSE Provenc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Hunch*, a great hunch; a piece of bread. *South.* 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Frml. W. Ind.* (1834) 359 Another bit of cold ham... I ordered Cabina to give her a great hunch of it. 1823 E. MOORE *Suffolk Words* 180 *Hunch*, a good big slice, or lump, of bread or meat. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hunch*, a large slice of any thing, as bread and cheese. 1828 *WEBSTER, Hunch*... 2. A lump... as, a hunch of bread; a word in common vulgar use in New-England. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* xxiii, A hunch of ewe-milk cheese.

Hunch, *a. dial.* [? f. **HUNCH** *v.*] That shrivels or pinches (with cold).

a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Hunch-weather*, cold weather, which makes men hunch up their shoulders, and animals contract their limbs, and look as if they were hunch-backed. 1897 R. E. G. COLE *Hist. Daddington* 149 They [hops]... suffered from the 'cold hunch springs'.

Hunchback, *hunch-back*. [f. **HUNCH** *sb.* + *BACK* *sb.*]

1. (hʊnʃbæk) A hunched back.

1718 *BF. HUTCHINSON Witchcraft* 228 A Man with a Hunch-back higher than his Head. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. iii. iii, One Lautrec, a man with hunchback, or natural deformity.

2. (hʊnʃbæk) = **HUMPBACK** *sb.* 2.

1712 tr. *Arab. Nts.* cxxiii. (ed. 2) IV. 35 The Story of the little Hunch-back. 1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 186 A hunch-back... about fourteen years of age. 1870 *L'ESTRANGE Miss Mitford* I. vii. 240 The only bearable hunch-back of my acquaintance is Richard the Third.

3. *attrib.* Hump-backed.

1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck Favorite* 181 The hump-back or hunch-back whale... with a larger hump than the sperm whale.

Hunchbacked (hʊnʃbækt), *a.* [See **HUNCH** *v.*] Having a protuberant or crooked back.

1598 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. iv. 81 (and Qo.) That foule hunch-back'd [*Fols.* and 1st Qo. hunch-back'd] Toad. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 145 The babe... was now grown hunch-back'd. 1678 *DRYDEN & LEE* (*Edipus* iii. i, To take that hunch-backed monster to my arms! 1721 *DENNIS Refl. Ess. Crit.* (R.), As stupid and as venomous as a hunch-back'd toad. 1809 *Med. Frml.* XXI. 283 A third... is very much hunchbacked. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xix.* IV. 410 The hunchbacked dwarf who urged forward the fiery onset of France.

Hunched (hʊnʃt), *a.* Also **huncht**. [f. **HUNCH** *sb.* or *v.* + *-ED*.] Having or bowed into a hump; hump-backed; *fig.* apt to 'set one's back up', 'stuck-up'.

1656 *Choice Drolleries* 51, I love thee for thy huncht back, 'Tis bow'd although not broken. 1769 *PENNANT Zool.* III. 213 A very singular variety of perch: the back is quite hunched. 1804-6 *SVEN. SMITH Elem. Sk. Mor. Philos.* (1850) 141 Imitating a drunken man, or a clown, or a person with a hunched back. 1859 *TENNISON Guinevere* 41 If a man were halt or hunch'd, in him... Scorn was allow'd as part of his defect. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 146 They do say... that they're strange, and huncht, and proud. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* i. iii, He was hunched, as if with age or weakness.

Hunchet. [f. **HUNCH** *sb.* 3 + *-ET*.] A small 'hunch' or lump.

1790 *GROSE Provenc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Hunchet*, a diminutive of hunch. 1892 *MRS. CROSSE Red-letter Days* I. 89 A hunchet of cheese.

Hunchy (hʊnʃi), *a.* [f. **HUNCH** *sb.* + *-Y*.] Having a hunch; humped, humpy.

1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* v, I'm a little hunchy villain and a monster, am I? 1881 R. B. WATSON in *Frml. Linn. Soc.* XV. 404 Eleven... strong, but narrow hunchy ribs.

† **Hund**, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* [OE. *hund* *sb.* neut. = OS. *hund*, OHG. *hunt*, Goth. (*hund*), pl. *hunda*, the original Teut. word for 100:—pre-

Teut. **kmtō-m*, Skr. *catām*, Gr. (*ἑκατόν*), L. *centum*, OWelsh *cant* (mod. *cynt*), OIr. *clt*, Lith. *simtas*, OSlav. *stoto sīto*, Russ. *sto*. In Gothic this primary form is found only in the plural *twa hunda*, *þrija hunda*, etc., which is also its ordinary use in OHG. *xwei hunt*, *drē hunt*, though *ein hunt* occurs late. In OE. *hund* was common in the sing. as well as the pl. In ME., *hund* appears to have become obsolete early in 13th c.]

1. =HUNDRED (OE. and early ME.).

c893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* ii. iv. § 4 Senatum dæc was an hund monna, þe heora æfter fyr[s]ite wære þreo hund. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 37 Mið penningum tuæm hundum [Ags. G. mid twam hundred penegon]. c1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 6 Hund sestra eles. *Ibid.* 7 Hund mittena hwætes. c1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* VIII. 298 On prim hund dagum & fit & syxtizum dazum. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Ysaias. i. witegede ueale hund wintra er þis were. *Ibid.* 93 For weren twa hun manna. c1205 *LAY.* 83 For hire weoren on ane daze hund þousunt deade. 2. The element *hund-* was also prefixed in OE. to the numerals from 70 to 120, in OE. *hund-seofontig*, *hund-eahtatig*, *hund-nigontig*, *hund-twentig*, *hund-endlyftig* (-ælfestig), *hund-twelftig*, some of which are also found in early ME.

[No certain explanation can be offered of this *hund-*, which appears in OS. as *ant-*, Du. *t-* in *tachtig*, and may be compared with *-hund* in Goth. *siunt-hund*, etc., and Gr. *ἑκαττα*.] c893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* i. x. § 1, 1111 h[un]de wintrum hundeahtatizum. c1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1741 Wærfæst hæle wintra hæfde twa hundteontig. and fife eac. c1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* i. 92 Hund-teontig geara wæs Abraham. c1100 in Cockayne *Shrine* 85 Hundteontig and twentig. c1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 12 Hu ne forlaet he þa nigon and hundnigontig on þam mumtum? c1160 *Hattor Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 22 Oððe seofon hundseofontig siðan. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 On þealscipe he wunoden two and sixti wintre, and sume hund seuenti wintre fulle.

Hund, obs. form of *HOUND*.

† *Hundfold*, *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Obs. Also *hundfold*. [*f.* *HUND* + *-fold*, *-fald*, *-fold*.] = HUNDREDFOLD.

c1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* i. 338 Hundfeald getel is fulfremed. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Hundfold mare is cristes eie. *Ibid.* 147 Heo sculen underfon hundfælde mede.

Hundred (hundred), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 1- hundred, 1-ræd, 3 *Orm.* hundredd, 3-5 hundred, 3-7 hundreded, 4 hundreded, 4-6 hundred(e), -ryd, 5-6 hundreded, -ryd; 3-4 hund-, hond-, hundret, 4 hunderet, -it, 4 hund-, hondird, hundyrd, 4-8 hunderd, 5-urd, -yrt, hunderd, -ert(e). *β.* 1 hundræ, -ræð, 4-ræp(e), (-richt), 4-5-rith, 4-7-reth, hundreth, 5 hundrethe, 5-6-ryth(e), 6 hundereþ, honderyth, -dreth; 6 (9 dial.) hunderth. *γ.* (Chiefly *Sc.*) 3-5 hundre, 4 hondre, 4- hunder, 5-6 hundir, -yr, 9 dial. hunner. [OE. *hundred*, pl. *-red*, *-redu*, neut. = OFris. *hunderd*, *-erd*, *hondert*, OS. *hunderod* (MLG. *hundert*, MDu. *hondert(d)*, Du. *honderd*), late OHG. (MHG., Ger.) *hundert*, ON. *hundrað* (pl. *-ð*) (Sw. *hundra*, Da. *hundrede*), corresp. to a Gothic type **hunda-rap*, lit. the tale or number of 100 (-*rap*, *-rþ*, related to *rapjan* to reckon, tell, *raþþ* reckoning, number). Other OE. words for 'hundred' were *HUND* (q.v.), and *hund-tentig* = ON. *tió teger*, OHG. *zehanzug*, *zehanzô*, Gothic *taihuntaihund*, *taihuntaihund*. The word *hundrað* in ON. orig. meant 120; later, 120 and 100 were distinguished as *hundrað tolfriðt* 'duodecimal hundred' and *hundrað þriðt* 'decimal hundred'. In English the word has been usually applied to the decimal hundred, but remnants of the older usage remain: see sense 3. The *hundrath*, *-reth* forms are from ON., as are prob. *hundre*, *hunder*, etc.: cf. Sw. *hundra*.]

1. The cardinal number equal to ten times ten, or five score: denoted by the symbols 100 or C.

a. As *sb.* or quasi-*sb.*, with plural.

(a) In singular. Usually a (arch. *an*) *hundred*, emphatically *one hundred*; in phrases expressing rate, the *hundred*.

In (1 upon, 4 at, 4 for) the *hundred* (in reckoning interest, etc.); now usually expressed by 'per cent.'

The construction (when there is any) is in OE. with gen. pl., later with *of* and a pl. noun. In mod. Eng. this is limited to definite things (e.g. *a hundred of the men*, *of those men*, *of them*); except in the case of measures of quantity, e.g. *a hundred of bricks*, we do not now use this constr. before a noun standing alone (e.g. *a hundred of men*), but substitute the constr. in b. But *a hundred* is construed with a plural verb, e.g. *a hundred of my friends were chosen*; a second hundred were then enrolled.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 28 Hundræð scillinga [*Rushw.* G. hundred denara; *Ags. Gosp.* an hund penegol]. c1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxix. [xc.] 10 Peah þe heora hundred seo. c1200 *ORMIN* 6078 All swa summ ilc an hundredd iss Full tale. c1300 *Cursor M.* 6977 It was na folk þam moht wit-stand, þat an hundreth moht for-chace. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 309 Twyes syxe tymes ten, that ys to a hundreth and twenty. c1540 *Pilgr. T.* 50 in *Thynne's Animado.* (1865) App. i. 78 A-mongst an hundreth. *of* these religyuse brethren. 1553 *GRESHAM* in *Burton Life* (1839) i. 132 To lett upon interest for a xii monthes daye, after xlii upon the hundred. 1575-85 *ABP. SANDYS Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 203 The lender not content to receive less advantage than thirty at the hundred. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. 91 For gaine of fifty in the hundred. 1648 *NETHERSOL Self-condemned* i. A ij b. Not one of 10 hundred of them could tell. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* Div. b. About one hundred of Leagues. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 159 'Tis above a hundred to one against any particular throw. with four cubical dice. 1737 *POPE Hor. Ep.* i. vi. 75 Add one round hundred. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Apr. 9/4 Tickets fabricated by the hundred.

(b) In plural: *hundreds*. [OE. *hundred*, *-u*, neuter, ME. *hundreds*.]

In *Arith.* often *ellipt.* for the digits denoting the number of hundreds: cf. *units*, *tens*.

c1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vi. 40 Hi 8a sæton hundredon and fiftigon. c1050 *Suppl. Ælfried's Gloss.* in *Wt. Wülicher* 176/20 *Centurias*, getalu, nel heapas, nel hundredu. c1275 *LAY.* 27830 Of alle þan hundredes þat to-hewe were. c1300 *Cursor M.* 8886 O quens had he [Solomon] hundrets seuen. c1380 *WYCLIF Last Age Church* in *Todd Three Treat.* p. xxvi, Two and twenty hundridis of zeiris. c1455 *Crafi Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 28 So many hundrythes ben in þe nounbre þat schal come of þe multiplicacioun of þe ylke 2 articuls. 1542 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* 118 a, His place is the voyde space next above hundredes. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 110 Governours of thousands, hundreths, fifties and tens. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. 78 Great store of red Deare. . . which the Princes kill by hundreds at a time. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* iii. (1878) 52 One fly deposits hundres of eggs. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* i. 3 The body of invaders is a regular army. . . divided into 'hundreds' of warriors. *Mod.* Some hundreds of men were present.

(c) After a numeral adjective, *hundred* is commonly used as a collective plural, with the same construction as in (a). (Cf. *dozen*.)

c1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* VIII. 303 Þritiz siðon seofon beoð twa hundred & tyn. a1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 656 7 11 Seox hundred wintra. c1300 *ORMIN* 6071 Þurh tale of forwenn hundredd. c1205 *LAY.* 613 Six hundred of his cnibten. c1340 *Cursor M.* 13345 (Fairf.) Þe folk him folowed. . . be many hundre & thousande. c1460 *Battle of Otterbourne* 260 Of nyne thousand Ynglyssh men fyve hondert cam awaye. 1668 *HALE Pref. Rolles Abridgm.* 3 These many hundred of years. 1719 *J. T. PHILLIPS tr. Thirty Four Confer.* 105 He deluded many hundred of Women [mod. many hundred w., or hundreds of w.] 1782 *COWPER Loss of Royal George* ii, Eight hundred of the brave. *Mod.* He lost several hundred of his men in crossing the river.

b. As *adj.* or quasi-*adj.*, followed immediately by a plural (or collective) noun.

In OE. sometimes used as a true adjective, either invariable (like other cardinal numbers above three), or declined in concord with its *sb.* The use in later times may be regarded either as a continuation of this, or as an ellipsis of *of* before the noun. The word retains its substantival character so far as to be always preceded by *a* or some adjective (numeral, demonstrative, possessive, relative, or interrogative). Either the sing. or the collective pl. is used, as in a (a), (c). Cf. *dozen*, which has precisely parallel constructions.

c975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Mark vi. 37 Mið penningum twæm hundredum. c1000 *Ags. Gosp.* *Ibid.* Mid twam hundred penegon. c1300 *Vices & Virtues* 113 Swo manize hundred winet. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 2342 An hondred kniztes. c1300 *Cursor M.* 22747 Þe hundret and þe pusand knyghtes. c1400 *Ibid.* 10399 (Fairf.) These hundrid shepe that were ther. c1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xii, Three hundrythe pownde Of redy monay. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 126 Sewne. . . Quhar kingis was cround vij hundry 3er and mar. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* ii. 83 Nine hundreth thousande poundes. 1579 *FULKE Heslins Parl.* 256 A whole hundreth Popes in a rowe. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 5 Within a few hundreth yeres after Christ. 1665 *HOOKER Microg.* 216 A hundred and twenty five thousand times bigger. 1782 *COWPER Loss of Royal George* vi, With twice four hundred men. 1818 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* iv. xxxii, Many a mountain chain which rears its hundred crests aloft. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* x. 325 After one hundred millions of favourable instances. the hundred-million-and-first instance should be an exception. *Mod.* The hundred and one odd chances.

(b) Phrase. *The Hundred Days*, the period of the restoration of Napoleon Bonaparte, after his escape from Elba, ending with his abdication on 22 June 1815.

c. The cardinal form *hundred* is also used as an ordinal when followed by other numbers, the last of which alone takes the ordinal form: e.g. 'the hundred-and-first', 'the hundred-and-twentieth', 'the six-hundred-and-fortieth part of a square mile'.

2. Often used indefinitely or hyperbolically for a large number: cf. *thousand*. (With various constructions, as in 1.)

a1300 *Cursor M.* 17031 He has a hundret siðh Dublid þis ilk pain. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* vi. 11 An hundred of ampolls on his hat seeten. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 131 God rewardithe her in this worldly lyff, hundred sithe more after the departinge out of this world. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ii. iv. [v.] 2 A fer getrar wondir And maid dreidfull to cativis be sic hundir. 1573 *J. SANFORD Hours Recreat.* (1576) 12 That one growing misorder breed not an hundred. 1638 *F. JUNIUS Paint. of Antients* 66 Altered into a hundred severall fashions and shapes. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* p. xlv, How can she acquire those hundreds of Graces and Motions, and Airts? 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xiii, You and Mr. Sedley made the match a hundred years ago. 1885 *Times* 20 Feb. 5/1 The hundred and one forms of small craft used by the Chinese to gain an honest livelihood.

3. In the sale of various commodities, often used for a definite number greater than five score; see *quots.*: esp. *Great or long hundred*, usually = six score, or a hundred and twenty.

1469 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 102 Salt fishe for Lent. . . at 204 [sic, but error] to the hundred. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 12 The number of the C. of shepe. . . in some countrye the great C where. vj. Score is accounted for the C. 1602 *F. TATE Househ. Ord. Edw. II* (1876) 61 Of some manner of fish the hundred containeth six score, and of some other sort, nine score. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. v. 260/2 Ling. Cod, or Haberdine, have 124 to the Hundred. 1787-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, Deal boards are sixscore to the hundred, called the long hundred. 1813 *Q. Rev.* ix. 279 To take from ten to twenty thousand mackerel a-day at a price not exceeding ten shillings the hundred of six score, or a penny a-piece. 1859 *SALA Tar. round Clock* (1861) 16 Fresh herrings are sold from the vessel by the long hundred (130). 1886 *Glasgow Her.* 13 Sept. 4/2 A mease [of herring] . . . is five hundreds of 120 each.

4. Elliptical uses. a. =HUNDREDWEIGHT.

1542 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* (1575) 205 An hundred is not just 100, but is 112 pounde. 1743 *Land. & Country Breve* iv. (ed. 2) 322 Three hundred Weight of Coals make but a hundred of Coaks. 1776 *G. SEMPLE Building in Water* 37 This Ram is only four hundred and a half.

b. A hundred of some other weight, measure, or quantity.

1538 *Jatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 152 Payd for ij hundryth of bords to make 3^d Church coffre. iiii^d. viij^d. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 258 An Hundred of Lime, being 25 Bushels, or an hundred Pecks. 1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 214 Oak is worth sawing 2s. 8d. per hundred, . . . That is the hundred Superficial Feet. 1875 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 367 Books of gold leaf contain twenty-five leaves. Gliders estimate their work by the number of 'hundreds' it will take (meaning one hundred leaves) instead of the number of books.

c. A hundred pounds (of money).

1543 *BRECON Policy of Warre Wks.* (1560-3) i. 139 The preste . . . maye dispende hundres yearlye, and do nought for it. 1599 *B. JONSON Ev. Man out of Hum.* ii. iii, [He] may dispend some seven or eight hundred a year. 1728-49 [see *COOL* a. 7]. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 11 June, I'll bet a cool hundred he swings before Christmas. 1806 *SURR Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 150 It. . . contained three bank-notes for one hundred each. 1855 *Cornwall* 257 Laying out a few hundreds. 1876 *T. HARDY Ethelberta* (1890) 411 Faith and I have three hundred a year between us.

d. A hundred years, a century. Obs. exc. dial.

a1656 *BP. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 298 Even in the second hundred (so antient. . . this festivity is). 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 638 Since the last year of the last 'hunner'.

5. In England (and subseq. in Ireland): A subdivision of a county or shire, having its own court; also formerly applied to the court itself: cf. *COUNTY* 1. 4. *Chiltern Hundreds*: see *CHILTERN*.

Most of the English counties were divided into hundreds; but in some counties *wapentakes*, and in others *wards*, appear as divisions of a similar kind. The origin of the division into hundreds, which appears already in OE. times, is exceedingly obscure, and very diverse opinions have been given as to its origin. 'It has been regarded as denoting simply a division of a hundred hides of land; as the district which furnished a hundred warriors to the host; as representing the original settlement of the hundred warriors; or as composed of a hundred hides, each of which furnished a single warrior' (Stubbs *Const. Hist.* i. v. § 45). 'It is certain that in some instances the hundred was deemed to contain exactly 100 hides of land' (F. W. Maitland). The hundred, OHG. (Alemannisch) *huntari*, *hunte*, was a subdivision of the *gau* in Ancient Germany; but connexion between this and the English *hundred* is not clearly made out.

c1000 *Laws of Edgar* 1. (title) Þis is seo zærdnyss, hu mon þæt hundred healdan sceal. *Ibid.* c. 3 And se man þe þis forsitte, and þæs hundredes dom forsaec. . . gesealle man þam hundrede xxx peniga, and set þam æfteran cyrre syxtig penega, half þam hundrede, half þam hlafofre. c1000 *Laws of Ethelred* i. c. i. § 2 Nime se hlafofre twegen getreowe begenas innan þam hundrede. 921 1143 *WILL. MALMESB. Gesta Reg.* 11 § 122 Centurias quas dicunt hundrez, et decimas quas thethingas vocant instituit [Elfredus]. 1292 *BRITTON* i. i. § 13 En counteez et hundrez et en Court de chescun fraunc teneant. *Ibid.* iii. § 7 De americe nul homme en court de baroun ne en hundred. c1325 *Poem Times Edw.* II. 469 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 344 And these assisours, that comen to shire and to hundred Dammeth men for silver. 1450 *J. PASTON Petiti.* in *P. Lett.* No. 77 i. 107 In the courtes of the hundred. 1465 *MARG. PASTON Ibid.* No. 510 II. 201 Endyttyd. . . by the enquest of Fourhoo hundred. 1480 *CAXTON Decr. Brit.* 20 In Yorkshire ben xxij hondredis. 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) i. ii. App. vii. 409 There is. . . in every hundrethe one head constable. 1588 *FRANCIS LIVERIUS Log.* i. xii. 52. 1623 *MASSINGER City Madam* i. ii, Thy sire, constable of the hundred. 1656 *EVERLYN Mem.* 8 July, [Dedham] a clothing town, as most are in Essex, but lies in the unwholesome hundreds. 1748 *De Foe's Tour Gl. Brit.* i. 7 (D.) From hence [Tilbury Fort] there is nothing for many miles together remarkable but a continued level of unhealthy marshes called The Three Hundreds, till we come before Leigh. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm. Intro.* iv. 215 As ten families of freeholders made up a town or tithing, so ten tithings composed a superior division, called a hundred, as consisting of ten times ten families. 1806-7 *J. BERRFORD Miseris Hum. Life* (1826) ii. xxx, On a visit in the Hundreds of Essex. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* i. v. 96 The union of a number of townships for the purpose of judicial administration, peace, and defence, formed what is known as the *hundred* or *wapentake*. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* i. 3 It is impossible to trace the exact links of connexion between the hundreds of warriors who constituted the sub-divisions of the Teutonic army and the territorial hundred of later times; there can however be no question that the two are connected. 1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vict.* c. 38 Whereas by law the inhabitants of the hundred or other area in which property is damaged by persons riotously and tumultuously assembled together are liable in certain cases to pay compensation for such damage, and it is expedient to make other provision [etc.] . . . § 5. . . the amount required to meet the said payments shall be raised as part of the police rate. 1888 *Act* 51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 41 § 3 There shall be transferred to the council of each county. . . The making, assessing, and levying of county, police, hundred, and all rates. *Ibid.* § 100 The expression 'division of a county', in this Act, includes any hundred, lathe, wapentake, or other like division.

b. A division of a county in the British American colonies or provinces of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, which still exists in the state of Delaware.

1621 *Ordin. Virginia* 24 July in *Stith Hist. Virginia* App. iv. 32 The other council. . . shall consist for the present, of the said council of state, and of two burgesses out of every town, hundred, or other particular plantation. 1637-8 in *Archives of Maryland* III. 59 Whereas the west side of St. Georges river is now. . . thought fit to be erected into a hundred by the name of St. Georges hundred. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* i.

27 Power to Divide the said Countrey and Islands, into Townes, Hundreds and Counties. 1888 *Bryce Amer. Comm.* II. xlviii. 224 note. In Maryland *hundreds*, which still exist in Delaware, were for a long time the chief administrative divisions. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 210 At certain intervals . . . houses were put up, the occupants of which formed a guard . . . for the population of the Hundreds.

† c. Proverb. Obs.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 76 What ye wan in the hundred ye lost in the sheere. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Empire* (Arb.) 307 Taxes, and Imposts vpon them [merchants] doe seldome good to the Kings Reuenue; For that that he winnes in the Hundred, he leese in the Shire. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (R. T. S.) 207 They are Mr. Penny Wise-pound-foolish, and Mr. Get-it th' Hundred-and-lose-it-the-Shire.

† 6. A game at cards. Obs. (Cf. CENT 2.)

1636 DAVENANT *Wits* I. ii. Their glad sons are left seven for their chance. At hazard, hundred, and all made at sent. 1652 UROUART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 277 As we do of card kings in playing at the hundred.

7. *Hundreds and thousands*: a name for very small comfits.

c 1830 [Remembered in use]. 1894 G. EGERTON *Key-Notes* 137 Little cakes with hundreds and thousands on top.

8. *Comb. a.* In sense 1 (or 2). (a) attrib., as *hundred-work*, sawyers' work paid for by the hundred (square feet); (b) in adj. relation with a noun in the plural, as *hundred-eyes*, name for the plant Periwinkle (*Vinca*); *hundred-legs*, a centipede; also with a noun in the singular, forming adjectival compounds, in sense Having, containing, measuring, etc. a hundred (of what is denoted by the second element), as *hundred-foot*, *-franc*, *-leaf*, *-mesh*, *-mile*, *-petal*, *-pound* (e.g. a *hundred-franc piece*, a *hundred-pound note*); so *hundred-pounder*, a cannon firing shot weighing a hundred pounds each (see *POUNDER*); (c) parasynthetic, as *hundred-cited*, *-footed*, *-gated*, *-headed*, *-hued*, *-leaved*, *-throated*, etc., adjs.

1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes*, *Thesens* II. 237 Minos, the King of *hundred-cited Crete. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U. S.* 264 A *100-foot shaft. 1646 STA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xv. 122 The Scolopendra or *hundred footed insect. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 922 Thy *hundred-gated Capitals. 1876 GRO. ELIOT *Dom. Der.* III. xxviii. 131 The hundred-gated Thebes. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 266 The *hundred-handed Briareus. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cten cabes*, *hundred headed thistle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 83 To bring forth these *hundred-leafed roses. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 345 The petals of the *hundred-leafed rose. 1808 BENTHAM *St. Reform* 50 A bone breaking *hundred mile road. 1692 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2831/4 Lost . . . an *Hundred Pound Bag. 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 109 Mortar-piece, a *hundred pounder. 1842 TENNYSON *Vis. of Sin* 27 As 'twere a *hundred-throated nightingale. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 239 Some Sawyers claim it as a Custom, to have half Breaking-work, and the other half *Hundred-work.

b. In sense 5. *Hundred-court*, in *Eng. Hist.* the court having civil and criminal jurisdiction within a territorial hundred; † *hundred-man*, OE. *hundredes-man*, the constable or officer of the hundred, = *HUNDREDE* 1; † *hundred-mote*, the assembly of the hundred, the hundred-court; † *hundred-penny*, a tax or payment anciently levied in a hundred.

1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 508 Unless he could not in the Century, or *Hundred-Court obtain any Remedy. 1879 W. HUTTON (*title*) History of the Hundred Court. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 104 The hundred court was entitled to declare folk right in every suit. a 1000 *Laws of Edgar* I. c. 2 Gyf neod on handa stande, cyðe hit man þam *hundredes-men, and he syððan þam teoðing-mannum. *Ibid.* c. 4 Buton he hæbbe þæs hundredes mann[es] gewitnyssa, oððe þæs teoðingmannes. 1235-52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 210 Et namiat cum hundredmanno in hundredo. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 102 On analogy . . . we may fairly maintain that the original hundred-man or hundredes-ealder was an elected officer, and the convener and constituting functionary of the court which he held. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 77 The Hundred also had its Court, named the *Hundred or Folio-Mote. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. § 3. 125 The Charter was . . . sworn to at every hundred-mote. 1189-95 *Charter in Wetherhal Register* (1897) 30 Et omnes terræ ad eam pertinentes . . . sint quiete . . . de *hundredpeni et de thethingepeni et de legerwite. 1293 *Rolls Parli.* I. 115/1 Liberi et quieti ab omni Scotto . . . et de Hidagio . . . Hundredespeny, Borchafpeny, Thethyngpeny.

Hundred (as ordinal): see *HUNDRETH*.

† *Hundredaghte*, Obs. rare. In *4 hundredaghte*. [app. an analogical formation after *prittaghte*, *sixtiaghte*, for OE. *prittigode*, *sixtigode*.] *Hundredth*; *hundredfold*.

1340 *Ayeb.* 234 Po þet byeh ine spoushod . . . habbeþ þet prittaghte frut. Po þet byeh in wodewe-hod habbeþ þet xixtiaghte frut. Po þet lokeþ maydenhod habbeþ þet hondredaghte frut. . . Po þet zed þet vil in to þe guode londe fructefide of one half to be prittaghte, of oþer half to xixtiaghte and of þe þridde half to be hondredaghte.

Hundredal (hʊndrədāl), a. [f. *HUNDRED* 5 + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a territorial hundred.

1862 *Collect. Archæol.* I. 12 Single manors having a hundredal franchise were often called hundreds. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 564 The ancient towns in demesne of the Crown . . . possessed a hundredal jurisdiction. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 93 The relation of the manorial to the hundredal Courts is curious.

Hundredary (hʊndrədəri). [ad. med.L. *hundredarius*; see next and *-ARY*.] - *HUNDREDE* 1.

VOL. V.

1700 SIR H. CHAUNCEY *Hertfords.* (1826) I. 15 The Chief of them [Freemen] were Sheriffs, Hundredaries, and other Judges and Ministerial Officers in their several Counties. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. ii. ii. § 5. 238 Next in order was the Centenarius or Hundredary, whose name expresses the extent of his jurisdiction. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 343 Every county had still its shire-mote, every hundred its hundredary, every tithing and parish its wardens.

Hundreder, -or (hʊndrədər, -r). Also 5-6 *hundrythar*, *hundredour*, *hunderder*. [f. *HUNDRED* 5 + *-ER* 2; in med.L. *hundredarius*. Cf. *centenarius*, *centener*, *CENTENIER*.]

1. The bailiff or chief officer of a hundred; the hundred-man.

1285 *Act 13 Edw. I.* c. 38 Quia etiam vicecomites hundredarii et ballivi libertatum conseruerunt gravare subditos suos. 1315 *Rolls Parli.* I. 343/2 Qe les Executions de Brefs qe vendront as Viscontes soient faites par les Hundreders, conuz & jurez en plein Conte. 1455 *Paston Lett.* No. 239 I. 330 The Kyng [Hen. VI.] beyng then in the place of Edmond Westley, hunderdere of the seyde toun of Seynt Albones. 1501 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 38 That Sheriffes, Coroners, Hundreders, Burgesses, Serjeants, and Beadles, have their Courts within every their particular limits. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* (1672), *Hundreder*: . . . signifies also him that hath the Jurisdiction of a Hundred, and holdeth the hundred Court . . . and sometimes it is used for the Bayliff of an Hundred. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 50 Twelve freeholders were chosen; who, having sworn, together with the hundreder, or presiding magistrate of that division, to administer impartial justice, proceeded to the examination of that cause. 1874 *Act 37 & 38 Vict.* c. 45 § 38 Nothing in this Act shall take away . . . any right or privilege of the hundreder or hereditary sheriff of the hundred of Cashio.

2. An inhabitant of a hundred, especially one liable to be impanelled on a jury.

1501 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 159 All these that is at the end of the names ar Hundrythars. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 3 The shireffe . . . shall retorne in euery suche panell . . . six sufficient hundredours at the least. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 157 a. In a plea personall, if two hundredors appear, it sufficeth. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxv. (1739) 42 In raising of Forces one hundred were selected *ex singulis Pagis*, which first were called Centenarii, or Hundreders, from their number. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. ix. 161 To oblige the hundredors to make hue and cry after the felon. 1818-48 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. viii. 406 note. The trial by a jury . . . replaced that by the body of hundredors. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 288 In order that all the hundredors may have an interest in the pursuit of thieves, it is otherwise decreed. Half shall go to the hundred.

† 3. A centurion. Obs.

c 1550 CHEKE *Matth.* viii. 8 As Jesus cam into Capernaum, yer cam a hundrer vnto him and sued vnto him.

Hundredfold (hʊndrədfoʊld), a., adv., and sb. Forms: see *HUNDRED*; also 2-4 *-fold*, 3 *-feald*, 3-4 *-feld* (e, 4 *-foold*, *-uald*, 4-6 *-folde*. [f. *HUNDRED* + *-FOLD*. Cf. ON. *hundraf-falda*, MHG. *hundertvvalt*, Ger. *hundertfalt*, *-faltig*. OE. had *hundfald*.]

A. adj. A hundred times as much or as many. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 203 He shal for þer-to-yesnes hundrefold mede. c 1200 ORMIN 19903 He wolde . . . Hiss mede zeldenn hundredfold Forr hisse gode dedess. 1552 HULOET, *Hundreth folde*, *centuplex*.

B. adv. A hundred times (in amount).

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 54 He hit scal finden eft þer and hundred fald mare. *Ibid.* 247 Per is fur þet is undret fald hatre þene bo ure.

b. Now always a (an) *hundredfold*.

c 1200 *Cast. Love* 1189 He that alle thyng may welde, Dowbled his peyne an hondred felde. 1340 *Ayeb.* 101 Þet god wolde yelde an hondreduald al þet me yeauē. c 1400 MAUNDE (Roxb.) xxiv. 112 Mare acceptable . . . þan if he gafe him a hundreth fald so mykyl. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. ix. 82 It diminishes them a hundred fold. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Ranke* (1854) II. 135 Armies which outnumbered them a hundredfold.

C. sb. 1. A hundred times the amount or number.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Eower weldede scal eft beon imeten eower mede, and bi hundrefalde mare. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17055 (Cott.) But o ioi an hundret fald, he dublid þe pi sang. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxvi. 12 Isaac . . . sowide in that loond, and he fonde that zeer the hundryd foold. 1393 *LANGF. P. Pl.* C. xiii. 158 He shal haue an hundred-folde of heuene-ryche blisse. 1526 TINDALE *Matth.* xiii. 8 Some an hundred fold, some fifty fold, some thyrty folde. 1655 MILTON *Sonn.*, *Massacre Piedmont*, That from these may grow A hundredfold, who . . . Early may fly the Babylonian woe. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lit. to Prior* 6 May, Seed . . . which indeed produced one hundred fold.

2. A local name for Lady's Bedstraw, *Galium verum*, from its numerous crowded blossoms.

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 100 As the flowers are exceedingly numerous and clustered, our common people call the plant A *Hundred-fald*.

Hundredth (hʊndrədθ), a. and sb. (Also 4-6 *hundreth*, 4 *hundret*, -re, -ride, 5 *hondred*, 7 *hundred*). [f. *HUNDRED* + *-TH*. Of late formation: OE. had no ordinal from *hund* or *hundred*; ME. sometimes used forms identical with the cardinal, as is still done dialectally.] The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal *HUNDRED*.

A. adj. 1. Coming last in order of a hundred successive individuals.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 10918 Hundreth, centum, centenus . . . centesimus. 1575 LEVINS *Manip.* 88/44 Y^o Hundreth, centesimus. 1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* (R.), On the six hundredth year of that just man, The second month, the

seventeenth day began That horrid deluge. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 14 The one hundred generation. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 103 Extending to the hundredth milestone.

2. *Hundredth part*: one of a hundred equal parts into which a whole is or may be divided.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23140 Þe hundret [Gt. hundreth] F. hundre, Tr. hundride) part i mai noight mele. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 71, I sawe therof not the hondred part. a 1600 HOOKER (J.), We shall not need to use the hundredth part of that time. 1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 213 Not above a four or five hundredth part of a well grown Mite. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. xxi [He] has not power left . . . by the hundredth part sufficient to hold together this collection of republics. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* I. 39 Compressed . . . so as to have bulk about a hundredth part less.

B. sb. A hundredth part.

1774 C. J. PHIPPS *10y. N. Pole* 124 Divided . . . by a Vernier division into hundredths of an inch. 1800 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 40 We will therefore call this distance 22 hundredths. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* ii. 26 Ninety-nine hundredths of all our actions are done from other motives.

Hundredweight (hʊndrədwaɪt). [f. *HUNDRED* + *WEIGHT*. The plural is unchanged after a numeral or an adj. expressing plurality, as *many*.] An avoirdupois weight equal to 112 pounds; prob. originally to a hundred pounds, whence the name. Abbreviated cwt. (formerly C.).

Locally it has varied from 100 to 120 lb.; 'in the United States a hundredweight is now commonly understood as 100 pounds' (*Cent. Dict.*).

[1542 see *HUNDRED* 4 a.] 1577 HARRISON *England* III. i. (1877) II. 4 Such [horses] as are kept also for burden, will carrie foure hundred weight commonlie. 1672 *PETTY Pol. Anat.* (1601) 53 The said quantity of Milk will make 2½ C. of Raw-Milk-Cheese, and 1 C. of Whey-Butter. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Anusem. Ser. & Cont.* 65 [She] could as soon fly with a Hundred Weight of Lead at her Heels. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 303 An anchor-shank weighing some hundredweights. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. App. A (ed. 2) 564 The Jersey local hundred weight consists of 104 Jersey pounds, and the Guernsey hundred weight of 100 Guernsey pounds. 1895 *Times* 6 Mar. 10/6 The hundred-weight of certain kinds of cheese was 112 lb. and of others 120 lb.

attrib. 1883 P. S. ROBINSON *Saints & Sinners* 253 Hundredweight blocks of silver bullion.

† *Hune*, *Naut. Obs.* Also 7 *Sc. huin*. [In Layamon, app. a. ON. *hūn*-n knob at the mast-head; in later use prob. a. F. *hune* (from Norse) in same sense. Cf. *HOUD* sb. 2] = *HOUD* sb. 2 1.

c 1205 LAY. 28978 Seil heu drogen to hune. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xviii. 93 Vp went our sailis, taunit to the huins. 1764 VEICHT in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 286 The main-top-mast had great pieces carried from it, from the hunes down to the cap, at the head of the main-mast.

Hune, var. of *HONE* sb. 2 Obs., delay. *Hun-frame*, var. UNFRAME Obs., evil, disadvantage. *Hunfysh*, obs. f. *HOUDFISH*.

Hung (hʊŋ), ppl. a. [pa. pple. of *HANG* v.]

1. Suspended, attached so as to hang down, etc.; see the vb. Often with qualification, as *well*, *ill*.

1663 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* 97 Annetel, a thing hung about the neck. 1678 QUACK'S *Acad.* 6 A Tongue well hung. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* II. 26 June, The carriage is . . . well hung. 1894 *Athenæum* 22 Sept. 993/4 In all hung window sashes means should be adopted to permit both the sashes being removed.

b. Of meat: Suspended in the air to be cured by drying, or (in the case of game) to become 'high'.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 349 Country-labourers, accustomed to feed usually upon hung Beef. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 106 Old ewe-mutton, hung-meat, and household bread. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xliii. A piece of hung beef, and six loaves. 1863 *Morn. Star* 1 Jan. 5, I have heard Dr. Hill's evidence as to hung game being unwholesome and unfit for food.

2. Furnished or decorated with hanging things.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 16 All her masts and tacklings hung with paper Lanthorns. 1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 33 They [peas] grew rapidly and were well hung. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 385 At the larger houses of entertainment were to be found beds hung with silk.

† b. Having pendent organs. Obs.

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 1 Hunge tupples are such as have both the stones in the codde. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 32 They cut off his genitories, (and they say he was hung like an ass). 1685 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1998/4 A large Hound Bitch . . . pretty well hung, all white. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Well-hung*.

Hung (hʊŋ), pa. t. and pple. of *HANG* v.

† *Hungar*, Obs. [a. Ger. *Ungar*, med.L. *Hungarus* Hungarian.]

1. A Hungarian.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Iovine* II vj a, A while after, himself was overcome by the said Hungars.

2. A gold coin of Hungary. Also *Hungar-dollar*. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. ii. 29 Hungar-dollars, which are refined to the standard of Hungarian gold. 1684 T. SMITH *Acc. City Prusa* in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 442 Zecchines and Hungars for Gold, and Spanish Dollars and Zalotts for Silver . . . pass current among them. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade, Hungar*, or *Hongre*, a gold coin struck in Hungary; and also a money of account, worth about a crown sterling.

Hungarian (hʊŋgəriən), a. and sb. [f. med.L. *Hungaria* HUNGARY.] A. adj.

1. Of, belonging to, or native of Hungary. Applied to things orig. made or reared in Hungary, as *Hungarian horse*, *H. leather*; *Hungarian balsam*,

the resinous product of the Carpathian pine, *Pinus Mugho* or *Pumilio*; *Hungarian bowls*, a kind of amalgamating machine, orig. used in the gold mines of Schemnitz; *Hungarian machine*, a hydraulic machine on the principle of Hero's fountain; see *quot.*; *Hungarian water*, *Hungary water*.

1600 J. POY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 48 The Hungarian coine is round. 1634 LITHGOW Trav. ix. 415 The Hungarian mules are the longest upon earth. c1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ep. to Julian* Wks. 1705 II. 92 Such Carbuncles .. As no Hungarian Water can Redress. 1829 Nat. Philos., *Hydraulics* II. 17 (U. K. S.) The Hungarian machine, so called from its having been employed in draining a mine at Chemnitz, in Hungary, produces its action by the condensation of a confined portion of air produced by the descent of a high Column of water contained in a pipe. 1882 Garden 23 May 322 1/2 Hungarian Lilac will shortly be in bloom.

† 2. Thievish, marauding; needy, beggarly (with play on *hungry*: cf. B. 2; see Nares). *Obs. slang.* 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 23 O base hungarian wight: wilt y^e the spigot vield? 1608 *Merry Devil* Edmonton (1617) Divb. Come yee Hungarian pilchers, we are once more come under the zona torrida of the forest.

B. sb.

1. A native or inhabitant of Hungary, a Magyar; a Hungarian horse; the language of Hungary.

1553 (title) A dialogue of comfort against tribulation, made by Syr Thomas More Knyght, and set forth by the name of an Hungarian. 1615 in *Devon* 155. *Excheq. Jas.* I (1836) 318 One other gray gelding, instead of one of the Hungarians given to the Queen. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. i. § 3. 4 The Hungarian (language), used in the greatest part of that Kingdom. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* II. 83 Fresh invasions of the Saracens, to whom were now added the Hungarians from the north.

† 2. (With play on *hungry*.) A hungry person, a great eater: cf. A. 2. *Obs. slang.*

1600-13 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) xto A monstrous eater. Invited .. unto a gentleman, Who long'd to see the same hungarian, And note his feeding. 1608 *Merry Devil* Edmonton (1617) Cij, Away, I .. must tend the Hungarians. 1634 D. LUTON *London* iii. 12 The middle Ile [of St. Paul's] is much frequented at noone with a Company of Hungarians, not walking so much for Recreation, as neede.

† *Hungaric* (hʊŋgær'rik), a. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *Hungaricus*: cf. HUNGARY.] = HUNGARIAN A. I. *Hungarick fever*: an old name for typhus fever.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 327 Hungarick fever, which is .. malignant and contagious. 1694 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 473 1/2 It is good against a Hungarick Fever, which is a kind of sweating Sickness.

† *Hungarish*, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -ISH.] = HUNGARIAN.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Justine* Liija, By his wife of the Hungarish race hee had one sonne.

Hungary (hʊŋgəri). [ad. med.L. *Hungaria* (f. *Hungrie*), f. *Hungari*, *Ungari*, *Ungri*, *Ugri* (cf. UGRIAN), med.Gr. Οὐγγροι, Ger. *Ungar-n*, names applied to the Hungarians, who call themselves Magyars.] The name of a country and kingdom of central Europe, now forming, with several dependent provinces, the eastern or trans-Leithan division of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Used attrib. as in *Hungary water*: see *quot.*

1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* v. vi. Your bottle of Hungary water to your lady. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Queen of Hungary Water*, a Spirit of Wine fill'd with the more essential part of Rosemary-flowers. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hungary Water*, .. a distilled water, denominated from a queen of Hungary, for whose use it was first prepared; .. made of rosemary flowers infused in rectified spirit of wine, and thus distilled. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 129 Hungary waters .. were brought to recover the gentleman.

Hungry, obs. form of HUNGRY.

Hunger (hʊŋgər), sb. Forms: 1 *hungor*, 1-5 *hungur*, 1- *hunger*; (also 3 *hounguer*, (*Orm.*) *hunggerr*, 3-5 *unger*, 4 *hungire*, -yr, *honggir*, *hounguer*, 4-5 *hongur*, -yr(e), 4-6 *hungre*, -ir, *hongre*, *hounger*, 5- *hongre*, -ir). [OE. *hungor*, -ur = OS. *hungar*, MDu. *hongher* (Du. *honger*), OHG. *hungar*, (MHG., Ger. *hunger*), ON. *hungur*, (Sw., Da. *hungur*): -OTeut. **hungeru-s*; cf. Goth. *huggrian* to hunger: the actual Goth. sb. was *hūhrus*, corresp. to an OTeut. **huyhru-s*; these imply pre-Teutonic **huykru-*, **kyhrut*. Cf. Lith. *kankā* torment, *kėikiti* to ache, Gr. (gloss) κέκευ = νενά: see Kluge, and Zupitza *German. Culturale*.]

1. The uneasy or painful sensation caused by want of food; craving appetite. Also, the exhausted condition caused by want of food.

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* lviii. 15 [lxx. 14] Hungur ðrowiað. c900 *CYNWULF* Crist 1660 in *Exeter Bk.* Nis þær hungor ne þurst slæp ne swar lezer. c1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 172/3 *Fames*, nel *pōpina*, hunger. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137 P. 3 Wrecce men sturuen of hunger. c1200 *Moral Ode* 221 On helle is vnger & þerst. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 2/54 For strong hungour he criede loude. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Petrus* 88 Till ner for hungyre he gaste he jalde. c1400-50 *Alexander* 4608 3e bot fede þow with frute at flays noȝt þoure hongir. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 8 What nedeth meet there where shall be no hunger? 1568 *GRAFTON* Chron. II. 35 After that he would never eate nor drinke, but pynded away for hunger and sorow. 1613 *PURCHAS* *Pilgrimage* (1614) 836 Very patient of labour and hunger, feasting if they have where-

with .. and fasting other-whiles. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* II. A repeat which hunger and fatigue made delicious. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I. iii, I have the hunger of a wolf.

b. personified or represented as an agent.

c1000 *Andreas* 1089 (Gr.) Hungres on wenun blates beoð-gastes. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. vii. 288 Fedde hunger þeorne With good Ale. 1393 *Ibid.* C. ix. 177 Honger have mercy of hem, and lete me geve hem benes. 1613 *PURCHAS* *Pilgrimage* (1614) 862 Some perishing in the devouring jaws of the Ocean, and others in their self-devouring Mawes of Hunger. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 125 Hunger is a much more powerful enemy to man than watchfulness, and kills him much sooner. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent* *Man* 251 The parent of all industries is Hunger.

c. Proverbs.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 39 Some saie, and I feele, hunger pereth stone wall. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 62 marg. Hunger is the best sauce. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 210. 1608 *Torsell* *Serpents* (1658) 780 Hunger breaketh stone-walls, and hard need makes the old wife trot. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 12 Had they not so good a sauce as hunger. 1719 *DE FOE* *Crusoe* II. ii, Hunger knows no friend.

2. Want or scarcity of food in a country, etc.; dearth; famine. *Obs.* or arch.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC* Gen. xlii. 30 Hunger fondeþ ealle eorþan. c1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 7 Mann-cwealmas beoð and hungar. .. and eorþan styrunga. c1046 O. E. Chron. (MS. C) an. 976 On þys zeare was se micla hungor on Angel cygne. c1250 Gen. & Ex. 2150 Ghe ðer him two childer bar, Or men wuð of ðat hunger war. 1587 *TRAVIS* *Hiden* (Rolls) II. 441 In his dayes fil a greet hunger in þe lond of Israel. 1480 *CAXTON* *Chron. Eng.* cii. (1482) 83 The englyssh peple that were escaped the grete hunger and mortalyte. 1559 *Homilies* I. *Sauing* II. (1859) 78 God .. sent an universal hunger upon the whole country. 1600 *HOLLAND* *Living* iv. 147 These calamities began with hunger. 1847 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. vi. 196 When we entered a village [in Ireland] our first question was, 'How many deaths?' 'The hunger has been there', was every-where the cry.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Strong desire or craving.

1548 *HALL* *Chron.*, *Rich.* III. 45 b, That cursed hungre of golde and execrable thirst of lucre. 1656-9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 4 The insatiable hunger of many hath vayed .. their understanding. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on F.* I. v. This need of love—this hunger of the heart. 1880 *TENNISON* *Battle Brunanburh* xv, Earls that were lured by the Hunger of glory. 1889 *RUSKIN* *Præterita* III. 43 A fit took me of hunger for city life again. 1897 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 8/3 This so-called 'land hunger' might prevail in parts of Ireland where the possession of a small piece of land was absolutely necessary.

† *erroneously* for *hungri*, HUNGRY.

a1300 *Cursor* M. 5094 (Cott.) Fine yeir o þis hungur tide [other MSS. *hungre*, -ry, -ry]. c1300 *Ibid.* 20121 (Edin.) Nakid and hunger [other MSS. *hungry*, *hongry*] sco clad and fed. c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1934 Þe hungor and þe thorsty.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.* a. Of, belonging to, connected with, or characteristic of hunger, as *hunger-den*, -*pain*, -*pinch*, -*wolf*, -*world*. b. instrumental, as *hunger-beaten*, -*driven*, -*greedy*, -*mad*, -*pinched*, -*pressed*, -*stricken*, -*stung*, -*worn* adjs.; *hunger-pine* vb. c. objective, as *hunger-giving*. d. parasynthetic, as *hunger-gutted*, -*paunched* adjs.

1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 87 Because, that I was 'hunger-beaten, I chaw'd a bit. 1843 *CARLYLE* *Past & Fut.* III. ii, The Atheist world, from its utmost summits of Heaven and Westminster Hall .. down to the lowest cellars and neglected 'hunger-dens of it, is very wretched. a1618 *SYLVESTER* *Hymn* St. Lewis the King 489 In rags, and 'hunger-driven. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 11 Feb. 5/2 The fearlessness of the hunger-driven birds. 1607 *TORSSELL* *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 373 Satisfying his 'hunger-greedy appetite. 1647 R. STAPFOLTON *Juvenal* 67 Art thou with th' injury of a meal so tooke? So 'hunger-gutted? 1805 *CARY* *Dante*, *Inferno* I. 44 With his head held aloft and 'hunger-mad. 1830 KEATS *Isabella* lix, Seldom felt she any 'hunger-pain. 1598 *ROWLANDS* *Betraying Christ* 11 Like 'hunger-paunched wolves prone to devour the lambe. 1855 *BROWNING* *Fra Lippo* 127 Admonition from the 'hunger-pinched. 1639 *FULLER* *Holy War* I. viii. (1647) 11 Being well 'hunger-pinched .. [he] ran away from the rest of the Christians. 1610 *Chester's Tri.*, *Envie* 28 A rich man 'hunger-pin'd with want. a1756 *COLLINS* *Ode Pop. Superst.* *Highl.* 164 'Hunger-pest Along th' Atlantick rock undreading climb. 1614 T. ADAMS *Fatal Banquet* i. Wks. 1861 I. 161 Hath any gentleman the 'hunger-worm of covetousness? 1838 *DICKENS* O. *Twist* xliii, Many 'hunger-worm outcasts close their eyes in our bare streets.

e. Special combs.: † *hunger-bane*, death by hunger, starvation; so † *hunger-baned* adj., starved; † *hunger-bedrip*, a kind of BEDRIP or harvest service at which the lord gave the tenants food; *hunger-belt*, a belt worn round the abdomen, and continually tightened to alleviate the pangs of hunger; † *hunger-bond*, necessity arising from famine; *hunger-flower*, a species of Whitlow-grass, *Draba incana*, so called because it grows in 'hungry' soils (*Cent. Dict.*); *hunger-grass*, the grass *Alopecurus agrestis*: see *hunger-weed*; *hunger-house*, a place in which cattle are kept for some time before being slaughtered; a pinning-house; *hunger-rot*, † (a) a disease in cattle resulting from scanty feeding; (b) a miserly wretch (*dial.*); *hunger-trace*, a flaw in the feathers of a hawk caused by improper or scanty feeding while the feathers are growing; *hunger-weed*, a name for *Ranunculus arvensis* and *Alopecurus agrestis*, corn-field weeds, found especially on clayey soil.

1617 *MARKHAM* *Caval.* I. 3 Nor .. that they .. for lacke of strength die with 'hunger-bane. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Cor.* 12 We beyng there were 'hunger-baned and famished. c1300 *Customs Battle* -*Abbey* (Camden) 54 Ad quatum precarium, quod vocatur 'Hunger-bedrip. 1546 *STOKES* *Discon. Australia* II. xii. 395 Mr. Pasco .. had obtained from them a 'hunger belt, composed of wallaby furs. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 21 Dec. 7/1 'Tis a device of savages to cheat an empty stomach, and is called 'the hunger belt'. c1250 Gen. & Ex. 763 Deden for he, for 'hunger bond, fezer ut into egipte lond. 1839 G. TAYLOR *Mem. Surtees in Surtees* Durham IV. 69 He went instantly to the 'hunger-house, and set it at liberty. 1893 *Whitby Gas.* 3 Nov. 3/6 In two instances the pinning-lairs or hunger-houses are within the shops or open directly into them. 1593 *FITZHERB.* *Ausb.* § 54 Also 'hunger rotte is the worst rotte that can be .. and .. cometh for lacke of meate, and so for hunger they eate suche as they can fynde. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Rust.* iii. (1586) 140 Against the Winter rotte, or hunger rotte, you must provide to feede them at home in Cratches. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hunger-rot*, a penurious, griping wretch. 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGT *Observ. Hawking* 7 Young hawks should be plentifully fed, for if they are left one day without food, the 'hunger-traces will appear. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* iv. 42 note, The plumage will bear .. 'hunger-traces', a flaw on the shaft and web of every feather in the body, especially the wings and tail, often occasioning them to break off at the place injured. 1793 *MARTYN* *Flora Rust.* II. 56 It [Corn Crowfoot] has the name of 'Hungerweed. 1894 *Times* 21 May 12 1/2 That most pestilent of weeds, the slender foxtail, blackbent, or hungerweed, *alopecurus agrestis*, is already in ear and flower in corn-fields.

Hunger (hʊŋgər), v. Forms: 1 *hyngran*, *hingrian*, (*hynegrian*), 3-5 *hungre-n* (4 *hongre*-, *hengren*-, 5 *hungry*, 6 *hungir*, -re, *hungre*), 4-*hunger*. [OE. *hyngran* (later *hingrian*) = OS. *gi-hungrian*, Goth. *huggrian*, f. *hungur*, HUNGER sb. Cf. also OHG. *hungaran*, -arin, MHG. and Ger. *hungern*, MLG., MDu. *hungeren*, MD. and Du. *honger*; OFris. *hungera*; ON. *hungra*, Da. *hungre*, with a different verbal form. The normal mod. repr. of OE. *hyngr*(e)n would be *hunger*; in ME. this was assimilated to the sb. *hunger*.]

† 1. *impers.* as in *it hungers me* (= Goth. *huggreip mik*, ON. *mik hungvar*, OHG. *mik hungrit*): 'there is hunger to me', I am hungry. (In OE. with accus. or dat.) *Obs.*

950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 35 Seðe cymes to me ne hyngræð hine. c1000 *Ags. Gosp.* *ibid.*, Ne hyngrað þone þe to me cymð. c1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Hom.* I. 166 Ac siððan him hyngræde. c1225 *Ancre. R.* 214 Ou schal euer hungren. c1300 *Havelok* 654 Him hyngræde swithe sore. 1375 *BARBOUR* *Bruce* xiv. 432 Thame hungreit alsua weill sar. 1393 *LANGL.* P. Pl. C. xvi. 252 Eet this when þe hyngræ.

2. *intr.* To feel or suffer hunger, be hungry.

a900 *CYNWULF* *Crist* 1354 in *Exeter Bk.*, þonne ge .. zefon hyngrendum hlaf. c1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vi. 21 Eadige synd ge ðe hyngrað nu. a1300 *Cursor* M. 12943, I wat at þou has fasted lang and hungres [Trin. hongrest] nu. a1310 in *Wright* *Lyric* P. x. 37 Þenne miht hengen on heowe. 1340 *HAMPOLE* *Pr. Consc.* 6151, I hyngræd and yhe me fedde. 1382 *WYCLIF* *Luke* vi. 3 This, that Dauith dide, whanne he hyngræde. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/1 *Hungryn*, or waxyn hungry .., *esuriu*. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 28 They must hunger in frost, that will not worke in heete. a1612 *DONNE* *Biathanatos* (1644) 129 If he had not hyngræd till then, his fasting had had no vertue. 1783-94 *BLAKE* *Songs* *Exper.*, *Holy Thursday* 15 Babe can never hunger there. 1881 N. T. (R.V.) *Math.* iv. 2 When he had fasted forty days and forty nights, he afterward hyngræd [1611 was .. an hyngræd].

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To have a longing or craving; to long for; to hanker after. (With *indirect pass.*)

c1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 113 Þin eyryn gredyly hyngryn to se vanytees. 1526 *TINDALE* *Matt.* v. 6 Blessed are they which hunger and thirst for [1539 after] rightewesnes. 1563 *WINGET* *Wks.* (1890) II. 12 The peple houngrit throw inlake of the heunilie and necessary fluid of Godis Word. 1700 *FARQUHAR* *Constant Couple* iv. iii, Hell hungers not more for wretched souls, than he for ill-got pelf. 1737 *WATERLAND* *Rev. Doctr. Eucharist* vi. 161 The Word was made Flesh; which consequently is to be hyngræd after for the sake of Life. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vi. 455 Whom still I've hyngræd after more than bread. 1873 *HELPS* *Anim. & Mast.* vi. (1875) 143 If, over and above this necessary repute, you hunger for praise.

† 4. *trans.* To have a hunger or craving for; to desire with longing; to hunger after. *Obs.*

c1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 6 Eadige synt þa ðe riht-wisnesse hyngrað [esuriunt iustitiam] and þyrstað. 1382 *WYCLIF* *ibid.*, Blessed be þei þat hungren and þristun riht-wisnesse. c1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 113 Þi mowth hyngræth gredyly delycacyes. Þin erys hyngryn gredyly newe tydynges. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Sacrament* I. (1859) 444 Spiritually they hyngræd it, spiritually they tasted it.

5. To subject to hunger; to starve, famish; to drive or force by hunger (to, into, out, etc.).

1575 *GASCOIGNE* *Dulce Bellum* cxxxii, The Prince to Zeland came himselfe To hunger Middleburgh. 1566 *DALRYMPLE* tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 313 It could not be won be na force except thay war hungret out. 1641 *BEST* *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 119 Their pasture will hunger our beasts that are used to better keepinge. 1737 P. WALKER *Life* *Peden* 56 (Jam.) Christ minds only to diet you, and not hunger you. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 58 note, In the north they say of one who keeps his servants on short commons that he hyngræd them. 1858 *KINGSLEY* *Ode to N. East Wind*, Hunger into madness Every plunging pipe. 1884 *Daily Tel.* 12 May 5/7 The Mahdi spent five months in hyngræd out Obaid.

b. *transf.* To deprive of strength by want of any kind; to 'starve'. ? *Obs.*

the river anywhere, and Goathland beck was certainly the hungriest part of the stream.

b. *fig.* Jeune; barren, sterile.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxv. 8 A cold and hungry imagination.

c. *Min.* 'A term applied to hard barren vein-matter, such as white quartz (not discolored with iron oxide)' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

7. *Comb.* + *hungry-looking*, *hungry-looking* adjs.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 54 P 12 A lean hungry-looking rascal.

Hunk (hʌŋk), *sb.* [Known only in the 19th c., and not frequent in literature before 1850. It is identical in form and sense with West Flem. *hunke* (een *hunke* brood of vleesch a hunk of bread or meat; een *hunke* aan den bedelaar geven to give a hunk to the beggar: De Bo *Westol. Idiotikon* 1892). Franck would connect this with Du. *hunk*, HUNK²; but the connexion of sense is not obvious.]

1. A large piece cut off (e.g. from a loaf, cheese, etc.); a thick or clumsy piece, a lump; a hunk.

a 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 42 Hunks of bacon all around were spread. 1826 *Corresp. fr. Wiltshire* in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 117 Cottage children... munching their 'hunks' of bread, smeared with butter. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 94 Munching two enormous hunks... of cold meat and bread. 1861 SALA *Dutch Dict.* xv. 232 A leg [of mutton] cut up in hunks and handed round. 1891 RASHDALE in *Colleges* Oxf. 156 It became usual for men to go to the buttery for a hunk of bread and a pot of beer.

2. (*Sc. dial.*) A sluttish, indolent woman; as a 'nasty hunk', a 'lazy hunk' (Jamieson 1825).

[Possibly a distinct word; Jam. suggests connexion with HUNKER².]

Hence **Hunker**, a cutter of hunks. (*nonce-wd.*)

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept. The butchers... seem to have been taking lessons from the live-collop hunkers of Abyssinia.

Hunk, *sb.*² and *a.* U.S. [a. Du. *hunk* goal, home, in a game; of Frisian origin: cf. W.Fris. *honne*, *honne* 'house, place of refuge or safe abode' (Japix); E.Fris. *hunk* 'corner, nook, retreat, home in a game' (Doomkaat-Koolman).]

A. sb. (*local*, New York) In children's games: The goal, home, or den; as 'to reach hunk'; 'to be on hunk', contr. 'to be hunk' (*Cent. Dict.*).

'A word descended from the Dutch children, and much used by New York boys in their play' (Bartlett 1860).

B. adj. In a safe or good position or condition, all right.

1850 N. Y. *Tribune* 30 Dec. (Bartlett). Now he felt himself all hunk, and wanted to get this enormous sum out of the city. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) s.v., *To be hunk* or *all hunk* is to have reached the goal or place of meeting without being intercepted by one of the opposite party, to be all safe.

† **Hunker** (hʌŋkər), *sb.* U.S. ? Obs. [app. f. HUNKS *sb.* + -ER.]

Remembered by Mr. W. J. Stillman as familiarly used c 1840 at Shenectady N. Y., 'to designate a surly, crusty, or stingy old fellow, a curmudgeon'. But some would refer it to HUNK *sb.* as 'one who sticks to his post, or home'.]

In U.S. politics: A conservative, one opposed to innovation or change; a nickname first used in the State of New York about 1845.

1849 N. Y. *Evening Post* 11 July (Bartlett). He is now the leader of the hunkers of Missouri. 1856 *Househ. Words* 9 Aug. 86/1 *Hunker* is derived from a popular nickname for a self-satisfied, surly rich man; a descendant of Old Hunks in fact. 1859 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* 268 Egypt, the hunker conservative of antiquity. 1864 *Boston Commonwealth* 3 June, The judge, a white-haired old man, well preserved, and a stickler for law and precedent and a 'hunker'.

Hence **Hunkerism**.

1860 in *Bartlett Dict. Amer.* 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* 365 All this fossil hunkerism is to linger thirty or forty years. *Ibid.* 528, I resolve hunkerism into indolence and cowardice, too lazy to think, and too timid to think.

Hunker (hʌŋkər), *v.* Sc. [Origin obscure: it has the form of an iterative from a stem *hunk-*. Cf. MDu. *hucken*, *hukēn* (Verwijs and Verdam), MLG. *hūken*, Du. *hūken* (Franck), ON. *hūka*, mod.G. *hocken* (Kluge) to sit on the hams or heels, to squat. These words point to an original ablaut series *heuk-*, *hūk-*, *huk-* (*hok-*); from this *hunk-er*, might perh. be a nasalized derivative. ON. *hok-ra* to crouch may be a parallel form; Du. *hunkerēn* to hanker, is not connected.]

intr. To squat, with the haunches, knees, and ankles acutely bent, so as to bring the hams near the heels, and throw the whole weight upon the fore part of the feet.

1768 Ross *Helene* II. 81 Upo' the ground they hunker'd down a' three. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 179 Tird' wif the steep, an' something dizzy, I hunker'd down. a 1801 R. GALL *Tint. Query* 177 Then hunkering down upo' her knees, Poor Hornie o' her milk to ease! 1807 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* III. He appeared... with his hands on his knees 'hunkering' a little.

b. *transf.* To cower or squat in a lowly manner. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems* 210 A wee bit Cot, Bare, hunkering on some lanelly spot.

Hunkers (hʌŋkərs), *sb. pl.* Sc. [Connected with prec. vb.: cf. the Du. phrases *op de hukken* or

hurken gaan zitten (Verwijs and Verdam), Ger. *in der hocke sitzen* to squat, which have a similar relation to the verbs *hukken*, *hurken*, *hocken*.] In the phrase *on one's hunkers*, in a squatting position, as defined under HUNKER².

1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Recl. vi. iii, Wi' ghastly eor, poor Tweedle-dee Upon his hunkers bended. 1808 A. SCOTT *Poems* 48 Two paddocks sat, Exchanging words in social chat; Cock't on their hunkers, facin' ither. 1828 STEVENSON *Merry Men* II. I got a glisk o' him mysel', sittin' on his hunkers in a hag. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* July 337 'We cannot set king Charles back on his throne... by sitting here on our hunkers admiring the sea views.'

Hunks (hʌŋks), *sb.* Also *hunk*. [Known soon after 1600; but not in Dicts. before Kersey's ed. of Phillips, 1706. Origin unknown: it has the appearance of a quasi proper name or nickname, like *Old Grumbles*, *Bags*, *Boots*, and the like. (An Icel. *hunskur* cited by Lye is imaginary.)]

A term of obloquy for a surly, crusty, cross-grained old person, a 'bear'; now, usually, a close-fisted, stingy man; a miser. (Generally with *close*, *covetous*, *niggardly*, or other uncomplimentary epithet.)

1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 201 *Blun.* Come you shall shake — *Tucca.* Not hands with great Hunks there, not hands. a 1637 MIDDLETON *No Wit, no Help* v. ii, Now is Mercury going into the second house near unto Ursa Major, that great hunk. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses' Looking-Glass* II. iv, 'Twas to blind the eyes of the old hunks. c 1650 BRATHWAIT *Barnabes Rival* II. (1818) 71 There the beares were come to town-a: Two rude hunks, 'tis troth I tell ye. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. ii, (He) makes a very pretty show in the World, let me tell you; nay, a better than your close Hunks. 1681 DRYDEN *Sf. Friar* I. ii, A jealous, covetous, old hunk. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hunks*, as a *meer Hunk*, i.e. a base, covetous wretch, a pitiful, niggardly Fellow. 1728 YOUNG *Love and Fame* IV. 224 The veriest Hunks in Lombard-street. c 1730 *Royal Remarks* 2 The Antediluvian Gentry, or the old Hunks their Descendants. 1756 EARL ORKNEY in *Connoisseur* No. 129 P 2 They all think me a close old hunk. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i, Old Benchers I. T. C. was a close hunk—a hoarder rather than a miser. 1821 TRELAHNEY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 53 To say nothing to the old hunks about the past. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* III. 190 One fellow comes and borrows my money, and goes out and calls me a stingy old hunk because I won't let him cheat me.

Hunkster, *rare.* [f. HUNKS + -STER, in *huckster*, etc.] = prec.

1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 143 As if you were the greatest of hunksters and never gave but unavoidable dinners.

Hunne, var. UNNE *v.*, to grant. **Hunne**, -en, var. HEN *adv.*, hence. **Hunner**, Sc. f. HUNDRED.

Hunnian, **Hunnic**, etc.: see HUN.

Hunny, **Hunsh**, obs. ff. HONEY, HUNCH *v.*

Hunsup, corrupt form of HUNT'S-UP.

† **Hunt**, *sb.*¹ Obs. Forms: 1 *hunta*, 2-6 *hunte*, 4-5 *honte*, 4-6 *hunt*. [OE. *hunta* hunter, huntsman (also hunting-spider) agent-n.: -O Teut. type **huntu-*, app. from a weak-grade of the same root as HENT (:-**hantjan*), not exactly represented in the other Teut. langs. From its form, *hunta* is an old word, not a derivative of *hunting* HUNT *v.*, but app. rather its source.

The ablaut-stem **hent-*, **hant-*, **hunt-* is identical in sense, and in origin evidently closely akin to *hent*, *hant*, *hunk*, in Gothic *hūpan* to seize, capture, *fra-hūpan* captive, *hūps* captivity, and OHG. *hunda*, OE. *hūd* booty. But the interchange of *h* and *t* (-pre-Teut. *f* and *d*) is difficult to account for. On an apparent pre-Teut. change of *nt* to *nd* in these and some other words, see Prof. Napier in *Mod. Quart. Lang. & Lit.* July 1898, 130; cf. Brugmann *Grundr.* ed. 2, I. § 701.]

A hunter; a huntsman. (In quot. 1000, a hunting-spider.) *Common Hunt*: see quot. 1707.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 144 Wip huntan bite, blace sneglas on hantre pannan gehyrste. c 1131 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1127 Ða hūntes warē swarte . & here hundes ealle swarte . & hi ridone on swarte hors. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 Ðe deuel . . henteð us also hunte driuð deor to grune. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 357 Alle þe hontes schulde come wiþ þe houndes. c 1450 *Bk. Curtesye* 629 in *Babees Bk.* 320 A halpeny þo hunte takes on þe day for enery hounde, þo sothe to say. 1556 DRANT *Horace*, Sat. I. i. Aijj, The hungry hūntes muste haue it all. 1575 TURNER-VILE *Bk. of Venarie* 127 Then the chiefe hunte shall take his knyfe and cut off the deares ryght foote. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Musem.* Ser. & Con. 30 Would you buy the Common Hunt, the Common Cryers, the Bridge-Master's... Places? 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. State Eng.* 357 He [the Lord Mayor] hath four Officers that wait on him, who are reputed Esquires by their Places; that is, The Sword-Bearer. The Common-Hunter, who keepeth a good Kennel of Hounds for the Lord-Mayor's Recreation abroad. The Common Cryer. The Water Bailiff. 1807 Dec. 17 *Journal* 84, *Common Council of London*, fol. 135 b, Motion thereupon made that the Office of Common Hunt be abolished, and eventually carried.

Hunt (hʌnt), *sb.*² [f. HUNT *v.*]

1. The act of hunting. a. The act of chasing wild animals for the purpose of catching or killing them; the chase.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Julian* 236 In 3outhede . . he a day til hwntis 3ede. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1770 Ther nas no Tygre in the vale of Galgoppeye. So cruel on the hunte. 1537 [see HUNT'S-UP]. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. ii. 1 The hunt is vp, the morne is bright and gray. *Ibid.* II. iii. 19 Echo mock's the Hounds, . . As if a double hunt were heard

at once. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunt.* (1788) 133 Why a Hare, towards the end of the hunt, is often difficult to be killed. 1869 TROLLOPE *Heknewetc.* i. 5 [He] could not have ridden a hunt to save either his government or his credit.

b. *fig.* and *gen.* Pursuit, as of a wild animal; the act of strenuously seeking or endeavouring to find something; a search, esp. a diligent search. Also with *adv.*, as a *hunt-up*.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* II. iii. 3, I heard my selfe proclaim'd, And by the happy hollow of a Tree, Escap'd the hunt. 1697 tr. *Cress D'Aunoy's Trans.* 17061 52 They were now upon the Hunt for him. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* II. Wks. 1791 I. 327 It is three months ago since I got the first scent of it, and I have been ever since on the hunt. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 659 On the hunt for appearances of guilt. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 194, I went off then on a new hunt for lodgings.

2. *concr.* a. A body of persons (which may include also horses and dogs) engaged in, or associated for the purpose of, hunting with a pack of hounds; also, a hunting association.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 159 For feare of raungers, and the great hunt. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 27 The common hunt, though from their rage restrain'd . . Grinn'd as they pass'd. 1763 in Eg. Warburton *Hunt. Songs* (1883) Introd. 14 The Orders of the Tarporley Hunt, November 14th, 1762. 1789 BURNS *Poems* Dedd., To the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Caledonian Hunt. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsemen* Pref. (1809) 55 They might ere now have belonged to the first hunts in the country. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 134 Foxes . . have been poisoned . . to the great annoyance of the hunts established in that county. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* I. 7 She . . is looked upon as a privileged person, a pet of the hunt. 1889 *Rept. P. Wentworth* I. 56 To withdraw his subscription to the Hunt.

† b. That which is hunted; game killed in hunting: = CHASE *sb.*¹ 4. Obs.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 17 In the which . . is great quantitie of hunt and fying foules. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vi. 90 Boyes weel go dresse our hunt.

c. The district over which a pack of hounds hunts. (Cf. CHASE *sb.*¹ 3.)

1857 in *Art Taming Horses* xi. (1859) 178 The celebrated 'Haycock' [inn] . . standing . . in the middle of the Fitzwilliam Hunt. 1882 *Field* 28 Jan. 100/3 Every landowner within the hunt should be careful to preserve foxes. *Mod.* The property is situated within the Heythrop hunt.

3. *Change-ringing*. (See quot. and cf. HUNT *v.* 7.)

1684 R. H. *School of Recreation* 93 In all Peals upon five Bells there are two Hunts, to wit, a whole and an half-Hunt. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 462/a The First, or Treble Bell, it is termed the Hunt, and the Second Bell the half Hunt, because they run from the round Ringing, through all the change of Bells backwards and forwards, before they come to round Ringing againe.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hunt-breakfast*, *-dinner*, *-servant*; *hunt-weary* adj.; † *hunt-beast*, a beast of the chase; *hunt-sergeant*, an officer of Massachusetts in the colonial and provincial period, who had charge of the hunts (carried on with hounds) for hostile Indians; † *hunt-spear*, a hunting-spear.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 480 He ordanit . . That na hunt beist with schutting could be slane. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. M. 5 Wks. (Ritldg.) 263/2 Ascanius . . Bearing his hunt-spear bravely in his hand. 1706-7 *Acts Prov. Mass. Bay* (ed. Goodell) I. 599 Persons who shall . . have them [hounds] at all times in readiness to attend the hunt serjeant. a 1831 CLOUGH *Ess. Class. Metres*, *Actaeon* 4 Artemis . . alone, hunt-weary, Unto a dell . . her foot unerring Had guided. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. v. It was at the Hunt dinner. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* xi. 183 Scarlet-coated, many with the Brocklesby hunt button. 1854 ASTLEY *50 Years Life* II. 5 Horses, hounds, and hunt-servants have never been better turned out. 1897 *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov. 9/3 A hunt-breakfast was given to the followers of the East Kent foxhounds.

Hunt (hʌnt), *v.* Forms: 1 *hunting*, 2-3 *hunting*, *hunen*, 3-7 *hunte*, 4- *hunt*; (also 3-4 *hont(e)*, *hounte*, 4 *hownte*, *Sc. hwnt*, 4-6 *hount*, 5 *honte*). [OE. *huntingan*:-O Teut. type **huntuōjan*, stem of f. **huntu-*, OE. *hunta*, *Hunt* *sb.*¹]

I. 1. *intr.* To go in pursuit of wild animals or game; to engage in the chase. Also of animals: To pursue their prey.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Collop.* in Wr. Wülcker 92/11 Ne canst þu hunting buton mid netum. c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 172 Gif him pince þæt he huntize, georze him georne wið his synd. c 1131 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1127 Ða sægon & herdon fela men feole hūntes hūnten. c 1205 LAV. 1432 3e hūntieð i þes kinges frīðe. c 1290 S. Eng. *Leg.* I. 256/5 Ase he hountede In a dai In Iolife j-nou3. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3519 Esau went for till hunt. 1854 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (Bodl. MS.), Some [beasts] hūntep by nyzt. a 1400 *Octonarian* 891 To houny yn ech mannys boundes Hyt was hys wone. 1513 MORE *Rich.* III (1883) 3 [He] sente for the Mayre and Aldermenne of London to hym . . too haue them hunte and bee mery with hym. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 201, I have beheld them instructing their young ones, how to hunt. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 270 The dog kinds . . love to hunt in company. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nis.* I. 91 One day the son went forth to hunt.

b. With prepositions (*after*, † *to*, † *at*, *for*). (Now blending with 3 a.)

c 1200 ORMIN 13467 Patt te33 sholdenn huntenn Acc noht wip hundess aftter der Acc aftter menn wip spellles. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 981 *Dido*, Ony wilde bor . . That they han huntid to in this foreste. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 63 Grete plenteie of wyldes bestes for to hunt at. c 1450 *Merlin* 183 Yo do nought elles . . but hunte after the hare through the felde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E ij b, When ye hunt at the Roo. 1697 DAMPIER

Voy. I. i. 9 Walks out into the Woods, and hunts about for Pecary, Warree... or Deer. 1771 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV, 136 'Training them up to hunt for fish.

Fig. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 184 Sa thay think to bleir your E, And syne at 3ow to hunt.

2. trans. To pursue (wild animals or game) for the purpose of catching or killing; to chase for food or sport; often *spec.* to pursue with hounds or other tracking beasts. Also said of animals chasing their prey.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 576 Ic asende . . mine huntan, and hi huntiað hi of ælcere dune and of ælcere hylle. *c* 1275 *Lay.* 1423 Corineus was to wode iware for hunt deor wilde. *c* 1375 *St. Leg. Saints, Placidus* 86 He went to hunt þe auld bestis, as he was wont. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P. R.* xii, vii (Bodl. MS.), Scheo [the owl] huntet and etet myes and reremyse. *Ibid.* xiii, Swalewes þat fleep in þe aiere huntet flies. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans Eivā*, All other beestys that huntid shall be. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. iii. 1 The King he is hunting the Deare. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 414 The proper Time. 'Tinclose the Stags in Toyls, and Hunt the Hare. 1788 *W. BLANE Hunt. Excurs.* 16 The hunting the wild buffalo is also performed by shooting him from elephants. 1837 *W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville III.* 45 To hunt the elk, deer, and absahita or bighorn. 1859 *Art Tanning Horses* xii. 203 When the hounds hunt anything beside fox the word is 'Ware Riot'.

3. fig. and gen. a. intr. To search, seek (after or for anything), esp. with eagerness and exertion.

c 1200 [see 1 b]. *a* 1225 *Anec. R.* 66 Heo huntet efter pris. *a* 1240 *Ureishun in Cott. Hom.* 203 Hwuder schal ich fleon hwon þe deouel huntet efter me. *c* 1305 *St. Lucy* 119 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 104 Hit is al for not þat þu huntet aboute. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 60 Sathanas & his mynsters, whiche dayly hunteth to take thy soule. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Eras. Par. Thess.* 3 We hunted so littell for rewarde at your handes. 1723 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* ix. 211 Hunting after knowledge which must perish with them. 1830 *DE QUINCEY Bentley Wks.* VI. 171 Hunting backward, upon the dimmest traces, into the aboriginal condition of things. 1862 *Mrs. Wood Mrs. Hallib.* i. iii. 15 Spending all his superfluous minutes hunting for a house. 1895 *Law Times C.* 3/1 The Judge and Master Macdonnell hunted through the White Book, and unearthed a rule sufficiently elastic.

b. trans. To go eagerly in search of, search for, seek (esp. with desire and diligence); to endeavour to capture, obtain, or find.

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints, Placidus* 126 And þi gud dedis causis me. As þou me huntis, to hunt þe. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 19 He neuer huntit benefice, Nor catchit was with Couatice. 1648 *J. BEAUMONT Psyche* i. cxxxv, He therefore through close paths of wary hast Hunts his escape. 1753 *J. BARTRAM in Darlington Mem.* (1849) 105 Next morning . . we hunted plants till breakfast. 1894 *Baring-Gould Deserts S. France* I. 140 It [the truffle] is hunted regularly by trained dogs.

c. To follow (as a hound does) to track.

1599 *E. K. Ep. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, In regard wherof, I scorne and spue out the rakehellie route of our ragged rymers (for so themselves vse to hunt the letter). 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. 1. 11 That path . . Which when by tract they hunted had throughout At length it brought them to a hollow cave. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* ii. 368 'They hunt old trails' said Cyril 'very well; But when did woman ever yet invent?' 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. xxxii. 477, I hunted the seams still farther up the glacier.

4. trans. To pursue with force, violence, or hostility; to chase and drive before one; to put to flight; to chase or drive away or out.

c 1240 *Cursor M.* 13658 (Trin.) Þei huntid him as a dogge Rist out of her synagoge. *c* 1285 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2414 Phyllis, So huntith hym the tempest to and fro. 1484 *CAXTON Curial* 3 She is by force hunted away. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxxxix. [cxli] 11 A malicious and wicked person shal be hunted away and destroyed. 1582 *N. LICHFIELD tr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* li. 110 To hunt them forth lyke theeues. 1642 *ROGERS Nauman* 31 The Lord would hunt her out of it. 1808 *SCOTT Life Dryden* iv, He might lay his account with being hunted out of society. 1886 *R. C. LESLIE Sea-painter's Log* 25 They are hunted by 'the bobby' from place to place.

b. fig. To pursue with injury or annoyance; to persecute, pester, worry.

1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 387 But hunger hunteth me. 1678 *OTWAY Friendship in F.* ii. 1, He hunts and kisses you when he is drunk. 1807-8 *W. IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 38 When . . I choose to hunt a Monsieur for my own particular amusement. 1860 *HAWTHORNE Marb. Faun* (1879) II. viii. 90 These pests . . had hunted the two travellers at every stage of their journey.

5. To scour (a district) in pursuit of game; spec. to make (a district) the field of fox-hunting; hence, fig. to search (a place) thoroughly and keenly for something which one hopes to find there; to examine every nook and cranny of.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 174, I wulle flore thy lordes tene, Honte hys fforestus and grene. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 121 The Citizens have free libertie of hunting a certeyne circuite aboute London. 1712 *SWIFT Let.* 28 Oct., I must now go hunt those dry letters for materials. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 101 Let us hunt the waterfalls higher up. 1875 *WHYTE-MELVILLE Riding Recoll.* i. (1879) 9 When he [Sir R. Sutton] hunted the Cottesmore country. *Mod.* I have hunted the house for it, but cannot lay my hands on it.

6. To use or employ in hunting; to ride (a horse), direct or manage (hounds), in the chase.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 117 The time of teaching a Gray-hound. . . Some hunt them at ten months, if they be males, and at eight months, if they be female. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4465/6 The Owner . . to certify, that his Horse was constantly Hunted the last Season. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* i. 83 To rear, feed, hunt, and discipline the Pack. 1857 *LD. MALMESBURY Mem. Ex-minister* (1884)

II. 80 In consequence of his always hunting his pointers down wind. 1875 *WHYTE-MELVILLE Riding Recoll.* i. 1879 6 He hunts one pack of his own hounds in Northamptonshire. 1880 *in Horse & Hound* 24 Aug. 516, 2 Horses described as 'hunters' . . must have been hunted, and be capable of being hunted.

7. Change-ringing. To alter the position of (a bell) in successive changes so as to shift it by degrees from the first place to the last (*hunting up*), or from the last to the first (*hunting down*). Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1684 *R. H. School Recreat.* 92 So by turns, 'till every Bell being hunted up and down, comes into its proper Place again. *Ibid.* 96 Whatsoever Bells you follow when you Hunt up, the same Bells in the same order you must follow in Hunting down. 1880 *C. A. W. TROYTE in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 334 The bells work in regular order from being first bell to being last, striking two blows as first and two as last: this is called by ringers 'hunting up and down'.

8. To call upon (a person) to fill up or drink off his glass. — *CHASE* v. 1 4.

1780 *BANNATYNE in Mirror* No. 76 ¶ 11 Umphraville received a slap on the shoulder from one of the company, who at the same time reminded him that he was hunted. My friend . . thanked the gentleman . . for his attention, and drank off his bumper.

II. Phrases.

9. Hunt down : to chase (an animal) until caught or killed; to run to earth, to bring to bay; *fig.* to pursue and overcome or destroy; also, to pursue until one gets possession or mastery of. (See also 7.)

a 1710 *ADDISON (J.)*, We should single every criminal out of the herd, and hunt him down. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 391 Errors, popular or not, are lawful game, and free to every one to hunt down. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 217 Refusing to spy out and hunt down little congregations of Nonconformists. 1877 *E. R. CONDER Bas. Faith* iv. 150 Let us . . try to hunt down this fugitive question.

10. Hunt out : to expel or drive from cover or shelter by hunting or persistent search; to track out; to arrive at or discover by investigation.

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 128 Except he hath taken flight into Dalmatia, from whence (notwithstanding he lurk for a season) we intend to hunt him out. 1596 *SPENSER State Ircl. Wks.* (Globe) 626/1 Not certainly affirming any thing, but by conferring of times, languages, monuments, and such like, I doe hunt out a probability. 1781 *W. BLANE Ess. Hunt.* (1788) 15 Or Spaniel, which will hunt out their master, or their master's horse distinctly from all others. 1881 *J. TAYLOR Scot. Covenant.* (Cassell) 128 To assist the soldiers in hunting out and butchering the hapless fugitives.

11. Hunt up : to prosecute the search for, until one finds; to pursue with eager investigation; to 'look up' (what is not found without energetic search). (See also 7.)

1791 *W. BARTRAM Carolina* 188 They enter . . with a view of chasing the roebuck, and hunting up the sturdy bear. 1817 *J. BRADBURY Trav. Amer.* 265 If he finds them within three or four miles of his house, he thinks himself fortunate; but it sometimes happens that he is two days in 'hunting them up', as they term it. 1844 *ALB. SMITH Adv. Mr. Ledbury* vii. (1886) 20 [He] employed his time in hunting up all the old students that he had known formerly. 1884 *J. A. H. MURRAY in 134th Addr. Philol. Soc.* 20 In . . hunting up earlier quotations for recent words.

12. To hunt CHANGE (sb. g), to h. COUNTER (adv. i), to h. in COUPLES (sb. i b), to h. the FOIL (sb. 4), to h. at FORCE (sb. 1 22 a), to h. RIOT, to h. at the VIEW : see these words.

1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Navy Land Ships, Huntsman-ship* Wks. i. 93/1 Allaye, Relye, Foreloyning, Hunt-counter, Hunt-change, Quarry, Reward, and a thousand more such Utopian fragments of confused Gibberish.

III. 13. Comb. + hunt-counter, (in Shaks. Folio) app. taken as one who hunts counter or traces the scent backward; but the Qos. have 'you hunt counter', i. e. you are on the wrong scent, you are off the track, which Nares and Schmidt accept; + hunt-smook, one who 'runs after' women.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. 112 You 'Hunt-counter, hence: Auant. 1765 *JOHNSON Note*, Hunt-counter, that is blunderer. 1623 *MASSINGER Bondman* ii. i, Your rambling 'hunt-smock' feels strange alterations.

b. In names of various games, as hunt the fox, hunt the hare = fox and hounds, hare and hounds (cf. Fox sb. 16 d, HARE sb. 3 b); hunt the slipper, a parlour game in which all the players but one sit in a ring and pass a slipper covertly from one to another, the remaining player standing in the middle and seeking to get hold of it; hunt the squirrel, an outdoor game in which one player is chased by another who must follow all his windings in and out of a ring formed by the remaining players; also called cat and mouse; hunt the whistle, a game resembling hunt the slipper, in which the seeker is blindfolded and has a whistle fastened to his dress, which the other players blow at intervals.

1762 *in W. L. C. Etioniana* xii. (1865) 179 [A list of Games popular at Eton in 1762 comprises] 'Hunt the dark lantern (known also as Harrow). *a* 1600 in *Strutt Sports & Past.* iv. 487 When we play and 'hunt the fox, I outrun all the boys in the schoole. 1825 *BROCKETT, 'Hunt-the-hare*, a game among children—played on the ice as well as in the fields. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xi, Last of all, they sat down to 'hunt the slipper. 1885 *Athenaeum* 16 May 635/1 The courtiers, playing at 'hunt the slipper' in a very

decorous manner. 1897 *Daily News* 5 May 5/3 When the game of hunt the slipper was broken off for the day, the Committee . . took the evidence of Mr. Lionel Phillips. 1742 *H. WALPOLE Lett. to H. Mann* 8 Oct., The raising of the siege of Prague, and Prince Charles and Marechal Maillebois playing at 'hunt the squirrel, have disgusted me. 1883 *NEWELL Games Amer. Childr.* cxvii. (Cent.). 1757 *FOOTE Author ii. Wks.* 1799 I. 148 We ben't enough for 'hunt the whistle, nor blind-man's buff.

Hunttable (hʊntəbəl), *a.* [f. HUNT v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being hunted.

1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* I. i. 27 I've shot and hunted every beast, I think, shootable and hunttable, from a humming bird to an elephant. 1895 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 7/4 Every hunttable stream in the kingdom is repeatedly visited by [otter] hounds during the summer.

Hunted (hʊntəd), *pp. l. a.* [f. HUNT v. + -ED.] Chased, pursued : see the verb.

1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* xi. xxxi, A hunted Stag, now welnigh tir'd. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* ii. xxix, There, like the hunted quarry, dwell. 1882 *OUIDA Maremma* i. 121 She had sympathy with the hunted, not with the hunters.

Hunter (hʊntə), *[f. HUNT v. + -ER.]*

1. A man who hunts. a. One engaged in the chase of wild animals; a huntsman.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1481 Esau wilde man huntare, And Jacob tame man tiliere. *c* 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 780 The hunters in the regne of Trace. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* v, The hunters thay haulen, by hurstes and by hoës. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans Eij b*, The hunter shall reward hem then with the hede. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. iii. 21 A goodly Ladie clad in hunters weed. 1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 639 Last Saturday 9 highwaymen mett and robb'd 7 hunters, near Ingerstone, in Essex. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* i. 37 When Nimrod bold, That mighty Hunter, first made War on Beasts. 1865 *LUBBOCK Preh.* Times xvi. (1869) 581 In a population which lives on the produce of the chase, each hunter requires on an average 50,000 acres.

b. fig. and gen. One who hunts or searches eagerly for something; a seeker. (Most freq. in comb., as fortune-hunter, place-hunter.)

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* i. pr. iii. 12 (Add. MS.) We scorne swiche raimers and hunters [Camb. MS. hunters] of foulest(e) þinges. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 74 b, The hunter of mannes soule. 1542-5 *BRINKLOW Lament.* 6 b, Whore hunters and robbers of Goddes glorie. 1796 *BURKE Let. Noble Ld. Wks.* VIII. 52 They are the duke of Bedford's natural hunters; and he is their natural game. 1811 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* (1870) I. v. 157 Are you a good motto hunter?

c. Nil. (tr. Ger. jäger, Fr. chasseur.)

1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xciii. 428 Besides the hussars, the king has a small body of men whom they call hunters, who are reputed the most faithful couriers in his army. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 443 Lieutenant-colonel de Stockhausen had . . posted himself in the Solling with his hunters and cannon.

2. A horse used, or adapted for use, in hunting.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 226/4 A milk white Mare above 14 hands . . a very good Hunter. 1786 *Mrs. Piozzi Anecd. Johnson in Boswell* (1831) I. 512 He certainly rode on Mr. Thrale's old hunter. 1882 *PEBOOD Eng. Journalist* xvi. 120 The dash and decision with which, upon a thoroughbred hunter, he rode to hounds.

b. A dog used in or adapted for hunting.

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. i. 97 The valued file Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle, The House-keeper, the Hunter. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2037/4 To be sold 14 Couple of Harriers, very good Hunters, and have good Mouths. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 6/6 A very close hunter, and a fine hound to boot.

3. An animal that hunts or chases its prey; spec.

a. = hunting-spider (see HUNTING *pp. l. a. b*); **b. A large species of cuckoo (Piaya pluvialis) found in Jamaica (Cent. Dict.).**

1658 *ROWLAND Moullet's Theat. Ins.* 1058 Spiders . . others live in the open air, and from their greediness are called hunters or wolves. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 188 The Beast that reigns in Woods, First Hunter then. 1885 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 133 The most formidable of these insects appears to be the 'hunter ant'.

4. = Hunting-watch : see HUNTING *vbl. sb.* 3 b.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1268 A hunter, engraved, enamel dial, 1½ inches diameter. 1884 *F. J. BRITTEN Watch & Clockm.* 122 Hunter. [is] a watch case that has a metal cover over the dial.

5. attrib. and Comb. a. in sense 1, as hunter-boy, -craft, -crew, -goddess, -spear, -train, -troop, -warrior; hunter-like, -seeming adjs.; b. in sense 2, as hunter action, -breeder, -breeding, -fancier, -horse, -steed; c. in sense 3, as hunter ant (see 3).

1823 in *Joanna Baillie Collect. Poems* 15 A 'hunter-boy blew horn beneath it. 1856 *H. H. DIXON Post & Paddock* i. 2 An old 'hunter-breeder's confession. *Ibid.* 7 The Shropshire men . . are more careful, both as to pedigree and style, in their 'hunter-breeding. 1851 *MAYNE Reid Scap. Hunt.* v, Different tricks known in 'hunter-craft. 1858 *MISS PARDOE River & Desert* II. 53 Dedicated to the 'Hunter-Goddess. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iv. 240 The 'Hunter-Horse, Once kind Associate of his sylvan Toils. 1555-8 *PHAER Æneid* i. B J, 'Huntierlyke her bow she bare, her lockes went with the wynd. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 192/2 An 'Hunter spere, venabulum. 1863 *LYELL Antig. Man* 23 When the habits of the 'hunter state predominated over those of the pastoral, venison was more eaten than the flesh of . . sheep. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* li. 1003 Young Ornitus bestrode a 'hunter steed. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* ii. 357 The busy 'Hunter-Train mark out the Ground.

d. Combinations with hunter's, in specialized senses: as hunter's beef, pudding (see *quots.*); **+ hunter's mass** (cf. Ger. jägermesse), 'a short mass said in great haste for hunters who were eager to start for the chase' (Nares); **hunter's**

MOON, a name for the full moon next after the HARVEST MOON (q.v.).

1879 Mrs. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 55 A hump of beef is best spiced and cured, as 'hunter's beef' is made at home. 1895 COPELEY *Wits, Fitts, & Fancies* 60 A Gentleman pray'd him to say a 'Hunters Masse' (meaning a bribe Masse). 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 70. 2/1 The Country People call this the 'Hunters-Moon'. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 171 There can, therefore, be but two full moons in the year which rise during a week almost at the same time as the sun sets; the former, occurring in September, is called the Harvest-Moon; and the latter, in the month of October, being in a similar predicament, is termed the Hunter's Moon. 1845 SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 45 This plum-pudding... This precious faculty of not losing anything from waiting, has made it be named emphatically 'Hunter's Pudding', *Pudding de Chasseur*.

Hunterian (hʌntəriən), *a.* [f. proper name Hunter + -IAN.] Of or belonging to John Hunter (1728-1793), a famous Scottish surgeon and physiologist, or his elder brother William Hunter (1718-1783), an anatomist and obstetric surgeon; esp. in *Hunterian* (also *Hunter's*) canal, *Hunterian chancere* (see *quots.*), investigated by John Hunter.

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 224 That most of the Hunterian theories about it were always false. 1844 WATT *Bibl. Brit.* III. s.v., Hunterian Museum, consisting principally of Collections in Natural History, the Fine Arts, and Antiquities, now the property of the Glasgow University. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* ix. 220 The Hunterian law of arrested development is not confined to vegetable and animal structure. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Chancere*, The Hunterian or hard chancre being the local manifestation of syphilis. 1886 *Ibid.*, Hunter's canal, a triangular canal giving passage to the femoral artery and vein and the internal saphenous nerve.

Hunterite (hʌntəriət), *Min.* [Named, 1859, after Rev. R. Hunter of Nagpore: see -ITE.] A synonym of CIMOLITE.

1859 HAUGHTON in *Phil. Mag.* IV. xvii. 18. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 457.

Hunteth, *Obs.* Forms: 1 huntop, -ap, 3 huntep, hontep. [OE. *hunteð* masc. f. *hunt-ian* to hunt + suffix -ð = OTeut. -þuz = L. -ātus (v-nātus).] Hunting; the chase.

1900 *Charter of Denevulf* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* V. 162 His men beon gearweu, ge to ripe, ge to huntode. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxv. 28 Isaac lufode Esau for his huntode. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 212 Huntad don gestreon getacnað. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 Ure fo farod on huntod. 1297 R. GLOUC. 8539 Vor to wende an hontep in þe nywe forest.

Huntlite (hʌntli:t), *Min.* [Named after T. S. Hunt, an American scientist + -LITE.] Native arsenide of silver, from Silver Islet, Lake Superior.

Hunting (hʌntɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HUNT v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb HUNT. *a.* The action or practice of chasing game or other wild animals, either for profit or sport; the chase; venery.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wright *Voc.* 5 Hwæt dest þu be þine huntunge? c1205 LAV. 21342 He hæfð bihalues Baðen his huntunge bihalued. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 349/148 Pat þis child scholde wende An hontingue. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Blasius 60 Pe president Til huntynge has his knyghtis sent. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* (1889) 4 The studye of the huntynge and hawkynge is a slouful cure. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 194 b, The king being on huntynge in the forest of Wyndwood. 1696 tr. *Duquesne's Voy. E. Ind.* 134 No other Island... has better hunting. 1781 GIBSON *Del. & F.* II. 112 Constans... was pursuing in the adjacent forest his favourite amusement of hunting. 1781 BECKFORD (*title*) *Essays on Hunting*. 1870 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 330 What they call 'hunting' in America is not hunting in our sense, but shooting; either ordinary shooting, or drives for big game.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A hunt, a chase.

1950 *Rit. Eccl. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 118 Of hntvngvm. c1420 *Antiqu. of Arth.* iv. Suche a hunting in a holt, aw nozte to be hidde. 15... *Chevy Chase* I. A woeful hunting once there did In Chevy-chase befall. 1612 SPED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* viii. iii. (1632) 399 That upon the Lords Sabbath, publicke Faires... Huntynge, and all secular actions should not be exercised. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxii. 263, I saw, in one of these Huntynge, above a Dozen of Deer killed. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xx. 609 Services to be rendered in the royal huntynge.

c. The chasing of their prey by animals. 1382a WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* iii. 4 As whelp of lyoun rorynge in his huntynge. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 202 These Spiders... are nothing so eager of hunting as they are in Italy.

d. The action of chasing, pursuing or searching; a pursuit or search. Also with *adv.* as *hunting-up*. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 4 a, Then will they ronne... a whore huntynge after their false prophetes. 1589 L. WRIGHT (*title*) *The Hunting of Antichrist*. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. iii. 10 A hunting out of the causes. a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Hunting, decoying, or drawing others into Play. 1796 COLQUHOUN *Police Metrop.* 403 The driving of Cattle improperly, usually termed *bullock-hunting*. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xxiv. 204 A hunting-up of faults.

e. Change-ringing. (See HUNT v. 7.)

f. 2. *concr.* Game killed in hunting. (Cf. VENI-SON.) *Obs.*

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* v. 19 Haue, etc. fader, of myn huntynge. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 709 Pindus... did daily give unto him the greatest part of his hunting.

g. *attrib. and Comb.* *a.* General: Of, belonging to, used or worn in, adapted for, or engaged in hunting, as *hunting-bit*, *boot*, *bout*, *cap*, *clothes*, *coat*, *country*, *craft*, *cry*, *clay*, *dress*, *excursion*,

frock, *gear*, *habit*, *hat*, *horse*, *javelin*, *knife*, *language*, *nag*, *net*, *party*, *place*, *pole*, *saddle*, *season*, *skirt*, *spear*, *spur*, *staff*, *sword*, *term*, *side*, *toil*, *voyage*, *whip*; for the accommodation of huntsmen, as *hunting-camp*, *house*, *lodge*, *tower*, or of horses used in hunting, as *hunting-stable*.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3217/4 A white Leather Side Saddle, and 'Hunting-Bit'. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 83 Beasts... either for public 'Hunting-bouts, or for the Shows in the Amphitheatres. 1770 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 310 The Indians... have their 'hunting-camps and cabins all along the river. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* iv. xiii. 282 Comming in his 'hunting-clothes. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4439/4 An Estate... situated... in... a good 'Hunting Country. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. viii. Each... Knew 'hunting-craft by lake and wood. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* (ed. 1) ad. fin., There the thin weasel with faint 'hunting-cry Follows the mouse. 1859 - *Enid* 165 Wearing neither 'hunting-dress Nor weapon. c1450 R. GLOUCESTER'S *Chron.* (1724) 482/2 (MS. Coll. Arms) Ofte holdeth he an bonde swerdes, bowes, and 'huntinggere. 1721 'Hunting-habit [see HABIT sb. 3]. 1881 Mrs. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* iii. vi. 83 If a hunting-habit be properly cut it will require no shooting. *Ibid.* 253 That 'hunting-hats frequently fall off. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Equus*, *Venator equus*, a 'hunting horse. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2187/4 The keeping of Hunting-Horses. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 277 Guides who will... oftentimes find out 'Hunting-Houses, and other Lodgings at night. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* iv. xiii. 282 In his hand he held his 'hunting-javelin. 1824 Mrs. GORE *Fascin.* 92 His girdle was garnished with horn-handled 'hunting-knives. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 6 A solitary Indian 'hunting-lodge, built with branches of trees. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 253 The old manorial Hall... is cut down into a villa, or a hunting-lodge. a1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 81 Like a 'Hunting-nag, [he] leaps over what he cannot get through. 1788 W. BLANK *Hunt. Excurs.* 3 His annual 'hunting party. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 96 Buildings into which Beasts were brought, which they called 'Hunting-Places. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1274/4 A Black Gelding... having on him a 'hunting Saddle, and a blew Saddle-Cloth. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 96 In the Canons of the Synod called *Quinisextus*, the 'Hunting-Shews were prohibited. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxvii. A battle-axe, a 'hunting-spear. 1480 WARD *Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 148 A paire of 'hunting spurs parcelle gilt. a1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Hist. Fas.* III. Wks. (1711) 42 Sir Alexander Boyd... struck the reverend governor with a 'hunting-staff upon the head. 1869 TENNYSON *Pelleas* 359 That all the old echoes hidden in the wall Rang out like hollow woods at 'hunting-tide. 1753 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. ii. 113 An Eminence, where now stands an 'Hunting-tower of Brick. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1242/8 A long 'Hunting-Whip, with an Ivory handle. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* ix. 149 Every hunting-whip should have a lash, but it need not be long.

b. Special Combs.: *hunting-box*, a small house for occupation during the hunting season (see BOX sb. 2 14); *hunting-case*, a watch-case with a hinged cover to protect the glass (orig. against accidents in hunting); *hunting-coal* (see *quot.*); *hunting-crop*, a straight whipstock with a leather loop for insertion of a thong or lash (CROP sb. 7 c); *hunting-field*, the field or ground on which a hunt, esp. a fox-hunt, is going on; also, the body of mounted huntsmen following the hounds; *hunting-flask*, a flask for liquor, carried during hunting; *hunting-jug*, a jug adorned with figures of huntsmen, horses, dogs, stags, etc.; *hunting leopard*, the Cheetah (*Felis jubata*), which is tamed and used in hunting in India; *hunting mass* = *hunter's mass* (see HUNTER 5 d); *hunting-match*, a hunt taken part in by a number of persons; *hunting oath*, a bold or outspoken oath such as a huntsman might utter; *hunting-piece*, a picture representing a hunting scene; *hunting-pudding* = *hunter's pudding* (see HUNTER 5 d); *hunting-seat*, a country-house reserved for occupation during the hunting season; *hunting-shirt U.S.*, a blowse or shirt originally made of deerskin and highly ornamented, worn by trappers, hunters and travellers on the Western frontier (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*); *hunting-song*, a song sung during a hunt, or relating to hunting, usually characterized by melodic phrases imitating the sound of a hunting-horn; also applied to an instrumental composition of the same character; *hunting tail*, a horse's tail cut in the manner practised with horses used for hunting; *hunting-watch*, a watch having a *hunting-case* to protect the glass.

1821 BYRON *Juan* v. lx, Babel was Nimrod's 'hunting-box. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 131 The old admiral has a hunting-box in the neighbourhood. 1883 *Standard* 16 Jan. 2/4 'Hunting coal was what was left after general workings. 1857 'Hunting-crop (see CROP sb. 7 c). 1881 Mrs. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* 218 A short hunting-crop without a lash would do. 1890 BOLDEWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 217 Light hunting crops having slender thongs. c1680 DR. YORK in J. Taylor *Scot. Covenant.* (Cassell) 117 There would never be peace in Scotland till the whole of the country south of the Forth was turned into a 'hunting-field. 1846-83 EG. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* lxxxi. (ed. 7) 218 Each in turn first and foremost the hunting field led. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* i. 22 [His] equestrian performances on the course and in the hunting-field. *Mod.* He lost his life accidentally in the hunting-field. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* vii, He has a 'hunting-flask usually about him,

which contains as good medicine as yours to the full. 1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 2 The 'hunting Leopard, or Indian Chittah. 1881 HUNTER *Gaz. Ind.* IV. 619 The cheetah or hunting leopard must be carefully distinguished from the leopard proper. 1597 JAS. I. *Demonol.* I. v. 18 Like a Papist Priest, dispatching a 'hunting Masse. 1845 NEALE *Mirror Faith* 15 King Oswald heareth hunting-mass. a1637 B. JONSON *Discov.*, *Socrates* Wks. (Rldg.) 764/2 What neede wee know any thing... more then a horse-race, or a 'hunting-match. 1708 SWIFT *Predict.*, Not daring to propose a hunting-match. 1563-87 FOXE *A. M.* (1631) III. x. 106/1 Swearing and raging with an 'hunting oath or two. 1765 H. WALPOLE in *Lett. Cress Suffolk* (1824) II. 314 Huge 'hunting-pieces in frames of all-coloured golds. 1785 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Juv. Indiscretions* (1786) IV. 26 She was famous for making 'hunting puddings. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 22 P 2 A Traveller... who had... lost his 'Hunting-Seat. 1740 GRAY *Lett. Poems* (1775) 79 A house built by one of the Grand Dukes for a hunting-seat. 1775 J. TRUMBULL in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 32, I have ordered our Commissaries... to send to your camp all the 'hunting-shirts they can procure. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xv. 410 The hardy backwoodsman, clad in a hunting-shirt and deerskin leggings. 1737 SOMERVILLE *Poems*, 1790 I. 254 'Hunting-song. 1846-83 EG. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* (ed. 7) Intro. 9 An inappropriate introduction to a new edition of these Hunting Songs. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2163/4 A brown bay Mare... with a 'Hunting-Tail. 1844 DICKENS *Marit. Chuz.* xiii. A gold 'hunting-watch... capped and jewelled in four holes.

Hunting, *vbl. a.* [f. HUNT v. + -ING.] That hunts: see the verb. (In *quot.* 1340 *absol.* as *sb.*) a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxiii. 6 Fra þe snare of huntand. 1682 T. A. CAROLINA 21 One hunting Indian. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* viii. 134 Hunting farmers and hunting country surgeons. *Ibid.* ix. 148 The 'Napoleons' of hunting ladies. 1887 ABNEY *White Mare Whitestonecliff* 173 The huntingest squire In the huntingest shire.

b. In special collocations (often hyphenated): as *hunting-cog* (see COG sb. 2 1); *hunting-man*, a man addicted to hunting; *hunting-spider*, a spider that hunts its prey instead of lying in wait for it.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 199 Not unlike a hunting Spider. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 352 It is a useful precaution... to give the wheel what is called a *hunting-cog*; that is, one cog more than what will answer to an exact division of the wheel by the trundle. This being done, every cog... will take the next staff or round behind the one which it took in the former revolution. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* i. 21 Almost every distinguished horseman and hunting-man in the three kingdoms. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 1 As well as a hunting-man knows his country.

Hunting dog, hunting-dog. [f. HUNTING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*]

1. A dog used for hunting game. *Hunting Dogs*, a northern constellation, *Canes Venatici*.

1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* 25 The people of the bronze age possessed a larger hunting-dog. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillem's Heavens* (ed. 3) 326 We must notice the Hunting Dogs, above Berenice's Hair. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 5/1 Our old friend the hunting dog.

2. A name for two animals of the dog tribe which hunt their prey in packs. *a.* The Hyena-dog or Painted Hyena (*Lycan*) of South Africa. *b.* The Dhôle or wild dog of India.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 371/1 The animal... he describes under the name of *Lycan*, the *Hunting Dog*. 1866 WOOD *Pop. Nat. Hist.* I. 89 The latter animal (Dhole)... is sometimes termed the Hunting Dog in compliment to its powers. 1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 439/1 *Lycan pictus*, the Cape Hunting Dog... is very distinct externally from all the other Canidae.

Hunting-ground. [f. HUNTING *vbl. sb.*] A district or tract of country adapted for hunting, or in which hunting is practised.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 61 Tribes seated on... hunting-grounds abounding so much with game, that they have a regular and plentiful supply of nourishment with little labour. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 18 All the fastnesses, defiles, and favourable hunting grounds of the country. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 4. 72 Thousands of Hampshire peasants were driven from their homes to make him a hunting-ground.

b. fig. A place (book, etc.) made the scene of any kind of hunt or search, or containing a supply of something for which one hunts.

1880 *Academy* 21 Aug. 133/3 *The Moven de Parvenir* was a favourite hunting-ground of the author of *Tristram Shandy*. 1888 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 2/5 The hunting ground of pickpockets.

c. *Happy hunting-ground(s)*: those expected by the American Indians in the world to come; hence, the future state. Also *fig.* a favourable place for hunting, collecting, or making acquisitions.

1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 249 They will see the happy hunting-grounds, with the souls of the brave and good living in tents in green meadows. 1890 GUNTER *Miss Nobody* v, That he may send them to the happy hunting grounds also. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* I. 6 At the present moment England is the happy hunting-ground of the swindling fraternity.

Hunting-horn.

1. A horn or bugle on which signals are blown in hunting.

1694 LD. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* 160 The Huntsmen... having their great Brass Hunting-horns about their necks. 1846-83 EG. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* lxxiii. (ed. 7) 265 Diana it proved, who her hunting horn blew. 1879 W. H. STONE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 748/1 The hunting horn finally adopted differs from the orchestral horn in consisting of an unbroken spiral of three turns.

2. On a side-saddle, the second pommel on the

near side, against which the left knee presses; first introduced for use in hunting; the leaping-head. (See HORN sb. 21b.) Also *hunting-horn crutch*, *leaping-horn*.

1854 *Art Taming Horses* viii. 117 The third or hunting-horn pommel must be fitted to the rider. *Ibid.* ix. 143 With the hunting-horn crutch the seat of a woman is stronger than that of a man, for she presses her right leg down over the upright pommel, and the left leg up against the hunting-horn. *Ibid.* 144 Ladies' saddles ought invariably to be made with what is called the hunting-horn, or crutch, at the left side.

Huntress (hʌntres). [*f.* HUNTER + -ESS.] A female hunter.

1. A woman (or goddess) who hunts or engages in the chase.

c 1286 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1489 And ther with al Dyane gan appeere With bowe in honde right as an huntresse. **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xxi. A lady dwell'd in that forest, and she was a grete huntresse. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. v. 27 In those same woods ye well remember may How that a noble huntresse did wonne. Belphebe was her name. **1703** ROWE *Ulyss.* ii. i. 544 The Huntress Cynthia and her Train. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 37 ¶ 2 Mrs. Alse Copswood, the Yorkshire Huntress. **1884** SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* x. § 11. 405 His sweetheart... became Maid Marian, and dwelt a virgin huntress in his company.

b. transf. and fig. (of women and animals).

1604 DEKKER and *Pt. Honest Wt.* Wks. 1873 II. 127 V're a good Huntresse, Lady, you ha found your Game already. **1665** HOOKE *Microg.* 201 But, if the capricious Fly took wing, and pitch'd upon another place behind our Huntress, then would the Spider [etc.]. **1894** SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* II Every woman is, by nature and instinct, more or less a huntress of men.

2. A mare used or adapted for hunting.

1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* iv. If you insist on calling the old pony a huntress. **1885** BASAAR 30 Mar. 1270/1 Brown cob, pretty, quiet to ride or drive, good huntress.

3. attrib. and Comb., as huntress fashion, guise, -maid, -queen, -wise; huntress-like adj.

1573 TWYNE *Aeneid* xi. (1584) Sijb. In Thracian huntress-wise, **1725** POPE *Odys.* vi. 119 A Sylvan train the huntress-queen surrounds. **1788** L. RITSON *Homers Hymn Venus* 7 Whether Latona, or the huntress-maid. **1887** BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* i. 218 See I from her shoulder slung in a huntress fashion the bow.

Huntsman (hʌntsmæn). [*f.* hunt's genitive of HUNT sb. + MAN. Cf. craftsman.]

1. A man who hunts, a hunter.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 49 The one which the Huntsman vseth. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 145 Go bid the huntsman wake them with their horns. **1666** J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isls* 32 The Indians and Huntsmen, who have no settled habitation. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 570 The dextrous Huntsman wounds not these afar, With Shafts. **1796** SCOTT *Wild Huntsman* vii. He waved his huntsman's cap on high. **1808** SCOTT *Hunting Song* iv. Time, stern huntsman! who can baulk?

2. spec. a. The manager of a hunt; a man whose business is to take charge of the hounds and direct the pursuit of game; esp. the man in charge of a pack of hounds for fox-hunting.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. Induct. i. 16 Huntsman I charge thee, tender wel my hounds. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 700 Now if it fall out that the huntsman have not earth dogs readie taught, hee may traine them in this manner. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 274 Just as a huntsman casts off his hounds. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* ii. 111 Huntsman, lead on! behind, the clust'ring Pack Submit attend. **1812** *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 133 Dick Knight, the late crack huntsman of Lord Spencer. **1883** EG. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* (ed. 7) 230 note, Joe Maiden was Huntsman to the Cheshire Hounds.

b. (See quot.)

1810 ANN. REG. 620 Each gang of slaves (in Honduras) has one belonging to it, who is styled the huntsman... His chief occupation is to search the woods... to find employment for the whole.

3. Comb., as huntsmanlike adj.; also huntsman's cup, Sarracenia purpurea, and huntsman's horn, S. flava, North American plants so called from their pitcher-shaped leaves; the latter also applied to the leaves themselves (Miller Plant-n.).

1865 DUBLIN UNIV. MAG. II. 20 At every fence the leading pair pop over in huntsmanlike fashion.

Huntsmanship. Also **7** huntmanship. [*f.* prec. + -SHIP.] The position, office, or business of a huntsman; the art of hunting.

c 1631 DONNE *Love's Exch.* Poems (1633) 224 At court your fellows every day Give th' art of rhyming, huntmanship, or play, For them, which were their own before. **1636** MASSINGER *Gr. Dk. Florence* iii. i. This... must force him to forsake the groves And Dian's huntmanship. **c 1646** J. GREGORY *Posthum.* (1650) 228 To beetoken his Huntmanship, hee holdeth in his hand the skin of a wilde Beast.

† Huntsmaster. Obs. [*f.* hunt's + MASTER, rendering Ger. *jägermeister*.] The master of the hunt; an officer who directs a hunt.

1691 LOND. GAS. No. 2727/2 Prince Maximilian continues under his Confinement, and the Hunts-master the Sieur de Molke, with his Brother... under a close Imprisonment.

Hunt's-up. Also **7** (9 dial.) *hunsup*. Orig. the hunt is up, name of an old song and its tune, sung or played to awaken huntsmen in the morning, and also used as a dance. Hence allusively: **a.** A song sung or tune played to rouse any one; an early morning song.

1537 LETT. & PAPERS Hen. VIII (1890) XII. i. 206 In formation against John Hogen, who, going about the

country with a 'crowde' or a fiddle... sang a song with these words, 'The hunt is up', etc. **1549** Compl. Scot. vi. 66 Thai dancit al cristyn meinis dance, the north of scotland, huntis vp, the comount entray [etc.]. **c 1560** A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 13 With 'Hunts vp', every morning plaid. **1574** RICH. DIAL. *Mercury & Sold.* Iij b. Unless you some times aye to geve your parroumours the hunt is up under the windowes. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. iv. 34 Hunting thee hence, with Hunt s-vp to the day. **a 1605** FLETCHER *False One* iv. ii. They came to play you and your love a hunt-up. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. 61 The Pythagorean Huntup, or Morning Musick, which wakened and roused their dull Spirits. **1888** LOWELL *To a Lady playing on Cithern.* The horns of Oberon Blow their faint Hunt's-up from the good-time gone.

† b. In phrases denoting speech or action calculated to rouse or disturb a person's feelings (cf. to lead one a dance); hence, a disturbance, uproar. Obs. or dial.

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* iii. i. My spiteful Dame, I'll pipe ye such a hunsup Shall make ye dance a tipvae. **a 1625** — *Woman's Price* iii. iii. I would... in her hearing Begin her such a hunsup. **1664** COTTON *Scarron*. Poet. Wks. (1765) II I'll play these Rake-hells such a Hunts-up. **1828** CRIVEN *Dial.* *Hunsup*, a clamour, a turbulent outcry.

Huntswoman. [*f.* HUNTSMAN.] A huntress; a woman who rides to hounds.

1621 LADY WROTH *Urania* 470 An excellent hors-woman, and huntswoman she was. **1780** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* (1842) i. 302.

Hunx, obs. *f.* HUNKS. **Huny**, obs. *f.* HONEY.

Hunyn, obs. *f.* ONION. **Huo**, obs. *f.* WHO.

Huon pine (hiw'n pɔɪn). [Named from the river Huon in the south of Tasmania.] A large evergreen coniferous tree (*Dacrydium Franklinii*) found in Tasmania; also its timber.

1820 C. JEFFREYS *Van Diemen's Land* 28 (Morris) On the banks of these... rivers, and the harbour, grows the Huon Pine (so called from the river of that name, where it was first found). **1832** BISCHOFF *Van Diemen's Land* II. 23 Huon pine is by far the most beautiful wood found in the island. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gk. Exhib.* 992.

Huor, Huork, obs. forms of HUR, WARK.

Hup, hupp (hʌp), *int.* A call to a horse, *a.* to quicken his pace; *b.* (*Sci.* and *north.*) to turn to the right or away from the driver: the opposite of *hie*.

1733 FIELDING *Don Quix.* Eng. ii. xii. Gee, gee, boys, hup! **1825-80** JAMIESON, *Hup*, used to a horse in order to make him quicken his pace. **1851** H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 160/1 To go from you. *Hup* is the counterpart to *hie* in the southern counties... in towns *Haap* is used where *wynd* is heard, and *Hip* bears a similar relation to *vane*. **1859** J. BROWN *Rab & F.* (Ed. Alden) 4 'Hupp!' and a stroke of the whip were given to Jess.

Hence **Hup v. a. intr.** To shout *hup!* to urge on a horse. **b. trans.** To direct or turn (a horse) to the right; = HAP v. 4

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xvii. Touchwood was soon heard 'hupping' and 'geeing' to the touch. **1851** H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 180/1 The horses are then hupped sharp round from you. *Ibid.* 181/2 [See HIE v. 2]. **1851** *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. i. 125 To lay two 12-yard ridges together, by hupping, or turning to the right hand at the ends.

Hupaithric, for *hypethric* = HYPETHRAL.

1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vii. xii. That spacious cell Like an hupaithric temple wide and high.

Hupe, huppe, obs. *ff.* HIP sb. 1 and v. 1 (= hop), **HOPE sb. 1** Hypostasis, for HYPOSTASIS. **Hup-pil, hupple**, obs. *ff.* HIPPLE, little heap.

Hur, obs. *f.* or var. *HER pron.*; var. *HURR*; obs. *f.* WHORE. **Huracan**, obs. *f.* HURRICANE. **Hur-bur**: see HURR-BURR. **Hurburle**, obs. *f.* HURLY-BURLY.

Hurcheon (hʊtʃən). Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4 *hurchon* (u)n, 5 *hurchon*, -yn, *hurchoun*, 6 *hurchoun*, *hurchen*, 6- *hurcheon*, 8-9 *hurchin*, 9 -ent. [*a.* ONF. *herichon*, OF. *herigun* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *hérisson* (in Hainault *herichon*, *hurchon*, Picard *hérichon*, *hurchon*):—pop. L. **hērīciōn-em*, *f.* *hērīcius*, late form of *hērīcius* hedgehog. See also URCHIN.]

1. A hedgehog.

c 1325 Gloss *W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Dep.* 165 *Yrizoun*, an hurchoun. **1398** TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. lvii. (Tollm. MS.). Also hurchonis [1535] *yrchins* and hares flew to holow stones. **c 1425** *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 639/11 *Hic erinacius*, hurchon. **1597** MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Siae* 151 I saw the hurchoun and the hair. Wer happing to and fro. **a 1605** — *Flying w. Polwart* 236 With hurchouns eatand hips and bawes. **1883** *Hudders. Gloss.*, Hurchent, Hurchin. **1893** *Heslop Northumbld. Gloss.*, Hurchin, Hurchon, the hedge hog.

transf. **1508** DUNBAR *Flying w. Kennedie* 179 Hard hurcheon, huppon, hippit as ane hartow. **1894** CROCKETT *Lilac Sandonnet* 55 The wizened auld hurcheon.

attrib. **1508** DUNBAR *Tua marit wemen* 107 With his hard hurcheon skyn sa helkis he my chekis. **1790** BURNS *Elegy Capt. Henderson* i. The meikle devil... Haurd thee hame to his black smidde, O'er hurcheon hides.

2. A mischievous person; an urchin.

1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Recit. vii. ii. Hurchin Cupid shot a shaft That play'd a dame a shavie.

Hure(k)le, var. HURKLE. **Hurd**, -e, obs. *ff.* HERD, HOARD. **Hurdace**, -as, -eys, -ice: see HURDIS. **Hurden**: see HARDEN.

Hurdies, *sb. pl. Sc.* [Origin unknown.] The buttocks; the hips. Also *fig.* the rump, the end or 'tail' of anything.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4363 Of hir hurdies scho had na hault. **1623** *Elgin Session Rec. in Scotsman* (1898) 31 Jan. 2/7 There was little justice in Elgin that suffered them [two witches] to leve so lang unhet bath their hurdies. **1786** BURNS *Two Dogs* 36 His gawky tail... Hung o'er his hurdies wi' a swirl. **1894** CROCKETT *Raiders* 163 The long rows of cow's hurdies. **1895** — *Men of Moss Hags* xl. 290 He was sitting on his hurdies in the shallows.

† Hurdie, hurdice. Obs. Also 4-5 -ys(e), 5 -as, -ace, -eys, -yee, -esse, 5 *hourdeys*; (4) *hardes*. [*ME.* *hurdīs*, etc., *a.* OF. *hourdeis*, -is, earlier *hordeis*, -is, mod.F. *hourdis* (med.L. *hurdecium*, *hordecium* Du Cange):—L. type **hurdatiōnium*, *f.* OF. *hurder*, *horder*, *hourder* (late L. *hurdāre*), *f.* OF. *hurt*, *hourt*, *hourd* palisade, *a.* OHG. *hurt* (pl. *hurdi*), Ger. *hürde* hurdle, cogn. w. ON. *hurð*, Goth. *haurds* door: see next.]

A palisade, orig. of hurdles or wicker-work.

13. *Coer de L.* 3969 The Sarezyne, armyd, forth lepe Upon the walles the toun to kepe, Stout in touret, and in hurdys [*rime* vvs]. *Ibid.* 6127 Her houses brende and her hurdys: Gret smok ther aros, I wis. **a 1352** MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) x. 14 Paire hurdys, paire ankers, hanged pai on here. **c 1400** *Melayne* 1600 A nobill hudas ther was graythe. **1412-20** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* ii. xviii. They... Sette their bastyles and their hurdeys eke, Rounde about to the harde wall. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 169 Thai lyin in ful sympyl hurdeys And lykly for to be deed for cold. **1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A.* ii. xiv. 118 They made hurdeys or obstacles full thikke of thornes.

Hence **† hurdised** (*hurdeysed*) *ppl. a.*, palisaded. **c 1450** MERLIN 604 With-yinne the baile were v. toures... the fihhe was gret and high, and well hurdeysed a-boute with-yinne and with-out.

Hurdle (hʊrdl), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 *hyrdel*, (*hyrþil*), 3 *herdel*, 4-5 *hirdel*, 4-6 -dle, 4-7 *hurdel*, -ell, 5 *herd*, -hyrd, *hirdyl*, -yll(e), -el, -ill, *hurdull*, 5-6 *hyrd*, *herdell*, *hirdil* (1), *herdyl*, -le, (*horthell*), 6- *hurdle*. **β.** 5-6 *hardyll*, 6 -yll, -ell, 6-7 *hardel*, 6-8 -le. [*OE.* *hyrdel*:—OTeut. type **hurdilo-z*, deriv. of a primitive represented by Goth. *haurds*, ON. *hurð* door, OHG. *hurt* (MHG. *hurt*, pl. *hürte*, *hürde*, Ger. *hürde*, MDu., Du. *horde*), wickerwork, hurdle:—OTeut. **hurdil-s*, pre-Teut. **kurtis*: cf. L. *crātis* hurdle, Gr. *kupria* wickerwork, *kúprōs* fishing-cree, cage, Skr. *kṛt* to spin, *cṛt* to fasten together.]

1. A portable rectangular frame, orig. having horizontal bars interwoven or wattled with withes of hazel, willow, etc.: = wattle; but now often an open frame with light horizontal bars crossed by uprights, and strengthened by a diagonal bar, like a field gate: used chiefly to form temporary fences, sheep-pens, etc.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 600 *Cratēni*, flecta vel hyrþil. **c 1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 430 Þa forlet se wælhreowa casere ðone halgan lichaman uppon ðam isenan hyrdle. **c 1050** *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 371/30 *Crates*, hyrdilas. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4788 Mid hor owe honde hi rereder verst an chirche Of herdes and of jorden as hii coupe wurchē. **1462** MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 436 II. 85 He schall mak yow as many hyrdyllyas ye nedre for yowyr fold. **1521** in *Archæologia* (1834) XXV. 437 Pd. to the said Thomas for v dussen hardylls vsj. viij. **1572** MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 70 Ye shall drie them on hurdells of Oziers made like Lettice windowes. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 327 Hurdles, made in form of Gates, either of spleetted Timber or of Hazle Rods... either serve for gates in Enclosures or to make Sheepfolds or the like. **1745** POCCOCKE *Trav.* II. i. ix. 129 The houses of the village... are made of hurdles, covered with clay. **1794** T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills in Archæol. Rev.* Mar. (1888), *Hurdles*... six feet long, three and a half feet high, made of hazel-rod closely-wreathed, the upright rods called sails and the long rods wreaths. **1880** H. STEWART *Shepherd's Man* 27 As the crop is eaten, the line of hurdles is moved along the field until the whole is consumed.

b. A frame of this kind used as a barrier to be cleared in races.

1833 [see 3, *hurdle sweepstake*]. **1870** BLAINE *Encycl. Riv. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1284 The hurdles were stout black wattles, which will bend but not break; and were placed, the first near the distance post [etc.].

c. A kind of frame or sledge on which traitors used to be drawn through the streets to execution. (This remained part of the legal punishment for high treason till 1870, when it was abolished by Act 33 & 34 Vict. c. 23 § 31.)

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* v. xxxvii. (MS. Digby 230), Egistus was... dempt... On an birdel naked to be drawe Thorougoute þe toun... And after ful hize enhonged on a tree. **1450** in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. I. 115 To do drawe the body of a grette traytour... upon an hurdull by the stretes of your Citee of London. **1577** HARRISON *England* ii. ix. (1877) i. 222 Drawing from the prison to the place of execution vpon an hardle or sled. **1634** FORD *P. Warbeck* iii. i. Let false Audley Be drawn upon an hurdle from the Newgate To Tower-hill. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. vi. 92 Usually (by connivance, at length ripened by humanity into law) a sledge or hurdle is allowed to preserve the offender from the extreme torment of being dragged on the ground or pavement. **1777** SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* ii. i. Many a wretch has rid on a hurdle who has done less mischief. **1859** DICKENS *T. Two Cities* ii. ii. He'll be drawn on a hurdle to be half hanged.

d. Fortif., etc. A wattled hurdle, used to lay upon marshy ground or across a ditch to provide a firm passage, etc., or, often covered with earth, to stop up a breach, to strengthen a battery, or to protect a work or position from the enemy's fire.

13. *K. Alis. 6104* [6088] (Bodl. MS.). Of hurdles & briggies by hande flores And so by wenten in to be mores. 1440 J. SMIRLEY *De the K. James* (1818) 15 He laid certayne plaunckes and hurdelles over the diche. 1489 CANTON *Faytes of A. II.* xxiv. 137 The trestles muste be garnished with hirdellis for to make the alieis and weies to go ouere. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 97 Theye made a greute trenshe. . coueringe the same with hurdeles. . the dogge tyger chauned fyrste into this pitfaul. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* *Hurdle*, or Clays, in Fortification, are made of. . Twigs of Willows, or Osiers, being 5 or 6 Foot high, and from 3 to 4 Foot broad. They are interwoven very close together, and usually laden with Earth. . to render Batteries firm. 1853 STODOLFF *Milit. Encycl.* s.v. Hurdles are constructed in nearly the same manner as gabions, excepting that the picquets are placed in a straight line instead of a circle.

2. Applied to various things formed, like a hurdle, of crossing bars or grating.

† a. A sieve, strainer, or colander. † b. Applied to a snow-shoe. *O. Hat-making*. 'A grid of wood or wire, on which a bunch of felting hair is laid for bowing' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). *d. Salt-making*. (See quot. 1886.) e. The stick used in the game of lacrosse.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Paste*. To be drained upon a Hurdle or Grate, and passed through the Hair-Sieve. 1727 *Ibid.* s.v. *Cedre*. To be taken out, and drain'd in a Cullender or Hurdle. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 391 Those who walk over the Snow. . wear upon their Feet hurdles made of Twigs and small Ropes. . the broadness of which keeps them from sinking in the Snow. 1837 WHITROCK *Br. Trades* (1842) 293 (*Hatter*) When the workman is bowing he works at a 'hurdle', or thin boarded bench with several longitudinal chinks to suffer the dust, &c. to pass through. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* *Hurdle*, salt-making term. A table or platform of wood planks running along each side of the pans, for the purpose of receiving the salt when drawn out of the pans. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 258 (*Lacrosse*) The 'stick', or 'hurdle', . . consists of a piece of white ash.

3. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 1) *hurdle-fence*, *-maker*, *-rod*, *-stake*, *-wall*, *-work*; *hurdle-wise* adv.; (sense 1 b) *hurdle-jumping*, *-leaping*; (sense 1 d) *hurdle-revelment*, *-work*; *hurdle-house*, a wattle house; *hurdle-man*, (a) a man who looks after hurdled sheep or lambs (see quot. 1880); (b) a man who runs in hurdle-races; *hurdle-race*, a race in which the contestants have to jump over hurdles; so *h. racer*, *h. racing*, *h. handicap*; *hurdle-wood*, wood used for wattling or making hurdles.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xx. xl. 160 The 'hurdle fences of oysiers. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 160 A moveable hurdle-fence. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 3/6 The Thames 'Hurdle Handicap. 1899 J. S. BREWER *Eng. Stud.* (1882) 445 London . . is still [9th c.] the old town of 'hurdle-houses and whitewash. 1883 *Standard* 12 Feb. 2/6 Prudhomme has taken kindly to 'hurdle jumping. 1894 *Times* 11 Sept. 16/7 Wire netting has taken the place of sheep hurdles. I have not made a hurdle for quite 15 years, and . . the race of 'hurdlemakers is as extinct as the race of sawyers. 1880 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* 459 'Toothless, ragged, old grannies', muttered the 'hurdleman. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 18 May 3/1 H. W. Batger is our hurdle man, and he won the 120 yards hurdle championship first in 1888. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xiv, Lord Glenlivet . . broke his neck at a 'hurdle-race. 1897 M. H. HAYES *Points of the Horse* (ed. 2) xxv. 247 She [a mare] showed herself to be the best chaser and 'hurdle-racer of her time. 1840-70 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1282 'Hurdle racing came into vogue above fifty years ago. . We by no means assert that hurdle leaping, as an organised sport, had not been before practised. 1881 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* I. 50 The bricks, 'hurdlerds and earth say. . 'Here dwell vanity and poverty'. 1887 H. R. HAWES *Light of Ages* i. 10 Hindu villages with their 'hurdle-surrounded houses. 1833 *Sporting Mag.* Dec. 'Hurdle sweepstakes of 5 guineas each, for horses not thoroughbred. 1611 Cotgr., *Hurde*, . . covered with hurdles, or with reed wrought 'hurdle-wise. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 160 In four or five years. . the Willow rises to gallant 'Hurdle-wood. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 127 To form a species of 'hurdle-work above the fascines. 1866 *Reader* 22 Sept. 307 Huts. . having a framework of piles and stakes, with wattle or hurdle-work of small branches woven between the upright piles.

Hurdle, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To construct like a hurdle; to wattle. 1598 FLORIO, *Aggratificare*, . . to make grater-wise, to make like a hurdle, to hurdle.

2. To enclose or mark off with hurdles. Also with *out*, *up*, *round*.

1632 SHERWOOD, To hurdle, make vp, hedge, close with hurdles. 1770-4 A. YOUNG in A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 145 They are usually hurdled off in the same manner as turnips. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 107 A field of rape, hurdled out. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 4/1 To hurdle off a fresh portion [of meadow] for the ewes every day. † 3. To bush-harrow. *Obs.*

1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husbandry* ix. 42 A yet worse Contrivance it was, to Till Land with a Hurdle made of Vine Twigs [Ving. *Georg.* i. 95 Vineasque trahit crates]. . This Harrowing and Hurdling.

Hurled (*hɜːld*), *ppl. a.* Also 6 *hartheled*. [f. HURDLE sb. or *v.* + ED¹ or 2.]

1. Constructed of or with hurdles; wattled.

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 39 b/2 A hartheled wall, or rathered. . *paries craticius*. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* xiii. lxxxiii. The folded flocks are pent in hurdled grates. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 186 Shepherds pen their Flocks at eve In hurd'd Cotes. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 265 As he tends his fleecy charge, or late consigns them to their hurdled cots! 1832 J. BRUE *St. Herbert's Isle* 79 A hurdled panoply his front displays.

2. Enclosed with hurdles.

1632 SHERWOOD, Hurdled, hedged, made vp or covered with hurdles, *clôt, haurdt*. 1830 MARRIAT *King's Own XXXV*, Sheep, dragged from the hurdled crowd. 1880 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 3/1 Clover, aftermath, or hurdled vetches.

Hurdler (*hɜːdlər*). [f. HURDLE sb. + ER¹.]

1. One who constructs hurdles; a hurdle-maker.

1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. mad. Crowd* II. i. x A thriving hurdler and cattle-crib-maker.

2. One who runs in hurdle races.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 3/2 The hurdles are more likely to fall to Cambridge, whose representative, Pollock, is now, perhaps . . the best hurdler in the country. 1894 *Times* 16 July 7/4 The Yale hurdlers seem more quick and active than their English rivals.

Hurdor, *obs. form of WHOREDOM.*

Hurdpenny, *obs. form of HEARTH Penny.*

Hurds: see **HARDS**.

Hurdy-gurdy (*hɜːdiˈɡɜːdi*). [app. a riming combination suggested by the sound of the instrument. Cf. **HIRTY-GIRDY**, uproar, disorderly noise.]

1. A musical instrument of rustic origin resembling the lute or guitar, and having strings (two or more of which are tuned so as to produce a drone), which are sounded by the revolution of a rosined wheel turned by the left hand, the notes of the melody being obtained by the action of keys which 'stop' the strings and are played by the right hand; thus combining the characteristics of instruments of the bowed and the clavier kinds. b. In recent times, applied popularly to any instrument having a droning sound and played by turning a handle, as the barrel-organ.

1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lettr. to Shenstone* 10 Dec. Receive this incorrect epistle. . not for its wit or its beauty; for it has no more pretence to either than a hurdy gurdy has to harmony. 1764 O'HARA *Midas* l. 7 A sightly clown! and sturdy! Hum!—plays, I see, upon the hurdy-gurdy. 1770 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 10 Jan. Hetty went as a Savoyard, with a hurdy gurdy fastened round her waist. 1785-96 GROSE *Dict. Vulg.* T. *Hurdy gurdy*, a kind of fiddle. . at present it is confounded with the humstrum. 1807 T. YOUNG *Course Lect. Nat. Philos.* I. xxvii. 399 The vielle, or monochord, commonly called the hurdy gurdy, has frets which are raised by the action of the fingers on a row of keys. 1831 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iv. (1876) 261 A Savoyard boy. . with a hurdy-gurdy and a monkey. 1879 A. J. HENKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 1591/2 The Hurdy Gurdy was the prototype of the Piano Violin, and all similar *sostenente* instruments. *transf.* and *fig.*: 1863 LONGE, *Wayside Inn*, *Birds Killingworth* xviii. And hear the locust and the grasshopper Their melancholy hurdy-gurdies play. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 27 Perpetual grinding at the hurdy-gurdy of long-dead grievances.

2. (More fully *hurdy-gurdy wheel*.) An impact wheel driven by a tangential jet of water which issues under pressure from a nozzle and strikes a series of buckets on the periphery. *U.S.*

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 86 An eight-stamp mill, run by a 'hurdy-gurdy' wheel 8 feet in diameter, using 75 inches of water under a pressure of 75 feet. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Represent. Prec. Metals* U. S. 628 The actuating power of the derrick is, generally, a hurdy-gurdy. This is a peculiar kind of impact wheel made to utilize water under high pressures.

3. A crank or winlass used for hauling trawls in deep-sea fishing.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 196 Trawl-winch or hurdy-gurdy.

4. attrib. and Comb.

1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* i. 8 Airs. . . such as the hurdy-gurdy players. . grind so piteously before cottage doors. 1891 DK. ARGVLL in 19th Cent. Jan. 12 The famous formula that geology saw 'no trace of a beginning, no symptom of an end' . . may be called the great hurdy-gurdy theory.

Hence **Hurdy-gurdyist**, a hurdy-gurdy player.

a 1845 HOOD *Town & Country* viii. Two hurdygurdists, and a poor Street-Handel grinding at my door. 1862 MISS MULOCK *Domestic Stor.* 335 He made friendships with blind pipers, Italian hurdy gurdyists.

† **Hure**, *sb. Obs.* Also 3 *huyre*, 5 *hwyr*, *hvyr*, *huwy*, *huur*. [a. OF. *hure* hair of the head, head of man or beast (12th c. in Littré), in mod. F. a dishevelled head of hair, head of certain animals; cf. med. L. *hūra* 'pileus villosus' (Du Cange), early mod. Du. *hure* 'caput apri aut cerui' (Kilian), *OSP. hura*; for conjectures as to the origin, see Diez.]

1. A cap.

c 1290 *Beket* 2075 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 166 Pare wende forth on of heom and is huyre [v.r. hure] of him drou3 And is mantel a-non after-ward. c 1305 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 156 Ther sit an old cherl in a blake hure. c 1400 A. DAVY *Dreams* 59 Vpon his heuede sat an gray hure. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 252/2 Hwyr, cappe (v.r. hvyr, hure; *tena*. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 376 Y hed leuer þe sight of that than A Scarlet hure. 1483 [see HURRER].

2. The head of a boar, wolf, or bear.

[1838 BERRY *Encycl. Herald. Gloss.*, *Hure* is the French term for the head of a wild boar, bear, wolf, or other such like wild animal; but not for those of lions, or other creatures said to be noble.] 1844 *Camp of Refuge* I. 65 Of the wild boars. . only the hure or head was served up. 1851-2 THACKERAY *Philip I.* xiii. 289 You never knew that you yourself had tusks, little eyes in your hure; a bristly mane cut into tooth-brushes.

† **Hure**, *adv. Obs.* Also 2 *hwure*, *hur*. [OE. *huru*, of obscure origin. Cf. Sw. *huru* how.] a. At least, least of all; anyhow; at any rate; with a negative: Even. b. Indistinctly, especially.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. l. 1. 20 Se Estmere is huru fiftene mila brad. c 1000 *Laws of Ethelred* viii. c. 9 (Schmid) Be emnihte oððe huru be Ealra Haelgena massan. c 1175

Lamb. Hom. 45 þet þu heom zeƿe rest la hwure þen sunne dei. *Ibid.* 131 Ne prophete ne patriarche ne hure Sancte iohannes baptiste. c 1230 *Itali Meid.* 41 Ne kepeð he wið na mon & hure wið his famon.

c. Often doubled, *hure and hure* (*hwured h.*).

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Þes lare and laze swiðe acode þurh mannef[ol]d senne and hur and hur þurh false godes. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Habbe we hwured hure mild-schipe of duue. c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 11 And hure and hure of opres songe Hi heolde plaiding swiþe stronge.

Hure: see **EURE**, **EVER**², **HER prons.**, **HIRE**, **HOOR**, **OUR**, **WHORE**.

Hureaulite (*hūˈrɔːlɪt*). *Min.* [Named, 1825, from *Hureaux* in France: see **-LITE**.] Hydrous phosphate of manganese and iron, occurring in minute red crystals; found at Hureaux near Limoges in France, and at Branchville in Connecticut.

1831 *Amer. Jral. Sc.* XIX. 371 The Hureaulite . . is in minute crystals the size of a pin-head. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 3) 561.

Hurican, *-ano*, *obs. forms of HURRICANE.*

Hurin (*hiˈwɪn*). *Chem.* [f. mod. L. *Hura*, the name of a genus of tropical American plants + **-IN**.] 'A crystallizable substance, insoluble in water, found in the juice of *Hura crepitans* or Sand-box tree' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

[1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 292 Of Hurina.]

† **Hurf**. *Obs. rare*—o. [a. OF. *hurque*, *hourque*, var. of *hulque* **HULK**².] = **HULK** sb.²

1598 FLORIO, *Furchio*, a hulke, a hure, a crayer, a lyter.

Hurkaru, **hurkorah**, var. **HIRCARRA**.

Hurkle (*hɜːkl*), *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: 4

hurkel, 5 -kil, -cle, 6 -hurtle, (6 hirkle, hurkul, 7 hurokle, 9 dial. hirele). β. 8-9 *dial.* hurple, hirple, hurtle. [app. closely related to **MLG.**, **LG.**, and Du. *hurken* to squat, held by Dutch etymologists to be an intensive formation with -*k* suffix from **MHG.** *hāren*, *dial. Ger. hauern*, *hūren* to squat, sit bowed together; cf. also Fris. *horcken* 'contrahere membra ut calefant'. The Eng. verb has an additional dim. or intensive suffix -*le*. The dialect forms in β appear to be phonetic variants; yet those in *hurp*, *hirp* suggest connexion with **ON.** *herpa-st* to be contracted with *cramp*: see **HIRPLED**.]

1. *intr.* To draw the limbs and parts of the body closely together, esp. with pain or cold; to contract the body like a beast in a storm; to cower, crouch, squat; to shrink, shudder. Said also of the limbs: To be contracted or drawn together.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 150 þat ober burne watz abayst of his brope wordes & hurkelez down with his hede. *Ibid.* 406 Cubites fyftene Ouer þe hyzest hylle þat hurkled on erþe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 504 A littil brid, in-to his arme floze, And þar hurkils and hydis as scho were hand-tame. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E viij. A, The haare . . hurcles yppon hir houghis ay. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xiii. 135 Hurckling with his heade to his shouldrers. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Enchafouint* . . one that, through cold, hurkles like a cat. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* iii. 78 Sometimes she hurkled down upon her Heels, nay, and sat down. a 1790 *Song in Scot. Ballads* (1790) II. 47 While I set hurklen in the ase. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 23 The hare. . 'Hind the dead thistle hurkles from the view. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Hirkle*, to crouch; contract the body; nestle up close. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*, *Hurcle*, to cower down, to squat. . In some parts the word is hurple, or hirple.

β. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hurple*, to stick up the back, as cattle under a hedge in cold weather. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hurtle*, to contract the body into a round form, as through pain, severe cold, etc. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Hirple*, to shrug or stick up the back as an animal does in inclement weather when standing under a hedge. . Written also *Hurple*, *hurkle*, *hurtle*.

† 2. *trans.* To crouch down upon; to brood over. *Obs. rare.*

1640 G. ABBOTT *Job Paraphr.* 249 Covering them [eggs] with a little sand or dust to cause them keepe their naturall heate, instead of hatching and burkling them.

Hence **Hurkled ppl. a.**, contracted or drawn together, bowed together. **Hurkling ppl. a.**, contracting, crouching.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying iv. Kennedie* 186 With hurkland banis, holkand throw thy hude. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 105 With hurkild hude ouer a weil nureist neck. 1853 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, Fetch the cattle up. They look hurkled.

Hurl (*hɜːl*), *v.* Also 4-5 *hourle*, 4-6 *horle*, (9 *dial.* horl, hull). [Akin in form and (in branch 1) in sense, to **LG.** *hurleln* to toss, sling, throw, precipitate, thrust, push, dash: cf. also mod. Du. *horrel* a push, a jog. The connexion of the other senses is doubtful; but sense 10 agrees with mod. E. Fris. *hurleln* to roar or bluster as the wind; cf. Upper Ger. *dial. hurlen* to roll, rumble as thunder. None of these continental words can be traced back even to the Middle period; and they are generally connected with the onomatopoeic *hurr* expressing rapid motion. In early ME. there appears to have been frequent confusion of *hurl* and *hurtle*, partly scribal, but largely through contact of sense in the notion 'dash'; similarly also of *hurl* and *harl* to drag; in later times there seems to have

been association with *whirl*, esp. in *huripit*, *huripool*, *hurilwind*.]

I. Referring to motion.

1. *intr.* To move, or be carried or driven with violence or impetuosity; to rush impetuously; to dash. *Obs.* or *arch.*

(The first quot. is doubtful; it may be *hurt* or *hurtle*.)

[a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 166 Iðe worldeþ þrunge, mid a luteþ hurlunge [*M.S.* *T. hurlinge*] 3e muhten al uor-leiden, ase þeo wrecches iðe worlde, þet hurelð togederes & to-brokeð hore uetles, & schedeð hore clennessen.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23932 þi leme leuði vñ light emell, þat he mot haueles hurl to bell. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 376 Water. .wonez þat stryede, Hurlen in to vch hous. 138a *Wyclif 1 Sam.* xxi. 13 He . . . hurilde hidir and thider bitwix the boondis of hem. — *Matt.* vii. 25 Flodis camen, and wyndis blewun and rusheden [*v.r.* hurliden] in to that hous. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1365 Maydonis for mornynge hade þere mynde loste, Hurlen out of houses. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* iii. x. 39 A huge peple we se Of Ciclopes cum hurlen to the port. 1585 *Jas. I. Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 Zour wordis to be cuttit short, and hurland our heuch. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* 1. ii. 20 We rolling climb, then hurling fall beneath. 1738-46 *Thomson Summer* 450 The very streams. . impatient, seem To hurl into the covert of the grove. 1816 *Scott Antig.* xvii. Its waters were seen hurling clear and rapid under their silvan canopy.

† b. app. identified or confused with *hurtle*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1198 When helmes and hard stele hurlen to-gedur. *Ibid.* 6638 Mony hurit don hedstoupis to þe hard vrthe! 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* x. ii. He hurled vnto sir Tristram, & smote hym clene from his sadel. 1609 *Spenser's F. Q.* i. iv. 16 Suddaine vpriseth. The royall dame, and for her coche doth call: All hurlen [*ed.* 1590 *hurlen*] forth, and she hurth princely pase, As faire Aurora in her purple pall.

† c. app. associated or confused with *whirl*.

13. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 271 He [Jonas] glydeþ in by þe giles. . . Ay hele ouer hed, hourlande aboute. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* 1. 21 Mens mindes. . . They hurling come and goe, like fish at baits.

2. *trans.* To drive or impel with impetuous force or violence. (In early use the passive was = sense 1.)

c 1305 *Judas Iscar.* 25 in *E. E. P.* (1886) 108 þe see him hurlede vp and down: as a liþer clot. c 1386 *Chaucer Man of Law's T.* 139 O firste moeyung cruel firmament With thy diurnal swiþh that. . . hurlest al from Est to Occident. 1535 *Coverdale Jonah* i. 4 The Lorde hurled a grete wynde in to the see. 1688 *S. Sewall Diary* 28 Nov. (1878) 1. 237 Scarce any sleeping all night, things in the Cabin were so hurled to and again. 1735 *Pope Prol.* Sat. 87 Pit, Box, and gall'ry in convulsions hurl'd. 1884 *A. J. Butler Coptic Ch. Egypt* 1. 179 Ann hurled his troops and his engines in vain against the solid walls of Babylon.

† b. *refl.* To throw oneself impetuously; = 1.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10680 þai hurlen hom full hard with hor hore dynytes. 1886 *Stokes Celtic Ch.* (1888) 251 The Scandinavians hurled themselves. . . upon England.

† c. app. identified with *hurtle* and *whirl*. *Obs.*

138a *Wyclif Luke* vi. 49 Flood was hurtlid to that hous. . . His hous. . . in to which the flood was hurlid [*v.r.* hurtlid]. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. i. 16 [The monster Eury] hurling her hideous taile About her cursed head. 1617 *Markham Caval.* iii. 76 When you come euen to the brim of the ditch, you shall hurle your horse suddainly vpon that side which is from your aduersary.

3. *trans.* To throw or cast with violence (from some position); to precipitate, throw down, overthrow. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1243 Hetterly þroþe hors & man he hurled to þe grounde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10208 He hurlit of helmys, bedis within. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 222 He bese hurled for [f]ro þe highnes he haunted. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 142, 1 xal hovrle of yowr hedes. c 1585 *R. Browne Answ. Cartwright* 1 Let vs shortly gather vp his vntueths. . . and hurle them out by manifest and knowne markes. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 532 An Earthquake, that hurled downe Temples and Pallaces. 1757 *Gray Desc. Odin* 93 Till wrap'd in flames, in ruin hurl'd, Sinks the fabric of the world. 1805 *A. Duncan Mariner's Chron.* iv. 63 One of those by the pump was suddenly torn away by a breaker. . . and hurled into the abyss. 1821 *Byron Heav. & Earth* iii. 668 The first. . . hath been hurl'd From his once archangelic throne. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* v. i. 632 Raised to power and hurled from it. 1855 *Ibid.* xvi. iii. 674 A mine exploded, and hurled a fine German battalion into the air.

refl. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 529 Hanging a great stone about their neckes. [they] hurle themselves into the Sea. 1871 *L. Stephen Playgr. Europe* viii. (1894) 186 The grand glacier. . . hurled itself madly downwards.

4. To throw or cast (a missile, projectile, or the like); to project; to fling.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 224 Oure pepill. . . hurled out arowis. 1530 *Palser.* 588/1, I hore, I throwe a thyng. . . I holde the a peny that I hurle this stone over yonder house. 1663 *Charleton Chor. Gigant.* 46 Profaning the Lord's Day with hurling the Ball. a 1735 *Ld. Lansdowne Beauty & Law* 47 The Sire Omnipotent prepares the brand. . . Then flaming hurle it hissing from above. 1874 *Boutell Arms & Arm.* ii. 21 Hector and Ajax hurl their lances at each other. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* i. § 3. 20 Leaping on horseback, he hurled his spear into the target temple.

† b. *generally.* To throw, cast, toss; to 'throw' in wrestling. *Obs.*

1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1684) iii. 679 Here is a Testament in my hand, if I hurl him in the Fire and burn him, have I burned Gods Word, or not? c 1611 *Chapman Iliad* xiv. 150 A heavenly veil she hurles On her white shoulders. 1611 *Beaum. & Fl. Knt. Burn. Pestle* iii. ii. Why, Nell, I saw him wrestle with the great Dutchman, and hurl him. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 539 Flesh-pottage, which they hurle by handfulls into their mouths. 1615 *Markham Eng. Housew.* (1660) 92 Pull it all in pieces, and hurl in a good quantity of curtants. 1650 *D. Pell Impr.* Sea 148 Though hee hurl the rod into the fire after all is done.

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C. *absol.*

1530 *Palser.* 588/2 He can hurle as far by hande as some man can do with a slynge. 1611 *Bible Num.* xxxv. 20 If he. . . hurle at him by laying of waite that he die.

d. *spec.* To play the game of 'hurling'.

1766 *Mrs. Griffith Lett. Henry & Frances* iv. 285 The Mob used to hurle there on every St. James's Fair-day. 1780 *A. Young Tour Irel.* i. 365 Sometimes one barony hurle against another, but a marriageable girl is always the prize. 1836 *W. H. Maxwell Capt. Blake* i. xi. 1. . . danced, hurled, and was happy. a 1843 *Southey Comm.-pt. Bk.* iv. 563 The Irish custom of horsing a girl, and then hurling for her, that the winner may marry her. 1857 *Trench Proverbs* ii. (ed. 4) 34 note, 'The man on the dyke always hurle well'; the looker-on at a game of hurling, seated indolently on the wall, always imagines that he could improve on the strokes of the actual players.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* To throw out or forth with force; to utter (words, threats, etc.) with vehemence; to dart (rays, a glance, etc.).

1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. ii. 29 For golden Phoebus. . . From fiery wheeles of his faire chariot Hurl'd his beame. 1602 *Marston Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1856 i. 44 His spirit hovers in Piero's court, Hurling about his agill faculties. To apprehend the sight of Melida. c 1611 *Chapman Iliad* iv. 86 Jove, brandishing a star, which men a comet call, Hurlt out his curled hair abroad. 1667 *Milton P. L.* i. 669 Hurling defiance toward the vault of Heav'n. 1793 *J. Barlow Conspir. Kings* 86 Truth's blest banners, o'er the regions hurl'd. 1858 *Carlyle Fredk. Gt. vi.* ix. ii. 221 Hurling a glance at Grumkow. 1875 *Manning Mission H. Ghost* vii. 189 The accusations that may be hurled at you.

† 6. To drag or pull with violence; = *HARL* v. 1. (Also *absol.*) *Obs.*

c 1305 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 211 When menne horlith ham here and there, *Nego* savith ham fram care. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10311 He. . . Festynit hym. . . by his fete eyn, Hard by the here of his horse taile, And hurlit hym with hethyn þurgh þe hoole ost. c 1420 *Antony of Arth.* (Douce MS.) 187 þey hurle [*Irel.* MS. *hurlun*, *Thorn.* MS. *harle*] me vn-hendely. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* lxxii. 20 In yre thai hurlit him heir and thair. 1663 *R. Blair Autobiog.* ii. (1848) 22 The new creature was assaulted, hurled and holed as a captive.

† 7. To jostle; = *HURLE* v. *Obs.*

1388 *Wyclif Ezech.* xxxiv. 21 For that that 3e hurliden [*138a* punctioned, *Vulg.* impingebatis] with sidis, and schuldris. . . alle sike beestis.

8. To wheel or drive (a vehicle, or in a vehicle, esp. one that goes heavily). (Also *intr.*) *Sc.* and *north.*

a 1745 *Meston Poems* (1767) 126 Ne'er hackneye hurl'd On better wheels in the wide world. 1786 *Burns 'Sir, Yours this moment'*, If on a beastie I can speel Or hurl in a cartie. 1795 *Fortnight's Ramble* 18 Their shopmen . . . are hurling their whisks along the villages. a 1810 *Tannahill Poems* (1846) 16 Now and then we'll hurl in a coach. 1893 *Northumbid. Gloss.*, *Hori*, . . . to wheel, to trundle. 'Where ye gan ti hori yor gords' (i.e. hoops)?

† II. 9. *intr.* To strive, contend; see *HURLING*

vbl. sb. 3. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/2 Hurlyn, or debatyn, *incursor*.

† III. 10. *intr.* To roar or bluster as the wind; to howl; see *HURLING* *vbl. sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1530 *Palser.* 589/1, I Hurle, I make a noyse as the wynde dothe, *je bruyt*. *Ibid.*, The wynde hurled so sore that none of us coude nat here an other. c 1535 *Hye Way Spytell Hous* 101 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* iv. 27 The sharp north wynd hurled bytterly. 1598 *Drayton Heroic.* *Ec.* xxi. 76 The shrugging Ayre about thy Temples hurles.

IV. 11. *dial. (intr.)* To be chill, to be pinched with cold (*Craven Dial.* 1828).

Hence Hurl'd *ppl. a.*

1638 *F. Junius Paint. of Ancients* 231 When. . . finding of fault begins to interrupt our worke, it is impossible that the force of our hurled invention should keepe her course.

Hurl (hūrl), *sb.* [f. *HURL* v. Various groups of senses have arisen independently from different senses of the vb., and are practically distinct words.]

I. 1. The action or an act of hurling; a forcible or violent cast or throw.

1530 *Palser.* 233/1 Hurle or throwe with a stone, *coup de pierre*. a 1693 *Urquhart Rubelais* iii. xii. 93 The darting Hurls, or slinging Casts of the Vulcanian Thunderbolts. 1695 *Congreve Taking of Namur* viii. Beholding Mountain on Mountain thrown! With threatening hurl! that shook th' Æthereal Firmament. 1813 *Ld. Thurlow Poems* 24 With weak and idle hurl Their darts had sped.

2. The stick or club used in the game of hurling; in quot. 1791, a lacrosse-stick.

1791 *W. Bartram Carolina* 370 A company of young fellows. . . came in. . . with rackets or hurls in one hand. *Ibid.* 508 Each person having a racquet or hurl, which is an implement. . . somewhat resembling a laddle or scoop-net, with a handle near three feet in length, the hoop and handle of wood, and the netting of thongs of raw hide, or tendons of an animal. 1858 *O'Curry Mann. Anc. Irish* (1873) ii. 359 He would give his ball a stroke of his hurl. . . he would throw his hurl at it.

II. 3. ? The rush (of water); swirl. *rare.*

13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 319 þe pure poplande hurle plays on my heued. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1154 þe wavis of þe wild see apon þe wallis betis, þe pure populande hurle [*v.r.* perle] passis it vmbay. 1890 *Clark Russell Ocean Trag.* ii. xviii. 109 A sea that had. . . lost the early snappish and worrying hurl put into it by the first of the dark blast.

4. A downward rush; esp. a violent and noisy rush of stones, etc. down a steep slope. *Sc.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39, I herd many hurils of stannirs & stanis that tumlit doune vith the land rusche. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* vi. 262 Distempered fure brought him downe upon me with a rushing hurle. 1866 *W. Gregor Banfish. Gloss.*, *Hurl* (t) a quantity of any hard material thrown down, or falling down in confusion and accompanied

with noise; as 'A hurl o' stanes cam doon on's back'. . . *In a hurl*, means in a confused mass, accompanied with noise. (2) The noise caused by any hard material thrown down, or falling down of itself.

† 5. Diarrhoea. *Sc. Obs.*

1508 *Dunbar Flying w. Kennedie* 194 It is wittin. . . thow hes the hurle behind.

III. 6. A ride in a cart or other wheeled vehicle, a drive. *Sc.*

1822 *Carlyle Early Lett.* (Norton) ii. 144 We will not let you want a *hurl* up and down in the coach. 1866 *J. Wilson Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 i. 236 I'll take a hurl wi' ye as far as the Harrow.

IV. † 7. Strife, contention; commotion, tumult.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/2 Hurl, or debate, *sedicio*. 1553 *Grimalde Cicero's Offices* i. (1758) 36 Making a hurle [*tumultuante*] to be thrust from his place. 1587 *Fleming Contn. Holinshed* iii. 1028/1 About the same time that this rebellion. . . began in the west, the like disordered hurles were attempted in Oxfordshire, and Buckinghamshire. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* (1621) 358 In this hurle a great part of the Christian armie. . . was speedily transported over the river. 1653 *Urquhart Rubelais* i. iv. 23 They all went out in a hurle.

8. *Sc.* 'The act of scolding; sometimes expressed, a *hurl* of a flyte' (Jam.).

† a 1800 *H. Blyd's Contract* 6 (Jam.) She ga' me sic a hurl I never gat the like o't.

Hurl, var. of *HARL* sb. 1

Hurlbarrow. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. *HURL* v. 8 + *BARROW* sb. 3.] A wheelbarrow.

1680 *Fr. Semple Banishm. Poverty* 86 My guts rumbl'd like a hurle-barrow. 1737 *Ramsay Scot. Prov.* (1750) 60 It is kittle for the cheeks when the hurl-barrow gae o'er the brig of the nose. 1820 *W. Tennant Papistry Storm* d 111. (1827) 114 Hurlbarrows, filled. . . W' saxepe laifs. 1893 *Northumbid. Gloss.*, *Hori-barra*.

Hurlbat. Also 5-6 *hurlbatte*, 7 *whorlebat*, 7-8 *whirlbat*. [app. f. *HURL* v. + *BAT* sb. 2]

The earlier instances are mostly in translations, in which it is used to render two quite different words, *aclys* and *caestus*, the latter app. through doubt as to its meaning. Cf. the following:

1696 *Kennett Rom. Antig.* (1713) 255 The *caestus* were either a sort of leathern guards for the hands, compos'd of thongs and commonly filled with lead or iron to add force and weight to the blow: Or, according to others, a kind of whiribats or bludgeons of wood.]

† 1. A weapon, ? some form of club; in 16th c. Lat.-Eng. Dictionaries, glossing *L. aclys* (*acilis*) a small javelin. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 105 Pleying at þe two hande swerd, at swerd & bokeler, & at two pyked staf, at þe hurlebatte. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. xviii. 220/1 In playes of hethen men. . . as in playnge at the swerde & bokeler, at the staffe twohandswerde hurlebat in tourmentes. 1548 *Elvot Dict.*, *Acilis*, a kynde of weapon, used in olde tyme, as it wer an hurlebatte. 1665-73 *Copier The saurus*, *Acilis*, a kynde of weapon tyed by a string, much lyke a hurlebatte. *Ibid.*, *Adides* [i.e. *acilides*], short battes of a cubit long and a halfe, with pykes of yron, and were tied to a line, that when they were throwne, one might plucke them againe; Hurlebatte. 1634 *Withal's Dict.* 377/2 Hurlebatte having pikes of yron in the end, *adides*. 1656 *Blount, Hurlebatte* (*adides*). See *Whorlebatte*.

† 2. Used to render *L. caestus* *CESTUS* 2, partly through misapprehension of its meaning; see quot. in etym. *Obs.*

1603 *Holland Plutarch's Mor.* v. iv. 773 Flinging the coit of brasse; yea, and as some say, at hurl-bats and fist-fight. 1609 — *Ann. Marcell.* xxx. ix. 392 The moving of his armes, laying about him as if they had been fighting at hurlebatte [*velut caestibus dimicantium*]. 1621 *G. Sandys Ovid's Met.* v. (1626) of Inuincible with hurle-bats [*caestibus invictis*]. 1634 *Withal's Dict.* 265/2 A whorlebat, an instrument of Leather covered with lead, to buffet one another, *caestus*. 1700 *Dryden Fables* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 506 He rejected them, as Dares did the whiribats of Eryx, when they were thrown before him by Entellus [*Æneid* v. 400-420]. 1791 *Cowper Iliad* vii. 167 Where him his royal whiribbat nought avail'd.

3. The bat or stick used in the Irish game of hurling; = *HURL* sb. 2.

1820-29 *Callanan Convict of Clonmell* in *Hayes Ballads Irel.* i. 347 At my bed-foot decaying My hurlbat is lying.

Hence **Hurlbatting**, († **Whirlbatting**), contending with hurlbats.

1744 *J. Paterson Comm. Milton's P. L.* 208 The valient youths exercised themselves, at running, whirlbating, quoining, jumping and wrestling.

Hurl-bone, a late var. WHIRL-BONE.

Hurlecan, -cano, *obs.* f. *HURRICANE*.

† **Hurled**, a. *Obs.* [Cf. *HURL-FOOTED*.] Deformed or distorted, as a club-foot.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 315 His hede is like a stowke, hurlyd as hoggys. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof.* St. iv. v. 264 Statesmen sometimes must use crooked shoes, to fit hurl'd feet. 1647 — *Good Th. in Worse T. x.* (1841) 119 He himself had hurled or crooked feet.

† **Hurlement.** *Obs.* Also 7 *hurli*. [f. *HURL* v. + *-MENT*.] Rush, violence; confusion, disturbance.

1585 *T. Washington Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xiii. 48 b, The Infidels. . . with a greute hurlement and fury entred into the Citie. 1612 *Hayward Ann. Elis.* (Camden) 63 In the very heat of these hurlements, the Englishe burnt one of the milles beyond the water. 1613-18 *Daniel Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 200 King Edward. . . discovering both this accident, and the hurlement made by the change of place, slackes not to take advantage thereof.

Hurle (hūrlə), [f. *HURL* v. + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who hurle or throws with violence.

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1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 768/1 Bi and by one hurled at him again. And anon as he saw that, what horsens (quoth he). I se wel ye be hurlers or of counsaile with y^e hurlers all the wole maynye of you. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 461 Darters, Bow-men, and Hurlers with Slings. 1644 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1851) 276 This cursing Shimei a hurler of stones. 1873 SYMONDS *Grh. Poets* vi. 168 Supreme hurler of the thunderbolt.

2. *spec.* One who plays either game of HURLING. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 74 The Hurlers are bound to the observation of many laws. 1850 'BAT' *Crick. Man.* 25 A player...ran with [the ball], followed by the whole pack of hurlers.

b. (See *quots.*)

1607 CAMDEN *Brit.* 139 (Cornwall) Saxa...equibus septem vel octo aequa inter se distantia...Hurlers vicini vocant. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1. 192 The neighbour inhabitants terme them Hurlers...perswaded, they had bene men sometimes transformed into Stones, for profaning the Lord's Day, with hurling the Ball. 1797 MATON *West. Count.* I. 269 The Hurlers are three singular and large circles of stones. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* Pref. 54 In the Parish of St. Clare in Cornwall, are three circles of stone called the Hurlers.

3. One who contends or strives; one who creates a disturbance.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/2 Hurlere, or debate maker.

4. One who wheels a barrow or cart. *Sc.*

1802 FINDLATER *Agric. Surv. Peeblesh.* 209 [The peat] is taken up by the women wheelers (*hurlers*). Two hurlers commonly suffice to spread the peat dug by one man.

Hurlet. *rare.* [? f. HURL sb. 2, or = HURLEY 2.] ? A small hurlbat.

1825 T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg. S. Irel.* I. 305 The hurley, or hurlet, being an effective and desperate weapon. 1865 tr. *Senchus Mor in Anc. Laws Irel.* I. 139 The toys of children must be restored in one day, viz., hurlets, balls, and hoops.

† **Hurlewayne.** *Obs.* Also 7 helwayne, bell-wain. In *Hurlewaynes kin, meyne*, supposed to be the same as F. *maisine Helleguin*, med.L. *familia Harlequini* (see HARLEQUIN): The name of a rural sprite or hobgoblin formerly supposed to haunt hedges, etc.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* i. 90 Oper hobbis 3e hadden of hurlewaynis kynne. Refussynge the reule of realles kynde. c. 1400 BERYN 8 Leyd wyt & lustis all, to suche nyce Iapis As Hurlewaynes meyne in every hegg that capes. 1603 HARNET *Pop. Impost.* 135 Ware where you walke for feare of bull-beggars...helwayne, the fire-drake...Tom thumbe, hobgoblin...and the rest. c. 1605 MIDDLETON *Witch* ii. ii. Why, Hoppo, and Stadlin, Hellwain and Puckle!

Hurley (hū'li). Also hurly. [f. HURL v.]

1. The Irish game of 'hurling'; hockey.

1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 256 The great game in Kerry, and indeed throughout the south, is the game of 'Hurley'. *Ibid.* I. 104 Playing 'hurly' on the surface of the waters. 1861 N. A. WOODS *Pr. Wales Canada* 129 La Crosse, a species of hurley, except that to the end of the stick is attached a small purse net, in which the ball may be caught, and so carried to the goal. 1893 [see HURLING vbl. sb. 2 b].

2. The stick or club used in this game; a hockey-stick; a club or cudgel of the same shape.

1825 [see HURLET]. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 257 The players...are arranged...in two opposing ranks, with their hurleys crossed, to await the tossing up of the ball. 1887 *Standard* 10 Sept. 3/6 'Hurleys' are made of ash, and are used for playing the national game of that name. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 5/1 Mr. Dillon was welcomed by a numerous concourse of Nationalists, carrying torches and hurleys.

3. The ball used in 'hurling'.

1856 KANE *Art. Expt.* II. xxi. 206 They were contending to drive a hurley, made out of the round knob of a flapper-joint.

† **Hurley-hacket.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 hurly hacket. [cf. HURL v., HURLY 2.]

1. A sport consisting in sliding down a steep place in a trough or sledge, as in the modern tobogganing.

1599 LYNDESAV *Complaynt* 176 Sum gart hym raiffell at the rakkat: sum harid hym to the hurly hacket. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. note ix. (ed. 2) 411 The boys of Edinburgh, about twenty years ago, used to play at the hurly-hacket on the Calton-hill, using for their seat a horse's scull.

attrib. c. 1861 R. RAE in Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* iii. 21 Fancy leads me back to some...Tremendous hurley-hacket rowe.

2. Applied contemptuously to an ill-hung carriage.

1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xv. I never thought to have entered ane o' their hurley-hackets.

Hurley-house. *Sc.* [cf. HURL sb. 4.] 'A large house fallen into disrepair or nearly in ruins' (Jam.).

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxvii. I now wish that I could have left Rose the auld hurley-house and the riggs belonging to it.

Hurl-footed, a. ? *dial.* [cf. HURLED a., and mod.Du. *horrel-voet* club-foot.] Club-footed.

1749 Phil. Trans. XLVI. 240 We...do well remember, that Nicolas Reeks...was born hurl-footed in both Feet, and a Cripple.

Hurling (hū'ling), *vbl. sb.* [f. HURL v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb HURL.

1. Throwing, casting: esp. with violence.

1388 WYCLIF *Baruch* iv. 33 Babiloyne made ioie in thi hurling doun, and was glad in thi fal. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* (1889) 5 By hurlynge and drawynge of stones. 1573-80 BARET *Abv.* H 743 A dart more vehement by the stroke and hurling. 1641 HINDER *Brwn* xxxviii. 120 The play at Dice, the property whereof is, by casting and hurling here and there.

2. a. A game, once very popular in Cornwall, played by two parties whose object is to hurl or carry a ball to a distant goal or to their own part

of the country; the same as the Welsh *Knappan*, and closely akin to Hand-ball.

c. 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Cornw.* 291 The Cornish men as they are stronge, hardeye and nymble, so are their exercises violent, two especially, wrastling and hurling. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 73 b, Hurling taketh his denomination from throwing of the ball. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1892) 279 This plaie is vsed in Wales, and the balle is called *Knappan*...and our ancient cozens the Cornishmen haue the selfe same exercise among them yet obserued, w^{ch} they call hurling. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 171 The a Counties of Devon and Cornwall are on Munday next to meet at a hurling (a sport they haue with a ball). 1781 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 314 Hurling, their favourite diversion, at which limbs were usually broke...is now hardly heard of (in Cornwall). 1826 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1008 Cornish Hurling...is now scarcely ever practised.

b. In Ireland, the same as hockey.

1527 *Galway Stat.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 402 The hurlinge of the liull balle with hockie stickes. 1780 A. YOUNG *Your Irel.* 365 Hurling is a sort of cricket, but instead of throwing the ball in order to knock down a wicket, the aim is to pass it through a bent stick, the ends stuck in the ground. 1893 LE FANU *70 Years Irish Life* 129 'Hurling', or 'hurley', as it is now called, was formerly the chief game in Ireland.

c. *attrib.*, as *hurling ball, match, tournament.*

1780 *New Ann. Reg.*, *Manners Nations* 64 All will pay her a visit after mass for a hurling match. 1825 T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg. S. Irel.* I. 306 Hurling-balls. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 6/2 Returning from a hurling tournament near Ennis.

† 3. Strife; commotion, disturbance, tumult. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VIII. 231 Kyng Henry and be chapitre of Caunterbury was rebel agens hym. In þat horlynge he made it as þey he knewe it not. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/2 Hurlynye, or styfle, *incurcio*. c. 1440 *Partonope* 2000 And in this hurlyng Partanope With hys swerde a stroke smote he. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 406 That Take of money whereof I haue before spoken... the onely cause and fountaine of all that hurling, as they termed it.

† b. *Hurling time*, a time of tumult or commotion: applied by the old chroniclers to Wat Tyler's rebellion in the reign of Richard II. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxxix. 264 In the iiij yere of kyng Richarde regne the comunis arisen vp in dyuerse parties of the reame...the whiche they callid the hurlyng time. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 531 In this season also, called the hurlyng tyme, the Commons of Norfolk & Suffolke came vnto y^e Abbey of Bury, & there slewe one of y^e Kyngis iustycis, callid Iohn Caundysse. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* ii. 233 There are great complaints of what men haue lost in these hurling times.

† 4. The violent rushing of wind; the sound of this, roaring or blustering (of the wind); rolling of thunder; grumbling or rumbling of the bowels.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxviii. (1495) 712 Newe whete...bredyth swellynge and ventosyte and hurlynge and kurlynge in the wombe. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4794 Pare was hurling on hys as it in hell ware. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 46 Yf the herynge place be hurte...than comme the defenesse, or it semeth hyssynge, hurrellyng, syngeynge, or suche other. 1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 53 In corneshocks sindged with blasterus hurling Of Southwynd whizeling. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 15 They heare the whiddering Boreas bolde, With hideous hurling, rolling Rocks from hie. 1668 GLANVILL *Blow at Mod. Sadduc.* 99 The sign of its approach was an hurling in the Air ouer the House.

5. The wheeling of a barrow; driving in a cart. *Sc.*

Hurling, *tpl. a.* [f. HURL v. + -ING 2.]

1. Rushing, impetuous, violent: sometimes esp. referring to sound; sometimes associated with *whirling*.

13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 413 Þe arc houen watz on hy3e with hurlande gotez. c. 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 1977 God did send a tempestuous hurling wind. c. 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastun's Theat. World* G viij, By the whiche meanes groweth such a hurling noyse. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* i. v. 133 These are but wild and hurling [Obs. whirling] words, my Lord. 1790 A. WILSON *Discours. Wren* Poet. Wks. (1846) 98 Some dreadful hurling noise I heard.

† 2. Struggling, conflicting. *Obs.*

1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* Pb. The one labourer the to be losed and to go out: the other withstandeth and byndeth...Wherefore a hurlyng mouynge is caused in the bodye indycynge gnawynge and inflation in the bealy.

Hurlock (hū'lek), *local.* Also 9 hurluk. A hard kind of chalk.

1598 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Msex.* ii. 18 About the towne is a kinde of chalke, which they call Hurlocke, a stonie Marle, more fit to make lime then to soyle the grounde. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hurluk*, hard chalk. *Beds.* 1892 J. LUCAS *Kalm's Eng.* 340 The harder kind of chalk which is here called Hurlock.

† **Hurlpit**, var. f. WHIRLPIT *Obs.* = whirlpool.

1600 HOLLAND *Liny* xxix. xxix. 734 Two of them [horses]...were swallowed up of the deepe hurlpits.

† **Hurlpool.** *Obs.* [cf. HURLWIND.]

1. An obs. variant of WHIRLPOL.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1564) 48 b, Against Cardinall Poule, and beyng vehement...said thus in the midst of his heate, o Poule, o hurle Poule, as though his name declared his euil nature.

2. A whale or sea-monster: = WHIRPOOL 2.

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 8 b/2 A hurloole, *fishrix*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 160/42 A Thirpoole, *balena*. A Hurloole, *idem*. 1598 FLORIO, *Capitio, Capidolio*, a kinde of great whalefish, or hurloole.

† **Hurlwind.** *Obs.* [From a confusion of HURL v. and WHIRL v.] = WHIRLWIND.

1509 BARCLAY *Shepp of Folyis* 51 b, As coy and styll As the horle wynde [1570 whirle wynde] or clapper of a mylle. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 102 In a hurlewind of conceit. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Kings* ii. 1 When our Lord would take up Elias by a hurle wynde into heauen. 1640 G. SANDYS *Crucif.* (1649) 13 No sudden hurl-windes shall your bodies cast On trembling Earth.

Hurly (hū'li). [f. HURL v.: cf. HURLING vbl. sb. 3.] Commotion, tumult, uproar; strife.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 206 Amid this hurly I intend That all is done in reuerend care for her. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* viii. xxvii. 301 In this hurlye and uprore [tumult]. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 844 All things being thus in a hurlye and out of order. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scott.* 74 Oft in the hurly of the winter storm. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 16 Amid the hurly and the din. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 203/1 The wind screamed...Pokeberry squatted ignominiously in the fierce hurly.

Hurly (hū'li). *Sc. and dial.* [f. HURL v.] A porter's barrow, a hand-cart.

1866 GREGOR *Banfish. Gloss.*, *Hurly*, a large kind of wheelbarrow used by porters. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Hurly*, (2) a long, low cart with two wheels. 1892 G. TRAVERS *Mona Maclean* (1893) II. 20 Bill had a lot of luggage on a hurly.

Hurly-burly (hū'li, bū'li), *sb., a., and adv.*

Also (with or without hyphen) 6 howrley burlei, horl(e)y borl(e)y, hurly burle, hurlei burley, whorle borle, whourlburly, 6-7 hurli(e) burli(e), -ly(e), -ley, 6- hurley burley. [Known from c. 1540. The phrase *hurling and burling* occurs somewhat earlier. In this, the first word is HURLING vbl. sb., sense 3, 'commotion', and *burling* seems to have been merely an initially-varied repetition of it, as in other 'reduplicated' combinations and phrases which express non-uniform repetition or alternation of action. *Hurly-burly* holds the same relation to *hurling* and *burling*, that the simple HURLY¹ holds to HURLING vbl. sb. 3.]

But *hurly-burly* cannot, with present evidence, be considered a direct formation from *hurly*, since the latter has not been found before 1596. It is difficult to establish any historical contact with Fr. *hurleburle* a heedless, hasty person (Rabelais a 1535), or the Ger. *hurleburle* adv., precipitately, with headlong haste (see Littré and Grimm).]

A. sb. Commotion, tumult, strife, uproar, turmoil, confusion. (Formerly a more dignified word than now.)

[c. 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 240 Than the archbyschop answered hym agayne right sharplye; and so there began much hurlyng and burlynge in the court.]

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wynd.* II. E. ij b, Hys comons, whome...he perceuyed in a hurly hurly...and ready to make an insurrection. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII* Prayers (1848) 506 For thy sake suffer I all this hurly-burly. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 231 In this tyme of insurrection, and in the rage of hurlye borley. 1552 T. BARNABE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. II. 201 This whorle borle of takinge of our shippes. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* ix. 14 Such as are desperate do rage with more hurlyburly and greater headynesse. 1580 BARET *Abv.* B 1346 Whourlburly that riseth of a soudain and great feare. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. i. 3 When the Hurly-burly's done, When the Battaile's lost, and wonne. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 18. 81 Nor could such a Deity ever haue any quiet enjoyment of himself, being perpetually filled with tumult and Hurlyburly. 1764 O'HARA *Midas* i. 5 What can this hurly-burly, this helter-skelter mean? Jove looks confounded surly!—Chaos is come again. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 429 Avoid low expressions: such as 'Topsy turvy, hurly burly, pellmell'. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. 1863 VI. 43 In the very uttermost hurly-burly of the storm. 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* i. II. 158 The voices which make themselves heard above the 'hurly burly'.

b. with a and pl. An instance of this.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mail.* x. 63 These hurly burlyes the deuill shall rayse agaynste the gospell. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troub. Franckford* (1846) 67 By occasion of our striffes and hurly burlyes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* ii. xxix. 63 These so great sturres and mutinous hurlyburlys [tantum concitum turbaturus]. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 73 English Examples of Onomatopoeia...By imitation of sound, as to say, a hurlyburly, signifying a tumult or uproar. 1764 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* Ser. ii. I. 40, I haue...given up all public hurly-burlyes, but enjoy the recital of them very well. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 114 Those Rector hurries and hurlyburlys, now so sad to me.

B. *adj.* Characterized by or attended with commotion, tumult, or disturbance; tumultuous.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* v. i. 78 Newes Of hurly burly Innoation. 1648 *Persecutio Undecima* 11 In the hurlyburly days of queen Elizabeth. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. v. What has *con furia—con strepito*—or any other hurlyburly word whatever to do with harmony? 1815 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 28 Nov. (1894) I. xi. 350 A hurly-burly sort of performance.

† C. *adv.* In commotion, tumultuously; in confusion; confusedly. *Obs.*

a. 1563 BECON *Flower godly Prayers* Wks. (1563) ii. 186 b, Albeit the powers of this world...come together hurly burly...against the Lorde and his annoynted. ? 1600 *Distracted Emp.* ii. i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 187 Offices are like huntinge breakfasts gott Hurlye burlye, snatch with like greedynes. 1615 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Siege Jerus.* 37 Wks. (1630) 14/1 They hurly burly all things ouerturn'd. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* 106 We set out...without any Order at all, all hurly burly.

Hurly-burly, v. *Obs. or arch.* [f. *prec.*]

† 1. *trans. a.* To hurl or bandy about. b. To throw into confusion or uproar. *Obs.*

1550 BAILE *Apol.* 48, I approve...the grounde of a vow...and not the name of it, as it hath bene hurly-burlyed in

Antichristes kyngdom. 1678 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 214 This hurly-burles all the town, Makes Smith and Harris prattle.

2. *intr.* To make a hurly-burly or uproar.

1598 FLORIO, *Garbugliare*, to garbolic, to hurli-burle, to tumult. 1614 T. FREEMAN *Rime & great Cast* i. Fiv. Still more and more conceits come flocking in And in my braines do Hurly-burly it. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 13 The red-haired hurlyburly Scotch professor.

Hurmon, obs. form of HIREMAN.

Hurn, obs. and s.w. dial. f. RUN v.

Huron, obs. var. of HEARN *poss. pron.*

Huronian (hiurō'nian), *a. Geol.* [f. *Huron* + -IAN.] Of or belonging to Lake Huron in North America; a term applied by Sir W. Logan to a division of the archæan series of rocks as found in Canada; but now abandoned by most geologists.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 140 The Azoic rocks of Canada are divided by Logan into the Laurentian, and the Huronian, comprising a narrow band on the borders of Lake Superior and Lake Huron. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* xxviii. (ed. 4) 458 The strata called the Huronian by Sir W. Logan are of vast thickness.

Huronic (hiurō'nōic), *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] An impure felspar found in spherical masses in the vicinity of Lake Huron.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min.* I. 384. 1868 DANA *Min.* 485.

Hurpony, obs. form of HEATHPENNY.

Hurr (hūr, hūr), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* [Echoic: cf. HARR.] *intr.* To make or utter a dull sound of vibration or trilling; to buzz as an insect; to snarl as a dog; to pronounce a trilled r.

1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xii. (Tollem. MS.), By continual flappinge of wynges he [the gnat] makeþ noyse in þe eyer, as þouge he hurred [quasi stridet]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 254/1 Hurreon, or bombon as bees. (K. hurryr, or humbyn as ben). *bombino*. 1636 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* (1640) 47 R is the Dogs Letter, and hurreth in the sound. 1638 H. ADAMSON *Muses Threnodie* (1774) 7a And, where no hope of gain is, Huffle and Hur, And bark against the moon, as doth a cur. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Hurr*, to snarl like a dog.

Hence *Hurring* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1583 STANYHURST *Basileus* II. (Arb.) 47 These skyes lowd rumbled with ringing thundering. 1599 T. M[OURET] *Silkewormes* 73 Hears eke their hurring and their churring song. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxi. (1632) 402 A fagot flame with hurring sounds.

† **Hurr**, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] 'A thin flat piece of wood, tied to a string and whirled round in the air' (Halliwell). Also called *hurre-bone*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 192a An Hurre bone (A. A. Hurre), *giraculum*. 1500 *Ortus Voc.* *ibid.*, *Giraculum*, a chylde's whyrle, or a hurre.

Hurr, obs. var. HER *pron.*

Hurrah (hūrā, hūrā), **hurrray** (hūrāi, hūrāi), *int. and sb.* Also 7- hurra, 8 hurree, whurra, 9 hooray, (hooray), || hourra. [A later substitute for HUZZA (not in Johnson, Ash, Walker; in Todd 1818), *perh.* merely due to onomatopœic modification, but possibly influenced by some foreign shouts: cf. Sw., Da., LG. *hurra!*, Du. *hoera!*, Russ. *urá!* whence F. *houra*; F. *hourra* is from Eng. MHG. *had hurr, hurrā*, as interjections representing rapid whirling motion (cf. *hurren* to rush), whence also a shout used in chasing. According to Moriz Heyne in Grimm, *hurrah* was the battle-cry of the Prussian soldiers in the War of Liberation (1812-13), and has since been a favourite cry of soldiers and sailors, and of exultation. In English the form *hurrah* is literary and dignified; *hooray* is usual in popular acclamation.]

A. *int.* A shout expressive of approbation, encouragement, or exultation; used esp. as a 'cheer' at public assemblies or the like.

1716 ADDISON *Drummer v. i. Coach*. The same good man that ever he was. *Gard. Whurra*. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conquer*, I. ii. Hurra, hurra, bravo! 1845 HIRST *Com. Mammoth* etc. 89 Hurrah for brown Autumn! hurrah! hurrah! 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* xiv, Captain Hedzoff flung up his helmet, and cried, 'Hurrah! Hurrah! Long live King Giglio!' 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xi, 'Hooray!' cried the man. 1888 J. PAVN *Myst. Mirbridge* I. xxii, There goes the gong. Hooray!

B. *sb.* 1. A name for this shout.

1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 301 Our Capt. ordered all his Guns to fire; at which they all of them (which were about twenty) fild'd the very Heavens with Hurras and Shouts. 1694 in *Wood Life* i Nov. (O. H. S.) III. 472 The prisoners in *Lancashire* are discharged, a great hurray followed. 1813 SCOTT *Trium.* III. xxiii, Wild jubilee and loud hurra Pursued him on his ventures way. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess.*, W. Hastings (1887) 636 An European warrior who rushes on a battery of cannon with a loud hurrah. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 106 They can do the hurras, the placard, the flags—and the voting, if it is a fair day.

2. Representing F. *hourra*, Russian *urá*: The shout of attack of the Cossacks; whence, by extension, an attack.

1847 SCOTT *Napoleon V.* 383 Platoon with his Cossacks made a charge, or, in their phrase, a *hourra*, upon the French. *ibid.* lxxv. Wks. 1870 XV. 113 The enemy had made a *hourra* upon Marmont. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 77 The best way they have of making a 'hurra' upon their enemies. *ibid.* 375, I think we could get up such a 'hurrah' of water-borne Cossacks.

3. *Hurrah's nest*: a confused or disorderly mass; a state of confusion or disorder. U.S.

1839 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 164 A queer looking Dutchman, with a head like a 'hurra's nest'. 1840 R. H. DANA *Two Years bef. Mast* ii, Everything was pitched about in grand confusion. There was a complete hurrah's nest. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Hurra's Nest*, a state of confusion. A woman's word. 1889 S. W. MITCHELL in *Century Mag.* Aug. 503/3 The old lumberman pointed. to a 'hurrah's nest' (a mass of leaves left by a freshet in the crotch of the divergent branches of a bush) half-way up the slope—on it was coiled a large rattlesnake.

Hurrah, **hurrray**, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To shout 'hurrah!'

1798 BERESFORD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 443 Lord Edward heard the noise and the mob hurrying. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimca* (1877) III. i. 252 The Grenadiers were hurrying on their left. 1883 BESANT *All in Gard.* Fair II. i, The people would crowd to look upon him and to hooray.

2. *trans.* To receive or encourage with shouts of 'hurrah!'; to 'cheer', as at a public gathering.

1832 J. W. CROKER in *Diary* 12 May (1884), He had been hurrahed by the mob. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 592 He stood upon an old wall, and hurrahed the people on.

Hence *Hurrah'ing*, *hurrray'ing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 26 Apr. 257/2 Such a man is fond of hurrayings and shoutings. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. iv, Through hurrahing streets. 1878 H. SMART *Play or Pay* xi. (ed. 3) 241 If there is no hurrahing, there is much jubilation.

Hurr-burr, [perh. for *hoar-bur*; cf. HARDOCK.] A local name for the Burdock.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) III. 694 *Arctium Lappa*.. Burdock, Common Burr, Clott-burr, Hurr-burr. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower* Pl. III. 224.

Hurre, obs. f. HER *pron.* **Hurrea**, obs. f. HURRAH. **Hurrelyng**, obs. f. HURLING.

[**Hurre**, error for HURL *sb.* and *v.*]

† **Hurrer**, *Obs.* Also 5 *hurer*, 6-*ar*, 8 *hurrier*. [f. HURE *sb.* cap + -ER.] A maker of, or dealer in, hats and caps; = HABERDASHER a.

1403 *Close Roll & Hen. IV* b, Johannes Spark, hurer. 1482 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 223/2 No. .Hurer, Capper or other. put. .eny Hurers, Bonettes or Cappes. to be fulfilled or thikkeat at any suche Mille. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xxxiii. (1603) 301 Hat Marchantes or Hurers. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 304 The Cappers and Hat-Merchants, or Hurers, being one Company of Haberdashers. 1766 ENTICK *London IV.* 127 The haberdashers..were anciently known by the name of hurriers and milleners.

Hurricane (hūr'ikan, -kēn). Forms: a. 6 *furacane*, *furicano*, 6-7 *furacana*, 7 *foracano* (e), *furicane*. β. 6 *haurachana*, 6-7 (9) *hurricano*, 7 *harau*-, *harou*-, *haracana*; her(r) i-, *hery*-, *hira*-, *hire*-, *hyrra*-, *hyrri*-, (hurle-, *hurli*-), (h)uracano. γ. 6-7 *uracan*, 7 *heri*-, *huri*-, (hurle-, *oran*-), *urycan*; *harau*-, *haura*-, *heri*-, *heuri*-, *heroecane*, *harrycain*, 7-9 *hurricane*, 7-*hurricane*. [a. Sp. *huracan*, OSp. **furacan*, Pg. *furacán*, from the Carib word given by Oviedo as *furacan*, by Peter Martyr (as transl. by R. Eden) as *huracan*. Thence also It. *uracano* (Diez), F. *ouragan*, Du. *orkaan*, Ger., Da., Sw. *orkan*. The earlier Eng. forms reflect all the varieties of the Sp. and Pg., with numerous popular perversions, *hurricane* being itself one, which became frequent after 1650, and was established from 1688. Earlier use favoured forms in final -ana, -ano, *perh.* deduced from the Sp. pl. *huracanes* (but words from Sp. were frequently assumed to end in -o).]

1. A name given primarily to the violent wind-storms of the West Indies, which are cyclones of diameter of from 50 to 1000 miles, wherein the air moves with a velocity of from 80 to 130 miles an hour round a central calm space, which with the whole system advances in a straight or curved track; hence, any storm or tempest in which the wind blows with terrific violence.

a. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 21 These tempestes of the ayer (which the Grecians caule *Tiphones*.) they caule *Furacanes*.. violent and furious Furacanes, that plucked vppe greate trees. 1587 HAKLUYT *J. Hawkins's 3rd Voy.* (1878) 73 Their stormes.. the which they call Furicanos. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden To Rdr.*, Stormes in the West Indies call'd the Furicanes. 1632 Heywood and Pt. Iron Age IV. Wks. 1873 IV. 405 With the tempests, gusts, and Furicanes, The warring winde, the billowes, rocks, and fires.

β. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 183 (fr. Oviedo) Great tempestes which they caule Furacanos or Haurachanas.. ouerthrowe many howses and great trees. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 758 *note*, A Catch perished at Sea in a Herycano. *ibid.* 903 Jamaica, is extremely subject to the Uracani, terrible gusts of Winde. *ibid.* 910 Oviedo reporteth of a Huricano or Tempest. 1617 RALEIGH *Ind. Voy. Guiana* in *Discov. Guiana* (Hakluyt Soc.) 187 That night.. a hurlecane fell vpon vs. 1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. II. xx. 130 The winds are.. stark mad in an hurricano. 1643 HOWELL *Parables* 15 An Haraucan, that Indian gust. a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 337 Cast away.. in a great hyrracano. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Huracano* or *Heraucane*.. an impetuous kind of Whirlwind. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 76 Plagues, Fires, and Hurricanes. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. (1690) 109 A storm or hurricano.. makes a strange havoc where it comes. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 102 All at once the hurricano ceased.

γ. 1588 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 313 [1854, II.

220] This word Vracan, in the Indian tongue of those Ilands, is as much to say, as the ioyning of all the four principall winds together. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* etc. (1638) 159 The Hurican of the Sea. 1617 RALEIGH *Ind. Voy. Guiana* in *Discov. Guiana* (Hakluyt Soc.) 187 Not half a quarter of an hower before the hurlecane. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 26 Wee doubted a Hero-cane, a Tempest of thirtie dayes continuance. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 22 The devil, whom they call 'Tantara',.. appears often unto them specially in a haracane. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p 144 It's feared as a Harry-Cain. 1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 169 Bright Zephyre.. Did bring a Heuricane To rend her. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 374 Prodigious stormes called Tuffons or Hurricanes. 1682 *Wood Life* 31 May (O. H. S.) III. 17 A prodigious hericane that broke bows and armes of trees. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. v. 94 No Tempests, no Tornados, or Hurricans. 1699 *ibid.* II. iii. 65 Hurricanes had never been known at Jamaica when I was there. 1788 *Centl. Mag.* LVIII. i. 74/1 At eight the sky became obscured, and it blew a hurricane. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea xix. § 807, I have never seen a typhoon or hurricane so severe.

2. *transf.* and *fig. a.* A violent rush or commotion bringing with it destruction or confusion; a storm or tempest of words, noise, cheers, etc.

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* v. ii, Each guilty thought to me is A dreadful hurricano. 1664 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. xx. (1669) 480/2 This short Calm went before a sudden Hericano of Persecution. 1677 CLEVELAND'S *Poems* Ep. Ded., He with Hurricanes of wit stormeth the sense. 1689 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 74 Don't you hear what a cursed hurricane they make? 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* I. 25 Such an hurricane of riot and debauchery. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 79 The loud hurricane of Pennsylvanian eloquence. 1882 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 5/4 A hurricane of cheers burst forth from the excited crowd.

† b. A large and crowded assembly of fashionable people at a private house, of a kind common during part of the 18th century. (Cf. *DRUM sb.* 1 10, *ROUT*.) *Obs.*

1746 R. WHATLEY *Christian p. vii. note*, A confused meeting of Company of both Sexes on Sundays is called a Hurricane. 1746-7 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* 447 Tomorrow I go to St. James's.. and finish at the duchess of Queensberry's, who is to have a hurricane. 1779 MRS. BARBAULD *Wks.* (1825) II. 22 There is a squeeze, a fuss, a drum, a rout, and lastly a hurricane, when the whole house is full from top to bottom. 1805 E. DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* II. 271 Entirely absconded from plays, balls, routs, drums, hurricanes.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 'Of or belonging to a hurricane', as *hurricane cloud*, *force*, *month*, *season*, *violence*; 'that has been visited by a hurricane', as *hurricane ground*, *tree*; *hurricane-bird*, the frigate-bird; *hurricane-deck*, a light upper deck or platform in some steamers; so *hurricane-decked a.*, having a hurricane-deck; *hurricane-house*, a shelter at the mast-head for the look-out man, sometimes made with a cask, a 'crow's nest'; also, a kind of round-house built on the deck; *hurricane-lamp*, a lamp so constructed that it will not be extinguished by violent wind. b. Instrumental, as *hurricane-swept* adj.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 786/1 Before gales Frigate-Birds are said often to fly low, and their appearance near or over land is supposed to portend a hurricane. *Note*, Hence another of the names, 'Hurricane-Bird'. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 378 The 'hurricane' character of the gale began to change. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1868) 46 The promenade or 'hurricane-deck. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 97 They are..stowed.. on the hurricane deck. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 4/2 The wind blew from the west with 'hurricane force. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* 307 We..travelled chiefly through pine land, and some 'hurricane ground. *Note*, Tracts of wood formerly destroyed by hurricanes are so called. 1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 122 To the main-mast is attached.. about 100 feet above the deck, a structure resembling a water cask, called a 'hurricane house. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* II. (1856) 20 A little hurricane-house amidships contained the one gale that cooked for all hands. 1894 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/1 A 'hurricane lamp was swinging in the corridor. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 9 The West-Indian 'Herican-like-windes. 1745 R. AUCHINCLOSS *Import. Cape Breton* 5 A safe retreat.. in the 'hurricane months. 1812 J. JAY *Corr.* (1893) IV. 364 Those who sail in 'hurricane seasons and latitudes. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 337 They had passed over a boggy place.. upon an old 'hurricane-tree. 1887 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 3/8 Soon the wind was blowing with 'hurricane violence.

Hence **Hurricane** *v.* a. *intr.* to make a 'hurricane' or commotion; b. *trans.* (a) to blow upon as a hurricane; (b) to spend in a 'hurricane' (sense 2 b). **Hurricane** *v. intr.*, = prec. a. † **Hurricane** *a. nonce-wd.*, hurricane-like.

1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 319 They.. fall forthwith to hurricaning in Man Soul, as if now nothing but whirlwind and tempest should be there. 1668 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 318 The Ambient Air from the high Tops.. hurricanes us with such dismal chilling Gusts. 1706 VANBRUGH *Mistake* IV. Wks. (Rtdg.) 452/1 A sort of convulsive—yes, hurricaneous—um,—like, in short a woman is like the Devil. 1746 R. WHATLEY *Christian p. vii.* The idlest Day of the Seven, to be slept, debauched, or journeyed, or hurricaned away. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 529 Storm-demon, that would otherwise hurricanize over the world.

† **Hurricano**, *sb. Obs.* [See HURRICANE.]

1. An early form of HURRICANE (q.v., 1 B).

2. Applied by Shakspeare and Drayton to a waterspout.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 2 Rage, blow You Cataracts, and Hytticano's spout. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 172 The dread-

full spout, Which Shipmen doe the Hurricano call. 1627 DRAYTON *Agricourt* etc. 167 Downe the shower impetuously doth fall, Like that which men the Hurricano call.

Hurricane (hʊˈrɪkən, v. rare. [f. prec.] *trans.* To whirl or drive as a hurricane.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* 111. Introd. (1852) 237 After the persecution which then hurricanoed such as were non-conformists unto that establishment. 1868 LONGF. *G. Corey* i. ii. Ah, poor New England! He who hurricanoed The house of Jacob is making now on thee One last assault.

Hurried (hʊˈrɪd), *pp. a.* [f. HURRY v. + -ED.] Driven or carried along, done or performed, with a rapidity due to pressure or want of time; characterized by hurry or excited haste; full of haste; hasty.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 778 All this haste Of midnight march, and hurried meeting here. 1711 SWIFT's *Lett.* (1767) 111. 101 One cannot see him otherwise here, he is so hurried. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 52 Snatched in the whirl, the hurried navy flew. 1801 MED. *Jrnl.* v. 558 The patient lay with a short, hurried, and rattling respiration. 1829 D'ISRAELI 6 July in *Croker Papers* (1884), I seize a hurried moment to acknowledge the receipt of your two notes. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. 14. 406 A hurried embrace was exchanged.

Hence **Hurriedly** *adv.*, in a hurried manner, hastily; **Hurriedness**, hurried condition.

1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xix. Oft his beating fingers went Hurriedly as you may see Your own run over the ivory key. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* l. xx, He could not speak harshly, but he spoke hurriedly. a 1832 SCOTT cited in Worcester for *Hurriedness*.

Hurrier (hʊˈrɪə), [f. HURRY v. + -ER.]

1. One who hurries (in various senses).

1611 COTGR., *Tracasseur*, a restlesse trotter, or hurrier vp and downe; a fond busie bodie. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ham.* xvii. 346 Mars... (That horrid hurrier of men). 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* n. 72 A world of capricious external hurriers.

2. **Coal-mining.** A workman engaged in conveying the corves of coal from the face of the working to the bottom of the shaft.

1825 CHRON. in *Ann. Reg.* 4 The corves... were drawn to the shaft of the pit by several other men called hurriers. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* 111. 127 The men... were all supplied with safety-lamps—the hewers with Stephenson's, and the hurriers with Davy's. 1893 *Daily News* 5 July 5/7, 78 miners, 45 hurriers, 20 pony drivers, and four hangers on.

Hurriish, v. *trans.* To drive with the cry 'hurriish!'

1864 MRS. H. WOOD *Trev. Hold* II. xviii. 264 When he was put to hurriish the crows away from the land. 1884 *Upton Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hurriish*, to drive cattle.

Hurrisome (hʊˈrɪsəm), *a. dial.* [f. HURRY v. + -SOME.] Inclined to hurry; hasty.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hurrisome*, hasty; passionate. *Devon.* 1884 JESSOP in *19th Cent.* Mar. 404 You gentlemen of the towns are too hurrisome as we say, for us lumbering swains. 1888 MRS. NOTLEY *Power of Hand* II. xxvi. 60 Don't be too hurrisome, Mr. Oliver; let me go on quiet-like.

Hurrock (hʊˈrɒk). Also *-nok*. *Obs. exc. dial.* The part of a boat between the sternmost seat and the stern.

13. *E. E. Allit.* P. C. 185 He [Jonah] watz flowen. In-to be bohem of be bot, & on a brede lyggede, On helde by be hurrok. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Camden) 234 O boy, that fled to on of the Flemysch shippis, and hid him in the horrok [MS. C.C.C. hurrok]. 1866 T. EDMONSTON *Shetland & Orkney Gloss.*, *Hurrock*, that part of a boat between the after-thoft and the stern.

Hurroo (hʊˈrɔ), *int. (sb.)* A cry expressive of triumph or exultant excitement.

1824 MACTAGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Hurroo*, a halloo. 1891 E. L. WAKEMAN in *Columbus* (O.) *Dispatch* Oct. 29 They came with wild whoop and hurroo carrying their prize on their shoulders.

So **Hurroosh** (hʊˈrɔʃ). 1888 R. KIPLING *Plain T. fr. Hills* (1891) 31 There was a wild hurroosh at the Club.

Hur-roo-sh, v. (Cf. HURRISH v.)

1895 JANE BARLOW *Strangers at Lisconnel* 41 You might as well try to hurroosh one chicken off a rafter and not scare the couple that were huddled beside it.

Hurry (hʊˈrɪ), *sb.* Also 6-7 *hurree*, -ie. [Hurry sb. and vb., with the exception of a doubtful ME. instance of the latter, are known only from end of 16th c.; it is uncertain which of them has priority etymologically, and the order of sense-development is not clear. In the earliest cited instances the sb. is identical in sense with HURLY; so *hurry-burry* with *hurly-burly*. With these cf. also mod. Du. *herrie*, *hurrie*, agitation, bustle, disorder, tumult. The earliest cited instances of the vb., on the other hand, go with branch II of the sb., and point to more immediate onomatopœic origin, the element *hurr* being naturally used in various languages to express the sound of rapid vibration, and the rapid motion which it accompanies. Thus MHG. and Ger. *hurren* to whirl, Sw. and Norw. dial. *hurra* to whirl, whizz, whirl round, Da. *hurge* to whirl, Icel. *hurr* hurly-burly, noise.]

I. +1. Commotion or agitation, physical, social, or political; disturbance, tumult. (With or without a and pl.) *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxviii. 1003 The tumult still increased, and the multitude was all up on a hurree. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. vi. 4 The present peace, And quietness of the

people, which before Were in wilde hurry. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* II. ii. What thousand noises pass through all the rooms? What cries and hurries? 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea Ep.* Ded. C. In a turbulent Sea, where there is nothing but a Chaos of hurry, and confusion. 1762 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 6 Sept. A poor man began to make some tumult. But many cried out, 'Constables, take him away'. They did so, and the hurry was over. 1843 R. R. MADDEN *United Irishmen* Ser. II. II. xx. 433 In the south of Ireland, the rebellion of 1798 is designated by a term, indicative of the confusion attendant on an insurrection. The people call it 'the hurry'.

† b. *concr.* A confused crowd, a mob. *Obs. rare.* 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* (1896) III. 54 For all your Pharoas, your Ptolomies... your Caesars... with all the hurrie (if I may so terme them) of your infinite Princes, Monarchs, Lords, Medes... Persians, Grecians, and Barbarians. 1714 GAY *Trivia* III. 30 The Pavement sounds with trampling Feet, And the mixt Hurry barricades the Street.

† 2. Mental agitation or disturbance; excitement; perturbation. (Also with pl.) *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* ix. xxiv. 331 I will for my part set all presently in a hurrie [terrore implebo]. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 162 Void of all material passions, and terrestrial hurries. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 146 There is nothing like Hurrying the Body, to divert the Hurry of the Mind. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. ii. 10 They thought it advisable that I should not be admitted into her presence, till the hurries she was in had subsided. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 18 Feb. He found nothing now remaining of the disorder, but too much hurry of spirits.

II. 3. Excited, hasty, or impetuous motion; rush. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xiii. (1701) 596/2 The motion of the Heaven, or of the Stars... might in the first case... both have begun, and be continued by the hurry of some Air. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 74 Strange uncertain Hurries of Opake Masses hither and thither. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secr. Mem.* (1736) I. 125 My Heart is upon the Hurry. 1805 MED. *Jrnl.* XIV. 530 The hurry and vigour of circulation [of the blood] are greater than at any future period. 1860 LONGF. *Wayside Inn*, Paul Revere 73 A hurry of hoofs in a village street.

† b. A strong impulse. *Obs. rare.*

1693 C. MATHER *Invis. World* (1862) 188 Grievous and Pulling Hurries to Self-Murder are none of the smallest outrages, which the Devil in his Temptations commits upon us.

4. Action accelerated by some pressure of circumstances, excitement, or agitation; undue or immoderate haste; the condition of being obliged to act quickly through having little time; eagerness to get something done quickly. (See also 5.)

1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 77 To enjoy themselves equally in the hurry of Business, and the Repose of a Private Life. 1700 T. BROWN *tr. Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 23 With what Hurry and Swiftness is the Circulation of London perform'd? 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxv. 156 The imprudent hurry with which the first overtures from France were accepted. 1803 MED. *Jrnl.* x. 101 Much hurry of business prevents R. S. from entering further into the other queries. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* I. 370 Surprised at the extent and hurry of the preparations. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 188 There is no hurry in the designs of God.

b. Qualified by *no* or *any* (with negative implication): Need or occasion for hurry.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 434 Sometimes he said that there was no hurry, and sometimes that he was too weak. *Mod.* Is there any hurry?

5. Phrases (from 4). a. *In a hurry*: In haste due to pressure, want of time, or excitement; in urgent haste.

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 42 The other had no sooner got his Gun, but in a hurry he fires upon him; but not taking good aim, did not do any execution. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 202 He was in a great hurry to get his spirit-sail-yard fore and aft. a 1773 CHESTERF. in J. Trusler *Princ. Politeness* (1790) 61 A man of sense may be in haste, but he is never in a hurry... To be in a hurry is a proof that the business we embark in is too great for us. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 129 This instrument, though far from complete, having been constructed in a hurry for the purpose of a first experiment. 1805 MED. *Jrnl.* XIV. 124 I drew it up in a hurry, intending to transcribe it. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 114 While the sun shines, such an enterprise must make hay in a hurry. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 53 What a hurry you are in!

b. *Not... in a hurry*, not very soon; to be in no hurry, to have plenty of time, to take one's time. (*collog.*)

1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 109 The late Mr. T. ... whose like we shall not see again in a hurry. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 595 Believing that little can be done they are in no hurry to do it. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 110 Not yet liberated, nor likely to be so in a hurry.

6. Technical and specific uses.

a. A small load of hay or corn. *dial.* (cf. HURRY v. 6). b. One of the 'spouts' which allow coal to rush down from cars (running on a timber framework) into the hold of a ship; pl. the whole framework or 'stathe'. c. *Dramatic Music.* A tremolo passage played on the violin or other instrument to accompany an exciting scene. d. Dr. Lodge's proposed term for a unit of acceleration (in *Physics*), i.e. an acceleration of one foot per second in a second.

1659 DEDHAM *Rec.* (1894) IV. 5 No Inhabitant of this Towne shall... cut any grasse in any of the Canon meadows... upon the penaltie of forfeiting ten shillings for every Load or hurrie of haye so cut. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Hurry*, a small load of hay or corn. 1794 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 329 In this stath are fixed five hurries or spouts... the hurries or spouts lie with an inclining slope of about forty-five degrees. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sb. Bos* xii. 70/1 Then the wrongfull heir comes in to two bars of quick music, (technically called 'a hurry').

1879 LODGE *Elem. Mech.* 21 note, Suppose... we... call the unit of velocity a 'speed'... If a name were... wanted for the unit of acceleration, or one speed per second, it might perhaps be called a 'hurry'. 1888 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus.* T. 231 The 'hurry' is generally played as a preparation for the culminating point of a dramatic incident... during stage struggles or like exciting actions.

7. Used *adverbially*: With hurry.

1796 SCOTT *Will. & Helen* xxxvii. And, hurry! hurry! off they rode.

8. *Comb.* (from sense 1).

1650 TRAPP *Comm. Lev.* xxvi. 8 Those... that heard an hurrie-nois in the aēr (made by the Angels likely).

Hurry (hʊˈrɪ), v. Also ? 4 *horye* (n. [See HURRY sb. (The order of senses is uncertain: possibly sense 3 was the earliest, as app. in the sb.)])

1. *trans.* To carry, convey, or cause to go with excessive haste, under the influence of external pressure or of excitement. Frequently with *along*, *away*, *down*, *up*, *in*, *out*, etc.

(It is not certain that the first quot. belongs to this word.) 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 883 Pe zonge men... by pe hondez hym hent & horyed him with-inne.]

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 904 A second fear... Which madly hurries her she knows not whither. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mar.*, Sir J. Oldcastle Evij b, To Thickets feld then was Oldcastle hurried. 1676 tr. *Guillatieri's Voy. Athens* 289 Caverns, into which the poor Shepherds hurry their Flocks upon any alarm. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 214 My master was seized and hurried away to a prison. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 148, I rushed out of the house, not knowing whither my steps were hurrying me. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 6 We commonplace beings are hurried along in the crowd.

b. To carry or drive with impetuosity or without deliberation to some action, conduct, or condition of mind.

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. i. 35 Wilde amazement hurries vp and downe The little number of your doubtfull friends. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Gondart's Wise Vieillard* 104 Those raging and unruly passions, which hurrie the wicked up and downe. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* l. 2 The poor People... are furiously hurried into actions... destroying all foundations of Law and Liberty. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* 18 Drinking hurries Men on to the worst of Vices. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 97 To hurry you into an act of unjust aggression.

† c. To drive (anything) with rapid or impetuous motion. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 278 Exhalations... hurried about with a most violent motion. 1696 WHISTON *The Earth* iv. (1722) 370 A Comet's Atmosphere is a very stormy Fluid wherein Masses of Opake Matter are continually hurried about.

2. *intr.* To move or act with excited haste, or with an evident or apparent effort at speed; to press on without leisure or with great or undue haste. With *advs.* as in 1. *Hurry up!* make haste, increase your speed. (*collog.*)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 140 Desperately he hurried through the streete. 1591 — *1 Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 53 Lienes, Honours, Lands, and all, hurrie to losse. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 32 Gastly amazement... Shall hurrie on before, and usher us. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 74 Near enough to hear them... and to see their Troops hurrie from one place to another. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 49 At sun-set all must hurrie inside the gates. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 47 They hurried off to obtain relief. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vi. (1872) 259 Nature never hurries, never takes leaps, never wearies. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 74 The fresh water hurrying onward to the sea. 1890 *Acrobats & Mountebanks* 72 'Walk in, walk in! ladies and gentlemen', cries the showman... 'Walk in, walk in! Hurry up!'

† 3. *trans.* To agitate, disturb, excite; to molest, harass, worry. *Obs. exc. dial.* Cf. HURRY sb. 1.

1611 COTGR., *Harass*, harried, molested, hurried. 1613 T. MILLES tr. *Metax's, etc. Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* 171 Then must the conscience be hurried with her owne piercings. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 380 As those savage Beasts do delight to kill, hurrie, oppress, tear and eat the Blood of their fellow Creatures. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 232 So under the influence of the imagination as to have their sleep hurried with visions. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iv. 63 Her form wasted, her spirits were hurried. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words* s.v., I've been very much hurried this morning; for I've just heard of the death of my old friend T—

4. To urge or excite to greater speed; to hasten the action, motion, or progress of; often, to hasten unduly.

1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 154 P. 2 I hurried my habit, and got it ready a week before the time. 1761 HUMPH. *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 175 The Commons... now hurried on as much as they formerly delayed, the disbanding of the armies. 1836 WESTM. *Rev.* Apr. 176 Indeed, the conclusion [of the drama] appears to be somewhat hurried up. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 55 Nor is there any good to be got in trying to hurry man or beast in Spain. 1889 MRS. WALFORD *Stiff-necked Generat.* 190 Shall I ring and hurry up the tea? *repl.* 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* v. You needn't hurry yourself. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* i. There was no reason why the express should hurry itself.

5. To put away, on, out, forth, etc., hurriedly or hastily.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 208 Lady Roseville hurried away a tear that would start unbidden. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 9 June in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 256 Hurrying on my clothes. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxii. Ere His tongue could hurry forth his fear. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) I. 650 When the glottis is once opened... the stutterm... is glad to hurry out as many words as he can.

6. *north. dial.* To transport or convey (= DRIVE

v. 5 b; e.g., to drive a cart, drive coal). *spec.* in *Coal-mining*. To transport (the coal) from the face of the working to the bottom of the shaft (see HURRIER 2); also *absol.*

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hurry* (1) to bear, lead, or carry anything away. *North.* 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Hurry*, to draw or move a cart. A horse hurries coals, &c. 1898 *Cleckheaton Guardian* 21 Oct. Joel B., son of the deceased, said he hurried for his father.

Hurry-burry, *sb. (adv.)* *Sc.* [Reduplicated extension of HURRY: cf. HURLY-BURLY.] Tumult, confusion or bustle caused by excitement, hurly-burly. *b.* as *adv.* Tumultuously.

1791 A. WILSON *Laurel Disputed Poet. Wks.* (1846) 127 To read the King's Birth-day's fell hurry-burry. ? a 1800 *Christmas B'ing* in J. Skinner *Misc. Poet.* (1800) 125 (Jam). The hurry-burry [that] now began. 'W' routs and raps frae man to man. 1813 D. ANDERSON *Poems* 116 (Jam). Hurry burry runnin' loupin'. 1832-53 A. RODGER in *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 65 I'll just tak' ye at your word, An' end this hurry-burry.

† **Hurry-curry**. *Obs.* ? *nonce-wd.* [A jingling formation from *hurry* (see esp. HURRY v. 6); perh. with reference to *L. currus* chariot. Cf. also HARRY-CARRY.] ? A swift car or curricule.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffs* 45 The sunne was so in his mumps vpon it... that hee had thought to have topped his burning carre or Hurrie currie into the sea.

† **Hurry-durry**, *sb. rare.* = HURRY-BURRY.

1732 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 389 Mrs. Clayton designs having her assembly... so we must prepare for hurry-durry; but as it will be the only agreeable crowd, I think it may be borne once a week. 1774 *Ibid.* Ser. II. II. 41 Whilst we are enjoying sweet peace in this delightful place, the world is in a hurry-durry.

† **Hurry-durry**, *a. Obs.* [Cf. HURRY *sb.* 1.] A sailor's epithet applied to rough, boisterous, foul weather. Hence *fig.* in quot. 1676.

1674 *State Papers, Domest.* (P. R. O.) CCCXIV. No. 90 The wind was at east and blew hard and, as the seamen terme it, was thicke hurly durry weather, which is wind and raine. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* 1. Wks. (Rtdg.) 105/2 1 *Sail*. Nay, there's no more dealing with him, than with the land in a storm, no near — 2 *Sail*. 'Tis a hurry-durry blade. Dost thou remember... when I welcomed him ashore, he gave me a box on the ear, and called me fawning water-dog? 1693 R. GRIFFITHS *Let. to Sir J. Trenchard* (P. R. O.). We have mett with very foule hurry-durry weather and much raine.

† **Hurry-durry**, *int. Obs.* An exclamation of impatience or indignation.

1682 OTWAY *Venue Pres.* III. i. I will not stir from the door, that I resolve — hurly durry, what, shut me out. *Ibid.*, Hurry durry — good for nothing! 1682 MRS. BEHN *Roundheads* III. How dost do, Nacky? hurly durry! I am come, little Nacky. *Ibid.* IV. ii. What my Nicky Nacky! Hurry Durry! Nicky Nacky in the Plot?

Hurrying (*hʊˈrɪjɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. HURRY v. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. HURRY: † a. Harassing, disturbance, molestation, worrying (*obs.*). *b.* Hastening under excitement or pressure.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. vii. (1712) 108 Under most grievous hurrying and tortures of the body. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* (Contents). The nimbleness of Ghosts in their hurrying of Body. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 243 For all Hurrying, Hunting, Oppressing and Killing. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxiv, Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro.

Hurrying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That hurries; that hastens under pressure or excitement; moving with excited haste.

1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 183 They were written in a careless, hurrying manner. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 164 A hurrying message was brought, requiring Mr. C.'s attendance to a young man. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. L 352 Courts and alleys... alive with hurrying feet and anxious faces. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* VII. The clouded and hurrying sky.

Hence **Hurryingly** *adv.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxv. 257 Going out of one apartment, hurryingly, as I may say, into another. 1828 KEATS *Endym.* III. 725 They went till unobscur'd the porches shone; Which hurryingly they gain'd, and enter'd straight.

Hurry-scurry (*hʊˈrɪskʊəri*), *adv., adj., and sb. colloq.* Also **hurry-scurry**. [f. HURRY v. + SCURRY v.: the jingling combination has the effect of a reduplicative formation; cf. *helter-skelter*.]

A. adv. With the hurry and confusion of persons, etc., running in diverse directions; in disorderly haste, pell-mell.

1750 GRAY *Long Story* 63 Each hole and cupboard they explore. Run hurry-scurry round the floor. 1798 COLERIDGE *Poems*, *Mad Ox* xiv. The victor ox scoured down the street. The mob fled hurry-scurry. 1833 LONGER *Outre-Mer* Pr. Wks. 1886 I. 125 Away went horse and rider at full speed, — hurry-scurry, — up hill and down. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 138 A whistling coal train drove these horsemen hurry-scurry out of its way.

B. adj. Characterized by hurry and commotion. 1732 E. FORREST *Hogarth's Tour* 4 We made a hurry-scurry dinner at the Smack at the ten-gun battery. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Dec. It must be a mighty hurry-scurry life! 1836 DISRAELI *Let. Kunyamede* 154 That volatile effusion which is the hurry-scurry offspring of ignorance and guile. 1863 *Bradford Advertiser* 18 July 5/2 Then hurry-scurry retreat; and men tumbling over one another for fear.

C. sb. Hurry and confusion; the hurrying and disorderly rushing of a number; a 'rush'.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xlvii. 296 Why should not we women, after all, contrive to make hurry-scurries? 1797 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Burney* 20 July. The close of the season is always hurry-scurry. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 134 While our dinner was preparing, an alarm was beat in the camp, which occasioned a great hurry-scurry in the courtyard. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxxvi. 371 All was now commotion and hurry-scurry inside and out. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* xi. 488 This is the age of progress. No... it is the age of hurry-scurry. We have all run ourselves out of breath.

Hurry-scurry, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To move or proceed with hurry-scurry; to run or rush in confused and undignified haste.

1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* III. Wks. 1799 II. 227 Out bolted the Squire, and hurry-scurried away. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* i. (Chandos) 6 She was among those busy wives, Who hurry-scurry through their lives. 1856 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 7/4 Having to hurry-scurry about the platform in search of a vacant seat.

2. *trans. (nonce-use.)*

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 2/1 The paste is hurry-scurried into pie, pudding, or tart.

Hurse-skin, *var. or erron. f. huss-skin*: see HUSS *sb.*

Hurson, *obs. Sc. f. WHORESON.*

Hurst (*hɜːst*). Forms: 1 *hyrst*, 3- *hurst*, (4) *hurst*, 5 *hirste*, 6 *hyrst*, 6- *hirst*. [OE. *hyrst*:—OE. type **hursti*-2, whence OHG., MHG. *hurst*, G. dial. *horst* 'heap, cluster, thicket, top of rock, sandbank' (Flügel); MLG. *horst* hill, wooded or bushy eminence, small wood, LG. *horst*, *host*, a bushy piece of land surrounded with marsh, a wooded eminence, EFris. *hōrst*, *horst*, *hōst*, thicket, copse, sandy eminence (prob. formerly overgrown with brushwood); MDu. *horst* (Kilian *horscht*, *horst*) thicket of brushwood. In the forms *hurst*, *-hirst*, *-herst*, a frequent element in place-names, as in *Hawkhurst*, *Chislehurst*, *Ferniehirst*, *Amherst*. (So *-horst* in Du. and LG.)

Icel. *hrýstir* rough place, barren rocky place, Norw. dial. *rust*, *ryst*, little wood, thicket, clump of alders and dwarf birch, wooded tract on a mountain, lateral ridge of a mountain, Færøese *rust* ridge, show similarity of sense, but are difficult to connect phonologically.]

I. 1. An eminence, hillock, knoll, or bank, esp. one of a sandy nature.

a 1000 *Riddles* xli. 61 (Gr.) Swayce ic eom wraðre þonne wermod sy þe her on hystum heasewe stondeð. c 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 300/18 Opon þe hexte hurste of al þe hulle æt laeste he him fond. *Ibid.* 473/378 Huy lokeden heom bi-side and seigen an heigh hurst Swiþe feor in þe se. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 419 At Nemyn in Norþ Wales A litel lond þere is, þat hatte Bardeiseie. Men lyueþ so longe in þat hurste, þat þe eldest deiþeþ furst. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* II. vii. 56 Thai hard hillis hirstis for to eir (colles, atque horum asperrima pascunt). 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves Gloss.*, *Hurst*, a bank or sudden rising of the ground. 1814 *Scott Wav.* xxxviii. note. We are bound to drive the bullocks, All by hollows, hirsts, and hillocks.

b. A sandbank in the sea or a river; a ford made by a bed of sand or shingle.

1398 *TREvisa Barth.* De P. R. xvi. i. (Tollem. MS.). It is harde and most peril to falle and smyte on hurstes of grauel (*arenarum obstacula*) hid in þe sea under water. 1576 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 384 The. Cyttie dothe suffer the Thames to geather a great hurst or bank. 1805 *State, Fraser of Fraserfeld* 192 (Jam.) If... there would be a ford or hirst in the water. 1820 J. CLELAND *Glasgow* 113 To remove the ford at Dambuck and some other prominent hirsts. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., A bed of shingle in the Severn is called a *hurst*.

2. A grove of trees; a copse; a wood; a wooded eminence. (The last variety of sense, found in mod. dialects, may be the primary one.)

The OE. quots. are of uncertain sense. 822 *Charter* in O. E. Texts 458 Iu hyrst, sciofingden, smad-hyrst. 858 *Ibid.* 438 Stanehtan denn, et illa silva, sand-hyrst nominatur quae pertinet to wassingwellan. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3370 Brawnches so heghie. they helde to hir heste alle holly at ones. The hegheste of iche a hirste. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* II. 27 Each rising hurst Where many a goodlie oake had carefullie been nurst. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 4b, *Hurst* or *hirst* signifieth a wood. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hirst, Hurst*, a woody bank. 1827 J. HODGSON *Northumbld.* II. 1. 100 note, Scraggy hirsts of hazel. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 72 In hursts that house the bower.

b. Her. 'A charge representing a small group of trees, generally borne upon a mount or base' (Cassell).

1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, *Hurst*, a wood, or thicket of trees.

II. Technical senses. (The connexion of these with the prec. is doubtful.)

3. The frame of a pair of millstones.

1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss.* Douglas s. v., Mill-hirst, is the place on which the Crips or Crubs (as they call them) ly, within which the mill-stone hirsts, or hirsills. 1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s. v. *Mill*. The hurst or round frame... containing the lower mill-stone... and the upper one. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Hurst*, the frame on which a run of millstones is placed. A hursk.

4. The ring of the helve of a trip- or tilt-hammer, which bears the trunnions.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 336 The centre... or axis of the hammer, is supported in a cast-iron frame... called the hirst. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hurst*.

III. 5. Comb. hurst-beech, the Hornbeam; hurst-frame = sense 4.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 336 To form a pillar of solid timber; on the top of which the hirst-frame... is placed, and firmly held down by the four bolts, which descend through all the platforms, and have secure fastenings in the solid masonry beneath. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Hurstbeech*, *Carpinus Betulus*. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Hurst* or *Horst* or *Horse-beech*, the hornbeam.

Hurt (*hɜːt*), *sb.* Forms: 2-7 *hurte*, 4 *hirt*, *hourte*, 5 *hort*, *hurth*, 5-6 *hurt(e)*, 4- *hurt*. [app. a. OF. *hurte* (mod.F. *heurte*) shock of collision, stroke, blow, f. *hurter*, *heurter*: see HURT v. Cf. also later F. *heurte* 'shocke, push, or dash; violent meeting or conflict; a knock or knocking together' (Cotgr.). It. *urto* a push, thrust, shock; also (from French) MHG. *hurt* and *hurte* shock of encounter, MDu., Du. *hort* thrust, push, shove. The sense 'injury' is a purely Eng. development: see HURT v.]

† 1. A knock, blow, or stroke causing a wound or damage. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 1837 Heo leopen to Brutus folke, þer heo hurtas duden. a 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 207 Ich bide þe... bi þe herde hurtas and þe unwurde wowed ðæt he for us... þolede. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Cloun. Wace* (Rolls) 12401 He ne lefte for swerd ne oper hirt þat he vntil Arthur stirt. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6526 He... Gird hom to ground with mony grym hurt. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 23 b. Of the great disordering of horses with the hurts of our English arrows. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius*, *Goth. Wars* II. iv. 43 Synthesus by a hurt of a Lance upon his right hand, was disabled. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 126 You admire this tower of granite, weathering the hurts of so many ages.

2. Bodily or material injury, esp. that caused by a blow or stroke; a wound; a lesion; damage.

c 1205 LAY. 8178 þa wes his hurte æðe. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 112 A lutel ihurt i þen eie derued more þen deð a muchel ide hele. c 1375 *Sir Beues* (MS. E) 1691+5 He was so flemynt for his hurte. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius* 357 A fare jung man... Clengend þi horth þat are sare. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 463 Herbes... To heele with your hurtas hastily. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 100 Instrumentis... fore to serche woundes and hurtes. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 30 b. Sometime it killeth a man, and there appeareth no wound without neither any hurt within. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 115 My very friend hath got his mortal hurt in my behalfe. 1658 A. FOX *Wurts Surg.* III. xlv. 267 A Gentlemans child... had a hurt on the ancle, wherein a callus was grown. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Bolts*, *Fender-Bolts*... are struck into the uttermost Bends or Wales of a Ship to save her Sides from Bruises and Hurts. 1794 LD. HOOD 12 July in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1845) I. 436 note, I am truly sorry to hear you have received a hurt, and hope... it is not much. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. (1871) II. 193 He ordered his own surgeon to look to the hurts of the captive.

3. *gen.* Injury of any kind inflicted or suffered; harm, wrong, damage, detriment.

(In first quot. *fig.* from 2.)

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 282 þi salue hit is, 3if þu hit luuest, agean soule hurtas. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab.* & *Lim. Mon.* xviii. (1885) 154 To þe kynges greit harme and hurt off his said seruantes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 4 b. That... causeth heresies & errors, and so is great hurte to fayth. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holiness* II. 150/1 Sir Nicholas Bagnoll was called to answer such hurts as were objected against him. 1588 J. UDALL *Diatriphes* (Arb.) 11 They do euer with their preaching, more hurte than good. 1666 PEPEY *Diary* 7 Oct., But (I) do not think that all this will redound to my hurt. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 123 It is safer to do some men hurt, than to do them too much good. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, What hurt can it do you?

† 4. Hurtful or noxious quality or action. *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 786 At what time they are very swift, quick, nimble, and of most certain hurt, more dangerous and more venomous in their bitings.

Hurt (*hɜːt*), *sb.* *Her.* Also *hurte*, *heurte*. [a. F. *hurte* (a 1558 in Godef.): 'heurtes, small Azure balls, teamed (in Heraldry) hurts on men, and tongue-moles on women' (Cotgr.). Cf. F. *hurt* mark left by a blow, and quot. 1572.

The English heraldic writers generally identify this with HURT *sb.*, a bilberry; but (since the bilberry is not known as *hurt* or *hurte* in French) it is evident that this can be correct only if *hurt* and *hurteberry* took their names from the heraldic word (or from the blue mark of a blow).]

A round azure: usually held to represent a hurtleberry.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 10 Seuen signes, or tokens whiche are figured in Armes round... 4. Is of Azure, and is termed a *Hurte*. 7. Is of Purple, and is to be called a *Wounde*. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. viii. (1660) 138 These appeare light-blew... they are indeed a kind of fruit or small round berry, of Colour betwixt Black and Blew... In some places they are called... Hurts or Hurtle-berries. *Ibid.* IV. xix. 352 If they [Roundels] be Light-blew then we call them Hurts. 1766 PORY *Heraldry Gloss.*, *Hurts* or *Hurtes*, roundlets of the Azure Colour, so termed by none but English Heralds... These being blue, some will have them to signify Bruises or Contusions in the Flesh, which often turn to that colour. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* IV. (ed. 3) 73 Roundels... are distinguished... by their several Tinctures, — they are... The *Heurte*, as.

Hurt (*hɜːt*), *sb.* *Now dial.* Also 6 *hurte*, 7 *heurt*. See also WHOBT. [Known to us from 16th c., but the fuller name *hurtleberry* appears c 1450; the relation between these, and the origin of both, are uncertain; no cognate name appears in other langs. See prec.] = HURLEBERRY.

1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xiii. (1870) 267 Rawe crayme... eaten with strawberyes or hurtes. 1610 [see HURT *sb.*] 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 26 During Sommer there are

either Strawberries.. or Mulberries.. Raspises, hurts. 1671 NARBOROUGH *Tral. in Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* 1. (1694) 1:1 Small red Berries, much like Hurts. 1705 BEVERLEY *Virginia II.* p. 13 (1722) 113 There are three Sorts of Hurts, or Huckleberries, upon Bushes, from two to ten Foot high. 1883 *Leisure Hour 57a/2* Vendors of wild strawberries, and 'hurts'.

b. Comb., as *hurt-gatherer*.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 July 5/2 The true region of heath and hurtle-berries, and here you will find the hurt-gatherers busily engaged in small groups and parties.

Hurt (hūrt), v. Pa. t. and pp. *hurt*. Forms: 2 (3rd sing.) *hert*, 3 (Orin.) *hürtenn*, 3-6 *hurte*, (3-4 *horte*, 4-5 *hürte*); 5- *hurt*. Pa. t. 3-4 *hurte*, (4 *herte*, *hürte*, *Sc. hürte*), 5- *hurt*; also *β.* 4 *hirtide*, 5 *hurtid*, 5-8 (9 *dial.*) *hurtid*. Pa. pp. 3 *hird*, 3-5 *i*, *yhurt*, 4 *hirt*, *yhurt*, 4-6 *hurte*, 4- *hurt*; also *β.* 5 *hurtyd*, 5-9 *hurtid*. [app. a. OF. *hurter* (now *heurter*) to bring into violent collision, 'to knock, push, jarre, jolt, strike, dash, or hit violently against' (Cotgr.). The phonology is not altogether clear; but app. the word was adopted early enough for OF. *u* to be treated as OE. *y*, becoming *i* in north and midl., and in the south remaining *u*, which later became *ü* as in *hurst*, OE. *hyrst*; the variants in -*er*, -*or*, are mainly due to the disturbing influence of *r* upon the preceding vowel: cf. the historical forms of *dirt*, *first*, *gird*, *third*, *worse*, etc.]

OF. *hurter* = Fr. *urter*, It. *urtare*, is of obscure origin; in Darmesteter's opinion 'probably Germanic'. As, however, no corresponding Germanic word is known, Diez suggested a possible derivation from Celtic, comparing Welsh *hurdd* ram, push, *hyrddu*, *hyrddio* to push; but see Thurneysen *Keltomanisches* 81. MHG. and MLG. *hurten* to rush into collision, MDu. *hurten*, *horten*, Du. *horten* to jolt, jostle, push, are from French, and were orig. words of the tournament.]

I. Transitive uses.

†1. To knock, strike, dash (a thing against something else, or two things together); in quot. 1400, to run (a ship) aground. (= HURTEL v. I.) Obs.

c. 1300 ORMIN 11370 Swa patt to noht ne shallt tin fot Uppe be stanes hürtenn. c. 1305 LAV. 1878 Heo hurten heora hafden. a. 1400 *Wyclif's Bible Acts* xxvii. 41 (MS. Banister) Whanne we felden into a place of grauel.. thei hurten the schippe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 19a/2 To Hurte, *allidere*, col., *elidere*, *illidere*. 1490 *Cheshire Pl.* xii. 118 That thou hurt nether foot nor knee. 15.. *Miller of Abington* in *Wright Anecd. Literaria* (1844) 110 Against a fourme he hurte his shin. 1634 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) I. 136 The Elizabeth Dorcas.. being hurt upon a rock at Scilly.. lost sixty passengers at sea.

†2. To knock, strike, give a blow to (so as to wound or injure). Obs. (In later instances blending with sense 3.)

13.. *Coeur de L.* 4715 Stones and stokkes they threw down; Some off the Crystenes they herte. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1045 Whan purgh be body hurte was Diomedes. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10387 Pen be kyng at hym caupit with a kene speire, Hurt hym full hidusly, harmyt hym sore. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 560 Thone hurted the other so harde that thei felle down almost bothe to the erthe. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxvii. [lxvi.] 216 They dyd let fly thei quarrelles, wherwith they hurted many. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 280 [He] fell upon him, got him down, and having hurt him in several places, thrust him out of Doors.

3. To cause bodily injury to (by a blow or otherwise); to wound; to give bodily pain to.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5833 Hii velle & to brusede some anon to depe, & some ymaymed, & some yhurt. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3940 Iacob was pan hurt wel sare þe maister sinu of his the. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Marcus 82 He hwte rhyt sare. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. xii. I have foughten with a knyght. I am sore hurte and he bothe. c. 1566 J. ALDAY *tr. Boastuau's Theat. World* K v. My shoos are newe, faire and well made, but you know not where about it doeth hurt and grieve me. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 39 Hee that striketh a Wall may hurt his Knuckles. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rob. Rand.* (1812) I. 7, I have been found guilty of killing cats I never hurted. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* i. iv. No more hurt in the loins than I am. 1885 TENNYSON *North. Cobbler* iv. Once of a frosty night I slither'd an' hurted my huck.

b. To injure (a thing) physically; to do harm to, damage.

1381 WYCLIF *Rev.* ix. 4 It is comaundid to hem, that thei shulden not herte hay of the erthe. 1481 CAXTON *Godefroy* clxxxiii. 260 They mocked our people.. and more asprely defended them self and hurted thengyns. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* i. (1586) 44 b. Hurte out all the stones and suche things as may hurt the Sythe. 1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 167 It is a common saying in Ireland, that the very dryest Summers there never hurt the land. 1787 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iv. Which shall greatly hurt the fruits of the earth.

4. gen. To injure, do harm or mischief to; to affect injuriously, be prejudicial or detrimental to; to wrong, inflict injury upon.

c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 45 He tobeked, 3if he ani god wille hað, forðan he hurt his gode wille. a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 98 Hwo haueð hurt te, mi deore? a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28107 Wit flitt, wit brizil, strive and sturt, Myn euen-cristen haue i hurt. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Pro.* 424 That ye hym nevere hurte in al his lyve. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 22 Vnleful curse hirtip not him þat is notid þer wip. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 78 It is the man among all our ennyes, that.. more hath hurted vs. 1533 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 25 To be thus prejudiced and hurted of our said toll. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1676 Among them

he a spirit of phrenzie sent, Who hurt their minds. 1726 31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* xvii. (1743) II. 96 Both parties equally hurted her. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilworth* xxii, Tressilian.. had much hurt his interest with her. 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 9 Innocent delusion, it amuses you and it doesn't hurt us.

5. To give mental pain to; to grieve, distress, vex, offend.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xi. 6 Happy is he that is noott hurte by me. — *Mark* xiv. 27 All ye shalbe hurt thorowe me this nyght. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. v. When we are thrown out of this state, or deprived of any thing requisite to maintain us in it.. we are always hurt. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i. I own I was hurt to hear it. 1815 WELINGTON *Let. to Ld. Hill* 9 May in *Gurw. Desp.* XII. 368, I consider the transactions too recent.. to write a true history without hurting the feelings of nations, and of some individuals. 1879 MISS BATES *Egypt. Bonds* I. ix. 221 How mortified and 'hurt' poor Fred would have looked.

II. Intransitive and absolute uses.

†6. intr. To strike, dash (on or against something); to come into collision. In first quot. fig. To come or hit upon a thing; in quot. c. 1500, To make a rush at a person. Obs.

a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 176 Nu we hurted [v.s. hitte], leoue suster, to the uerde dote. *Ibid.* 186 A child, 3if hit spurned o summe þing.. me bet þæt þing bet hit hurted on. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4626 Schipes.. þæt on vi-to toþer hurte. 1381 WYCLIF *John* xi. 9 If ony man schal wandre in the day, he hirtith not. 1388 — *Jer.* xiii. 16 Bifor that þoure feet herte at derk hillis. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430 b/2 The Schippe where the kyng was in hurted and smote twyes ageynst the roche. c. 1500 *Melusine* v. 25 Whan Raymondyn cam ayenst the said bore.. the bore anoone hurted to hym. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xli. 99 Arrows.. headed with a flint stone, which is loose, and hurting, the head remaineth in the wound.

7. absol. To cause injury, do harm (physical or otherwise); to cause or inflict pain.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 367 Cupide, which maie hurt and hele In loves cause. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxii. 13 It might hurt in no degree. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xi. 9 They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountaine. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xix. 97 Orators.. though they have great power to hurt, have little to save. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Fourfold Aspect* ii. How that true wife said to Poetus.. 'Sweet, it hurts not!'

8. intr. for pass. To suffer injury or pain: (Now only colloq.)

a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxxviii. 24 When rightwise falles, hortet na lime. 1545 ASCHAM *Trophi.* II. (Arb.) 109 If that wyllie not serue, but yet youre finger hurteth, you must take [etc.]. *Mod.* Does your hand still hurt?

Hurt (hūrt), ppl. a. [Pa. pp. of HURT v.] Injured, wounded, etc.: see the verb.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7166 The Troiens.. Helit here hurt men purgh helpis of leches. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* I. 287 The hole is saaf, the hurte is forto cure. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* The wounde is bounde.. begynnyng for the party opposite to the hurt place. 1617 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 178 For curing my hurt leg, 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 140 The balm of hurt minds. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xxviii. 220 In rather a hurt voice.

†b. *Hurt majesty*: = LÈSE-MAJESTÉ. *Sc. Obs.* c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Paulus 159 Paule, as for hurte maiste, [Nero] Syne eftir had hedit suld be. 1488 *Sc. Acts Jas.* IV (1597) § 4 They that.. committis the crime of hurt-majesty against his Hienesse.

†**Hurtberry**. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. HURT sb.³ + BERRY.] = HURTLBERRY.

a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* 1. (1662) 246 Hurtberries: In Latine Vaccinia, most wholesome to the Stomack, but of a very astrigent Nature.

Hurted (hūrtəd), ppl. a. Now *dial.* [f. HURT v. + ED.] = HURT ppl. a.

1643 I. STEER *tr. Exper. Chyrurg.* vi. 26 Lest they should flow to the hurted part. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Burn*. Apply it to the hurted Part.

Hurter (hūrtər), [f. HURT v. + ER.] One who or that which hurts or injures.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 10 Hurtaris of the common weil. 1597 in *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 181 Hurters and mutilators of ministers. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & no King* v. i. I shall not be a hurter if no helper. 1834 A. W. HARE *Serm.* II. xvii. 319 The great and fatal hurter, Death.

Hurter (hūrtər), Forms: 4-5 *hurtour*, -ur(e), *hortour*, 6 *horter*, 8- *hurter*. [ad. F. *hurtoir*, in 1375 *hurtoouir* (Godef.), f. *hurter* to strike, HURT v.]

1. The shoulder of an axle, against which the nave of the wheel strikes; also, a strengthening piece on the shoulder of an axle.

1300-1 Durhan MS. *Burs. Roll*, Sellis, hurtur, bukliis, cingulis nolis empt. c. 1310 *Ibid.*, xvj Clutis et j Hortour empt pro Carect. Prioris, xliij. 1349-50 *Ibid.*, viij Hurtours pro Carectis.. de proprio ferro faciendis. 1404 Durham MS. *Sacr. Roll*, j hurtour. 1600 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 48 To the Smith of Pittington for makeinge a clasp and a horter to the great bell. 1788 Chambers' *Cycl.*, Hurter, in Artillery, a flattened iron fixed against the body of an axle tree, with straps to take off the friction of the naves of wheels against the body. 1825 BROCKETT, Hurter, the shoulder of the axle against which the nave of the wheel knocks. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Hurter.. 2. (Vehicles.) A butting-piece on an axle.

2. a. A beam fixed on a gun-platform, to stop the wheels of the gun-carriage from injuring the parapet. b. A wooden or iron piece fastened to the top rails of the lower gun-carriage or chassis,

either in front or behind (counter-hurter), to check the motion of the gun.

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 326 Platforms.. Sleepers, Hurters, Planks, Pickets. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 80 In laying a gun-platform the first thing to be done is to fix the hurter, which may be a piece of timber 7 or 8 feet long, and 7 inches square, or a strong fascine may be used.. The hurter should be placed perpendicular to the axis or central line of the embrasure. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 56 Two short hurters, each 3 feet x 6 inches x 6 inches, are also provided to prevent the gun carriage running up too far.

Hurter (hūrtər), local. [f. HURT sb.³] A gatherer of hurtleberries. (Common in Surrey.)

†**Hurtfoot**. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. HURT v. + FOOT sb.] That which hurts the foot.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest Pref.*, The common Stone hath his name and vocable (if I may so say) hurtfoote, for that it is in mowing.. and journeying the footes pain and griefe.

Hurtful (hūrtfʊl), a. [f. HURT sb.¹ + -FUL.] Having the quality of causing hurt or injury; harmful, injurious, detrimental, prejudicial, pernicious, mischievous, noxious, noisome.

1526 *Pilgr. Pevf.* (W. de W. 1531) 150 b. The beestes.. not noysom or hurtfull. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 27 b. The most dangerous, violent and hurtful kind of lightning is called Fulmen. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 62 Thales called vice the hurtfullest thing in the world, because that.. it marreth and destroyeth all. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 162 To certain actions, there are annexed by Nature, divers hurtful consequences. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 87 p. 5 It is.. Advantageous to Many, and Hurtful to None. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. 272 note, The vulgar and hurtful error of considering the Church as a corporation.

Hurtfully (hūrtfʊli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY².] In a hurtful manner; injuriously.

1552 HULOET, Hurtfully, *noice*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Malicieusement.. hurtfully. 1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 40 There are ways of making common water violently and hurtfully operative upon Humane Bodies. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. ii. 328 The sight was of a kind to press hurtfully upon the imagination.

Hurtfulness (hūrtfʊlnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being hurtful, injuriousness.

1611 COTGR., *Malicieusité*, shrewdnesse, curtnesne, hurtfulness. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XL (1678) 271 The hurtfulness of Thunder. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 6 Sensible of the vanity and hurtfulness of filling the world with too many Books. 1870-4 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. 260 The folly and hurtfulness of the proposal.

Hurting (hūrtɪŋ), vbl. sb.¹ [f. HURT v.]

1. The action of the verb HURT; injury, damage, hurt. (Now usually gerundial.)

a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 344 Of keorunge, oðer of hurtunge. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 9 He hild me fra horteunge. 1381 WYCLIF *Dan.* vi. 23 Noon hirtynge is founden in hym. a. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 77 Malice in hurting without cause. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 150 With as little bruising or hurting the fish as.. diligence will enable you to do. 1759 ADAM SMITH *Mor. Sent.* II. ii. 203 If by hurting be understood the doing mischief wantonly.

†2. Stumbling; also *concr.* a stumbling-block.

1381 WYCLIF *Ezek.* iii. 20 Y shal putte an hirtynge before hym. 14.. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 41 God wole sende to the aungels to kepe the fro hirtynge.

Hurting, vbl. sb.² *dial.* [f. HURT sb.³ + -ING¹.] Gathering of 'hurts' or hurtleberries.

1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* x. 204 Among the labouring people.. to go gathering whortleberries is to go 'a-hurting'. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 July 5/1 'Hurting' is a process which involves nothing worse than the picking of the hurt, otherwise known as the hurtle-berry, or common bilberry.

Hurting, ppl. a. [f. HURT v. + -ING².] That hurts; injurious.

1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xviii. 328 Its hurting and terrifying power. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 3/2 Dignity and self-respect, without any hurting haughtiness.

†**Hurtle**, sb.¹ Obs. or *dial.* [? related to HURT sb.¹, or to F. *heurt* a blow, the mark of a blow: see HURT sb.²] A swelling upon the skin.

1599 T. MIOUET *Silkwormes* 74 Vpon whose palmes such warts and hurtles rise As may in powder grate a nutmegge thick. c. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. v. (1738) 188 A vast number of Tubercles and little Hurdles. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hurtle*, a spot. *Heref.*

†**Hurtle**, sb.² Obs. rare. = HURT sb.³, HURTLBERRY: see also WHORTLE. Comb. *hurtle-tree*, the dwarf shrub that bears the hurtleberry.

1597 GERAARDE *Herbal* 1229 *Vaccinia nigra* the blacke Whortle or Hurtle is a base and lowe tree or woodie plant. a. 1630 in *Risdon Surv.* *Devon* § 312 (1810) 322 Taw.. Whose sides are stor'd with many a hurtle tree.

Hurtle (hūrtl), sb.³ *poet.* and *rhet.* [f. HUR-TLE v.] The action or an act of hurtling; dashing together, collision, conflict; clashing sound.

1773 J. ROSS *Fraticide* v. 10 (MS.) The elements.. had wag'd Tremendous hurtle. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IX. 835, I flung closer to his breast.. And, in that hurtle of united souls [etc.]. 1867 MUSGRAVE *Nooks Old France* II. x. 310 The hurtle of the arrows.

Hurtle (hūrtl), v. Now only *literary* or *arch.* Also 4 *hortel*, 4-7 *hurtel*, 5 *hurtul*. [app. a diminutive and iterative of HURT v., in its original sense of 'strike with a shock']

Palsgrave (1530) and Cotgrave (1611) give a F. *hurteller* 'to trample on with the feet', which corresponds in form; but this appears to be a late formation.

Sometimes confused with *hurt*; but the essential notion in *hurtle* is that of forcible collision, in *hurt* that of forcible

projection; if, however, I *hurl* a javelin at a shield and strike it, I also *hurtle* the one against the other; hence the contact of sense.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To strike, dash, or knock (something against something else, or two things together); † to knock or thrust down with force or violence; † to run (a ship) aground.

a 1225 [see HURLING *vbl. sb.*]. *a 1325* [see *hurtled* below]. *1382* WYCLIF *Gen.* xxv. 22 But the lill children . . . weren hurtled togidere. — *Acts* xxvii. 41 Whanne we felden into a place of grauel . . . thei hurtleden [v. r. hurten, *1388* v. r. hurtilen, *Vulg. impigerunt*] the schipp. *c 1386* CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1758 He foyneþ on his feet with his tronchon And he hym hurtleth [so *Cambr.* and *Havt. MSS.*; other 4 *MSS.* hurteth] with his hors adoun. *1388* WYCLIF *Mark* ix. 17 Where euer he takith hym, he hurtliþ [1382a birth, v. r. hurtliþ] hym doun. *1470-85* MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxviii. There he . . . pulled away thre sheldes and hurtled doun many knyghtes. *1884* CHILD *Ballads* ii. xli. 378 *note*. The horse was not sure-footed and hurtled his rider against a tree.

2. To strike or dash against; to come into collision with.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5789 Eithir hors hurtled othir. *c 1430* *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xix. (1869) 185 We . . . com-mitte þee þat. þou hurtle alle þilke so cruelliche. *1848* LYTTON *Harold* ix. vi. His emotions . . . so hurting one the other. *1881* JUDD *Volcanoes* iv. 68 The ragged cindery masses hurtling one another in the atmosphere.

b. fig. To assail, attack (in words).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. i. 20 (Camb. MS.) Thow werest wont to hurtelen and despyren hir with manly wordes [*virilibus incessere verbis*]. *1804* W. TAYLOR in *Roberts Mem.* (1843) I. 519 Not the theologian whom Gregory Blunt hurtles.

3. To drive violently or swiftly; to dash, dart, shoot, fling, cast. App. often confounded with *hurl*. By Spenser, *erroneously*, To brandish, wave.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vii. 42 His harmefull club he gan to hurtlehye. *a 1678* MARVELL *Verses* iii. An arrow, hurtled ere so high. *1833* Mrs. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 l. 190 Such a curse on my head. . . From the hand of your Zeus has been hurtled aloft. *1851* C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* iv. ix. Whom grand mischance . . . Down to this horrible den of ice has hurled forth. *1881* *Boy's Own Paper* 17 Dec. 184 Pieces of ice are being belched forth or hurtled into the air with a continued noise.

II. Intransitive senses.

4. To strike together or against something, esp. with violence or noise; to come into collision; to dash, clash, impinge; to meet in shock and encounter. (Also *fig.*)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4787 Hard roches and stanes Sal strik togider, alle attanes . . . And ilkan agayn othir hortal fast. *c 1374* CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. iv. 120 (Camb. MS.) Ryht so as voys or sounn hurtleth to the Eeres and commoueth hem to herke. *1388* WYCLIF *Jer.* xli. 12 A strong man hurtlide agens a strong man, and bothe fellen doun togidere. *1413* *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. viii. 55 Two fendes . . . maden them for to hurtlen agayn a pylere. *c 1450* *Merlin* 155 Thei hurtled togider with their bodies and sheldes and helmes. *c 1477* CAXTON *Jason* 57 The ship . . . hurtly again the grounde in suche a random and force that hit was all to broken. *c 1540* tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 55 To traine his enemye farder from the sea befoore they hurtled together in fighte. *1600* FAIRFAX *Tasso* vi. xli. 101 Together hurtled both their steedes, and brake each others necke, the riders lay on ground. *1632-43* ALISON *Europe* lxxviii. 14 (1849-50) XIII. 122 His strength was unequal to hurtling against their immense masses. *1874* GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 415 Its fauns dancing on the sward where knights have hurtled together.

5. To emit a sound of collision; to clatter: said esp. of the clatter, rattle, or rustle of a shower of missiles, or things in motion; hence, to move with clattering or clashing; to come with a crash.

1509 BARCLAY *Skye of Fylis* (1874) II. 115 Thy throte hurtlyth, thy wordes, and thy syght Theyr naturall offyce shall vnto the denye. *1601* SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. ii. 22 The noise of Battel hurtled in the Ayre. *1761* GRAY *Fatal Sisters* i. Iron-sleet of arrowy shower Hurtles in the darken'd air. *1814* SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxv. 166 The arrows hissed—the javelins hurtled by. *1846* E. IRVING *Babylon* i. iii. 248 The sixth thunder already hurtles in the heavens. *1880* JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* ii. v. 118 The rain hurtles through the branches. *1888* BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lxxii. 589 The tempest of invective and calumny which hurtles round the head of a presidential candidate.

6. To dash, rush, hurry; esp. with noise.

1509 HAWES *Past. Picas.* xxxv. xiii. He hurtled aboute, and kest his shelde afore. *1590* SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 16 All hurtlen [ed. 1609 hurlen] forth. *Ibid.* viii. 17 The Gyaunt . . . Came hurtling in full fiers, and forst the knight retyre. *1599* NASH *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 16 Gangs of good fellows that hurtled and bustled thither. *1824* HAWTHORNE *Wonder Bk.* *Gorgon's Head* (1879) 43 They hurtled upward into the air. *1873* in *Mem. Alice Cary* 240 Pell mell the men came hurtling out. *1893* Northumbld. *Gloss.*, *Hurtle*, to hurry. 'The clud's gan hurtlin along the hill side.'

Hence Hurtled *ppl. a.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxlv. 15 [cxlv. 14] Our Lord . . . drescep vp alle þe hurtled. *1833* Mrs. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 l. 146 Shake The hurtled chains wherein I hang. *1850* BLACKIE *Aschylus* II. 118 With one acclaim, a forest of right hands Rose through the hurtled air.

Hurtleberry (hūrt'l-beri). Also 5 *hurtl*, 6 *hurtel*, *hurtle*, 7 *heurtle*; see also WHORTLEBERRY. [app. a derivative of HURT sb.3, q.v.]

The fruit of *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, or the shrub itself; the whortleberry or bilberry; also applied to other species of *Vaccinium*, and to the allied American genus *Gaylussacia* (HUCKLEBERRY).

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 82 Of Strawberies & hurtlberies with the cold loncate. *1513* *Bk. Keryngye* A ij a in *Babees Bk.* 266 After mete, peres, nottes, strawberies, hurtlberies, & hard chese. *1562* TURNER *Herbal* ii. 61a, Bleberies, or hurtel berries. *1634* W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 15 In other seasons there bee Gooseberries, Bilberies, . . . Hurtleberries, Currants. *1716* B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 114 He perceived they were gathering of Hurtle-Berries. *1772-84* COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1879 The berries found here were hurtle-berries, heath-berries, part-ridge-berries. *1884* *Health Exhib. Catal.* 157/2 Preserved Lingon, a genus of Hurtleberry found in Sweden.

b. Comb., as *hurtleberry-tree*.

1589 FLEMING *Virg.*, *Ecl.* ii. 32 You O baytrees will I crop, and hurtleberry trees.

Hurtless (hūrt'les), *a.* [f. HURT sb.1 + -LESS.] 1. Free from hurt; unhurt.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 102 Ert þou nozt hurtles and hale? *c 1586* CTRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* xci. vi. On lionet shalt hurtlesse soe, And on the dragon tread. *1681* W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 750 Hurtless or not hurt, *illaesus*. *1876* G. MACDONALD *T. Wingfield* iv. 34, I shall be hurtless, nor here, nor there.

2. Causing no hurt or injury; harmless.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom. Arg.*, The boucherye of hurtles beastes. *1580* SIDNEY *Ps.* xxiv. ii. He that hath hurtles hands. *1605* B. JONSON *Volpone* ii. ii. They had neuer . . . Beene murderers of so much paper, Or wasted many a hurtlesse taper. *1677* DRYDEN *Æneid* ix. 1101 Hurtless blows he makes. *1775* SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. iii. Modest hurtless flowers. *1881* G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* III. xiii. 236 The beads came pelting down in a cataract of hurtless hail.

Hence **Hurtlessly** *adv.*, without hurt, harmlessly; **Hurtlessness**, harmlessness, innocence.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Innocence*, hurtlesse. *1580* SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1622) 12 Your neighbours haue found you so hurtlesly strong. *Ibid.* iii. 235 Hoping that the goodnes of their intention, and the hurtlesnesse of their sexe shall excuse the breach of the commandement. *1611* MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* i. ix. (1668) 47 The Art of Angling . . . having ever been most hurtlesly necessary, hath been the sport or Recreation of Gods Saints.

Hurling (hūrt'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. HURTLE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb HURTLE; clashing, collision, conflict; † a charge, onset; dashing, rushing, darting, etc.: see the verb.

a 1225 *Amer. R.* 166 Mid a lutel hurlinge [*MS. T. hurtlinge*] 3e muhten al uor leosen. *a 1300* *Cursor M.* 2793¹ Hurling o sculder. *1387* TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 153 Noyse and hurtlyng to gidre of aigne was iherd. *1413* *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. viii. 55 At the hurtlyng hit seired as theyr brayne sturt oute. *1600* SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. iii. 122 Kindnesse . . . Made him giue battell to the Lyonnesse: Who quickly fell before him, in which hurling From miserable slumber I awaked. *1670* MILTON *Hist. Eng.* ii. Wks. (1851) 33 Amaz'd at the strangeness of those new Sea Castles . . . the hurling of Oares, the battering of force Engines. *1814* CARY *Dante, Inf.* xxiv. 146 Sharp and eager driue on the storm With arrowy hurling o'er Picens's field. *1892* *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 2/2 *1/2* Useful points in his letter . . . obscured in the hurling of his abusive rhetoric.

Hurling, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING².] That hurtles: see the verb.

1832 L. HUNT *Poems, Gentle Armour* ii. 45 Clatt'ring shields, and helms, and hurtling steeds. *1851-5* BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Tennyson* 41 A hurtling storm of multitudinous arrowy rounds. *1897* *Fortin. Rev.* July 139 Devoutly crossing themselves as every hurling shell burst near.

Hence **Hurlingly** *adv.*

1882 FARFAR *Early Chr.* i. x. 217 The day of the Lord . . . in which the heavens shall pass hurtlingly away.

Hurt-sickle. [tr. med. *L. blaptisecula*, f. Gr. *βλῆπτ-iv* to hurt + *L. secula* sickle.] A name for the Corn Bluebottle (*Centaurea Cyanus*), which grows among corn, and is apt to injure the edge of the sickle with its hard tough stem.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Niya, Blew bottell. . . Some herbaries call it baptisecula, or blaptisecula: because it hurteth sickles, which were ones called of olde wyrters seculae. *1578* LYTE *Dodones* ii. xii. 161 This floure . . . may also be called Hurte Sickle. *1597* GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cxxl. 594 In English it is called blewte Bottle . . . and hurt sickle. *1598* FLORIO, *Barbaro*, blew bottle, corne floure, or hurt sickle. *1829* *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 124 *Centaurea Cyanus*, . . . blue bottle, knapweed, hurt sickle or corn flower.

Hurtsome, *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. HURT sb.1 + -SOME.] Hurtful, injurious.

a 1699 A. SHIELDS *Faithful Contend.* (1780) 108 (Jam.) Their entry was hurtsome to the cause. *1887* *North Star* 26 May 3/4 The letter . . . in your issue of yesterday, is likely to prove hurtsome to the subscription list.

Hurty (hūrt'i), *a.* *Her.* [f. HURT sb.2 + -Y.] Charged with (an indefinite number of) hurts; semé of hurts.

1828 BERRY *Encycl. Herald. Gloss.*, *Hurty*, charged with hurts, or semé of hurts, that is, strewed over with hurts.

Hus, *obs. form of HOUSE, US, USE.*

Husband (hūzbānd), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hūsbonde*, -bunda, 2 *husbonde*, -bunde, 3 *husebonde*, housebonde, 3-4 *husebonde*, (4-boonde), 3-5 *hosebonde*, (3-baunde, 4-bounde), 4 *hos(e)-band(e)*, *husebonde*, -bunde, 4-5 *hosbond(e)*, 4-6 *husbond(e)*, *housbond(e)*, *housband(e)*, 4-7 *husbande*, 5 *housbande*, (*hosbon*), 6 *husbande*, 6-7 *houseband(e)*, (7 *husband*), 4- *husband*. [Late OE. *hūsbonda*, -bunda, f. *hūs* house + late OE. *þōnda*, *bōnda*, *bunda*, a. ON. *bōndi*, peasant owning his own house and land, freeholder, franklin, yeoman; earlier *būandi*, *bōandi*, orig. pres.

ppl. of *būa*, *bōa* to dwell, have a household; but the OE. use answered immediately to ON. *hūs-bōndi*, a man of this rank in his capacity as head or master of the household. In ME. often with connective *e*, as in *husewif*, HOUSEWIFE.]

I. †1. The master of a house, the male head of a household. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xx. 28 Ne sitte ge on þam fyrmestan setlum þe læs þe . . . se husbonde [*Hotton MSS. husbunde*] hate þe arisan. *a 1100* O. E. *Chron.* an. 1048 An his manna wolde wician æt anes bundan huse his unðances and ge-wundode þone husbunden and se husbunda ofsloh þone oðerne. *c 1200* *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Nis þe gist siker of þe husebonde, ne noðer of oðer. *a 1240* *Sauvies Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 247 þe husebonde, þat is wit, warnes his hus.

2. A man joined to a woman by marriage. Correlative of *wife*.

c 1290 *Beket* 193 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 112 Is wif gret Ioie made with hire husebonde. *a 1300* *Cursor M.* 10158 Anna . . . ioachim had til husband. *1382* WYCLIF *Matt.* i. 16 Joseph, the husband of Marie. *c 1450* *Merlin* 20 Thyn hosbonde and thow were at debate. *1548-9* (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Wilt thou haue this man to thy wedded husband? *1590* SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. ii. 68 Thou hast no husband yet, nor I no wife: Giue me thy hand. *1631-5* W. SALTONSTALL *Picturæ Loquentes* F vij, Her mouth is drawne into so narrow a compasse that she will not speake a broad word, but calls her husband hisband. *1638* FORD *Fancies* v. ii, Hisband, stand to thy tackling, hisband like a man of mettle. *1765* BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xv. (1809) 442 By marriage, the husband and wife are one person in law. *1842* TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 47 As the husband is, the wife is.

b. *transf.* The male of a pair of the lower animals; a male animal kept for breeding.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 47 A Bull is the husband of a Cow, and ring-leader of the herd. *1697* DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 253 Whom to reserve for Husband of the Herd. *1804* H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 379 The apathy and estrangement between husband and wife in the animal world.

†c. Applied to the male in dioecious plants; also to a tree forming the prop or support of a vine. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 24 a, Of trees, wherin . . . there is found Mariage, with some manifest difference of bothe kyndes, that excepte the housebande Tree, doe leane . . . vpon the women Trees. . . They would elles . . . waxe barraine. *1796* PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 59 The husband, as we may call it, being a tree of some kind, and I suppose the elm chiefly, the grape could never ripen kindly.

II. †3. One who tills and cultivates the soil; a cultivator, tiller, farmer, husbandman. In early northern use, app. applied spec. to a manorial tenant, the *villanus* or villen of other districts. Cf. HUSBANDLAND. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 388 Fox is hire to name . . . husebondes hire haten, for hire harm dedes. *1230* *Cart. Mon. de Rameseia* I. 426 Gilbertus Copsi . . . dat domino Abbati dimidiad marcam, ut Henricus Koc filius suus fiat husebonde de sex acris terrae. . . Abbatis in Depedale. *c 1290* *Beket* 2428 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 176 Of serianz and of squiers and opere husebondes i-nowe; And þe simple men of þe bonde. *c 1330* R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 268 Do com . . . burgeis & merchant, & knyght & squiere . . . hosbond & sergeant, & tak of þam homage. *c 1375* *Sc. Leg. Saints, Julian* 127 A housband a-gane our lay Telyt his land one sownday. *1494* FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 421 In this yre . . . fell so excedyng rayne in the monethes of Iulii & August, that husbondys myght not brynge in theyr lytle store of corne. *1513* DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vi. 53 The routis of the lauboreris Or rurell husbandis. *1532-3* *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 Preamb., All the Tillers, Husbondes and Sowers of the Erthe. *1697* DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 578 When Husbands haue survey'd the last Degree, And utmost Files of Plants, and order'd ev'ry Tree.

†b. In later times esp. with qualifying epithet as in 5. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 93 þe kyngdom of hevene, seiþ Crist is lyke to a good husebonde. *1540-1* ELVOT *Image Gov.* (1550) 153 b, The Romaines beyng good husbondes . . . overseyng theyr tyllage and husbondry. *1613-16* W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* l. iii. Wks. 1772 l. 81 With shrubs that cloy ill husband's meadow-ground. *1723* *Carew's Cornwall Life* (1769) p. xvi, He was accounted . . . the greatest Husband, and most excellent Manager of Bees in Cornwall. *1733* TULL *Horse-Hoing Husb.* Pref. 5 The Proverb . . . That once in seven Years, the worst Husbands have the best Corn.

4. The manager of a household or establishment; a housekeeper; a steward. Also a title of various public functionaries: see *quots. Obs. exc. in spec. applications.*

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 574 in *Babees Bk.*, Now speke y wyllle of tresurere, Husebonde and houswif he is in fere. *1475* Sir J. PASTON (to his Mother) in *P. Lett.* No. 762 III. 139, I purpose to leefte alle heer, and come home to yow, and be yowr hosbonde and balyf. *a 1483* *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 69 This hathe bene proved by many olde yeres husbondes and yett myght there be made alweyes of a husshell xxix loves. *1613* Sir H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 240 The King hath a proper Court . . . for all things touching his revenues, called the Exchequer. The Judges whereof are called Barons, or housebands for the Kings Reuene. *1695* *Act 7 & 8 Will. III.* c. 13 § 2 It shall . . . be Lawful for the Royal African Company of England, to bring to His Majesties Tower of London . . . such Gold as shall be Imported by them, the Husband of the said Company first making Oath before the Warden [etc.]. *1737* *List Govt. Officers in Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* ii. 65 Officers . . . belonging to the Custom-House. The Husband for receiving and taking up all Goods consign'd from the Plantations on Account of the Duty of 4 and half per Cent. *1833* *Rep. Sel. Committee Munic. Corporat.* 310 Is there any other fee paid to you as town's husband [at Hull]? *1886* *Times* 3 Aug. 6/3 'Hus-

band to the East India Company', a functionary whose duty seems to have been to look after the interests of his employers in their relations with the Custom House.]

b. Ship's husband: an agent appointed by the owners to attend to the business of a ship while in port, esp. to attend to her stores, equipment, and repairs, and see that the ship is in all respects well found. Now little used, the duties being generally performed by a 'Marine Superintendent'.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Husband of a Ship*, a Person whose Office it is to see a Ship's Cargo entered, landed, laid up in Warehouses, etc. for the Merchants. **1756** ROLT *Diet. Trade, Husband of a ship*, or the ship's husband. **1774** COLMAN *Man of Business* iii. 159 The Ship's husband desires to speak with him. **1800** COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 629 To furnish an exact statement of disbursements to the Ship's Husband. **1839** 36 *Years Seaf. Life* 44 One of the brothers, who acted the part of working partner, or as it was called ship's husband. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Ship's husband*, a part owner, or other person appointed as a manager to look after and provide stores, provisions, or assistance for a ship when in port. **1878** SIR F. KELLY in *Law Rep.* 4 Exch. Div. 22 A ship's husband has the authority of the ship's owners to procure a charter party, and to make contracts for their benefit.

5. With qualifying epithet: One who manages his household, or his affairs or business in general, well or ill, profitably or wastefully, etc. Most commonly *Good husband*: One who manages his affairs with skill and thrift; a saving, frugal, or provident man; an economist. (Cf. *HOUSEWIFE*.) Now rare or arch.

c. 1510 Robin Hood i. 180 Or elles thou hast ben a sorry husband. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* 67 When I call... a pynche penny, a good husbunde, a thriftye man. **1599-8** BACON *Ess.* *Honour* (Arb.) 68 A man is an ill husband of his Honour that entereth into any action, the failing where in may disgrace him more than the carrying of it through can Honour him. **1656** JER. TAYLOR *Let. in Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 79 You see what a good husband I am of my paper and ink. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* i. xvi. I had been so good a husband of my rum, that I had a great deal left. **1895** M. R. JAMES *Abbey St. Edmund at Bury* 119 The next abbot was a bad-husband to the Abbey.

† b. absol. = good husband in prec. Obs.

c. 1400 Gamelyn 13 He had ben wide-where but non husbonde he was. **1530** PALSGR. 233/1 Husbunde, a thrifyng man, *mesnager*. **1577** FENTON *Gold. Ep.* 129 If hee bee a husbunde of that hee hath, they say hee is couetous.

6. attrib. and Comb. a. in sense 2; (a) appositive, as *husband-lover*, *-soldier*, *-tree*; (b) objective and obj. gen., as *husband-beater*, *-hunting*, *-slayer*; (c) *husband-ripe a.*, ripe for a husband, of marriageable age. **b.** in sense 3, as *husband-field*, a cultivated field; **† husband-town**, a farm; **† husband weed**, agricultural or rustic clothing. See also *HUSBANDLAND*, *-LIKE*, *-MAN*.

1892 *Daily News* 2 May 2/4 The en-tout-cas is... not quite so large this year as it has been in some previous seasons, and the long handles facetiously called "husband-beaters" have quite disappeared. **1811** SCOTT *Don Roderick* xxxix. The sable land-flood from some swamp obscure, That poisons the glad "husband-field with dearth. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 15 July, I must make you acquainted with my sister Tabby's progress in "husband-hunting. **1823** BYRON *Juan* xi. lxxxix. Some sage husband-hunting countess. **1682** MRS. BEHN *City-Heiress* 20 Oh hideous, a "Husband-Lover! **1557-8** PHARR *Eneid* vii. Sijb, One daughter... Now "husbandripe, now wedlocke-ful, of lawful yeeres. **1897** *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 458 The Danaides, spring-nymphs as well as "husband-slayers. **c. 1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Ninian* 867 *Pe knyght*.. In til a "husband ton bat nycht To slepe and eise hyme can dycht. **c. 1470** HARDING *Chron.* ccxi. note (Harl. MS.). Many goode villages and husbunde townys. **1553** "Husbande tree (see 2c). **c. 1475** *Rans Coilgear* 593 Ane man in "husband weid.

Husband (hʊz'bænd), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. I. trans. To till (the ground), to dress or tend (trees and plants), to manage as a husbandman; to cultivate.

c. 1420 [see *HUSBANDING* vbl. sb. 1]. **1545** ASCHAM *Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 93 A good grounde... well husbanded bringeth out great plentie of byg eared corn. **1590** R. PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 9 To husband this farme, your tenant must keepe viii persons. **1652-62** HEVLIN *Cosmog.* iv. (1682) 23 Husbunding the Vallies which lie nearest to them. **1737** BRACKEN *Ferryry Impr.* (1756) I. 23 Till such Time as the Ground be dug up and husbanded. **1876** L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. (1877) 66 The grain scarce husbanded by tolling bands Upon the sunlit plain.

b. fig. To cultivate (the mind, etc.).

1639 T. BRUGES tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 197 So dexterously to husband the minde of Rogat, that he will worke him to condescend unto his desires. *Ibid.* 271 Whether it were that he ill husbanded the mind of [him] or whether this woman changed it.

2. To administer as a good householder or steward; to manage with thrift and prudence; to use, spend, or apply economically; to make the most of; to economize; also, to save, lay by a store of.

a. material things. **c. 1440** *Promp. Parv.* 254/1 Husbondyn, or wysely dyspendyn worldly goodys. **1574** HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 312 The office of the husband is, to husband y goods and of the wife to gouerne the familie. **1586** J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 135/1 That his majesties... revenues [be] well husbanded and looked unto. **1613-18** DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 106 This Archbishop so husbanded the Kings businesse, that... hee yielded an account vnto him, that [etc.]. **1667** A. LOVELL tr.

Thevenot's Trav. i. 166 A Jar of Brandy, which we husbanded as well as we could. **1748** ANSON's *Voy.* iii. ii. 309 We were obliged to husband our ammunition. **1857** C. BRONTE *Professor* I. ii. 36 Husbunding my monthly allowance.

b. immaterial things.

1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* i. § 59, I will labour so to husband the stock that God hath left in my hands, that I may returne my soule better then I received it. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* i. vii. (1647) 7 If they had husbanded this occasion. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* i. 105 For human Weal, Heav'n husbands all Events. **1836** *Johnsoniana* 246 Garrick husbanded his fame.

c. with out: to economize (a thing) so that it may last out; to eke out.

1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xviii. The Dutch frugally husbanded out their pleasures. **1770** — *Des. Vill.* 87 To husbanded out life's taper at the close.

† 3. To husband it: to do household or farm work. *rare. Obs.*

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat. III.* i. 74 Good Saturne selfe... was not so glad of yore... Husbunding it in work-day yeomanrie.

II. 4. trans. To provide or match with a husband; to mate.

1565 [see *HUSBANDING* vbl. sb. 3]. **1602** ROWLANDS *Gossips* (1609) 4 I am husbanded with such a Clowne, "would pul a merrier heart then mine is downe. **1608** DAY *Hum. out of Br.* i. i. (1860) 6 Wine it for them, you shall not husband me. **a. 1845** HOOD *To Sylv. Urban* vii. Parishioners,—hatched,—husbanded,—and wived. **1875** TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. ii. I am not... so amorous That I must needs be husbanded.

5. To act the part of a husband to; to become the husband of, to marry.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 126 You shall as easie Prove that I husbanded her bed in Florence, Where yet she neuer was. **1605** — *Lear* v. iii. 70 That were the most if he should husband you. **1843** TAIL'S *Mag. X.* 139 Husbunding his means, with the hope of ultimately husbunding a wife. **1880** G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 248 He had been ready to perform the duty of husbunding a woman.

b. fig. To 'espouse' (an opinion).

1883 H. H. BANCROFT *Centr. Amer.* vi. I. 318 note, Nor should I deem it wise in me to husband a doctrine on this or any other palpably unprovable proposition.

6. To husband it: to act or play the husband.

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* II. ii. Say, we desire to husband it with you.

Husbandable, a. rare. [f. prec. + -ABLE.]

a. Capable of being economically used. **b.** Fit for husbandry or cultivation, cultivable.

1611 COTGR., *Mesnageable*, husbandable. **1619** *Time's Storehouse* 12 (L.) Neither were they permitted to tarry longer then a year in a place to till or make it husbandable.

Husbandage. [f. *HUSBAND* sb. + -AGE.] The commission or allowance paid to a 'ship's husband'; see *HUSBAND* sb. 4 b.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 132, *Husbandage*, the managing owners allowance or commission.

Husbanded, ppl. a. [f. *HUSBAND* v. (or sb.)]

1. Cultivated; tilled.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. lix. 399 The husbanded Hoppe beareth his flowers or knoppes ful of scales. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 294 The husbanded or tame figgetree. **1636** FRATLY *Clavis Myst.* v. 36 Better husbanded land. **1657** W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lii. In Gardens, Vineyards, Orchards, and other like husbanded grounds.

2. Carefully managed, used sparingly, economized.

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 394 A better husbanded strength might be truly more advantageous.

3. Provided or matched with a husband, mated.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 297 Thinke you, I am no stronger then my Sex, being so Father'd, and so Husbanded? **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 61 The ill Wived, or ill Husbanded Wretches might here be comforted.

Husbander. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who husbands, economizes, or saves up.

1897 MAX PEMBERTON in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 267/1 Wonderful men are these cooks, the husbanders of wonderful fortunes.

Husbandhood. [f. *HUSBAND* sb. + -HOOD.] The position or relation of a husband.

1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* xii. Husbandhood, fatherhood, and all the sacred education that flows from human joy. **1894** *Woman's Signal* II. No. 27. 5/1 The commonest feelings of humanity, of husbandhood and of fatherhood.

† Husbandrically, adv. Obs. nonce-wd. Economically: cf. *HUSBAND* sb. 5.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. iv. 50 Husbandrically provided.

Husbunding, vbl. sb. [f. *HUSBAND* v.]

1. Cultivation, culture, tillage (of soil or plants).

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 469 Oon good poynt of husbunding. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* xii. (1617) 188 Land which for want of tillage and husbunding brought forth briars and thistles. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 153 Describing the manner of husbunding and tilling of the Earth. **1665** SIR T. ROE's *Voy. E. Ind.* in G. HAYERS *P. della Valle's Trav.* E. India 330 Salads, which the soyl brings forth without husbunding. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 65 For the husbunding of these Mountains, their manner was [etc.]. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Mar. 5/1 Waiting for the produce of their husbunding.

2. Economical and thrifty use (of anything); the action of saving or storing up.

c. 1420 [see 1]. **1597** 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* i. i. 205 For the husbunding of my witt I put it out to interest, and make it returne two pamphlets a weeke. **1601** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 17 The riches of a prince consist not in the abundance of revenues, but in the thrifthe husbunding thereof. **1708** *Royal Proclam. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 4452/2 The Curing, Salting, Drying and Husbunding of their Fish. **c. 1842** *LANCE Cottage Farmer* 7 For the

husbunding of manures and their increase. **1872** *Globe* 5 Aug. A careful husbunding of the elements of wealth.

3. Mating with a husband.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* x. (1593) 251 O Atalanta, thou at all of husband hast no need, Shun husbunding.

Husbunding, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That husbunds; sparing, economical, parsimonious.

1811 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VI. 275 The husbunding politicians and peace-praters.

† Husbundize, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. *HUSBAND* + -IZE.] *trans.* To administer as a steward, to economize; = *HUSBAND* v. 2. (Cf. *husbandrize*, *husbandry* vb., also used by Blithe.)

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* i. 4 He also made... all the creatures subservient to man, and man to husbundize the fruits of the earth, and dresse, and keepe them for the use of the Creature.

Husbandland. [f. *HUSBAND* sb. or ON. *hús-bóndi* in its sense of 'freeholder' + *LAND*.] An old Northumbrian and Lowland Scotch term for the holding of a 'husband' or manorial tenant, = yardland, virgate; the land occupied and tilled by the tenants of a manor, in contradistinction to the demesne lands.

As this holding normally consisted of two bovates or oxgangs, the word was sometimes taken as = this quantity of arable land.

[**c. 1290** *Libre de Calchou* (1846) 461 Habent villam de bolden in qua sunt viginti octo terre husbandorum, quarum quelibet solebat reddere per annum vijs. et viij. d. et faciendo talia servicia [etc.]. **1321** *Merton Coll. Rec.* No. 6186 Willelmus Alsilwyr pro i. toft' et i. bovett' de terra dominici et ij. bovett' de terra husband' reddit' iij. li. **1414** *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 264 Unam terram vocatam Husbandland. **1567** *Surv. Long Houghton* in *Bateson Hist. Northumb.* II. 370 Before the partition of this towne, every tenant had, besyd his husband lande, certayne parte of the demayne lands; every husband lande was at the yearly rent of xxij^s.

15... *Acts Parlt. Scotl.* I. 128 Item xij akker of land is callit an oxgang. Tua ox gang is ane husband land. **1633** *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* c. 5 To be done ane stent upon everie Plough or Husband Land, according to the worth, for maintenance . . . of the said Schools. **1660** C. INNES *Scot. in Mid. Ages* iv. 139 Each tenant of a husbandland kept two oxen. **1833** SEEBORN *Eng. Vill. Comm.* 61 In the district of the old Northumbria, virgates and half-virgates were still the usual holdings, but they were called 'husband-lands'.

1892 F. W. DENDY *Farms Northumb.* in *Archaeol. Aëtiana* XVI. 127 The full number of strips in the open arable fields which belonged to each customary homestead in the village, with the meadow and common rights also appurtenant to it, was called throughout England a 'yardland' . . . in the North of England and in Scotland a 'husband land', or a 'whole tenement', and in Northumberland and in the North of Durham a 'farm' or 'farmhold'. **1894** EARL PERCY *Ibid.* XVII. 10 An area equal to the size of an average husbandland was in the hands of the cottagers. *Ibid.*, Hitherto these holdings have been entered as 'husbandlands'. Here [survey of Lesbury, 1616] for the first time they are called 'farms'. **1895** BATESON *Hist. Northumb.* II. 424 These husbandlands or farms contained on an average 31½ acres of arable land, 3 acres of meadow, and 4 acres of pasture.

Husbandless, a. [f. *HUSBAND* sb. + -LESS.]

Having no husband; unwedded; bereaved of a husband, widowed.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* i. (1550) 4 Their vowed wyuelesse and husbandlesse chastyete is altygether of the deuyll.

1641 EARL STRAFFORD 12 May in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1721) III. i. 269 One Stroke will make my Wife Husbandless. **1790** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 2 Till husbandless, houseless, without wealth or land, Poor Sentiment closes by walking the Strand. **1850** BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 246 Sonless mothers thou hast left us, Weeping wives and husbandless.

Husbandlike (hʊz'bændli:k), *a.* and *adv.* [f. as prec. + *LIKE* *a.* and *adv.*]

A. adj. Like or after the manner of a husband (in various senses).

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* i. 3 That, that is about good husbandlylike clenynesse, we would bestowe in almes vpon our Christian brethren. **a. 1722** LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 101, I ploughed and sowed the corn in the most husbandlike manner I could. **1845** POLSON *Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* 829/1 In the case of a farm, a promise is implied on the part of a yearly tenant, that he will use it in an husbandlike manner, and cultivate the lands according to the custom of the country. **1898** *Daily News* 21 July 8/6 Mr. Calvert suggested that the plaintiff could have... left his wife at Ostend. The Deputy Judge did not think that would have been very husbandlike.

B. adv. After the manner of a husband.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 100 The man... husband-like, will let nobody insult you but himself.

Husbandly (hʊz'bændli), *a.* [f. *HUSBAND* sb. + -LY¹.]

1. Belonging to or befitting a husband; having the character proper to a husband; marital.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv. Osor.* 353 He loveth his Church, with more then an husbandly love. **1679** SHADWELL *True Widow* v. I will lead a solid, sober, husbandly life, if you will marry me. **1769** *Oxford Mag.* II. 124/2 The timid offspring of husbandly authority. **1882** MASSON *Carlyle in Macm. Mag.* XLV. 248 How husbandly [he would be] in his looks round to his wife when she interjected one of her bright and witty remarks.

2. Pertaining or appropriate to a husbandman or to husbandry. ? Obs.

1573 TISSER *Husb.* xlv. (1878) 101 Though neuer so much a good huswife doth care, that such as doe labour haue husbandlie fare. **1610** W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iii. vi. 75 The performance of certaine inferior and husbandly seruices vnto the Lord of the Fee. **1649** BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* To Rdr. As our English climate and best husbandly experience will admit. **1791** PENNANT in *Phil. Trans.*

LXXX. 80 Old Tusser, in his Account of the Christmas Husbandly Fare.

† b. Of plants: Cultivated, domestic; trimmed.
1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 78 Ye will as soone stop gaps with rushes. As with any husbandly handsome bushes.
1578 Lyte *Doctores* iv. xviii. 473 The domesticall, or husbandly beanes, do growe in feedles and gardens.

† 3. Thrifty, saving, frugal, economical. *Obs.*
1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 94 He is very thrifty, and husbandly. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* 1. 7 The course I have formerly prescribed, I hold most Husbandly for his profit.
1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) 1. 17 He... is nevertheless oblig'd to be frugal and husbandly, and not to lavish... what he has. 1734 NORTH *Lives* 1. 413 Lord Rochester... was working the husbandly point to save the pension.

Husbandly, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In the manner of a good 'husband' (see HUSBAND sb. 5.); thriftily, frugally, economically.

1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 75 To know howe honorably & husbandlye the officers handle & minister the kinge's goodes. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* viii. (1878) 16 Some husbandlye thrieth that neuer had wife, yet scarce a good husband in goodnes of life. 1671 N. *Riding Rec.* VI. 161 Two gentlemen named to see the money husbandly employed. 1734 NORTH *Lives* 1. 37 However moderately and husbandly the cause was managed.

Husbandman (hʊzˈbændmən). Pl. -men. Forms: see HUSBAND sb. (In early use often two words.) [f. HUSBAND sb. + MAN: cf. *masterman*, *merchantman*.]

1. A man who tills or cultivates the soil; a farmer. In earlier northern use, app., the holder of a husbandland: cf. HUSBAND sb. 3.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6608 Husbandmen bat tyld lond, & werkmen. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 291 Thomas Jourde of Crofton in Hampshire husbandman. 1530 PALSGR. 233/1 Husbandman, labourer de uillage, agricole, paisant. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 44 Be there husbandmen there and such others as manure and till the ground? 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 7 They live principally by Hunting, Fowling, and Fishing: their Wives being the Husbandmen to till the Land, and plant their corn. 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 8 An Husband-Man, who was at Plow not far off. 1828 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) 1. 237 In the village of Bolden... there were twenty-eight husbandmen, who possessed each a husbandland, with common pasture. 1834 BRIT. *Husb.* 1. viii. 179 After... the adoption of turnips, potatoes, and other esculent roots, into field culture, a new era dawned upon the husbandman. 1885 J. C. ATKINSON in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. XII. 363 Proof that... down to the first half of the seventeenth century, the appellation husbandman still distinguished the man of the class next below the yeoman, and that he was literally the holder of the orthodox husband-land consisting of two oxgangs.

Fig. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xviii. 83 Such as did sowe and plant (as Gods husbandmen) the seeds and roots of grace and truth amongst them. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 174 We are better husbandmen than you who sow the wind and reap the whirlwind.

† b. *Husbandman's dial.*: the marigold. *Obs.*
1563 HULL *Art Garden.* (1593) 93 This floure [marigold] also of certaine, is named the Husbandmans Diall, for that the same so aptly declareth the houres of morning and evening, by the opening and shutting of it.

† 2. A man who is the head of a household; the 'goodman' of the house; the householder: = HUSBAND sb. 1. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiv. 43 3if the housbonde man wiste in what houre the theef were to cumme. 1400-30 Chaucer's *Sompn.* 7. 60 (Harl. MS.) Syk lay be housbond man [6 texts good man, bond man] whos þat be place is. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) 1. 35 A housbonden man in a howse... a contemplatif man in the chirche.

† b. A married man: = HUSBAND sb. 2. *rare.*
1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* iii. v. (MS. Bodl. 263) If. 161/1 Husbandmen, in soth, ar most to blame... I trowe ther wyues may hem inouh suffice.

† 3. A thrifty man, an economist; = HUSBAND sb. 5. *Obs. rare.*

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 ¶ 7 He was an excellent Husbandman, but had resolved not to exceed such a Degree of Wealth.

4. *Comb.*, as *husbandman-like* adj.
1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 25 The work was done in a husbandmanlike manner. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It.* I. 324 The husbandman-soldier of Rome, with his rude and stern patriotism.

Husbandress, *rare.* [f. HUSBANDER + -RESS.] A woman who husbands or saves up.

1895 W. WRIGHT *Palmyra & Zenobia* xii. 132 She was a husbandress of wealth more than is the custom with women.

† **Husbandrize**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. HUSBANDRY + -IZE.] *trans.* To treat in the way of husbandry, to cultivate, till. *rare.* (Cf. *husbandize*, *husbandry* vb., also used by Blithe.)

1653 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (ed. 3) 58 There will be enough for many years of the other two sorts [of land] remain to husbandrize, and toss and tumble up and down.

Husbandry (hʊzˈbændrɪ), *sb.* Forms: see HUSBANDRY; also 3 husbandrie, 4 hosbondrie, hosbondrye, 5 husbandery, 6 howsbondry. [f. HUSBAND sb. + -RY.]

† 1. The administration and management of a household; domestic economy. *Obs.* (Cf. *HOUSEWIFERY* 1.)

1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 463/56 Of oþur þingus ne tok he no þeme, ne to housbondrie. 1332 *Literæ Cantuarienses* (Rolls) I. 356 Poy avoms entremys de hosebondrye. 1425 *Ord. Whittington's Almshouse* in *Entick London* VOL. V.

(1766) IV. 354 The office and charge of him shal be... the husbandry of the same house, in as much as he may goodly oversee. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. iv. 25 Lorenzo I commit into your hands. The husbandry and mannage of my house. 1609 N. C[ARPENTER] *Achitophel* 53 The general administration of a family, which we may call husbandry.

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* Management, economical administration, ordering (as of a household). *Obs.*
1536 Lisle *Papers* X11.70 (P.R.O.) I think you never ware better [velvet]; but I will see the cutting out and husbandry thereof myself. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 1. ii. (1636) 86 West India, which hath long injoyed the husbandrie of Ministers. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vii. § 12. 63 There is a husbandry of the soul, as well as of the estate.

2. The business or occupation of a husbandman or farmer; tillage or cultivation of the soil (including also the rearing of live stock and poultry, and sometimes extended to that of bees, silkworms, etc.); agriculture, farming.

c. 1280 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 387 Merchandise & hosbondrie & oper crafts. 1460 FORTESCUE *Als. & Lim. Mon.* xiii. (1885) 141 The new husbandry bat is done þer, namely in grobbyng and stokkyng off treis, bushes, and groves. 1534 FITZHERB. (title) The Boke of Husbndry. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 10 He delyted in husbndrye. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Husb.* ii. (1586) 78 b. The vine requirith great husbandry about it. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* 1. (1876) 19 Those sheepe is the cause of all these mischieues, for they haue driven husbandry out of the cuntry. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 98 The husbandry of sowing clover grass... will here come in most properly. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 128 There is not a more dubious point in agriculture than the difference between the Old and the New husbandry. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* s.v. *Yarrow*. The chief branch of husbandry is the rearing of sheep. 1849 CORDEN *Speeches* 51 In 1790 the price of iron and implements of husbandry was double what it is now.

Fig. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxx. 483 The heart... prepared to receive it by the husbandry of Providence.

† b. Industrial occupation in general. *Obs.*
1604 DEKKER *King's Enterl.* Div. Dutch country people toyking at their Husbandrie; women carding of their Hemp, the men beating it. a. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* ii. xxvi. (1640) 21 Live as Abraham and Jacob did, not as Esau, follow some study, follow some good husbandry.

† 3. *concr.* (from 1 and 2). a. Household goods. b. Agricultural produce, cultivated crops. c. Land under cultivation; an agricultural holding. d. The body of husbandmen on an estate; the farm tenantry. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 288 Spoones and stooles, and al swich housbondrye. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* iii. 9 Ye are goddis husbndrye, ye are goddis byldyng. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 39 All his Husbandry doth lye on heapes, Corrupting in it owne fertilitie. a. 1688 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 205 How goodly a sight is it when a man looks into the husbandrie, to see the vine full of clusters, to see the furrowes full of corne. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* x. 321 Sir Hugh Plat had a long and tedious task... before the Husbandry would stirr. 1697 A. DE LA PYNNE *Diary* (Surtees) 159 The lord or steward of this manour of Broughton... had also a capon of every husbandry, and a hen of a whole cottagry, and a chicken of a half cottagry... To this day some of the chief husbandry fetches their coals and wood.

4. a. With qualifying epithet (*good* or *ill*): Management (profitable or wasteful) of a household or of resources; (good or bad) economy.

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 122 By negligence or lacke of good husbandrie. 1573 *New Custom* 1. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 16 Covetousness they call Good husbandry, when one man would faine have all. 1649 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* 1. lxiv. (1739) 134 Wars... occasioning much waste of Treasure, put the King to the utmost pitch of good Husbandry. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C. Warres* 355 That old negligence, and ill husbandry in the disposing of money. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Study Hist.* ii. (1752) 38 The excessive ill husbandry practised from the very beginning of King William's reign. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) 1. x. 75 Good husbandry and frugality are quite out of fashion.

b. Hence *absol.*: Careful management; employment of a thing sparingly and to the best advantage; economy, thrift, profit. (Cf. *HOUSEWIFERY* 1 b.)

1362 LANGE. P. Pl. A. 1. 55 Husbandrie and be holden to-gedere. 14... MS. Cotton. Cleop. E. iv. ff. 35 in P. Pl. *Crede* Notes 38 Also to the buttrey dore there be xij, sundrye keyes in xij. hands, wherein symytle to be small husbandrye. 1554 HULOET, Husbandrye or profite, *utilitas*. 1663 PEPPYS *Diary* 6 June, Every thing [is] managed there by their builders with such husbandry as is not imaginable. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 428 ¶ 1 The Ways of Gain, Husbandry, and Thrift. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative Wks.* (Bohn) II. 265 Reform has no gratitude, no prudence, no husbandry. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*
1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 185 In such husbandry qualities he well deserved great commendations. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Addenda 143 Pleasure and husbandry boats. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 684 Obligated to manufacture... most of their husbandry tools. 1843 J. SMITH *Forest Trees* 5 No part of husbandry-labour can be carried on without it [timber].

Hence † **Husbandry** *v. trans.*, to apply husbandry to; to till, cultivate. *Obs. rare.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* xii. 71 One Acre of well Manured and Husbandryed Land. *Ibid.*, Consider the vast advantage there will be by Husbanding a little well... One Acre Manured, Plowed, and Husbanded in season, may and doth usually beare as much Corne as two or three ill Husbanded.

Husbandship. [f. HUSBAND sb. + -SHIP.] The action or office of husband.

1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 314 Such a loving piece of good husbandship as a letter. 1881 *Academy* 4 July 3/3 There was no better portion for his [Arnold's] daughter than the neighbouring convent or the husbandship of one Lorenzo da Fiori. 1892 Mrs. CROSSE *Red-letter Days* I. 237, I never heard of his being remarkable for anything in the world except for husbandship of the authoress.

Huscarle: see *HOUSECARL*. **Husche**, *obs.* f. HUTOH sb. **Huse**, anglicized f. HUSO, sturgeon.

† **Huseau**. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *housseau* (Cotgr.) 'a course drawer worn over a Stocking instead of a Boot' (cf. OF. *houzel*, in Godef., dim. of OF. (and F. dial. 'house, heuse, husse boot.')] Some kind of boot or legging.

Husens in the first quot. is app. an error for *husens* = *huseaus*, for which *huseaus* in Cowell is again an error, copied by Minshew and Phillips. But cf. Sc. HUSHION.

1464-5 *Act 4 Edw. IV.* c. 7 *Qe nulle persone Cordewaner... face... ascuns solers galoges ou husens oveque ascun pike ou polein qe passera la longueur... de deux poutz. Ibid.*, Ascuns solers husens ou galoges [Rolls *Parli.* V. 566/2 Shoes, Galoges or Botes... Shoes, Botes or Galoges]. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Husens*, cometh of the French (*housenx*) i. *oreca*, a boote. It is vsed in the Statute, an. 4 Ed. 4. ca. 7. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Huseaus* (old Dutch), a kind of Boot or Spatterdash of course Cloth. 1780 STRYKE *Slow's Surv.* II. v. xii. 212/2 (tr. Act 1464-5) Any Shoes, Galoshes, or Huseaus.

Husel, *hushel*, *obs.* ff. *HOUSEL*. **Husewif**, **Husefrey**, *obs.* ff. *HOUSEWIFE*, -RY.

Hush (hʊʃ), *sb.* 1. A local Sc. name for the Lumpfish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*). Also hush-bagaty, hush-padle (cf. COOK-PADDLE).

a. 1605 POLWART *Flying v. Montgomerie* 746 Hush padle, lick ladle. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Hush*, the Lump, a fish.

Hush (hʊʃ), *sb.* 2. [f. HUSH *v.* 1. Rare before the 19th c., but then (perhaps following Byron) in extensive use in prose and poetry.]

1. Suppression of sound, imposed or enforced; silence (where noise has been or might be); stillness, quiet.

1689 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 274 At the very instant was a hush. 1744 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) III. 285 Where the shrill trumpets never sound, But one eternal hush goes round. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxxvi. It is the hush of night. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* x. v. A dead hush lay like a heavy air over the multitude. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xii. A certain awful hush pervades the ancient pile, the cloisters, and the churchyard. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxvi. The hush of evening had fallen over the birds. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 24 Dec. 3/1 There are moments of solemn hush between the verses of the hymn.

b. Suppression of discussion; the hushing-up of a scandal, etc.

1898 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 3/5 The distinguishing feature of the Board was a policy of 'Hush'.

2. An utterance of 'hush'!

1871 L. STEPHEN *Player. Europe* xii. (1894) 282 A scarce audible hush seems to be whispered throughout the region.

Hush (hʊʃ), *sb.* 3. *north. dial.* [Echoic. Goes with HUSH *v.* 2. Cf. Ger. *husch* sudden or swift motion, sudden shower of rain.]

1. The sound made by water flowing swiftly but smoothly.
1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 242 In his ears was the hush rather than rush of the water over the dam.

2. A gush or rush of water; spec. in *Lead mining*, an artificial rush of water from a dam, to wash away the surface, etc.: see HUSH *v.* 3. Hence *hush-dam*, *hush-gutter*: see quot. 1821.

1821 W. FORSTER *Treat. Strata Newcastle to Cross Fell* (ed. 2) 283 Where the sloping ground to be hushed, is of any considerable length, from the hush-dam down to the bottom of the slope, the reservoir must contain a considerable quantity of water... to carry down the great quantity of rubbish which the water will raise in a long hush-gutter. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Hush*, a sudden bursting out of water, a gush. *Ettr. For.* 1861 *Durham Chron.* 13 Sept., The 'hushes' from the lead mines, which had done so much harm to the fish. 1893 HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hush*, a great rush of water. This is produced artificially... so as to bare the surface of the rock in order to discover indications of ore in the face of a hill side.

Hush (hʊʃ), *a. arch.* [A later modification of HUSHT *a.*, after the introduction of HUSH *v.* 1 and *int.*] Silent, still, quiet, hushed.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 508 The bold windes speechlesse, and the Orbe below As hush as death. 1607 ROWLANDS *Diog. Lanth.* 22 At night when all was hush. 1666 PEPPYS *Diary* 22 July, Walked through the House, where most people mighty hush, and, methinks, melancholy. 1702 *Mouse grown a Rat* 31 You... are hush in his Cause, that you may be able to speak in your own. 1813 SCOTT *Robby* vi. iii. The owl has seen him, and is hush. 1841 LONGF. *Frithiof's Homestead* 29 Hush sat the listening bench.

Hush (hʊʃ), *v.* 1 Also 7 *whosh*. [Found first in 16th c.; app. in its origin a back-formation from HUSHT *a.*, which was in much earlier use, and appears to have been, from its final *t*, at length treated as a pa. pple.: see HUSHED. A verb HUSHT (q.v.) of the same form as the adjective is recorded in 16th c. dictis.]

1. *trans.* To make silent, still, or quiet; to impose silence upon; to silence, quiet.

1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* in 4 *Supplic.* (E.E.T.S.) 83 Yf they were of God, they woulde... not be hushed with an acte in parliament. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N. v.* i. 110 My dutie hushes me. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvii. Which...

(like the Word of God) in one instant hushes outrageous tempests into a sudden stillness and peaceful calm. 1775 *Pope's Odyssey*. xiii. 3 A pause of silence hush'd the shady rooms. 1799 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Alfred*. Utopia xv. To hush the sailor's fearful groan. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 152 The very birds... hushing their own strains, listened in charmed silence. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak* Ho. xxi. The little child awoke... Charley... began to walk about hushing it. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* Sp. 35 Hushing their talk.

b. with *up, down*, as intensive additions.
1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (ed. Cassell) 21 Thus would Diabolus hush up and quiet the town of Mansoul. 1858 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* xii. 111. 4 If he would hush down the waves of heresy as he had restored peace to the waters of the Mediterranean. 1870 ROSSETTI *Poems*, *Dante at Verona* xiv. Pages hushed their laughter down.

2. *transf. and fig.* To reduce to tranquillity, to suppress (anything disturbing or disquieting); to allay, lull, pacify. Also with *up*.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 178 The matter was whosht up with the conclusion of the marriage. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Pres.* i. 1. Wilt thou then Hush my cares thus? 1784 MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 427, I do sincerely congratulate you, that the disturbance is hushed. 1813 BYRON *Juan* i. lviii. There's a rumour which I fain would hush. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 3. 233 The quarrel between the baronage and the Church... was hushed in the presence of a common danger.

3. Usually in phr. *hush up*. To suppress talk, mention, or discussion of; to procure silence concerning; to keep from getting known.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 125 Resolved to have all things hush up. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 59 ¶ 5 It had indeed cost him a Hundred Pounds to hush the Affair. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. v. The thing was hushed up, and never known at court. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 207 Either the Envoys have not written... or their communications are hushed up. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 165 What is vulgarly called hushing the transaction. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 225/2 Opportunities for a suspicious matter being improperly hushed up.

4. *intr.* To become or be silent, quiet, or still. Also *collog.* with *up*.

1561 [see HUSHING *ppl.* a.]. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxix. v. But I doe hush, why do I say thus much? 1634 RANDOLPH *Amynias* iii. ii. Wks. (1875) 318 All hush to bed. 18... LOWELL *Sonnets* xx. Let praise hush. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* iv. O, let us hush and hear His holy word. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, To hush up, to cease speaking, to be silent, to hush. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 17 Feb. 3/3 Mr. Gladstone rose as Leader of the House, and everyone hushed to hear his decision.

Hence **Husher** (in 7 whooshes), one who hushes or quiets.

1699 TORRIANO, *Ninnatrice*, a rocker, a stiller, a luller, a whooshes or a dandler of children asleep.

Hush, *v.* 2. Now *dial.* [A modification of the natural utterance *sh!*: cf. SHOO. Cf. Ger. *hushen* in same sense.] *trans.* To scare or drive off (birds, etc.) with cries of 'hush!' or 'sh!'.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. iii. She hush't him thence, he sung no more, But... flew tow'rd's the shore. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 409 Whilst David was hunted up and down like a partridge, and hushed out of every bush. 1880 ANTRIM & DOWN *Gloss.*, *Hush*, to drive a flock of fowl, saying at the same time, 'Hush, hush'. Sometimes *Whush*, or *Wheshush*.

Hush, *v.* 3 *north. dial.* [Echoic. Cf. HUSH *sb.* 3.] *trans.* To send or let forth (water) with a rush; *spec.* in *Lead mining*, to send a rush of water over a sloping surface, in order to uncover ore, and separate it from the earth and stones in which it is embedded, or for similar purposes. Hence **Hushing** *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.*

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 364 Which gives it [the River] the Colour of Water hushed from Lead-mines. 1799 *Mining lease* in *Barneval & Cressw. King's B. Rep.* IX. 507 With full power... to do all other things (hushing only excepted) as might be necessary. 1821 W. FORSTER *Treat. Strata Newcastle to Cross Fell* (ed. 2) 282 note, Considerable quantities of float ore have been procured at Greengill mine, in Alston-moor by Hushing. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hush*, to detach, by force of a running stream, earthy particles from minerals. 1878 *Cumberland Gloss.*, *Hush*,... to wash away soil from mines or quarries by a rush of water. 1886 W. M. EGGLESTONE *Weardale Names* 73 The earliest method of searching for lead ore was by collecting the water in dams and hushing the surface of the ground where metalliferous veins existed. 1887 *North Star* 28 Oct., [He] had promised... that he would have a stop put to the hushing process.

Hush (*hʊʃ*), *int.* [app. a later form of HUSHT *int.* 1: cf. SH! It might also be taken as imperative of HUSH *v.* 1.] A command to be silent or quiet; silence! = *Sc.* *whisht!*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Hush*, *Hush*, peace, or be still. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 94 No more you petty Spirits of Region low Offend our hearing: hush. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Freshy's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 125 'They employ'd themselves while the Bills were reading, about—' 'Hush, hush'. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii. 'Hush, they are pilgrims', whispered Viraldi. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 225 Silence! Hush! what noise was this?

Hushaby (*hʊʃəbi*), *int.*, *v.*, and *a. dial.* [f. HUSH *v.* 1 or *int.* + *by* in *by-by*, *BYE-BYE* 1, child's name for 'sleep' or 'bed': cf. also *lullaby*, *rockaby*.]

A. int. (or imperative of *vb.*) Hush! and go to sleep; a word used in lulling a child.

1796 *Mother Goose's Melody* 15 Hush-a-by baby On the tree top, When the wind blows The cradle will rock.

1824 MACTAGGART *Galleed*, *Encycl.*, *Hushie-baw-Babbie*, the cradle-song to babies. 1864 Miss YONGE *Trial* I. 66 'It is one constant hush, hushaby', he said; 'it would make one sleep pleasantly'.

B. *vb. trans.* To lull to sleep with 'hushaby'. 1848 Mrs. GASKELL *M. Barton* ix. (1882) 23/2 Hushabying a baby as wouldn't be hushabied.

C. *adj.* 'Tending to quiet or lull' (*Eclectic Rev.* cited in Worcester 1846).

Hushed (*hʊʃt*), *ppl. a.* Also 7-8 *hush'd*. See also HUSHT. [Historically a continuation of the earlier *adj.* HUSHT, but treated as the *pa. ppl.* of HUSH *v.* 1, after the appearance of the latter.] Reduced to silence; silenced, stilled, quieted.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 I. 15 Vouchsafe me, then, your hush'd observance. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* i. i. No more; but hush'd as Midnight Silence go. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 8 ¶ 7 The Air was hushed, the Multitude attentive. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* vii. 183 No brethren of Saint Dominic inhabit the hushed and empty cells. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 3/6 All spoke in hushed whispers.

Hence **Hushedly** (*hʊʃdli*) *adv.*, in a hushed manner.

1851 G. MEREDITH *Poems*, *Song*, Hushedly, mournfully, mistily up to the shore. 1892 LE GALLIENNE *Love's Worship*, In morning meadows I have knelt to thee, In noontide woodlands hearkened hushedly.

Husher = *usher*: see HUISHER.

Hushful (*hʊʃfʊl*), *a. rare*. [f. HUSH *sb.* 1 + *-FUL*.] Full of or pervaded by silence or stillness; tending to hush to rest. Hence **Hushfully** *adv.*, with suppression of noise, silently.

a 1861 D. GRAY *Poet. Wks.* (1874) 7 Hushfully falls the soft, white, windless snow. 1884 W. SHARP in *Harper's Mag.* June 117 The tide's faint ripples creep along the brown sands hushfully. 1899 M. CAIRD *Wing of Asrael* I. vii. 110 Harry found himself alone in the hushful twilight.

Hush-hire, *rare*. = HUSH-MONEY.

1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 426 Their noble disinterest rejected all hush-hire.

Hushing (*hʊʃɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. HUSH *v.* 1 + *-ING*.] The action of HUSH *v.* 1; the action of rendering still, silent, or quiet; the whispering of *sh!* as in enjoining silence. **Hushing up**: see HUSH *v.* 1 3.

1813 L. HUNT *Poems*, To T—B—Esg., With thousand tiny hushings, like the swarm of atom bees. 1831 [POTE] *Assassins Paradise* 41 But whisper'd hushings checked the words that broke. 1849 Mrs. PEABODY in *Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 338 She believed that it was better for all, even for the criminals, that there should be no hushings-up.

Hushing, *vbl. sb.* 2: see HUSH *v.* 3

Hushing, *ppl. a.* [f. HUSH *v.* 1 + *-ING* 2.] That hushes: see the verb.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) Y iij b. The tunable notes of the pretty birds among the hushing woodes of the hilles. 1800 L. HUNT *Robin Hood Poems* 141 The coffin was stript of it's hiding pall, Amidst the hushing choirs. 1830 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 119 When a God gives sign, With hushing finger. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 183 More vocal through the hushing night.

Hence **Hushingly** *adv.*, in a hushing manner; with the sound *sh!* as in enjoining silence.

1833 RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 10 The echo of our measured, tiptoe tread ran hushingly round the vault. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III. l. 6 The waves... laid themselves hushingly upon the sands, as if to caution us to silence.

Hushion (*hʊʃən*), *Sc.* Also *hoeshion*, *hoshen*. [Possibly a popular formation from HUSEAU.] A stocking without a foot; a hogger, hugger.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 118 Some w' wallets, some w' weights, An' some w' hoshens caprin Right heigh. 1792 BURNS *Willie's Wife* iv. She dights her grunzie w' a hushion. 1890 *Songs of Nursery in Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) II. 121 Hushions on her bare legs.

Hush-money. [See HUSH *v.* 1 3.] Money paid to prevent disclosure or exposure, or to hush up a crime or discreditable transaction.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26 ¶ 9, I expect Hush-Money to be regularly sent for every Folly or Vice any one commits in this whole Town. 1731 SWIFT *Poems*, To Gay 107 A dextrous Steward, when his Tricks are found, Hush-money sends to all the Neighbours round. 1845 (16 Apr.) BRIGHT *Sp. Ireland* (1868) 150 This bill... is hush-money given that they may not proclaim to the whole country... the sufferings of the population. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 214 He had been forced to pay hushmoney to informers.

Hush-shop, *local*. [f. HUSH *v.* 1 or *a.*, in reference to the quietness of its operations.] A house for the clandestine sale of drink; an unlicensed drink-shop. (See *quot.* 1865.)

1844 S. BAMFORD *Life of Radical* 108 In short, it was a hush-shop. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 287 The Sunday is spent... in the beer-shop, or gin-shop, or hush-shop. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Lydale* I. 15 note, The term 'Hush Shop'... 'hush' signifying that the company frequenting such places were expected to conduct themselves as orderly as possible, that no alarm might be given to parties in authority.

Husht (*hʊʃt*), *int.* 1 Now *dial.* Also 6 *hul(a)sh*. [app. a variant of HUSHT *int.*, q.v.] = HUSH *int.*

1387-8 (ed. 1531) T. USK *Test. Love* i. v. (ed. Skeat I. 90), Thus, after jangling wordes, cometh husht! pees! and be stille! 1565-73 COOPER *Faust*, *Bat*, a worde of reproche: as tush: tut. Sometyne of silence, as husht. 1598

FLORIO, *Citto*, a word to bid children holde their peace, as we say whusht, husht. 1611 CORCOR., *Hausche...* husht, whist, ist, not a word for your life. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) V. 155 Husht, poor weeping Mary. 1887 S. CHESH. *Gloss.*, *Husht*, hush!

Husht, *int.* 2 [cf. HUSHT *int.* 2.] A cry to frighten off or drive away an animal.

1853 W. B. BARKER *Lares & Penates* 285 As soon as the dog seizes the bird, the master calls out, *Husht! Husht!* throwing a stone or any thing he can at him to makelime let go the bird.

Husht (*hʊʃt*), *a. arch.* Also 5 *husaht*, *hushte*, *hoscht*. See also HUSHED. [In 15th c. texts, *husht*, *hushte*, varies with *HUST*, *huyst*, and *WHIST*, derived from the corresponding interjectional forms, to express the state which these enjoin or produce. As an *adj.*, *husht* gave rise to a *vb.* and *sb.* of the same form; but it appears to have been at length felt as a *pa. ppl.*, as if *hush-t*, from which feeling there arose a new verb HUSH; under the influence of this, the original *adj.* itself passed into the *pa. ppl.* *hush'd*, HUSHED, of which it is now treated as a variant spelling.] Silent, still, quiet; later, Reduced to silence, rendered silent.

1400-30 Chaucer's *Knt's T.* 2123 (Harl. MS.) When pey were sette and husht [Six-text, *hust*, *huyst*] was al be place. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 813 All was hoscht and styll. 1530 PALSGR. 580/1, I can make my chylde hushte whan me lyst, though he krye never so fast. 1594 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 458 Euen as the wind is husht before it raineth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* ix. 80 Husht Winds the topmost Branches scarcely bend. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* i. 72 The husht willow.

† **Husht**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—*o.* Also 6 *whosht*. [f. HUSHT *int.* 1 or *adj.*: cf. HUST, WHIST, WHISHT *obs.*, and see HUSH *v.* a. *trans.* To still, to hush. b. *intr.* To be still or silent.

1530 PALSGR. 580/1, I husht, I styll, *je repayse* and *je recoyse*. Declared in 'I husht'. 1554 HULOET, Husht or kepe silence, *reticere*... *sileo*. 1598 FLORIO, *Tasentare*, to whosht, to still, to put to silence, to hould ones peace.

Husht, *sb.* [f. HUSHT *int.* or *a.*: cf. HUSH *sb.* 2.] Silence, quiet, hush.

1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierim*. Kvij b. He that was proude and bare him hye muste syt in hushite alone. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. i. Even in the husht of night.

† **Hushtness**, *Obs.* [f. HUSHT *a.* + *-NESS*.] Silence, stillness.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* (N.), A generall hushtness hath the world possesst.

Hushy (*hʊʃi*), *a.* [f. HUSH *sb.* 3 + *-Y*.] That is characterized by the sound *hush*.

1803 MISS ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 97 The hushy sound (if I may be allowed to coin that epithet) of the seashore.

Husk (*hʊsk*), *sb.* 1 [Late ME. *huske*, of uncertain origin.

A common word since c 1400, of which no earlier trace has been found. Conjectures have been offered of its relationship to Ger. *hülse*, Du. *hulze*, *huls*, which (notwithstanding the identity of sense) appear to be historically and phonetically untenable, and of its ultimate derivation from *hūs* 'house', which is perhaps possible: cf. for the form, *chink*, *chalk*, *halk*, *holk*, *polk*, *stalk* (and see Kluge, *Stammbildung*, § 611); for the sense, LG. *hūske* = Ger. *hūschen*, 'little house', in E. Fris. also, core (of an apple); 'case' (e.g. spectacle-case), 'paper bag'; also MDu. *hushskijn*, *hushken*, Du. *hushken*, 'little house', core (of an apple), Ger. *gehäuse*, 'case, capsule', etc. The connexion of Norwegian *husk* 'piece of leather used to enlarge a shoe-last', is quite uncertain.]

1. The dry outer integument of certain fruits and seeds; *esp.* the hard fibrous sheath of grain, nuts, etc.; a glume or rind; *spec.* in U.S., the outer covering of an ear of maize or Indian corn.

1308 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cliv. (1495), Codde and an huske hyght Siliqua. c 1400 MAUNDEV. xxi. (1839) 188 As the Note of the Haselle hath an Husk with outen. *Ibid.* (Roxb.) 94 *pe macez* er be huskes of be nutemuge. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 254/2 Huske of frute, or oþer lyke, corticillus. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 81 The huske whiche is about the grayn. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xv. (R.), To fil his bealie... with the veraí huskes and coddes, wherwith the hogges were fedde. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xv. 16 The huskes [Wycl., *Tind.*, COVERED, CODDIS, CODDES] that the swyne ate. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 36 The Chesnut... is covered with a sharpe huske, and within it hath a red huske. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 156 Carret seeds are like a cleft of a Coco-Nut Husk. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Verdegriase*, The Husks of pressed Grapes. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 87 The malt is parched until it has acquired a slight tinge of yellowness on the husk. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xiii. 29 The women who in Autumn Stripped the yellow husks of harvest.

† b. The calyx or involucre of a flower. *Obs.*

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 210 Whyche flour yf he se yt not yet spryge oute of the huske. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Husks*, among botanists, the part which a flower grows out of... Of these there are several kinds, as bulbous or round husks, bottle husks, middle husks, foot husks, hose husks.

c. Husks collectively, husky matter.

1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 233 By about the twenty-fourth day the wine was ready for clearing of the husk. *Ibid.* 234 The sweet wine had already no husk in it.

2. Applied to animal coverings or shells: † a. The coriaceous wing-case of an insect; an elytron.

Obs. b. The shell or case of a chrysalis; a cocoon. † *arch.* c. In Georgia, U.S., an oyster shell.

1554 HULOET, Byttel flye with a blacke huske. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 488 Euerie one [silkworm] shutting vp himselfe in his scale or huske, which they make

and build up in two daies. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xii. 226 A good bait is the young brood of Wasps or Bees, baked or hardened in their husks. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 187 Several of them flew away in Gnats, leaving their husks behind them in the water floating under the surface. *Ibid.* 215 They seem covered, upon the upper side of them, with a small husk, not unlike the scale, or shell of a Wood-louse. 1803 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. (1830) 228 This [chrysalis] also in its turn dies; its dead and brittle husk falls to pieces, and makes way for the appearance of the fly or moth. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 11, I saw the dragon-fly Come from the wells where he did lie. An inner impulse rent the veil Of his old husk.

3. *techn.* Applied to a frame of various kinds: see *quots.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 100/2 Husk is a square Frame of Moulding... set over the Mantle Tree of a Chimney between two Pillasters. 1873 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Husk, the supporting frame of a run of millstones.

4. *transf. and fig.* The outside or external part of anything; mostly in depreciatory sense, the mere rough or worthless exterior, as contrasted with the substantial inner part or essence.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palf.) 98 That...the bitterness & hardness of his (Death's) rough husk should hinder vs from the sweet taste of such a comfortable kernell. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* III. 10 A few husks of reason. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* xvi. 39 Their acquiescing in God's choice should be the pith and kernel of the precept, and the setting up of a King only the husk and shell of it. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 85 Bashfulness and apathy are a tough husk, in which a delicate organization is protected from premature ripening. 1861-8 LOWELL *Emerson* P. Wks. 1890 I. 355 He...gave us ravishing glimpses of an ideal under the dry husk of our New England. 1887 W. H. STONE *Harveian Oration* 21 The mere reproduction of the dry husks of thought termed words.

b. Applied to the human body.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 62 May not our soul... challenge a good share of our time... or shall this mortal husk engross it all? 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 103 It is a matter of perfect indifference to me what becomes of this little ugly husk of mine, when once I shall have 'shuffled off this mortal coil'.

† c. Applied to a person. *Obs.*

1601 ? MARSTON *Paraph. & Kath.* I. 76 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) II. 138 You keepe too great a house... You same drie throated husks Will sucke you vp. *Ibid.* iv. 39 *Ibid.* 183 *Br. fu.* How like you the new Poet Melidius? *Br. Sig.* A slight bubbling spirit, a Corke, a Huske.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* (from 1), as *husk-porridge*; *husk-like* adj.; 'in the husk', as *husk corn*, *nut*; *husk-hackler*, 'a machine for tearing corn-husks into shreds for stuffing for mattresses, pillows, cushions, etc.' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1667 S. SEWALL *Diary* 3 Oct. (1878) I. 191 Husk Corn. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 60 Flowers with valves like grasses, and husk-like calyxes. 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind* I. 1003 To see the people swallow hot Husk-porridge which his chartered churchmen stir. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 5/2 The husk nuts piled on the top.

Husk (hʊsk), *sb.*² [In sense 1 of uncertain origin; possibly from HUSK *sb.*¹; cf. also HUSK *v.*²; in sense 2 app. a back-formation from HUSKY *a.* 4.]

1. A disease affecting cattle: see *quots.*
a 1722 LISLE *Hush* in O. C. & F. Wds. (E. D. S.) 62 *Husacks*, a disease affecting the throat. The result of worms in the bronchial tubes; called also *Hush*, *Hosh*, and *Hoose*. 1755 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 247 The husk...is a disease, to which bullocks are very subject, while young... The creature is seized with a short dry cough, by which he is perpetually teized. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Hush*. 230 Some of my hogs...were affected with a violent cough vulgarly called the husk. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 210 In oxen, sheep and swine, the disorders called the foul, the rot, and the husk will be perpetuated from generation to generation. 1892 *Wiltsh. Co. Mirror* 5 Aug. 1/6 Mixture for Pigs...intended to cure Colds, Lameness, Husk, Worms.

2. *Huskiness.*

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* 4 Clearing the husk in his throat with two or three hems. 1887 *Daily News* 23 July 6/7 [It] brings a husk to the father's voice as they shake hands in a last 'good-bye'.

† **Husk**, *sb.*³ *Obs.*, the dog-fish: see *HUSS*.

Husk (hʊsk), *a. dial.* [app. a back-formation from *husky*: but cf. HASK *a.*] Dry, parched, HUSKY. Also *comb.*, *husk-voiced* adj.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Husk*. (3) Dry; parched. *Linc.* 1876 LANIER *Poems*, *Clover* 24 Nor Dick husk-voiced upbraids The sway-back'd roan.

Husk (hʊsk), *v.*¹ [f. HUSK *sb.*¹] *trans.* To remove the husk from, to deprive of the husk.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 57 b. The germanes husk millet and eat it with milk. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 567 Pistores were those...who husked and cleansed the bearded red wheat. 1608 FRYER *Acc. E. India* p. 53 Pepper...when dried it is black, and husked white. 1737 EDWARDS *Wks.* (1834) I. 363/1 The children were...husking Indian corn. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 42 The maize is afterwards husked in the field, at leisure. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 138 They are husking rice, a very laborious process.

Husk (hʊsk), *v.*² *local.* [Goes with HUSK *sb.*²] *intr.* Of cattle: To cough as when suffering from the 'husk'. Hence *Husking* *vbl. sb.*

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush* III. (1586) 135 Sicknes of the Loongs is...a short husking, and thrusting out of the toong withall. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 354 They [bullocks] were all observed to husk soon after being purchased.

Huskanaw, -oy (hʊskənəw, -oi), *sb.* [American Indian.] The ceremony or ordeal, formerly in use among the Indians of Virginia, of preparing young men for the duties of manhood by means of solitary confinement and the use of narcotics. So **Huskanaw**, -oy *v.*, to subject to this treatment.

1705 R. B. BEVERLEY *Virginia* III. p. 32 (1722) 177 The Solemnity of Huskanawing is commonly practis'd once every fourteen or sixteen Years...The choicest and briskest young Men...are chosen out by the Rulers to be Huskanawed. *Ibid.* 179 The Appamattucks, formerly a great Nation, tho' now an inconsiderable People, made an Huskanaw in the Year 1690. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Huskanawing*, a Solemnity practised by the Virginian Indians...It is an Institution or Discipline that all young Men must pass under before they can be admitted to be of the Number of Great Men, Officers, or Cockarouses of the nation. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 444 So much out of his element that he has the air of one huskanowed.

† **Huske**, *Obs.* According to Strutt, An old name for a 'company' of hares.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. (1876) 80 A huske or a down of hares; a nest of rabbits; a clowder of cats.

Husked (hʊskt), *a.* [f. HUSK *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹]

† 1. Furnished or covered with a husk. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis*, etc. *Epit. Ld. Offalye* (Arb.) 152 These soundest wheatcorne with chaffy filthid is husked. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 26 A small fruit...husked like a Chesnut. 1638 *Hist. Albino & Bellama* (N.). Like Jupiter huskt in a female skin. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 205 Though the Corn be like Wheat, and not husked, as all Spelt is.

† b. Having husks (to feed on). *Obs.*

(Referring to the parable of the prodigal son, Luke xv.) 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers.* Eng. 3 Lead by Iohn Fox into this wild hogge-field of his husked Saints. 2. Stripped of the husk; hulled.

1607 TOPSELL *Foursf. Beasts* (1658) 199 Let her see the husked Barley and Scallions, and the fat of a male Goat. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* IV. 329 Rice which they sell ready husked. a 1688 MADEIRA *New Zealand* (1870) 332 Cocconuts, husked and opened.

Husken, *a.* [f. HUSK *sb.*¹ + -EN⁴.] Of the nature of a husk.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* viii. § 2 (1643) 419 When these daintie creatures [silkworms] have made them little husken houses.

Husker (hʊskər), [f. HUSK *v.* + -ER¹.] One who husks; one who removes the husk of corn; *U.S.*, one who takes part in a husking-bee.

1793 J. BARLOW *Hasty Pudding* III. When to the board the thronging huskers pour. 1850 WHITTIER *Huskers* 10 From many a brown old farm-house...the merry huskers came.

b. A machine for removing husks.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Corn-husker*. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 305 The automatic rice-husker.

Huskily (hʊskili), *adv.* [f. HUSKY *a.* 4 + -LY².] In a husky manner; with a husky voice.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. vii.* viii. (1872) II. 337 The ruggeddest of human creatures...growling huskily something which we perceive is real prayer.

† **Huskin**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *Huss* (see *HUSSITE*) + dim. suffix -IN.] A Hussite.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 716/1 The Huskins and Swinglans pursue the Lutheranes. 1533—*Ans. Poysoned Bk.* *ibid.* 1051/2 These Lutherane heretikes, these Huskins, Swinglans; and Tyndalins.

Huskiness (hʊskinəs), [f. HUSKY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being husky, esp. of having a husky voice, etc.

1793 BEDDOES *Catarrh* 156 The huskiness of the bronchiae. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* vi. 'I tell no lies', said the butcher, with the same mild huskiness as before. 1871 NAPPY *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. vii. 893 The patient is warned by the huskiness of his throat.

Husking (hʊskɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. HUSK *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of HUSK *v.*¹; the removal of the husk. *spec.* in *U.S.* The removal of the husk from Indian corn; hence, a party or gathering of the neighbours and friends of a farmer to assist him in husking his corn, usually enlivened with festivities; called also *husking-bee* (see *b*).

1721 B. LYNDE *Diary* (1880) 132 Fair day; husking at Colo's. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 195 A...machine for husking. 1793 J. BARLOW *Hasty Pudding* III. The invited neighbors to the husking come. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* 1099 A tight, buxom girl...Who can sing at a husking or romp at a shearing. 1882 H. E. SCUDDER *Noah Webster* I. 15 Huskings and spinning bees made work and play shade into each other.

b. *attrib.*, as *husking-ballad*, -*bee* (see *BEE* 1 4), *party*; *husking-glove*, *peg*, *pin*, articles used in husking Indian corn.

1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 156 The prisoner and the deceased were at a husking frolic. 1809 Husking-bee (see *BEE* 1 4). 1850 WHITTIER *Huskers* 13 The master of the village school...a husking-ballad sung. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. in Italy* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 186 The...husking-bee, where the lads and lassies sit round laughingly busy under the swinging lantern.

Husking, *vbl. sb.*²: see HUSK *v.*²

† **Husking**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. HUSK *sb.*² and HUSKY *a.* 4.] Of a cough: Husky, dry, rough.

a 1707 Bp. PATRICK *Autobiog.* (1839) 19 He had a husking cough, and frequently spit up stones. So I call them, for they resembled cherry-stones.

† **Huskish**, *a.*¹ *Obs. rare*—1. [f. HUSK *sb.*¹ + -ISH.] Of the nature of husks.

1631 R. H. AYRAIMON *Whole Creature* xv. § 1. 251 All these huskish Vanities, on which our Prodigal eates.

† **Huskish**, *a.*² *Obs. rare*—1. [f. HUSK *sb.*² (or ? HUSK *a.*) + -ISH.] Somewhat husky.

1718 BATES in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 873 They [cows] first refused their Food; the next Day had Huskish Coughs.

Husky (hʊski), *sb.* Also -ey, -ie. [Supposed to be a corrupted contraction of Eskimo.] a. An Eskimo. b. The Eskimo language. c. An Eskimo dog.

1864 C. F. HALL *Life among Esquimaux* I. 66 Carl Petersen no speak Husky...quick. 1880 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 6/3 The Indians were terribly afraid of the Esquimaux, who up there are called Huskeys. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* May 682 The original Newfoundland was but little removed from the native 'hukse', and therefore from the timber-wolf of North America.

Husky (hʊski), *a.* [f. HUSK *sb.*¹ + -Y.]

1. Full of, containing, or consisting of husks; of the nature of a husk.

1552 HULOET, Huskye, or ful of huskes, *siliquosus*. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 315 Most have found A husky Harvest, from the grudging Ground. 1721 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 70 And made the husky Food go down. 1794 T. STONE *Agric. Surv. Linc.* 74 (E. D. S.) Large ant-hills, producing sour, coarse, husky sedge, or sword-grass. 1810 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 147 Browsing the jagged leaf or husky ear.

† 2. Having or consisting of a chrysalis case. (Cf. HUSK *sb.*¹ 2 b.) *Obs.*

1655 G. S. in Hartlib *Ref. Commu. Bees* 22 Wormes...which after turn into Flies, and so again into other husky Wormes without motion, and from them to other flying Insects. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.*, *Medit.* 1st May, Other families of them have forsaken their husky beds, and exult, and glitter in the warm sun-beams.

3. Dry, as a husk; without natural moisture, arid. *lit. and fig.*

1599 *Soliman & Perseda* I. Aija, A tale wherein she lately hath bestowed, The huskie humor of her bloody quill. c 1694 ADDISON *Virg. Georg.* IV. (R.), Cut their dry and husky wax away. a 1722 LISLE *Hush*. (1752) 152 We had also for the most part very dry husky winds. 1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 132 Grounds...of a dry, gravelly, husky Nature. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. I, His translation is hard, dry, and husky, as the outside of a cocoa-nut. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 523 The soil becomes dusty, or husky...that is, like a dry sponge. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 441 There was also a possibility that it [tobacco] would become husky from repeated sweatings.

4. Of persons and their voice: Dry in the throat, so that the timbre of the voice is lost, and its sound approaches more or less a hoarse whisper. (An effect of continued speaking, laryngeal inflammation, or violent emotion.)

a 1722 LISLE *Hush*. 243 (E. D. S.) They have in Wilts a disease on their cows, which they call a husk or husky cough. 1740 DYCHE & PARSON *Husky*, spoken of a person that has phlegm sticking in his throat, which occasions him to speak imperfectly. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. 12 Weezy (who, between ourselves, is as husky as hell). 1831 J. MORISON in *Morisoniana* 250 A deep husky cough. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* IV. 122 His voice was husky with anger.

Husling: see HUSTLING *vbl. sb.*²

|| **Huso**. Also anglicized *huso*. [med.L. *huso*, a. OHG. *huso* = MHG. *huse*, mod.Ger. *hausen*, early mod.Du. *huys*: cf. HAUSEN.] The great sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*, found esp. in the Black and Caspian Seas.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Huso*, the Hausen or Lask, a Fish of a prodigious Bigness, so as it can scarce be drawn with a Team of three or four Horses. 1708 KERSEY, *Huse*, *Huso*. 1721 BAILEY, *Huse*, a Fish, of which is made the white Glew called Ising-Glass. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 282 The Huso, or Isingglass Fish. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. II. 107 There are two noted species of this fish; the one is called the sturgeon by way of eminence, and the other the huso.

Huspl, -el (hʊspəl), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* [a. F. *houspiller* (15th c. in Littré) to maltreat by dragging about and shaking, altered from *hous*-, *houssepignier* (13th c.), f. *housse* (see *HOUSE* *sb.*²) + *pigner*, *pigner* to comb, and therefore properly = 'peigner le manteau, battre' (Hatz.-Darm.)] *trans.* To treat with violence; to maltreat; to despoil; to harass.

c 1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 255/1 Huspylyn, or spoylyn. *spolio, dispolio*. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 38 When they are most terrified and huspl'd by these Ghosts. 1663 P. HENRY *Diaries* (1882) 143 Ye quarter Sessions at Clan-roost where ye Conventicles, so called, were huspl'd. 1873 in MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v. *Huspl*, 'I'll 'uspl yo' children off that causey'.

† **Huss**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 *husk* (e; 9 *hurse*). [Deriv. unascertained: the change of *husk* to *huss* appears to be as in *Sc. husk*, *buss*, etc.] The dog-fish, the skin of which was much used by fletchers for smoothing and polishing arrows. Also *attrib.*, as *huss skin* (*huskyn, hurse-skin*).

c 1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 254/2 Huske, fyshe (K., H., husk, fische), *synonymus*. 1530 PALSGR. 233/2 Husse a fyshe, *rousette*. 1550-1600 *Customs Duties* (B. M. Addit. MS. 25099), Huskyns for Fletchers, The skyn yd. 1612 *Rates of Customs in Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 328 Skins called...Husse skins for fletchers the skin...*via*. 1662 *Stat. Ircl.* (1762) II. 415 Huss skins for fletchers, the skin *de*. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 286 Buck dress'd. Calif. Huss...Sheep and Lamb Skins. 1828 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Hurs-skin*, the hard tuberculated skin of a fish, from which shagreen is made.

† **Huss**, *v. Obs.* [An echoic word, parallel to Huzz. Cf. Hoss.] *intr.* To buzz.

1530 PALSGR. 589/1, I husse, I homme or make a noyse, as a fyre dothe. Declared in 'I hosse'. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Annot.* ii. (1870) 126 Muche lyke the husyng of a homble be. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spier.* i. (1650) 67, I feel a husyng thing go from my head. 1699 DAMPER *Voy.* II. III. 38 We find such a husyng Breez, that sometimes we are not able to ply against it.

Hussar, *h.* obs. forms of HUSZA.

Hussar (huz'ar), *sb.* Also 6 **hussayre**, *-are*, 7 **hussare**, (*vs(s)aron*). [*a.* Hungarian *huszar*, orig. 'freebooter, free-lance', later 'light horseman', ad. OServian *hussar*, also *gusar*, *hursar*, *gursar*, *kursar* pirate, robber, freebooter, ad. It. *corsaro*, *corsaire*, *CONSAIR*.]

In the time of King Matthias Hunyady, in the second half of the 15th century, the word became applied to the Hungarian light horsemen, in which application it became known and used in the Western European languages: cf. Pol., Ger. *hussar*, F. *hussard*, in 18th c. *housard*, *houard*. In a Latin deed of armistice c.1450, mention is made of 'prædones aut Hwzarij hungari', and in other Latin documents of the 15th c. they are called *huzarones*, *hussarones* (after *prædones*), whence occasionally *vs(s)arons* in English. (Before the history was known, the word was fancifully derived from Magyar *huss* twenty: see Magyar *Nyelvőr* (Budapest) VI. 24, and Miklosich.)

1. One of a body of light horsemen organized in Hungary in the 15th c., and long confined to the Hungarian army; hence, the name of light cavalry regiments formed in imitation of these, which were subsequently introduced, and still exist, in most European armies, including that of Great Britain.

The dress of the Hungarian force set the type for that of the hussars of other nations, these being distinguished by uniforms of brilliant colours and elaborate ornament, two special characteristics being the dolman and busby (the former of which is now abandoned in the British army).

1532 R. COPLAND *Vict. agst. Turks in Ames' Typogr. Antig.* (1816) III. 117 The capitany generall... came... into y^e towne... with... xv. hondred hussayres, lyght horses. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 269 The horsemen of Hungary are commonly called Hussares, an exceedingly rauous and cruell kynde of men. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1610) 739 Hungarian horsemen, such as in time of peace liued by robbing, and are by an infamous name called 'Vsarons'. 1656-9 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 321 The Bashaw himself... being pursued by a Hussar, was taken hold of by him. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2349/3 The Regiment of Hussars, which the Elector of Bavaria resolved to raise, is now compleat: They are clothed in Red, having Caps with Feathers on their Heads, and Wolfs Skins on their left Shoulders. 1711 *Vind. Sackerevell* 20 He appears to me more like a foraging Hussar. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* 1. 352 Her whisker'd pandoors and her fierce hussars. 1804-16 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. There are also several regiments of hussars in the British service. 1847 GLEIG *Waterloo* II. xxi. The bold front presented by Vivian's hussars. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 471 Squadrons of hussars and Hulans were scouring the plain in every direction.

b. **Black or Death Hussar**, one of the 'Black Brunswickers' (hussars with black uniform) who, in the war with France, 1809-13, neither gave nor received quarter; hence *fig.*

1815 SIR C. BELL *Let. to G. F. Bell* 2 July in Lockhart *Scott*, This was a Brunswicker, of the Black or Death Hussars. 1816 *Scott Let. to Jas. Ballantyne* *ibid.*, I belong to the Black Hussars of Literature, who neither give nor receive criticism.

2. **transf. and fig.** A skirmisher; a free-lance in literature or debate.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lat. Nat.* (1850) I. 473 Your infinitely-infinite monades in infinitely-never single bodies... cannot get the better even of my light armature, my skipping scampering hussars. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 432 He was a mere hussar, who had no steady views to direct him.

3. **attrib. and Comb.**, as *hussar blue*, *boot, broth, jacket, livery, regiment, saddle, waistcoat, war*, etc.; *hussar-like* adj. and adv.

1748 SMOLLETT *Robt. Rans.* xi. (1760) I. 67 An Hussar waist-coat, scarlet breeches. 1768 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xi, Hussar-like, they skirmish lightly and out of all order. 1774 J. COLLIER *Mus. Trav.* (1775) 60 A pair of hussar boots laced at the seams. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Water* II. 211 He wore a deep green hussar jacket. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 521 Hussar saddle, with holsters and furniture. 1861 WHITE MELVILLE *Tilbury Nogo* 189 'Hussar broth' red herrings fried in gin. 1895 SIR E. WOOD *Cavalry in Waterloo* Camp. iv. 81 The Brunswick Hussar regiment was now ordered forward from Quatre Bras. 1896 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 6/3 Hussar blue is in much demand.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Hussar** *v. intr.*, to carry on light warfare like a hussar. **Hussared** (huz'ard) *a.*, made or ornamented like that of a hussar. † **Hussarian**, ? a Hungarian hussar.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 241 Amongst his countrymen, the High-dutchians and Hussarians. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 111 Sattin or silk waistcoats, hussar'd. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. xviii. xiv. (1872) VIII. 82 A Daun Detachment, hussaring about in those parts.

Hussaw, **Hussel**, obs. ff. HUSZA, HUSTLE.

Hussif, dial. f. HOUSEWIFE. **Hussher**, var. HUISHER. **Hussilling**: see HUSTLING *vbl. sb.*

Hussite (huz'sit, huz'sit), *Eccl. Hist.* [*ad. mod. L. Hussita* (usu. pl.), f. the surname of John Huss, or Hus (an abbreviation of the name of his native village *Husinec*, lit. 'goose-pen', in Bohemia).] A follower of John Huss, the Bohemian religious reformer of the 15th century.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 352/2 In Boheme the Hussites, in England the wycliffites. 1621 J. TAYLOR

(Water P.) *Motto* 31 Wks. (1630) II. 45/1 Of Romish Catholic, or Protestant: Of Brownist, Hussite or of Calvinist. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. vi, As at first by those of your tribe they were call'd Lollards and Hussites, so now by you be term'd Puritans and Brownists. 1828 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 361/1 There are a few Hussites now in Bohemia.

b. **attrib. or adv.**

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 361/1 The Emperor Sigismund... agreed that the Hussite priests should be tolerated, even at court. 1883 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 631/1 In the fifteenth century we find traces of Hussite teaching and Hussite communities scattered throughout the whole of the land.

Hence **Hussitism**.

1884 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* Oct. 620 The new doctrine was known as Wyclifism, a term which was only gradually abandoned in favour of Hussitism after the year 1420.

Hussive, **Hussle**, obs. ff. HOUSEWIFE, HUSTLE. **Hussy**, **huzzy** (huz'zi), *sb.* Also 7 **hussie**, **huzzie**, 8-9 **hussey**, *Sc. hizzie*. [A phonetic reduction of HOUSEWIFE, *q.v.*]

† 1. The mistress of a household; a thrifty woman: = HOUSEWIFE 1. *Obs.*

1530 *Edin. Burgh Rec.* (1871) 30 Na seruandis [shall] tak vther clathis than thar masteris and husseis and thar houshaldis clathis to wesche. 15. SIR J. MOFFAT *Wife of Auchtermuchty* iii, Dame, ye maun to the plough the morn, I sall be hussy, gif I may. 1722 DE FOR *Col. Jack* (1840) 245 Her being so good a hussy of what money I had left her. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 98 His loud hussey, in her cobbled suit... Screams through the village.

2. A rustic, rude, opprobrious, or playfully rude mode of addressing a woman.

1650 B. DISCOLLIMINIUM 7 (To a mare) You are mistaken Hussy. 1676 HOBBS *Iliad* (1677) 47 Then Venus vext, 'Hussie!' said she, 'no more Provoke my anger'. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* v, Yes, hussy, and you shall be serviceable to me in the matter. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. viii, Hussy, .. I will make such a saucy trollop as yourself know, that I am not a proper subject of your discourse. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 235 Meg, ye idle hizzie... your pat is no on yet.

3. In some rural districts a mere equivalent of Woman, lass; hence, A strong country woman, a female of the lower orders; a woman of low or improper behaviour, or of light or worthless character; an ill-behaved, pert, or mischievous girl; a jade, minx. Also jocularly or in raillery.

The bad sense was at first mostly with qualification (*light, etc.*), or contextual.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xiv. 8 Such another hussy as this was dame Alice Pierce, a concubine to our Edward III. 1648 BR. HALL *Sel. Thoughts* § 66 The light hussy 'wipes her mouth' and [says] it was not she. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* I. 8 You talk of paltry husses. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 243 ¶ 3 The young Husseys would persuade me, that to believe one's Eyes is a sure way to be deceived. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 56 No, Miss; you are very light; but I don't say, you are a light Hussy. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 117, I, like a little proud Hussy, looked in the Glass and thought myself a Gentlewoman. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 24 Apr. in *Early Diary*, He... patted my cheek, and gently called me a little hussey. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 85 Buidly chieles, an' clever hizzies. 1795 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1892 XIII. 158 A more... impudent hussy, is not to be found in the United States. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 70 The naughtier the little huzzy behaved the prettier she looked. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishman Rue Cain* x, That bonnetless, bold hussey round that corner.

† 4. A case for needles, thread, etc.: = HOUSEWIFE 3. *Obs.*

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 159 So I... dropt purposely my Hussey. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xxii, A better rope than the string of a lady's hussy.

5. **Comb.**, as † **hussy-case** = sense 4; † **hussy make** (*cf. housewife's cloth* s.v. HOUSEWIFE *sb.* 1 b).

15. *Aberd. Reg. V.* 16 (Jam.) Ane pair of schetis of ten elne of hussy mak. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxix, I have seen the Queen, which gave me a hussy-case out of her own hand.

Hence **Hussy** *v. trans.*, to call 'hussy'; **Hussydom**, the realm or aggregate of hussies; **Hussy-ness**, the character of a hussy.

1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* iv. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 309 Mrs. Lo. Begone! *Lio.* Begone? I won't be so snapp'd. Mrs. Lo. You won't, hussy? *Lio.* I won't be hussied neither. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1981. 499/1 The blackguardism and hussydom of London. 1881 DORAN *Drury Lane* II. 147 The leaders of fashion and the gaudiest flowers of husseydom.

Hussyf, **hussyskep**, *Sc. ff.* HOUSEWIFESHIP.

† **Hust**, *int. Obs.* [A natural utterance or 'vocal gesture', enjoining silence. It varies with *husht*, *huist*, *whisht*, *whist*, and *hist*, all having the characteristic element 'st'! 'sh'! preceded by the whispered consonant *h* or *hw*, with the connecting vowel *i*, or *u* (*ui*).] See HIST.

As an interjection of command it is in effect identical with a verb in the imperative; nearly all the above variants were so treated, and in course of time developed verbs of the same form. The forms *husht*, *whist* were also in early use as adjs. of condition; thence, by further development, came the vb. *husht*, followed by adj. and int. of the same form.]

A sharp whispered sound enjoining silence: = HIST! ST! HUSH!

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 536 (only in Ellesm. MS.), Vn to Nicholas she seyde stille Now hust and thou shalt laughen al thy fill.

† **Hust**, *a. Obs.* [app. an adjectival use of *HUST int.*, as expressing the state which the int. produces: cf. *HUSHT a.*; also *WHIST, WHISHT adjs.*] Silent, quiet, hushed.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 866 (915) When al was hust banne lay she stille and bougte. — *Boeth.* II. met. v. 35 (Camb. MS.) Tho weeryn þe cwel claryouns ful hust [*Addit. MS.* whist] and ful styll. c. 1385 — L. G. W. 2682 *Hypermetra*, And hust [*whist*], hustist, Tanner huste, *Thynne* hustte were alle in argon that cete. c. 1386 — *Knt's T.* 2123 When they were set and hust [*3 MSS.* hust, *Harl.* hustist] was al the place.

† **Hust**, *v. Obs. rare*—o. [app. derived from *HUST int.*, which can also be taken as a vb. in the imperative.] a. *trans.* To reduce to silence, to hush. b. *intr.* To be silent.

1530 PALSGR. 589, 1, I huste, I styll, je repayse and je recoyse. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 194/23 Huste, silere.

Husting (huz'ting). Usually in pl. **hustings**. Forms: 1, 3 *9 Hist.* husting, 3 *-eng(e)*; pl. 3-4 **hustings**, 6-*es*, **hoysting(e)s**, 6-7 **hoistings**, 5-**hustings**. [OE. *hūsting*, a. ON. *hūs-ping*, house-assembly, a council held by a king, earl, or other leader, and attended by his immediate followers, retainers, etc., in distinction from the ordinary *ping* or general assembly of the people (the OE. *folde-gemot*, *FOLKMOOT*).]

The *t* is probably due to weakening of the stress on the second syllable; cf. *nostril* from older *nos-pril*. The change may conceivably have already taken place in Danish, as in ON. *estu* for *es þu*.

The form *hoistings* found in 16-17th c. may have been due to association with *HOIST v.*; but there is no evidence that the word was taken to mean 'platform' before 1682; Blount (1656), who suggests a derivation from F. *hauiser* (*hauesser*) to raise, does so on the ground that it is 'the principal and highest court in London']

* In form **husting**.

1. An assembly for deliberative purposes, esp. one summoned by a king or other leader; a council. *rare* (in general sense). *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c. 1030 O. E. *Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1012 Hi [the Danes] xenamon þa ðone biscop [Ælfæth], læddon hioa to hiora hustinge [*Land MS.* heora hustinga]. c. 1105 LAV. 4766 Belin in Euerewic huld eorla hustinge. *Ibid.* 11544 Octaves ure king i Lundene heold his hustinge. *Pat* hustinge was god; hit was witenimot. *Ibid.* 12688 þa comen to Lundenne al þis leodscipe folc to heore hustinge [c. 1275 to one speaking]. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 149 Ælfeg... proceeded to preach to the hus-ting. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Trist.* viii. (1875) 202 They might drag him out into their husting, and threaten him with torture.

** In form **husting**, pl. **hustings**.

2. A court held in the Guildhall of London by the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs (or Aldermen), long the supreme court of the city.

The early history of this is in many points obscure. The mention of 'husting's weight' in the charter of Cnut (see 5) suggests that the *husting* had already then become a permanent institution for the transaction of civic business.

The *Hustings* or *Court of Hustings* was formerly a court of common pleas, of probate, of appeal against decisions of the sheriffs, a court of record for the formal conveyance of property, etc.; but it is now convoked only for the purpose of considering and registering gifts made to the City. In the Calendar for 1898 'Hustings' are set down for 31 Tuesdays during the year, although there has been only one meeting since 1895.

a. singular **husting**. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c. 1100 *Carta civibus London.* § 9 in Schmid *Gesetze* 435 Et amplius non sit miskenninga in hustenge, neque in folkesmote. Et husting secedat semel in ebdomada, videlicet die lune. 1c. 1140 *Doct. of Sale* in Spelman *Gloss.* s. v., Wlfnodus de Walebroc de London vendidit... quendam suam terram... coram omni Hustingo de London, in domo Alfwini. 1121. *Lois de la cite de Lond.* (B. M. Addit. MS. 14252) (Godef.), En la cort le rei, go est a savoir el husteng. 1237 in A. Thierry *Mon. ind. du Tiers Etat* I. 805 (*ibid.*) Donné en pleyn hustenge de Londres, devant Andreu Beke-rel, adonk meyre de Londres. 1289-90 in Madox *Hist. Exch.* xx. 553 Rex... vult quod Scaccarium suum usque Hustengum Londonie transferatur. 1268 *Charter* in Madox *Formul. Angl.* (1702) 200 In pleno Hustengo Londonie de Communibus placitis. [1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xx, We will give you your lands in full husting. 1888 *Athenæum* 27 Oct., Session of the Court of Husting.]

b. plural **hustings** in same sense as the sing.

c. 1468 *Plumpton Corr.* 5 He haith taken his *exigi facias* de novo & is with us called in the hustings. 1494 *Act* 11 Hen. VII. c. 21 § 2 The Hustynges of London holden for Comen Plees before the Maire and Aldermen. 1513 MORE *Rich.* III Wks. 61/1 In the east ende of the hall where the maire kepeth the hustings [1568 GRAFTON, where the hoyst-inges be kept]. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 349 In London, where their hustings are as the Countie Courts. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Involvement*, Entering of any Lawful Act in the Rolls of the Chancery... or in the Hustings of London, or by the Clerk of the Peace in any County. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* III. xl. 355 The highest and most ancient Court, is that called the Hustings... which doth preserve the Laws, Rights, Franchises, and Customs of the City. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. vi. (1809) 89 *note*, The sheriffs' courts... from which error of law lies to the court of hustings, before the mayor, recorder, and sheriffs. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 206 Enrolled in the court of hustings. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. xi. 585 The Hustings is the supreme Court of London. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 125 An alien was to be admitted to the freedom only at the Hustings.

fig. 1883 *Standard* 24 Sept. 5/2 Determined to have their differences out while science is in full hustings.

† b. According to Cowell, a similar court anciently held in other cities: but it is doubtful whether this is the meaning of the passage in *Fleta*. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Hustings*, .. Other Cities and towns also haue had a court of the same name, as Winchester, Lincoln, Yorke, and Sheppey, and others [*Fleta*

ii. iv. Habet etiam Rex curiam suam in civitatibus... et locis... sicut in Hustengis Londini Wintoni Lincoln Ebor & apud Shepey & alibi, where the Barons or Citizens have a record of such things as are determinable before them.

*** In form *hustings*, now usually constr. as *sing.*
 †3. The upper end of the Guildhall, where this Court was held; the platform on which the Mayor and Aldermen took their seats. *Obs.*

[1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1738/3 The Common-Hall met... where the Lord Mayor and Aldermen being come down to the Hustings, etc.] a 1734 *NORTH EXAM.* III. viii. § 22 (1740) 598 When... the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen are come upon the Suggestum, called the Hustings [etc.]. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 603 The royal family returned into the hall, and were conducted to the upper end of it, called the Hustings; where a table was provided for them.

4. The temporary platform from which, previous to the Ballot Act of 1872, the nomination of candidates for Parliament was made, and on which these stood while addressing the electors. Hence, contextually, the proceedings at a parliamentary election.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 242 What tricks on the Hustings Fanatics would play. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Electors Bristol Wks.* III. 14, I stood on the hustings... less like a candidate, than an unconcerned spectator of a public proceeding. 1796 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 164 In the market place stands the hustings. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* vi. (1872) 204 One thing the stupidest multitude at a hustings can do. 1850 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. v. ii. 231 The Church question was the leading one on the hustings. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 23 An unpopular candidate had frequently to beat a hasty retreat from the hustings.

5. attrib., as *hustling-court*, -day; *hustings-cry*, -movement, -orator, -topic; *hustings court* = sense 2; also, a court of local jurisdiction in Richmond and other cities of Virginia, U.S.; *hustings-weight* (in OE. *hustunges gewiht*), a standard weight for precious metals in the 11th c. (cf. *hustinum pondus* in Du Cange).

[c 1000 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl.* *Ævi Sax.* (1865) 533 Duos cyphos argenteos de xij marcis ad pondus Hustungie Londonensis.] 1032 *Charter of Cnut* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 37 Mid hundeahstizum marcan hwites seolfres be hustunges gewichte. 1598 STOW *Surv.* v. xxvii. (1754) II. 467/1 Troy weight, was, in the time of the Saxons called the Hustings-weight of London. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 281 Some Courts or Husting days. 1675 OGILBY *Brit. Intro.* 4 The High and Ancient Hustings-Court for Preservation of the Laws. 1837 DISRAELI *Lett.* 21 Nov. in *Corr.* w. Sister (1886) 75 A second-rate hustings orator. 1844 — *Coningsby* II. i. The hustings-cry at the end of 1832. 1889 *Academy* 1 June 374/3 A hustling court was held in 1885, and again in 1888 [for the enrolment of deeds relating to benefactions to the City of London School]. 1898 E. W. JAMES *Lett. to Editor*, in Richmond and other cities the Corporation Courts, frequently called Hustings Courts, exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Hustings Court of Richmond has appellate jurisdiction in small civil matters coming from the police courts or justices' courts.

Hustle (*hvs'l*), *v.* Also 8 *hussell*, 8-9 *hussle*. [ad. Du. *husselen*, *hutselen*, to shake, to toss, MDu. *hutselen* to shake the money in the game of hustle-cap, EFr. *hütseln*, to toss about, to move hither and thither, a frequentative of Du. *hutsen*, MHG. *hutsen*; cf. Du. *hutsen*, G. (dial.) *hutzen*, *hutseln* of similar meaning (see HITCH). The stems *hut-*, *hut-* appear in a number of formations in both High and Low German dialects, all implying a shaking movement. The development of sense 2 is exclusively English.]

†1. *trans.* To shake to and fro, toss (money in a hat or cap, in the game of hustle-cap). Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1684 OTWAY *Atheist* II. As the boys do by their farthings, hustle them in a hat together, and go to heads or tails for them. 1736 FIELDING *Parson's* v. Places, requiring learning and great parts, Henceforth shall all be hustled in a hat, And drawn by men deficient in them both. 1755 JOHNSON, *To Hustle*, to shake together in confusion. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. § 75 When they hustle, all the half-pence pitched at the mark are thrown into a hat held by the player who claims the first chance.

b. To shake about.

1851 S. JUDG *Margaret* I. ii. She saw a blue-jay washing itself... and hustling the water with its wings.

2. To push or knock (a person) about roughly or unceremoniously; to jostle in a rough or violent fashion; said esp. of a number who subject an individual to this treatment as a method of assaulting or robbing him.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 21, I was hustled by those rebellious rascals. 1798 *Ann. Reg.* 56 Mrs. Deering... was hustled by a gang of pickpockets. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Leadbury* x. (1886) 31 Two or three... gathered round the fresh comers... apparently with the intention of hustling them. 1879 SALA *Paris herself again* (1880) II. xi. 164 The business of the bludgeon men was to hustle and maltreat people.

Fig. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* II. Wks. VIII. 234 The proposed fraternity is hustled in the crowd of those treaties. 1883 *Fortm. Rev.* June 784 Liking nothing better than hustling a Dissenter in print.

b. with complement: To push, thrust, force in such a way into or out of a certain position or through a certain space. Also *transf.* of the action of the wind, tide, etc.

1755 *Man No.* 21. 3 When the clergyman ended his discourse, the people... directly hustled the freethinker into my cart. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 243 The

ship had been hustled through the Granadillos in the night. 1824 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 36, 126 The tide sometimes runs so rapidly, as to hustle the ship off shore, before the sails can be made to act. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxvi, Mr. Huckerster was pushed and hustled to the office again. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxvii. 30 My packages... and Indian articles, minerals, fossils... I shall hustle them altogether. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 3/1 The enormous Budget for 1884 is being successfully hustled through the French Senate. 1889 JESSOP *Coning of Friars* v. 242 The husband who had just been hustled into his grave.

c. To urge, impel, push forward (into some action) in a rough unfastidious fashion.

1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* II. 28 He hustles the cob into a canter, and makes for the nearest ford. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Jan., Women hustled into speech on all sorts of subjects, are like flowers planted in water-glasses with their roots exposed to the light.

3. *intr.* To push roughly against. Also *absol.* To crowd together, jostling each other.

1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. lxxxii, Ambassadors began as 't were to hustle round the young man. 1837 LYTTON *Athens* II. 180 Their tall vessels... driven and hustling the one against the other. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 497 The woman will accuse some man of having hustled against her.

b. *intr.* To push or elbow one's way.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. xxxv. 346 The... society... that hustles into the churches on public festivals. 1857 MRS. GATTY *Par. fr. Nat.* Ser. II. (1868) 98 The tortoise began to hustle under the leaves and rubbish again.

4. *intr.* To move hastily, to hurry, to bustle; to work busily, push one's way actively, 'make a push'. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 84 Haymakers, hustling from the rain to hide. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxii, The King... had hustled along the floor. c 1867 EDISON in *Temple Mag.* (1897) Sept. 885/1 I've got so much to do, and life is so short, that I am going to hustle.

Hustle (*hvs'l*), *sb.* [f. HUSTLE *v.*] The act of hustling.

1. The act of shaking together: in PITCH AND HUSTLE = hustle-cap, pitch-and-toss.

1715 *State Quacks* 24 Playing at Pitch and Hustle. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. viii. § 15 Pitch and Hustle.

2. The act of pushing or jostling roughly.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 357 The hustle of anarchy. 1837 CARLYLE *Rev. Rev.* II. v. iii, A thousand-handed hustle and jostle. 1837 MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry Milner* III. xi. 216 They clung fast to him, and it would have been impossible for him to have extricated himself without coming to a downright hustle.

3. U.S. Pushing activity; 'push'.

1892 *Home Missionary* (N.Y.) July 120 The hustle and stir of our day. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 3 Dec. 5/1 With characteristic 'hustle', excursions in the United States have already been organised to Hawaii.

Hustle-bustle, *rare*—1. [Cf. HUSTLE and BUSTLE.] A bustle in which there is much hustling or jostling: in quot. attrib.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 35 A sort of hustle-bustle kind of confusion.

Hustle-cap (*hvs'l'kæp*), *p. Obs.* Also *hussel-cap*. [f. HUSTLE *v.* (sense 1) + CAP *sb.* Cf. MLC. *hutselen*, *hütschen*, MDu. *hutssecruysen* as names of similar games.] A form of pitch-and-toss, in which the coins were 'hustled' or shaken together in a cap before being tossed.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 2, 1/2 If He delight at Hustle-Cap to play. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* II. An excellent hand at a song, hustle-cap, and chuck-farthing. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1849) 167 Youngsters who... squandered what little money they could procure at hustle-cap and chuck-farthing. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 232 We played all night at brag, all-fours, teetotum, hustle-cap.

Hustlement (*hvs'lment*). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4 *ostel*(e)-, 4-5 *ostil*-, 4-5 *hustil*-, -yl-, 5 (*hostilia*-), 6 *hostil*(e)-, *hustel*-, *ustyl*(l)-, *hussel*-, 7 *hustle*-, 7-9 *hustlement*, *dial. hustlement*.

[a. OF. (*h*)*ostillement*, (*h*)*oust*-, (*h*)*ust*-, later *out*-, (13th c. in Godef.), furniture, f. (*h*)*ostiller*, mod. F. *oustiller*, to furnish, equip, fit out with tools, f. OF. (*h*)*ostil*, (*h*)*oustil*, mod. F. *outil* tool, and (*h*)*ostille* apparatus, utensil, tool.

M. Paul Meyer holds the OF. word to belong to *hostel*, L. *hospitale*: cf. mod. L. *hostilia* house, dwelling (1265 in Du Cange). Conjectures of derivation from L. *utilis*, *usus*, are nugatory; though the accidental resemblance of later F. *outil* to *utilis* has probably affected the later F. sense, 'utensil, tool'.]

1. Household furniture; chiefly *pl.* articles of furniture, household goods.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pt. v. 33 (Camb. MS.) It nedeth of ful manye helpynges to kepyne the diuersyte of presyos ostelmentys [Addit. M.S. ostelment, ed. 1560 *hostilmentys*]. 1418 E. E. WILLS (1882) 35 Alle the hustilmentys of Beddynge. 1463 BURY WILLS (Camden) 25 Pewter vessel, cofferys, and tubbes, wde alle othir ostilmentys generally. 1548 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 61 All the ustylment within the hows. 1599 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 244 One stece wth all othir hustlement. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Hustlement*, household goods.

2. *transf.* Lumber; odds and ends, a miscellaneous collection. [? associated with *hustle*.]

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* Pref. A iijb, Described as being the disregarded pieces and huslement of the Creation. 1773 *Inventory in Cheshire Gloss.* 418 In Lumber or Hustlements 25. 6d. 1876 Mid-Yorksh. *Gloss.*, *Hustlement*, a mixed gathering of persons or things.

Hustler (*hvs'lar*). [f. HUSTLE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who takes part in hustling a person; one of a gang of pickpockets who work on this plan.

1825 KNAPP & BALDWIN *Newgate Cal.* IV. 295/2 Known as a hustler.

2. a. U.S. An extremely energetic or 'pushing' person. b. A 'hustling' storm.

1882 T. G. BOWLES *Flotsam & Jetsam* (1883) 245 The sky... had that dull, leaden, greasy look which usually portends a real good hustler. 1886 *Publisher's Weekly* 12 Dec. 965/1 Young man, a 'hustler' in every respect. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 7/2 They have a word here to describe the typical New York man. They say he is a hustler. It... means a person in a condition of nervous hurry, and they are all hustlers here.

Hustling (*hvs'lin*), *vbl. sb.* 1 The action of the verb HUSTLE in various senses.

1760 J. ADAMS *Diary* 2 June Wks. 1850 II. 86, I had no... companions for pleasure, either in walking, riding, drinking, hustling, or any thing else. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 198 Amusing himself with pricking in the belt, hustling in the hat, &c. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 154 It [a horse] took a little hustling to prevent his being distanced. 1897 *Daily News* 30 July 7/1 The first woman to cross over the divide. She did much 'hustling' in the winter, and she showed a noble pair of moose antlers as a trophy of her skill with the rifle.

† **Hustling**, *vbl. sb.* 2 *Obs. rare*—1. [? Echoic: cf. *rustle*.] Clashing, hurtling; ? rustling.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xii. 7 The hustling in [ed. 1553] hussling of] his armour dyd rebound And kest a terribil or a feirfull sound [Virgil, *horrendumque intonat armis*].

Hustling (*hvs'lin*), *pp. a.* [f. HUSTLE *v.* + -ING 2.] That hustles, pushing.

1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* II. The low bee-hive bench, the trough Of hustling swine. 1896 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 4 Jan. 10/5 It... is more like the hustling United States dailies than the other Mexican dailies.

Huswife, etc.: see HOUSEWIFE, etc.

Hut (*hvt*), *sb.* Also 7-9 *hutt*. [First in 17th c.; a. F. *hutte* (16-17th c. D'Aubigné in *Hatz-Darm.*, 1611 in *Cotgr.*), a. MHG., Ger. *hütte*, OHG. *hutta*, *hutte*, *hut*, perh. —OTeut. **hutiljā*, f. root *hud-*, *hid-* of OE. *hydan* to hide. A specific HG. word which has passed into LG., Du., and Swedish, as well as the Rumanian langs. and Eng.; perh. as a word of the camp: cf. sense 1 b.]

1. A dwelling of ruder and meaner construction and (usually) smaller size than a house, often of branches, turf, or mud, such as is inhabited by savages, or constructed for temporary use by shepherds, workmen, or travellers. In Australia, applied to the cottages of stock-men: cf. *hut-keeper* in 4.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 100 A small hut of fern or straw. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 327 *Hut*, a small Hovel or Cottage. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. I.* II. 16 The next night came on before we could build more Huts, so we lay straggling in the Woods. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Abbé Conti* 1 Apr., Their houses are nothing but little huts, raised of dirt baked in the sun. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 337 How many shrink into the sordid hut Of cheerless Poverty! 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl.*, *Ostiv* Wks. X. 439 By a house I mean a building with one story over another: by a *hut*, a dwelling with only one floor. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 219 They proceeded until they came to some Indian huts. 1844 *Port Phillip Patriot* 11 July 1/3 At head station are a three-roomed hut, large kitchen, wool shed [etc.]. 1893 *Bookman* June 86/1 Dining off black bread... in a Swiss peasant's hut.

b. *Milit.* A wooden structure for the temporary housing of troops.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 120 Within the Fort are many small houses or huts which lodge the Soldiers. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. § 63 Above a thousand Deal-boards, to make huts for the Soldiers. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Barack*, is an *Hut* like a little Cottage, for Soldiers to lie in, in the Camp: Formerly those for the Horse were called *Baracks*, and those for the Foot *Huts*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hut*, a Soldier's Lodge in the Field. 1882 MRS. EWING *Story Short Life* II, The huts for married men and officers were of varying degrees of comfort and homeliness, but those for single men were like toy-boxes of wooden soldiers.

† c. A beaver's 'lodge'. *Obs.*

1722 D. COXE *Carolina* 48 Most Parts of North-America have Beavours; you shall scarce meet with a Lake, where there are not some of their Dams and Huts.

† 2. *transf.* The shell of a tortoise. *Obs.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 122 The Tortoise... the Neck reaching as far as the Hut, soft and undefensible. *Ibid.* Index Explanatory, *Callipat*, the Hut of the Tortoise.

3. The back end or body of the breech-pin of a musket.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hutt*, the breech-pin of a gun. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. cxiii. Sched. B, The Barrels... shall be smoothed in the finished State, with the Breeches in the percussioned State, Huts filed up.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *hut-building*, -circle, -life, -tax, -village; *hut-shaped* adj.: *hut-hold*, the inmates of a hut; *hut-holder*, the occupant of a hut (after household, -er); *hut-keeper*, one who keeps or guards a hut; esp., in Australia, one who looks after the huts on a station while the occupants are away at work; hence *hut-keep v.*, *hut-keeping vbl. sb.*; *hut-shooter*, one who shoots from a hut; *hut-urn*, a cinerary urn of the shape of a hut.

1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 174 We continued at our 'hut-building'. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 63 There are... other remains of great interest, such, for example, as, the 'Hut-circles'. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 126 Boatman and 'hut-hold' were in bed. 1886 *Belgravia* Feb. 417 Each 'hut-holder' sweeps up and burns all the debris that may have accumulated during the day. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa*

112 We made for a group of *hut-homesteads and chatted with the inhabitants. 1865 S. SIDNEY *Three Colonies Australia* (ed. 2) 380 (Morris) At every other station I have called at, a woman "hut-keepers", while the husband is minding the sheep. 1804 BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* x. 390 *Hut-keepers to remain at home and prevent robbery, while the other inhabitants of the hut were at labour. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 14 June 4/2 Did I go *hutkeeping? Did you ever know a hutkeeper cook for sixty shearers? 1882 Mrs. EWING *Story Short Life* ii. Simple and sociable ways of living, necessitated by *hut-life in common. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 145 The old *hut-shaped vases of the Alban lake. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 28 Feb. 213 2 The cost... being defrayed by a *hut-tax. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* ii. (1878) 53 *Huturns... or urns in the form of huts.

Hut (*hʊt*), *v.* [a. F. *hutter* refl., to make a hut for one's lodging; *f. hute*: see *prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To place in a hut or huts; to furnish with a hut or huts; to place (troops, etc.) in huts, esp. for winter quarters.

1654 COTTERELL *Cassandra* III. III. (1676) 272 Souldiers, who made an end of hutting themselves. 1758 SMOLLETT *Hist. E.* (1841) III. xxvi. 300 They were obliged to hut their camp, and remain in the open fields till January. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 758 We might have... been hutted... in some deplorable inn. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. XVIII. xiv. VIII. 63 He makes his people hut themselves (weather wet and bad). 1879 DIXON *Brit. Cyprus* xiii. 224 Some of the men are hutted, but the officers are still in tents. 1894 J. WINSON *Cartier to Frontenac* 288 In the neighborhood there were a few New England Indians hutted for the winter.

b. *trans.* 'To put up (grain) in the field in a small stack' (Jam.).

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 286 The hutting of grain in the field is mostly had recourse to in late wet harvests. *Ibid.* 794 Gaiting and hutting corn.

2. *intr.* To lodge or take shelter in a hut or huts; to go into winter quarters.

1807 WILKINSON in *Pike Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) App. 29 The men solicited me to hut. 1849 SIR C. J. NAPIER in *Life* (1859) 148 Gough may hut, yet that will hardly do I fear. 1881 *Mem. G. Thomson* ix. 126 At the end of the hamlet where we hutted, I observed a neat little fence.

Hence *Hutting* *vbl. sb.*

1805 (see 1 b). 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 526 Not merely trench work, but hutting, cooking, washing. 1898 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 5/6 The troops are engaged in hutting with grass from the west bank.

Hut, *obs.* 3rd sing. *pres. ind.* of *HIDE v.*

Hut(t): see *HOT sb.* 1, 3, a roll for a cock's spur.

Hutch (*hʊtʃ*), *s.* Forms: 4-6 *huche*, (4) *houche*, 4-5 *huchoe* (e, *houche*, 5 *huschoe*, *huch*), 5-7 *hutoche*, (6) *hotoche*), 5-*hutch*. [ME. *huche*, *huche*, a. F. *huche* (13th c. in Littré; also *huge* 12-13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*); -med. L. *hūtica* ('cista vulgo *Hutica* dicta', 11th c. in Du Cange): ulterior etymology obscure, referred by some to Ger. *hut*, OHG. *hūta* care, keeping, *hūten* to watch, guard (see *HEED*). In ME., *huche* ran together more or less with *whuche*, *whiche*: -OE. *hwice* in same sense: see *WHICH sb.*]

1. A chest or coffer, in which things are stored.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6230 To ley hyt vp. Ober yn cofre, ober yn huche. c1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 242/1 Hoche, or whyche (S. *husch*, H., P., *hoche*, *hutch*), *cista*, *archa*. 1455 *Paston Lett.* No. 257 l. 35x His menyre robbe his chambre, and ryfled his huches. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. xviii. cv. (W. de W.), Leues of the Lauri tree of Cedres and of Cipresse... put amonge clothes in hutches [Bodl. MS. *whuchces*] saue the clothes... fro corrupcyon and etyngne of moughtes. 1536 *Rem. Sedition* 22 a. To gyue him money out of the comune hutche, to bye hym botis and shoues. 1593 *Nashe Christ's T.* 85 a. An old Vsurer... rakes vp thirty or forty thousand pounds together in a hutche. 1644 J. LANGTON in *Lisimore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) V. 48 Some money was founde... hidd in the hutches of Otmeale. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 5 From the Cistern, it [the malt] is put into a square Hutch or Couch, where it must lie thirty Hours. 1789 *Brand Hist. Newcastle* I. 421 note, Amongst the writings in the town's hutche. 1872 *Riley in 3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 341/2 The various documents... from the various lockers, and the ancient hutche, or chest in which they are preserved.

fig. 1585 *Abp. Sandys Sermon* xiv. § 28 All knowledge is shut vp... in the hutche of his breast.

† b. Applied to the 'ark of God'. *Obs.*

c1315 *SHOREHAM* 51 Ine the calde lawe beren hy The hoche of holy crefte. a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxxxii. 8 Pou & be huche of pi halighyng. c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) viii. 85 That Arke or Huche, with the Relikes, Tytus ledde with hym to Rome.

2. A box or box-like pen or 'house' in which an animal is confined, as a rabbit-hutch.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 372 These Ferrets are kept in little hutches, in houses. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isls* 139 They retreat, as the Conies do into their Clappers or Hutches. 1803 J. KENNY *Society* 152 A rabbit who had all his life been pent within a hutche. 1879 J. WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 70/2 Immediately the calf is born, it is removed to a suitable hutche or crib.

b. A small confined place or compartment occupied by a human being; applied contemptuously to a hut or cabin, or humorously to a small house.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 372 In a very spacious field there are little hutches built of that height as a man may stand upright in them: every one of these is shut with a little gate. 1719 *De Fox Crisoe* l. viii. I cannot express what a satisfaction it was to me to come into my old hutche. 1880 *KINGLAKE Crimea* VI. vi. 140 The French army... mainly used the 'tente d'abri', a low canvas hutche which was a miserable substitute for the ordinary tent. 1893 *Westm. Gas.* 4 July 5/1 It is probably cheaper to have

such a private 'hutche' than to pay for five or six seats in the legitimate stands.

3. Technical. a. A salmon coop, crib, or cruipe.

b. Short for *bolting-hutch* (see *BOLTING vbl. sb.* 1 3).

c. A kneading trough. d. A box trap. e. A box for washing ore. f. A box-like carriage, wagon, truck, etc., used for transport purposes in agriculture, mining, etc. g. As a measure: see *quots.*

a. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 28b, The Sammons principall accesse is betweene Michaelmas and Christmas... The... more profitable meanes of their taking, is by hutches.

b. 1619 B. JONSON *Pleas. reconciled to Virtue*, The plough and the flail, the mill and the hopper, The hutche and the boulder, the furnace and copper. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Hutch.* 2. (Milling.) The case of a flour bolt.

c. 1658 *tr. Porta's Nat. Mag.* IV. xix. 146 The next day cast it [dough] into a Hutch, and adde more meal to it.

d. 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 329 *Hutch.* also a trap made hollow for the taking of Weasels, or such like Vermin alive. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermin Killer* 4 Some make vse... of wooden traps, called hutches.

e. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Hutch.* 2. A cistern or box for washing ore. *Cornw.*

f. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. iii. 42 [They] carry [pease] home in a hutche-wagon, as they call it here [Sandwich, Kent]. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* (1794) I. 2. 84 Driving a one-horse booby hutche about the streets. 1796 J. BOYS *Agric. Kent* (1813) 54 The carriages used for carrying corn to market, &c. are called hutches, drawn by four horses... They are thirteen feet long... generally three feet wide before, and four behind at the bottom... and twenty [inches] deep. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Hutch.* the kind of basket or small wagon, in which coals are brought from the mine. *Lanark. Renfr.* 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Hutches* or *Tubs*, small waggons into which the miner loads his coal.

g. 1802 C. FINDLATER *Agric. Surv.* *Peebles* 140 Dung is... emptied from carts into every third furrow, in small heaps (or hutches), five or six of such hutches being contained in a single-horse cart. 1812 J. WILSON *Agric. Surv. Renfr.* 26 The price of these pyrites or copperas stones, by old contract, was 24d. per hutche, of two hundred weight. 1825-80 JAMIESON s.v., The coal hutche is two Winchester bushels. 1858 *SIMPSON'S Dict. Trade* s.v., Six hutches of coal make a cart-load of about 14 cwt.

4. *attrit.*, as *hutch box* (see 3 a), *trap* (see 3 d).

1744-50 (see 3 f). 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 372 The common or hutche trap may be used with effect... where but a few vermin prevail. *Ibid.* 372 The weasel... may be readily caught by hutche or box traps. 1868 *Law Rep. Q. Bench Div.* III. 288 A hutche-box, crib, or enclosed place in connection with a fishing mill-dam.

† **Hutch**, a. *Obs.* [app. a phonetic variant of *HULCH a.*; but cf. also *HUCK-*] *Hunched*, *humped*, *gibbous*: chiefly in *hutch back*. Also in *comb.* in *hutch-back'd*, *hump-backed*, *hutch-shouldered*, *hump-shouldered*.

1624 *HEYWOOD Gunaik.* II. 115 Some... with crooked legges, and hutch-backes, rather like monsters than men. -*Capitulos* II. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV. An ould bald fellowe, hutch-shoulder. 1632 - 1st *Pl. Iron Age* III. i. Fij b. What if Theristes... striud to hide his hutch-backe. 1668 H. MORE *Dial.* II. xii. 249 The Acephali... might be nothing but some strong hutch-back'd People.

Hutch, *v.* Also 6 *huch*. [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To put or lay up in a hutche or chest.

Also *fig.*

1574 *HELLOWES Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 254 To huch vp double Ducates, to tell golde. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 719 In her own loins She hunched the all-worshipped ore, and precious gems To store her children with. 1863 *Ld. LYTTON Ring Anasis* II. 213 Hunched among the gray and dewy slabs, in the bloomy bottom of the glen, the old brown mill was crouching by his spectral wheel.

2. To wash (ore) in a hutche (*HUTCH sb.* 3 e).

In recent Dicts.

† **Hutchet**, *Her. Obs.* [ad. F. *huchet* (15th c. in *Godef.*), *f. hucher* to call or summon.] A hunter's horn; a bugle.

1572 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* II. 36 Beareth Sable, a Cheuron between three Huchettes d'argent. 1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* VI. l. (1660) 384 A Hutchet or Hunters horn argent. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Cornette*, a Bugle, Hutchet, or little Horne. a1661 *FULLER Worthies, Yorksh.* III. (1662) 224 A Hutchet or Bugle Argent.

Hutchinsonian (*hʊtʃɪnsən'iən*), *a.* and *sb.* [See -IAN.]

A. *adj.* a. Of or pertaining to John Hutchinson (died 1737), a writer on natural philosophy, who interpreted the Bible mystically, and opposed the Newtonian philosophy. b. Of or according to Anne Hutchinson (died 1643), an antinomian teacher in New England.

1765 *WESLEY Trnl.* 9 Oct., Mr. Jones... seems to have totally overthrown the Newtonian Principles. But whether he can establish the Hutchinsonian, is another Question. 1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Tempt. Christ* Notes 155 The doctrine of the Hutchinsonian School... which presumes... to teach that the relations of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, are merely official in the economy of redemption. 1894 W. WALKER *Hist. Congreg. Ch. U.S.A.* 215 The Hutchinsonian dispute, in the early days of Massachusetts.

B. *sb.* An adherent of either of the above.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 528/2 It appears to be written by an Hutchinsonian. 1770 *WESLEY Trnl.* 30 Aug., Both of these are Hutchinsonians. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2058 A Hutchinsonian in science and learning, he was, nevertheless, chosen professor of astronomy in Gresham College.

Hence *Hutchinsonianism*.

1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 95/2 Mr. Catcott of Bristol... wrote a defence of Hutchinsonianism in Latin.

† **Hute**, *Obs. rare.* [A variant of *HUE sb.* 2 The inserted t is found also in *AFR. huteys* and the Anglo-L. *hutesium* = *huesium*, OF. *hucis*, *hucys* outcry: its origin is obscure.] Outcry; = *HUE sb.* 2

[1276 *Act 4. Edw.* 1 (Office of Coroner) Similitur de omnibus homicidiis... levetur Hutesium. 1292 *BRITTON* i. xxx. § 3 Il porouit enquire... de huteys a tort levé. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 1 Any outcrie, hute, or fresshe suite of or for anie felonie.]

Huther-muther, var. of *HUDDER-MUDDER*.

† **Hutit**, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *huttit*. [See *HOOT v.* 2.] Execrated, execrable, abominable.

c1500 *Roull's Cursing* 47 in *Laing Sel. Rem. Pop. Poetry Scot.*, Fluxus, hyvis, or hutit ill, Hoist, heidwark, or fawin ill. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* VII. x. 65 This hutit Goddes [invisum nomen]. *Ibid.* VIII. iv. 33 Onto this hutit monstre, this Cacus.

Hutment (*hʊtmənt*), [*f. HUT v.* + -MENT.] Accommodation or lodging in huts; a hutted encampment.

1889 *Lancet* 30 Mar. 650/1 £14,230 for hutment for increased garrison at Malta. 1895 *Times* 9 Mar. 7/5 A company of infantry from the North Front hutments [Gibraltar]. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Aug. 5/2 A sea of white tents, brown blanket shelters, and nondescript grass hutments.

Hutt, *obs.* form of *HOT sb.* 1 (sense 3), *HUT.*

† **Hutte**, *Obs.* [Variant of *HOT sb.* 1]

1. A clod (of earth).

c1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* II. 188 With a shelle or hutte [eleba] adoun hem presse.

2. The mass of foam on a boiling surface.

1c1390 *Form of Cury* in *Warner Antiq. Culin.* (1791) 13 Set it over the fire and boile it; and when the hute arisith to goon over, take it adoun and kele it.

Hutted (*hʊtɪd*), *a.* [*f. HUT v.* or *sb.* + -ED.] Furnished with or consisting of huts.

1778 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 212*/1 Enduring all the necessities of the season, under a hutted camp in the open field. 1885 R. HARTMANN *Anthrop. Apes* 294 A hutted encampment of the Obongo or the Doko.

Huttock, *obs.* and dial. var. *HATTOCK*.

Huttonian (*hʊtən'iən*), *a.* [See -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or relating to James Hutton the geologist (1726-1796), who maintained against Werner the igneous or 'plutonic' origin of unstratified rocks, as basalt, granite, etc.

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 206 Deducible from the... Huttonian hypothesis. 1802 *PLAYFAIR (title)* Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xiv. 457 The partisans of the Huttonian or volcanic theory. 1859 J. HAMILTON *Mem. J. Wilson* i. 22 The discussion... between Wernerian and Huttonian theorists.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the geological principles advocated by Hutton.

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 202 The leading positions... of the Huttonians. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 196 These two parties are termed volcanists and neptunists: or more familiarly by geologists, Huttonians and Wernerians. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vi. 113 The Huttonians or Vulcanists... advocated an igneous and eruptive origin for the traps, basalts, greenstones, and granites.

Hence *Huttonianism*, the theory of Hutton.

1892 *Athenaeum* 6 Aug. 181/3 Playfair constituted himself the apostle of Huttonianism.

Huus, *obs.* f. *HOUSE*. *Huve*, var. *HOVE*, *HOVE*. *Huwe*, *obs.* f. *HEUGH*, *HOVE v.*, *HUE sb.* 1 *Huwyr*, var. *HURE*, *Obs.*

† **Hux**, *Obs. rare.* Also 1 *huso*. [OE. *hux*, *husc* = OS. *OHG. hosc*, of like meaning.] Mockery, scorn, derision. (Only OE. and early ME.)

a1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 238a (Gr.) *þone hleoðorwyde huse belegeð*. c1000 *Gloss.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 513/11 *Per hironiam*, *purh hux*. c1205 *LAY.* 28865 *Hux* and *hoker* me warp him on. *Ibid.* 29798 *Hu Brutissce* *biscopos hine grætte mid huxes*.

b. *Comb.*, as *hux-word*. (Cf. OS. *hoscword*.) a1000 *Andreas* 669 (Gr.) *Huscworde* *hyspan*. c1205 *LAY.* 21682a *Mid heore hux worden* [c1275 *hokere wordes*].

† **Huxen**, *huxon*. [Another form of **hoxen*, *Hox sb.*, and *HOCKSHIN*, repr. OE. *hōhsinu* *HOUGH-SINEW*.] The hough or hock of a quadruped; the hough of a man.

1681 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1677/4 A dapple Grey Gelding... a white spot above the Huxen of his further Leg behind. 1736-46 *PEGGE Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Huxon*, the same as Somers[et] *huckshens*, i.e. the hocks or hams.

Huxing. [Derivation uncertain; in form a *vbl. sb.* of a *vb.* **hux*, the existence of which is assumed by Ash, and in later Dicts.] A method of catching pike, by means of hooks suspended by lines from bladders.

1708-15 *KERSEY, Huxing of the Pike*, a particular way of taking that sort of Fish. 1727-41 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.* 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 46 There is also a method to take pikes with, called Huxing. Take thirty or forty bladders, blow them up, and tie them close and strong; and at the mouth of each, tie a line. At the end of the lines, let hooks be armed... the pike having taken the bait, will bounce about with the bladder, to the infinite diversion of all the spectators; when he is almost spent take him up.

Huxter, etc., *obs.* forms of *HUCKSTER*, etc.

Huy, var. *HI pron.*; *obs.* f. *HOY sb.*, *HUE sb.* 2

Huydalgo, *obs.* pa. *ppl.* of *HIDE v.* 1 *Huydalgo*, *obs.* f. *HIDALGO*. *Huyde*, *obs.* f. *HIDE*. *Huydels*, var. *HIDELS*, *Obs.* *Huyfe*, var. *HOVE sb.* 3 *Obs.*

Huyghenian (hoi'g'niän), *a.* [f. *Huyghen*-s + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to Christian Huyghens, a Dutch mathematician and astronomer (1629-95).

Huyghenian eyepiece, a negative eyepiece of an optical instrument invented by Huyghens, consisting of two plano-convex lenses, with their plane sides towards the eye.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Satellites*, The...Huyghenian Satellite, as 'tis called, because discovered first by Mr. Hugen, revolves round Saturn, in about 16 Days. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 95 The pictures formed by deep achromatic triplet object-glasses acting with Huyghenian eye-pieces. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 50 The Huyghenian eye-piece... is the best for merely optical purposes.

Huyr (ə, obs. ff. HIRE; var. HURE, Obs., a cap. **Huyssenite** (hoi'senit). *Min.* [Named after Huyssen, its discoverer.] A greenish grey mineral, a borate of manganese and iron, from the salt mine at Stassfurt.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) Suppl. 799.

Huyt, obs. f. **HUST**, **WHIST**. **Huyt**, obs. f. **HURD**. **Huyte**, obs. f. **WHITE**.

Huz, north. dial. f. **US**.

Huzz, *sb.* ? Obs. [Origin obscure. In the northern glossary to J. Hutton's 'Tour to the Caves' 1781, is 'Huzzin, an husk'.] (See quot.)

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 310 The smaller hulls, chaff and huzzes, that is, grains of corn in their hulls, passed thro' this wide wire grate.

Huzz (huz), *int.* [Echoic.] A buzz.

1827 HARDMAN *Waterloo* 20 The sprouts of this twig will rustle out Huzz! While their verdant branch lies buried in the fuzz.

Huzz (huz), *v.* Also 6 **huzz**. [Echoic; see prec.: cf. *whizz*.] *intr.* (rarely *trans.*) To buzz. Hence **Huzzing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Factions* i. vi. 94 Gnattes... drive the Lions with their stinging and terrible huzzing; cleane out of that quartre. 1557-8 PHAER *Eneid* vi. R iij b, As bees... With huzzing feruent noyse. 1616 SURFL. & MARK. *Country Farme* 320 Whether you heare a great noise and huzzing within [the hive]. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Love in Tub* i. ii. Mrs. Graciana has flung a Squib into his bosom, where the Wild-fire will huzz for a time, and then, crack, it flies out. 1682 ORWAY *Venice Pres.* v. i. 67 The waves Huzzing and booming round my sinking head. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 381 Let your vessel be... stopped close, until, by drawing it off, it be made to leave huzzing and sputtering. 1854 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* (O. S.) xvi. Wi' 'is kittle o' steam Huzzin' an' maazin' the blessed fealds wi' the Devil's oan team. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 70 Just as a big dragon fly was huzzing-buzzing in his eye.

Huzza (huzā, huzā'), *int.* and *sb.* Also 6-8 **huzsa**, 7 **hussaw**, 7- **huzzah**, **huzzay** (huzē'). [app. a mere exclamation, the first syllable being a preparation for, and a means of securing simultaneous utterance of the final ā.

It is mentioned by many 17-18th c. writers as being originally a sailor's cheer or salute: 'It was derived from the marine and the shouts the seamen make when friends come aboard or go off' (North *Exam.* (1740) 617). It may therefore be the same as *heissau*! *hissa*! originally hauling or hoisting cries: see *Heeze* v. quot. 1549 and *Hissa*. (German has also *hussa* as a cry of hunting and pursuit, and, subsequently, of exultation.)

A. int. A shout of exultation, encouragement, or applause; a cheer uttered by a number in unison; a hurrah.

1682 N. O. Boileau's *Lutrin* iii. 33 Oh see (says Night) these Rogues sing Huzza! proud Of sure success, under my favouring Shroud. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit*, Officer i. i. Huzza then! huzza for the queen, and the honour of Shropshire! 1830 C. WORDSWORTH *Jrnl.* in *Overton Life* (1888) 50 Winchester beat Eton by sixty runs, huzza. 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* xix, Everybody was shouting, 'Huzzay! huzzay!... Long live the King and Queen!'

B. sb. The shout of huzza; a shout of exultation or applause; a hurrah.

1573 G. HARVEY *Scholar's Love* in *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 115 Whattens now... My youthfulliste hollaes, hussaes, and sahoes, But wretched allases, godheples, and woes? 1665 EVELYN *Diary* i. July, Went on board the Prince... she had 700 men. They made a great huzza or shout at our approach, 3 times. 1679 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1372/4 At his passing over the Bridge, the Castle saluted him with five great Guns, and closed the farewell with three Hussas, Seamen like. 1686 S. SEWALL *Diary* 25 Sept., Queen's birthday... made a great fire in the evening, many hussas. 1688 *Wood Life* 16 Dec. (O. H. S.) III. 289 Followed with a numerous company, with loud huzzas. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 220 We saluted each of the other Ships with 3 Huzzas from on board her. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 256 One self-approving hour whole years outweighs Of stupid starrers and of loud huzzas. 1838 *Hist. Rec. and Regt. Foot* 65 The battalion advanced with a British Huzza, and the enemy abandoned the redoubt and fled. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin* xxxix, The chaplain slapped down his cards with a huzzay 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 16 The wild huzza of victory.

† **b. allusively.** One given to noisy or riotous conduct; a rake, a gallant. Also **huzza-woman**.

1660-73 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Mast.* i. ii, We are for the brisk huzzas of seventeen or eighteen. *Ibid.*, Tearing midnight rambles, or huzza-women.

c. Huzza-men, men hired to shout 'huzza'.

1715 *Flying Post* 27 Jan., For scores of huzza-men... £40. **Huzza** (huzā, huzā'), *v.* Also 9 **huzzah**, **huzzay** (huzē'). [f. **HUZZA** *int.*]

1. intr. To shout huzza. *Constr. at. for.*

1683 TRAYON *Way to Health* 510 They are Carouzing and Huzzaying like mad Devils with their roaring Companions. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* ii. iv. 42 They drink a Health

—Huzzah—to the Prosperity of the Highfrown... Ceremony-Monger. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* iii. (ed. 2) 228 He immediately sets fire to it, huzzas at the explosion. 1802 HOME *Hist. Reb.* v, The populace... who huzza for any thing that brings them together, huzzed. a 1845 HOOD *Pub. Dinner* ii, Hiy, hip! and huzzing, And singing and saying. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate* Cov. ix, The rustics huzzed for their landlord. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Ribbons*, I huzzay respectfully when they pass in procession.

2. trans. To acclaim with huzzas.

1688 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 381 They huzzed and humm'd them in great abundance. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 193 ¶ 5, I... have yet Lungs enough to huzza their Victories. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 339 Some Persons were so impudent (to speak in the canting phrase) as to huzza him. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* vi. xxvi, The brute crowd, whose envious zeal Huzzas each turn of Fortune's wheel. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* I. v. 49 The way of the world, which huzzays all prosperity.

Hence **Huzzing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Huzz'er**, one who shouts huzza.

1708 W. KING *Cookery* (R.), A caldron of fat beef and stoop of ale On the huzzing mob shall more prevail. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. viii. § 44 (1740) 617 At merry Meetings, good Fellowship in Way of Healths, run into some Extravagance and Noise, as that which they called Huzzing, an Usage then at its Perfection. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 384 The huzzing multitude. 1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 426 Shouters, or singers, or huzzers. 1862 GEN. P. THOMPSON in *Bradford Advertiser* 15 Feb. 6/1 A vulgar huzzier in the mob. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick*, Gl. x. viii. (1872) III. 298 'These huzzahings only tell me what I have lost!' said the new King.

Huzzard. ? Obs. [f. **HUZZ** v. + -ARD. Cf. BUZZARD *sb.*, and *huzz-zuzz* cockchafer (Chester and Shropsh.).] A species of fly used in angling.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 299 Huzzard... This fly is little known... It is larger than the green-drake, of a beautiful lemon-colour, both body and wings. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 177 Well known to the expert angler... harry long-legs fly, hawthorn fly, huzzard fly.

Huzzie, **huzzay**: see **HUSS**.

Hv-, a rare ME. spelling of *hu-*, as in *hv = hu*, *How*; *hunt* = *HUNT*; *huyr* = *huir*, *HURE*.

Hw-, a frequent OE. initial element (—Oteut. *hw-*, pre-Teut. *kw-*), for which *wh-* was afterwards substituted; e. g. OE. *hwud*, *hwelp*, *hwistle*, *hwuf*, *hwyle* (early ME. *hwuch*), now *WHO*, *WHELP*, *WHISTLE*, *WHY*, *WHICH*. All OE. and early ME. words in *hw-* included in this dictionary will be found under *WH-*.

Hw- also occurs, esp. in early Sc. works, for *hu-* and *hu-*: e. g. *Hw = hu*, *How*; *Hwe = HUE*; *Hwgsom = UGSOME*; *Hwick = huik*, *HOOK*; *Hwid = huid*, *HOOD*; *Hwide = huide*, *HIDE*; *Hwmbel = HUMBLE*; *Hwnt = HUNT*; *Hwou, hwu = HOW*; *Hwre = hure*, *WHORE*; *Hws, hwaz = hus*, *hus*, *HOUSE*; *Hwyd = huyd*, *HID*; etc.

Hwy, var. *HURE*.

Hy, var. *HEO*, *HI* *prons.*; obs. f. *HIE*, *HIGH*, *I*. **Hyacin**, corrupt f. **HYACINTH** (sense 1).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xii. 54 Some deep empurpled as the Hyacin (so ed. 1611; ed. 1590 *mispr.* Hyacin; *rimes* vine, wine, incline) Some as the Rubine laughing sweetly red.

Hyacinth (hoi'äsinp). Also 6 **hiacinte**, **hiacint**, 6-7 **hiacynth**, **hiacynthe**, 7 **hiacint**; see also **JACINTH**. [Ultimately ad. Gr. *ῥακινθος* hyacinth (flower and gem), of unknown origin, explained in Greek myth as the name of a youth beloved by Apollo: see sense 2. The earliest forms in English were *jacincte*, *jacynct*, *jacynth*, a. OF. *jacincte*, mod.F. *jacinthe* (see **JACINTH**); the more classical form (after *L. hyacinthus*) was introduced in the 16th c. (so also F. *hyacinthe*, now antiquated, acc. to Hatz.-Darm.). In modern usage the gem is called *jacint* and *hiacynth*, but the latter is the exclusive form for the flower.]

1. A precious stone. **a.** Rendering or representing Gr. *ῥακινθος*, *L. hyacinthus*, ancient name of a precious stone of a blue colour, probably the sapphire. **b.** In modern use, a reddish-orange variety of zircon; also applied to varieties of garnet and topaz of similar colour.

[1230, etc. see **JACINTH**.] 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 20 Rubines, Hiacintes, Saphyres, Topases. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. ii. Wks. (Rldg.) 246/1 Dishes of agate, set in gold, and studded, With emeralds, saphyres, hiacynths, and rubies. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Confection of Hyacinth*, is a thin cordial electuary, composed of divers kinds of precious stones, particularly of that whose denomination it bears. 1762-3 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 709 A stone, through which many beautiful hyacynthas are... dispersed. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art.* § 207 (ed. 2) 199 Claudian describes the court dress of Honorius as sparkling with amethysts and hyacynthas. 1879 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* II. ii. 267 Zircon and hyacinth possess the formula *Zr-SiO*.

c. Her. In blazoning by precious stones, the name for the colour *tenné* or tawny.

[1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. ii. 12/2 Jacynthe.] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Tenny or Tawney, the Herald's term for a bright Colour, made of Red and Yellow mixed;... in the Coats... of nobles 'tis called Hyacinth.

† **d.** A blue or purple fabric: = **JACINTH** i. c. *Obs.* 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* xlv. 12 An holie robe, of gold: and hyacinthe [1388 Wyclif *iacynct*, and purple.

2. A plant. **a.** Rendering or representing Gr. *ῥακινθος*, *L. hyacinthus*, a name among the ancients for some flower; according to Ovid a deep red or 'purple' lily (? *Lilium Martagon*), but variously taken by authors as a gladiolus, iris, or larkspur. (See Bubani *Flora Virgil.* 63.) Now only *Hist.* or *poetic*.

In ancient mythology the flower is said to have sprung up from the blood of the slain youth Hyacinthus, and the ancients thought they could decipher on the petals the letters AI, or AIAI, exclamation of grief (cf. Moschus 111. 6, Ovid. *Mét.* x. 212). Hence many literary allusions; also Linnaeus's specific name for the Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell, *Hyacinthus non-scriptus*.

1598 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. xliii. 202 Of the redde Lillie Ouide wryeth this, that it came of the blood of the Boy Hyacinthus... And for a perpetual memorie of the Boy Hyacinthus, Apollo named these floures Hyacintes. 1595 DANIEL *Sonn.* xxvii, You are changed, but not t' a hyacin; I fear your eye hath turned your heart to flint. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 16 O hyacinths! for ay your at keep still, Nay, with more marks of woe your leaves now fill. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Indust. Sc.* (1837) III. 220 The hyacinth on whose petals the notes of grief were traced.

b. In modern use, the English name of the genus *Hyacinthus* (N.O. *Liliaceae*), consisting of bulbous plants with bell-shaped six-parted flowers, of various colours, usually drooping, arranged in a loose upright spike; esp. *H. orientalis*, a native of the Levant, of which numerous varieties are cultivated for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers. Also applied, with or without qualification, to various allied plants of similar habit, as species of *Scilla*, *Muscari*, etc.

Californian H., the genus *Brodiaea*. **Feathered H.**, *Muscari comosum monstrosum*. **Grape H.**, the genus *Muscari*, esp. *M. botryoides*. **Lily H.**, *Scilla Lilio-Hyacinthus*. **Missouri H.**, the genera *Brodiaea* and *Hesperocordium* (*Hesperanthus*). **Star H.**, *Scilla amana*. **Starch H.**, *Muscari racemosum*. **Tassel H.**, *Muscari comosum*. **Water H.**, a name of *Pontederia crassipes*, a water plant of Florida, etc., with clusters of light-blue or violet flowers. **Wild or Wood H.** (of Britain), *Scilla nutans* (= *BLUEBELL*); (of N. America), *Scilla* or *Camassia Fraseri*. (See *Treas. Bot.* and *Miller Plant.-u.*)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. xlviii. 205 There be two sortes of Hyacintus, yet ouer and aboue diuers others whiche are also counted Hyacintes. *Ibid.* 206 In Englishe also Hyacinte or Crowtoes. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 Tuberous Iris, Hyacinth Zeboin. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 546 Hyacintus, of purest virgin white. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* ii. iii. 353 Beds of Ranunculus, Hyacinth, and Anemonies. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* l. vii, The hyacinth, purple, and white, and blue, Which flung from its bells a sweet peal anew. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* iv. *Convent Hirschau* 74 A delicious fragrance... as of hyacintus. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 386 Sheets of hyacinth That seem'd the heavens upbreking thro' the earth. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 90/1 Spare bulbs of Grape Hyacintus... might be naturalised in the Grass. 1897 *Daily News* 30 June 8/1 Sir Herbert Maxwell objects to the southron use of the name bluebells, as applied to the flowers that he prefers to call wood hyacintus. 1897 H. J. WEBBER in *Bulletin U.S. Dep. Agric.*, Bot. No. 18 (title) The Water Hyacinth, and its relation to navigation in Florida.

c. fig. (pl.) Hyacinthine locks. (See **HYACINTHINE** i.)

1768 SIR W. JONES *Solima* 5 in *Poems*, etc. (1777) 1 The fragrant hyacintus of Azza's hair.

d. A purplish blue colour resembling that of a common variety of the flower (see b).

1891 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 5/8 The new spring colour is called 'hyacinth' and is exactly that of the purple-blue hyacinth.

3. A bird; a kind of water-hen with purple plumage, as the genera *Inornis* and *Porphyrus*.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *hyacinth-like* adj.; *hyacinth-glass*, a glass vessel for the water-culture of a hyacinth-bulb; *hyacinth-stone* = sense 1.

1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* ix, The hyacinth-glasses in the parlour-window. a 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 61 A price less hyacinth-stone. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 71 Delicate white blossoms... arrayed in a hyacinth-like form. 1887 *Fall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 11/1 In 1730 the hyacinth trade experienced its greatest prosperity.

b. esp. in reference to the reddish-orange colour of the gem (1 b), or the blue or purple colour of the flower (2).

1694 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 381/1 The Odoriferous yellow or Hyacinth Oil. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 29 Hyacinth red—high red with a shade of brown. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* x. 299 The hyacinth-hued hills. 1898 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 6/3 The favourite colour... the hyacinth blue, so called by the milliners, notwithstanding the fact that it is more mauve than blue.

Hyacinthian (hoi'äsi'npiän), *a.* [f. *L. hyacinth-us* + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the hyacinth (sense 1 or 2), hyacinthine.

1714 EUSDEN *Crt. of Love* in *Steele's Poet. Misc.* 102 Proud Columns... That hewn from Hyacinthian Quarries came 1794 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* I. 5 A profusion of white waving locks... conveyed some idea of their hyacinthian beauty, before age had silvered them over. 1858 CASWALL *Poems* 93 Hyacinthian blue.

Hyacinthine (hoi'äsi'npiän, -in), *a.* Also 7-8 -in. [ad. *L. hyacinthin-us*, a Gr. *ῥακινθινος*, f. *ῥακινθος* **HYACINTH**; see -INE.]

1. Of the colour of a hyacinth (either the gem (1 a) or the flower). (Chiefly as a poetic or rhetorical

epithet of hair, after *Hom. Od.* vi. 231, *κόμας δαμιν-θινὰν ἀνθεῖς ὑμῖος*, 'locks like the hyacinthine flower', which in the next line seem to be compared to gold.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hyacinthine*, of Violet or Purple colour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 301 Hyacinthin locks Round from his parted forelock manly hung Clustering. 1795 POPE *Odyss.* vi. 274 His hyacinthine locks descend in wavy curls. 1791 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 363 Argentine flowers of antimony, hyacinthine glass of antimony. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amaz.* iv. (1864) 80 The splendid Hyacinthine Macaw (*Macrocercus Hyacinthinus*) is entirely of a soft hyacinthine blue colour, except round the eyes. 1874 LOWELL *Agassiz* Poet. Wks. 1890 IV. 112 Shaking with burly mirth his hyacinthine hair. 1874 H. D. WESTROFF *Man. Precious Stones* 74 Many fine engravings, and also camei, occur in the essonite, and the hyacinthine garnet. *Ibid.* 93 The hyacinthine sard is... a rich... variety of this stone which possesses the orange-red tint.

2. Of, made of, or adorned with hyacinths.

1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 73 From his hair the colour gray she [Pallas] took, And made it like the hyacinthine flower. 1760 FAWKES in *Anacrisis* xlii. (R.). With hyacinthine chaplet crown'd. 1791 COWPER *Odyssey* vi. 286 His curling locks like hyacinthine flowers. 1822 'B. CORNWALL' *Sonn.* to *Skylark*, Hyacinthine bowers.

3. Like the boy Hyacinthus of Greek mythology.

1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Threnody*, The hyacinthine boy, for whom Morn well might break and April bloom.

|| **Hyades** (hōi'ādēz), *sb. pl.* *Astron.* Rarely anglicized *Hyads*. [a. Gr. ὕαδες, fem. pl., in the popular etymology connected with *ὑεῖν* to rain (their heliacal rising being supposed to prognosticate rain), but perhaps f. *ὑς*, *ὑος* swine, the L. name being *suculæ* little pigs. With the anglicized *Hyads* cf. F. *Hyades*.] A group of stars near the Pleiades, in the head of the constellation Taurus, the chief of which is the bright red star Aldebaran.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxv. (Bodl. MS.), Hyades bene reynny sterres, for in be risynge of them falleþ moche rayne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* iii. viii. 21 Of every sterne the twinkilling notis he... Arthuris huyfe, and Hyades. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiii. 192 The Pleiads and Hyads make the Seasons, the Dogstar maketh the heat of the Sommer. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 27 Shining like five of the seven Hyades. 1844 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIV. 104/2 Aldebaran and the Hyades form the forehead and eye. 1854 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Anc. Greece* (ed. 3) 413 The Pleiads, Hyads, and Orion's strength.

Hyæna, variant of *HYENA*.

|| **Hya-hya** (hōi'ā'hāi'ā). [Native name.] The Cow-tree of British Guiana (*Tabernamontana utilis*): see *COW-TREE* 2.

1844 PENNY *Cycl.* XXXIII. 494/1 The milk-tree, or Hya-hya of Demerara. a 1882 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Autobiog.* (1885) I. 399, I examined in 1830 the juice obtained by incision into the trunk of the Hya-hya tree.

Hyalescent (hōi'ālēs'sent), *a.* [f. Gr. ὑάλ-ος glass + -ESCENT.] Becoming hyaline or glassy. So **Hyalescence**, the process of becoming or condition of being hyaline.

1864 WEBSTER, *Hyalescence*.

Hyalin (hōi'ālin), *a.* [f. Gr. ὑάλ-ος glass (see next) + -IN.] *a. Physiol.* 'The pellucid point which is the first stage of development of the nucleolus of Schleiden' (Mayne). *b. Path.* Recklinghausen's term for the translucent substance found in tubercle; called by Langhans 'canalised fibrin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *c.* An opalescent substance resembling chitin, which is the chief constituent of the wall of a hydatid cyst. (So called by Hoppe-Seyler.)

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Hyaline (hōi'ālin, -ōin), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *hyalin-us*, a. Gr. ὑάλινος of glass or crystal, f. ὑάλος, *velos* glass (said to be originally an Egyptian word). Cf. F. *hyalin* (OF. *ialin*).]

A. adj. Resembling glass, transparent as glass, glassy, crystalline, vitreous. (Chiefly technical.)

Hyaline cartilage, ordinary cartilage, as distinguished from fibro-cartilage or other varieties. *Hyaline degeneration*, a form of degeneration of various tissues in which they assume a glassy appearance.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 174 Sprinkled over with hyaline or glass-colour'd dust. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 117 As below she braids her hyaline hair. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 118 Body oblong, depressed... whitish, hyaline. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 24 The... skeleton of the foetus... consists at first of hyaline cartilage. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* ii. (1870) 30 Like the hyaline pavement which John saw in vision. 1880 W. B. CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* April 613 Near the surface of the water... the inter-spaces [of the iceberg] lose their dead whiteness, and become hyaline or bluish. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 608 These hyaline or hyaloid degenerations are found... in aged dogs.

B. sb. 1. 'A sea of glass like unto crystal' (Θάλασσα ὑάλινη, Rev. iv. 6); hence a poetic term for the smooth sea, the clear sky, or any transparent substance.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 619 On the Æther Hyaline, the Glassie Sea. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* i. 162 Through the clear hyaline the Ship of Heaven Came sailing. 1876 M. COLLINS *Fr. Midn. to M.* II. Pref. Poem 186 Like halcyon brooding on the hyaline. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* II. xiv. 215 Meadows... fluttered with the pearly hyaline of dew.

2. *Anat.* and *Biol.* *a.* The **HYALOID** membrane of the eye. *b.* Hyaline cartilage (see A). *c.* = **HYALOPASM**.

1864 WEBSTER, *Hyaline*,... the pellucid substance in cells in process of development.

|| **Hyalino-sis**. *Path.* [See -OSIS.] Hyaline degeneration: see **HYALINE** a.

1876 tr. Wagner's *Gen. Pathol.* 325 Hyaloid degeneration, or hyalinosi.

Hyalite (hōi'ālīt), *Min.* [f. Gr. ὑάλ-ος glass + -ITE (f. *hyalite*): named by Werner 1794.] A colourless variety of opal, occurring in globular concretions.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 297 Hyalite, Müller's Glass, of the Germans. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. i. 36 Known by the names of volcanic glass, glass of Müller, or hyalite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 201 Hyalite occurs in amygdaloid.

|| **Hyalitis** (hōi'ālīt'is), *Path.* [f. Gr. ὑάλ-ος glass + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the vitreous humour of the eye.

1847 in CRAIG. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 975 Hyalitis is not excited by wounds.

Hyal- (hōi'āl-), combining form of Gr. ὑάλ-ος glass, used in various modern terms, chiefly scientific and technical: as **Hyaloclast** (-klast) *nonce-wd.* [after *inoclast*], a glass-breaker. **Hyalograph** (-graf) [Gr. γράφω that writes], 'an instrument for etching on a transparent surface'; so **Hyalography** (-p'grāfi) [Gr. γραφία writing], 'the art of writing or engraving on glass' (Webster 1864).

† **Hyalomelan** (e), *Min.* [Gr. μελαν- black], a name formerly given to glassy varieties of basalt. **Hyalomict** (-mikt), *Min.* [Fr. *hyalomict*, f. Gr. μικτός mixed], a mixture of quartz and mica, of granulated texture.

Hyalophane (-fē'n), *Min.* [Gr. φανης appearing], a barium feldspar, found in transparent crystals. **Hyaloplasma** (-plæz'm), *Biol.* [Gr. πλάσμα moulding, formation], transparent homogeneous protoplasm; hence **Hyaloplasmic** a., pertaining to or of the nature of hyaloplasma.

Hyalopterous (-p'tērēs), *a. Entom.* [Gr. πτερον wing], having transparent wings (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Hyalosiderite** (-sī'dērīt), *Min.* [Gr. σίδηρος of iron: see **SIDERITE**], a very ferruginous variety of chrysolite, occurring in large glassy crystals.

Hyalospermous (-sp'ōr'mēs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed], having transparent seeds (Mayne 1854). **Hyalotekite** (-tē'kōit), *Min.* [Gr. τέκνειν to melt: see -ITE], a silicate of lead with barium and calcium, which fuses to a clear glass. † **Hyalotype** (see quot.).

18... MOORE *Devil among Schol.* 106 That redoubt'd *Hyaloclast, Who still contriv'd, by dint of throttle, Where'er he went to crack a bottle! 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xi. 199 He subdivides them into tachylites, or those which are soluble in acids, and *hyalomelanes or those which are insoluble in acids. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxv. 65 Analogous to the stanniferous granites, the *hyalomelanes, and the pegmatites. 1855 *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. II. XIX. 362 *Hyalophan... occurs... in the dolomite of the Binnen valley. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 346 Hyalophane... fuses with difficulty to a blebby glass. 1886 DALLINGER in *J. Microsc. Soc.* Apr. 199 A distinct granular condition becomes apparent in what was the homogeneous *hyaloplasma. 1824 *Phil. Mag.* LXIII. 182 *Hyalosiderite occurs for the most part in crystals. 1851 R. HUNT *Photogr.* ix. 102 Specimens, which they term *Hyalotypes. These are positive pictures, copied on glass from negatives obtained upon the same material. Their peculiarity is the adaptation of them for magic-lantern slides.

Hyaloid (hōi'ālōid), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *hyaloïde*, or ad. L. *hyaloidēs*, a. Gr. ὑαλοειδής like glass, glassy, f. ὑάλος glass: see **HYALINE**.]

A. adj. (Chiefly *Anat.*) *a.* Glassy, hyaline. *Hyaloid coat or membrane*, a thin transparent membrane enveloping the vitreous humour of the eye. *Hyaloid body, humour, substance*: names for the vitreous humour (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *b.* Connected with the hyaloid membrane, as *hyaloid artery, canal, vein* (*ibid.*).

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 306/1 The outer capsule formed by the hyaloid membrane. *Ibid.* 553/1 The hyaloid coat... is perfectly transparent. 1858 PENNY *Cycl.* X. 139/1 There can be no doubt that the vitreous humour is secreted by the surfaces of the hyaloid cells. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* *Anim.* viii. 527 Covered by a thick hyaloid membrane.

B. sb.

1. *Anat.* The hyaloid membrane: see A. a.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1025 The *Hyaloïdes*, which envelops the Vitreous humour, is perfectly transparent. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* X. 138/2 The pigment left by the ciliary body, which... rests upon that portion of the surface of the hyaloid. 1859 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 272/2 Beyond this hyaloid... is the retina.

2. = **HYALINE** B. I.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 31 A picturesque rock, immersed up to its shoulders in a green hyaloid.

|| **Hyaloiditis** (-ōīt'is). [f. prec. + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

|| **Hyalonema** (hōi'ālōnē'ma). [mod. L., f. Gr. ὑαλο- glass + νῆμα thread.] The glass-rope sponge, which roots itself to the sea-bed by a long stem twisted of fine siliceous threads. Hence **Hyalonemid**, a sponge of this family (*Hyalonemidae*).

1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 86 The Hyalonemas, or glass-rope sponges. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 64 In the sea of Japan is found a very remarkable sponge, generally known by the name of Hyalonema.

Hyalose (hōi'ālōs), *Chem.* [f. as **HYALIN** + -OSE.] A dextro-rotatory sugar obtained from the hyalin of a hydatid cyst.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hybern-, incorrect spelling of **HIBERN-**.

Hyblæan (hōibl'æn), *a.* Also **Hyblean**. [f. L. *Hyblæ-us* (f. *Hybla*, Gr. Ὑβλη) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the town of Hybla in Sicily, celebrated for the honey produced on the neighbouring hills; hence *poet.*, honied, sweet, mellifluous.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 17 Not the Hyblæan Nectar of heauen, whereof, he that drinks, shall neuer thirst againe. 1682 TATE *Ab. & Achit.* ii. 1123 Thronging and busy as Hyblæan swarms. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ii. 536 From friendship... The Wise extract Earth's most Hyblæan Bliss. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stuivy Shaks.* 201 Golden and Hyblæan eloquence!

Hyblan (hōi'blān), *a. rare* -l. = prec.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Avr. Leigh* v. 190 She'll hear the softest hum of Hyblan bee.

Hybodont (hi'bōd'nt), *sb.* and *a.* [f. Gr. ὕβος hump, ὕβος hump-backed + δούς, δόντ- tooth.]

A. sb. A shark of the extinct genus *Hybodon* or family *Hybodontidae*, with conical compressed teeth.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 589 Intermediate between these (Cestractians) and the ordinary Sharks was another family, to which the name of Hybodonts has been given. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 278 note. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 388.

B. adj. Belonging to this family of fishes.

1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 339 The teeth are of what is called the 'Hybodont' form, having a general conical shape.

Hybrid (hōi'brid, hi'brid), *sb.* and *a.* Also *7* *hi-*, *hybride*. [f. L. *hybrida*, more correctly *hibrida* (*ibrida*), offspring of a tame sow and wild boar; hence, of human parents of different races, half-breed. Cf. F. *hybride* (1798 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A few examples of this word occur early in 17th c.; but it was scarcely in use till the 19th. The only member of the group given by Johnson is **HYBRIDOUS** a.; Ash and Todd have also *hybrid* adj., to which Webster 1888 adds *hybrid* sb. As to the ultimate etym. of L. *hybrida* see Prof. Minton Warren in *Amer. J. Philol.* V. No. 4.]

A. sb.

1. The offspring of two animals or plants of different species, or (less strictly) varieties; a half-breed, cross-breed, or mongrel.

Reciprocal hybrids, hybrids produced from the same two species A and B, where in the one case A is male and B female, in the other B is male and A female; e.g. the mule and the hinny.

a. of animals. (In 17th c. only as in original L.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 231 There is no creature ingenders so soon with wild of the kind, as doth swine: and verily such hogs in old time they called Hybrides, as a man would say, halfe wild. 1623 COCKERAM, *Hybride*, a Hog ingendered between a wilde Boare and a tame Sow. 1828 WEBSTER, *Hybrid*, a mongrel or mule; an animal or plant, produced from the mixture of two species. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 232 Grotesque hybrids, half-bird, half-beast. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. 56 The hybrids or mongrels from between all the breeds of the pigeon are perfectly fertile. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrbg. Man* 112 There is a great difference between 'Mongrels' which are crosses between distinct races and 'hybrids' which are crosses between distinct species.

b. of human beings.

1630 B. JOHNSON *New Inn* II. ii, She's a wild Irish born, sir, and a hybride. 1851 J. CRAWFORD in *Trans. Ethnol. Soc.* (N.S.) I. 357 At the best we [English] are but hybrids, yet, probably, not the worse for that. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 434 Negroes from the Soudan, not such sickly... hybrids as you see in Oxford Street... but real down-right Negroes halfnaked, black as ebony.

c. of plants.

(1788 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 4) Gloss., *Hybrida*, a Bastard, a monstrous Production of two Plants of different Species.) 1828 (see a). 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* x. (1858) 167 No hybrids but such as are of a woody perennial character can be perpetuated with certainty. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 358 Swedes are generally sown first. Hybrids... are usually sown next, and white turns the last. 1867 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 306 The common Oxlip found everywhere... in England, is certainly a hybrid between the primrose and cowslip.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything derived from heterogeneous sources, or composed of different or incongruous elements; in *Philol.* a composite word formed of elements belonging to different languages.

1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iv. 213 A free resort to grotesque compounds... favours the multiplication of yet more grotesque hybrids. 1860 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 338, I will tell you what you are, a hybrid, a complex cross of lawyer, poet, naturalist, and theologian! 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* II. vii. 163 A remarkable hybrid between a frank... bumpkin, and a used up exquisite. 1879 MORRIS *Eng. Acad.* 39 Sometimes we find English and Romance elements compounded. These are termed *Hybrids*. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 28 The ancient Romans would not have endured *scientistas* or *scientistas*, as a new type of hybrid.

B. adj.

1. Produced by the inter-breeding of two different species or varieties of animals or plants; mongrel, cross-bred, half-bred.

1775 ASH, *Hybrid*, begotten between animals of different species, produced from plants of different kinds. 1789 E.

DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 149 note. Many hybrid plants described. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 47 These hybrid, or mule productions. 1837 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 96. I think there is rather better evidence on the sterility of hybrid animals than you seem to admit. 1865 PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 211 The town inhabitants are at present a very hybrid race, yet fused into a general type.

2. *transf. and fig.* Derived from heterogeneous or incongruous sources; having a mixed character; composed of two diverse elements; mongrel.

Hybrid bill, a bill in Parliament combining the characteristics of a public and private bill, which is referred to a *hybrid committee*, i.e. a committee nominated partly (as in a public bill) by the House of Commons and partly (as in a private bill) by the Committee of Selection.

1716 *SOUTH Jerm.* (1737) V. xii. 118 As Saint Paul... did [deal] with those Judaizing hybrid Christians. 1805 *Med. Jernl.* XIV. 309 Incomplete vaccination... again followed by a sort of hybrid result or modified variolæ. 1837-9 HAL-LAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. 1. § 87. 79 The historians use a hybrid jargon intermixed with modern words. 1859 *ERSKINE MAY Law of Parl.* (ed. 4) xxiv. 613 Established by a public bill, brought in by the government, but otherwise treated as a private or 'hybrid' bill. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* v. 120 As well executed as such a hybrid scheme can be. 1887 *SKEAT Princ. Eng. Etymol.* I. 430 English abounds with Hybrid compounds... words made up from different languages. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commu.* I. xiii. 185 note. In England... Hybrid committees are appointed partly by the House and partly by the Committee of Selection. 1893 *May's Law of Parl.* (ed. 10) 444 Public bills which affect private rights... are termed in practice 'hybrid bills'.

So + *Hybrid*, + *Hybrid* *adjs.* = HYBRID *a.* 1623 *COCKERAM, Hybridum*, whose parents are of divers and sundry Nations. 1801 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) VIII. 16. I am persuaded the squash... is a hybrid plant.

Hybridation (-t[ɪ]ʃən). [*a. F. hybridation, f. hybride HYBRID*; see -ATION.] = HYBRIDIZATION. 1879 *tr. De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 69 Finally, crossing between species, or hybridation, is extremely exceptional among plants and animals when left to themselves. 1882 *American V.* 88 The rejection of the theory of hybridation advocated by some osteiculturists.

Hybridism (həɪˈbrɪdɪzəm, hɪˈb-). [*f. HYBRID + -ISM*; cf. *F. hybridisme*.]

1. The fact or condition of being hybrid; the hybrid condition in plants or animals as a biological phenomenon.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1857 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 110. I have now been three whole months on one chapter of 'Origin of Species' on Hybridism. 1862 *HUXLEY Lect. Wrig. Men* 147 Here are the phenomena of Hybridism staring you in the face.

b. The production of hybrids; cross-breeding. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* x. (1858) 169 Recourse is had to hybridism, when a wild insipid fruit may be possibly improved. 1863 *DICKEY Federal St.* I. 208 It is, in fact, the instinct of self-preservation, which revolts at hybridism. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* Pref. (1884) 13 Inappropriate hybridism is checked by the Law of Sterility.

2. *Philol.* The formation of a word from elements belonging to different languages.

1862 *LATHAM Eng. Lang.* (ed. 5) 480 In seamstress and songstress we find instances of hybridism.

Hybridist. [*f. as prec. + -IST*.] = HYBRIDIZER. 1849 *Florist* 223 By the acquisition of this species, a new field for the hybridist is thrown open. 1850 *Ibid.* 80 Of late the skill of the hybridists has been misdirected to the production of size of blossom and novelty of colour. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 123/1 Old Hybridisers had not, however, the material to work upon which modern Hybridists possess.

Hybridity (həɪˈbrɪdɪtɪ, hɪb-). [*f. as prec. + -ITY*; cf. *F. hybridité*.] Hybrid condition.

1837 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 8 It would lead to closest examination of hybridity. 1842 *PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man* 12 Briefly surveying the phenomena of hybridity. 1890 *STUART GLENNIE in Nature* 2 Oct. The Aryan languages present such indications of hybridity as would correspond with such racial intermixture.

Hybridizable, *a.* [*f. as next + -ABLE*.] Capable of hybridization.

a. 1864 J. D. HOOKER (W.). Hybridizable genera are rarer than is generally supposed. 1871 W. T. DYER in *Jernl. Bot.* IX. 304 Willows are hybridizable. 1893 *ROMANES Let. in Life* iv. (1895) 332 Its constituent species being freely hybridizable.

Hybridization. [*f. HYBRIDIZE + -ATION*.] The formation of hybrids; cross-breeding between parents of different species.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 205 In the hybridization of plants experiments are always of much interest. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* July 214 The possibility of fertile hybridisation in such a manner shows that the plants have not long diverged from the common central stock.

Hybridize (həɪˈbrɪdaɪz, hɪb-), *v.* [*f. HYBRID + -IZE*.]

1. *trans.* To subject (species or varieties of plants or animals) to cross-breeding; to cause to interbreed and thus to produce hybrids.

1845 *Florist's Jernl.* 258 Suited to the purposes of hybridizing. 1849 *Florist* 201 This [sameness] led enterprising cultivators to hybridise the sorts they possessed. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1872) 249 Hybridised embryos probably often perish in like manner. 1861 *DELAMER Fl. Gard.* 53 The produce therefrom [a large bed] is completely hybridized by the agency of the wind and of bees.

b. To form or construct (words) in a hybrid manner (*Cent. Dict.*).

2. *intr. a.* To produce a hybrid or hybrids between two distinct species or varieties.

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1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIII. 131 He grafted, and budded, and hybridised, and experimented. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 Feb. 5/4 His attempts to hybridise with the other tuberous species have failed.

b. Of an animal or plant: To produce hybrid offspring by crossing with another species or variety; to cross or interbreed.

1862 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IX. 119 [Sorghum] Its disposition to hybridize with broom-corn. 1880 *Chamb. Encycl.* s.v. *Canary*. The canary hybridizes readily with some other species of finch.

Hybridizer. [*f. prec. + -ER*.] One who produces hybrids by crossing different species or varieties of animals or plants.

1849 *Florist* 223 These difficulties... every hybridiser must make up his mind to encounter and surmount. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1872) 76 Every hybridizer knows how unfavourable exposure to wet is to the fertilisation of a flower. 1882 [see HYBRIDIST].

Hybridous, *a.* Now rare or Obs. [*f. L. hybrida + -OUS*.] (The only word of the group in Johnson.) = HYBRID *a.*; of hybrid character.

1691 *RAY Creation* n. (1692) 69 Why such different Species should not only mingle together, but also generate an Animal, and yet that that hybridous Production should not again generate, and so a new Race be carried on. 1714 L. MILBOURNE *Traitor's Rev.* Pref. The phrase was hybridous, and therefore inelegant. 1771 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 172/2 Botanists... have produced hybridous plants. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 390 It proved to be a hybridous plant or mule. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 192 Elizabeth R., which is a glaring hybridous mixture of English and Latin. 1885 W. M. DONALD in *N. Amer. Rev.* Sept. 290 No hybridous architecture.

Hyce, Hycht, obs. ff. HOISE, HEIGHT. *Hyd*: see *HIDE sb.1* and *v.1*. *Hydage*, obs. f. *HIDAGE*.

Hydantoic (həɪˈdæntɔɪk), *a. Chem.* [Arbitrary formation from Gr. *hēōp* water + (ALL)ANTOIC.] = Glycoluric. So *Hydantoate* (həɪˈdæntɔɪt) [see -ATE 1 c]; *Hydantoin* = Glycolylurea.

1866 *ODLING Anim. Chem.* 127 Schlieper added the leucoturic, alluric, diluric, hydanturic, hyduric, and allanturic or lantanuric acids. *Ibid.* 135 Hydantoin. 1872 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* VI. 702 Hydantoinic acid... crystallizes in large, transparent, colourless... prisms. *Ibid.* All the hydantoates... are easily soluble in water. *Ibid.* The hydantoin separates in colourless specular crystals.

Hydatid (həɪˈdæɪtɪk), *a.* [*ad. Gr. hēdātik-ōs* watery, f. *hēdār-* water. Cf. *F. hydatique*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hydatid; watery. So + *Hydatidical*.

1720 *DOUGLAS in Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 34 A large hydatidical or watery tumor. 1872 *PEASLEE Ovar. Tumours* 42 The hydatid [cyst], with contents clear as spring water.

Hydatid (həɪˈdæɪtɪd, hɪd-), *sb. (a.) Path.* Chiefly in *pl.*; formerly in Lat. form *hydatides* (hɪdæˈtɪdɪz). [*ad. Gr. hēdatis, hēdārō-* a drop of water, watery vesicle. Cf. *F. hydatide*.] A cyst containing a clear watery fluid, occurring as a morbid formation in the tissues of animal bodies; esp. one formed by and containing the larva of a tapeworm; hence, the larva of a tapeworm (esp. of *Tænia echinococcus*) in its encysted state.

a. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 284 Some... by no means will admit of Eggs, but will have them all to be Hydatides. 1687 *Ibid.* XVI. 506 That Hydatides often met with in morbid Animal Bodies, are a Species of Worms, or Imperfect Animals. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 91 A great quantity of Hydatides, or small connected Bladders of clear water.

b. 1782 H. WATSON in *Med. Commun.* I. 90 The kidneys were... filled with hydatids. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) III. 236 Calves, which have an hydatide with insects inclosed in it in the frontal sinus. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 163/1 The disease 'the sturdy' is caused by a living animal in the brain, the Many-headed hydatid. 1880 MAC CORNAC *Antisept. Surg.* 218 An operation planned and carried out... for the radical cure of cases of hydatid of the liver.

b. *Hydatid of Morgagni*, a small body of which one or more are often found attached to the epididymis or to the Fallopian tube; formerly supposed to be a hydatid, now generally held to be the remnant of the Müllerian duct.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Morgagni*.

B. attrib. or adj. Of or belonging to hydatids; of the nature of a hydatid; containing or affected with hydatids.

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 203 The hydatid tumour of the breast... so named from its containing cysts of the nature of hydatids. 1829 SIR A. COOPER *Illustr. Dis. Breast* i. iii. 20 On the Hydatid Disease of the Breast. The term Hydatid might be applied to every watery tumour, and it may therefore here with propriety be employed. 1845 *Budd's Liver* 341 The hydatid cyst. 1861 *HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. vii. xiii. 391 The old writers gave them the name of Hydatids, or Hydatid Worms. 1897 *ALLBUTT Syst. Med.* II. 1116 One hydatid patient for every sixty-five admitted. *Ibid.* 1134 Percussion seldom yields the hydatid thrill.

Hence *Hydatidiform* (also contr. *Hydatiform*) [*cf. F. hydatiforme*] *a.*, having the form or character of a hydatid; *Hydatidinous a.*, of the nature of a hydatid; containing hydatids; *Hydatigenous a.*, producing hydatids.

1860 *TANNER Pregnancy* v. 238 Vesicular or *hydatidiform disease of the chorion. 1855 *RAMSOTHAM Obstetr. Med.* 78 Solid tumours... are found imbedded in the mass, and occasionally, but very rarely, it is *hydatidinous. 1854

MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Hydatiform. 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 368 Hydatiform and polypoid tumors of the uterus. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Hydatigenous. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* vii. (ed. 4) 37 Hydatigenous degeneration of the ovum is an objectionable name.

Hydatism (həɪˈdætɪz m, hɪd-). *Med.* [*ad. Gr. hēdatis-m, f. hēdār-ōs* to be watery, f. *hēdār-* water. Cf. *F. hydatisme*.] A sound produced by motion of effused fluid in a cavity of the body.

1753 in *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* 1847 in *CRATG.* 1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Hydatoid (həɪˈdætɔɪd, hɪd-), *a. and sb.* [*ad. mod. L. hydatoides, a. Gr. hēdaroēd-ōs* like water, watery (f. *hēdārō-* water + *ēidos* form); *hēdaroēdēs* the aqueous humour of the eye. Cf. *F. hydatoides*.]

a. *adj.* Resembling water, watery, aqueous. b. *sb.* The aqueous humour of the eye; also, the investing membrane of the aqueous humour (Webster 1864). (Cf. *HYALOID*.)

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Hydatoides*, the aqueous or watery Humour of the Eye. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hydatoid fluid*, the aqueous humour of the eye. *H. membrane*, the membrane of Descemet.

Hy-day-gies, *hydegoy*: see *HAY sb.4* 2.

Hydd, obs. f. *HIDE sb.1*. *Hydder*, -ir, obs. ff. *HITHER*. *Hyde*, obs. f. *HIDE*; obs. pa. t. and pple. of *HIE*. *Hydel*, -les, *hyddillis*, *hydles*, var. *HIDEL*, *HIDELS*. *Hyder*, obs. f. *HITHER*, *HYDRA*. *Hydious*, obs. f. *HIDEIOUS*.

Hydnoid (hɪdˈnɔɪd), *a. Bot.* [See -OID.] Resembling or allied to the genus *Hydnium* of fungi.

Hydouse, -ous, etc., obs. ff. *HIDEIOUS*. *Hydour*(e), *Hydowse*, var. *HIDOUR*, *HIDIOUS*, *Obs.*

Hydr-, the usual form of *HYDRO-* bef. a vowel.

Hydra (həɪˈdrə). Forms: a. 4-6 ydres, 5 ydres, 6-7 hydre, hyder. β. 4 idra, 6-7 hidra, 6- hydra. [a. L. *hydra*, a. Gr. *hēdpa*, water-serpent; spec. as in sense 1. Some of the earlier forms are a. OF. *idres*, *ydre* (mod. F. *hydre*).]

1. *Gr. Myth.* The fabulous many-headed snake of the marshes of Lerna, whose heads grew again as fast as they were cut off: said to have been at length killed by Hercules.

a. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 104 (Camb. MS.) When o dowte is determyned and kut away, ther wexen oother dowtes with-owte nowmbyr ryht as the heuedes wexen of ydre the serpent bat Eracles slowh. 1460 CAP-GRAYE *Chron.* (Rolls) 33 The vii. [labour of Hercules], killing of the grete serpent cleped Ydres. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xi. xix. How redoubted Hercules... Fought with an ydre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xii. 23 Spring-headed Hydres; and sea-shouldering Whales.

β. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. ix. (Bodl. MS.), Ydra is a serpente wip many hedes... and it is seide that 3if one hed is smyte of pree hedes growip agen. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. xii. 32 Like the hell-borne Hydra, which they faine That great Alcides whilome overthrew. 1604 SHAKS. *Orh.* ii. iii. 308 Had I as many mouths as Hydra, such an answer would stop them all. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 628 Worse Than Fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceiv'd, Gorgons and Hydres, and Chimera's dire. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 463 When Alexander the Great died, many tyrants, like many hydres, immediately sprung up. 1879 GLADSTONE in *Lib. Mag.* I. No. 6. 663 The Eastern question has as many heads as the hydra.

2. *transf. and fig.* A thing, person, or body of persons compared to the Lernaean hydra in its baneful or destructive character, its multifarious aspects, or the difficulty of its extirpation.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. cciv. 215 The serpent Idre of enuy and false conspiracy, whiche euer burned in the harte of Edricus. 1546 *BALE Eng. Votaries* ii. (1550) 118 b. That odious hydre and hissing serpent of Rome. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 378 They minister life and nourishment... to this monstrous Hydra of covetousness and lucre. 1592 DANIEL *Sonn. Delia* xv. (R.). And yet the hydra of my cares renews Still new born sorrows of her fresh disdain. 1726 *AMHERST Terræ Fil.* ix. 41 The hydra is not to be destroy'd, unless you strike off all the heads at once;... if you were to turn out one jacobine head of a college, another as bad is ready to step in his room. 1809 HAN. *More Catebs* I. 387 Selfishness... is the hydra we are perpetually combating. 1850 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xii. 59 The hydra of revolt lay stunned and prostrate.

3. A rhetorical term for any terrific serpent or reptile; a 'dragon'.

1546 *BALE Eng. Votaries* i. (1560) 98 b. As grete honour... it was to Saint George that noble Captaine, to slea the great hydre or Dragon at Silena. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* vi. i. 467 The Deserts of Lybia have in them many Hydres. 1821-78 C. L. SMITH *tr. Tasso* iv. v. Hydres hiss, and Pythons whistling wail.

4. A water-snake; esp. one of the venomous sea-snakes of the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

1608 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1658) 759 All Water-serpents, as well of the fresh, salt, and sweet waters may be called Hydres, or Snakes. 1814 *CARY Dante, Inf.* ix. 41 Around them greenest hydres twisting roll'd Their volumes. 1855 *EMERSON Misc.* *Sov. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) III. 374 Her interiors are terrific, full of hydres and crocodiles.

5. *Astron.* An ancient southern constellation, represented as a water-snake or sea-serpent. Its chief star is Alphard or Cor Hydræ, of the second magnitude.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 27 A Table of many notable fixed Sterres with their longitude... Brightest in Hydra. 1674 *MOXON Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) 221 *Hydra*, the Hydre. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 379/a *Hydra*, the Water-

snake, one of the old constellations. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xii. 293 The very existence of such a stream as Eridanus or Hydra... implies... such a process of segregation.

II. 6. Zool. (pl. usually hydræ.) A genus of Hydrozoa, consisting of fresh-water polyps of very simple structure, the body having the form of a cylindrical tube, with a mouth surrounded by a ring of tentacles with stinging thread-cells.

The name was given to it by Linnaeus (1756), in allusion to the fact that cutting it in pieces only multiplies its numbers. 1798 F. KANMÄCHER *G. Adams' Ess. Microscope* (ed. 2) title-p. An account of the... singular properties of the Hydra and Verticillæ. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 609/1 The Hydra... is the largest... of the Fresh-water Polypi. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 1050 If cut transversely into several segments, each will in time become a perfect animal, so that thirty or forty Hydra may thus be produced by the section of one. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 20 The Hydra possesses a gelatinous, sub-cylindrical body... having one end expanded into an adherent disc, or foot, a mouth being situated at its opposite extremity.

b. The sexual bud or medusa of any hydroid hydrozoan; so called from its resemblance to an individual of the genus Hydra.

1865 E. & A. AGASSIZ *Seaside Stud. Nat. Hist.* 23 The whole mass of the coral is porous, and the cavities occupied by the Hydræ are sunk perpendicularly to the surface within the rock.

c. *Hydra tuba*: a larval or non-sexual form of hydroid in certain Hydrozoa, of a trumpet-like form.

1847 SIR J. G. DALYELL *Rare Animals* Scott. I. 76 *Hydra tuba*, the Trumpet Polypus. 1858 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 7 The like structure is observable in the 'Hydra tuba', the larval form of the Lucernarian Medusæ. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* I. 101 The Hydra-tuba, as the young organism at this stage of its career has been termed by Sir J. G. Dalyell. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 780 The non-sexual Hydroid form of the Acraspeda, the *Scyphistoma* or *Hydra tuba*.

III. 7. attrib. and Comb. a. attrib. (a) in senses 1 and 2: Of or belonging to a hydra, hydralike; having as many heads, or as difficult to extirpate, as the Lernæan hydra.

1866 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* I. (1859) 430 Protectors of this Hydra Ignorance. 1897 SHAKS *Athen.* IV, iv. ii. 38 Whereon this Hydra-Sonne of Warre is borne. 1863 T. HOV *Agathos* 16 Poor Men! our Fruitful Hydra-Ills increase, For One Head lost, an Hundred in the Place. 1708 OZELL *tr. Boileau's Lutrin* vi. 113 Tyranny Erects her Hydra-head. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 837 Dark Demons I discharge, and Hydra-stings. 1897 MARY ROBINSON *Walshingham* I. 7 They are the hydra assailants which return with every hour. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 444 If there is a fight... you will then hear what a hydra force sprouted out for the occasion.

(b) in sense 6: Belonging to or resembling the genus *Hydra* of polyps.

1878 E. CLARK *Visit S. Amer.* 45 This singular organism the physalia belongs to the hydra family, and is in every respect a jelly fish. 1880 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* XXI. 413 The sperms from which a new generation of hydra-forms will spring.

b. *simulative or parasynthetic, as hydra-headed, -kinded, -necked* adjs.; also *hydra-like* adj.

1859 WARNER *Alb. Eng. v.* xxviii. 126 (Stanf.) Those Hydra-kindred warres. 1899 SHAKS *Athen.* V, i. i. 35 Nor neuer Hydra-headed Willfulness So sooned do loose his Seat; and all at once; As in this King. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxxlix Hydra-like, the fire Lifts up his hundred heads to aim his way. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 50 This hydra-headed monster rose again after a few years. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 49 Fancying that they can cut off at a blow the Hydra-like rogueries of mankind.

Hydracid (hoidræ'sid). *Chem.* [f. HYDR(= d + ACID. Cf. F. *hydracide*, and HYDRO-ACID.) A term applied to an acid containing hydrogen, to distinguish it from an *oxyacid*, or *oxacid*, containing oxygen; now esp. to the halogen acids, or simple compounds of hydrogen with chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, or cyanogen.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 374 These results are calculated on the supposition that hypo-phosphorous or per-phosphorous acid is a binary compound of oxygen and phosphorus; but it is doubtful whether it may not be a triple compound of oxygen, phosphorus, and hydrogen, or a hydracid. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxiii. 231 There are several... acids in which hydrogen performs the office once supposed to belong exclusively to oxygen... Acids of this kind are called hydracids. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Or's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 351 Hydrosulphuric acid is the first hydrogen acid, or *hydr-acid*, that has... come under our notice. 1864-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 669 Ampère, in 1810, suggested that it (H₂F) was a hydracid analogous to hydrochloric acid; and this... was... confirmed by Davy. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 702/1 The name [hydracid] is more particularly applied when it is desired to distinguish between two classes of compounds of the same element... thus we speak of the oxy-acids and the hydracids of the halogen elements.

b. attrib. or adj. Of or belonging to a hydracid. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Circ. Sc., Chem.* 352 The attempt to assimilate oxyacid salts with the type of hydracid salts.

Hydracrylic (hoidræ'kri-lik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDR(= d + ACRYLIC.) In *Hydracrylic acid* C₃H₄O₃, a monobasic lactic acid, which exists as a thick uncrystallizable syrup, and decomposes on heating into acrylic acid (C₃H₄O₂) and water (H₂O). Hence *Hydracrylate*, a salt of this acid. 1877 WATTS *Fowles' Organ. Chem.* 328 Ethene-lactic or hydracrylic acid. *Ibid.*, The metallic hydracrylates are crystallisable.

Hydradephagous (hoidræde'fagos), *a. Entom.* [f. mod.L. *Hydradephaga* (f. Gr. ὑδρᾰ, ὑδρᾰ- water + δειφάγος voracious: see ADEPHAGA.) Belonging to the *Hydradephaga* or aquatic carnivorous beetles.

1840 SWAINSON & SHUCKARD *Hist. & Nat. Arrangem. Insects* II. v. 195 Some few [predaceous beetles]... live in fresh water; from which circumstance they have been named Hydradephagous.

Hydræmia (hoidræ'mi-ä), *Path.* Also *hydræmia*. [f. HYDR(= b + Gr. -αἷμα (as in δαῖμα ANEMIA), f. αἷμα blood. Cf. F. *hydrémie*.] A watery condition of the blood.

1845 G. E. DAY *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 308 In hydræmia, the serum... is usually transparent. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 62 Hydræmia or diminution of the solid ingredients of the plasma, especially the albumen, is also an element in most forms of anæmia.

Hence *Hydræmic, -æmic, a.*, of the nature of or affected with hydræmia.

1876 tr. *Wiagner's Gen. Pathol.* 541 Cachectic or hydræmic dropsy. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 729 The blood is hydræmic.

Hydraform, erroneous var. of HYDRIFORM.

Hydragogal (hoidragō'gäl), *a. Obs.* [f. as HYDRAGOGUE + -AL.]

1. = HYDRAGOGUE *a.*

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* x. 91 Hiera picra, with Jollap, Mechoacan, or the like hydragogal medicaments.

2. Serving for the conveyance of water.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 311 Driving up the waters... by hydragogal syphons.

Hydragogic (hoidragō'gik), *a.* [f. Gr. ὑδρᾰ-γῶγ-ός HYDRAGOGUE + -IC.] = HYDRAGOGUE *a.*

1718 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 179 The hydragogick Electuary. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 68 A purgative hydragogic property.

Hydragogical, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = prec.

1675 E. WILSON *Spadac. Dunelm.* 83 You must... use some hydragogical medicine.

2. = HYDRAGOGAL *2.*

1675 E. WILSON *Spadac. Dunelm.* 31 The subterranean correspondence this Lake hath with the Ocean through hydragogical conveyances.

Hence *Hydragogically adv.*, in the manner of a hydragogue.

c 1700 D. G. HARANGUES *Quack Doct.* 15 It affecteth the Cure either Hypnotically, Hydragogically.

Hydragogue (hoidragō'g), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *hydragogue*, or ad. L. *hydragōg-us*, ad. Gr. ὑδρᾰ-γῶγ-ός conveying water, f. ὑδρᾰ- water (see HYDRO-) + γῶγ- to lead; ὑδρᾰγῶγᾱ φάρμακα (Galen), medicines which remove water from the body.]

A. adj. Of medicines: Having the property of removing accumulations of water or serum, or of causing watery evacuations.

1638 VENNER *Censure in Via Recta* (1650) 391 A fitting hydragog medicine to evacuate the reliques of the water. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 104 An Hydragogue Draught. 1855 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 222 Gamboge acts as a drastic and hydragogue purgative.

B. sb. A hydragogue medicine or drug.

1658 PHILLIPS *s.v. Hydragogue*, Hydragogues are Medicines that are prepared to draw forth the Water from any Hydropical parts. 1757-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, All sudorific, aperitive, and diuretic medicines, are hydragogues. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 361 It was formerly employed as a hydragogue in passive dropsies.

+ Hydragogue. Obs. Also *erron. hydro-*.

[ad. Gr. ὑδρᾰγῶγῖα the conveying of water (also, an aqueduct, canal, etc.): see prec.] The conveyance of water by an artificial channel or aqueduct.

1570 DEK *Math. Pref. d.j.b.* Hydragogie, demonstrateth the possible leading of Water... from any head (being a Spring, standing, or running Water) to any other place. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Hydral (hoidräl), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ὑδρᾰ, ὑδρᾰ- water + -AL.] Epithet of Lindley's alliance of Endogens containing *Hydrocharidaceæ* and kindred orders of aquatic plants.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 775 *Naiadaceæ*, a natural order... belonging to Lindley's hydral alliance of Endogens, consisting of plants living in fresh or salt water.

Hydramide (hoidräm'id), *Chem.* [f. HYDR(= d + AMIDE.) A tertiary diomide formed by the action of ammonia on certain aldehydes, chiefly aromatic, as benzoic aldehyde.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 178 The hydramides are crystalline solids, insoluble in water... not possessing alkaline properties. *Ibid.*, Some hydramides, e.g. hydrobenzamide and hydrosalicylamide, are decomposed by acids, yielding ammonia and the corresponding aldehydes.

Hydramine (hoidräm'in), *Chem.* [f. HYDR(= d + AMINE.) An oxethene base; an amine containing hydroxyl substitution compounds of ethyl.

1877 WATTS *Fowles' Organ. Chem.* 222 When ethene-oxide, C₂H₄O... is treated with aqueous ammonia, 1, 2, or 3 molecules of the oxide unite with 1 mol. ammonia, producing... Ethene-hydramine, Diethene-hydramine, Triethene-hydramine... They are viscid, alkaline liquids, decomposed by distillation.

+ Hydrangea (hoidræ'ndžä). [mod.L. *Hydrangæa* (Linnaeus), f. Gr. ὑδρᾰ, ὑδρᾰ- water + γῶγ-ος vessel (in allusion to the cup-like form of the seed-capsule). Cf. F. *hydrangée*.] A genus of shrubs (N.O. *Saxifragaceæ*), natives of the tem-

perate regions of Asia and America, with white, blue, or pink flowers in large globular clusters; esp. the Chinese species *H. hortensis*, commonly cultivated in Britain.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1797 MRS. BURTON Laura I. 198, I should like to make... a sonnet upon the lasting bloom of a hydranger. 1803 J. ABERCROMBIE'S *Ev. Man his own Gardener* (ed. 17) 197 Pots of flowering plants... such as pinks, hydrangea, roses. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 121 In the Channel Islands, and in Normandy, there are Hydrangeas eight feet high, or more, with balls of flowers bigger than a man's head.

Hydrant (hoidrânt). [Irregularly formed from Gr. ὑδρᾰ, ὑδρᾰ- water + -ANT¹. Of U.S. origin.] An apparatus for drawing water directly from a main, esp. in a street, consisting of a pipe with one or more nozzles to which the hose of a fire-engine, etc. may be attached, or with a spout or the like.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. I. 286 Some black fellow... brings out the leather hose, attached to the hydrants, as they term them here. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg Wks.* (Bohn) I. 324 In the transmission of the heavenly waters, every hose fits every hydrant. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 651 Hydrant, or fire-cock with stand pipe. 1871 *Daily News* 28 Dec. There should be a hydrant in every hundred yards of street, to which nothing but a hose need be attached in order to throw a stream of water over the highest building near it.

Hydranth (hoidræn). *Zool.* [f. HYDRA (sense 6) + Gr. ὑδρᾰ- flower.] One of the non-sexual zooids, typically nutritive in function, occurring in colonial Hydrozoa, usually on the branches of the coenosarc (like flowers on a plant). Sometimes extended to any hydroid (free or colonial).

1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 49 Every branchlet crowned by its graceful hydranth. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 128 In an early stage of its existence every hydrozoan is represented by a single hydranth. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 245 The hydrosome [of *Sertularia*] consists of a number of hydranths or nutritive zooids collectively forming the trophosome and connected to one another by a branching coenosarc.

+ Hydrarchy. Obs. rare¹. [f. Gr. ὑδρᾰ, ὑδρᾰ- water + -αρχία rule, sovereignty.] The watery realm or domain.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimsies, Saylor* 89 Agents of maine importance that in hydrarchy wherein they live.

Hydrargillite (hoidræ'gdilait), *Min.* [Named, 1805, f. Gr. ὑδρᾰ, ὑδρᾰ- water + ἀργίλλος clay, in reference to its composition.] A synonym of WAVELITE.

1805 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 162 If a name founded upon its chemical composition be preferred, it may be denominated Hydrargillite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 178. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiv. 298 The rock contains as accessories... asbestos, hydrargillite, etc.

+ Hydrargyrum (hoidræ'gdjirüm). Formerly also *hydrargyre* (-gire, -girie). [mod.L. *hydrargyrum*, altered (on the analogy of other names of metals, as *aurum*, *argentum*) from L. *hydrargyrus*, a. Gr. ὑδρᾰργῦρος artificial quicksilver, f. ὑδρᾰ- (HYDRO-) + ἀργῦρος silver. *Hydrargyre* was from Fr.] Quicksilver, mercury. (The name in medical and chemical Latin, whence the symbol Hg.)

1563 T. GALE *Treat. Gunneshot* 9 b (Stanf. s.v. *Gniacum*), Vnguetes receyuing into their composition Hydrargyrum. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hydrargyrum*, quick-silver. 1861-2 THACKERAY *Philist* (1889) I. ii. 26 He will prescribe taraxacum for you, or pill: hydrarg:.

β. 1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 157 b, That they will get greater riches in Hydrargirie, then nature geueth in golde. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 67 The Steel and Load-stone, Hydrargire and Gold. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Hydrargyre*, a Name which the Chymists give to Mercury.

Hence *Hydrargyral, Hydrargyrate, Hydrargylic, Hydrargyrous* adjs., of or relating to quicksilver, mercurial. **+ Hydrargyria**, || **Hydrargyriasis, Hydrargyriasm** (erron. *hydrargysm*), || **Hydrargyro'sis**, a morbid condition caused by the introduction of mercury into the system, mercurial poisoning (see also quot. 1753).

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 96 *Hydrargyral emanations. *Ibid.* 107 Our Hydrargyral Experiments. 1864 WEBSTER, **Hydrargyrate*. 1810 SIR G. ALLEY (title) Observations on the *Hydrargyria, or that Vesicular Disease arising from the Exhibition of Mercury. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1870) 389 The altered blood of chronic Hydrargyria. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydrargyriasis. *Ibid.*, *Hydrargyric. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, **Hydrargyria*, a term used by the chirurgial writers to express the anointing the body with a mercurial unction, in order to the raising a salivation. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 90 Containing also a salt, and *hydrargyris mixtion.

+ Hydrarthrosis (hoidræ'prō'sis). *Path.* [f. HYDR(= b + ARTHROSIS.) Dropsy of the joints.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Len. Dis.* (1870) 233 Gonorrhoeal rheumatism is essentially an hydrarthrosis. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 769 A patient whose knee had been laid open for chronic hydrarthrosis.

Hydrastine (hoidræ'stōin). [f. mod.L. *Hydrastis* (see def.) + -INE.] **a.** An alkaloid obtained from the root of *Hydrastis Canadensis*, a North American ranunculaceous plant. **b.** A medicine used by eclectic physicians, consisting of this alkaloid mixed with berberine and resin.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 781 It contains... an active

principle called hydrastin. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 142 Hydrastine, the alkaloid, should not be confounded with the eclectic preparation, hydrastin, which is composed chiefly of berberine.

Hydratation (hoidrät'jōn). *Chem.* [Cf. F. *hydratation*.] = HYDRATION.

1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment*. 32 The hydratation .. is effected under the influence of acids.

Hydrate (hoidrät'), *sb.* *Chem.* Also *hydrat*. [f. Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *ὑδρ*- water + *-ATE* 1 c. Cf. F. *hydrate*.] A compound of water with another compound or an element, e.g. hydrate of chlorine. Formerly, and still by some, applied also to a HYDROXIDE, e.g. KOH, potassium hydrate; NH₄OH, ammonium hydrate.

1808 SMITHSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 23 A peculiar compound of zinc and water, which may be named hydrate of zinc. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 104 The attention of chemists was drawn to them by Mr Proust, who has given to such combinations the name of hydrates. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 20 An oxide combined with water is called a hydrate. 1871 TYNDALL *Frugm. Sc.* (1879) I. xviii. 450 Faraday analysed the hydrate of chlorine. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 171 Hydrate of lime is formed whenever water is sprinkled upon caustic lime. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 703 1/2 The compound Cl₂H₂O is a hydrate of Cl, i.e. it is a compound of Cl with water. *Ibid.*, Another way of stating the theoretical difference between hydrates and hydroxides is to say that hydrates contain water as such, and that hydroxides contain the elements of water.

Hydrate (hoidrät'), *v.* [f. prec. Cf. F. *hydrater*.] *trans.* To combine chemically with water; to convert into a hydrate.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 252 Acidified by 3 atoms of oxygen, and hydrated by the addition to each of 1 atom of water. 1897 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 814 The gland cells manufacture a ferment—pepsine or trypsin—which hydrates the albumins, forming albumoses.

Hydrated (hoidrät'ed), *a.* [f. prec. *sb.* or *vb.* + *-ED*.] Chemically combined with water or its elements; formed into a hydrate.

1809 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 465 Hydrated sulphur was instantly formed. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 99 A combination of peroxide of copper with water, or a hydrated peroxide of copper. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1449 Steatite .. is a hydrated silicate of magnesia and alumina. 1885 MUIR & WILSON *Thermal Chem.* iv. 149 Most hydrated salts dissolve in water with absorption of heat. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 704 1/2 Caustic baryta combines with water to form a compound BaO.H₂.2H₂O; this compound is said to be a hydrated hydroxide.

Hydration (hoidrät'jōn). [f. HYDRATE: see *-ATION*.] The action of hydrating or condition of being hydrated; combination with water.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Circ. Sc. Chem.* 452 In both conditions of hydration the crystals of sulphate of nickel are very beautiful. 1876 J. FOWLER in *Archæologia* XLVI. 128 note, The hydration of lime in badly tempered mortar. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* iii. 36 The chemical decompositions for ever occurring in the living body are all included in two processes, viz., those of hydration and oxidation. 1880 [see HYDROLYSIS]. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 703 1/2 Another form of words .. is to speak of water of hydration, or water of crystallisation and to contrast these with water of constitution.

Hydraulic (hoidrō'lik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *hydraulicus*, *a.* Gr. *ὕδραυλος*, *ὑδρ*, *ὑδρ*- water + *αἰδός* pipe. In Greek *ὕδραυλικὸν ὄργανον* denoted a kind of musical instrument played by means of water (also called *ὕδραυλις*, *ὕδραυλος*); the extension of the word to other kinds of water-engines is first found in Latin authors (*hydraulicae machinae* in Vitruvius). Cf. F. *hydraulique*.]

A. adj.

1. Pertaining or relating to water (or other liquid) as conveyed through pipes or channels, esp. by mechanical means; belonging to hydraulics.

Hydraulic mining: a method of mining in which the force of a powerful jet of water is used to wear down a bed of auriferous gravel or earth, and to carry the debris to the sluices where the particles of gold are separated.

1861 *Humane Industry* 37 Birds on the tops of Trees, which by Hydraulic art and secret conveyances of water .. are made to sing. 1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 69 Nero Alexandrinus, and other Hydraulic Writers. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1364 A shaft moved by hydraulic power. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 35 A bale of dry goods .. packed by hydraulic pressure. 1873 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* xvii. 390 Hydraulic mining in California—The origin of this branch of mining dates back as far as the spring of 1825. 1898 *Times* 20 Aug. 6/3 Hydraulic pressure exerted against the deposits by what are known as 'Monitors', huge squirts. .. These huge jets of water strike against the mass of gravels with a force of many thousand horse-power.

2. Applied to various mechanical contrivances operated by water-power, or in which water is conveyed through pipes; e.g. a *hydraulic crane*, *engine*, *machine*, *motor*.

Hydraulic belt, an endless woollen band passing over rollers for raising water by absorption and compression. **Hydraulic block** (*Shipbuilding*), a hydraulic lifting-press made to occupy the place of a building-block beneath the keel of a vessel in a repairing-dock, so as to raise the vessel when needed. **Hydraulic brush**, a brush with a hose connexion through its handle whereby it discharges water upon the surface scrubbed. **Hydraulic condenser** (see CONDENSER 4 c.) the chamber in which gas is cooled. **Hydraulic dock**, a floating dock (see DOCK 4), on which a vessel is raised for examination and repairs. **Hydraulic elevator**,

or lift, a lift or hoist worked by hydraulic power. **Hydraulic indicator**, a gauge indicating hydraulic pressure. **Hydraulic main**, in gas-works, a large pipe containing water, and receiving the pipes from the several retorts, which dip below the surface of the water so that the raw gas passes through the water and is partly purified on its way to the condenser.

Hydraulic organ, an ancient musical instrument in which water was used in some way, prob. to regulate the pressure of the air. **Hydraulic press**=HYDROSTATIC press.

Hydraulic ram, an automatic pump in which the kinetic energy of a descending column of water in a pipe is used to raise some of the water to a height above that of its original source; also applied to the lifting piston of a hydrostatic press.

Hydraulic valve, a valve formed by an inverted cup placed with its edge under water over the upturned open end of a pipe, so as to close the pipe against the passage of air. **Hydraulic wheel**, a wheel for raising water by applied power.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Hydraulic*, pertaining to Organs, or to an Instrument to draw water. 1659 LEAK *Waterworks*. 30 The Pipes of the Organs in Hydraulic [mispr. *Hydraulique*] Instruments. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Hydraulico-Pneumatical*, A Description of the Common Hydraulic Engine used to Quench Fire. 1808 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 22 As a stream of water strikes on the valve of the hydraulic ram. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XI. 87 1/2 A much larger pipe, technically called the hydraulic main, which, receives the gas produced from all the retorts. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 210 Hydraulic presses of various kinds .. among them the vast machine which was employed to lift the Britannia tube into its place. *Ibid.* 236 Hydraulic lifting jack for railway engines and carriages. *Ibid.* 1194 Hydraulic crane. *Ibid.* 1228 Hydraulic clock, .. by keeping up a constant flow of water, the clock will never require winding up. 1896 S. C. BRES *Gloss. Terms*, *Hydraulic belt*, an endless double band, formed of woollen cloth, for raising water.

3. Applied to substances which harden under water and so become impervious to it; as *hydraulic cement*, *lime*, *mortar*. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 135 Silica is an essential element in the formation of a good hydraulic cement. *Ibid.* 1114 Hydraulic chalk cement, hardening under water in a few minutes. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xii. (1878) 167 Blue argillaceous limestone, largely quarried .. for hydraulic lime. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 218 Hydraulic mortars, which harden under water.

B. sb. 1. A hydraulic organ: see A. 2. *Obs.* 1656 BACON *Sylva* § 102 The Sounds that produce Tones .. such are the Percussions of Metall, as in Bells; .. And of Water, as in the Nightingales Pipes of Regalls, or Organs, and other Hydraulicks; which the Ancients had .. but are now lost. 1661 *Humane Industry* 109 He used only warm water to give them motion and sound. Such Hydraulics are frequent in Italy.

2. A Short for *hydraulic engine*, *press*, etc. (see A. 2). **b.** Applied hydraulic force. 1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 347 The Hydraulic or Engine before mentioned, and its Effects, being thus explained. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 63 Great is the power of hydraulic! Here is a hole .. squeezed out of a slab of steel with no more fuss than if the steel were piecrust! *Ibid.* 157 The hydraulic is again brought into play, and with a pair of huge pincers the rivets are nipped and finished.

+ **Hydraulic**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.]

= prec. A.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 88 These Physico-Mechanical Experiments are of four sorts, Hydragryal, Hydraulic, Pneumatical, and Mixt. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 11 note, Pumps .. and divers other Hydraulic Engines. 1793 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* I. 79 Gardens watered by hydraulic machines.

Hydraulically, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.] By means of hydraulic power or appliances.

1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 48 The work was all bolted into position and riveted hydraulically. 1894 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 2/3 A swing bridge .. worked hydraulically. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 18 Calling out .. to the boy at the lift, [he] mounted hydraulically .. to the second story.

Hydraulician (hoidrō'lik-jān). [ad. F. *hydraulicien*; cf. *mechanician*, etc.] One versed in hydraulics; a hydraulic engineer.

1882 *Nature* XXV. 351 1/2 The system of dredging introduced by M. Bazin, the celebrated hydraulician, on the rivers of France. 1894 *Athenæum* 19 May 648 1/2 The formulae [for the flow of water] drawn up by various hydraulicians.

Hydraulicity (-lī'siti). [ad. F. *hydraulicité*: see HYDRAULIC and -ITY.] The property or quality of being hydraulic (sense 3). In mod. Dicts.

Hydraulicizing (hoidrō'lik-ing), *vbl. sb.* U.S. Also -icing. [f. HYDRAULIC + *-ING* 1 (with insertion of *k* as in *frollicking*, *trafficking*, etc.).] Hydraulic mining.

1880 R. H. PATTERSON in *Fortn. Rev.* Sept. 341 That [form of gold-seeking] which is termed 'hydraulicizing'.

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 105 The Russian Company .. are well rigged for hydraulicizing, but lack a constant supply of water. *Ibid.* 636 Where a sufficient head of water .. can be had, hydraulicizing is the method of working employed. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Sept. 8/1 It is open to grave doubt whether hydraulicizing will be possible.

+ **Hydraulicion**. Pl. -*ia*. [a. Gr. *ὕδραυλικόν* (*ὄργανον*): see HYDRAULIC.] = *Hydraulic organ*: see HYDRAULIC A. 2.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 35 *Hydraulica*, Organes going by water. 1776 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. viii. 111 The hydraulicion or water-organ. 1881 EDWARDS *Organs & Archimedes* has had the credit of advancing the hydraulicion.

Hydraulico-, combining form of Gr. *ὕδραυλος* HYDRAULIC, as in + **Hydraulico-pneumatical** *a.* = HYDRAULICO-PNEUMATICAL; + **Hydraulico-static** (see quot.)

1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 225, I take the body of a living man to be a very compounded engine, such as mechanicians would call Hydraulic-Pneumatical. 1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Philos.* I. xxv. 300 The mutual effects of fluids and moveable solids .. have been considered by Bernoulli .. under the name of hydraulicostatics.

Hydraulics (hoidrō'liks). [Plural of HYDRAULIC, after earlier names of sciences in -ICS, q.v.] That department of science which deals with the conveyance of water or other liquids through pipes or other artificial channels, and with the various mechanical applications of the force exerted by moving liquids. Often used in a wider sense, corresponding to what is now expressed by *hydrokinetics* or *hydrodynamics*.

1671 BOYLE *Usefulness Exp. Philos.* II. ii. 1. ii, Hydrostatics and hydraulicks, that teach us to make engines and contrivances for the lifting up, and for the conveying of water. 1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* Ded. Aij, I present this Volume of Hydrostatics and Hydraulicks to your Patronage. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 338 From what level, upon any principle of hydraulics, can these waters be supposed to be deduced? 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 221 Hydraulics is the science which treats of the motion of fluids, and the forces with which they act upon bodies. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. viii. IV. 43 The more difficult science of hydraulics was entirely created by two disciples of Galileo, Castelli and Torricelli. 1855 EMERSON *Misc., Fort. Repr.* Wks. III. 387 It is a rule .. in economy as well as in hydraulics, that you must have a source higher than your tap.

Hydraulist. [f. HYDRAULIC + *-IST*; cf. F. *hydrauliste* (1836).] One skilled in hydraulics; a hydraulician.

1847 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* 72 Meton (the astronomer and hydraulist).

+ **Hydraulico-pneumatical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *hydraulico*- combining form of Gr. *ὕδραυλος* (see HYDRAULIC) + *PNEUMATICAL*.] Relating to hydraulics and pneumatics: see quot. So + **Hydraulico-pneumatical** *a.* in same sense; + **Hydraulico-pneumatics**, the combination of hydraulics and pneumatics.

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. 13 A new Hydraulico-pneumatical Fountain .. with the uses to be made of it, as in Hydraulico-pneumatics. 1685 - *Eng. Notion Nat.* 310, I look .. on a Human Body .. as an Hydraulic, or rather Hydraulico-pneumatical Engine. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Hydraulico-pneumatical* Engine. 1741 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 821 Hydraulico-pneumatical and other Engines, for raising Water.

Hydrazine (hoidrā'zain). *Chem.* [mod. f. HYDROGEN + AZO- (for *azote*) + *-INE*.] A colourless stable gas, with strong alkaline reaction, also called DIAMIDOGEN, N₂H₄. Also extended to a class of compounds in which one or more of the hydrogen atoms in this are replaced by a univalent radical, as *Ethyl hydrazine* N₂H₃.C₂H₅.

1887 *Athenæum* 9 July 573 Curtius describes the preparation of a new compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. .. He terms it hydrazine or diamidogen.

Hydrazoa, *erron.* form of HYDROZOA.

Hydrazoic (hoidrā'zō'ik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. HYDRO- + AZO- (for *azote*) + *-IC*.] In *hydrazoic acid*, a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen (N₃H), as yet obtained only in solution, resembling hydrochloric acid, and forming explosive salts. Also called *azoimide*.

1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 472 Azoimide or Hydrazoic Acid.

+ **Hydre**. *Obs.* In 3 ydre. [a. OF. *ydre*, *ydrie*, ad. L. HYDRIA.] A water-pot.

c. 1250 *Kent Sermon* in O. E. Misc. 29 *per were* . vi. Ydres of stone.

Hydre, *obs.* form of HYDRA.

+ **Hydrelæon**, -*um*. Also corruptly *hydrelæum*, -*ion*, -*oleon*, *hydroleon*, etc. [Gr. *ὕδρελαον* (*ἐλαον* oil). Cf. F. *hydreléon*.] A mixture of water and oil, formerly used medicinally.

c. 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) L v, Hydroleon and Allegant dronke is wonderful good also. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 39 It leaves an impression much like that of Hydrelæon. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Hydrelæon was taken internally, to excite vomiting.

+ **Hydrelic**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. Gr. *ὕδρηλ-ος* watery, moist + *-IC*.] (See quots.)

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 42 Hydrelia is an Ignick invention, for the cheaper making of all kind of hotte liquids or liquours, by the means of metallicall instruments, whereupon the materials made by this art are called Hydrelia. 1665 J. WILSON *Project.* I. Dram. Wks. (1874) 226 An ignick, hydrellick, hydretterick invention, consisting of heat without fire or smoke!

Hydremia, -*ic*: see HYDRÆMIA, -IC.

Hydrencephal, -*ic*, -*oid*, -*on*, -*us* [f. HYDRO- + Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* brain]: see HYDROCEPHALE, etc.

1847 CRAIG, *Hydrencephalic*. *Hydrencephalus*. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 704 The so-called hydrencephaloid affection incident, in children, to exhaustion from diarrhoea.

Hydrencephalocoele (hoidrense'fālo'sēl'). *Path.* [f. HYDRO- + b + ENCEPHALOCELE.] An encephalocoele containing serous liquid.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Hydrencephalocoele*, term for hydrocephalic tumour or hernia. 1898 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 239 In a hydrencephalocoele .. there will be a portion of one or both of the ventricles filled with fluid.

Hydrenterocele (haidrēntērosēl). *Path.* [f. HYDR(o)- + ENTEROCELE.] Intestinal hernia the sac of which contains water.

1706 in PHILLIPS ed. Kersey. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod. Dicts.

† **Hydret.** *Chem. Obs.* [Cl. sulphuret.] An early term for *hydruret*, *hydride*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 46 Oil of cinnamon is a hydret of that base, or $C_{18}H_{17}O_2 + H$.

|| **Hydria** (haidriā, hīdriā). Pl. -æ. [L. *hydria*, a. Gr. *hūpīa* a water-pot, f. *hūpō*, *hūp-* water. Cf. HYDRE.] A water-pot; in *Archæol.* a large Greek jar or pitcher for carrying water, with two or three handles.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495), Ydria is a water vessel. 1850 LITCHER *U. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 299 (ed. 2) 338 The Corinthian hydria had two handles at the top. 1851 C. NEWTON in *Ruskin Stones Ven. I.* App. xxi. 403 A stork seated on a hydria, or pitcher, from which water is flowing.

Hydriad (haidriād). [a. Gr. *hūpīas*, *hūpīad-* (νύμφη), f. *hūpō* water.] A water-nymph. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Hydriatic (haidriætirik), a. rare. (erron. *hydriatic*). [mod. f. Gr. *hūp-* water + *lātrōs* physician, *lātrēia* healing, *lātrōs* medical. Cf. F. *hydriatic*.] Of or pertaining to the water-cure; hydropathic. So **Hydriatrist**, a hydropathist; **Hydriatry**, hydropathy.

1843 T. J. GRAHAM *Cold-Water System* (ed. 2) Contents xvii. Hydriatic measures ought not to be pushed too far. 1843 ARBY *Water Cure* 157 Hahn... and his two sons were zealous hydriatists. 1843 *Tailor's Mag.* Apr. 271/a The hydriatic method of treatment. 1866 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Hydriatic. *Hydriatry*, same as *Hydrotherapy*.

Hydric (haidrik), a. *Chem.* [f. HYDR(OGEN) + -IC. Cf. F. *hydrique*.] Of hydrogen, containing hydrogen in chemical combination; as in *hydric chloride* = *hydrogen chloride* or *hydrochloric acid*.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydricus*, of or belonging to water; applied to the compounds of a simple body with hydrogen: hydric. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Feb. 565/3 Aqueous hydric-chloride. 1876 HABLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 101 Hydric Cyanide was called Prussic acid.

Hydrid (haidrid). *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Hydrius* sb. pl., f. *Hydra*.] A hydrozoan of the family *Hydriæ*, typified by the genus *Hydra* (see HYDRA 6).

Hydride (haidrōid). *Chem.* [f. HYDR(o)- + -IDE.] † a. Formerly, A substance formed by the combination of water with a radical; = HYDRATE in the earlier sense. b. Now, A substance formed by the union of hydrogen with an element or a radical.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 20 Water combines with acids and oxides, forming hydrides. *Ibid.* 55 It is no longer SO_3 , but HO, SO_3 —a hydride of sulphuric acid. *Ibid.* 56 In the processes throughout this book, when sulphuric acid is mentioned it is this hydride which is meant. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 273 Each of these bodies is therefore termed the hydride of a radical. 1877 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem. I.* 90 The compounds of Hydrogen form Hydrides.

Hydriform (haidrifōm), a. Also *erron. hydriform*. [f. L. type **hydriformis*: see HYDRA + -FORM.] Hydra-shaped.

1. Of the form of the Lernaean Hydra. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 110 Dividing their discourses into heads—Cerebrean, Polypean, and Hydriform.

2. Having the form of the hydra polyp. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 1044 The arms [of the Hydra] are destitute of cilia; and this is an important character, by which all the Polypes of the Hydra-form kind may be at once distinguished from those of a higher group. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 20/1 Polypes hydriform. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 49 Distinguished by the absence of a hydriform stage.

† **Hydriodate** (haidriōdēt). *Chem. Obs.* [f. as next + -ATE + I.C.] An old name for an iodide, as a salt of hydriodic acid; also, a hydriodide.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s. v., The Hydriodate of ammonia, of potash, of soda, of barytes, etc. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 537 Iodate and Hydriodate of Potassa. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 190 Hydriodate of quinine.

Hydriodic (haidriōdik), a. *Chem.* [f. HYDR(OGEN) + IOD(INE) + -IC. Cf. F. *hydriodique*.] Containing hydrogen and iodine in chemical combination. **Hydriodic acid**, the simple combination of hydrogen and iodine, also called *hydrogen iodide* (HI), a colourless very soluble gas, of strongly acid properties and suffocating odour.

1850 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 110 Hydriodic acid is formed of one volume of the vapour of iodine and one volume of hydrogen. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 91 Hydriodic acid gas very much resembles hydrochloric acid gas. 1850 *Forbes' Chem.* 372 Iodide of ethyl; hydriodic ether. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 299 Olefiant gas... combines with hydriodic acid to form ethyl iodide.

So **Hydriodide** (haidriōdēid), a compound formed by the combination of hydriodic acid with an organic radical (or, formerly, with an element).

1823 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvii. 81 Hydriodide of carbon. **Hydro** (haidrō). Short for HYDROPATHIC sb. 1883 *Brit. Med. Jnl. Advert.* 9 Dec., Visitors will find

the 'Hydro' a pleasant Home during their residence in Bournemouth. 1894 *Advt.*, Buxton, The Peak Thermal Establishment. The best Hydro in district. Mineral water and other baths. 1898 *Navy & Army Illustr.* 23 July p. vii, Palatial establishments... all... modestly calling themselves Hydros.

Hydro- (haidrō), before a vowel also **hydr-**, = Gr. *hūp(o-*, combining form of *hūpō* water, employed in many compounds adopted or formed from Greek.

Of the numerous compounds in Greek some were adopted in Latin, whence they passed into English either directly or through French: the earliest of these are *hydroptic*, *hydroptic*, *hydromancy*, and *hydromel*, found in the 13th and 14th c. A few others were added to the language during the 16th and 17th c., as *hydrocele*, *hydrographer*, *graphy*, *hydrology*, *hydrophobia*, *hydrostatic*; but the greater number of the words now in use belong to the common scientific vocabulary of the 19th c. (including the end of the 18th c.).

The words so formed may be thus classed:

a. Miscellaneous terms, in which *hydro-* has the sense of 'water', as in *hydrography*, *hydrometer*, *hydrophaty*, *hydrostatics*. These pass into terms in which *hydro-* is used in more or less loose combination, as *hydrogeology*, *hydro-galvanic*, *hydro-electricity*, *hydro-extractor*, *hydro-propulsion*.

b. In medical and pathological terminology, *hydro-* is extensively used to form names of diseases (chiefly in Latin or Greek form), being prefixed (a) to names of parts of the body, to denote that such part is dropsical or affected with an accumulation of serous fluid, as in *hydroabdomen* (dropsy of the abdomen, ascites), *hydroblepharon* (-um) [Gr. *hūlēparon* eyelid], *hydrocardia* [Gr. *hūlēia* heart], -cranium, -derma, -gaster [Gr. *hūlēia* belly], -gastrica, -hystera [Gr. *hūlēia* womb], *hydromphalum* (-us) [Gr. *hūlēia* navel], *hydromyelus*, -myelia [Gr. *hūlēia* marrow, used for 'spinal cord'], -nephros [Gr. *hūlēia* kidney], *hydro-ovarium* [see OVARY], -pericardium, -peritonæum, *hydro-rhachis* [Gr. *hūlēia* spine], *hydro-salpinx* [Gr. *hūlēia* trumpet, used for 'Fallopian tube'], *hydrothorax*; also, in the combination *hydro-pneumo-*, to express the presence of water and air, as in *hydro-pneumo-pericardium*, *hydro-pneumothorax*; (b) to names of diseases or diseased formations, denoting the accompaniment of dropsy or of an accumulation of serous fluid, as *hydrocachexia*, -y [see CACHEXY], -diarrhæa, -hæmorrhæa, -meningitis, -pericarditis, -peritonitis, *hydro-rhachitis*, etc.; *hydrocirsocele*, *hydr(o)enterocele*, *hydromeningocele*, -myelocele, -phyocele, -sarcocele, *hydroscrocele*, etc.

c. Prefixed to names of minerals, *hydro-* denotes a hydrous compound, or the addition of water or its constituents to the elements of the primary mineral.

d. In modern chemical terms (the earliest of which were formed in French), the prefix *hydro-* originally meant combination with water. In many cases however this really amounted to combination with the hydrogen supplied by the water; so that *hydr(o)-* has become the regular combining form of hydrogen, like *oxy-* for oxygen, *nitro-* for nitrogen, *cyano-* for cyanogen.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art II.* 21 To distinguish the acids formed by hydrogen, from those formed by oxygen, the former are designated by the word *hydro*, as the hydrochloric acid. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 4 If composed of oxygen united to a metalloid, such as carbon, or a metal, the acid is simply named from the metalloid or metal, as carbonic acid, chromic acid. But if the acid contains hydrogen united to a metalloid, the word 'hydro' is prefixed; as hydrochloric acid (hydrogen and chlorine), hydro-sulphuric acid (hydrogen and sulphur), &c.

Prefixed to the name of a compound substance,

hydro- usually means the addition or substitution

of hydrogen in its constitution, e.g. *benzoin*

$C_{14}H_{12}O_2$, *hydrobenzoin* $C_{14}H_{14}O_2$; so *cinchonine*,

hydrocinchonine, *cellulose*, *hydrocellulose*, etc.

e. In modern zoological terminology, *hydro-* is used in the nomenclature relating to members of the class HYDROZOA and their characteristic organs or parts. Strictly speaking, *hydro-* is here a combining form of the generic name HYDRA; but this is itself a derivative of Gr. *hūpō*, *hūp(o-* water, so that, as being ultimately from the same source, these terms may be classed with the other *hydro-* formations.

f. Derivatives of Gr. *hūpōs* 'sweat' have been erroneously written *hydro-* instead of *hidro-* (the error being encouraged by the fact that sweat is a form of water), e.g. *hydroadenitis* inflammation of the sweat glands, *hydrocritics*, *hydropyretic*.

The more important words in all these groups appear in their alphabetical order in the main series; others of less importance follow here.

Hydroaerle (haidrōerlek) a. (see quot.). **Hydroapatite** *Min.*, hydrous apatite, a milk-white

subtransparent mineral. **Hydrobarometer**, an instrument for determining the depth of the ocean from the pressure of the superincumbent water (Webster 1864). **Hydrobenzoin** *Chem.*, a crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{14}O_2$, obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen on oil of bitter almonds. || **Hydrobiosis** (-bàiōsis) *Zool.* [Gr. *bìōsis* way of life], the development of living organisms, as bacteria, in fluid media; the conditions of life of such organisms. **Hydrobrachite** *Min.* [named 1834], hydrous borate of calcium and magnesium, resembling gypsum. **Hydrobranch** (-bræŋk) *Zool.* [Gr. *hūpāxia* gills], a member of the *Hydrobranchiata*, a division of gastropods in Lamarck's classification, containing species which breathe water only; so **Hydrobranchiate** (-bræŋkiēt) a., pertaining to the *Hydrobranchiata* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Hydrocalcite** *Min.* [named 1846], a hydrous carbonate of calcium (Dana *Min.* (1850) 212). || **Hydrocardia** *Path.*, dropsy of the heart (see b above). **Hydrocauline** (-kōlīn) a. *Zool.* [Gr. *hūlēia* stem], pertaining to or characteristic of the || **Hydrocaulus** or main stem of the coenosarc of a hydrozoan. || **Hydrocephalus** (-sēfālīs) [Gr. *hūlēia* head], the oral and stomachal regions of a hydroid. **Hydrocerussite** *Min.*, a variety of basic lead carbonate. † **Hydrochinone** *Chem.* = HYDROQUINONE. **Hydrocinchonine** *Chem.*, an alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{23}N_2O$) obtained by heating cinchonine ($C_{20}H_{23}N_2O$) with $KMnO_4$. **Hydrocirsocele** *Path.* [CIRSOCELE], hydrocele complicated with a varicose state of the spermatic cord (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). || **Hydrocœlia** (-sēlīā) *Path.* [Gr. *hūlēia* belly], dropsy of the abdomen, ascites. **Hydroconite** *Min.* [named, 1847, f. Gr. *hūlēia* lime], hydrous calcium carbonate (Dana *Min.* (1892) 303). **Hydrocope** (haidrōkōp) *Zool.* [Gr. *hūlēia* shaft], the peduncle of a hydroid. **Hydrocoralline** (-kōrālīn) *Zool.* [CORALLINE] a., pertaining to the *Hydrocorallina*, an order or sub-order of *Hydroidea*, the coral-making hydroid hydrozoa; sb. one of this order of Hydrozoa. **Hydrocotarnia**, -cota-rnine (-sīn) *Chem.*, a crystalline alkaloid existing in opium, and containing two atoms of hydrogen more than cotarnine. **Hydrocoumaric** a. *Chem.*, in h. acid = melilotic acid. † **Hydrocritics** (erron. for *hydrocritics*): see quot. **Hydrocycle** [CYCLE sb. 11], a velocipede adapted for propulsion on the surface of water; hence **Hydrocyclist**, one who propels a hydrocycle. **Hydrocyst** (haidrōsist) *Zool.* [Gr. *hūlēia* bladder, CYST], one of the tentacles or feelers, resembling immature polypites, attached to the coenosarc in certain Hydrozoa, as in the family *Physophorida*; hence **Hydrocystic** a. **Hydrodolomite** *Min.*, hydrous carbonate of calcium and magnesium, a yellowish-white, greyish, or greenish mineral. **Hydroæcial** (haidrōsīāl) a., pertaining to the || **Hydrocœcium** (-sīālīm) [Gr. *hūlēia*, f. *hūlēia* house], a sac into which the coenosarc can be retracted in certain Hydrozoa, as the *Calycophorida*. **Hydroextractor** [F. *hydro-extracteur*], a centrifugal machine for drying clothes and other articles. **Hydroferriacyanide**, -ferridcyanide, a. *Chem.*, in h. acid = hydrogen ferriacyanide, $H_2Fe_2Cy_{11}$; hence **Hydroferriacyanide**, a salt of this acid. **Hydroferrocyanide**, a. *Chem.*, in h. acid = hydrogen ferrocyanide, H_2FeCy_6 ; hence **Hydroferrocyanide**, a salt of this acid. **Hydrofuge** (haidrōfūdz) [see -FUGE F. *hydrofuge*] a., impervious to water, as the plumage of ducks, the pubescence of many insects, etc.; sb. a substance which is impervious to or resists the action of water. **Hydrogalvanic** a. [GALVANIC], pertaining to the production of galvanic electricity by means of liquids (Webster 1864). † **Hydrognosy** [Gr. *hūlēia* knowledge], a history and description of the waters of the earth (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Hydrohæmatite**, -hæmatite *Min.*, a hydrated sesquioxide of iron, resembling hæmatite, also called *Turgite*. **Hydrohysteric** a. *Path.*, pertaining to *hydrohysteria*, an accumulation of water in the womb. **Hydroiodic** = HYDRIODIC. **Hydrolite** *Min.* [-LITE], the zeolitic mineral Gmelinite. **Hydromagnesite** *Min.* [named 1827], hydrous carbonate of magnesium, found in white silky crystals or earthy crusts. **Hydromedusan** (-mēdiū-sān) [MEDUSA] a., belonging or relating to the *Hydromedusa*, now a sub-class of Hydrozoa (called also *Craspedota*), formerly a synonym of Hydrozoa; sb. a member of this sub-class. **Hydromedusoid** a. [see -OID], of the form of or resembling the *Hydromedusa* (Cent. Dict.). || **Hydromeningitis** *Path.*, inflammation

of the cerebral membranes with serous effusion. **Hydromeningocele** (see b, and MENINGOCELE). **Hydrometallurgy** [METALLURGY], 'the act or process of assaying or reducing ores in the wet way, or by means of liquid re-agents' (Webster 1864). **Hydro-metamorphism** *Geol.*, a kind of METAMORPHISM of igneous rocks effected by means of water; so **Hydro-metamorphic a.**, pertaining or relating to this. **Hydrometeor** [see METEOR: cf. *F. hydrométéore*], an atmospheric phenomenon which depends on the vapour of water, as rain, hail, and snow; hence **Hydrometeorological a.**, pertaining to **Hydrometeorology**, that part of meteorology which deals with atmospheric phenomena depending on the vapour of water (Webster 1864). **Hydromica** *Min.*, a variety of potash mica containing more water than ordinary muscovite; hence **Hydromicaeous a.** **Hydromotor**, a kind of motor for the propulsion of vessels, the propelling power being produced by jets of water ejected from the sides or the stern. **Hydromyd** (*hai dromid*) *Zool.* [Gr. *mūs* mouse], a rodent of the genus *Hydromys*, comprising the water-rats and beaver-rats of the Australian region (*Cent. Dict.*). **Hydromyelia**, **-myelus**, **Hydromyelocele** *Path.* (see b above, and quot.). **Hydronephelite** *Min.*, a hydrous silicate of aluminium and sodium, derived from nephelite. **Hydronitric a.** *Chem.*, containing hydrogen and nitrogen in combination; **hydronitric acid**, an old name of nitric acid or hydrogen nitrate. **Hydro-ovarium** *Path.* (see b above and quot.). **Hydro-oxide** *Chem.* = HYDROXIDE. **Hydro-oxygen** *Chem.* = OXY-HYDROGEN. **Hydroparastates** *sb. pl., Ecol. Hist.* [ad. Gr. *pl. ὑδροπαράσταται, f. παρὰστάνης* comrade] (see quot.). **Hydropericardium**, **Hydropertioneum** *Path.* (see b above and quot.). **Hydrophid** *Zool.* [Gr. *φίς* serpent], a venomous sea-snake of genus *Hydrophis* or family *Hydrophidae*, found in the Indian Ocean. **Hydrophite** *Min.*, a hydrous silicate of iron and magnesium, allied to serpentine (ophite). **Hydrophthallo a.** *Chem.* (see d above and quot.). **Hydrophyll** (-fil) *Bot.*, Lindley's name for plants of N.O. *Hydrophyllaceae*, of which the typical genus is *Hydrophyllum*, the Waterleaf of N. America. **Hydrophyllia-ceous** (-filizē'sēs) *a.* [see -ACEOUS], having the characters of the **Hydrophyllum** (-filizēm) [Gr. *φύλλον* leaflet], one of the protective zooids, of a laminar or leaf-like character, attached either to the conosarc or to the pedicles of the polypites in certain oceanic hydrozoa; = BRACT 2. **Hydrophysocele** *Path.* (see b above and quot.). **Hydroplanula** (-plā-ni'ā) [*PLANULA*], the transitional stage of a hydrozoan intermediate between the planula and the tentaculated actinula (*Cent. Dict.*). **Hydroplutonic a.** *Geol.* (see quot.). **Hydropoly** [POLYP], a hydrozoan as distinguished from an actinozoan polyp. **Hydropotassic a.** *Chem.*, containing hydrogen and potassium in combination, as **hydropotassic sulphate**, a double sulphate of H and K, $K_2SO_4.H_2SO_4$, commonly called bisulphate of potash. **Hydropropulsion**, propulsion by means of a hydromotor (*Cent. Dict.*). **Hydropult** (*hai drolpult*) [*f. -pult* in CATAPULT], a force-pump worked by hand; a garden-pump; hence **Hydropultic a.** **Hydropyretic a.**, error. for **hydropyretic**, pertaining to **Hydropyretos** or sweating sickness (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Hydrorachis**, **-orrhachis** (*hai drrā'kis*) *Path.* (see b above, and quot.). **Hydronenal** (-rē'nāl) *a.* [*L. rēn-es* kidneys: see RENAL], characterized by a dropsical condition of the kidney. **Hydrorhiza** (-rē'zāl) *a.* [*Gr. ῥίζα* root], the root-stock or rooting fibres by which a colony of Hydrozoa is attached to some foreign object; hence **Hydrorhizal** (-rē'zāl) *a.* **Hydrosalpinx** *Path.* (see b above, and quot.). **Hydrosarcocele** *Path.* (see b above, and SARCOCELE). **Hydrosceocele** (*hai drrs'ki-ō-sēl*) *Path.*, dropsical oscheoce or scrotal hernia. **Hydroselenic a.** *Chem.*, consisting of hydrogen and selenium in combination; **h. acid**, another name for hydrogen selenide or seleniuretted hydrogen, H_2Se , an offensive gas; hence **Hydroselenate**, **-selenuret**. **Hydrosilicate** *Min.*, a silicate containing water, a hydrous silicate. **Hydrosodio** (-sō'di'k) *a.* *Chem.*, containing hydrogen and sodium in combination, as **hydrosodic sulphate**, a double sulphate of hydrogen and sodium, $Na_2SO_4.H_2SO_4$, commonly called **hydrated bisulphate of soda**. **Hydrophygmograph**, a kind of sphygmograph in which the variation in the quantity of blood in a part is measured by

the pressure on a fluid contained in a closed chamber or vessel (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hydrospire** (*hai drrō'spōi*) *Zool.* [Gr. *σπείρα* coil, SPIRE], one of the system of lamellar tubes lying between and below the ambulacra in blastoids, supposed to have been respiratory in function. **Hydrotachylite**, **-lyte** *Min.*, a hydrous variety of tachylite. **Hydrotalcite** *Min.* [TALC], a hydrous oxide of aluminium and magnesium, a fibrous white mineral of pearly lustre and greasy feel. **Hydrotechnic a.** [Gr. *τεχνή* art: *F. hydrotechnique*], relating to or dealing with the technical management or utilization of water. **Hydrotelluric a.** *Chem.*, formed by hydrogen and tellurium in chemical combination; **h. acid**, another name for telluretted hydrogen, H_2Te , an offensive gas; its salts are **Hydrotellurates**. **Hydrotheca** (-thē'kā) *Zool.* [*L. theca*, Gr. *θήκη* receptacle], one of the perisarcular cups or calyces in which the polypites in certain Hydrozoa (as the *Sertularidae*) are lodged; hence **Hydrothecal** (-thē'kāl) *a.* **Hydrothion** [Gr. *θειον* sulphur], an old name of hydrogen sulphide or sulphuretted hydrogen, also called **Hydrothion acid**; hence **Hydrothionate**, a salt of this acid, a sulphhydrate; so **Hydrothionous** = hydrosulphurous; **Hydrothionite**, a salt of hydrosulphurous acid. **Hydrothionemia** *Path.* [Gr. *αἷμα* blood], blood-poisoning with sulphuretted hydrogen. **Hydrosulphate**, **-sulphate** *Min.*, hydrous carbonate of zinc, also called zinc bloom (Dana *Min.* 1854).

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hydroaeric sound, the percussion note produced over a cavity containing both water and air. Also, the sounds heard on auscultating a similar cavity. 1898 *Amer. J. Nat. Sc.* Ser. II. XXV. 408 *Hydroapatite is a hydrous apatite. 1897 *Watts Founes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 571 Benzoin. converted. by heating with alcoholic potash into hydrobenzoin and benzile. 1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* II. 326 *Hydroboracite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 595 Hydroboracite. resembles fibrous and foliated gypsum. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Hydrocardia, a term invented by Hildanus to express a serous, sanious, or purulent tumour of the pericardium. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 77 The conosarc generally consists of a main stem—or 'hydro-caulus'—with many branches. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 246 The hydranth resembles Hydra in all essentials. Like that organism it consists of a 'hydrocephalus' (= oral and stomal regions) and a peduncle or hydrocoele which is very short. 1873 *Founes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 824 *Hydrocumaric Acid exists in the yellow melilot. 1721 BAILEY, *Hydrocriticks [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hydrocritical*, critical Judgment of Distempers taken from Sweating. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 4/3 The 'hydro-cycle'—hitherto regarded as more or less a mechanical monstrosity—has at length proved its speed and capabilities. . . The 'hydro-cyclists' finished in good condition. 1898 *River & Coast* 9 July 12/1 One of the most interesting items was the Hydrocycle versus Skiff Race. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 82 There occur also in the Physophoridae certain peculiar bodies, termed 'hydrocysts' or 'feelers'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 770 Hydrocysts or feelers. are polypites in which the distal or oral extremity is imperforate and usually armed with ctenoblasts. 1850 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 213 *Hydrodolomite. has the composition of the magnesia alba of the shops. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 99 Praya, Hippopodius, and Vogtia have 'incomplete' hydrocia. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 80 This chamber, which is present in all the genera, is termed the 'hydrocranium'. 1858 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 39 The lateral walls of the hydrocal canal of the distal ectocalyx. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exh.* 1199 *Hydro-extractor. capable of revolving 2,000 times a minute. It will dress all kinds of materials, cloths, felts (etc.). 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 165 The hydro-extractor, in which the yarn is dried like clothes in a laundry, being thrown into a horizontal drum and spun round at lightning speed. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* Index 376 *Hydroferrihydric acid, or ferridcyanide of hydrogen. *Hydroferrocyanic acid, or ferrocyanide of hydrogen. 1866-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 20 The 'hydroferrocyanate' [of quinine], $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_{12}FeCys.2H_2O$, is an orange-yellow crystalline precipitate, obtained on mixing the alcoholic solutions of quinine and hydroferrocyanic acid. 1886 HAMERTON in *Longm. Mag.* VII. 375 The efficacy of resinous solutions, as *hydrofuges. 1890 ABNEY *Treat. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 24 It. produces 'hydroiodic acid (HI). 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 221 *Hydrolite occurs in abundance at Island Magee, in beautifully marked crystals. 1837 DANA *Min.* 199 *Hydromagnesite. occurs in crusts; also as a white powder. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 745 There are two principal types of the Hydroid. One, the *Hydromedusan or Craspedote type, consists typically of an oral and stomal region (hydrocephalus), with or without tentacles, borne upon a peduncle (hydrocoele). 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 208 To admit for granite what may be called 'hydro-metamorphic origin. *Ibid.*, 'Hydro-metamorphism, by which rocks, originally fused, and when in liquid fusion, poured into veins and dykes in pre-existing rocks, are subsequently altered in specific gravity and arrangement of minerals, by the action of water. 1857 J. P. NICHOL *Cycl. Phys. Sci.*, *Hydrometeors. The whole aqueous phenomena of the Atmosphere. . . The chief specific Hydrometeors, viz. Clouds, Dew, Fogs, Snow, and Rain. 1885 C. H. HITCHCOCK in *Amer. J. Nat. Sc.* Oct. 282 *Hydromicaceous and argillaceous schists. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 24 July 47/1 The little vessel supplied with the *hydromotor met with a fair degree of success. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 716 A tumor, consisting of the serous accumulation with its enveloping membranes ('hydro-myelocele'), protrudes through the fissure, most frequently in the sacral or dorsal regions. *Ibid.* 759 Dilatation of the

central canal is called *hydromyelus, and is generally congenital. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 328 *Hydro-nitric acid is perfectly limpid and colourless, and emits white fumes when exposed to the air. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 28 *Ovarian dropsy', or 'hydro-ovarium'. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 25 There appear to be two hydrates or *hydro-oxides. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 95 Vermicular monsters exhibited in the *hydro-oxygen microscope. 1838 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 14 Platinum fused by his hydro-oxygen blowpipe. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 298 Gurney's hydro-oxygen blowpipe is made in conformity. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Hydroparastates, a Sect; a Branch of the Manichees, whose distinguishing Tenet was, That Water should be used in the Sacrament instead of Wine. 1853 M. KELLY tr. *Gosselin's Power Pope Mid. Ages* I. 79 Manicheans who disguised themselves under the names of Encratites, Saccophori, and Hydroparastates. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 537 The lower extremities are oedematous. . . The same state exists in the serous membranes, whence arise ascites, hydrothorax, and *hydropericardium. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 36 Hydropericardium generally follows hydrothorax. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 596 The term 'hydro-peritonum' or ascites denotes peritoneal dropsy. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hydrophid, a species of ophidian, including the water-snake. 1873 *Founes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 826 *Hydrophthalic Acid is produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on phthalic acid. 1867 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 101 Groups of organs became detached from the conosarc, each group consisting of a *hydrophyllium, polypites, tentacles, and gonophores. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Hydrophysocela, a term used by some authors for a sort of hernia, or rupture, occasioned by a mixture of water and flatulencies. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 380 Plutonic processes do not exclude the combined action of water as an auxiliary agent; and thus may deserve the name of 'Hydroplutonic. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 316 *Hydropotassic Oxalate is the form in which oxalic acid exists in the acid species of Oxalis, Rumex, Rheum, Geranium [etc.]. 1866 BLACKMORE *C. Newell* li, A salt which they wetted with a *hydropult. 1879 W. L. LINDSAY *Mind in Lower Anim.* 462 The elephant makes a similar use of his trunk as a syringe or hydropult, and of water as a projectile. 1866 BLACKMORE *C. Newell* lixii, He had not acquired the delightful 'hydropultic art, so dear to the nation. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 716 Extensive serous accumulation within the spinal canal is called 'hydro-rachis. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hydrorenal distension, same as Hydronephrosis. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 29 In Hydra, and a few of the simpler forms of Corynidae, the proximal end of the polypite is closed by the 'hydro-rhiza. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 253 The animal is. attached by its hydro-rhiza to a piece of weed. 1887 *Lancet* xi June 1200/a Dr. Schlesinger concludes that in 'hydrosalpinx, or hamatosalpinx, laparotomy is the only resource. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 293 An Account of an Hydro-enterocele, appearing like an *Hydro-sarcocele. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 354 So does *hydro-selenic acid afford parallel results. 1866 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 449 A *hydro-selenuret of potassa of a deep lake colour. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* xii. 409 The silicates that contain water may be divided, into those in which the water is simply united to the silicic combination. called 'hydrosilicates. 1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* iii. 122 With the sphygmograph (or, rather the *hydro-sphygmograph) he observed the degree of excitement produced on various individuals. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 577 (Class Blastoida), The pores lead to a cleft ('hydrospire cleft') . . and the cleft in its turn to an underlying hydrospire canal, into which open a system of interradial lamellar tubes, the hydrospires. *Ibid.* 578 The genital ducts probably opened into some portion of the hydrospires. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 270 To them. . . may be added chrom iron. . . *hydrocalcite, native copper, copper pyrites. 1893 *Times* 6 Oct., The most famous 'hydro-technic authorities of our time have found no other method of overcoming the obstruction to navigation caused by the Iron Gate than the identical one adopted by the Romans. 1847 CRAIG, *Hydrotellurates, a genus of salts. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hydrotelluric. 1873 *Founes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 215 Hydrotelluric acid is a gas, resembling sulphuretted and seleniuretted hydrogen. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 77 Polypites are also protected within 'hydrotheca', or little cup-like expansions derived from the polypary. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 129 A hard, chitinous, cuticular skeleton. . . which frequently gives rise to hydrotheca, into which the hydranths can be retracted. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 576 *Hydrothionemia. . . consists in the entrance into the blood of sulphuretted hydrogen. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 328 The Germans have given it [sulphuretted hydrogen] the name of *hydrothionic acid.

† **Hydro-a'cid.** *Chem. Obs.* = HYDRACID.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 5 Hydrogen would be [united] to a simple or compound radicle (chlorine or cyanogen), to form a hydro-acid. c1865 G. GORR in *Circ. Sc.* I. 226/2 The hydro-acids—hydrochloric acid, for example.

† **Hydrobromate.** *Chem. Obs.* [*f. as next + -ATE* 1 c.]. An old name for a bromide, viewed as a salt of hydrobromic acid; also, for a hydrobromide.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 124 Hydrobromic acid. affords various salts with bases; these are hydrobromates or bromurets. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 86 Bromine. forms with ammonia a colourless hydrobromate.

Hydrobromic (*hai drrō'brō'mik*), *a. Chem.* [*f. HYDRO- d + BROMIC. In F. hydrobromique.*] Containing hydrogen and bromine in chemical combination. Hydrobromic acid, also called **hydrogen bromide** (HBr), a colourless gas with a pungent odour and strongly acid taste, fuming in the atmosphere and very soluble in water.

1836 [see prec.] 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 308 Neither hydrobromic nor muriatic acid decompose bromide of aldehyde. 1873 *Founes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 190 Hydrogen Bromide, or Hydrobromic Acid, bears the closest resemblance to hydriodic acid.

So **Hydrobromide** (haidrōbrō'maid), a compound formed by the combination of hydrobromic acid with an organic radical.

1877 WATTS *Foundry Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 61. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 111 Amylene hydrobromide cannot possess several vapour densities.

† **Hydrocarbide**. *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDRO- d + CARBON + -IDE.] = next.

1884 *Athenæum* 13 Dec. 776/1 Hydrocarbides, which undergo decomposition by electric discharges with formation of carbonic acid, are added to the atmosphere from a variety of sources.

Hydrocarbon (haidrōkā'ubn). *Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + CARBON.] A chemical compound of hydrogen and carbon.

These compounds, of which there are at least twelve series, the chief of them being the *paraffins*, *olefines*, *acetylenes*, and *benzenes*, are very numerous and important, and, with their derivatives, constitute the subject-matter of organic chemistry.

1826 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxxii. (1859) 183 The peculiar hydrocarbons forming the subject of that paper. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 269 Contraction and formation of oily drops show the presence of olefiant gas, or vapours of hydrocarbons. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iii. 62 Coal-gas is what we call a hydro-carbon. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 186 The most fruitful source of hydrocarbons is the dry or destructive distillation of organic bodies.

b. *attrib.*, as *hydrocarbon radical*, *series*, etc. **Hydrocarbon gas**: any gaseous hydrocarbon.

c. 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc. I.* 123/2 *Hydro-carbon Gas*, this name is given to the mixed gases which are generated from water, together with substances that are rich in hydro-carbons, as tar, resin, fats, oils, and the better kinds of canal coal. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 45 The homologous series of hydro-carbon radicals. 1880 RICHARDSON in *Med. Temp. Jnrl.* 67 Alcohol is a chemical of the hydro-carbon series.

Hydrocarbonaceous (haidrōkā'ubnō'sēs), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -AEIOUS.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing a hydrocarbon.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 144 The tar yields . . paraffine . . light hydro-carbonaceous oil. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 5 In order to obtain the highest illuminating power of a flame in which hydro-carbonaceous compounds are undergoing combustion, the regulation of the supply of air is essential.

Hydrocarbonate (-kā'ubnō't). *Chem.* Also *-at.* [f. HYDRO(GEN) + CARBONATE (in sense I used for 'product of combination with carbon', thus *lit.* 'carbonated or carburetted hydrogen').]

1. An early name for a hydrocarbon; † formerly, a name of carburetted hydrogen (CH₄), the chief constituent of coal-gas.

1800 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 228 It burns like hydrocarbonate, but with a bluish green flame. *Ibid.*, Should this inflammable gas prove not to be a hydro-carbonate. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v., There are different species of Hydro-carbonats, depending on the proportion of their constituents . . commonly distinguished into heavy and light Hydro-carbonats. 1896 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 5/1 The Italian workman has too much hydrocarbonate for dinner, and too little albuminoid.

2. 'A term applied by Berzelius to a double salt resulting from the combination of a carbonate with a hydrate; by Beudant to the combination of a carbonate and water' (Mayne).

1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 214 Associated with the hydro-carbonate of magnesia, and lime. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 193 The hydro-carbonate much used in Pharmacy (*magnesia alba*). 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 490 Two hydrocarbonates of copper occur native: one, malachite, has a composition represented by the formula CuO.CO₂+CuO.HO; a second, . . having the composition 2CuO.CO₂+CuO.HO.

Hydrocarbonic (-kā'ubnō'nik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDROCARBON + -IC.] Relating to, or of the nature of, a hydrocarbon; in quot., obtained from carburetted hydrogen: see prec. I.

1807 F. A. WINSOR in *Standard* (1883) 19 July 5/6 His grand discovery of the Hydrocarbonic Lights.

Hydrocarbonous (-kā'ubnō's), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO(GEN) + CARBONOUS.] Of the nature of a hydrocarbon.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* IV. 129 These gasses are not carburetted hydrogen . . but, they are hydro-carbonous oxides. 1845 GROVE *Contrib. Sc. in Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 295 Enough was ascertained to lead me to believe that it [the gas] was hydrocarbonous.

† **Hydrocarburet** (-kā'ubnūrēt). *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDRO- d + CARBURET; f. *hydrocarbure*.] A compound of hydrogen and carbon, a hydrocarbon; *spec.* carburetted hydrogen gas.

1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) I. 371 Mixtures of hydrocarburet and oxygen gases. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 396/2 Liquid Hydrocarburet . . was obtained by Mr. Faraday, after separating solid bicarburet of hydrogen from the fluid procured by pressure upon oil gas, at a temperature of 0°. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Hydrocarburet*, a compound of hydrogen and carbon in any proportion whatsoever.

† **Hydrocarburetted** (-kā'ubnūrētēd), *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. as prec. + CARBURETTED.] Formed by the combination of hydrogen and carbon.

1809 HENRY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 448 Hydrocarburetted gases, like ammonia, are separated by electrization into their elements. 1848 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 270 Analysis of Coal-Gas. The determination of the hydro-carburetted vapours may be accurately effected . . by means of oil of vitriol.

Hydrocele (haidrō'sēl). *Path.* [a. L. *hydrocelē*, a. Gr. ὑδροκήλη, f. ὑδρο- water + κήλη tumour. Cf. F. *hydrocèle* (Paré, 16th c.).] A tumour with a collection of serous fluid; *spec.* a tumour of this kind in the cavity of the *tunica vaginalis* of the testis; dropsy of the testicle or of the scrotum.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 21 a/2 The Scrotum cometh to swell, which tumefaction of the Greeks is called Hydrocele. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 307 Called of the Physicians Hydrocele, that is to say, Water-bursten. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Youth is most exposed to the hydrocele. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 103 When seen in the neck they are described as hydroceles of the neck.

† **Hydrocephale**. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *hydrocephale* (Paré, 16th c.).] = HYDROCEPHALUS.

a. 1648 LD. HERBERT in *Life* (1770) 33 My cousin . . having an hydrocephale also in that extremity that his eyes began to start out of his head.

Hydrocephalic (haidrō'sēfā'lik), *a.* [f. HYDROCEPHALUS + -IC.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, hydrocephalus; affected with hydrocephalus; hence *transf.* big-headed.

1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 262 Hydrocephalic patients. 1833-58 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* (L.), Liable to hydrocephalic and convulsive diseases. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 38. 283 With . . enormous head and hydrocephalic prominence of brain.

Hydrocephalocoele. *Path.* [f. as prec.: see CEPHALOCOELE.] = HYDRENCEPHALOCOELE.

Hydrocephaloid (-sēfāloid), *a. Path.* [f. as next + -OID.] Resembling hydrocephalus. *H. disease*, a term applied by Marshall Hall to a condition of coma incident to young children and resulting apparently from cerebral anæmia.

1842 M. HALL *Gulston. Lect.* II. 62 The hydrocephaloid disease in children. Its designation announces its similarity to hydrocephalus. But its nature, origin, and treatment are opposite. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 115.

Hydrocephalous (-sēfālē), *a. Path.* [f. next + -OUS.] Affected with hydrocephalus.

1860 PITT BYRNE *Undercurrents Overlooked* II. 273 Epileptic or hydrocephalous children. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xvii. 307 A scanty hydrocephalous offspring.

|| **Hydrocephalus** (haidrō'sēfāls). *Path.*

[Medical L., ad. Gr. ὑδροκέφαλος, f. ὑδρο- water + κεφαλή head.] A disease of the brain especially incident to young children, consisting in an accumulation of serous fluid in the cavity of the cranium, resulting in gradual expansion of the skull, and finally inducing general weakness, with failure of the memory and mental faculties; water on the brain. The acute form is often described as *tubercular meningitis*.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2080 A child, one year old, so diseased with the *Hydrocephalus*, that when open'd, there were taken out of his Head 36 ounces of clear, but saltish, water. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Children are more liable to hydrocephalic, than adults. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 516 [He] laboured under a Hydrocephalus. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 716 By the term hydrocephalus . . is understood an excessive accumulation of serous fluid in the ventricles of the brain, particularly the lateral ventricles.

Hydrocephaly. [f. prec. + -Y. Cf. F. *hydrocephalie*.] = prec.

1884 *Athenæum* 16 Dec. 817/2 A case of hydrocephaly from the Trou Rosette, Belgium.

† **Hydrochlorate** (haidrōklō'rēt). *Chem. Obs.* [f. as next + -ATE¹ I c.] An old name for a chloride, viewed as a salt of hydrochloric acid (formerly also called *muric acid*); also for a hydrochloride.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 269 Dr. Murray . . conceives the carbonates to arise from the decomposition of the hydrochlorates of lime and magnesia, in the process of evaporation to dryness. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 11 A precipitate . . consisting of hydrochlorate of glycochol. 1893 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 13 The hydrochlorates are now all called hydrochlorides.

Hydrochloric (haidrōklō'rīk), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + CHLORIC. F. *hydrochlorique*.] Containing hydrogen and chlorine in chemical combination. **Hydrochloric acid**, called also *hydrogen chloride* (HCl), a colourless gas of strongly acid taste and pungent irritating odour, extremely soluble in water. (Earlier names were *muric acid*, *spirit of salt*, *chlorhydric acid*.)

1817 A. URE in Thomson *Ann. Philos.* X. 203 On the Quantity of Real Acid in Liquid Hydrochloric. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 143 The hydrochloric acid of the shops is a saturated solution of this gas in water. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* vii. 188 One volume of chlorine combines with one volume of hydrogen, to form two volumes of hydrochloric acid. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* vii. (ed. 2) 109 Chlorine eagerly seizes on the hydrogen to form a compound known as hydrochloric acid gas.

Hydrochloride (haidrōklō'rīd). *Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + CHLORIDE.] A compound formed by the combination of hydrochloric acid with an organic radical (formerly, also, with an element).

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 427 It is constituted of two atoms of olefant gas + 1 atom of chlorine. It has been called by Dr. Thomson *chloric ether*; but a more appropriate name would be *hydro-chloride of carbon*. 1880 CLEMINSHAW tr. *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 111 Amylene hydrochloride. 1890 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxix. 393 When a solution of naph-

thylamine hydrochloride is mixed with solution of potassium nitrite, the hydrochloride of diazonaphthalene is formed.

† **Hydrochloruret**. *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDRO- d + CHLORURET.] An old synonym of prec.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 713 The preparation called hydrochloruret of lime is recommended . . as an internal remedy, in certain stages of fever and dysentery.

† **Hydrocyanate** (haidrō'sai'ānt). *Chem. Obs.* [f. as next + -ATE¹ I c.] An old name for a cyanide, considered as a salt of hydrocyanic acid.

1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) II. 342 This base, like chlorine and iodine, is acidified by hydrogen, and the proper appellation for the prussic acid Gay Lussac conceives to be hydro-cyanic acid, and for its compounds hydro-cyanates. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 320 The hydrocyanate of potassa . . is not identical with the salt commonly known by the name of prussiate of potash. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 440 Cyanogen . . unites with certain metals, forming compounds which . . must be regarded as cyanides, and not hydro-cyanates, seeing that they contain neither oxygen nor hydrogen.

Hydrocyanic (haidrō'sai'ānik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + CYANIC. Cf. F. *hydrocyanique*.] Containing hydrogen and cyanogen in chemical combination. **Hydrocyanic acid**, or *hydrogen cyanide* (HCN or HCN), the combination of hydrogen with cyanogen (CN or Cy), an extremely poisonous volatile liquid with an odour like that of bitter almonds, the solution in water being known as *prussic acid*; it occurs in bitter almonds and other kernels, in cherry and laurel leaves, etc.

1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) II. 342 As muriatic acid is decomposed by the black oxide of manganese, so is hydrocyanic vapour by peroxide of copper. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 317 Hydrocyanic or Prussic acid. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 82 Amygdalæ . . are particularly characterised by their . . hydrocyanic juice. 1896 REMSEN *Organic Chem.* vi. 80 Hydrocyanic acid can be detected by the fact that when its solution is saturated with caustic potash, and a solution containing a ferrous and a ferric salt is added, a precipitate of Prussian blue is formed.

Hydrocyanite (haidrō'sai'ānit). *Min.* [Named 1870, f. Gr. ὑδρο- water + κύανος blue: see -ITE.] Anhydrous sulphate of copper occurring in pale green crystals, which, when exposed to the air, absorb water and become bright blue.

1875 DANA *Min. App.* ii. 29.

Hydrodynamic (haidrō'dai-, -dinæ'mik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *hydrodynamicus*: see HYDRODYNAMICS and DYNAMIC.] = next.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydrodynamic*, of or belonging to the power of water, or other fluids, at rest, or in motion. 1891 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 29 Aug. 482/1 To bring the whole organ [brain] to rest, a certain degree of peripheral hydrodynamic compression is required.

Hydrodynamical (-dai-, -dinæ'mikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to the forces acting upon or exerted by water or other liquids; belonging to HYDRODYNAMICS.

1830 HERSCHL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* § 189 Newton himself . . laid the foundation of hydrodynamical science. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 15 In his electrical, magnetical, and hydrodynamical researches. 1843 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 109 It depended on the hydrodynamical fact, that if a reservoir be filled with water to a certain height, the water will flow from an orifice at the bottom with a velocity proportionate to the height.

Hydrodynamics (haidrō'dai-, -dinæ'miks). [ad. mod.L. *hydrodynamica*: see HYDRO- a and DYNAMICS. Cf. F. *hydrodynamique*.]

The Lat. word appears in a treatise by Daniel Bernoulli, 1738, entitled 'Hydrodynamica, sive de viribus et motibus fluidorum commentarii.'

The branch of Physics which treats of the forces acting upon or exerted by liquids. In earlier use = HYDROKINETICS; now usually taken in a comprehensive sense to include Hydrokinetics and Hydrostatics; but the earlier usage is still retained by some physicists. (Cf. DYNAMICS.)

1779 MANN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 506 The certain principles of hydrodynamics laid down in this essay. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxiii. 338 The science describing the mechanical affection of fluids . . is properly and usually called by foreign writers *hydrodynamics*. 1812 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 17 When the bodies to which motion is communicated are fluid, another modification of the principles of dynamics takes place, which constitutes the science of hydrodynamics. 1829 *Nat. Phil.* I. *Hydrost.* i. 1 (U. K. S.) The whole science of liquids, or watery fluids, comprehending both Hydrostatics and Hydraulics, is sometimes called *Hydrodynamics*. 1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* No. 619. 434 Some of the finest principles of mathematical hydrodynamics have . . been put in requisition for perfecting the theory of hydraulic mechanism.

Hydrodynamometer (-dai'nāmp'mētā), [f. HYDRO- a + DYNAMOMETER.] An instrument for measuring the force exerted by a liquid in motion.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hydro-electric, *a.* [f. HYDRO- a + ELECTRIC.] † I. Of or pertaining to hydro-electricity; galvanic. *Obs.*

1832 *Nat. Philos., Electro-Magnet.* xiii. § 305. 93 (U. K. S.) The electrical current thus excited has been termed Thermo-electric, in order to distinguish it from the common galvanic current, which, as it requires the intervention of a fluid element as one of its essential components, was denominated a Hydro-electric current. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1027 The powers of nature, as steam, the moving

power, lightning, the hydro-electric fluid, and light. *Ibid.* 1102 Engraving on a tin plate, produced by the action of the hydro-electric current. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydro-Electricity*, applied to the phenomena which produce the voltaic pile, because the presence of water is the condition of their full development: hydro-electric.

2. Effecting the development of electricity by the friction of water or steam: as in Armstrong's hydro-electric machine.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 408 The electric excitement resulting from the friction of water is applied to the construction of an electrical machine of great power, called the Hydro-electric machine. 1881 JUDG *Volcanoes* ii. 29 Every volcano in violent eruption is a very efficient hydro-electric machine.

So **Hydro-electricity**, the electricity of the galvanic battery.

1851 J. GRAHAM in *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1052 Hydro-electricity, which is the grand agent in operations of this kind, is different in the phenomena it exhibits from that of dry electricity, or that shown by an electrical machine. For, the electricity of the galvanic battery is scarcely perceptible, unless that which is called the circuit be complete.

† **Hydrofluorate**. *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDRO- d + FLUATE.] An old name for a fluoride viewed as a salt of hydrofluoric acid; also for a hydrofluoride, as in *hydrofluorate of ammonia* = hydrogen ammonium fluoride, fluoride of ammonium and hydrogen, or acid fluoride of ammonium ($\text{NH}_4\text{F.HF}$).

1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 1031 Hydrofluorate of ammonia remains in solution.

Hydrofluoboric (*haidroflūbōrik*), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + FLUO- + BORIC.] In *hydrofluoboric acid* ($\text{BF}_3\text{H.F}$), or *hydrogen borofluoride*, a compound obtained by passing gaseous boron fluoride into water: also called *borofluorhydric acid*.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 95 A new acid named hydrofluoboric acid ($3\text{HF} + 2\text{BF}_3$). 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 634 Distilled with sulphuric acid, they (borofluorides) give off gaseous fluoride of boron and aqueous hydrofluoboric acid.

Hydrofluoric (*haidroflūrik*), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + FLUORIC. Cf. F. *hydrofluorique*.] Containing hydrogen and fluorine in chemical combination. **Hydrofluoric acid**, or *hydrogen fluoride* (HF), a colourless gas, fuming in moist air and rapidly absorbed by water.

1821 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 91 No acid can act upon it, except the hydro-fluoric, which dissolves it. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 670 Etching with hydrofluoric acid vapour is the best mode of marking scales of equal parts on glass tubes and jars.

Hydrofluosilicic (*haidroflūsilisik*), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + FLUO- + SILICIC.] Containing hydrogen, fluorine, and silicon in chemical combination. **Hydrofluosilicic acid** (H_2SiF_6), or *hydrogen silicofluoride*, a fuming liquid which gradually attacks glass, esp. on heating.

1841 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 315 Strontian and barytes are separated from each other, when in solution, by hydrofluosilicic acid, which precipitates barytes, but not strontian. 1853 GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 191 Hydrofluosilicic acid is the only test that forms a precipitate in cold and pretty strong solutions of soda salts.

So **Hydrofluosilicate**, a salt formed by the union of hydrofluosilicic acid with a base; a silicofluoride. 1847 in CRAIG.

Hydrogen (*haidrōdžēn*), *Chem.* Also 8-9 *hydrogene*. [a. F. *hydrogène*, f. Gr. ὕδωρ, ὑδρ- water: see -GEN I.]

1. One of the elements; a colourless, invisible, odourless gas; it burns with a pale-blue flame, whence its former name of *inflammable air*. It is the lightest substance known, having a specific gravity of about one-fourteenth of that of air. Symbol H; atomic weight 1.

It occurs free in nature in small quantities in certain volcanic gases, and is an essential constituent of all animal and vegetable matter. It forms two-thirds in volume and one-ninth in weight of water (H_2O), which is the sole product of the combustion of hydrogen in ordinary air. It is a constituent of all acids, in which it can be replaced by bases to form salts.

Antimoniuretted, arseniuretted, carburetted, phosphoretted, seleniuretted, sulphuretted, telluretted hydrogen, early names sometimes still used for gaseous combinations of hydrogen with antimony, arsenic, carbon, phosphorus, selenium, sulphur, tellurium.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 132 note, Mr. Lavoisier and others of the French School have most ingeniously endeavoured to shew that water consists of pure air, called by them oxygene, and of inflammable air, called hydrogen. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xii. 493 Inflammable air may be obtained in great purity by decomposing water, of which it is a constituent part. The French writers term it hydrogen, that is generator of water. 1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 391 A mixture of carbonic acid, hydrogen, and nitrogen gas. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* I. 283 Hepatic air or sulphuretted hydrogen gas. 1820 SHELLEY *Edipus* l. 188 As full of blood as that of hydrogen. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) I. 421 The carburetted hydrogen is generally employed for filling balloons. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 620 Hydrogen is present, equally with carbon, in every organic compound. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 111 Most of our ordinary combustibles, are rich in hydrogen. 1893 SIR R. BALL *In High Heav.* vii. 157 Dr. Huggins... succeeded in establishing the existence of hydrogen in these remote regions of space.

2. *attrib. a. hydrogen harmonicon, lamp, line, spectrum; hydrogen acid* = HYDRAIC; † *hydrogen air*, an old name for hydrogen, freq. also called *hydrogen gas* (cf. F. *gaz hydrogène*).

1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 212 Arterial blood exposed to the contact of hydrogen air loses its vermilion colour. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jurid. Evid.* (1827) III. 315 An air-ballooning on the hydrogen gas principle. 1805 W. NISBET *Dict. Chem.*, *Hydrogen Gas*, sometimes termed inflammable gas, is formed by the union of hydrogen with caloric. It was discovered by Mr. Cavendish. 1866 S. MACADAM *G. Wilson's Inorg. Chem.* 93 This arrangement has been called the hydrogen harmonicon; but any of the combustible gases will produce musical notes if burned in the same way. *Ibid.* Index, *Hydrogen acids*, or *hydracids*. 1893 SIR R. BALL *In High Heav.* vii. 160 The spectrum of the star in the vicinity of the line G... The hydrogen line in that neighbourhood. *Ibid.* xv. 366 A bright line, such as one of those of which the hydrogen spectrum is composed.

b. In systematic names of chemical compounds of hydrogen with an element or radical = 'of hydrogen': as *hydrogen bromide* HBr, *h. chloride* HCl, *h. iodide* HI (also called *hydrobromic, hydrochloric, and hydriodic acids*); *hydrogen monoxide* or *protoxide* H_2O (water), *hydrogen dioxide* H_2O_2 (oxygenated water); *hydrogen arsenide* H_3As , *h. selenide* H_2Se , *h. sulphide* H_2S (also *arseniuretted, seleniuretted, sulphuretted h.*); *hydrogen disulphide* H_2S_2 , *hydrogen potassium carbonate* HKCO_3 , *hydrogen sodium arsenate* $\text{HNa.AsO}_4 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$. On the analogy of hydrogen chloride, etc., acids are often named as salts of hydrogen, e.g. *hydrogen acetate* $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{H}$, *h. chlorate* HClO_3 , *h. chlorite* HClO_2 , *h. nitrate* HNO_3 , *h. sulphate* H_2SO_4 , *h. sulphite* H_2SO_3 (= acetic, chloric, chlorous, nitric, sulphuric, sulphurous acids).

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 105 Hydrochloric Acid or Hydrogen Chloride. *Ibid.* 197 Hydrogen Sodium Carbonate or Bicarbonate of Soda... is a white crystalline powder which on heating is readily converted into sodium carbonate. *Ibid.* 320 Acetic acid... hydrogen acetate. 1873 FOWNES' *Chem.* (ed. 11) 193 Hydrogen Iodate, or Iodic Acid. *Ibid.* 206 Hydrogen sulphide is a colourless gas, having the odour of putrid eggs. *Ibid.* 215 Hydrogen Telluride is a gas, resembling sulphuretted and seleniuretted hydrogen. 1877 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* I. 519 In order to prepare the hydrogen arsenide in the pure state.

Hydrogenate (*haidrōdžēnēt*, *haidrōdžēnēt*), *v. Chem.* [f. prec. + -ATE. Cf. F. *hydrogèner*.] *trans.* To charge, or cause to combine, with hydrogen; to hydrogenize. Hence *Hydrogenated*, -ating *ppl. adjs.*; also *Hydrogenation*.

1809 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 464 Analogous to the hydrogenated sulphur of Berthollet. 1819 PANTOLOGIA, *Hydrogenets*,... in the writings of Berthollet, they are denominated Hydrogenated sulphurets. 1819 H. BUSK *Dessert Notes* 95 The excessive hydrogenation of the system. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 158 De-oxygenizing or hydrogenating rays. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 89 Oxidation tends to the separation, hydrogenation to the conjunction of carbon atoms.

† **Hydrogenetted** (*haidrōdžēnētēd*), *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDROGEN after *sulphuretted*.] Hydrogenated, hydrogenized.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 114 Ammonia is the most thoroughly deoxidized, or rather hydrogenetted, compound of nitrogen.

Hydrogenic (-džēnik), *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + -IC.] = HYDROGENOUS.

1866 LAWRENCE in *Cotta's Rocks Class.* i. 63 Hematite... is sometimes possibly a direct hydrogenic formation.

Hydrogeniferous (*haidrōdžēniferəs*), *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + (-)FEROUS. (See quot.)]

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydrogeniferous*, containing hydrogen; applied by Tondi to the sublimed sulphur of thermal springs; hydrogeniferous. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hydrogenium (*haidrōdžēnīm*), *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IUM in names of new metals.] Hydrogen regarded as a metal, and, as such, capable of being absorbed or occluded by certain metals.

1868 T. GRAHAM in *Proc. Royal Soc.* (1865) XVII. 212 On the Relation of Hydrogen to Palladium. Examination of the properties of what, assuming its metallic character, would have to be named Hydrogenium. *Ibid.* 213 The density of hydrogenium then, appears to approach that of magnesium 1743 by this first experiment. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 186 Metallic palladium takes up no less than 982 volumes of hydrogen gas, forming a veritable alloy of the metal with hydrogenium, or hydrogen in its solid form.

Hydrogenize (*haidrōdžēnīz*), *v. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To charge, or combine with hydrogen. Hence *Hydrogenized ppl. a.*; *Hydrogenizing ppl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1802 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 194 The oxide of nickel was precipitated by hydrogenized sulphuretted ammonia. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 91 Alcohol is also procurable from acetic acid by the hydrogenizing processes of Wurtz and Mendius. *Ibid.* 130 By hydrogenising alloxan we obtain dialuric acid. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 25 Feb. 591/2 Coal or other hydrogenised gases.

Hydrogenous (*haidrōdžēnəs*), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDROGEN + -OUS.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of hydrogen.

† *Hydrogenous gas*, an early name for hydrogen; † *carburetted hydrogenous gas* = carburetted hydrogen; † *hydrogenous sulphurated gas* = sulphuretted hydrogen.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. v. 81 Dr. Priestley obtained inflammable air, or hydrogenous gas. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 321 Sulphuretted hydrogenous waters. 1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 522 That an animal died immediately on inspiring hydrogenous sulphurated gas. 1848 GROVE *Contrib. Sc. in Corr. Phys. Forces* 349 The differences between the hydrogenous and the other gases. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* iii. ii. 267 The structure of the hydrogenous protuberances.

Hydrogeology (*haidrōdžēlōdži*). [mod. f. HYDRO- + GEOLOGY: cf. F. *hydrogéologie*.] That part of geology which treats of the relations of water on or below the surface of the earth. Hence

Hydrogeological a., relating to this.

1824 R. WATT *Bibl. Brit.* III, Hydrogeology [referring to Lamarck's *Hydrogéologie*]. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydrogeologia*,... a branch of general physics which treats of the waters spread upon the surface of the earth: hydrogeology. 1877 *Academy* 3 Nov. 434/2 Hydrogeology is a term which Mr. J. Lucas has introduced to denote the relation of geological science to the important subject of water-supply. A hydrogeological survey would... examine into all facts which relate to the form, the position, and the capacity of subterranean water-systems. 1881 J. SOLLAS in *Nature* XXIV. 474 Physiological geology... includes Meteorology, hydrogeology.

Hydrogogue, erroneous form of HYDRAGOGUE.

Hydrographer (*haidrōgrāfəs*). [This and the following words are 16th c. formations on Gr. ὕδωρ, ὑδρ- water, on the pattern of the corresponding *geographer*, -graphic, -graphical, -graphy, which came down through L. from actual Gr. formations. The immediate precursors of the English words were the Fr. *hydrographe* (1548), *hydrographique*, -graphie (1551).]

One skilled or practised in hydrography; *spec.* one whose business it is to make hydrographic surveys and to construct charts of the sea, its currents, etc., as the *Hydrographer to the Admiralty*.

The first Hydrographer to the Navy was appointed in 1795.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* Table T ij, Shipmans compass unknown to the olde Hydrographers. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 18 What way, the Tides and Ebbs, come and go, the Hydrographer ought to recorde. 1675 J. SELLER *Coasting Pilot* title-p., Collected and Published by John Seller, Hydrographer in Ordinary to the King. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 288 The South Sea must be of a greater breadth... than it's commonly reckoned by Hydrographers. 1795 *Admiralty Ord. in Council* 12 Aug. I. 124 We would humbly propose to Your Majesty that a proper person should be fixed upon to be appointed Hydrographer to this Board. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* ii. 9 Captain Beaufort, the Admiralty hydrographer. 1880 W. B. CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* 609 All the best hydrographers... agree... that the Florida current dies out in the mid-Atlantic.

Hydrographic (*haidrōgrāfik*), *a.* [See prec.] = next. *Hydrographic Department (or Office)*, the office of the Hydrographer to the Admiralty in U.S.

In Great Britain the style *Hydrographic Department* has been used in the official Navy List since 1854, while in other official documents the title is *Hydrographical*.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 24 Those dreadful flats of Death, where notwithstanding our Hydrographic cards... we had doubtless been cast away. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* ii. 574 The... traverses... He on the hydrographic circle laid. 1854 *Navy List* 187 Hydrographic and Harbour Department, Rear Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. 106 These three rivers should all be regarded as belonging to one hydrographic basin. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 21 The Chart-room... with ranges of shelves stocked with charts and hydrographic, magnetic, and meteorological instruments.

Hydrographical (*haidrōgrāfikāl*), *a.* [See HYDROGRAPHER.] Pertaining or relating to hydrography. *Hydrographical Department*: see prec.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 23 The Heauenly Globe, may... be duely described vpon the Geographical, and Hydrographically Globe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 226 As we may see in their Hydrographical Cards. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1682) To Rdr. 2, Charts, Maps, Globes and all other Hydrographical and Geographical Descriptions. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 185 The hydrographical basin of the Mississippi displays, on the grandest scale, the action of running water on the surface of a vast continent. 1862 *Admiralty Ord. in Council* 19 July II. 3 In the Chart Branch of the Hydrographical Department of Your Majesty's Navy. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xi. (1878) 164 During the hydrographical survey of the Aegean Sea.

Hence **Hydrographically adv. rare**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Hydrographically*, by the Art of Hydrography.

Hydrography (*haidrōgrāfi*). Also 6 *hidro*. [See HYDROGRAPHER.]

1. The science which has for its object the description of the waters of the earth's surface, the sea, lakes, rivers, etc., comprising the study and mapping of their forms and physical features, of the contour of the sea-bottom, shallows, etc., and of winds, tides, currents, and the like. (In earlier use, including the principles of Navigation.) Also a treatise on this science, a scientific description of the waters of the earth.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM (*title*) The Cosmographical Glasse, conteyning the pleasant Principles of Cosmographie, Geographie, Hydrographie or Nauigation. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 47 Hydrography is the description of the Ocean Sea, with all Iles, banks, rocks and sands therein contained. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 260 Fournier (who is... skilfull in what relates to Hydrography) mentions an Inun-

dation on the Coasts of America. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 62 Fournier in . . his Hydrography hath laboured to prove the contrary of all this. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Some of the best authors use the term in a more extensive sense; so as to denote the same with navigation. In this sense hydrography includes the doctrine of sailing; the art of making sea-charts, with the uses thereof [etc.]. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 1973 He completed the hydrography of the habitable globe. 1851-9 BEECHY in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 17 Other curious and important facts in physical hydrography have been ascertained. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LII. 552 The body of the work, to which the title of hydrography is applied, consists in the determination of existing water supply.

2. The subject-matter of this science; the hydrographical features of the globe or part of it; the distribution of water on the earth's surface.

1852 EARP *Gold Col. Austr.* 33 Capt. Stokes has added immensely to our knowledge of the hydrography of tropical Australia. 1882 *Times* 21 Sept. 3 The geography and hydrography of the ground must be studied.

† 3. [Gr. *γραφη*, *-γραφία* writing.] Writing with water. (In quotes. *fig.* with reference to tears.) *Obs.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* cxliii. More then a Man, and Mightier then a King; A Text of Honour, weak Hydrographie. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 61 Whose Fate we see Thus copied out in Grief's Hydrography.

† **Hydroguret.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDROGEN + URET (after sulphuret).] A compound of hydrogen with another element; a hyduret or hydride.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Hydrogurets*, substances formed by the union of hydrogen gas with such combustible bodies as were deemed simple when the name was imposed. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., A hyduret is usually designated by a name taken from the other substance of the combination, as the hyduret of carbon is called *Carburetted hydrogen*.

So † **Hydroguretted a.**, chemically combined with hydrogen.

1806 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 37 Solutions of hydroguretted sulphurets. 1836 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 549 Hydroguretted sulphuret of potassa may be formed by boiling flowers of sulphur in liquid hydrate of potassa, or by digesting sulphur with the liquid hydro-sulphuret.

|| **Hydrohæmia** (*haidrōhēmīā*). *Path.* [f. HYDRO- + Gr. *αἷμα* blood.] = HYDREMIA.

1840 ANCELL *Lect. Blood* xix. in *Lancet* 1 Aug. 667/1 We may take another view of poverty of blood or hydrohæmia. *Ibid.*, In hydrohæmia the serum is in general transparent.

Hence **Hydrohæmio**, *-hæmio a.* = HYDREMIO; also † **Hydrohæmy** = Hydrohæmia (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

Hydroid (*haidrōid*), *a.*, *sb.* [f. HYDRA + -OID.]

A. adj. Zool. Resembling or allied to the genus HYDRA of Hydrozoa. *a.* Belonging to the order or subclass *Hydroidea*, of which *Hydra* is the typical genus. *b.* Of the nature of a hydroid (see B. b.): opposed to *medusoid*. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. iii. 227 Hydroid zoophytes with expanded tentacles. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inq. Anim.* iii. 132 Some medusoids . . the hydroid stages of which are not . . known. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 746 Colonies containing polymorphic hydroid individuals, and generally medusoid as well.

B. sb. Zool. *a.* A Hydrozoan belonging to the *Hydroidea*. *b.* One of the two forms of zooids occurring in Hydrozoa, resembling *Hydra* in structure, but typically asexual: opposed to *Medusa*.

1865 E. & A. AGASSIZ *Seaside Stud. Nat. Hist.* 21 Below these [Ctenophoræ and Discophoræ] come the Hydroids, embracing the most minute . . of all these animals. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* I. 332 The fixed hydroids and swimming jelly-fishes are alternate forms assumed by the successive generations of the same animal. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 745 The Hydroid is (1) a permanent locomotor sexual form, multiplying by gemmation, but only temporarily colonial;—*Hydra*: (2) a larval form which passes by a metamorphosis into a *Medusa*: (3) a non-sexual but permanent form, sometimes solitary, usually however multiplying by gemmation . . giving origin to colonies: (4) a locomotor sexual form . . never multiplying by gemmation.

Hydroidean. *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Hydroidea* (see prec.) + -AN.] = HYDROID B. a.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 747 The existence of a free sexual Hydroidean—*Hydra*.

Hydrokinetic (*-kine'tik*), *a.* [f. HYDRO- + KINETIC.] Relating to the motion of liquids. So **Hydrokinetic a.** in same sense; **Hydrokinetics**, the kinetics of liquids; that branch of hydrodynamics (in the wider sense) which deals with the motion of liquids.

1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 367 The case of images in hydrokinetics when the fluid is bounded by a rigid plane surface. 1876 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* 139 The hydrokinetic researches of Helmholtz.

Hydrologic (*haidrōlōgik*), *a.* [f. mod.L. *hydrologia* (see HYDROLOGY) + -IC. Cf. F. *hydrologique*.] = next.

1867 B. E. FERNOW in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Dec. 226 We . . consider the forests . . as regulators of hydrologic conditions, influencing the waterflow in springs, brooks, and rivers.

Hydrological (*haidrōlōgikāl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to hydrology; relating to the properties of water, its distribution over the earth's surface, etc.

1870 W. SIMPSON (*title*) *Hydrological Essayes*; or a Vindication of Hydrologia Chymica, being a Further Discovery of the Scarborough Spaw, and the right use thereof. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. Dissert. Physick 56 The Astronomical and Hydrological Branches of Physick. 1888

in WEBSTER. 1882 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 451 The summer and winter flow and other hydrological peculiarities of the English rivers.

Hydrology (*haidrōlōgī*). [ad. mod.L. *hydrologia*, f. Gr. *ὕδωρ* water: see -LOGY. Cf. F. *hydrologie*.] The science which treats of water, its properties and laws, its distribution over the earth's surface, etc.

1762 tr. Busching's *Syst. Geog.* I. 49 Wallerius was the first who made accurate enquiries into the Aqueous Kingdom, or Hydrology. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Hydrology*, is that part of natural history which examines and explains the nature and properties of water in general. 1866 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* X. 209 Mr. Blackwell's memoir entitled 'The Hydrology of the St. Laurence'. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Sept. 7/2 The whole science of hydrology . . depends on the study of rainfall.

Hence **Hydrologist** [cf. F. *hydrologue*], one skilled in hydrology.

1830 in MAUNDER *Dict. Eng. Lang.*

Hydrolysis (*haidrōlīsis*). [f. Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *ὕδωρ* water + *λύσις* dissolving, f. *λύειν* to dissolve.] A decomposition of water in which the two constituents (H and OH) are separated and fixed in distinct compounds.

1880 H. E. ARMSTRONG *Introd. Study Org. Chem.* (ed. 2) 190 note, Decompositions like those of starch into dextrose, of cane-sugar into dextrose and levulose . . which involve the fixation of the elements of water, may all be said to be the result of hydrolysis, and those substances which, like sulphuric acid, diastase, emulsin, etc., induce hydrolysis, may be termed hydrolytic agents or hydrolysts. The substance hydrolysed is the *hydrolyte*. The mere fixation of the elements of water unaccompanied by decomposition . . may be termed *hydration* in contradistinction. 1890 *Athenæum* 27 Dec. 893/1 Other processes . . already in constant use on very large scales . . [are] bromination and chlorination, nitration, sulphonation with its concomitant hydrolysis. 1894 M'GOWAN tr. *Bernthsen's Org. Chem.* 84 By saponification or hydrolysis of their ethers.

So **Hydrolyse v.**, to subject to hydrolysis; **Hydrolyst** [cf. *analyst*], a hydrolytic agent; **Hydrolyte** [Gr. *λύσις* that may be dissolved], a body subjected to hydrolysis.

See quot. 1880 above.

Hydrolytic (*haidrōlītīk*), *a.* [f. as prec. + *λυσις* having the property of dissolving; see prec.] Of or pertaining to hydrolysis.

1875 A. GAMGEE tr. *Hermann's Hum. Phys.* (1878) 224 The products of the hydrolytic decomposition of all the essential constituents of the body. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. I. 186 The action . . is of such a kind as is effected by the agents called catalytic, and by that particular class of catalytic agents called hydrolytic. 1896 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 520 Fermentation, like putrefaction, is a hydrolytic process.

† **Hydromance.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 ydromance. [a. OF. *ydromance*.] = HYDROMANCY.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 45 And of the flood his ydromance And of the fire the pyromance.

† **Hydromancer.** *Obs.* [f. HYDROMANCY + -ER¹.] One who practises hydromancy.

1400 *Apol. Loll.* 96 þus are callid geomanceris, þat werkun bi þe 3erþ. And idromanceris, þat þus werkun bi þe watir. 1692 in COLES. Hence 1775 in ASH.

Hydromancy (*haidrōmānsī*). Also 5 ydro-, 6 hydromancy, 6-7 hydromantie, 7-ty. [a. F. *hydromancie*, or ad. late L. *hydromantia*, a. Gr. *ὕδωρ* + *μαντεία*, f. *ὕδωρ* water + *μαντεία* divination: see -MANCY.] Divination by means of signs derived from water, its tides and ebbs, etc., or the pretended appearance of spirits therein.

1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) xxii. 234 Pyromancye, Ydromancye . . and many other sciences. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xxxvii. 77/2 Ydromancye, that is wytychcraft done in the water. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy's Interchang. Var. Things* 502, Necromantie, Geomantie, Hydromantie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 631 As for Ananichitis, it is said, That spirits may be raised by it in the skill of Hydromantie. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 293 Numa him-selfe . . was faine to fall to Hydromantie. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antig.* (1849) II. 377 A species of hydromancy appears to have been practised at wells. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 112 The 'suspended ring' . . is . . described by Peucer among various modes of hydromancy.

Hydromania (*haidrōmānīā*). [f. HYDRO- + MANTIA; cf. F. *hydromanie*.] A mania or craze for water; *Path.* an excessive craving for water or liquids.

1793 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 17. I . . have discovered that the hydromania is almost as bad as the hydrophobia. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 9, I have a hydromania in the way of lakes, rivers, and waterfalls. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 248 In view of the almost insane craving ('hydromania') for fluid . . the question has been considered whether the diuresis could be controlled by placing limits on the amount of fluid ingested.

Hence **Hydromaniac**, a person affected with hydromania; **Hydromaniacal a.**, affected with hydromania.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydromaniacus*, . . hydromaniacal. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 54 Liable to be drowned in a flood of watery effusions from the modern hydromaniacs.

Hydromantic (*haidrōmāntik*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *hydromanticus*, f. Gr. *ὕδωρ* water + *μαντικός* prophetic: see -MANTIC. Cf. F. *hydromantique*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to hydromancy. *Hydromantic machine, vessel*: see quot. 1741.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 157 Its own hydromantick vehicle. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The writers in optics furnish us with divers hydromantic machines, vessels, etc. . . To make a hydromantic vessel, which shall exhibit the images of external objects, as if swimming in water.

† *B. sb. Obs.* 1. = HYDROMANCY.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii. 16 To tell by thadroma[n]ticke, ebbs and tides.

2. One skilled or practised in hydromancy.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 215 Sorcerers, Incanters, Hydro- and Pyro-manticks.

So **Hydromantical a.**, **Hydromantically adv.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Hydromantically*, by Hydromancy.

Hydromechanics (*haidrōmēkænīks*). [f. HYDRO- + MECHANICS.] The mechanics of liquids; hydrodynamics (in its wider sense); esp. in relation to its application to mechanical contrivances.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 94 Hydro-Mechanics, as Instruments to illustrate the Motion and Impinging Force of Waves, &c. 1884 *Science* 18 Jan. 78/2 The important place which . . hydromechanics has occupied in modern mathematical physics since the labors of Helmholtz, Maxwell, and Thomson, in reducing the mathematical treatment of electricity and magnetism to that of the motion of incompressible fluids.

So **Hydromechanical a.**, of or pertaining to hydromechanics; relating to the employment of water in mechanical contrivances.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 293 A hydro-mechanical engine, whereby a weight amounting to 2304 tons can be raised by a simple lever, through equal space, in much less time than could be done by any apparatus constructed on the known principles of mechanics. 1881 *Athenæum* 5 Mar. 339/1 Dr. O. J. Lodge showed two hydromechanical analogies of electricity.

Hydromel (*haidrōmel*). Also 5 ydromel (1e, 6 hydromell, 7 hidromel. [a. L. *hydromel*, ad. Gr. *ὕδωρ* + *μέλι* honey. With the earliest forms cf. OF. *ydromelle*.] A liquor consisting of a mixture of honey and water, which when fermented is called *vinous hydromel* or *mead*.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 83 A styngkynge wounde is heeld in remeuyng away þe stinche & þe rotenes; & þerto is myche worþ a waichinge of ydromel: þat is hony & watir soden togidre wiþ mirre. 1563 T. GALE *Treat. Goneshot* 2 b (Stanf.), Nitrum helpeth the Collicke if it be taken with cummyne in hydromell. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 367 In Russia, Moscow and Tartary, they use Mead . . this is that which the antients called hydromel. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* 18/1 The young man used to drink the Russian beverage of hydromel, a kind of mead. 1861 L. LYTON & FANE *Tamihäuser* 42 A fountain!—yea, but flowing deep With nectar and with hydromel.

Hydrometer (*haidrōmētr*), [mod. f. Gr. *ὕδωρ* water + -METER.]

F. *hydromètre* (first recorded 1768) was apd. adopted from English, but has commonly the sense 'rain-gauge', the hydrometer being called in F. *aréomètre*, *ARÉOMETER*.]

1. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids, or sometimes (as in *Nicholson's Hydrometer*) for finding the specific gravity of either liquids or solids.

The common type consists of a graduated stem having a hollow bulb and a weight at its lower end, so as to float with the stem upright in a liquid, the specific gravity of which is indicated by the depth to which the stem is immersed. Special names are given to it as constructed for particular liquids, as *alcoholometer*, *acidimeter*, *lactometer*, etc.

Nicholson's Hydrometer consists of a brass cylinder having a small pan supported on a stem above the water and another pan dependent below in the water; the specific gravity of a solid body is calculated from the difference of its weights in air and in water, as determined by weighing it in the upper and lower pans respectively.

1675 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* Abr. II. 214 A New Easy Instrument (a Hydrometer). 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xl. II. 245, I had neither hydrometer nor thermometer to ascertain the weight and warmth of this water. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v., Mr. Nicholson has made an improvement by which the hydrometer is adapted to the general purpose of finding the specific gravity both of solids and fluids. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea v.* § 285 The hydrometer . . shows that the water of the North Atlantic is, parallel for parallel, lighter than water in the Southern Ocean. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The most familiar hydrometer, to many, is a hen's egg, used by a farmer's wife to test the strength of lye for making soap.

2. An instrument used to determine the velocity or force of a current; a current-gauge.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hydrometer*, an instrument wherewith to measure the gravity, density, velocity, force, or other properties, of water. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hydrometer*, . . called by various specific names, according to its construction or use, as *tachometer*, *rheometer*, *hydrometric pendulum*, *Woltmann's mill*, etc.

|| **Hydrometra** (*haidrōmētrā*). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὕδωρ* water + *μήτρα* womb. Cf. F. *hydromètre*.] An accumulation of watery mucous fluid in the cavity of the womb; dropsy of the uterus.

1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1819 in *Pantologia*. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 256 A closure of the os internum uteri having been effected by adhesion, hydrometra exists.

Hydrometric (*haidrōmētrik*), *a.* [f. as HYDROMETRY + -IC. Cf. F. *hydrométrique*.]

1. Of or pertaining to hydrometry, or to the determination of specific gravity by the hydrometer.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* ix. § 447 In order to weigh the seas in this manner, it is necessary that the little hydrometric balance by which it is to be done should be well and truly adjusted.

2. Relating to the measurement of the velocity and force of currents.

Hydrometric pendulum, a current-gage. An instrument consisting of a ball suspended from the center of a graduated quadrant, and held in a stream to mark by its deflection the rate of motion of the water' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1864 in WEBSTER.

So **Hydrometrical** *a.* = prec.

1779 MANN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 654 The hydrometrical principles laid down in this essay. 1807 P. JONAS (*title*) A Complete Set of Hydrometrical Tables.

Hydrometry (haidrō'mētri). [*ad. mod. L. hydrometria*, *f. Gr. ὑδρο- water + -μετρία measuring*; cf. *F. hydrométrie*.] The determination of specific gravity by means of the hydrometer; hence, that part of hydrostatics which deals with this.

In early use the term seems to have been co-extensive with 'hydrodynamics' (in the mod. sense).

[1737-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* Hydrometria includes both hydrostatics and hydraulics.] *Ibid.* In the year 1694... a new chair, or professorship, of hydrometry, was founded in the university of Boulogne. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Hydrometria*, *Hydrometry*, the mensuration of water and other fluid bodies, their gravity, force, velocity, quantity, etc.; including both hydrostatics and hydraulics. 1847 CRESSY *Encycl. Civ. Engin.* i. iv. 207 A new chair was created for him (Domenico Guglielmini), under the title of that of Hydrometry, which, from that period, was accounted deserving of being ranked among the cultivated sciences.

|| **Hydronephrosis** (haidrō'nēfrō'sis). *Path.* [*mod. f. Gr. ὑδρο- water + νεφρός kidney + -osis*.] A distended condition of the ureter, the pelvis, and the renal calices caused by an obstruction of the outflow of urine; dropsy of the kidney.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 81/2 Atrophy of the kidney with... hydronephrosis. 1890 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 1299/1 Hydronephrosis in former times was treated by tapping.

So **Hydronephrotic** (-nēfrō'tik) [*f. prec.*: cf. *amaurosis*, *amaurotic*] *a.*, relating to, characteristic of, or affected with hydronephrosis.

1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 901 A very large hydronephrotic sac sometimes consists of a single cavity. 1891 *Lancet* 18 Apr. 885/1 Specimens of hydronephrotic kidneys.

Hydrophath (haidrō'pæθ). [*mod. (= G. hydrophath, f. hydrophathe) f. HYDROPATHY (cf. allopath, etc.)*.] = HYDROPATHIST.

1842 ABDOY *Water Cure* (1843) 146 How different would have been my lot in this world, if this distinguished physician had been an hydrophath himself thirty years ago! 1843 T. J. GRAHAM *Cold-Water System* (ed. 2) 5 There are not a few diseases in which the skilful physician will be far more successful by the use of medicine, and his other ordinary means, than the most perfect hydrophath.

Hydrophathic (haidrō'pæθ'ik), *a. (sb.)* [*f. HYDROPATHY + -ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of hydrophathy; practising hydrophathy.

1843 *Tait's Mag.* Apr. 271/1 When the cold-water cure was first heard of in this country, we prophesied... that there would forthwith be numerous Hydrophathic Establishments in England. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 784 Hydrophathic bandages. 1869 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* Pref. 4 Hydrophathic establishments are now to be found in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and in America. 1876 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. ii. 81, I went in 1848 for some months to Malvern for hydrophathic treatment.

B. sb. Short for *hydrophathic establishment*.

1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* xxiii. To go to a Hydrophathic in the wilds of Scotland or Ireland. 1895 A. STODDART *J. S. Blackie* x. 240 Dull with villa lodgings and hideous hydrophathics.

So **Hydrophathical** *a.* = prec.

1844 DICKENS in *Forster Life* iv. i. 137, I had withdrawn from Public Life... to pass the evening of my days in hydrophathical pursuits and the contemplation of virtue.

Hydrophathist (haidrō'pæθ'ist). [*f. as prec. + -ist*.] One who practises or advocates hydrophathy.

1847 (*title*) Hints to the Sick, the Lame, and Lazy, or Passages in the Life of a Hydrophathist, by a Veteran. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 287 The family doctor—he was an hydrophathist. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 3/2 Treatment... proved serviceable and sanative by practical hydrophathists.

Hydrophathize (haidrō'pæθ'ize), *v.* [*f. as prec. + -ize*.] *intr.* To practise hydrophathy.

1855 GEO. ELIOT *Ess.* (1884) 319 People who only allow themselves to be idle under the pretext of hydrophathising. 1859 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 172, I am here hydrophathising and coming to life again.

Hydrophathy (haidrō'pæθ'i). [*mod. (= G. hydrophathie), f. HYDRO- on analogy of allopathy, homoeopathy, the second element of these words having been vaguely apprehended as = 'treatment' or 'cure' of disease*.] A kind of medical treatment, originated in 1825 by Vincenz Preissnitz at Gräfenberg in Germany, consisting in the external and internal application of water; the water-cure.

1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 1 On hydrophathy, or the water-cure treatment. 1858 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 112 On Tuesday I go for a fortnight's hydrophathy. 1869 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* Pref. 3 Hydrophathy was practised at Gräfenberg... twenty years before it was known in England.

Hydrophane (haidrō'fæn). *Min.* [*mod. f. Gr. ὑδρο- water + φανής apparent, φανός bright, clear, f. φαίνω to show*.] A variety of opaque or partly translucent opal which absorbs water upon immersion and becomes transparent.

1784 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* 114 Opals and chalcedonies, VOL. V.

which by admitting water within their pores, are called hydrophanes. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) I. 36 The stone called hydrophane (agate) is opaque, until dipped into water, when it absorbs... one sixth of its weight of the water, and... gives passage to light. 1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* III. xxiii. 306 Changed its dullness (like a hydrophane immersed) into glancing and reflecting play of tender light and life.

Hydrophanous (haidrō'fænəs), *a. Min.* [*f. prec. + -ous*: cf. *diaphanous*.] Having the property of becoming transparent by immersion in water, as certain opals.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 362 The *oculus mundi*, or hydrophanous stone, steeped in water... will... become by that means more transparent than otherwise. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. viii. 185 The colours of Labrador felspar, and of precious and hydrophanous opal, which we have shewn to be produced by thin plates and minute pores and tubes.

† **Hydrophantic**. *Obs. rare.* [*f. Gr. ὑδρο- water + φαντικ- discovery of water, f. ὑδρο- water + -φαντικός manifest, f. φαίνω to show*.] A water-finder.

1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 79 Hydrophanticks, or Discoverers of Water.

Hydrophilite (haidrō'fīlīt). *Min.* [Named 1869 from Gr. ὑδρο- + φίλος loving + -ιτε: from its affinity for water.] Native calcium chloride; chlorocalcite. 1875 in *DANA Min. App.* ii.

Hydrophilous (haidrō'fīlūs), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -ous*.] Water-loving. *a.* Applied to certain insects. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydrophilus*,... applied by Moehring to a Family (*Hydrophile*) corresponding to those which Illiger names *Hygrobatæ*; loving or frequenting water: hydrophilous.

b. none-wd. Fond of a watering-place.

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 259 The crowded rendezvous of fastidious fashionables and hydrophilous ennui.

Hydrophobe (haidrō'fōb). [*a. f. hydrophobe, ad. L. hydrophobus, Gr. ὑδροφόβος having a horror of water, f. ὑδρο- water + φόβος fear, dread*.] One suffering from, or affected with, hydrophobia.

Hydrophobia (haidrō'fōbiā). In 6 *erron.* *hydroforbia*, and anglicized 7-8 *hydrophoby* (haidrō'fōbi). [*a. L. hydrophobia* (Caelius Aurelianus c 420), *a. Gr. ὑδροφοβία* (in Celsus, A.D. 50) horror of water, rabid disease, *f. ὑδροφόβος* (see *prec.*).]

1. *Path.* A symptom of rabies or canine madness when transmitted to man, consisting in an aversion to water or other liquids, and difficulty in swallowing them; hence the disease of rabies, esp. in human beings.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 122 *Hydroforbia* or abhorynge of water... This impediment doth come... of a melancholy humour. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* I. i. 1. iv. The most knoweare these, *Lycanthropia*, *Hydrophobia*, *Chorus saneti viti*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 231 *margin*. Upon the biting of a mad dog there ensues an hydrophobia or fear of water. 1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 412 Isaac Cranfield... was received into the infirmary... with an hydrophobia upon him. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 95 Its [Mus giganteus] bite is dangerous, and sometimes produces hydrophobia. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 399/2 *Hydrophobia*,... is the disease caused by inoculation with the saliva of a rabid animal, and is so called from the violent and suffocating spasms of the throat which occur when the patient attempts to drink. 1893 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (ed. 3) 96 Man inoculated by the rabie virus of a mad dog suffers from the terrible disease called popularly hydrophobia, from a dread of water and inability to swallow liquids being a main feature of the malady, but more accurately the disease is known in man also as rabies.

B. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 322 That symptom of hydrophobia or fearing water, incident to those that be bitten with a mad dog. *a. 1711 KEN Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 432 He whom Hydrophoby infests, Fair Water of all things detests. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 199 Before the appearance of the Hydrophoby or other symptoms of madness.

2. In etymological sense: Dread or horror of water. Also *fig. madness*.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. ix. What then... must the terror and hydrophobia of Dr. Slop have been! *a. 1772 HUME Let.* in *Haldane Life Adam Smith* (1887) iii. 34, I am mortally sick at sea, and regard with... a kind of hydrophobia the great gulf that lies between us. 1802 *Morning Post* in *Spirit Pub. Jnl.* (1803) VI. 161, I'm raving with a French hydrophoby. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* 317 The hydrophobia of a wild and homeless scepticism. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 86 For my part I have a hydrophobia: you will scarcely get me to wet my feet.

Hence **Hydrophobial**, **Hydrophobian**, **Hydrophobious** *adjs.*, hydrophobic; **Hydrophobiac**, **phobian**, one suffering from hydrophobia.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 280 One... said, that old man was now Hydrophobial or had the Disease causing the fear of water, and to have been lately bitten by a mad dog. *Ibid.* 282 The madness... doth forthwith arise, and the Hydrophobians are left without hope. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 58 Hydrophobial patients... generally die in strong convulsions. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 177 Poodle-dogs in the highest state of hydrophobious fury. 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* II. vii. 176 What a pity he might not smother her like a hydrophobic!

Hydrophobic (haidrō'fōb'ik, -fō'w'ik), *a. (sb.)* [*ad. L. hydrophobicus, a. Gr. ὑδροφοβικός*: see *prec.* and -ic. Cf. *F. hydrophobique* (OF. *hydroforbique*).] Of or pertaining to hydrophobia; suffering from or affected with hydrophobia.

1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 348 Out of these eleven, five died hydrophobic. *a. 1815 A. FULLER* in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxix. 14 The hydrophobic saliva. 1887 19th Cent. Aug. 200 The number of hydrophobic deaths.

B. sb. One affected with hydrophobia.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 Aug. The cruel superstition that a human hydrophobic can legally be smothered.

So **Hydrophobical** *a.* = prec.

1650 W. CHARLETON *Ternary of Paradoxes* cxlviii. 77 The primitive and genuine Phansy of all the blood in the wounded body... compulsively assumes the Hydrophobical phansy of the Exotick Tincture. 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Hydrophobical*.

Hydrophobist (haidrō'fōb'ist). [*f. HYDROPHOBIA + -ist*.]

1. One who treats cases of hydrophobia.

1855 W. WHITE *Suffolk Direct.* 740 Underwood Dan, Farmer and Hydrophobist.

2. One who has a dread of or aversion to water.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 215 A learned hydrophobist addressing himself to those whom he styles the Anti-christian Sect, vulgarly and illiterately calling themselves tea-totalers. 1898 *Voice* (N. Y.) 31 Mar. 4/1 The hydrophobists who hurled whisky bottles against the sides of the Kentucky, as she was launched.

Hydrophobous (haidrō'fōb'ūs), *a.* [*f. L. hydrophobus* (see *HYDROPHOBIA*) + -ous.]

1. = HYDROPHOBIC.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* viii. 262 The canine madness quickly shews it self in the Hydrophobous. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 309 Smothered up in down... like an hydrophobous patient. 1842 DE QUINCY *Mod. Greece* Wks. 1890 VII. 339 If we should suddenly prove hydrophobous in the middle of this paper.

2. Having a dread of water. (Cf. *HYDROPHOBIA* 2.)

1748 tr. *V. Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 298 Sometimes Horses are afraid of Water, and such are said to be Hydrophobous.

† **Hydrophoby**. *Obs.* Anglicized form of *HYDROPHOBIA*, *q.v.*

Hydrophone (haidrō'fōn). [*f. HYDRO- a + Gr. φωνος, f. φωνή voice, sound, on analogy of microphone, etc.*] An instrument for the detection of sound by water; also of water, or of something in water, by sound. *a.* A bag containing water, placed between the stethoscope and the chest, to intensify the sounds heard in auscultation. *b.* (See *quot.* 1887.) *c.* An instrument devised to give warning by electricity to a port or fleet of the approach of a hostile vessel.

1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Year Bk. Med.* 59 A water-bag increases the impression conveyed to the ear by the wooden stethoscope if it be placed between the flat ear-piece and the external ear. The name of hydrophone has been given to it. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 76 Another form of instrument, introduced by Dr. Scott Allison, and termed by him a 'hydrophone'. 1887 *Engineering* 29 July 131 The hydrophone... is a clever little instrument devised to detect any water escapes from the mains or service pipes, cocks or closets. 1893 *Daily News* 8 June 5/8 Captain McEvoy's hydrophone... in connection with a new instrument named a kinesiophone... has for its object the prevention of surprise attacks from torpedo boats, or other hostile vessels, approaching anchorages or mine fields.

Hydrophoran (haidrō'fōrān), *a. and sb. Zool.* [*f. mod. L. Hydrophora* -a (*f. HYDRA* + *Gr. φόρος bearing*) + -AN.]

a. adj. Belonging to the *Hydrophora*, one of the three sub-classes of Hydrozoa, comprising *Hydra* and compound forms bearing zooids similar to *Hydra*. *b. sb.* One of the *Hydrophora*. So **Hydrophorous** *a.*, related to the *Hydrophora*.

Hydrophore (haidrō'fōr). [*ad. Gr. ὑδροφόρος water-carrying*.] An instrument for procuring specimens of water from any desired depth, in a river, lake, or ocean.

1842 D. STEVENSON *Marine Surveying & Hydrometry*, An apparatus, (to which I have applied the name of the hydrophore). 1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVI. 307 When the hydrophore is to be used, it is lowered to the required depth by the pole, which is fixed to its side. 1864 in WEBSTER.

|| **Hydrophthalmia** (haidrō'fæθ'miā). *Path.* Also (anglicized) *hydrophthalmia*. [*f. HYDRO- b + OPHTHALMIA*.] 'Expansion of the whole eye with increase of its fluid contents' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Hydrophthalmic** *a.*, 'of or belonging to hydrophthalmia' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hydrophthalmia*, a Disease of the Eye, when it grows to a wonderful bigness, and starts almost out of the Head. 1784 E. FORD in *Med. Commun.* I. 409 Cases of hydrophthalmia.

Hydrophyte (haidrō'fīte). *Bot.* [*mod. f. Gr. ὑδρο- water + φυτόν plant*.] An aquatic plant: applied esp. to the *Algæ*.

1832 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 72 The number of hydrophytes, as they are termed, is very considerable. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 63. 81, I shall... consider Algae, or Hydrophytes, as forming the first grand group. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 415/2 Hydrophytes... Water-plants.

Hence **Hydrophytography**, the description of aquatic plants; **Hydrophytology**, the branch of botany which deals with aquatic plants.

1847 CRAIG, *Hydrophytology*. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydrophytography*.

|| **Hydrophyton** (haidrō'fītn). *Zool.* [*f. as prec.*] The branched plant-like structure supporting the zooids in certain colonial Hydrozoa.

1885 *Athenæum* 28 Mar. 412/1 In this [*Thuiaria heteromorphia*] are found combined on the same hydrophyton no fewer than three morphological types which, if occurring separately, would be justly regarded as representing three genera. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 245 The hydranth is lodged in perisarcular cups or hydrothecæ (=calyces) and are borne by a supporting plant-like structure or hydrophyton. This hydrophyton, is divisible into a system of stems with branches, the *hydrocaulus*, and of rooting fibres, the *hydrorhiza*, by which the colony is attached to some foreign object.

Hence **Hydrophytous** *a.*, having the character of a hydrophyton.

Hydropic (haidrōpik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **ydropsike**, 5 **ydropsyke**, **idropik**, 6 **-ique**, **edrop**(p)io, 6-8 **hydropick**, 7- **hydropio**. [ME. *a.* OF. *ydropsique*, -*ike* (12th c.), ad. L. *hydrōpīcus*, *a.* Gr. *hydrōpīcus*-*os*, f. *hydrōpī*, *hydrōpī*- HYDROPS. In 16th c. conformed to the L.: so F. *hydropique*.]

A. adj. 1. = DROPSICAL 1, 2.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 428 b/1 One parfyteye ydropycke or fylled with dropsy. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 109 His wambe .. wes swollen, as he had been edroppic [printed edropit]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 306 The hydroptic and swelling gowte. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 49 Like an Hydroptic body full of Rheums. 1752 BERKELEY *Further Th. Par-water* Wks. III. 505 This medicine .. is to hydroptic patients a strong purge. 1784 JOHNSON *Let.* 9 Sept. in *Boswell*, Of the hydroptic tumour there is now very little appearance. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 354 Some hydroptic symptoms appeared, which gradually increasing in the form of an ascites or hydrothorax [etc.]. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 327 When the general hydroptic enlargement .. began to increase.

† 2. Having an insatiable thirst, like a dropsical person; hence *fig. Obs.*

13. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1096 Drye folk & ydropike. 1430-40 *Lynd. Bochas* VII. viii. (Bodl. MS. 263) l. f. 354 b/2 This excessif Glotum Moste Idropick drank ofte ageyn lust; The mor he drank, the mor he was athurst. 1648 *Elton Bas.* vi. (1824) 39 If some mens hydroptic insatiableness had not learned to thirst the more by how much more they drank. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Econ.* I. 172 Thy voice, hydroptic fancy! calls aloud For costly draughts.

3. Charged or swollen with water; swollen.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year I.* xxvii. 349 It .. swells like an hydroptic cloud. 1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 33 The Hydroptic Kingdoms of the Bog. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* x. 439 Dark Clouds .. hang their deep Hydroptic Bellies down. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 122 The young .. remain in an undeveloped condition, assuming an hydroptic appearance.

† 4. Tending to cause dropsy. *Obs. rare.*

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 32 So unwholesome and Hydroptic he conceived this drink to be.

† 5. Having the quality of curing dropsy. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compit.* viii. 299 Astringents and Strengthners are always mixt with Hydroptic Medicines. 1710 F. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 13 Hydroptic Ale.

B. sb. 1. A dropsical person. Now rare.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 126 Thai may be comparit to the edropic, the quibk the mair that he drynk the mair he hes desire to drynk. a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 221 No physician would reach water to an hydroptic that earnestly thirsts for it. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 47 This recovery was much talked of, and set all the hydroptics a rubbing. 1891 C. E. NORTON tr. *Dante, Hell* xxx. 166 And the hydroptic, 'Thou sayest true in this'.

2. A medicine for the cure of dropsy.

1604 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* I. (1713) 61/1 It is a Diuretick Medicament, and a specifick Hydroptic. 1721 BAILEY, *Hydroptics*, Medicines which expel watery Humours in the Dropsy.

Hydropical (haidrōpikāl), *a.* Now rare. (Very common in 17th c.) [f. L. *hydropicus*-us (see prec.) + -AL.]

1. = prec. A 1.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) M vij. Wyne that Isope hath sodden in being dronke, burneth y^e hydroptical humors. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 172 An Hydroptical inflation of the whole body. 1670 MANNING *Vita Sana* vi. 81 One puffs up, fills, and grows hydroptical. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 47 It .. may arise from a hydroptical Disposition.

2. = prec. A 2.

1656 PRYNNE *Demurrer Jews' Remitter* 23 An Hydroptical thirster after gold. 1799 *Ann. Reg.* 113 A hydroptical increase of avarice.

b. Of thirst: Unquenchable.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xi. (1664) 120 A Saltish Nature .. in the Ventricle, causeth an Hydroptical thirst. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 385 This hydroptical hunger and thirst after the earth.

3. = prec. A 3.

1649 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wand.* 7 Mine Host often did visit me with most delightful and hydroptical non-sense. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot* iii. 44 Who would expect a quick flame from Hydroptical Heraclitus? 1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 766 Filled with too great a quantity of aqueous and undigested sap, as it were hydroptical.

Hence **Hydroptically** *adv.*, with or as with dropsy; dropsically.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 73 Such as be hydroptically disposed. 1663 Br. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxv. (1668) 437 All Histories .. are so hydroptically swollen with lying Legends.

Hydropisy, *obs. form of HYDROPSY.*

Hydro-pneumatic (haidrōnīumæt'ik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. HYDRO-*a* + PNEUMATIC: in F. *hydro-pneumatique*.] Pertaining to water and air or gas; applied to apparatus involving the combined action of water and air.

Originally applied to the method of collecting and retaining gas over water in the pneumatic trough, invented by Cavendish about 1765.

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 399 In close vessels, with the hydro-pneumatic apparatus affixed. 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 35 Mr. Cavendish, about 1765, invented an apparatus for examining elastic fluids confined by water, which has been since called the hydro-pneumatic apparatus. 1815 W. CONGREVE (*title*) A Description of the Construction and Properties of the Hydro-Pneumatic Lock. 1816 J. TILLEY in *Philos. Mag.* XLIII. 280 Description of a Hydro-Pneumatic Blow-pipe for the use of Chemists [etc.]. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 222 New hydro-pneumatic engine. The .. water pressure to drive the piston .. in one direction, and a vacuum being produced, to make .. atmospheric pressure to drive it in an opposite direction. *Ibid.* 311 Hydro-pneumatic lift, for canal locks. Hydro-pneumatic elevators. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 40 Guns mounted on hydro-pneumatic (disappearing) carriages.

B. sb. pl. Hydro-pneumatic appliances.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 11/2 The application of hydro-pneumatics in substitution for counterweights was protected by letters patent, granted to Col. Moncrieff in 1869.

Hydropneumonia (haidrōnīumōniā), *Path.* [f. HYDRO- + PNEUMONIA.] Dropsy or oedema of the lungs. 1836 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hydropot (haidrōpt), [*ad. mod. L. hydro-pota*, ad. Gr. *hydrōpōtēs* water-drinker: in mod. F. *hydropote*.] A water-drinker; an abstainer from alcoholic drinks.

[1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hydropota*, in medicine, a person who drinks nothing but water.] 1727 BAILEY Vol. II, *Hydropota*, a Water-Drinker. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 3 The momentous change from 'taking wine as an article of food', and becoming a hydropot.

So † **Hydropotic**, -*opotist* *Obs. rare* -*o*, in same sense.

1623 COCKERAM, *Hydropoticus*, one that still drinks water. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *List Barbarous Words*, *Hydropotist*, a water-drinker.

|| **Hydrops** (haidrōps). Now only *Path.* Also 4 **ydrops**. [L. *hydrōps*, *hydrōp-em*, *a.* Gr. *hydrōp* dropsy, a derivative of *hydrōp*, *hydrōp*-water. With *ydrops*, cf. OF. *idropic*.] Dropsy.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saint. Alexis* 523 Of ydrop of parlesy he heylt syndry. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hydrops*, the Dropsie. 1771 J. FOOT *Penseroso* II. 116 High-floated by the hydrops ceased to breathe. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 3) 34 The term hydrops signifies a serous effusion, usually in a cavity. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 524 Hydrops antri .. is characterised by a gradual painful expansion of the bone.

Hydropsy (haidrōpsy). Forms: 4-5 *id-*, *ydropsie*, -*esie*, -*esy* (e, *ydropsie* (e, -cy, 5-6 *hidropsie*, -*esie*, (*ydropsi*, 6 *idropsi*é, -ycé, -*esie*; *hie*, *hydropsy*), 6-7 *hydropsie*, (7 -*psie*), 6- *hydropsy*. [ME., *a.* OF. *idro*, *ydropsie* (12th c.), = Sp. *hidropesia*, It. *idropesia*, med. L. (*h*) *hydrōpsia* (*ydropsia* in Simon Januensis, c 1300) for L. *hydrōpsis* (Pliny), *a.* Gr. **hydrōpsias*, f. *hydrōp*, *hydrōp*-, HYDROPS. Formerly stressed *hydropesie*, *hydropsy* (not yet obs.), whence the aphetic *dropesie*, DROPSY, found from the first appearance of the word in Eng., and perh. due in part to coalescence of the initial short vowel with the in *pe ydropesie*, *th' idropesie*, the *dropesie*.]

Dropsy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11829 Ydropsi [Fairf. dropecy, *Tyn. dropsy*] held him sua in threst, pat him thocht his bodi suld brest. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 42 Ydropesie is an yvel of fals gretenece of mennys lymes. c 1400 *Laufanc's Cirurg.* 84 An yuel disposicion of al be bodi as ydropisie [B. dropsy]. 1544 BOORDE *Dietary* xxxviii. (1870) 299 The more a man doth drynke that hath the Idropisie, the more he is a thurst. 1554 LYNDSEAY *Monarchie* 5109 Sum fallis in to frynasye, Sum deis in Idropesie. 1578 LYTE *Dodona* II. lxvii. 234 Such as begin to fall into the hydropsie. 1665 *Land.* Gaz. No. 1/2 An Hydropsie attended with a Flux. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. lxxv. Of limbs enormous, but, withal unsound, Soft-swollen and pale, here lay the Hydropsy. 1846 SCOTT *Jnl.* 19 Mar., Her asthmatic complaints are fast terminating in hydropsy. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 769 Operative measures in hydropsies.

Hence † **Hydropsic** *a.* *Obs. rare*, hydroptic, dropsical.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad § 12. 51 Like drinke to an hydroptic person.

Hydroptic (haidrōptik), *a.* *Obs. exc. arch.* [Erroneously f. HYDROPSY, after such pairs as *epilepsy*, *epileptic*.] = HYDROPIC, dropsical.

a 1631 DONNE *Let.* (1651) 51 An hydropticke immoderate desire of humane learning and languages. 1640 Br. REYNOLDS *Passions* xl. 520 The distemper of an Hydropticke Body. 1661 Sir A. HASLERIG's *Last Will* 2 My hydroptic Thirst is quenched. 1855 BROWNING *Grammar* Fnn. 95 Soul-hydroptic with a sacred thirst.

So † **Hydroptical** *a.* *Obs.*, in same sense.

1640 Br. REYNOLDS *Passions* xvii. 183 These Desires are Hydroptical. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 202 To help the Hydroptical .. Patients.

Hydroquinone (haidrōkwōnōn), *Chem.* Also -*chinon* (e, -*kinone*). [f. HYDRO(GEN) + QUINONE.] A diatomic phenol, C₆H₄(OH)₂, prepared from quinone, C₆H₄O₂, by reduction with sulphurous acid, crystallizing from water in colourless rhombic prisms. Now used as a developer in photography.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 213 *Hydroquinone*, *Hydrochinone*, *Hydrokinone* .. Colourless Hydroquinone (Pyroquinone), C₆H₄O₂ .. is the chief product of the dry distillation of quinic, carbohydroquinonic, and oxysalicylic acids. *Ibid.* Green Hydroquinone or Quinhydrone .. C₆H₄O₂, C₆H₄O₂ .. may be regarded .. as a compound of quinone and colourless hydroquinone. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 171 Hydroquinone, or more shortly quinol, will be the developer of the future. 1893 *Erit. Jnl. Photogr.* XL. 795 The development was effected with hydroquinone, as giving a blacker tone.

Hydorrhœa, -*rhea* (haidrōrīā), *Path.* [mod. ad. Gr. *hydrōrrhœa* flow of water, water-course.] A copious watery discharge.

1857 BULLOCK *Casseaux' Midwif.* 306.

† **Hydrosacre**. *Obs.* In 5 *ydros*. [ad. (through OF.) med. L. *hydrosaccharum*, f. Gr. *hydrōp*, *hydrōp*-water + *sakcharon* sugar.] A syrup made of sugar and water.

c 1400 *Laufanc's Cirurg.* 139 (MS. B.) Y gaf hym to drynke hot ydrosacre, pat ys y-mad of sugre & of watyre.

Hydroscope (haidrōskōp), [mod. ad. Gr. *hydrōskōp*-os (f. *hydrōp*-water + *-skōp*-SCOPE) water-seeker, well-sinker, and *hydrōskōpiōn* water-clock (Synesius). In F. *hydroscope* water-searcher.]

† 1. An instrument for the detection of moisture in the air; a hydroscope. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Hydroscope*, a certain Instrument .. for discerning of the Watry volatill streams in the Air. 1721 in BAILEY. Hence in Mod. Dicts.

2. A kind of water-clock. *Hist.*

It consisted of a cylindrical graduated tube, filled with water, which trickled through an aperture in the conical bottom, and marked by its subsidence the successive hours. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 375 The chief part of this machine is a hydroscope.

Hydroscopest (haidrōskōpst), [f. as prec. + -IST: in F. *hydroscope* (1798 in *Dict. Acad.*.)] A water-diviner; a dowser.

1885 *Eng. Mech.* 20 Nov. 232 The .. mystery which appertains to the general run of hydroscopests and workers with the divining rod.

Hydrosome (haidrōsōm), *Zool.* Also in Lat. form *hydrosoma*. [ad. mod. L. *hydrosōma*, f. HYDRA + Gr. *sōma* body.] The entire body of any hydrozoan, esp. that of a colonial hydrozoan consisting of a number of zooids connected by a cenosarc.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 57 The branching hydrosoma of the complete organism, with its crowded assemblage of polypites. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 62 Minute gemmules or buds are developed from the common substance of the body (*hydrosome*). 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Jno. Anim.* III. 129 The Hydrophora are, in all cases but that of Hydra, fixed ramified hydrosomes, on which many hydranths and gonophores are developed.

Hence **Hydrosomal**, **Hydrosomatous** *adjs.*, of or belonging to a hydrosome.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Jno. Anim.* III. 166 The first formed hydrosomal expansion is completed.

Hydrosphere (haidrōsfēr), [mod. f. HYDRO- + SPHERE, after *atmosphère*.] The waters of the earth's surface collectively. b. By some used to designate the moisture contained in the air enveloping the earth's surface (*Cent. Dict.*).

1887 H. J. KINDER in *Times* 6 Sept. 11/3 A descriptive analysis of the Earth's surface, including in that term the atmosphere, the hydrosphere, the form of the lithosphere and the material of its surface. 1889 *Nature* 21 Mar. 490 The sea, or hydrosphere of the earth. *Ibid.* 491 Swedenborg's ancient idea that a change in the rotation of the earth caused a change in the form of the hydrosphere.

† **Hydrostasy**. *Obs. rare*. In 8 -*stasy*. [f. Gr. *stasis* setting, weighing.] = HYDROSTATICS.

1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* Pref. p. viii. The stated Laws of Hydrostacy. *Ibid.* 14 Take a view .. of the new Lake at Blenheim .. see to what a Pitch practical Hydrostacy is arriving.

Hydrostat (haidrōstæt), [f. HYDRO- + -stat as in AEROSTAT; cf. Gr. *hydrōstátēs* hydrostatic balance.]

1. An apparatus for preventing the explosion of steam-boilers.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1864 in WEBSTER, etc.

2. An electrical device for detecting the presence of water.

1871 A. M. HAMMOND *Nerv. Dis.* p. xxix, The hydrostat overcomes the great difficulty hitherto experienced with all electric machines in which liquids are used. 1888 L. WEIL in *Jnl. Franklin Inst.* Oct. 331 The first hydrostat I constructed consisted of two sets of conductors running at angles to each other, and separated by a material which would act as an insulator when dry and become a conductor when wet.

Hydrostatic (haidrōstæt'ik), *a.* [Ultimately f. Gr. *hydrōp*-water + *statik*-*os* making to stand, balancing, weighing (see STATIC); but prob. proximately f. Gr. *hydrōstátēs* a hydrostatic balance, in med. Gr. a fire-engine, which prob. originated mod. L. *hydrostaticus*, F. *hydrostatique*.]

1. Relating to the equilibrium of liquids, and the pressure exerted by liquids at rest; belonging to hydrostatics.

Hydrostatic paradox: the principle (depending on the law of uniform pressure of liquids) that any quantity of

a perfect liquid, however small, may be made to balance any quantity (or any weight), however great. (Cf. *hydrostatic bellows* in a.) *Hydrostatic arch*: see quot. 1858.

1691 R. BOHUN *Wind* 258 Illustrated from Hydrostatic experiments. 1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 209 Hydrostatic Instruments. 1797 Hydrostatic paradox [see 2]. 1858 RANKINE *Applied Mechanics* § 183 The Hydrostatic Arch is a linear arch suited for sustaining normal pressure at each point proportional, like that of a liquid in repose, to the depth below a given horizontal plane. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea & Wind*, i. 16 The mixture of the water of rivers with that of the sea presents some hydrostatic phenomena which it is curious enough to observe. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 23 The hydrostatic pressure of the column of mercury.

2. Used to denominate various instruments and appliances involving the pressure of water or other liquid as a source of power or otherwise.

Hydrostatic balance: a balance for ascertaining the specific gravity of substances by weighing them in water. *Hydrostatic bed*: a bed consisting of an india-rubber bag filled with water; a water-bed. *Hydrostatic bellows*: a contrivance for illustrating the law of uniform distribution of pressure in liquids; it consists of a bellows-like chamber, into which water, being introduced by a narrow vertical tube, supports a weight placed on the upper board of the bellows, the upward pressure on this being that of the column of water in the tube multiplied in proportion to the area of the bellows. *Hydrostatic joint*: a joint used in large water-mains, in which a ring of sheet-lead is made fast by the pressure of a liquid (usually tar) in an annular space within the bell of the pipe. *Hydrostatic press*: a machine (having various practical applications) in which the pressure of a body of water (produced either by the weight of the water itself, or by a piston or other mechanical means) is transmitted from a cylinder of small sectional area to one of greater, and thus multiplied in accordance with the law of hydrostatic pressure. Also called *hydraulic press* or *Bramah's press*. *Hydrostatic weighing-machine*: a machine of similar construction to the hydrostatic bellows, in which the weight of a body is indicated by the height of the column of water which supports it.

1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 87 It was impossible by the nicest hydrostatic-balance to decide which had the preference in her mind. 1797 *Nicholson's Jyrl.* Apr. 29 [(Heading), A New Press operating by the Action of Water, on the Principle of the Hydrostatic Paradox. Invented by Joseph Bramah, Engineer.] (Page heading) Description of a New Hydrostatic Press [Bramah's]. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory I.* 77 It [silver] loses in the hydrostatic balance about an eleventh part of its weight. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art I.* 111 The hydrostatic bellows is perhaps the best machine for demonstrating the upward pressure of fluids. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) I. 589 In the hydrostatic bed, there is no tense surface or web at all: the patient is floating upon the water. 1868 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 2/3 The use of 'hydrostatic vans' is now a luxury unknown in this arid portion of the town [i. e. East end of London during the 'Water-famine'].

3. Used of or in reference to certain aquatic animals having air-bladders which enable them to float on the surface of the water.

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 295 One of the many hydrostatic univalve shells which float upon the surface of the ocean. *Ibid.* 317 Air, in the form of small bubbles, fully accounts for the hydrostatic power the animal possesses. 1870 ROLLISTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 75 The air-bladder of an ordinary Teleostean Fish is . . . all but exclusively hydrostatic.

Hydrostatical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: cf. *statistical*.] Dealing with or referring to hydrostatics; also = prec.

1666 BOYLE (title) *Hydrostatical Paradoxes*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., Such useful Propositions as those given us by Hydrostatical Writers. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., Another machine which may be substituted instead of this common Hydrostatical bellows. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) I. 557 The hydrostatical truth, that pressure in a fluid operates equally in all directions.

Hydrostatically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In accordance with, or by means of hydrostatics.

1666 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* I. 237 To discover Hydrostatically . . . the bigness of the Bubble. 1770 WATSON *ibid.* LX. 337 The specific gravities which have been determined . . . hydrostatically. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art I.* 152 The relative weight is found by weighing it hydrostatically in water. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* vi. 100 Hydrostatically, the ocean, considered as a mass, will then be in a state of equilibrium.

Hydrostatician (haidrōstātī'ān). [f. HYDROSTATIC + -IAN; cf. *physician*, etc.] One versed in hydrostatics.

1690 BOYLE *Med. Hydrost.* xv. § 2 It is known to hydrostaticians that, the weight of a body . . . may be gathered from the weight of the water . . . equal in magnitude to that part of the body that is immersed. 1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 69 Our learned and curious Hydrostatician.

Hydrostatics (haidrōstā'tiks). [In form pl. of HYDROSTATIC, in conformity with other names of sciences in -ics, L. -ica, Gr. -ika pl. and -ikē sing. Cf. *STATICS*. In F. *hydrostatique* (1695 in *Hatz-Darm.*)] That department of Physics which treats of the pressure and equilibrium of liquids at rest; the statics of liquids: a branch of *Hydrodynamics* in the wider sense.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiv. 258 Those that are conversant in the Hydrostatics. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 75 In the case of the denser fluids being nearer to the center, as hydrostatics require. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 74 Archimedes, solved the principal problem of Hydrostatics, or the statics of Fluids; namely the conditions of the floating of bodies. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. vii. 337 It is also to Boyle, more than to any other Englishman, that we owe the science of hydrostatics in the state in which we now possess it.

† **Hydrosulphate** (haidrōsulfēt). *Chem. Obs.* [mod. f. HYDRO(GEN + SULPHATE).] An earlier term for a salt of hydrosulphuric acid, now called a *hydrosulphide* or *sulphhydrate*.

1828 WEBSTER, *Hydrosulphate*, the same as hydrosulphuret. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 88 Hydrosulphate of ammonia . . . when added to such an alkaline solution, produces a brown precipitate of sulphuret of copper. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 452 With . . . the hydrosulphates, a black precipitate is furnished. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 194 Sulphhydrate or Hydrosulphate [of Ammonium] NH₄HS, obtained by mixing dry hydrosulphuric acid and ammonia. It is a combination of the two gases in equal volumes.

Hydrosulphide (haidrōsulfid). *Chem.* [f. HYDRO(GEN + SULPHIDE).] A compound obtained by the union of hydrogen sulphide (sulphuretted hydrogen) with a metal or radical; a sulphhydrate.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 46 Metallic oxides, capable of precipitation by sulphide of hydrogen or hydrosulphide of ammonium, in acid, neutral, or alkaline solutions. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 215 At the ordinary temperature the sulphide loses NH₃, and is converted into a crystalline mass of the hydrosulphide NH₄HS, a very volatile body, which decomposes above 50° into ammonia and sulphuretted hydrogen.

Hydrosulphocarbonic, -cyanic, *Chem.*, earlier equivalents of *Sulphocarbonic*, -cyanic.

† **Hydrosulphurated**, *a.* *Chem.* Obs. var. of *HYDROSULPHURETTED*.

1802 *Nicholson's Jyrl.* Feb. 113 Hydro-sulphurated water.

† **Hydrosulphuret** (-sulfuret). *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDRO(GEN + SULPHURET).] An old name for a compound formed by the union of sulphuretted hydrogen with a base; a hydrosulphide or sulphhydrate. *Hydrosulphuret of potassa*, hydrogen potassium sulphide, HKS.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 199 To prepare hydrosulphuret of lime, mix lime in distilled water, and impregnate it with water charged with sulphuretted hydrogen. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 549 Hydro-sulphuret of Potassa may be formed by transmitting a current of sulphuretted hydrogen gas through liquid hydrate of potassa.

Hydrosulphuretted (-sulfuretted), *a.* *Chem.* [f. as prec. + SULPHURETTED.] Charged or combined with sulphuretted hydrogen.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 651/2 The action of the hydrosulphuretted vapours.

† **Hydrosulphuric** (-sulfurik), *a.* *Chem. Obs.* [mod. f. HYDRO(GEN + SULPHURIC).] Containing or consisting of hydrogen and sulphur only. **Hydrosulphuric acid**, an old name for sulphuretted hydrogen gas or hydrogen sulphide (H₂S), also called *sulphidric acid*.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Hydrosulphuric Acid*, another name for sulphuretted hydrogen. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 348 By the evidence of hydrosulphuric acid the analytical chemist gleans a vast amount of information. . . An unknown solution . . . yields a precipitate with hydrosulphuric acid, and, therefore, contains a metal. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* Suppl. VI. 721 *Hydrogen Sulphide*, H₂S, Hydrosulphuric or Sulphidric acid.

† **Hydrosulphurous** (-sulfurous), *a.* *Chem. Obs.* [f. as prec. + SULPHUROUS.] In *hydrosulphurous acid*, a name given first to dithionous acid; afterwards to hyposulphurous acid, or hydrogen hyposulphite, H₂S₂O₄.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1872-94 [see *HYPOSULPHUROUS*].

Hydrotherapeutic (haidrōtherāpiū'tik), *a.* [f. HYDRO- + THERAPEUTIC. Cf. F. *hydrothérapique*.] Pertaining to or connected with hydrotherapeutics; hydropathic.

1885 *Athenæum* 10 Oct. 477/3 The Artemisium Nemorensis was not only a place of worship and pilgrimage, but also an hydrotherapeutic establishment.

Hydrotherapeutics (haidrōtherāpiū'tiks). [Plural of prec. adj.: see -ICS.] That part of medicine which treats of the therapeutical application of water; the practice of this; water-cure.

1842 ABNEY *Water Cure* (1843) 49 One of the most powerful and beneficial instruments in hydrotherapeutics . . . the sitting bath. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 780 Recent developments of the science of hydrotherapeutics.

Hydrotherapy (haidrōtherāpi). [f. Gr. *hēdro-therāpeia* healing. Cf. F. *hydrothérapie*.] = prec. Hence **Hydrotherapeutic**, *a.* hydrotherapeutic.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 60 Alterations of sensibility, analgesia, hyperæsthesia, are often relieved by hydrotherapy—by the wet-pack, by ice, by local hot and cold effusion. 1894 *Daily News* 5 May 7/2 The Congress of Hydrotherapy and the International Sanitary and Health Exhibition which are to take place at Boulogne . . . on the occasion of the opening of the very extensive hydrotherapeutic establishment recently constructed.

Hydrothermal (haidrōthērmāl), *a.* *Geol.* [mod. f. Gr. *hēdro-thermós* hot: see THERMAL.] Of or relating to heated water; *spec.* applied to the action of heated water in bringing about changes in the earth's crust.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xix. 459 By igneous or hydrothermal action from beneath. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* iv. (1878) 48 Hydrothermal action due to the presence of heated alkaline waters deep beneath the surface.

† **Hydrothorax** (haidrōthō'ræks). *Path.* [Medical L., f. Gr. *hēdro-therax* b + *thōraξ* chest.

F. *hydrothorax*.] A disease characterized by an effusion of serous fluid into one or both of the pleural cavities; dropsy of the chest.

1793 BEDDOES *Lett. Darwin* 56 [This] may be employed with probable advantage . . . in Anasarca and Hydrothorax, after the evacuation of the water. 1807 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (ed. 7) 55 A watery fluid is not uncommonly found in one or both cavities of the chest, forming the disease called hydrothorax. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 225 Hydrothorax, dropsy of the thoracic cavity.

Hence **Hydrothoracic** *a.* (Mayne 1855).

Hydrotic (haidrō'tik), *a.* and *sb.* *Path.* [Erroneously for *HYDROTIC*, sudorific, ad. Gr. *hēdrotikós*, f. *hēdrós* sweat, through confusion with the better-known derivatives of *hēdro-therax*; the mis-spelling has to some extent influenced the sense. Cf. F. *hydrotique* ('mot barbare et qui mérite d'être effacé' Littré).] *a. adj.* Sudorific; also sometimes in wider sense, from the erroneous spelling, Causing a discharge of water. *b. sb.* A sudorific medicine, or in wider sense, a hydragogue.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. xxii. 423 Sneezewort . . . is Diuretick, Hydrotick and Anodyne. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Hydrotic*, a medicine evacuating watery humors. 1705 [see *HYDROTIC B*].

So **Hydrotical** *a.* = prec.; **Hydrotically** *adv.*

1616 tr. *Fernelius & Riolanus in Two Treat. Eye-sight* (1633) 21 The same Hydrotical Decoction of the infusion of Tutia. c 1700 Hydrotically [see *HYDRAGOGICALLY*]. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hydrotical*.

Hydrotimeter (haidrōtimē'ter). [= F. *hydrotimètre*, app. f. Gr. *hēdrotns* moisture + *mētrōn* measure.] An apparatus for testing the hardness of water, consisting of a graduated tube to measure the water to be tested, and a tubular graduated burette containing a standard soap-solution, with which the test is made.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., In saying that 'the water does not exceed 8 degrees hydrotimeter', it is meant that not more than 8 divisions of the standard soap-solution delivered from the hydrotimeter is necessary to make a permanent lather with 40 cubic centimeters of the water in question.

So **Hydrotimetric** *a.*, relating to **Hydrotimetry** (see quot.).

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hydrotimetric fluid*, the test-solution used in Hydrotimetry. *Hydrotimetry*, the process of testing the properties of water, based on Clarke's soap test for the hardness of water.

Hydrotropic (haidrōtrō'pik), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. *hēdro-therax* + *-trōnos* turning + -IC. Cf. *HELIO-TROPIC*.] Turning towards or under the influence of water; affected by hydrotropism.

Hydrotropism (haidrōtrō'piz'm). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The property, exhibited by the growing parts (esp. the roots) of plants, of bending or turning under the influence of moisture. Cf. *HELIO-TROPISM*.

1882 F. DARWIN in *Nature* 27 Apr. 600 *Hydrotropism*.—Roots have the power of bending towards a wet surface. 1897 *Willis Flower. Pl.* I. 21 The root will be deflected toward the damp side, or . . . will exhibit positive hydrotropism.

Hydrous (haidrō's), *a.* *Chem.* and *Min.* [f. Gr. *hēdro-therax* + -OUS. Cf. *ANHYDROUS*.] Containing water, as an additional chemical or mineralogical constituent.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 283 Capable of existing either in solution, or in the state of hydrous salts. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1131 Hydrous oxide of iron, brown hæmatite. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 101 Fullers' earth is a hydrous silicate of alumina. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 410 A hydrous hæmatite . . . that is a hæmatite which has absorbed a particle of water.

Hydroxide (haidrōksid). *Chem.* [mod. f. HYDRO- + -OXIDE.] A compound of an element or radical with oxygen and hydrogen, not with water; by some chemists restricted to compounds whose reactions indicate the presence of the group hydroxyl (OH).

† Formerly used interchangeably with *HYDRATE*.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1327 Hydroxide of iron, from San Claudio. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xvii. 175 If only a portion of the hydrogen of water is replaced by metal, the resulting compound is termed a *Hydroxide*; thus, by the action of potassium on water, hydrogen is liberated and caustic potash KHO, potassium hydroxide, is formed. 1877 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* I. 193 The basic oxides, form in combination with water a class of compounds termed Hydroxides or hydrated oxides. 1890 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 703/2 Compounds formed by the union of molecules of H₂O with other molecules or atoms, without a rearrangement of the atoms of the group H₂O, are called hydrates; compounds formed by a reaction of molecules of H₂O with other molecules or atoms, such that the group H₂O is separated into its constituent atoms, which are rearranged in the new molecule, are called hydroxides. But it is often impossible to tell whether a given compound is an hydrate or an hydroxide.

Hence **Hydroxidated** *a.*, converted into a hydrated oxide.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1326 Galenas . . . mixed with pyritic iron and hydroxidated iron.

† **Hydroxure**, *Chem.* . Obs. synonym of *HYDROXIDE*.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 496 The compounds of oxides and water, in which the water exists in a condensed state, are termed Hydrates, or Hydroxides, or Hydroxures.

Hydroxy- (haidr'pksi). *Chem.* Before a vowel hydrox-. [f. HYDRO(GEN + OXY(GEN).]

1. An element in names of chemical compounds, signifying the addition or substitution of oxygen and hydrogen or the radical hydroxyl.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem. Suppl.* VI. 722 *Hydroxybenzyluric acid*, $C_{16}H_{21}NO_5$. An acid produced by oxidation of hydrobenzyluric acid, when an alkaline solution of the latter is exposed to the air. *Ibid.* *Hydroxyethylene-triethylammonium*. The chloride is obtained by heating hydroxychloride of ethylene with triethylamine. 1887 *Athenæum* 11 June 770/1 The outer coating of walnuts contains a crystalline substance termed nucin or juglone, which has been found to be a hydroxynaphthoquinone.

2. *spec.* Used as a prefix in the names of acids of the series having the general formula $C_nH_{2n}O_3$, which differ from the corresponding fatty acids (*oxy-acids*) by containing one more atom of oxygen, or by having one hydroxyl in place of one hydrogen; as *hydroxy-formic acid* ($HIO.CO_2H$), corresp. to *formic acid* ($H.CO_2H$).

1888 REMSEN *Organ. Chem.* 169 A hydroxy-succinic acid. 1896 *Ibid.* x. 155 Hydroxy-acids. may be regarded either as monobasic acids into which one alcoholic hydroxyl has been introduced, or as monacid alcohols into which one carboxyl has been introduced.

Hydroxyl (haidr'pksi). *Chem.* [f. HYDR(OGEN + OXY(GEN) + -YL, repr. Gr. ὕδρ, matter, stuff.] The monad radical HO or OH, consisting of an atom of hydrogen in combination with an atom of oxygen, which is a constituent of a vast number of chemical compounds.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxix. 292 In the foregoing class of primary alcohols the group OH, hydroxyl, is attached to a carbon atom at the end of the chain.

1871 *Ibid.* 139 One atom of chlorine [is] substituted for the group of atoms OH (termed the radical *hydroxyl*).

1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 263 Hydroxyl does not exist; combined with itself it constitutes hydrogen peroxide.

1890 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 159 All the oxy-acids and also the hydroxides contain the group OH (water minus 1 atom of hydrogen); this group may be considered as a monad radical, and has received the name of Hydroxyl.

1896 REMSEN *Organ. Chem.* x. 156 This instability is generally met with in compounds containing two hydroxyls in combination with one carbon atom.

b. attrib., as *hydroxyl group*; *hydroxyl acid* = *hydroxy-acid*.

1881 *Athenæum* 26 Feb. 303/1 This author has thus disproved the conclusion that the two hydroxyl groups had different functions. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. Monobasic acids of the series, $C_nH_{2n}O_3$, or lactic series. are called hydroxyl acids because they can be simply and easily obtained by replacing the halogen in the mono-substituted fatty acids by hydroxyl. 1896 *Liv. Top. Cycl.* I. 412 Gun-cotton. is made from the best white cotton by treatment with nitric acid, three hydroxyl groups being replaced by three NO_2 groups.

c. in Comb. indicating the addition or substitution of the group OH in the compound, as *hydroxyl-benzol*, *hydroxylcarbamide* or *hydroxylurea*.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem. Suppl.* VI. 725 Hydroxyl-urea is decomposed by boiling potash-ley, with evolution of ammonia. 1877 — *Formes Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 394 Hydroxyl-carbamide or hydroxyl-urea, $CH_4N_2O_3$, is prepared by adding a strong solution of potassium cyanate to a solution of hydroxylamine nitrate cooled to -10° . 1893 *Brit. Phil.* XL 818 Hydroxyl-monohydride is simply. common water.

Hydroxylamine (haidr'pksilāmēn). *Chem.* [f. prec. + AMINE.] A basic substance, NH_2OH , allied to ammonia, which combines with acids to form a well-defined series of salts. Discovered in 1865 by Lossen, but until 1891 known only in its salts or in aqueous solution.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 216 Hydroxylamine has not been isolated in the pure state, but its aqueous solution has been prepared. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 329 In these times of hydroquinone and hydroxylamine developers. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 475 Hydroxylamine forms white inodorous scales or hard needles, has a sp. gr. of about 1.3.

|| **Hydrozoa** (haidrozō'ā), sb. pl. *Zool.* [mod.L. (Owen 1843), f. HYDRO- e, as combining form of HYDRA 6 + Gr. ζῷον animal.] A class of Coelenterate animals, chiefly marine, simple or more frequently compound, found in all parts of the world, and differing widely in form and complexity of structure; the individual zooid consists of a soft gelatinous sac composed of an outer and inner layer of cells (ectoderm and endoderm), and usually with tentacles surrounding the mouth. Familiar examples are the fresh-water Hydra, and the various organisms called Acalephs, Medusæ, or Jelly-fishes. Also in sing. *Hydrozoon* (-zō'pn), an animal of this class.

1843 OWEN *Invert. Anim.* vii. 82 The first and lowest organised class [of Radiata], which I have called *Hydrozoa*. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Hydrozoa*, the class of Polypi organised like the Hydra. 1858 HUXLEY (*title*) Monograph of the Oceanic Hydrozoa. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 67 The Hydrozoa are all aquatic, and the great majority are marine. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Invert. Anim.* iii. 111 The embryo sponge is. similar to the corresponding stage of a hydrozoan, and is totally unlike any known condition of a protozoan.

Hence **Hydrozoal**, **Hydrozoan**, **Hydrozoic** *adjs.*, of or belonging to the class Hydrozoa. **Hydrozoan** sb., an animal of this class.

1869 HUXLEY *Crit. & Addr.* (1873) 315 The formation of a radiate Medusa upon a Hydrozoic stock. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* I. 96 There are no fossil remains which would be universally conceded to be of a Hydrozoal nature. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* II. (1877) 244 A compound Hydrozoan allied to Sertularia. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* II. 563 The equivalent of the individual *comatula* is the hydrozoic stock plus all the Medusæ which proceed from it.

Hydruret (haidruret). *Chem.* [f. HYDR(OGEN + URET (taken from sulphuret).] A compound of hydrogen with a metal or organic radical; a hydride.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 411 A solid combination of hydrogen and tellurium. was first observed by M. Ritter in 1808. The composition of the solid hydruret of tellurium has not been yet ascertained. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 21 Products not acid, formed by hydrogen, and a simple substance, if solid, are called hydrurets. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* vii. (ed. 2) 216 The highly poisonous principle, hydruret of benzoyle, which is found in the essential oil of bitter almonds. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Cir. Sc., Chem.* 491 Hydruret of Copper. a 1864 GESSNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 128 The hydruret of salicilic, or oil of spirea.

Hence **Hydruretted** a., combined with hydrogen. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 46 Detonate in the mercurial eudiometer, one volume of hydruretted carbon, with five volumes of oxygen, the result will be carbonic acid and water. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Hydruria** (haidrūrīā). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ὕδωρ, water + οὐρία, f. οὐρ urine.] An excessive flow of watery urine; similar to *Diabetes insipidus*.

1876 Tr. Wagner's *Gen. Pathol.* 580 Hydruria of short duration, combined with diabetes, is produced by injury or irritation of the second lobe of the vermis of the cerebellum. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 235 Hydruria, according to hospital statistics, is a somewhat rare disease.

Hence **Hydruric** (haidrūrīk) a., of, pertaining to, or subject to hydruria.

1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 237 Symptoms of the hydruric form of diabetes insipidus.

|| **Hydrus** (haidrūs). [L., ad. Gr. ὕδρος water-snake; cf. HYDRA.]

1. A fabulous water-snake or sea-serpent.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 525 The Hall, thick swarming now With complicated monsters, head and tail, Ceraustes horned. Hydrus, and Elops drear.

b. A former name for a genus of venomous sea-snakes, now called *Hydrophidus*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 258 The goodliest and fairest snakes to see too, are those which live in the water, and are called Hydri, water-snakes. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 405/1 *Hydrus*. The serpents of this genus have the posterior part of the body and the tail very much compressed and elevated vertically, so as to give them a facility of swimming.

2. *Astron.* One of the southern constellations, introduced by La Caille in the 18th c.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Hydrus*, or Water Serpent, one of the few southern constellations, including only ten stars. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemot's Heavens* (ed. 3) 423 These half-stellar, half-nebulous systems. are situated, one between the Pole and Canopus. the other. in Hydrus, between Achernar and the Pole.

Hyduous, -dus, -dws, -dwis, obs. ff. HIDEIOUS.

Hydurilic (haidiurī'lik), a. *Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + URIC, with arbitrary modifications.] In *Hydurilic acid*, $C_8H_8N_2O_8$, a body belonging to the uric acid group, obtained by heating hydrated alloxantin to 338° Fahr.; it crystallizes in small four-sided prisms. So *Hydurilate*, a salt of this. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 220 *Hydurilic acid*. discovered by Schlieper. *Ibid.* 221 *Hydurilates*: Hydurilic acid is dibasic, yielding both acid and neutral salts.

Hyē, obs. f. EYE, HE, HEO, HI *prons.*, HIE, HIGH, HUE. **Hyēalde**, obs. (Kentish) f. HOLD v. **Hyēch**, obs. Sc. f. HIGH. **Hyēmal**, etc., var. of HIEMAL, etc.

† **Hyēmnal**, a. *Obs.* [ETYMOLOGICAL f. = HIEMAL: ? after autumnal.]

1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* II. (ed. 3) 69 The Equinoctial between the Hyemnal and Solstitial Colures. 1793 SIBLY *Occult Sc.* I. 23 The cold blasts of the hyemnal air.

Hyēna, **hyēna** (hāi'f'nā). *Forms*: a. 4hiene, hyene, -ane, (7 hyen); β. 4-7 hiena, 6- hyēna, hyēna, (7 hyēna). [a. L. *hyēna*, a. Gr. *haina*, app. a feminine (cf. *λέαινα*, f. δs, δ- pig. The earlier forms were a. OF. *hiene*, *hyene* (mod. F. *hyène*).]

1. A carnivorous quadruped of a family *Hyenidae* allied to the Dog-tribe, though in the skull approaching the *Felidae* or Cat-kind; having powerful jaws, neck, and shoulders, but the hind quarters low and comparatively poorly developed.

There are three extant species, the Striped Hyēna (*Hyēna striata*), inhabiting northern Africa and much of Asia; the Brown H. (*H. brunnea*), and Spotted H. or Tiger-wolf (*H. crocuta*) natives of southern Africa. Closely allied to the last was the extinct Cave H. (*H. spelæa*) the remains of which occur in caverns in many parts of the Old World. The name *Laughing Hyēna* was originally applied to the Striped H., but is considered by some to be more appropriate to the Spotted H.

a. 1340 *Asenb.* 61 Pet is be felliste best bet me clepeþ hyane, bet ondefþ be bodies of dyademen and hise etep. c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 35 The nedeth nat the galle of no

hyene. 1600 SHAKS. *J. Y. L.* IV. i. 156, I will laugh like a Hyen, and that when thou art inclin'd to sleepe.

β. 1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R. XVII. lxi.* (W. de W.) Hyēna is a cruell beast lyke to the wulfe in deuouring and gloteny, and diggeth buryells and graues and etith the fleshe of deed bodies. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ecclesi.* xiii. 19 What fellowship hathē hyēna [marg. Which is a wilde beaste that counterfeiteth the voyce of men, and so enteth them out of their houses and deuoureth them] with a dogge? 1581 MARBECK *Book of Notes* 488 Hiena is a wilde beaste that counterfeiteth the voyce of men. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* li. At length Maluortio. Heard of the harme wrought by Hyēna's spight. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) *Hyēna*, or *Hyēna*, a Wild Beast, which is said to be Male one Year, and Female another, and to counterfeit Humane Voice. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 921 And, scorning all the taming arts of man, The keen hyēna, fellest of the fell. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 194 These two shikkarries told us they had discovered the den of a hyēna. 1834 PRINGLE *African Sketches* iv. 186 The laughing-hyēna heard near the folds last night. The sound truly horrible. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 421/1 The Striped Hyēna. Its unearthly howling. when the animal is excited, changes into what has been compared to demoniac laughter, and hence the name of 'laughing hyēna', by which it is also known.

2. *transf.* Applied to a cruel, treacherous, and rapacious person; one that resembles the hyēna in some of its repulsive habits.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 748 Out, out, hyēna! these are thy wonted arts, And arts of every woman false like thee. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 403 The base hyēnas of the battle That feed upon the dead and fly the living. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 188 Done to death. by the false oaths and lying testimony of a pack of ruthless human hyēnas.

3. A name of the Thylacine or Tasmanian Tiger, the most formidable of Australasian animals.

1813 *Hist. N. S. Wales* (1818) 430 (Morris) About Port Dalrymple an animal was discovered which bore some resemblance to the hyēna both in shape and fierceness. 1832 Ross *Hobart Town Annals* 85 During our stay a native tiger or hyēna bounded from its lair beneath the rocks. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 996 The Thylacine or 'pouched hyēna' of the Tasmanian colonists is the largest. carnivorous species of that order. (*Marsupialia*).

b. Painted hyēna = HYENA-DOG 1.

† 4. A fabulous stone said to be taken from the eye of the hyēna; also called *hyēneum*. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 339 The skilful Lapidarists of Germany affirm that this beast hath a stone in his eyes (or rather in his head) called Hyēna or Hyēneus. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 109 Hyēna, is a precious Stone and worthy to be preserved. It is denominated from the Beast of its own Name, in whose Eyes it is found. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 355 Hyēna, a many-coloured stone, taken from the eye of the animal so called.

† 5. An ancient name for some ravenous fish. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 435 The like is attributed to a Sea-calf, and the fish Hyēna.

6. attrib. and Comb., as *hyēna foeman*, *laughter*; also *hyēna-like* adj.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. viii. Even his tomb Upton, must bear the hyēna bigot's wrong. 1819 — *Juan* II. lxxix. They. Went raging mad. And, with hyēna-laughter, died despairing. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* x. Hyēna foemen, and hot-blooded lords. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 571/1 Dogs with hyēna-like feet. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 158 After a long hyēna-like grin at the receding object of his aversion.

Hence, chiefly nonce-words, **Hyēnaish**, **Hyēnesque**, **Hyēnic** (-f'nik), **Hyēnine** (hāi'f'nēin) *adjs.*, like or characteristic of a hyēna; **Hyēniform**, **Hyēnoid** *adjs.*, shaped like a hyēna, hyēna-like; **Hyēnaism**, action characteristic of a hyēna.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 464 A hyēna in the fleecy hosiery of a lamb! 1884 *Ibid.* Aug. 210 The evils of political hyēnaism. 1868 F. E. PAGET *Lucretia* xxxv. 185 [With a sound] more howling, caterwauling, and hyēnaish. 1884-5 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 435 The hyēnine habit of walking or crawling upon wrist and ankle-joints when fighting. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 6/3 Laugh, perhaps is the word, unless you interpret it in a hyēnesque sense. 1885 ROBERTSON *Smith Kinship & Marr.* vii. 203 The Arabs. call certain men hyēnic, and believe that there is an irresistible affinity between them and the hyēna.

Hyēna-dog. 1. A South African canine quadruped (*Lycan pictus*), having a superficial likeness to the hyēnas.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 57/1 The hyēna-dog, *Canis pictus*. 1838 *Ibid.* XII. 371/1 In the number and form of its teeth the Hyēna-Dog agrees with the dogs, as well as in its general osteological structure.

† 2. The AARD-WOLF of South Africa. *Obs.*

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 371/1 Mr. Swainson gives the name of Hyēna-Dog as the English synonym of *Proteles*.

Hyē, **Hyēre**, obs. forms of HIBE, HEAR, HEBE.

Hyēra, obs. form of *hierā*, for HIEBA PIGRA.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) Cv. The infusion of hyēra healeth the melancholike paynes of the head.

Hyērpe: see HEARTH sb.²

Hyetal (hāi'ētāl), a. *rare*. [f. Gr. *hēr-ōs* rain (f. *hēr* to send rain, to rain) + -AL.] Of or belonging to rain (Webster 1864).

Hyethe, obs. form of HEIGHT.

Hyeto- (hāi'ētō), comb. form of Gr. *hērōs* rain; as in **Hyetograph**, a chart showing the rainfall

(*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); hence **Hyetographic**, -ical *adjs.*; **Hyetographically** *adv.*; **Hyetography**, the branch of meteorology that deals with the distribution and mapping of the rainfall.

Hyetological a., of or pertaining to **Hyetology**, the

branch of meteorology that treats of rain. **Hyetometer**, a rain-gauge. **Hyetometrograph**, an automatic instrument for registering the amount of rainfall during successive periods.

1849 *Blackie Mag.* LXV. 414 The 'Hyetographic or rain chart of this volume gives a most complete and minute detail of a most important subject. **1858** MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea xiv. § 781 The trade-wind zones may be described, in a hyetographic sense, as the evaporating regions. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 46 Such maps (shaded to show the rainfall) are generally called 'Hyetographical' or 'Hyetological' maps. **1858** MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea vi. § 335 'Hyetographically it is also different, being dryer, and possessing a purer atmosphere. **1849** D. P. THOMSON *Introduct. Meteorol.* (L.) The rain-gauge... one of the most important instruments in 'hyetography. **1730** *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 250 The Author... gives a Description of the particular Sort of... Hygrometer, and 'Hyetometer, which he made use of in the subsequent Observations. **1886** H. R. MILL in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 237/1 In Hermann's 'Hyetometrograph', 1789, a fixed funnel conducts the rain into one of twelve glasses placed on the circumference of a horizontal wheel, which is turned by clockwork, so that each glass remains under the funnel for one hour.

|| **Hygeia** (hoidzrā). Also rarely **Hygiea**, **Hygea**. [a. Gr. *ὕγεια*, late and non-Attic form of *ὑγίεια* health, *Ἥγεια* the goddess of health, f. *ὑγίης* sound, healthy. From the same Gr. form were late L. *Hygea* and *Hygia* (cf. *Darius* and *Darius* = Gr. *Δαρείος*). The rare variant *Hygiea* represents Gr. *ὕγεια*.]

1. In Gr. Mythol. the goddess of health, daughter of *Æsculapius*; health personified; *transf.* a system of sanitation or medical practice. (In quot. 1816, a statue of Hygeia.)

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 29 Another daughter of hers by *Æsculapius* called Hygiea. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hygiea*, health. **1737** M. GREEN *Spleen* 73 Hygea's sons with hound and horn, And jovial cry awake the morn. **1781** SHERIDAN *Critic* l. ii, The temple of Hygeia. **1789** E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 75 Divine Hygiea! on thy votaries bend Thy angel-looks, oh, hear us, and defend! **1802-3** T. BEDDOES (title) *Hygiea*; or Essays Moral and Medical. *Ibid.* l. 73 So entirely does Hygeia disdain to become the slave of Plutus. **1816** J. DALLAWAY *Of Stat. & Sculpt.* vi. 314 He had an Hygeia about 2 feet high. **1841-4** EMERSON *Ess., Nonm. & Real.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 251 Criticism on the hygeia or medical practice of the time.

2. *Astron.* Name of the 10th asteroid, discovered by Gasparis in 1849.

Hygiean (hoidzgrān), *a.* Also **hygean**, and (in mod. Dicts.) **hygiean**. [f. prec. + -AN.] Pertaining to Hygeia, or to health; healthy; relating to hygiene or medical science, sanitary.

1766 MRS. E. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* III. 149, I know no Hygean Spring which can effect their cure. **1825** J. MORISON in *Morisoniana* (1831) 194 The Hygiean Art. **1858** W. RITCHIE *Script. Test. agst. Intox. Wines* viii. iv. 182 The manifest object of this ministry of love is soothing and hygean. **1879** G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* III. i. 14 Saving the world by science, education, hygean and other economics.

Hygeiolatry (hoidzgrā-lātri), *rare*. [f. Gr. *ὕγεια* (see HYGEIA) + *λατρεία* worship.] Worship of health; excessive devotion to hygiene.

1882 MISS COBBE *Peak of Darien* 81 (heading) Hygeiolatry. **1882** *Christian Life* 30 Sept. 468/2 'Hygeiolatry' is the latest invention in words. It is meant to indicate an excessive devotion to one's health. **1887** MISS COBBE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 804 His [Kingsley's] voice... would have been loudest in the denunciation of that hygeiolatry which threatens to become our only religion.

Hygeist (hoidzgrā-ist), *Also* (in mod. Dicts.) **hygeist**. [f. Gr. *ὕγεια*, *ὕγεια* (see HYGEIA) + -IST.] One versed in hygiene; a sanitarian.

Assumed as a title by James Morison, the maker of certain 'vegetable medicines' formerly in vogue.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* III. *Dissert.* on Physick 12 Magists, Magistris, Geoponists, Hygeists, Prophylactists, Remedists. **1825** J. MORISON in *Morisoniana* (1831) 195 The Hygeist, viewing all disease in its... natural light. **1839** *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 310 More precipitation than is consistent with the rules of hygeists. **1841** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 4 The real Hygeist Morison contending with the pseudo-doctor Gordon for the only Vegetable Pills. **1891** *Spectator* 24 Jan. The increased survival of the unfittest which is the grand present result of the successful labours of modern hygeists.

Hence **Hygeistic** *a.*, sanitary, medicinal.

1836 FRASER'S *Mag.* XIII. 343 The peasants... deem the herbs to possess sundry Hygeistic virtues.

Hygeology, *var. form of* HYGEOLOGY.

Hygh(e, hyz(e, obs. ff. HIE, HIGH, EYE.

Hyght, hyghth, hyzt, obs. ff. HEIGHT, HIGHT.

Hygiāntic, a. rare. [f. Gr. *ὕγιαντος* curable + -IC.] = next. So **Hygiāntics** = HYGIANTICS.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 44 *Hygiāntics* or *Hygiāntics*,... the branches of art and science, which appertain to health. *Ibid.* 45 Sound hygiāntic instruction. **1824** *Westm. Rev.* I. 62 *Hygiāntics* or *Hygiāntics*.

Hygiastic (hoidzgrā-stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ὕγιαντος* curative, f. *ὕγιαν* to heal, f. *ὕγιος* healthy.] Relating to health; sanitary, hygienic.

1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* Pref. 3 The Hygiastick Laws and Rules hereafter prescribed. **1855** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Having power to heal: hygiastic. **1884** *Health Exhib. Catal.* 72/2 Improved Hygiastic Ventilating Grate.

So **Hygiastics** *sb.*, the science of health, hygiene. **1816** (see HYGIANTIC). **1855** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hygiastics*,... hygiastics.

Hygiean, Hygeist: see HYGEIAN, HYGEIST. **Hygienal** (hoidzgrā-nāl), *a. ? Obs.* In 7 hygienal. [f. as HYGIENE + -AL.] Relating to hygiene, hygienic.

1663 BOYLE *Usefulness Nat. Phil.* iv. (heading), The Hygienal Part of Physick.

Hygiene (hoidzgrā-nē), [a. F. *hygiène* (*Dict. Acad.* 1762, in 16th c. *hygiène* Paré), in mod. L. *hygieina*. ad. Gr. *ὑγιεινή* (τέχνη art), fem. of *ὑγιανός* healthful, f. *ὑγιής* healthy. Formerly used in Lat. or Gr. form.] That department of knowledge or practice which relates to the maintenance of health; a system of principles or rules for preserving or promoting health; sanitary science.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 1 b 1 *Hygieina*,... which instructeth how we shoulde continually preserve our present health. **1671** SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. i. 322 The Speculative part of Medicine is threefold: to wit, in Physiologia, Hygiene, and Pathologia. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn. s.v. Analepticks*, A part of Hygieina, or the Art of preserving Health. **1727-41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hygieine*, that branch of medicine which considers health. **1796** SOUTHEY *Lett. Journ. Spain* 1799 470 The second [Professorship] shall be of Physiology and Hygiene. Note, I do not understand this word; perhaps it means the doctrine of health. **1811** HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Hygiene*, modern physicians have applied this term to that division of *therapia* which treats of the diet of the sick. **1861** M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 132 Extending only to matters of what our [French] neighbours call 'hygiene, salubrity, and morality'. **1864** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (1869) 1 Hygiene is the art of preserving health. **1874** MARAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 274 Greek medicine rather started from hygiene than from pathology. **1898** *Times* 25 Aug. 5/6 The improved hygiene of dwellings and workshops.

Hygienic (hoidzgrā-nē-nik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *hygienique* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Belonging or relating to hygiene; sanitary.

1833 DUNGLISON cited in Worcester 1846. **1842** PERKINS *Elem. Med. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 46 Air, Aliment, Exercise, Excretions, Sleep, are now denominated *Hygienic Agents*. **1860** *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 471 The hygienic rules given by the Medical Council of Prussia. **1877** ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 31 Unfavourable hygienic conditions. **1898** F. J. GOULD in *Lit. Guide* 1 Oct. 154/2 The mere bending over printed volumes is neither hygienic nor aesthetic.

So **Hygienical** *a.* = prec.; hence **Hygienically** *adv.*, in a hygienic manner, in relation to hygiene.

1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas* iii. 123 Those who morally and hygienically are fittest to perpetuate it [the race]. **1876** BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 66 Various hygienical relations of the subject are also therapeutical.

Hygienics. [Plural of prec., after earlier names of sciences in -ics, q.v.] Hygienic subjects or matters; = HYGIENE.

1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 159 Like one who observes the rules of hygienics not to preserve his health, but for the sake of avarice. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 3/2 Practical hygienics.

† **Hygienism**, *Obs.* = HYGIENE.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Hygienist (hoidzgrā-nē-ist), [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *hygiéniste*.] One versed in hygiene. Also *attrib.*

1844 DUNGLISON *Human Health* (ed. 2) Pref. 4 Researches of distinguished hygienists. **1867** SIR J. Y. SIMPSON in *Trans. Soc. Sci. Assoc.* 109 We have the whole story vividly painted by one of our best hygienist poets. **1871** *Echo* 6 Jan., The French hygienists are strong in the belief of the sustaining power of their wine. **1897** *Sat. Rev.* 19 June 675/2 No one was ever a better hygienist than Moses.

Hygology (hoidzgrā-lōdgi), *Also* **hygio-**, **hygeology**. [f. Gr. *ὕγεια* (see HYGEIA) + -(O)LOGY.] The science of health; hygiene.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hygiologia*... hygieology. **1885** *Science* 11 Dec. 512/2 The word 'hygiology' was a far better term than 'sanitation', or than 'sanitary science'.

† **Hydraulic, a. Obs. rare.** [f. Gr. *ὕδρος* moist, after *hydraulic*.] = HYDRAULIC.

1730 B. BAILEY *folio*, *Hydraulic*,... of or pertaining to Pipes or Conveyances for Water. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 2 The animal... is an hydraulic body.

Hygre (hoidgrā), *var. form of* EAGRE.

Hygrine (hoidgrā-in), *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ὕγρος* moist + -INE.] An alkaloid obtained from coca-leaves in the form of a thick pale yellow oil of a burning taste.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 222.

Hygro- (hoidgrō), before a vowel also **hygr-**, *repr.* Gr. *ὕγρο-*, *ὕγρ-*, combining form of *ὕγρος* wet, moist, fluid; extensively employed in Greek; the English compounds are mostly scientific terms of recent formation. The chief of these are **HYGROMETER** and **HYGROSCOPE**, with their derivatives. Other words in *hygro-* are the following:

(The *v* in Gr. is short, and the etymological pronunciation would be (hig-); but the tendency to take *y* as long *i*, has in this, as in other cases, prevailed against the etymology.)

† **Hygrobaroscope** [see **BAROSCOPE**], an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids; a hydrometer. **Hygroblepharic** (-blēfēr-ik) *a.* [Gr. *ὕδαρ* eyelid], moistening the eyelid; applied to the lachrymal duct. † **Hygrocirsocole** (-sō-sōsōl), a **CIRSOCOLE** accompanied with dropsy of the serotum. **Hygrodeik** (-dōik) [Gr. *δεικνύειν* to show], a form of hygrometer consisting of

a wet-bulb and a dry-bulb thermometer together with a scale on which the degree of humidity is shown by an index whose position depends on the height of the mercurial column in each. **Hygrograph** (-graf) [Gr. *γραφος* -writing], an instrument for registering automatically the variations in the humidity of the air (Webster, 1864). **Hygrophanous** (-pfanēs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *ὕγραφα*], of moist appearance; also, appearing translucent when moist and opaque when dry (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

Hygrophilous (-pfilēs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *φίλος* loving], affecting moist places. **Hygroplasm** (-plazm) *Bot.* [Gr. *πλάσμα* a thing moulded], 'Nägeli's term for the fluid part of protoplasm' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). † **Hygrostatics** (-stā-tiks) [see **STATICS**], 'the art of finding the specific weights of moist bodies' (Bailey, 1731). **Hygrothermal** (-pō-māl) *a.* [Gr. *θερμός* warm], relating to moisture and heat.

1696 Woodward *Instruct. making Observ.* 18 The 'hygrobaroscope... serving to try and compare the specific gravity of liquids. **1855** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hygroblepharicus*. **1886** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Hygroblepharic. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 'Hygrocirsocole. **1855** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hygrocirsocole*, old term used by Galen for a species of hernia. **1867** O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* xiii. (1891) 157 The dry and wet bulbs of the ingenious 'Hygrodeik'. **1871** COOKE *Brit. Fungi* 145 Pileus 'hygrophanous... smooth. **1863** J. G. BAKER *N. Yorksh.* 189 Characteristically 'hygrophilous plants in the floras of the drainage districts. **1883** F. TOWNSEND *Flora Hampsh.* 497 Hygrophilous or moisture-loving plants thrive on aqueous soils. **1679** EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 3) To Rdr. Aijj, Hydro- and 'Hygrostatics, divers Engines, Powers and Automata. **1895** *Athenaeum* 10 Aug. 195/3 A general view of the climatological conditions of Africa, which he divided into 'hygrothermal regions.

Hygrolgy (hoidgrō-lōdgi), [mod. f. **HYGRO-** + -LOGY; prob. ad. F. *hygrologie*.] That department of physics which relates to the humidity of the atmosphere or other bodies.

1790 De Luc in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 7 Anomalies... of no consequence for the great objects of hygrolgy and meteorology. **1792** *Ibid.* LXXXII. 400 An inquiry into the cause of evaporation belongs more to hygrolgy than to hygrometry. **1849** HERSCHEL in *Man. Sci. Eng.* ix. 268 [On the sea] we approach the chief problems of hygrolgy in their least involved and complicated form.

¶ Erroneously explained in mod. Dicts.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Hygrolgy*,... the doctrine of the fluids. **1842** BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Hygrolgy*, a medical term, implying the doctrine of the humours or fluids of the body. [Hence in WORCESTER and later Dicts.]

|| **Hygroma** (hoidgrō-mā), *Path.* [medical L., a. Gr. *ὕψωμα*, f. *ὕψος* moist; see **HYGRO-**. Cf. F. *hygroma*, *hygrome*.] 'A tumour containing serum or other morbid fluid, but not pus; a serous cyst' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1819 in *Pantologia*. **1846** G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 489, I have examined the fluid of an hygroma situated on the lower jaw of a horse.

Hence **Hygromatous** *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a hygroma.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Hygroma*, Hygromatous tumours.

Hygrometer (hoidgrō-mētr), [mod. f. Gr. *ὕγρο-* **HYGRO-** + -METER; prob. ad. F. *hygromètre* (1666 in Hatz.-Darm.).] An instrument for measuring the humidity of the air or a gas, or the ratio of the amount of moisture actually present in it to that required for saturation. (Formerly often applied to a contrivance for simply indicating the comparative humidity, to which the name **HYGROSCOPE** is more properly given.)

1670 E. TONGE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1199, I want a good Thermometer, Barometer, and Hygro-meter. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Oat*, Wild... Oats is distinguished by a Beard that is made use of to make Hygrometers. **1729** SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 207 The Hygrometer, a Specimen of which we have lately had in the Toy wherein the Man comes out... in wet Weather and the Woman in dry. **1791** E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. Notes 172 Mr. Sausure observed in placing his hygrometer in a receiver of an air-pump that... the hair of his hygrometer contracted. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. 4 The hygrometer gave a difference of 29.6 degrees, between the temperature of the air, and the point at which dew was precipitated.

Hygrometric (hoidgrō-mētrik), *a.* [f. mod. L. *hygrometric-us*; see -IC; in F. *hygrométrique*.]

1. Belonging to hygrometry; measuring, or relating to, the degree of humidity of the atmosphere or other bodies.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Hygrometer*, The grass is superior to any other substance, for hygrometric purposes. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 641 Shallow pans of water placed over the stove may keep the air in its proper hygrometric state. **1854** Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 10 Hygrometric observations made at different hours.

2. = **HYGROSCOPIC** 2.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 494 One species of Mium whose filaments... are so sensible of Moisture, that it has obtained the name of hygrometric. **1796** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 835 When the Bryum flexuosum is moist, the capsules lie concealed amongst the leaves by a singular hygrometric quality in the fruit-stalk; but, as the moisture exhales, they become nearly upright. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 208 This starch... being less hygrometric than wheat starch, retains a more permanent... glaze. **1862** DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* v. 190 The contraction and consequent movement is hygrometric in its nature.

3. Said of water or moisture so diffused as to be apparent only by the humidity that it imparts. *a* 1835 J. MACCULLOCH *Attrib. God* (1837) III. xlii. 94 The dissolved or hygrometric water. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc. I.* 410/1 Absence of hygrometric moisture.

Hygrometrical, *a.* [see -AL.] = prec. *1773* DE LUC in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 409 The basis... of my hygrometrical scale was to be the soaking power of melting ice. *1830* LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 331 The variable hygrometrical state of the atmosphere. *1861* H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes Page Nat.* 50 These hairs or filaments are... highly elastic and hygrometrical.

Hygrometrically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a hygrometric manner; in relation to hygrometry, or to the degree of moisture in the air.

1808 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 62 Sulphur... burned in oxygen gas hygrometrically dry. *1860* MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xii. § 554 The climate of the Dead Sea must have been hygrometrically very different.

Hygrometry (hōigtrō'mētrī). [mod. f. Gr. ὑγρο- HYGRO- + -μετρία measurement; prob. ad. F. *hygrométrie*.] That branch of physics which relates to the measurement of the humidity of the air.

1783 DE SAUSSURE (*title*) *Essays on Hygrometry*. *1871* B. STEWART *Heat* § 150 Hygrometry is that branch of science which treats of the state of the air with regard to moisture.

Hygroscope (hōigtrō'skōp). [mod. f. Gr. ὑγρο- HYGRO- + -σκόπος observing. F. *hygroscope*.] An instrument which indicates (without accurately measuring) the degree of humidity of the air.

Usually a device in which a vegetable or animal fibre (in *Saussure's h.*, a human hair) which contracts with moisture, is made to move an index round a graduated scale as in the wheel barometer, or, in a familiar form, to make a small male or female figure emerge from a toy house.

1665 Phil. Trans. I. 31 A Hygroscope, or an Instrument, whereby the Watery steams, volatile in the Air, are discerned. *1665* Hooke *Microgr.* Table 252 Of a wild Oat... and... the manner of making an Hygroscope with it. *1679* MOXON *Math. Dict.*, *Hygrometer*, an Instrument to measure the Moisture of the Air, it is also called by the Name of Hygroscope. *1790* DE LUC in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 11, I made two hygrosopes of different elastic animal substances. *1801* Monthly Rev. XXXV. 456 The hair hygrometer, or rather hygroscope. *1878* HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 70 The instrument... simply indicates the presence of moisture without accurately measuring its amount; it is in truth, a hygroscope rather than a hygrometer.

Hygroskopical (hōigtrō'skōp'ik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *hygroskopique*.]

1. Pertaining to the hygroscope or hygroscoy; relating to the degree of humidity of the air, hygrometric.

1775 ASH, *Hygroskopical*, belonging to the hygroscope. *1830* MACGILLIVRAY in *Humboldt's Trav.* xliii. 332 Experiments on the constitution of the air,—its elasticity, its electrical, magnetic, and hygroskopical qualities.

2. *spec.* Said of bodies which readily absorb moisture from the air, so as to swell up, contract in length, or change form or consistence, and thus indicate roughly the presence or absence of humidity; sensitive to moisture.

1790 DE LUC in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 2 An hygroskopical body, which is not brought into contact with any other body drier than itself, cannot lose any part of its moisture but by evaporation. *1875* H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 583 Glycerine... is very hygroskopical, and absorbs water from the air. *1880* C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 489 The hygroskopical movements of plants.

3. = HYGROMETRIC 3.

1862 Lond. Rev. 26 July 85 Moisture, but not in the form of rain... aqueous vapour in the air, and hygroskopical moisture in the soil. *1885* GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 242 Water... which adheres to the particles of an air-dry soil and which does not affect at all the appearance of the particles... has been called... hygroskopical water.

Hygroskopically, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Hygroskopically** *adv.*

1775 ASH, *Hygroskopically*, belonging to the hygroscope. *1796* HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 614/1 A series of Hygroskopical observations. *1818* H. T. COLEBROOKE, *Hygroskopically* (F. Hall). *1866* E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 407 This property of hygroskopically absorbing water.

Hygroscopticity (hōigtrō'skōp'i'siti). [f. HYGROSCOPIC + -ITY. In mod. F. *hygroscopticité*.] Hygroskopical quality.

1847 Nat. Cycl. XI. 492 The hygroscopticity of vegetable tissue. *1850* All Year Round 389/2 The rotifers... are preserved... by the help of the hygroscopticity of the sand.

Hygroscoy (hōigtrō'skōp'i). [f. Gr. ὑγρο- HYGRO- + -σκοπία observation. In mod. F. *hygroscopie*.] The observation of the humidity of the air or other substance.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hygroscoy*, a synonymous term for... *Hygrometry*.

Hygtaper, *obs.* form of HAG-TAPER.

1597 GEARDE *Herbal* II. cclvii. § 4. 632 Common Mullen or Hygtaper.

Hyh(ē), *obs.* forms of HIE, HIGH.

Hyher, *hyheyr*, *obs.* forms of HIRE.

Hyng (hōi'in), *vbl. sb. arch.* *Forms*: see HIE *v.* [f. HIE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb HIE; hastening; haste, speed. (Cf. HIE *sb.*)

c 1205 LAY. 9330 Mid muchlen hysinge he leup [v.r. leap] to þan dæde kinge. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 467 in O. E. Misc. 50 Pilates wrot him self a wryt al on hyng. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2440 What of here had heying, and of þe hote weder, Meliors was al mat. *c* 1460 *Emare* 511 He wrowghte hit yn hyghyng.

† **Hyngly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *hyng*, pres. ppl. of HIE *v.* + -LY².] With haste or speed, quickly.

c 1205 LAY. 1071 þu swiðe hiendliche [c. 1275 hysenliche] scild þe wið dæðe. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 69 Hihendliche iher me. *1382* WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xvii. 20 Thei wenten hyngli.

Hyke, *obs.* form of HAIK², HUKK.

Hyke (hōik), *int. ? Obs.* [Cf. HEY ('hey go bet') and HI, used in the same sense.] A call to incite dogs to the chase. Hence **Hyke** *v.*, *nonce-wd.*

1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) I. 86 If that's the case, I know you'll say 'Tis time indeed to hyke away. *1823* SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxiii, Uncouple the hounds! Hyke a Talbot! hyke a Beaumont!

Hyl, *obs.* form of HILL *sb.*, ILL *a.*

|| **Hyla** (hōilā). [mod. L., adopted as generic name by Laurenti (1768), ad. Gr. ὕλη wood, forest.] A tree-frog or tree-toad, as *Hyla pickeringsi* of the United States.

a 1842 W. E. CHANNING in *Salt Thoreau* (1890) 130 Each clear hyla trilling the new spring. *1859* TENNENT *Ceylon* II. ix. iv. 477 The incessant metallic chirp of the hyla.

Hyla, *var.* of HYLE.

Hylectic (hīl'ek'tik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. ὑλακ-τικός given to barking.] Of the nature of barking.

1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* vii. 52 Lawyers barking at each other in that peculiar style of hylactic delivery which is called forensic eloquence.

So **Hylactism**, barking.

1818 SHELLEY *Let.* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 245 Two or three dogs, who bark with a sharp hylactism.

|| **Hylaosaurus** (hōilosō'sōr's). *Palæont.* Also **hylaosaur**. [mod. L. (Mantell, 1832), f. Gr. ὑλαίος belonging to forests (f. ὕλη wood) + σαύρος lizard.] A gigantic fossil saurian, found in the Wealden formation of Tilgate forest, chiefly characterized by a dermal ridge of large bony spines.

1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 119 The Hylaosaurus... is estimated to have been about thirty feet in length. *1877* LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* II. (1879) 434 The Hylaosaurus was another huge reptile of the same (Mesozoic) period.

Hylair, *var.* HILAIRE *a.* *Obs.*, cheerful.

† **Hylarchic**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. Gr. ὕλαρχικ-ός = ὕλαρχος, f. ὕλη matter + ἀρχεν to rule. Cf. F. *hylarchique*.] Ruling over matter.

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* Contents bviij, Water is... suspended in Pumps... by Gravitation upwards, more expressly here explained, and at last resolved into the Hylarchick Principle. *Ibid.* 186 The Hylarchick Spirit of the world holds strong and entire still. *1713* BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 355 What difficulties concerning entity in abstract, substantial forms, hylarchic principles.

So † **Hylarchical** *a.* *Obs.*

1676 [see HYLOSTATICAL]. *1678* CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 668 Some other substance besides Body, such as is self active and hylarchical, or hath a natural power of ruling over matter. *1681* HALLYWELL *Melampon*. 70 (T.) This hylarchical principle, or plastic nature.

|| **Hylasmus**, *Obs. rare.* [mod. L., repr. a Gr. type ὕλασμος, f. ὕλη matter.] Materialization; presentation under a material form.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 217 Hylasmus is a Prophetick Scheme bearing strongly upon the Phancy by exhibiting crass and palpable Objects, such as in Logic would bear the Notion of Subject or Matter. *1680* — *Apocal. Apoc.* 189 All this may be nothing else but a Prophetick Hylasmus.

So † **Hylastic** *a.*, materialistic; also † **Hylastically** *adv.*, materialistically.

1639 WM. SCLATER *Worthy Commun.* 46 As men dye but once for all, no more is Christ offered up... but once for all, hylastically and in propitiation. *1664* H. MORE *Myst. Inq.*, *Synopsis Proph.* 217 This City so Hylastically set out has a most Spiritual meaning. *1684* — *Answer* 241 He in this Hylastick and Israelistick way prophecies of... the new Jerusalem.

Hyld, *hyllde*, *obs.* ff. *held*, pa. t. of HOLD *v.*

Hyld, *obs.* f. HIELD *v.*, var. HILD *v.* *Obs.*

Hylding, *var.* HILDING, *Obs.*

|| **Hyle** (hōil'ē). *Obs.* Also 4-5 *yle*, 6 *hile*, (7 *hyla*). [med. L. *hyle*, a. Gr. ὕλη wood, timber, material, by Aristotle and in later Gr. 'matter']

Matter, substance; the first matter of the universe.

[1390] GOWER *Conf.* III. 91 That matere universall, Which high Ylem in speciall. *c* 1400 tr. *Secretu Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 94 Of þe saule commys anoper substance, þat ys clepyd þe yle. *1569* J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 70 b. Of the undivisible partes, of Hyle, of matters. *1619* PURCHAS *Microcosm.* viii. 564 Yncreated Chaos, or Hyla, or first Matter. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sci. Disc.* iv. 118 This hyle or matter, is indeed nothing else but the soul's potentiality. *a* 1687 H. MORE *App. to De Philos. Cabbal.* viii. (1713) 182 That Hyle or first Matter is mere Possibility of Being, according to Aristotle. *1768-74* TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 464 Jove produced the two first numbers, the mundane soul and hyle: he made hyle inert and stupid, but to the mundane soul he gave activity and understanding.

Hyleg (hōil'eg). *Astrol.* Also 7 *hilege*, *hylech*. [Of obscure origin. In Pers. (and Turkish)

هیلج *hailaj*, 'a calculation of astrologers by which they obtain evidence of the length of an infant's life', 'a nativity'; said by the Persian lexicographers to be a Greek word, meaning originally 'fountain of life'. The Pers. equivalent is given as *kad-bānā*, lit. 'mistress of the house'. In OF. *yleg*, *ilech* (Oresme, 14th c.).] Ruling planet of a nativity; apheta (cf. quot. 1706).

a 1625 BEAUMONT & FL. *Bloody Brother* IV. ii, Mars out of the self sam house... Looks at the Hilege with a quartile ruling. *1647* LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* civ. 527 Of the Prorogator of Life, called Hylech, or Hyleg, or Apheta. *1668* DRYDEN *Even. Love* II. i, What think you, sir, of the taking Hyleg? or of the best way of the rectification for a nativity? *1706* PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hyleg*, or *Hylech*... a Planet, or part of Heaven, which in a Man's Nativity becomes the Moderator and Significator of his Life. *1819* WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s.v. *Apheta*, If by day the Sun be in an Aphetic place, he becomes Hyleg in preference to all others. *1881* SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* (1882) I. xv. 281 The significator being combust... and the hyleg afflicted by evil planets.

† **Hylegiacal**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. prec.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the hyleg.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xlv. 255 When the five Hylegiacal places at the hour of Birth... are oppressed, judge death immediately to follow. *1674* MOXON *Tutor Astron.* iv. Prob. viii. (ed. 3) 134 Turn about the Globe till the Promittor come to the Hylegiacal point. *1706* PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hylegiacal Places* are... reckoned to be five in number, viz. the Ascendant, the Mid-Heaven, the 7th House, the 9th and the 11th.

B. sb. = Hylegiacal place.

1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* III. i, The five Hylegiacalls; the Ascendant, Medium Caeli, Sun, Moon and Stars.

† **Hylegial**, *a.* *Obs.* [see -IAL.] = prec.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 141 They have... found all the hylegial places strong and well constituted. *1727-41* CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hylegial Places*... are those wherein a planet being found, is qualified to have the government of life attributed to it.

Hylic (hōil'ik), *a.* [ad. med. L. *hylic-us* (Du Cange), a. Gr. ὕλικ-ός material, f. ὕλη HYLE.] Pertaining to matter, material. (In Gnostic theology opposed to *psychic* and *pneumatic*.)

1853 W. E. TAYLER *Hippolytus* II. ii. 86 They regarded Cain as the representative of the Hylic, Abel of the Psychical and Seth of the Pneumatic principle. *1860* J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 97/1 The Gnostic notion that a class of men... suffered themselves to be so captivated by the inferior world as to live only a hylic, or material life.

So † **Hylical** *a.* = **HYLIC**; **Hylicism**, materialism; **Hylicist**, a materialist.

1708 H. DODWELL *Nat. Mort. Hum. Souls* 6 He supposes them... to be Hylic and Chocial, not Celestial. *1880* WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Hylicist*. *1893* *Athenaeum* 12 Aug. 220/3 The 'Ionian hylicists', Descartes, Kant, and Mr. Spencer, all resemble one another in this respect.

Hylien, *obs.* f. HILL *v.* 1, to cover.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 231 And taujte hym and Eue to hylien hem with leues.

Hylicism (hōil'iz'm). [f. HYLE + -ISM.] = **HYLICISM**. In mod. Dicts.

Hyll, *rare var.* of HULL *sb.* 1, husk.

[An error, or assimilated to *hyll*, HILL *v.* 1 to cover.]

1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. (W. de W.) xvii. cxlii. 675 Oyle is the Juys of beryes of oliue... And the more slyly that it comyth oute of the hylles: the better it is.

Hyll, *obs.* f. HILL *sb.*, ILL; var. HILL *v.* 1

Hyllor, *obs.* form of ELDER *sb.* 1

Hylo- (hōilo) = Gr. ὕλο- (v), combining form of ὕλη wood, material, matter (see HYLE). The modern formations are either technical terms of natural history (with *hylo-* = 'wood', 'forest') or of philosophy (with *hylo-* = 'matter').

Hylobate [ad. mod. L. *Hylobates* (Illiger, 1811), a. Gr. ὕλοβάτης, f. -βάτης walker], a long-armed ape or gibbon. **Hylobatine** *a.* [-INE], belonging to; or characteristic of, the *Hylobatines*, or anthropoid apes allied to *Hylobates*.

† **Hylobian** [Gr. ὕλοβί-ος (f. βίος life)] (see quot.). **Hylo-ge'nesis** [GENESIS], the origin or formation of matter (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); so **Hylogeny** [cf. F. *hylogénie*].

Hylo-ide'al *a.*, pertaining to hylo-idealism. **Hylo-idealism**, the doctrine of R. Lewins that reality belongs to the immediate object of belief as such; material or somatic idealism, sensuous subjectivism; hence **Hylo-idealism**, one who holds this. **Hylology** [-LOGY], a doctrine or theory concerning matter.

† **Hylomania** [MANIA], excessive tendency towards materialism. **Hylo-morphic**, **Hylo-morphical** *adjs.*, pertaining to **Hylo-morphism** [Gr. μορφή form], the doctrine that primordial matter is the First Cause of the universe; so **Hylo-morphist**, a believer in hylo-morphism.

† **Hylo-morphous** *a.*, having a material form. † **Hylopathetic** *a.* = *hylopathic*. † **Hylopathian** *a.* [see *hylopathy*], pertaining to; or holding, the view that all things are affections of matter; also as *sb.* one who holds this view.

† **Hylopathic** *a.*, capable of affecting or being affected by matter. **Hylopathism**, the doctrine that matter is sentient; hence **Hylopathist**, a believer in hylopathism. † **Hylopathy** [Gr. πάθος, -παθεια affection], a spirit's power of affecting matter. **Hylophagous** *a.* [f. Gr. ὕλοφάγος (f. -φάγος eating)], wood-eating (said of certain beetles) (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Hylo-pheno-menal** *a.* = *hylo-ideal*; hence **Hylo-pheno-menalism**.

† **Hylostatic**, *-ical* *adjs.* [Gr. στατικός causing to stand, STATIC], that places or arranges matter. **Hylotheism** [THEISM], the doctrine that God and

matter or the material universe are identical; material pantheism; hence **Hylotheist**, a believer in hylotheism; **Hylotheistic** *a.*, pertaining to hylotheism. **Hylo-tomous** *a.* [f. Gr. *ὑλοτόμος* (f. *τέμνειν* to cut) + *-ous*], wood-cutting (said of certain insects).

[1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. vi. 196 The anthropomorphic apes, namely the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, and 'hylobates.] 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hylobii*, or 'Hylobians, a sect of Indian philosophers, thus denominated... in regard they retired to forests, to be more at leisure for the contemplation of nature. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 125 *Hylogeny: Gravity, Matter, Ether... He [Oken] explains that... Hylogeny [is the doctrine of] material totalities. 1883 CONSTANCE NADEN in *Jrnl. Science* Mar. 127 Many a cherished illusion must fall when the... 'Hylo-Ideal' theory is finally established. 1884 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* s.v., The central insistence of the hylo-ideal philosophy is that man is, for man, the measure of the universe. 1883 C. NADEN in *Jrnl. Science* Mar. 122 The standpoint of *hylo-idealism. 1891 R. W. DALE in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 520 The philosophical creed which, under Dr. Lewin's teaching, Miss Naden accepted, is called 'Hylo-Idealism'. 1896 F. HALL *Sāṃkhya-pravachanabhāṣya* Pref. 7 The puerile 'hylogeny of the Nyāya. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* Misc. II. ii. (1737) III. 65 Being acted... at the same time, with an 'Hylomania, whereby they madly date upon Matter. 1881 *Dublin Rev.* Ser. III. V. 236 He... establishes the 'hylo-morphical system held by St. Thomas. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* I. ii. i. 224 No biomorphic or 'hylo-morphic doctrine can raise its head against the decree of Kant. *Ibid.* 337 To mark the difference of these three theories we may call them respectively Anthropomorphism, Biomorphism, and 'Hylo-morphism. 1897 *Month* Sept. 332 The scholastic doctrine of hylo-morphism. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* II. iii. i. 142 'Matter', construed by the 'hylo-morphists, declares itself competent to all. 1895 F. HALL *Two Prifles* 27 Solidiform spirits, whether 'hylo-morphic or otherwise, are an object of rational curiosity. 1655-97 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 228 Whether in mere Spirits themselves any arbitrary impenetrability cannot be a part of this 'Hylopathetic faculty, I leave others to discuss. 1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 9 The education of all things, even life and understanding itself, out of matter, in the way of qualities, or as the passions and affections thereof, generable and corruptible; which form of atheism is styled by us... 'hylopathian'. *Ibid.* I. v. 759 This was the Subterfuge of the Old Hylopathian Atheists. c. 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John de Lancaster* (1809) I. 269 Thales, the hylopathian, whose principle of things was water. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glawill's Lux* O. 217 A kind of 'Hylopathic disposition of Impenetrability. 1864 WEBSTER, 'Hylopathism, 'Hylopathist. (1655-97 H. MORE *App. Antid.* iii. (1712) 189 This affection of a Spirit we will make bold to call... by one Greek term *ὑλοπάθεια* which... we will as plainly as we can define thus, A power in a Spirit... of becoming... so firmly and closely united to a Body, as both to actuate, and to be acted upon, to affect, and be affected thereby.] *Ibid.* 228 The voluntary exertion of this 'Hylopathy. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 5/2 The 'Hylo-Phenomenal theorem of existence. 1884 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, *Hylo-idealism*,... is sometimes called 'hylo-phenomenalism. 1696 H. MORE *Remarks* 141 That matter is misplaced, and the 'Hylostatic Spirit of the Universe would dispose of it better. *Ibid.* 118 That which I call the Hylostatic or 'Hylostactical Spirit of the world. 1888 WEBSTER, 'Hulotheism, the doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God, except matter and the universe. 1847 in CRAIG. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hulotheism*, Hulotheism. 1881 *Jrnl. Science* Jan. 50 All adoration therefore 'becomes pure Hylotheism and self-worship'. 1859 F. HALL *Contrib. towards Index* 1 Aphorisms of the 'hylotheistic theory.

|| **Hyloides** (hailōw'idz). *Zool.* [mod.L. (1826) *a.* Gr. *ὕλωδης* woody.] A genus of American toads; an animal of this genus.

1698 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 183 We also heard the hyloides and tree-toads.

Hyloid (hailō'id), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. *HYLA* + *-oid*.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Hyloidæ* or tree-frogs. *b. sb.* One of the *Hyloideæ*.

Hyloist (hailō'ist). Also *huloist*. [erron. for *hylist*, f. Gr. *ὕλη* matter.] (See quot. 1847.)

1818 T. L. PRACOCK *Nightmare Abb.* (1875) 340 Leaving... the materialists, hyloists, and antihyloists to settle this point among them. 1847 CRAIG, *Hyloist*, one who affirms that matter is God. 1864 WEBSTER, *Huloist*, the same as *Hyloist*.

Hylote, obs. form of *HELOT*.

Hylozoic (hailōzō'ik), *a.* [f. *HYLO* + Gr. *ζωή* life + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to hylozoism; believing in hylozoism; materialistic.

1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 3. 62 These atheists may be also called 'Hylozoick'... because they derive all things in the whole universe... from the life of the Matter. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. iii. § 8. 305 Hylozoic atheism which accounts the universe to be animated in all its parts. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* II. iii. i. 160 Hylozoic systems that stop with plant life as a type.

So † **Hylozoical** *a.* = prec.

1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 1. 105 Another form of Atheism, called by us hylozoical.

Hylozoism (hailōzō'iz'm). [f. as prec. + *-ism*. Cf. *F. hylozoïsme*.] The theory that matter is endowed with life, or that life is merely a property of matter.

1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 1. 105 Hylozoism... makes all Body, as such, and therefore every smallest Atom of it, to have Life Essentially belonging to it. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 63 The hypothesis of Hylozoism... is the death of all rational physiology, and indeed of all physical science. 1887 R. D. HICKS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 563/2 To Cleanthes and Chrysippus... there was no real difference between matter and its cause... they have reached the final result of unveiled hylozoism.

Hylozoist (hailōzō'ist). [f. as prec. + *-ist*.] A believer in hylozoism; a materialist.

1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 2. 105 As every Atomist is not therefore necessarily an Atheist, so neither must every Hylozoist needs be accounted such. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 299 The ancient hylozoists, as we learn from Cudworth, ascribed an imperfect perception to their atoms. 1869 MOZLEY *Ess.*, *Argl. Design* (1878) II. 370 The ancient Hylozoists and Kosmoplastic philosophers.

Hence **Hylozoistic** *a.*, materialistic; **Hylozoistically** *adv.*

1869 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Belief* I. 296 This infinite substance [matter] was, he said, immortal and imperishable, and he designated it hylozoistically the Deity. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Nov. 654/1 The doctrine termed technically hylozoistic. 1890 J. F. SMITH tr. *Pfleiderer's Develop. Theol.* iv. i. 338 His agnostic evolutionism is only a disguised materialistic (hylozoistic) pantheism.

Hyly, obs. f. *HELP*. **Hylyt**, obs. f. *HILT sb.* **Hylte**, pa. t. of *HILD v.* **Hyly**, obs. f. **HILY** *adv.* **Hylyn**, obs. f. *ISLAND*.

Hym, obs. form of *HIM, HEM, pron.*

Hymen¹ (haim'én). [a. L. *Hymen*, a. Gr. *ἕμην*, in mythology the god of marriage; also in later Greek = *ἑμείνας* a wedding hymn.]

1. In Greek and Roman mythology: The god of marriage, represented as a young man carrying a torch and veil. *Hymen's band*, etc., marriage, wedlock. *Hymen's temple*, *fane*, etc., the church at which a marriage is solemnized.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* I. iv. 174 Would... that... at the marriage-day The cup of Hymen had been full of poison. 1600 SHAKES. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 135 Here's eight that take hands, To joyne in Hymens bands. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 164 To Hymen's fane the bright procession moves. a 1839 PRATER *Poems* (1864) II. 404 Oh! why should Hymen ever blight The roses Cupid wore? 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* I. ix. 268 It was an awful business, this marriage, when she came to the very threshold of Hymen's temple.

2. Marriage; wedlock; wedding, nuptials. Now rare.

1608 D. T. ESS. *Pol. & Mor.* 109 a, The bond of an honorable and lawful Hymen. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* v. iii. To whose bounty Owe we our thanks for gracing thus our hymen? 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 769 A bloody Hymen shall th' alliance join Betwixt the Trojan and Ausonian line. 1788 LADY HAWKE *Julia de Gramont* II. 203 On your propitious hymen may smiling peace... for ever wait! 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III. viii. 'These are the feelings for a prudent Hymen', said Vargrave.

3. A wedding-hymn, hymeneal song. rare.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Hymen*, songs sung at marriages. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii. lxxvii. Heaven's winged shoals... Attune their higher notes, and hymens sing. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xi. 460 Many hymens sang.

4. attrib., as *Hymen-bed*, -wings.

1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* IV. l. 129 And give him hansell of his Hymen-bed.

Hymen² (haim'én). [a. Gr. *ἕμην*, *ἑμείνος* thin skin, membrane. Cf. *F. hymen* (Paré 16th c.).] 1. Anat. The vaginal membrane, a fold of mucous membrane stretched across and partially closing the external orifice of the vagina.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 235 Let vs set downe... the true History of the Hymen. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Hymen*, is a circular Folding of the inner Membrane of the Vagina. 1789 BAILLIE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 76 The existence of the hymen... becomes a collateral confirmation of the same opinion. 1807 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (ed. 7) 392 The hymen was perfect; and the uterus had not received that increase of bulk which is usual at puberty.

† 2. Bot. (See quot.) Obs.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hymen* is... used by botanists for a fine delicate skin, wherewith flowers are inclosed while in the bud, and which bursts as the flower blows or opens. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1818 in TODD; and in later dict.

3. *Conch.* The ligament between the opposite valves of a bivalve shell.

4. *Comb.*, as *hymen-like* adj.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xv. (ed. 4) 108 A diaphragm or hymen-like membranous dissepiment.

Hymen, var. *HEMEN* *pron.*, Obs., them.

Hymenaic (haimén'ik), *a.* rare. [ad. L. *hymenaicum*, f. Gr. *ἑμείναιος*, f. *ἕμην* HYMEN¹.] *lit.* Of or pertaining to Hymen; used to invoke Hymen. *Hymenaic dimeter* (L. *hymenaicum dimetrum*), a dactylic dimeter catalectic (- - - - -).

(Described by the Latin grammarian Marius Plotius, who exemplifies it by the two Sapphic lines 'ἕμην' 'ἕμηναιον, ὦ τὸν Ἀδώνιον, and the L. 'mens sibi conscia'.)

Hymenal (haimén'al), *a.* [f. HYMEN² + *-AL*.] Of or relating to the hymen, as in *hymenal caruncles*.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hymeneal (haimén'al), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 7 hymniall, himeneall, hymeneall, -eall, 8-9 -eall, 7- -eal. [f. L. *hymeneus* (also *hymenæus*), a. Gr. *ἑμείναιος* belonging to wedlock, also as *sb.* a wedding, wedding-song (see HYMEN¹) + *-AL*.]

A. adj. Pertaining to marriage.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. v. Fiv b, Disloyal to our hymniall rites. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 522 Martyrs... who lookt on flaming Faggots, but as Hymeneall, and Nuptiall Torches. 1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett. to J. Bryant* 7 Aug., Views of hymeneal connexions. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 165 The 'lovely bride', about to be led to the hymeneal altar.

B. sb. 1. A wedding-hymn.

1717 POPE *Eloisa* 220 For her white virgins Hymeneals sing. 1719 *Freethinker* No. 140 P 5 The Birds warbled out their Hymeneals. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 4 Now doth a virgin approach, now soundeth a glad hymeneal.

2. *pl.* A wedding, nuptials.

1655 *Theophrastus* 112 All in general expected either with envy or desire the consummation of their hymeneals. 1744 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. ci. 340, I will not talk any more politically but turn to hymeneals. 1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manoeuvring* xvi, All the pride, pomp, and circumstance of these glorious hymeneals appeared to them but as a dream.

Hence **Hymeneally** *adv.*

1839 T. HOOK in *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 443 The 'roseate bands', which sound so harmoniously and so hymeneally, had not been sufficiently strong. 1841 ORDERSON *Creat.* xv. 167 Our hymeneally addicted isle.

Hymenean (haimén'án), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 *hymenean*. [f. as prec. + *-AN*.]

A. adj. = HYMENEAL *a.* Now rare.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. cv. 420 To have but strict-confined loue in Hymenean bownes? a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 40 The hymenean bed fair brood shall grace. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 202 The sacred home of Hymenean joy.

† *B. sb.* = HYMENEAL *sb.* 1. Obs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 711 Here... Eve deckt first her Nuptial Bed, And heav'nly Quires the Hymenean sung.

Hymenial (haimén'iál), *a.* 1 Bot. [f. HYMENIUM + *-AL*.] Pertaining to the hymenium.

Hymenial layer (of lichens): the layer of the thallus which is composed of paraphyses and asci (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 40 Smaller and younger spores pushing up from the hymenial cells. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 240 The hymenial surfaces are greatly extended.

Hymenial *a.* 2, erroneous var. of HYMENEAL.

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 48. 3/1, I shall link her in th' Hymenial Tye. 1835 MISS SENGWICK *Linwoods* (1873) II. 266 It must have been compounded by some good hymenial genius.

Hymenic (haimén'ik), *a.* [f. HYMEN² + *-IC*.] Pertaining to the hymen: membranous.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hymenicolar (haimén'ik'olār), *a.* Bot. [f. HYMENIUM + *L. cola* inhabitant + *-AR*.] Inhabiting the hymenium of fungi.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hymeniferous (haimén'i'fēros), *a.* Bot. [f. as prec. + *-FEROUS*.] Provided with a hymenium.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hymeniphore (haimén'iofōr), *Bot.* [f. *hymenio-* HYMENIUM + Gr. *-φόρος* carrying.] = HYMENOPHORE.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hymenitis (haimén'i'tis), *Path.* [f. HYMEN² + *-ITIS*.] Inflammation of the hymen.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xx. (ed. 4) 162 Other remote causes... such as... hymenitis, vestibulitis.

|| **Hymenium** (haimén'iōm). *Pl. hymenia*. *Bot.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. *ἑμείνιον*, dim. of *ἕμην* HYMEN².] The spore-bearing surface in fungi. In the common mushroom the hymenium covers the gills.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 334 The hymenium, in which the sporules are deposited. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 778 This... pileus, or cap, is composed of two membranes, of which the upper and outer is simple and impermeable, like the cortical layer of lichens; whilst the inner bears the fructification, and is termed the hymenium. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 311 Small stalked cups, the flattened cavity of which bears a hymenium in which ascospores are formed.

b. attrib. and *Comb.*

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 240 The hymenium-bearing body itself may be the product of a sexual process.

Hymeno- (haim'éno), repr. Gr. *ἕμεινο-*, combining form of *ἕμην*, *ἑμείνος* (v) membrane, HYMEN², as in *ἑμεινόπτερος* HYMENOPTEROUS. The other compounds now in use are technical terms of recent formation.

Hymenodictyonine (-di'ktionēin) [Gr. *δίκτυον* net + *-INE*], an alkaloid obtained from *Hymenodictyon excelsum*, an East Indian shrub. **Hymenogony** [-GENY], the production of membranes by the simple contact of two liquids. **Hymenography** [-GRAPHY], a description of the membranes of animal bodies (Mayne, 1855).

Hymenolichen (haim'éno,li'kēn), a lichen having features in common with hymenomycetal fungi.

Hymenology [-LOGY] (see quot. 1855); hence **Hymenological** *a.* **Hymenomycete** (haim'éno,mis'ēt)

[ad. mod.L. *hymenomycetēs* pl., f. Gr. *μύκης*, pl. of *μύκης* mushroom], one of the *Hymenomycetes*, an order of fungi in which the hymenium is on the exposed surface of the sporophore; hence **Hymenomycetal**, **Hymenomycetous**

adjs., belonging to or having the nature of a hymenomycete; **Hymenomycetoid** *a.* [-OID], resembling a hymenomycete. **Hymenophore**,

|| **Hymenophorum** [Gr. *-φόρος* carrying], the part of a fungus which supports the hymenium (cf. HYMENIOPHORE).

Hy-menophyllaceous *a.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], belonging to, or having the charac-

ters of the *Hymenophyllaceae*, or film-ferns, a family of ferns with delicately membranous and pellucid fronds, including *Hymenophyllum* and *Trichomanes*. **Hymenotomy** [Gr. *-τομή*, *tomē* cutting], dissection of animal membranes (Mayne 1855); incision of the hymen (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1884 *Times* 14 Aug. 3 There is a close analogy in chemical properties between nicotine and "hymenodicytine." 1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Diet.* (quoting DUNGLISON), "Hymenogony." 1890 *Athenaeum* 5 Apr. 439 2 Specimens of a new British "hymenolichen, *Cyclopora interruptum*." 1847 CRAIG, "Hymenology." 1845 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hymenology*, term for that branch [of anatomy] which treats of the nature and structure of membranes. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 50 Such "hymenocytical forms as *Clavaria* and *Pterula*." 1884 *Athenaeum* 30 Jan. 124 1/2 Structurally it [*Sphaeria piceola*] is hymenocytical and not acycomycetous. 1887 GARNSEY tr. *De Bary's Fungi* v. 88. 302 The sporophore would be thought at first sight to belong to a *Peziza* rather than to a "Hymenocete." 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 410. 374 Other "hymenocytoid expansions." 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 608 1/2 *Hymenophorum*, the cellular or filamentous structure in "hymenocytous fungi, on which the hymenium or fructifying surface is spread like wax upon a mould." 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 18 The stem and cap or pileus, which together constitute what is called the "hymenophore."

Hymenoid (həimēnoid), *a. Bot.* [ad. Gr. *ὑμενοειδής* membranous: see HYMEN² and -OID.] Resembling a membrane; having a membranous structure.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*
Hymenopter (həimēnōptēr). [ad. F. *hymenoptère*: see next.] A hymenopterous insect.

1845 in WEBSTER. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Faml. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 135 note. This large hymenopter is of several varieties. 1881 — in *Academy* 21 May 366 3 That "terrible hymenopter," the Quisquande ant.

|| **Hymenoptera** (həimēnōptērā), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. (Linnaeus, 1748), a. Gr. *ὑμενόπτερος*, neut. pl. of *ὑμενόπτερος*; see HYMENOPTEROUS.] A large and important order of insects (including the ants, wasps, bees, etc.), having four membranous wings (which are, however, sometimes caducous or absent); the females have an ovipositor, which may also serve as a sting.

1773 T. P. YEATS *Instit. Entom.* 19 *Hymenoptera*.. have four membranaceous naked wings. [and] the abdomen armed with a sting. 1802 KIRBY *Monogr. Aptum Ang.* title-p. Some Introductory Remarks upon the Class Hymenoptera. 1834 MEDWATER *Angleter in Wales* I. 163 Like other hymenoptera, during the period of generation.. they have wings.

Hence **Hymenopteral** *a.* = HYMENOPTEROUS;
Hymenopteran, a member of the order Hymenoptera; **Hymenopterist**, an entomologist whose special study is Hymenoptera.

1828 WEBSTER, *Hymenopterist*, having four membranous wings. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Hymenopterans*. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Ist. Anim.* vii. 450 The female.. never leaves the body of the Hymenopteran in which she is parasitic. 1881 *Pennsylv. Sch. Fnl.* XXX. 125 Prof. Henri de Saussure, a distinguished hymenopterist, of Geneva.

Hymenopterology (həimēnōptērōlōjī), [*f. prec.* + (o)LOGY.] The branch of Entomology that deals with the Hymenoptera. Hence **Hymenopterologist** = HYMENOPTERIST; **Hymenopterological** *a.*, belonging to hymenopterology.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Hymenopterology, Hymenopterological. 1875 LUBBOCK *Orig. Critic.* App. 480 Our most learned hymenopterologist.

Hymenopterous (həimēnōptērōs), *a.* [*f. mod. L. hymenopter-us*, a. Gr. *ὑμενόπτερος* (*f. ὑμενο-* membrane, HYMEN- + *πτερόν* wing) + -OUS.] Having membranous wings; belonging to the Hymenoptera.

1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) I. 48 Hymenopterous insects.. have generally four membranaceous naked wings. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 88 The sting of hymenopterous insects. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met.* Ins. ii. 33 The ordinary type of Hymenopterous larva.. is a fleshy apod grub.

Hymn (him), *sb.* Forms: 1 ymen, ymmon, hymen, 3-6 ymne, (3-5 imne, 4-5 impne), 4-6 ympne, (4 ymyn, 5 umne), 5-6 hypmpne, (6 ime, imme, himme), 6-7 hymme, hymne, 6- hymn. [*f. L. hymnus*, a. Gr. *ὑμνος* a song or ode in praise of gods or heroes, taken by the LXX to render various Heb. words, meaning a song of praise to God; hence in N.T. (Eph. v. 19, Col. iii. 16), and in the Latin Vulgate and Christian writers from Augustine. Late eccl. L. *ymnus* was adopted in OE, as *ymen*, pl. *ymenas*, *ymnas*; but the ME. forms repr. OF. *ymne*, often modified after contemporary L. *ympnus*, *hympnus*, and at length under classical influence to *hymn* (mod. F. *hymne*). The earliest evidence for the non-pronunciation of final -n is app. Palsgrave's *imne*.]

1. A song of praise to God; any composition in praise of God which is adapted to be chanted or sung; spec. a metrical composition adapted to be sung in a religious service; sometimes distinguished from *psalm* or *anthem*, as not being part of the text of the Bible.

c 845 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxvi. 3 Hymen singað us of songum

Sione. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 147 He [Michael] was ymen singende mid callum þæm englum. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th. cxviii. [cxix.]) 171 Nu mine welas de woidum belectað ymnas elne. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 To [ðe] laste uers of euerich imne. *Ibid.* 158 Vor so hit is in his ymne: 'antra deserti teneris sub annis'. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcix. [c.] 4 In schrifit his porches þat be, In ymnpes to him schrive yhe. 1384 WYCLIF *Col.* iii. 16 In salmes, and ymnas and spiritual songis. c 1420 *Psalter*, on *Husb.* vii. 260 (148) Saluz, blisse, ymne, honour.. Iesu, be to the. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186 1/2 To syngre Hymnpes, *hymnpizars*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 215 b, As the churche syngeth in the ymne Ave Maris stella. 1530 PALSGR. 231 1/2 Hymme that is song in the churche, *hymne*. *Ibid.* 234 1/2 Imme that is songe, *hymne*. 1624 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1632) 458 His disciples sang an hymne. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn*, *Lift up your Heads* iii, To Psalms and Hymns we may aspire, If Anthems are too high. 1826 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 192 The earliest hymn of Christian devotion, burst forth from the multitude, Hosanna to the Son of David.

2. An ode or song of praise in honour of a deity, a country, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. x. 70 Hymnpis of price, triumph, and victory All singand. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 457 Every noontide they sing Hymnes to the Sunne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 535 In Jolly Hymns they praise the God of Wine. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 254 This hymn will stand a comparison with the finest odes of Horace. 1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXVI. 171 1/2 The names of the authors of the hymns of the Rigveda have been handed down with the Veda itself. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 12 Chant in melody musical Hymns of bridal. 1880 GROVE's *Dict. Mus.* II. 219 1/2 (*La Marseillaise*) The words and music of this popular French hymn are the composition of Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle [24 Apr. 1792].

3. attrib. and Comb., as *hymn-maker*, *-singer*, *-singing*, *-tune*, *-writer*, *-writing*; *hymn-quoting* adj., *hymn-wise* adv.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186 1/2 An Himpne maker, *hymnpista*. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 263 His Creed.. sung hymne-wise in the Church-service. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 234 Pathetic lectures, long prayers, and incessant hymn-sings. a 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems*, *View from Castro*, The pine-woods, their choral hymn-notes sending. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* p. xiv, It is the most interesting of all, after the Rig-Veda, because it contains the largest amount of hymn-material.

Hymn (him), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. trans. To worship or praise in song; to sing hymns to.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 96 As sons of one great Sire Hymning th' Eternal Father. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* iii. 156 In the same temple.. All vocal beings hymn'd their equal God. 1796-7 COLERIDGE *Poems* (1862) 21 Therefore oft I hymn thy name. 1830 SIR R. GRANT *Hymn*, 'Oh Worship the King' vi, While angels delight to hymn thee above. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 453 Evening by evening, as they came to the setting sun, they hymned Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

2. To sing as a hymn; to express in a hymn or song of praise.

1727 POPE *Mary Gulliver to Capt. Gulliver* 106 To hymn harmonious Houyhnhnm through the nose. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 6 The heavenly multitude, Who hymned the song of peace o'er Bethlehem's fields. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *Rebuilding*, The spheres hymn music. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 451 They hymn their praises and call them by sweet names.

3. absol. To sing hymns.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xxiv. 83 Where this minstrel-god.. amid the quire stood proud to hymn, and tune his youthful lyre. 1778 SK. *Tabernacle Frames* 28 Then, as they're hymning, checks 'em with a Gag. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 122 Thus reading, hymning, all alone, unseen, The shepherd-boy the Sabbath holy keeps. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* vii, The thrush Concerting with the lark that hymned on high. Hence **Hymning** (*hi'min*) *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 417 Thus they in Heav'n.. Their babbie hours in joy and hymning spent. 1674 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* iv. i, None of all his hymning guards are nigh. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* (1894) 118 Some band of hymning angels.

Hymnal (hi'mnāl), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. L. hymnus* + -AL. The *sb.* use represents a med. L. *hymnāle* occurring as *imnale* in W. Wülcker 589/1.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to a hymn or hymns.

1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* Cij b, Use of Musick in the hymnall part of Service. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 102 We find many of the elder Poets of Greece mixing the hymnal and enthusiastic with the historic or narrative Species. 1887 SIR T. MARTIN in *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 689 They begin the awful Hymnal lay.

B. sb. A collection of hymns for use in divine worship; a hymn-book.

14. *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 588/6 *Hymnare* (in later hand) a hymnale. 1537 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 127 Item an Imnall prynted and iijij p'rofessionals of parchment. 1543 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles*, Reading 67 Paid for an Imnall xiiij d. 1554 in *Antiquary* (1894) Nov. 187 For ij hymnalls iijij s. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. xcvi, It cannot be doubted that S. Augustine, with the breviary and missal recommended by S. Gregory, introduced also the hymnal then used at Rome. 1887 (title) *Congregational Church Hymnal*.

Hymnar, var. HYMNARY, HYMNER¹.

1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. li. 13 One of Ælfric's enactments requiring each clerk to have.. a hymnar.

Hymnary (hi'mnāri). [*ad. med. L. hymnarium*, *f. hymn-us*: see -ARY.] A collection of hymns; a hymnal.

1888 E. H. PLUMPTRE in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 59 They [the vicars] were required to learn by heart.. their Psalter, their Hymnary [*hymnario*], and their Anthem-book. 1898 (title)

The Church Hymnary. Authorised for use in Public Worship by the Church of Scotland, the Free Church of Scotland, the United Presbyterian Church [etc.].

Hymn-book (hi'mbuk). A book containing a collection of hymns.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xxii [f.]. (Concl.) Ymenbec misenlice metre. 1770 WESLEY *Hymns* Pref. 4, I am persuaded no such Hymn-book, has yet been published. 1824 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims*, *Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 190, I call him only a good reader who can read sense and poetry into any hymn in the hymn-book.

+ **Hymner**¹. *Obs.* Forms: 1 ymener, hymner, ymner, 5 i-, ymner(e), hympner. [*ad. eccl. L. hymnarium, hymnarius* (later also *hymnare, ym p'nare*, etc.), a hymnal; cf. OF. (*h*) *ymnier*, mod. F. *hymnaire*.] A book of hymns; a hymnal or hymnary.

c 900 in *Raine Fabric Rolls York Min.* (Surtees) 147 Twa Cristes bec.. and j. mæssboc and j. ymener and j. salter. a 1200 *Charter of Leofric* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 275, ii. ymnaras and i. deowyrðe bleisingboc and iii. oðre. c 1450 in W. Wülcker 589/1 *Imnale & Imnarium*, an ymnere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186 1/2 An Hymner, *hymnpnium*.

Hymner² (hi'mnə, hi'mnər). [*f. HYMN v.* + -ER¹.] One who hymns; a singer of hymns.

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXX. 358 These hymners of idolatry. 1848 LYTTON *K. Arthur* viii. cxxi, Nature, thou.. never-silent Hymner unto God. 1857 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* III. 53 Hymner, we hear thy words, that thou hast come from afar.

Hymnic (hi'mnik), *a. (sb.)* [*f. HYMN sb.* + -IC; cf. F. *hymnique*.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, a hymn or hymns.

1580 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* iii. vi. (Arb.) 164 The Poets Hymnick and historical who be occupied either in diuine laudes, or in heroicall reports. 1615 SYLVESTER *St. Lewis* 592 To whom wee pay Heroick Duties in this Hymnick Lay. a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 255 He rounds the aire, and breaks the hymnick notes in birds, Heavens choristers, organique throates. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 197 Callimachus, as in hymnic duty bound, bitterly reviles Euhemerus. 1882-3 in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 258/2 Several cases in which very moderate poetic talents have produced eminent hymnic benefactions.

B. sb. A composition of the nature of a hymn. a 1834 LAMB *Misc. Wks.* (1871) 451 The more modern or Wattsian hymnics.

Hymnicide, *nonce-wd.* [*f. as next* + -CIDE².] The 'murdering' of a hymn, i. e. by alterations.

1862 *Evangel. Christendom* July 355 We have here a new illustration of the unhappy practice of hymnicide, which is as unjust to the authors of hymns, as it is generally detrimental to poetry.

+ **Hymniferous**, *a. rare*°. [*f. L. hymnus* + HYMN *sb.* + -FEROUS.] 'Bringing or producing hymns' (Bailey, 1721).

Hymnification, *nonce-wd.* [*f. as prec.* + -IFICATION.] The making of hymns.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* III. ix. 173 The hideousness of our hymnification.

+ **Hymnish**, *a. Obs.* [*f. HYMN sb.* + -ISH.] Like a hymn.

1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 51 Sonnets are carrolled hymnish By lads and maydens.

Hymnist (hi'mnist). [*f. L. hymnus*, Gr. *ὑμν-ος*, HYMN *sb.* + -IST: cf. *psalmist*.] A composer of hymns.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xi. (1626) 217 A Dragon.. gaping to deuoure the Hymnists face. 1813 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 225, I have no hesitation in giving him the palm over all the hymnists of every language. 1858 BAILEY *The Age* 104 The awful hymnist Orpheus, bard of fable.

Hymnless (hi'mlēs), *a.* [*f. HYMN sb.* + -LESS.] Without a hymn.

1823 MILMAN *Martyr of Antioch* 166 And mute as sepulchres the hymnless temples stand. 1873 W. TAYLOR in *Spurgeon Treas.* Dav. Ps. cxlix. 6 The man who has a dumb spirit and a hymnless heart.

Hymnodist (hi'mnōdist). [*f. next* + -IST.] One skilled in hymnody; a hymnist.

a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 197 For their Divines their Hymnodists they own'd. Who while they prais'd a God, that God aton'd. 1883 *Ch. Times* 25 May 372 St. Joseph the Hymnographer.. was the most prolific hymnodist of the Eastern church.

Hymnody (hi'mnōdi). [*ad. med. L. hymnōdia*, a. Gr. *ὑμνοδία* singing of hymns, *f. ὑμνος* HYMN + *διδέω* to sing, *qñh* song, ODE. Cf. PSALMODY.]

1. The singing of hymns or sacred songs; the composition of hymns for singing.

a 1711 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 448 For as thy Temple-Offings fall or rise, Hymnody chills or fires, Religion lies or dies. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 124 The epos.. appears to have adhered to the model of the ancient hymnody. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxiii. 86 The poet has strictly preserved the proper form of hymnody. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth.* Lond. (ed. 2) 151, I had been prepared for the Moravians being great in hymnody.

2. Hymns collectively; the body of hymns belonging to any age, country, church, etc.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1654 Among the jewels of German hymnody.

Hymnographer (himnp'grāfər). [*f. Gr. ὑμνογράφος* hymn-writer (*f. ὑμνος* HYMN + *-γραφος* writing, writer) + -ER¹.] A composer of hymns.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) 4 There could none haue any cause to insult our another: not the Hymnographer over the Historiographer. [1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hymnigrapher*, a Writer of Hymns. 1721 in BAILEY.]

1841 CUL. WISEMAN *Rem. Let. Rev. W. Palmer* 56 St. Prudentius, the Christian hymnographer. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. i. (1854) 1. 46 The hymnographer describes him (Dionysos) as standing on the sea-shore. 1864 SAT. *Rev.* 488 To bring before us the character of Hermes as conceived by the so-called Homeric hymnographer.

Hymnography (himnŏ'grāfi). [f. as prec. + -GRAPHY.] The literary history and bibliography of hymns.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1886 *American* XII. 154 Hymnography has become a distinct branch of literature within the last forty years.

Hymnologic (himnŏlŏ'gik), *a.* [f. late Gr. ὑμνολογικός, i. ὑμνολόγος: see HYMNOLOGY and -IC.] Of or pertaining to hymnology.

1883 *Homilet. Monthly* Dec. 159 The best hymnologic results of that country.

So **Hymnological** *a.* = prec.; **Hymnologically** *adv.*, in relation to hymnology.

1882 *SALA Amer. Revist.* (1883) 392 It was something of a hymnological melody with a comic flavour. 1888 *Literary World* 10 Aug. 115/2 The lines, which recent hymnological controversy has made famous. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Apr. 485/1 Hymnologically worthless.

Hymnologist (himnŏlŏ'dzist). [f. Gr. ὑμνολόγος (see next) + -IST.] *a.* A composer of hymns, a hymnist. *b.* One who studies or is versed in hymnology.

1796 C. BURNBY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 42 If Metastasio had been a mere psalmist, or hymnologist. 1822-3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1054 Professor F. M. Bird, the hymnologist, has said that his [T. H. Gill's] hymns were destined to a long life. 1889 J. W. ROGAN in *Homilet. Rev.* Mar. 207 (Funk) Cowper... took his place in the world as... one of the sweetest of hymnologists and the most popular poet of his generation.

Hymnology (himnŏlŏ'dzi). [Originally *ad.* Gr. ὑμνολογία the singing of hymns (f. ὑμνολόγος hymn-singing; cf. *L. hymnologus* a singer of hymns); but in modern usage *app.* taken as f. HYMN *sb.* + -(O)LOGY. Cf. *F. hymnologie*, the singing of hymns, a treatise on hymns.]

1. The singing of hymns. *Obs.*

1638 MEDER *Diat.* 56 (T.) That hymnologic which the Primitive Church used at the offering of bread and wine for the Eucharist. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Hymnology*, a singing of Hymns or Psalms. 1775 in ASH. 1855 MILMAN *Lit. Chr. ix.* viii. (1864) V. 385 The Chanting and Psalmody of the Church he would perhaps replace... by a more simple and passionate hymnology.

2. The composition of hymns.

1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 222 With reference to hymnology, he [Charles Wesley] was a poet of very considerable talents. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 463 *note*, Christian hymnology began very early, though the hymns were not necessarily metrical.

3. The study of hymns, their history, use, etc.; also, the subject of this study, hymns collectively or as a form of literary composition.

1818 TODD, *Hymnology*, a collection of hymns. 1828 Q. *Rev.* July 17 We shall enter into a preliminary historical sketch of the psalmody, and what we shall take the liberty of calling the hymnology, of the Christian Church. 1855 MILMAN *Lit. Chr. xiv.* iv. (1864) IX. 174 In fact, all Hymnology, vernacular as well as Latin, is poetry only to be pre-disposed or habituated ears. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 24 Dec. The most comprehensive and trustworthy handbook of hymnology in the language. 1892 J. JULIAN (*title*) A Dictionary of Hymnology.

Hympe, hympe halt: see HIMP.

Hyn, obs. f. HIN *pron.*, HYN, INN.

Hynch, obs. f. HINCH.

Hynd, obs. f. HEND *a.* **Hynd, hyne, obs. ff.** **HIND.** **Hynder, obs. f. HINDER** *a.*, *v.* **Hynd-, hynmast, -mest, obs. ff. HINDMOST.**

Hyne (hain), *adv.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4-5 *hyn*, *hyene*, *hain(n)*, *heine*, 5 *hien*, 5-7 *hine*, (8 *hind*). [A northern (chiefly Sc.) word, synonymous with southern ME. *HEN*, *HENNE*, 'hence', but *app.* of different origin, as OE. *hionan*, *heonan* would not normally be represented by *hyne*. The ordinary northern word for 'hence' was *HETHEN*, of which *hyne* was perh. a contraction, as also *whyne*, *thyme* = ME. *hwenen*, *þeven*, whence, thence. Cf. also *SYNE*: -*siden* (ON. *sídan*).]

1. Hence; from this place; away; departed. *Is (gone) hyne*, is departed, is no more. *dial.*

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 1162 þu wite spryt, ga hyne þe way! c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvi. 272 Lede we her heyne [primes pync, tynel]. c. 1450 *Towneley Myst.* xviii. 216 We have nede for to go hien [primes myne, tynel, fync]. c. 1470 *Henry Wallace* x. 514 All the men, hyn till [the] orient. c. 1475 *Rauf Coltzear* 49 Hine our sein mylis I dwell. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 233 Sudaynly in the space of a luke. All was hyne went. c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xvi. 39 All the blythenes, joy, and bliss, The lusty, wantoun lyfe, I wiss, Of lyfe is hyne. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 *Hence, Hence, Cumb.* 1724 *Ramsay Tear. Misc.* (1733) I. 86 Far hind out o'er the lee. 1813 W. BEATTIE *Fruits Time Partings* (1871) 32 Hyne o'er ayont the mill-stane craigs. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* ii, They're maybe hyne awa'.

2. From this world; out of this life. (*Baith*) *heir and hyne*, both in this world and the next. *Obs.* c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Symon & Judas* xi. 96 Eftyr Ihesu vpraisit wes fra hyne to hewyne. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 799 þou must rewle all my realm qwen I am raght hyne. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 442 God ordanit lufe to be VOL. V.

baith heir and hine. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 235 Confes thy sinnis les and maer, Vnto thy God, or thow hyne wend.

3. From this time; hereafter. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1450 *Towneley Myst.* xvii. 90 Well is me that I shall dre Tyll I haue sene hym with myn ee, And no longer hyne. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 *Hine of a while*; ere long.

Hence **Hynesforth**, henceforth; **Hynesforward**, henceforward (also *fra hyne forward*); **Hynesward**, hence.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 734 Hy þe hyneward. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 125 Fra heyne forward my worde sall be of als grete stenth... as my swerde. 1434 *Misyn Mending Life* xi. 123 Hynforward, swettist lorde, go not fro me. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* i. 29 Hyne furth now [c. 1470 hynfurth] I will my proces hald.

Hyney, hynny, obs. ff. HINNY *v.* **Hyng, -e, obs. ff. HANG** *v.*, **HINGE.** **Hyngel, obs. ff. HINGLE.** **Hynt, var. HENT** *v.* *Obs.*

Hynward, obs. form of HINDWARD *adv.*

c. 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. xiii, Hynward are all bodely thynges, fforward are goostly thynges.

Hyo- (haiŏ). [f. Gr. ὑο- in ὑο-εἶδης: see ITOID.] A formative element employed in various modern scientific terms, chiefly anatomical, referring to the hyoid bone in connexion with adjoining parts of the body.

1811 *HOOPER Med. Dict.*, *Hyo*, names compounded of this word belong to muscles which originate from, or are inserted into, or connected with the os hyoides, as *Hyoglossus*, *Hyopharyngeus*, *Genio-hyoglossus*, etc.

Hyobrachial *a.*, pertaining to the hyoid bone and the brachiae. **Hyodont, Hyodontid** [Gr. ὄδων, ὄδων- tooth], one of the *Hyodontidae* or toothed herrings, a family of fresh-water fishes having teeth on the hyoid bone, found in the rivers and lakes of North America. **Hyo-epiglottic**, **Hyo-epiglottidean** *adjs.*, connecting the hyoid bone with the epiglottis. **Hyoganoid, Hyoganoid** *adjs.* [GANOID], belonging to, or characteristic of, the *Hyoganoidei*, a sub-class of ganoid fishes, having the hyoid apparatus like those of the teleosts. **Hyoglossal, Hyoglossian** *adjs.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], connected with the hyoid bone and the tongue. **Hyomental** *a.* [L. *mentum* chin], pertaining to the hyoid bone together with the chin. **Hyoplastron** [PLASTRON] = **HYOSTERNAL** *sb.*; hence **Hyoplastral** *a.*, belonging to the hyoplastron. **Hyoscapular** *a.*, pertaining to the hyoid bone and the scapula. **Hyothyroid** *a.*, pertaining to the hyoid bone and the thyroid cartilage; also as *sb.* = hyothyroid muscle.

1848 *Hyo-brachial (see HYOBACHIAL). 1865 *Reader* No. 152. 631/3 The hyo-brachial apparatus. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hyobrachial cleft*, a cleft or fissure situated in the embryo of Vertebrata between the hyoid arch in front and the... first true brachial arch behind. 1847 CRAIG, *Hyo-epiglottic. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hyo-epiglottic ligament*, extending from the upper border of the hyoid bone to the epiglottis. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 230 The *hyo-epiglottidean muscles are very small ones. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hyoglossal membrane, a fibrous layer, connecting the under surface of the base of the tongue with the body of the hyoid bone. *Ibid.*, *Hyoglossian nerve, another term for the hypoglossal nerve. 1811 *HOOPER Med. Dict.*, *Hyoglossus. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 273 The posterior border of the hyo-glossus muscle. 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 287 The hyo-glossus is a flat muscle, passing from the cornua of the hyoid upwards to the side of the tongue. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* v. 202 In the Turtle the plastron consists of nine pieces... the second, *hyoplastron. 1844 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* II. ii. 40 The *hyothyroid elevates the larynx, and closes the glottis.

Hyocholic (haiŏkŏ'lik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. Gr. ὑο- swine + χολή bile: see CHOLIC *a.*] In *hyocholic acid*, formerly a synonym of hyoglycocholic acid, now applied to an acid (C₂₅H₄₀O₄) derived from this by the action of acids and alkalies.

1850 *Foynes' Chem.* 565 Hyocholic acid contains C₂₅H₄₀NO₁₀. 1865-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 234 *Hyocholic acid*, C₂₅H₄₀O₄, an acid obtained, together with glycolic, by the action of potash on hyoglycocholic acid. 1873 *RALFE Phys. Chem.* 58 Pig's bile contains hyo-cholic acid, conjugated with glycolic and taurin.

Hyoglycocholic (haiŏ'glikŏkŏ'lik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. Gr. ὑο- pig + γλυκός sweet + χολή bile: see GLYCOCHOLIC *a.*] In *hyoglycocholic acid*, an acid (C₂₇H₄₂NO₈) which, in the form of a sodium salt, is the chief constituent in the bile of pigs. Hence **Hyoglycocholate**, a salt of this acid. 1865-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 235 Hyoglycocholic acid is monobasic, the hyoglycolates in the dry state containing C₂₇H₄₂MNO₈.

Hyoid (haiŏ'id), *a.* and *sb.* *Anat.* [ad. F. *hyoide* (16th c. in Paré), ad. mod.L. *hyoides*, Gr. ὑοειδής, shaped like the letter υ; ὑοειδὲς (also ὑφίλοιδēs), the hyoid bone. Cf. **HYO-**]

A. adj. 1. *Hyoid bone*: the tongue-bone or os linguae, situated between the chin and the thyroid cartilage. In man it is a horseshoe-shaped or U-shaped bone (whence the name) imbedded horizontally in the root of the tongue, with its convexity pointing forwards, and held in place by several ligaments. In most mammals it is comparatively larger than in man, and is a more complicated and important structure, consisting of several distinct pieces. 1811 *HOOPER Med. Dict.* 394/2 Hyoid bone. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 35 This aperture is... furnished with a brachial membrane supported by rays from the hyoid bone, and an osseous operculum. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 4 The cornua of the hyoid bone. 2. Pertaining to the hyoid bone. *Hyoid arch, hyoid apparatus*, the second visceral arch in Vertebrates, lying between the hyomandibular and hyobranchial clefts. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 271 The hyoid branch passes forwards beneath the thyro-hyoides. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 185 The hyoid arch is the chief support of the brachial arches and gills. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 71 Fish have no salivary gland, and the tongue is only moveable as a part of the hyoid apparatus upon which it is carried.

B. sb. 1. The hyoid bone: see A. 1. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hyoides*, a Bone at the root of the Tongue. 1747-48 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The basis of the hyoides is about a thumb's breadth long on the outer side.] 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* xii. 490 His hyoid is a small structure with one pair of cornua, instead of several brachial arches. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 18 The greater cornu of the hyoid. 2. The hyoid artery. 1883 H. GRAY'S *Anat.* (ed. 10) 340 The hyoid runs along the upper border of the hyoid bone, supplying the muscles attached to it.

Hence **Hyoidal, Hyoidan** *adjs.* = next. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvii. 70 The bony drum of the hyoid bone of the aragato. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 93 The embryonic hyoidan cartilage. **Hyoidan** (haiŏ'id'ian), *a.* *Anat.* [f. mod.L. *hyoidēus* (f. *hyoidēs*, **HYOID** B) + -AN. F. has *hyoidien*.] Of or belonging to the hyoid (bone). 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 279/2 The hyoidian furrows being separated at first by the cerebellic protuberance. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 177 The hæmal arch is called the 'hyoidian arch', in reference to its supporting the movements of the tongue. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 88 The hyoidian artery.

Hyomandibular (haiŏ'mændi-biŏ'lār), *a.* and *sb.* *Anat.* [f. **HYO-** + **MANDIBULAR**.] **A. adj.** Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the mandible or lower jaw. *Hyomandibular bone*, in fishes, the bone of the suspensorium which articulates with the cranium. *Hyomandibular cartilage*, the dorsal segment or the upper end of the hyoid arch. *Hyomandibular cleft*, the cleft between the mandibular and hyoid arches in the embryo of Vertebrates. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 765/2 A hyomandibular artery... appears to represent the remains of the hyoidian and mandibular aortic arches. 1877 *Anat. Int. Anim.* i. 67 The hyomandibular cleft and its boundary walls. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 93 The hyomandibular and symplectic bones.

B. sb. The hyomandibular bone.

1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 121 In the last-named group the lower jaw is suspended from elements of the ear capsule by a bone called the Hyomandibular. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* p. xii, The incus is developed from the uppermost extremity of the second or hyoid arch, and corresponds to the hyomandibular of fishes.

Hyometer. [Short for **HYETOMETER**.] A rain gauge. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hyon, var. of HYAN.

Hyoscine (haiŏ'si:n). *Chem.* [Arbitrarily f. **HYOS**(CYAMUS) + -INE.] An amorphous alkaloid isomeric with hyoscyamine. (The name was first given by Reichardt to a body which proved to be tropine.)

1872 *WATTS Dict. Chem. Suppl.* VI. 796 Hyoscine was obtained as an oily liquid having a strong alkaline reaction. 1897 *ALLBUTT Syst. Med.* II. 858 The hypodermic injection of the grain of hyoscine has been recommended.

So + **Hyoscinic** (haiŏ'si:nik) *a.*, in *Hyoscinic acid* (C₉H₁₀O₃), Reichardt's name for tropic acid.

|| **Hyoscyamia** (haiŏ'sai:mi:ā). *Chem.* [mod. L., f. as next, with ending of *ammonia*.] = next.

1823 *USE Dict. Chem.* (ed. 2) 503/1 *Hyoscyamia* [sic], a new vegetable alkali, extracted... from the hyoscyamus nigra.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 269 Hyoscyamia has a very similar, if not identical, action with atropia.

Hyoscyamine (haiŏ'sai:āmē:n). *Chem.* [f. next + -INE.] An extremely poisonous alkaloid (C₁₇H₂₃NO₃), obtained from the seeds of *Hyoscyamus niger* and some other *Solanaceæ*, isomeric with atropine; used in medicine as a sedative. 1858 *Hogg Veg. Kingd.* 553 The seeds [of henbane]... contain an alkaline principle, called *hyoscyamine*. 1865-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 236 Hyoscyamine neutralises acids completely. 1875 *Ibid.* Suppl. VII. 664 Hyoscyamine sulphate... crystallises over sulphuric acid in radiate groups of white shining needles.

|| **Hyoscyamus** (haiŏ'sai:āmē:ns). *Bot.* [ad. Gr. ὑοσκῆμος (f. ὑός, gen. of ὕς pig + κῆμος bean), in Palladius written *iusquiamus*, whence *JUSQUIAM*.] A genus of plants belonging to the N.O. *Solanaceæ*; the British species is *Hyoscyamus niger*, *HENBANE*. **B.** The narcotic extract or tincture of henbane. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hyoscyamos*, the Herb Henbane.] 1799 *Med. Frnd.* I. 285 Hyoscyamus boiled in milk, to be applied to the eyes. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 419/1

Hyosciamus, when taken by a person in health, produces disorder of the nervous system. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 203 Hyosciamus and belladonna also do good.

Hyosternal (hōstō'stāl), *a.* and *sb.* *Anat.* [f. HYO- + STERNAL.] *a.* *adj.* Pertaining to the hyoid apparatus together with the sternum or breast-bone. *b.* *sb.* The second pair of plates in the plastron of a turtle, also called the hyoplastron. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 284/1 Two anterior lateral pieces, the hyosternals. 1839-47 *Ibid.* III. 838/1 This central piece is bounded posteriorly by another pair named the hyosternal. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 28 The hyosternal processes are continued.

Hyosternum (hōstō'stām), *Anat.* [f. HYO- + STERNUM] = HYOSTERNAL *sb.*

Hyostylic (hōstō'stīl), *a.* *Anat.* [f. HYO- + Gr. στύλ-ος pillar + -ic.] Having the lower jaw suspended from the cranium by a hyomandibular bone (opposed to *autostylic* and *amphistylic*, *q.v.*). Also said of the lower jaw itself.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 74 The Ganoid fishes with persistent notochord, but with a hyostylic skull. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKS *Anim. Life* 66 When the lower jaw is connected to the cranium solely by a hyomandibular element derived from the hyoid arch, it is said to be hyostylic.

Hyp (hip). Also *pl.* *hypes*. *colloq.* *PObs.* [Abbreviation of HYPOCHONDRIA. See HIP *sb.* and HYPO.] Usually the *hyp*, the *hyps*: hypochondria, morbid depression of spirits.

c 1705 BERKELEY in *Fraser Life* (1871) 422 Hys and such like unaccountable things. 1712 THORESBY *Diary* (ed. Hunter) II. 120 So overrun with the hys, that he told me he thought he should not live till night. 1731 SWIFT *Cassius & Peter* 35 Heav'n send thou hast not got the hys! 1736 GRAY *Lett. Wks.* 1884 II. 5 If the default of your spirits and nerves be nothing but the effect of the hyp, I have no more to say. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 51 Some Abbreviations exquisitely refined; as... Hysps, or Hippo, for Hypochondriacs. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) Post. Groans v. An unconquerable fit of sullensness, indolence, the hyp, or the head-ache. 1835 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* II. i. 2 Belmont was a melancholy place, and I was dying there of hyp!

attrib. 1731 *Lett. fr. Fog's Trnl.* (1732) II. 236 As to... your Hyp-Doctors... and your Country Parsons, let him leave all these Fellows to my Management.

Hyp, obs. form of HIP.

Hyp-, the form of HYPO- used before a vowel: see the words below.

Hypactic (hipæ'ktik), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [ad. Gr. ὑπακτικ-ός, f. ὑπάγειν to carry off below, f. ὑπό HYPO- + ἄγειν to lead, carry.] Purgative. Also as *sb.* (see quot. 1823).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Hypactic medicines*, a term used by some authors for cathartic medicines. 1853 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Hypactics*, medicines which serve to evacuate the faeces. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hypæsthesia (hipes'thī'siā), *Path.* [mod.L., f. HYPO- + Gr. αἰσθησία, αἰσθησις sensation, ἄσθησις.] Diminished capacity for sensation; dulled sensitiveness. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Hypæsthesio** *a.*, of or belonging to hypæsthesia.

Hypæthral, -ethral (hip-, hōipr'prāl), *a.* [f. L. hypæthr-us, hypæthr-os, *adj.* and *sb.*, ad. Gr. ὑπαίθρος under the sky, in the open air (f. ὑπό HYPO- + αἰθήρ air, ETHER) + -AL.]

1. Open to the sky; having no roof.

In its application to buildings adopted from Vitruvius, who used it to designate a supposed type of Greek temple, in which the cella was left wholly or partly uncovered.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 9 All the space surrounded by the inner columns was open, whence the Prospect of such Temples was *Hypæthros*, that is, uncover'd. 1794 *Rudim. Anc. Archit.* (ed. 2) 107 The internal colonnade to the hypæthral temple is a peristyle. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 371/2 The Patio is an hypæthral quadrilateral oblong of some 120 ft. by 60. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. i. 1 The old Elizabethan house, built as an hypæthral quadrangle with cloisters, stands on a hill looking southward. a 1876 — *Pen Sketches* (1879) I. 26 The builders of Stonehenge sought to make their hypæthral temple sublime in its vastness.

2. Open-air. Also as *sb.* (nonce-use): One who lives in the open air.

1875 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 135 Being much of an hypæthral, I augured ill from it. 1879 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chance* (1880) I. 246 The Greek and Itrian marbles used at Venice are absolutely defiant of hypæthral influences. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 184 What a hypæthral story it is, how much of it passes in the open air!

Hypalgia (hipæ'ldžiā), *Path.* [mod.L., f. HYPO- + Gr. αλγία, ἄλγος pain; cf. Gr. ὑπαλγίειν to have a slight pain.] A slight feeling of pain; a decrease in pain. Hence **Hypalgic** *a.* 1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hypallætic, *a.* *rare.* [ad. Gr. ὑπαλλακτικ-ός exchangeable.] Of the nature of hypallage.

1896 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXII. 342/1 This expression... in seemingly hypallætic constructions.

Hypallage (hipæ'lādži, hōip-). Also 6 *hipallage*, *hypallage*, (7 *hypallagy*). [L. *hypallagē*, a. Gr. ὑπαλλαγή interchange, exchange, f. ὑπό HYPO- + ἀλλάσσειν (stem ἀλλάγ-) to exchange. Cf. F. *hypallage* (16th c.).]

A figure of speech in which there is an inter-

change of two elements of a proposition, the natural relations of these being reversed.

Servius, in commenting on Virg. *Æn.* iii. 61, explains *dare classibus austru* as a hypallage for *dare classes austru*. In Quintilian (viii. vi. 23) the word (written as Greek) has the sense of METONYMY, and English authors have sometimes applied it loosely or incorrectly to other variations from natural forms of expression, esp. to the transference of attributes from their proper subjects to others (cf. quot. 1586).

1586 A DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 83 *Hypallage*, when by change of property in application a thing is delivered, as to say *the wicked wound thus given*, for having thus wickedly wounded him. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* III. xv. (Arb.) 183 The Greeks call this figure (*Hypallage*). we in our vulgar may call him the (vnderchange) but I had rather have him called the (Changeling). 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* vi. 153 Names of Men may import Men of name, sith such Hypallages are usual in Scripture. 1789 MADAN *Persius* (1795 66 note, Casaubon, says that this is an Hypallage. 1844 T. MITCHELL *Sophocles* I. 25 note, Hypallages of this kind abound in Sophocles. 1874 T. N. HARPER *Peace through Truth* Ser. II. i. 44 note, The phrase, 'you also are become dead to the law',... is a hypallage for 'the law has become dead to you'.

Hence **Hypallagize** *v. intr.*, to use hypallage.

1896 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXII. 342/1 Here Shakespeare hypallagizes.

Hypanthium (hipæ'nthiām), *Bot.* [mod.L., f. HYPO- + Gr. ἄνθος flower.] (See quot.)

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hypanthium*, term given by Link to the inferior part of the calyx. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 611/2 *Hypanthium*, the fleshy enlarged hollow of the end of a flower stalk. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 415/2 *Hypanthium*, an enlargement or other development of the torus under the calyx.

Hence **Hypanthial** *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of a hypanthium.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 214 A hypanthium or hypanthial receptacle... a flower-axis or receptacle developed mainly under the calyx.

Hypapante (hipæ'pantē), *Gr. Ch.* [a. Gr. ὑπαπαντή, late form of ὑπαντή a coming to meet.] A festival commemorating the meeting of the infant Jesus and his mother with Simeon and Anna in the temple.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma, Episc. Puerorum* (1649) 108 The Arabic Translation of this Constitution hath more Holidæies than the Original, and the Hypapante for one.

Hypapophysis (hipæ'pōf'isis, hōip-). *Anat.* *Pl.* -osis. [f. HYPO- + Gr. ἀπόφYSIS.] An APOPHYSIS or spinous process on the lower or ventral side of a vertebral centrum.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 169 The exogenous parts are the... parapophysis, the metapophysis... the hypapophysis. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* II. 42 Processes which appear on the ventral aspect of the centrum in many animals, and which are termed hypapophyses.

Hence **Hypapophysial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a hypapophysis.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 197 The hypapophysial part of the atlas. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hypapophysial arch*, a bony ring on the under surface of the vertebrae of some animals, constituted by the junction of two hypapophyses.

Hypargyrite (hipæ'udzirēit), *Min.* [f. HYPO- + ARGYRITE (f. Gr. ἄργυρος silver).] A silver ore, a massive variety of MIARGYRITE, from Aclausthal in the Harz Mountains.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 89.

Hyparterial (-aitiō'riāl), *a.* *Anat.* [f. HYP(O- + ARTERIAL.)] Situated or lying beneath the 'artery' or trachea.

In mod. Dicts.

Hyparxis (hipæ'uksis), *Philos. rare.* [a. Gr. ὑπαρξις existence, subsistence, f. ὑπάγειν to begin to be, to exist, f. ὑπό HYPO- + ἄρχειν to begin.] Being, essence.

1799 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 361 Every thing subsists in its own order, according to hyparxis. 1797 — in *Monthly Mag.* III. 511 They consider ideas, at one time, as the conceptions of the father; at another... as the exempt hyparxes (or summits) of beings.

Hypaspist (hipæ'spist, hōip-). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. ὑπασπιστής shield-bearer, f. ὑπό HYPO- + ἄσπισ shield.] A shield-bearer; one of a distinguished body of troops (to which the foot-guards belonged) in the Macedonian army.

a 1827 W. MITFORD cited in Webster (1828). 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 313 The king himself went up with 500 of the hypaspists to view the place. 1855 GROTE *Greece* II. xcii. XII. 82 Another description of infantry organized by Philip called the Hypaspists—shield bearers or Guards; originally few in number and employed for personal defence of the prince. *Ibid.* 83 The hypaspists are used also for assault of walled places, and for rapid night marches.

Hypate (hī'pātē), *Anc. Gr. Music.* [L. *hypatē*, a. Gr. ὑπάτη (sc. χορδή CHORD) uppermost string, fem. of ὑπάτος uppermost, last. Cf. F. *hypatē*.] The name of the lowest tone in the lowest two tetrachords of ancient Greek music.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1254 It appeareth also manifestly, by the Hypates, that it was not for ignorance that in the Dorian tunes they forbade this Tetrachord. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 386/1 The gravest sound in the diapason concord, is called Hypate; because ὑπάτος signifieth highest.

Hypaxial (hipæ'ksiāl, hōip-), *a.* *Compar. Anat.*

[f. HYPO- + AXI-S + -AL; cf. AXIAL.] Lying beneath, or on the ventral side of, the vertebral axis.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 221 Hypaxial processes may also be developed beneath vertebrae to which complete paraxial arches are annexed... in the thoracic region of many birds. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hypaxial arch*, the arch of bone formed by the hamapophyses of a vertebra.

Hyp'd, obs. form of HYPED.

Hype, obs. form of HIP *sb.*

Hyperacuana, obs. form of IPECACUANHA.

Hypernemy, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *hypnēnium* (snium), a. Gr. ὑπνέμιον (φόν) wind-egg, f. ὑπὸ beneath + ἄνεμος wind. Also used in L. form.] A wind-egg.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vi. 194 Such as are addled swim, as do also those which are termed *hypnēnemia* or wind-eggs. 1668 H. MORE *Dio. Dial. Schol.* (1713) 571 Provided that it be not a *Hypernemy* or Wind Egg.

So **Hypernēmious** *a.* [Gr. ὑπνέμιος], full of wind, windy; said of an egg.

1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hyper (hōipr), *humorous or colloquial abbreviation (a) of hypercritic, (b) of hyper-Calvinist.*

1689 PRIOR *Ep. to F. Shephard* 168 Criticks I read on other Men, And Hypers upon them again. 1856 SPURGEON *New Part St. Pulpit* No. 102 We are called Antinomians; we are cried down as *hypers*. 1863 CATER *Punch in Pulpit* xi. (ed. 3) 110, I call you, then, Mr. *Hyper*, not for the sake of giving you a nickname, but for the sake of distinguishing you from other religionists to whom you do not belong... It is the well-known designation of those who go beyond Calvin.

Hyper- (hōipr), *prefix, repr.* Gr. ὑπερ- (ὑπέρ prep. and adv., 'over, beyond, over much, above measure'); in Gr. combined adverbially with verbs, in the local sense 'over, above, beyond', as ὑπερβαίνειν to step over, overstep, cross, ὑπερβάλλειν to throw over or beyond; and hence in the adjectives and substantives thence derived, as ὑπερβατός going across, transposed (cf. HYPERBATOR), ὑπερβολή a throwing over or beyond, overshooting, excess, extravagance, HYPERBOLE, ὑπερβολικός HYPERBOLIC. Also with adjectives formed on substantive stems, implying that the thing or quality is present over or beyond the ordinary degree, as ὑπέρθεμος over-daring, high-spirited, ὑπέρβιος of overwhelming might; and later with ordinary adjectives with the sense 'exceedingly', as ὑπέριμεγας immensely great, ὑπέρκαλος exceedingly beautiful. In this sense also sometimes with verbs, as ὑπεραγαπᾶν to love exceedingly, ὑπερχαίρειν to hate exceedingly. Also combined prepositionally with sbs., forming adjs. with the sense of lying or going beyond, surpassing, as ὑπερβόρεος that is beyond the north wind, HYPERBOREAN, ὑπερίσος lying over the frontier, ὑπερουράνιος that is above the heavens, ὑπέρθεος more than divine, ὑπέριμετρος going beyond measure (or metre); whence also with sbs. from adjs., as ὑπερύριον the lintel of a door, ὑπερμετρία a passing all measure.

Comparatively few of these have come down or been adopted in English, *hyperbole*, *hyperborean*, with their derivatives, being the chief; but from the 17th century *hyper-* has been extensively used, more or less on Greek analogies, in the formation of new compounds, and has even become a kind of living element, freely prefixed to adjectives and substantives, as in groups 1 and 4 below.

1. Formations in which, as in HYPERBOREAN, the prefix has the prepositional force of 'over, beyond, or above' (what is denoted by the second element).

1. General formations: *a.* adjectives, as *hyper-angelical*, *-archæological*, *-archiepiscopal*, *-barbarous*, *-constitutional*, *-creatively*, *-diabolical*, *-equatorial*, *-magical*, *-magnetic*, *-miraculous*, *-pathetic*, *-prophetic*, *-stoic*, see also *hyperethical*, *hypernational*, etc., below. *b.* Rarely in substantives (except abstracts from the adjs.), and verbs; e.g. *hypergoddess*, *hyperdeify*: see below.

1650 R. GELL *Serm.* 27 The divine, intellectual, *hyper-angelical world. 1882 H. GOODWIN in *Trans. Cambd. & Westmld. Archæol. Soc.* VI. 234 A *hyper-archæological chapter in the history of the world. 1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried* 25 Authority... not so *hyper-archiepiscopal, so super-metropolitan. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* ii. (1887) 27 A *hyperbarbarous technology, that no Athenian ear could have borne. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 98 A kind of paramount, and what I may call *hyper-constitutional law. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 100 Virtues which are unhuman, anti-terrestrial, *hypercreatively—forgive the word. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* iii. 199 A hyperbolical, diabolical, nay *hyper-diabolical plot. 1850 SHERLEY *White Art.* Introd. vi. Scorched by Hell's *hypererubescence climate. 1837 CARLYLE *Diam. Nechl.* xiv. Misc. Ess. 182 V. 184 Such a *Hyper-magical is this our poor old Real world. 1680 R. FLEMING *Fulfil. Script.* (1801) II. iii. 179 By a touch of this *hyper-magnetic power. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 483 Though introduced... by such *hyper-miraculous miracles. 1866 *Land Rev.* 15 Sept. 288/2 That which is *hyper-pathetic, which is really too deep for tears. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xxii. § 4 His [Christ's] *hyperprophetic spirit.

1827 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. ix. 48 A crude egoism, a boastful and 'hyperstic' hostility to nature. 1870 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar. 41 Listening to that 'hyperterrestrial' singing.

2. *Mus. a.* In the names of the musical modes *hyperæolian*, *-dorian*, *-ionian*, *-lydian*, *-mixolydian*, *-phrygian*, denoting either *a* the acute modes in ancient Greek music, which began at a definite interval above the ordinary *Æolian*, *Dorian*, etc., or *b* the 'authentic' modes in mediæval music (the same as *Æolian*, *Dorian*, etc.) as contrasted with the 'plagal' modes *hypæolian*, *-dorian*, etc. *b.* Also formerly in names of intervals measured upwards, as *hyperdiapason*, *hyperdiapente*, *hyperdiatessarion*, *hyperditone* (see *DIAPASON*, etc.). (Cf. *HYPO* 3.)

1760 STRICKLAND *Ant. Greek Music in Phil. Trans.* LI. 713. *Ibid.* 722 They placed the *Hypermixolydian* at a diapason from the *Hypodorian*, towards the acute, giving it that denomination from its position above the *Mixolydian*. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* I. 14 The fourth mode Ambrose selected is the *Hyper-Lydian* sometimes called *Mixolydian*. 1873 H. C. BANISTER *Text-bk. Mus.* 31 The authentic modes were also called *Hyper-Ionian*, *Hyper-Dorian*, etc.

3. In various terms of modern Mathematics, as *hyperconic*, *hypercycle*, etc. (see below); esp. in adjectives applied to functions, etc., related to or resembling those denoted by the simple adjectives, but involving some extension or complication, as *hypercomplex*, *-elliptic*, *-geometric* (*-ical*), *-jacobian*, *-spherical*. See also *HYPERDETERMINANT*.

1816 L. LACROIX *Diff. & Int. Calculus* 574 These series, in which the number of factors increases from term to term, have been designated by Euler as *hypergeometrical* series. 1881 *Athenæum* 22 Jan. 136/1 'On the Periodicity of Hyperelliptic Integrals of the First Class', by Mr. W. R. W. Roberts. *Ibid.* The Differential Equation which is satisfied by the *Hypergeometric Series*. 1893 FORSYTH *The Functions* 32 The *hypergeometric series*, together with all its derivatives, is holomorphic within a circle of radius unity and centre the origin.

II. Formations in which, as in *HYPERCRITICAL*, *HYPERCRITIC*, the prefix has the adverbial sense of 'over much, to excess, exceedingly'.

4. General formations, comprising adjectives (with their adverbs), substantives, and *a few* verbs; often corresponding to one another in meaning.

a. adjectives (with corresponding adverbs): as *hyperaccurate*, *-acid*, *-active*, *-acute*, *-brutal*, *-carnal*, *-classical*, *-composite*, *-confident*, *-conscientious*, *-elegant*, *-excursive*, *-fastidious*, *-grammatical*, *-hilarious*, *-idealistic*, *-latinistic*, *-logical*, *-lustrous*, *-metaphorical*, *-metaphysical*, *-modest*, *-moral*, *-mystical*, *-neurotic*, *-obtrusive*, *-orthodox*, *-ridiculous*, *-saintly*, *-sceptical*, *-sentimental*, *-speculative*, *-superlative*, *-torrid*, *-tragic*, *-transcendent*, *-tropical*, *-wrought*, etc. *b.* substantives, as *hyperactivity*, *-activity*, *-acuteness*, *-civilization*, *-climax*, *-conformist*, *-conscientiousness*, *-conservatism*, *-division*, *-exaltation*, *-excitability*, *-federalist*, *-hypocrisy*, *-orthodoxy*, *-panegyric*, *-paroxysm*, *-pietist*, *-plagiarism*, *-ritualism*, *-scrupulosity*, *-sensibility*, *-subtlety*, *-vitalization*, etc. *c.* verbs, as *hyperemphasize*, *-realize*, *-vitalize*.

1893 SIR R. BALL *In High Heav.* iii. 60 The reader must not think that I am attempting to be 'hyper-accurate' in this definition of the North Pole. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 525 A 'hyperacid' gastric juice is secreted. *Ibid.* II. 915 This [grinding] pain I believe to be due to 'hyperacidity'. 1867 ANSTIE *in Bienn. Retrospect. New Syd. Soc.* 89 The... 'hyperactive' condition of the brain in acute mania. 1888 *Medical News* 2 June 608 Organs... in a state of 'hyperactivity'. 1888 F. WINTERTON *in Mind* July 389 Subtlety and 'hyperacuteness' were the bane of Scholasticism. 1890 *Ch. Times* 17 Jan. 56/3 The 'hyper-carnal' views which predominated prior to the Reformation. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIX. 52 The conventional trammels of 'hyper-civilisation'. *Ibid.* 55 The 'hyper-classical' may dispute as they will. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) xxii. 212 His feelings are alternately startled by anticlimax and 'hyper-climax'. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 3/2 The 'hyper-confident' tone in which the gentlemen referred to presume to lecture the executive. 1703 THORESBY *Diary* (ed. Hunter) I. 259 For fear the... 'Hyperconformists' should... prevail against the Bishops themselves and the moderate party. 1845 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* VI. 369 It seems that the sin of Rome is 'hyperconservatism'. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 644 [He] falls into the easy error of 'hyperdivision'. 1893 *Bookseller's Catal.*, 'Ape' and 'Spy' have succeeded in 'hyperemphasizing' the peculiarities of manner, appearance and dress of all the leading men of the day. 1882 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 177 A 'hyper-exaltation' of the tree of knowledge above the tree of life. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 167 A stage of muscular 'hyper-excitability'. 1849 *Poe Marginalia Wks.* 1864 III. 538 The harum-scarum, 'hyperexcursive' mannerism. 1807 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 592 The... 'tories', and 'hyperfederalists' will rebel against their excretions against me. 1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 89 A few quakerly or 'hypergrammatical' individuals linger by the olden forms. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipoppr.* xv. ii. 314 What hypocrisy! what 'hyper-hypocrisy'! 1884 *Athenæum* 27 Dec. 852/2 The 'hyper-idealistic' speculations of... Ibsen. 1819 COLERIDGE *in Blackw. Mag.* VI. 197 [Sir Thos. Browne] is often truly great and magnificent in his style and diction, though... too often big, stiff, and 'hyperlatinitic'. 1883 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 27 The 'hyperlogical' cerements that held his mind in

bondage. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. xii, This piebald, entangled, 'hyper-metaphorical' style of writing. 1668 H. MORSE *Div. Dial.* II. 465 This is 'Hypermetaphysical... very highly turgent and mysterious'. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Dec. 848/1 'Hypermystical' solutions are avoided. 1839 E. H. BARKER *Parriana* II. 101 note, This 'hyper-orthodox' and ultra-Tory divine. 1800 W. TAYLOR *in Monthly Mag.* X. 319 Another fault or misfortune of Klopstock, is his 'hyperorthodoxy'. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* vi. 135 A piece of pedantic hyperorthodoxy. 1852 L. VELLE *in Life* II. 185 There was no 'hyperpanegyric'. 1801 W. TAYLOR *in Monthly Mag.* XII. 224 Sneezing indicates over-action, super-irritation, 'hyper-paroxysm'. 1804 SOUTHEY *in Ann. Rev.* II. 548 The whole volume is made up of these 'hyper-plagiarisms', where the theft is not more daring. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 39 Masters of 'hyperpolysyllabic sesquipedalianism'. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* June 149 The Burgo-masteress... 'hyper-realised', perhaps, how much Elias was to blame. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 224 The 'hyper-reverential' regard. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* I. xlvii, There is not the slightest... palliation of my little piece of 'hyper-ritualism'. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* (ed. 2) II. xlvii. 117 note, The cold 'hyper-saintly' ones might say... surely she might wait yet one day longer! 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prof.* I. vi. § 38. 357 If you will be so 'hyper-sceptical' as to persuade me, that I am not sure that I do believe all this. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* ix. 312 The 'hyperscrupulosity' of a verbal conscience. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* iii, The blandishments and caressing 'hypersensualism' of Delmonico. 1868 Mrs. WHITNEY *P. Strong* vii, 'One less little life in the world', said I, 'hypersentimentally'. 1859 DARWIN *in Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 144 The 'hyperspeculative' points we have been discussing. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xiv, 'Hyper-subtleties of fancy'. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *Liberty* (1669) 83 If the person be *Pan hyper sebastus*, there's a 'Hyper-supernatural' ceremony then of conducting him to the bottom of the stairs. 1835 SOUTHEY *in Q. Rev.* XXXII. 372 Souls in Purgatory, and even beyond it, in the 'hyper-torrid' Zone of the spiritual world. 1800 W. TAYLOR *in Monthly Mag.* X. 502/3 The two devils... rant and roar somewhat 'hypertragically'. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* vi. 117 Such 'hyper-transcendent' conceptions. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Symposium* 220 In this struggle for a curative 'hypervitalisation'. *Ibid.*, Those 'hypervitalised' vegetable and mineral substances. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 310 A 'hyper-wrought' theology.

6. Specific and technical terms, esp. of Pathology and Physiology, as *hyperacuity*, *hyperalbuminosis*, etc.: see below. Also *HYPEREMIA*, etc.

III. 6. Formations in which *hyper-* qualifies the second element adverbially or attributively, signifying that this is itself the higher in position of two or more, or the highest in serial order or degree; as in *HYPERAPOPHYSIS*, *HYPEROORACOID*, *hyperhypostasis*.

7. In Chemistry, *hyper-* denotes the highest in a series of oxygen compounds (cf. *HYPO* 5), e.g. *hyperchloric*, *hyperiodic*, *hyperoxide*; but this is now more commonly expressed by *PER-*.

1795 PEARSON *in Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 341 It may be called, according to the new nomenclature, hyper-carburet of iron. 1842 FARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 303 Treat the residue with alcohol, by which hyperchlorate of soda and the excess of hyperchlorate of barytes are dissolved. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hypercarbonates*, a former term for the salts now called Bicarbonates. *Ibid.*, *Hypersulphuret*.

IV. The more important words belonging to all these groups appear in their alphabetical order as main words; others of less importance or less frequent use, and mostly of recent introduction, follow here. (For most of these no statement of derivation is needed, as they are simply formed by prefixing *hyper-* to another word, the etymology of which will be found in its place: e.g. *hyperacuity*, *f. hyper- + ACUITY*, *q. v.*)

Hyperacuity, excessive or morbid acuteness (of the bodily senses). || *Hyperalbuminosis Path.*, excess of albumen in the blood. || *Hyperalgia* (*-ældzj'siä*), || *Hyperalgia* (*-ældzj'siä*) *Path.* [Gr. *ὑπεραλγία* *eu* to be pained exceedingly, *-αλγία*, *álgos* pain], excessive sensitiveness to painful impressions; hence *Hyperalgiesic* (*-ældzj'sik*) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with hyperalgia. *Hyperanarchy*, a condition beyond or worse than anarchy. *Hyperaphic* (*-æfik*) *a. Path.* [Gr. *ὑπεραφία* *eu* to be excessively sensitive to touch (Mayne, 1855). *Hyperarchy* [Gr. *ἀρχή*, *-archia* rule], excess of government. *Hyperasthenia*, *-a'stheny Path.* [ASTHENIA]: see quot. *Hyperbrachycephalic* (*-brækis'æf'lik*) *a. Craniol.*, extremely brachycephalic; applied to a skull of which the cranial index is over 85; so *Hyperbrachycephaly* (*-brækis'æf'li*), the condition of being hyperbrachycephalic. *Hyperbrachycephalic a. Zool.*, situated above the gills or branchiae. || *Hypercardia Path.* [Gr. *καρδία* heart], hypertrophy of the heart (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). *Hyperchromatism* (*-krō'mätiz'm*), abnormally intense coloration. *Hyperchromatops* (see quot., and *chromatops* *s. v.* CHROMATO-). *Hyperconic a. Geom.*, relating to the intersection of two conicoids or surfaces of the second order. *Hypercosmic a.*, above the world, supramundane. *Hypercycle Geom.* [a. *F. hypercycle*], name given by Laguerre to a class of curves comprising the hypocycloid with

four cusps, the parabola, the anticaustics of the parabola, etc. (1882 *Comptes Rendus* XCIV. 778, etc.). || *Hyperdeity v. trans.*, to exalt above God. *Hyperdistributive a.*, distributive in relation to more than one variable (see *DISTRIBUTIVE a.* 6); *sb.* a hyperdistributive function. *Hyperdynamic a.*, excessively violent or excited, as the vital powers in certain morbid conditions (Mayne, 1855). || *Hyperemesis* (*-emesis*) *Path.*, excessive vomiting; so *Hyperemetic* (*-emetik*) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with hyperemesis (Mayne, 1855). *Hyperethical a.*, beyond the sphere of ethics. || *Hypergenesis* (*-dzenesis*), excessive production or growth; so *Hypergenetic* (*-dzenetik*) *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by hypergenesis (Mayne, 1855). *Hypergoddess*, a being of higher rank than a goddess, a supreme goddess. *Hyperhidrosis*, *-idrosis* (*erion. -hydrosis*) *Path.*, excessive sweating. *Hyperhypoastasis*: see quot. || *Hyperhypsistons a.* [Gr. *ὑψιστος* highest], exalted above the highest. *Hyperidesion*, excessive flow of ideas, extreme mental activity, or restlessness. || *Hyperkinesis* (*-kain'sis*) [Gr. *κίνησις* movement], abnormal amount of muscular movement, spasmodic action; so *Hyperkinetic* (*-kainetik*) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with hyperkinesis. *Hypermedication*, excessive use of medicines. *Hypermnēsia* [Gr. *μνήσις* remembrance], unusual power of memory. *Hypernatural a.*, beyond what is natural (in quot. as *sb.*). || *Hypernephist* [Gr. *ὑπερνεφέας* above the clouds, *νεφέλη* cloud], one who goes above the clouds. *Hypernomian a.* [Gr. *ὑπέρνομος* transgressing the law, *νόμος* law], above or beyond the scope of law. *Hypernotē*, an additional or supplementary note. *Hypernutrition*, excessive nutrition; = *HYLERTROPHY*. *Hyperorganic a.*, beyond or independent of the organism. *Hyperorthognathic* (*-ðəpəgnə'thik*) *a. Craniol.*, excessively orthognathic; applied to a skull in which the cranial index is over 91; so *Hyperorthognathic* (*-ðəpəgnə'thik*), the condition of being hyperorthognathic. *Hyperpharyngeal a. Zool.*, situated above the pharynx. || *Hyperphasia* (*-fæ'ziä*) *Path.* [Gr. *φάσις* speaking; after *aphasia*], excessive talking occasioned by a want of control over the vocal organs, due to cerebral affection (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); hence *Hyperphasic* (*-fæ'zik*) *a.*, affected with hyperphasia. *Hyperphenomenal a.*, superior to what is phenomenal, nomenclature. *Hyperpyretic* (*-poire'tik*) *a. Path.* [Gr. *πυρετός* fever], pertaining to or affected with || *Hyperpyrexia*, a high or excessive degree of fever; whence *Hyperpyrexial*, *Hyperpyrexio* *adjs.* = *hyperpyretic*. *Hyperpractical a.*, above or beyond the scope of reason. *Hyperresonance*, excessive resonance of a part of the body on percussion; so *Hyperresonant a.* *Hyperrhythmic a.*, additional to the rhythm, hypermetrical. || *Hypersarcoma*, *Hypersarcosis Path.*, proud or fungous flesh. *Hypersecretion*, excessive secretion. *Hyper-sensitive a.*, excessively sensitive, over-sensitive; hence *Hyperse nsitiveness*. *Hyperse nsual a.*, above or beyond the scope of the senses, supersensuous. *Hyperspace Geom.*, space of more than three dimensions. *Hyperpermatio a.* [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed], characterized by excess of semen. *Hyperthermal*, *Hyperthermic a.* [Gr. *θερμός* hot, *THERMAL*], characterized by excess of heat, of very high temperature. || *Hypertrichosis* (*-trikō'sis*) [Gr. *τρίχων* growth of hair, *f. τριχ-*, *thrip* hair], excessive growth of hair, locally or over the body generally. *Hypertridimensional a. Geom.*, of or relating to more than three dimensions. *Hypertypic*, *-ical a.*, surpassing what is typical. *Hyperuranian a.* [Gr. *ὑπερὺρανιος*], lying above the heavens, super-celestial. *Hyperuronic* [Gr. *οὐρικός* urination], excessive discharge of urine. *Hypervascular a.*, vascular to an abnormal degree; hence *Hypervascularity*, hypervascular condition or quality.

1887 F. W. H. MYERS *in Mind* Jan. 154 Hypnotic 'hyper-acuity' of vision. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 67 We know nothing of absolute 'hyperalbuminosis' as a morbid state of the blood. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 225 Lead may cause that condition of hyperalbuminosis which eventuates in albuminous urine. 1806 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 665 Cutaneous 'hyperalgia' is common. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Hyperalgia'. 1806 W. TAYLOR *in Ann. Rev.* IV. 253 If Adam Smith's system tends somewhat to anarchy, Sir James Steuart's tends surely to 'hyperanarchy'. 1797 — *in Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 532 'Hyperarchy, or excessive government, has ruined more empires than anarchy, or deficient government. 1855 MAYNE, 'Hyperasthenia, excessive debility: 'hyperastheny'. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1462/1 The characteristic of 'Hyperchromatops' is that of attaching colours... to... objects which have no pretensions to them.

1877 BOOTH *New Geom. Meth.* II. 2 To these curves may be given the appropriate name of 'Hyperconic sections.' 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 339 Until they climb To 'hyper-cosmic fields.' 1863 *Arion-binnu*. 76 They do 'Hyper-deifie it, advance it above God.' 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Hyper-emesis.' 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 429 Hyper-emesis may be divided into... such as is due to overdoses of depressing centric emetics... such as arises from irritation of the stomach. 1883 J. MARTINEAU *Study Spinoza* 289 The boundary between the ethical and the 'hyper-ethical.' 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Hypergenesis... a congenital excess or redundancy of parts.' 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 559 The hypergenesis of the pulp [of a tooth]. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxiii. IV. 264 These supreme goddesses [the Mærae]—or 'hyper-goddesses, since the gods themselves must submit to them. 1841-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, 'Hyperhidrosis.' 1876 DÜHRING *Dis. Skin* 125 Hyperhidrosis is a functional disorder of the sweat glands. 1874 MIVART *Evolution in Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 788 As if the term 'hyperhypostasis' was not a familiar one to denote the absolute personality as distinguished from every dependent one. 1880 *Counterplots* 26 The Angels in their exalted nature, have they knees for this 'hyperhypostituous Immanuel? 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Hyperkinesis.' 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 103 There is hyperkinesis, there being a tendency to muscular spasm. 1880 *Mind* V. 385 Hyperkinesis or superabundant vivacity of movement. 1882 *tr. Kibot's Dis. Memory* iv. 174 Is this exaltation of memory, which physicians term 'hypermnnesia, a morbid phenomenon? 1854 S. PHILLIPS *Ess. fr. Times Ser.* II. 324 There is Heep, articulated clerk... him, too, we are inclined to put in the category of the 'hypernaturals. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais, Pantag. Prognost.* Prol., 'Whatever all the Astrophyles, 'Hypernephelists... have thought. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, 'Experience Wks. (Bohn) I. 188 The intellect... is antinomian or 'hypernomian, and judges law as well as fact. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 153 Notes which refer again to other notes, and 'hypernotes or further quotations. 1885 G. H. TAYLOR *Pelvic Therap.* 128 'Hypernutrition of nerve centres. 1841-4 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* (1863) 864 The... purely mental act of will: what for distinction's sake I would call the 'hyperomnomic volition. 1887 A. E. SHIPLEY in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 350 The 'hyperpharyngeal groove of Amphioxus. 1882 A. C. FRASER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 761/2 The 'hyperphenomenal reality of our own existence. 1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 614 'Hyperpyretic temperatures are such as considerably exceed even the high-febrile. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 190 'Hyperpyrexia... is to be combated by the cold bath or by sponging the surface of the body. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 654 Good effects of the sudden withdrawal of heat in rheumatic hyperpyrexia. 1896 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 500 'Hyperpyrexial symptoms. 1897 *Ibid.* III. 25 'Hyperpyrexia symptoms commenced on the seventh, eighth or ninth day. 1839 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* II. (1867) 27 The man of imaginative or 'hyper-rational piety. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 246 Acute pain in right chest... 'Hyper-resonance on percussion. *Ibid.*, 'Upper two-thirds of right side of chest still 'hyper-resonant. 1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 203 Mr. Addison's periods mostly end with the 'hyperhythymical syllable. 1811 HOPPER *Med. Lex.*, 'Hyperstarcia... a fleshy excrescence. 1847 CRAIG, *Hyperstarcia*, exuberant growth of granulations on a sore. 1906 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 'Hyperstarcia, a preternatural Excrescence, or growing out of Flesh in any part of the Body. 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 71 'Hypersecretion. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 44 Hypersecretion of mucus and pus. 1871 MISS BRADDOCK *Lovelsix* 170 Apt to be 'hypersensitive, and easily disturbed about trifles. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 111 In this condition the reflex apparatus of the glottis is so hypersensitive. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxvii, As private as the utmost 'hypersensitiveness could desire. 1867 CAYLEY in *Math. Pap.* (1893) VI. 191 The quasi-geometrical representation of conditions by means of loci in 'hyper-space. 1893 *Academy* 21 Oct. 345/3 Sometimes called pan-geometry, sometimes the geometry of hyper-space, and sometimes non-Euclidian geometry. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXV. 9 Men... in the 'hyperspermatic state are very subject to mental hallucination. 1886 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, 'Hyperthermal, of an insupportable heat. 1896 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 154 The 'hyperthermic' state produced by puncture [of the brain] is found to differ from true febrile pyrexia. 1880 *Nature* 4 Mar. 424 Instances of 'hypertrichosis in woman. 1875 CAYLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 675 The language of 'hypertridimensional geometry. 1886 W. H. FLOWER in *Pop. Sci. Monthly Jan.* 318 (Oceanic negroes) are represented, in what may be called a 'hypertypical form, by the extremely dolichocephalic Kai Colos. 1883 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecess.* xv. 614 The poet moves in a 'hyperuranian region. 1813 Q. Rev. IX. 470 Where there is 'hyperuresis, he forbids fruit. 1876 *Trans. Clin. Soc.* IX. 49 The dura mater was not especially 'hyper-vascular. *Ibid.* 50 There was... an outgrowth of cerebral substance... it presented marked 'hyper-vascularity.

|| **Hyperæmia** (hai̯pərĩmiā). *Path.* Also -hæmia, -emia. [mod.L., f. *HYPER* + *Gr.* -αἷμα (cf. *anæmia*, etc.), f. *αἷμα* blood. Cf. *Gr.* ὑπεραιμώ-ειν to have excess of blood.] An excessive accumulation of blood in a particular part, arising either from increased flow through the arteries (active or arterial h.) or from obstruction in a vein (passive or venous h.); congestion.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 826/2 Hyperæmia of one organ may give rise to anæmia of another. 1876 DÜHRING *Dis. Skin* 64 Cutaneous hyperæmia consists in an excessive amount of blood in the capillaries of the skin. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. v. § 3. 487 Due to a one-sided hyperæmia of the spinal cord.

Hence **Hyperæmic, -emic** (hai̯pərĩmĩk) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or affected with hyperæmia.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 62/2 The bones... were in an hyperæmic condition. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 424 The mucous coat [of the stomach] is most frequently hyperæmic.

Hyperæolian, a. *Anc. Mus.*: see *HYPER* -2.

|| **Hyperæsthesia** (-es-, -is̄p̄ĩsiā). [mod.L., f. *HYPER* + *Gr.* -αἰσθησία, αἰσθησις perception, feeling.] *Path.* Excessive and morbid sensitiveness of the nerves or nerve-centres.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1184/2 In a case of Hyperæsthesia... the patient could perceive the distinctness of the two points on the foot. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 415 Hysterical persons, suffering from hyperæsthesia or paraesthesia of the larynx, often erroneously fancy that something is sticking in the part.

b. transf. Excessive sensibility or sensitiveness (in general).

1865 LEBRY *Ration.* II. 103 note. In sleep, hyperæsthesia of the memory is very common. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* iv. 264 He suffered dreadfully from what may be called social hyperæsthesia, a morbid over-feeling of the relations between himself and others.

Hyperæsthetic, bad form for next.

1888 *Amer. J. Nat. Psychol.* Feb. 339 Hyperæsthetic states.

Hyperæsthetic (-es-, -is̄p̄etik), *a.* Also -æsthetic. [f. *HYPER* + *Gr.* αἰσθητικός perceptive: see *ÆSTHETIC*.]

1. Affected with hyperæsthesia; excessively or morbidly sensitive.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Hyperæsthetic. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 116 The hyperæsthetic condition of the nerves. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 872 In peritonitis the skin of the abdomen is hyperæsthetic.

2. (*hyper-æsthetic*). Excessively æsthetic.

1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 85 When one meets bevy of hyperæsthetic young maidens. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 25 June 918/2 Some hyper-æsthetic people think that no good can come from a sermon whose divisions are marked by 'first', 'secondly', and 'thirdly'.

Hyperapophysis (-ap̄p̄ĩsis). *Anat.* [f. *HYPER* + *Gr.* ἀποφύσις.] 'A process of bone extending backward from the neural spine of one vertebra to that of another, or developed from the post-zygapophysis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* II. 45 It is possible... for the neural spine to send back a pair of processes (hyperapophyses), as in Galago.

Hence **Hyperapophyseal, a.**, of or pertaining to a hyperapophysis.

† **Hyperaspist** (-æspist). *Obs.* Also in *Gr.* form || **hyperaspistes**. [ad. *Gr.* ὑπερασπιστής protector, defender, f. ὑπερασπί-ειν to hold a shield over, f. ἀσπίς shield.] A defender, champion.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. i. § 5. 33, I appeal to any indifferent reader, whether C. M. be not by his Hyperaspist forsaken in the plain field. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* iii. 63 If it should meet with peevish opposites on one side, and confident Hyperaspists on the other. 1747 WARBURTON *Shaks. Macb.* iv. iv. 4 The allusion is to the Hyperaspists of the ancients, who bestowed their fellows slain in battle, and covered them with their shields.

Hyperbatic (hai̯pəbæt'ik), *a.* *Gram.* and *Rhet.* [ad. *Gr.* ὑπερβατικός, f. ὑπέρβατον *HYPERBATON*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of hyperbaton; transposed, inverted. 1847 in CRAIG.

Hence **Hyperbatically, adv.**, in the way of hyperbaton, by transposition or inversion.

|| **Hyperbaton** (hai̯pə'ibæt̄n). *Gram.* and *Rhet.* Also 6 *hyper*-, -tone. [a. *L.* *hyperbaton*, *a.* *Gr.* ὑπέρβατον, literally 'overstepping', f. ὑπέρβα-ειν (ὑπέρ over + βαίνω to step, walk).]

A figure of speech in which the customary or logical order of words or phrases is inverted, esp. for the sake of emphasis. Also, an example of this figure.

(The substantive is first recorded in Latin authors (Quintilian and Pliny); but Plato and Aristotle use the verbal adj. ὑπερβατός with reference to transpositions in language.)

1579 E. K. GLOSS. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May, A patheticall parenthesis, to encrease a careful Hyperbaton. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 56 The sense... 'the fende maketh this' for which Chaucer vseth these words by Transpositione, (accordinge to the rhetorical figure Hyperbatone), 'This maketh the fende'. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* v. (1851) 223 If your meaning be with a violent Hyperbaton to transpose the Text. 1727 H. HERBERT *tr. Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* I. 62 There are so many... hyperbatons and transpositions, which render his stile difficult. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) II. 348 We have here a considerable hyperbaton... there being no less than thirteen words interposed between the noun and the preposition. 1856 BAIN *Eng. Compos.* 38 The Hyperbaton... is purposed inversion... before announcing something of great emphasis and import, thus giving to a meditated expression the effect of an impromptu.

Hyperbola (hai̯pə'iblə). *Geom.* [a. mod.L. *hyperbola*, ad. *Gr.* ὑπερβολή the name of the curve, lit. excess (cf. *HYPERBOLE*), f. ὑπερβάλλειν to exceed (ὑπέρ over + βάλλω to throw). In *F. hyperbole*.

The hyperbola was so named either because the inclination of its plane to the base of the cone exceeds that of the side of the cone (see *ELLIPSE*), or because the side of the rectangle on the abscissa equal to the square of the ordinate is longer than the latus rectum.]

One of the conic sections; a plane curve consisting of two separate, equal and similar, infinite branches, formed by the intersection of a plane with both branches of a double cone (i. e. two similar cones on opposite sides of the same vertex). It may also be defined as a curve in which the focal distance of any point bears to its distance from the directrix a constant ratio greater than unity. It has two foci, one for each branch, and two asymptotes, which intersect in the centre of the curve, midway between the vertices of its two branches. (Often applied to one branch of the curve.)

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 643 The Area of one Hyperbola being computed, the Area of all others may be thence argued. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 267 They would not have moved in Hyperbola's, or in Ellipses very eccentric. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Mathes.* 256 The Sections of the opposite Cones will be equal Hyperbolas. 1728 FEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 232 With a velocity still greater the body will move in an hyperbola. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 102 The section is an hyperbola, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes. 1885 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 381 note, If the outline of the growing plant is a hyperbola, the periclinals will be conical hyperbolas, with the same axis but different parameter.

b. Extended (after Newton) to algebraic curves of higher degrees denoted by equations analogous to that of the common hyperbola.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Infinite Hyperbola's, or Hyperbola's of the higher kinds, are those defined by the equation $ay^{n+1} = bx^m(a + x)^n$. *Ibid.*, As the hyperbola of the first kind or order has two asymptotes, that of the second kind or order has three, that of the third, four, etc. 1753 — *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., Hyperbolas of all degrees may be expressed by the equation $x^m y^n = a^{m+n}$. 1852 [see *HYPERBOLIC* 2].

Hyperbole (hai̯pə'iblə). Also 6 *yperbole*, *hyperbole*. [a. *Gr.* ὑπερβολή excess (cf. *HYPERBOLE*), exaggeration; the latter sense is first found in Isocrates and Aristotle. Cf. *F. hyperbole* (earlier *yperbole*).]

1. *Rhet.* A figure of speech consisting in exaggerated or extravagant statement, used to express strong feeling or produce a strong impression, and not intended to be understood literally. *b.* With *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this figure.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* iv. 110b/x By a manner of speking which is among lerned men called yperbole, for the more vehemēt expressing of a mater. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 340 He must note an hyperbole or overreaching speach in this sentence. 1588 SHAKES. *L. L. v.* ii. 407 Three-pil'd Hyperboles, spruce affectation, Figures pedanticall. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 58 Scriptural Examples of Hyperbole. *Deut.* 9. 4, Cities fenced up to heaven... *Joh.* 21. 25, The whole world could not contain the books. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. xviii. 11 Hyperboles, tho' ne'er so great, Will still come short of self-conceit. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 520 Hyperboles are of two kinds; either such as are employed in description, or such as are suggested by the warmth of passion. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. xi. 439 An Arabic interpreter expatiated, in florid hyperbole, on the magnanimity and princely qualities of the Spanish king.

b. gen. Excess, extravagance, *rare*.

1632 L. S. *People's Liberty* xviii. 45 [He] spared him out of an Hyperbole of clemency. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 6 Under the great Hyperbole of Pain He mourns. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *Johs Bapt.* iii. § 2. 175 They agreed with the Pharisees in their extraordinary regard for the Sabbath, even pressing their rigour to an hyperbole.

† 2. *Geom.* = *HYPERBOLICAL*. *Obs.*

(Perh. with *e* mute, as in *F. hyperbole*.) 1579 DIGGES *Stratitot.* 188 Whether... the sayde Curue Arke, be not an Hyperbole. 1716 DOUGLASS in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 535 Within it hath an Angle or sharp Ridge which runs all along the Middle, at the Top of the Hyperbole [of its beak].

Hence **Hyperbole, v. intr.** (*nonce-wd.*), to use hyperbole, to exaggerate.

1698 LOCKE *Let. to E. Masham* 29 Apr. in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) II. xv. 461 Your poor solitary verger who suffers here under the deep winter of frost and snow: I do not hyperbole in the case.

Hyperbolic (hai̯pə'bɒl'ik), *a.* [ad. *Gr.* ὑπερβολικός extravagant, f. ὑπερβολή *HYPERBOLE*; in sense 2 used as the adj. of *HYPERBOLA*. So *F. hyperbolique* in both senses.]

1. *Rhet.* = *HYPERBOLICAL* 1.

1646 CHAS. I. *Let. to Henderson* (1649) 56 There are alwayes some flattering Fooles that can commend nothing but with hyperbolicall expressions. 1728 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxx. 101 Eternal gratitude, is his word, among others still more hyperbolic. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 55 The claims of God's ministers will be asserted in a hyperbolic yet insidious style.

2. *Geom.* Of, belonging to, or of the form or nature of a hyperbola.

Hyperbolic branch (of a curve): an infinite branch which, like the hyperbola, continually approaches an asymptote (opp. to *parabolic*). *H. conoid*: a conoid of hyperbolic section, a hyperboloid of revolution. *H. cylindroid*: name given by Wren to the hyperboloid of revolution of one sheet. *H. paraboloid*: see *PARABOLOID*.

1676 HALLEY in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 240 Foci and diameter describe that hyperbolic line, whose vertex is nearest to A. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 687/2 When the vessel is a portion of a cone or hyperbolic conoid, the content by this method is found less than the truth. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 104 Their doctrine that comets were planets, which moved in hyperbolic curves. 1852 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* v. (1879) 172 Cubics having three hyperbolic branches are called by Newton redundant hyperbolas.

b. Applied to functions, operations, etc., having some relation to the hyperbola.

Hyperbolic curvature: the curvature of a surface whose indicatrix is a hyperbola; the same as *ANTICLASTIC* curvature.

H. junction: a function having a relation to a rectangular hyperbola similar to that of the ordinary trigonometrical functions to a circle; as the *hyperbolic sine, cosine, tangent*, etc. (abbrev. *sinh, cosh, tanh*, etc.). *H. geometry*: the geometry of hyperbolic space. *H. involution*: an involution of points (or lines) whose double points (or lines) are real (opp. to *elliptic involution*, where they are imaginary). *H. logarithm*: a logarithm to the base *e*

(271828...), a natural or Napierian logarithm; so called because proportional to a segment of the area between a hyperbola and its asymptote. *H. space*: (a) the space between a hyperbola and its asymptote or an ordinate; (b) name given by Klein to a space, of any number of dimensions, whose curvature is uniform and negative (see quot. 1872-3). *H. spiral*: a spiral in which the radius vector varies inversely as the angle turned through by it; so called from the analogy of its polar equation ($r\theta = \text{constant}$) to the Cartesian equation of the hyperbola ($xy = \text{constant}$). *H. substitution*: term for a class of substitutions in the theory of homographic transformation.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Hyperbolic-Space*, is the Area or Space contained between the Curve of an Hyperbola, and the whole Ordinate. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 97 The Fluxion of any Quantity divided by that Quantity is the Fluxion of the Hyperbolic Logarithm of that Quantity. *Ibid.*, The hyperbolic Space between the Asymptotes. 1816 tr. Lacroix's *Diff. & Int. Calculus* 129 An equation which belongs to the hyperbolic spiral. 1872-3 CLIFFORD *Math. Papers* (1882) 189 That geometry of three-dimensional space which assumes the Euclidean postulates has been called by Dr. Klein the *parabolic* geometry of space, to distinguish it from two other varieties which assume uniform positive and negative curvature respectively, and which he calls the *elliptic* and *hyperbolic* geometry of space. *Ibid.* 236 *note*, According to Dr. Klein's nomenclature, a space, every point of which can be uniquely represented by a set of values of n variables, is called elliptic, parabolic, or hyperbolic, when its curvature is uniform and positive, zero, or negative. 1880 CHRYSTAL *Non-Euclidean Geom.* 19 In hyperbolic space a straight line has two distinct real points at infinity. 1893 FORSYTH *The Functions* 517 If the multiplier be a real positive quantity, the substitution is called hyperbolic. 1894 CHARLOTTE SCOTT *Mod. Anal. Geom.* 162 A hyperbolic involution is non-overlapping.

Hyperbolical (haip'abolikál), *a.* Also 5 *iper-*, 6 *hiper-*. [*f.* as prec. + -AL.]

1. *Rhet.* Of the nature of, involving, or using hyperbole; exaggerated, extravagant (in language or expression).

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 77 Alexander seythe that not to be trawthe, but after a locution iperbolicalle. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 43 Your infamous, shamelesse, and reprochfull Hyperbolical speach. 1581 MARBECK *Bl. of Notes* 196 An Hyperbolical loquution, of which Christosome is full. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 438 He is too hyperbolic in praising his own country. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. (1840) I. 113 A taste for hyperbolic description. 1830 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 347 It embodies... all the pomp of action in all the vehemence of hyperbolic declamation. 1872 G. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxii, I have a hyperbolic tongue: it catches fire as it goes.

† *b. gen.* Extravagant in character or behaviour; excessive, enormous. *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 61 Being all plunged wel-nigh in a speechlesse astonishment... Pleusidippus, not vned to such hyperbolical spectators, broke off the silence by calling for his virtuales. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. v. (1810) 62 These hyperbolic demands, were... absolutely rejected. 1663 COWLEY *Perses & Ess.*, *Greatness* (1669) 121 This Hyperbolic Pop whom we stand amazed at. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *a. Bede* ix, The gardener... was over head and ears in love with her, and had lately made unmistakable avowals in luscious strawberries and hyperbolic peas.

2. *Geom.* = HYPERBOLIC 2.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. Pref. Tja, Conoydall, Parabolical, Hyperbolical and Ellipseyal circumscribed and inscribed bodies. 1669 WREN in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 961 The Generation of an Hyperbolic Cylinder demonstrated and the Application thereof for Grinding Hyperbolic Glasses. 1716 DOUGLASS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 535 The Figure of each Beak is truly Hyperbolic. 1822 LAMSON *Sc. & Art* II. 359 Either an elliptical conoid or a hyperbolic conoid. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 69. 413 Thus its path may be elliptical, hyperbolic, or parabolical.

Hyperbolically, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY².]

1. In a hyperbolic manner; with hyperbole or exaggeration.

1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 51 Although... it be hyperbolically wrythen that in the dayes of Salomon golde and syluer were in Hierusalem... as plentiful as stones. 1579 FULKE *Heshins' Parl.* 24 Chrysostom doth hyperbolically amplifie the excellencie of the Ministers office. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug.* *Citie of God* xvi. xxi. (1620) 562 Such a multitude as holy Writ thought to signifie hyperbolically by the sands of the earth. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 220 The northern bards speak hyperbolically of the effect of the blast blown by the mouth of the heroes. 1842 DE QUINCY *Cicero* Wks. VI. 224 Unless his income were hyperbolically vast.

2. 'In form of an hyperbola' (J.).

† **Hyperbolically**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f.* HYPERBOLIC + -LY².] = prec. 1.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 63 To speik hyperboliklie or abone my boundes. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 109 What Cicero hyperbolically affirms of Thucydides, is no where to be found but in the Sacred Scriptures.

† **Hyperboliform**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* HYPERBOLA + -FORM: cf. *F. hyperboliforme*.] Of the form of, or resembling, a hyperbola.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hyperboliform Figures*, are such curves as approach, in their properties, to the nature of the hyperbola; called also hyperboloids. (In recent Dicts.)

Hyperbolism (haip'aboliz'm),

1. *Rhet.* [*f.* HYPERBOLE + -ISM; cf. *F. hyperbolisme*.] Use of or addiction to hyperbole; exaggerated style, or an instance of this.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* Ep. Ded. (1712) 2 Nor is there anything here of Hyperbolism or high-flown Language. a 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* I. v. (1811) 69 With all the allowances that can be made for the hyperbolisms of the oriental style. 1879 D. J. HILL *Bryant* 83 The mock-sentimental hyperbolism that has made Mark Twain's books so popular.

2. *Geom.* [*ad. mod. L. hyperbolismus* (Newton), *f.* HYPERBOLA.] A curve whose equation is derived from that of another curve by substituting xy for y , as that of the hyperbola is from that of the straight line.

[1704 NEWTON *Lin. Tertii Ordinis* iv. § 9 Hyperbolismus Hyperbolae tres habet Asymptotes.] 1861 TALBOT tr. *Newton's Lines 3rd Order* 21 Of the four Hyperbolisms of the Hyperbola. Whenever... both the terms ax^2 and bx^2 are deficient, the curve will be a hyperbolism of some conic section. *Ibid.* 23 A hyperbolism of the parabola is expressed by the equation $xy^2 + ey = d$, and has two asymptotes. 1873 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* (ed. 2) 175 If $y = \phi(x)$ be the equation of any curve, Newton calls the curve $xy = \phi(x)$ a hyperbolism of that curve.

Hyperbolist (haip'abolist), [*f.* HYPERBOLE + -IST.]

1. One given to the use of hyperbole; one who uses exaggerated language or statements.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 253, I... cease to think the Psalmist an hyperbolist, for comparing the transcendent sweetness of God's word to that inferior one of honey. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 79 Our ordinary Anecdotalians... do not declaredly transcribe them [libels] into their Text, as our Hyperbolist hath done here. 1872 *Daily News* 2 Sept., Court hyperbolists and loyal dispatches... had swelled his achievements to the proportions of matchless feats.

2. [*nonce-use*, *f.* HYPERBOLA.]

1831 I. TAYLOR in *Edwards Freed. Will* Intro. III. 55 The friends of the first of the curves would think themselves justified in denouncing the hyperbolists as extravagant heretics.

Hyperbolize (haip'abolize), *v.* Now rare. [*f.* as prec. + -IZE. Cf. *F. hyperboliser*.]

1. *intr.* To use hyperbole; to exaggerate.

1599 Broughton's *Leit.* II. 10 Will you hyperbolize about S. Gregorie, who is contented to marshal the four generall Councils? 1632 G. HUGHES *Saints Losse* 52 If I should tell all, I should... seeme to hyperbolize. 1656 S. H. Gold. *Law* go God in Scripture allows of Titles... nay, God doth hyperbolize it, and saith of al Powers, You are Gods. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* xvi. I. 321 The person... who was under the distracting agitations of grief, might be permitted to hyperbolize strongly.

2. *trans.* To express or represent hyperbolically; to extol or praise extravagantly; to exaggerate.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 41 Glosses hyperbolizing the flatteries of the Canonists. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 26 Of the Fruit or Nuts of these Trees is made the so fam'd Chocoletta, whose virtues are hyperboliz'd upon every post in London. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 271 He has hyperbolized the Spanish hyperbolical salutation, 'May you live a thousand years!' 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIV. 40 Surprising events which were but moderately hyperbolized at the time.

Hence **Hyperbolizing** *vb.* *sb.* and *pp.* *a.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. vii. § 6 (1622) 272 The rhetorical amplification of hyperbolizing Orators. 1638 CHILINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 89. 291 This had been without hyperbolizing, *Mundus contra Athanasium*. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xv. 233 If I gave no credit to their hyperbolizing fancies.

Hyperbolo-, combining form of HYPERBOLA, as in **Hyperbolography** [*Gr.* -*υπολογος* that writes or describes], an instrument for tracing hyperbolas; **Hyperbolo-parabolical** *a.*, pertaining of the nature of the hyperbola and parabola.

1736 STONE in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 319 The two species are to be reckoned amongst the Hyperbolo-parabolical Curves. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kew.* § 70 Hyperbolograph.

Hyperboloid (haip'aboloid), *Geom.* [*f.* HYPERBOLA + -OID. Cf. *F. hyperboloïde*.]

† 1. A hyperbola of a higher degree: = HYPERBOLA *b.* *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hyperboloides*, are hyperbola's of the higher kind... expressed by this equation: $ay^{m+1} = bx^{m+1} (a + x^2)$. 1740 CHEVENE *Regimen* 326 Like the several Orders of the Hyperboloids, some of which meet the Asymptot infinitely sooner and faster than others, but through which all must pass sooner or later. 1796 in HUTTON *Math. Dict.*

2. A solid or surface of the second degree, some of whose plane sections are hyperbolas, the others being ellipses or circles. Formerly restricted to those of circular section, generated by the revolution of a hyperbola about one of its axes; now called *hyperboloids of revolution*.

There are two kinds of hyperboloid: the *hyperboloid of one sheet*, e.g. that generated by revolution about the conjugate axis (formerly called *hyperbolic cylinder*), a figure resembling a cylinder but of continuously varying diameter, like a reel narrower in the middle than at the ends; and the *hyperboloid of two sheets*, e.g. that generated by revolution about the transverse axis, consisting of two separate parts corresponding to the two branches of the hyperbola. The word is sometimes extended to analogous solids of higher degrees: *cf.* HYPERBOLA *b.*

1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 210 The Hyperboloid is always between § 4 and § the circumscribing Cylinder. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 339 To find the surface of an hyperboloid. 1829 *Nat. Philos.*, *Hydraulics* I. 4 (U. K. S.) Newton... found that the solid figure produced by the streams flowing from all parts to one common centre... was an Hyperboloid of the fourth order. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 286 If an hyperboloid of revolution be formed by the revolution of an hyperbola on its transverse axis. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. II. 24 If a plano-convex lens has its convex surface part of a hyperboloid. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* III. 84/1 A point moving round a fixed point at a constant distance from it describes a circle, and a straight line rotating round a fixed line not in the same plane generates a hyperboloid.

Hyperboloidal, *a.* [*f.* prec. + -AL.] Of the form of a hyperboloid.

1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 300/1 Domes... the circular may be spherical... hyperboloidal [etc.].

† **Hyperbolous**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* HYPERBOLE + -OUS.] Involving hyperbole; hyperbolic. 1638 M. PARKER *Earthquake Calabria*, This wondrous palpitation of earth's frame Hath marvels wrought hyperbolous to name.

† **Hyperboly**, *Obs.* [*app.* a modification of HYPERBOLE, after words in -y, as *monarchy*, etc. But cf. *Gr.* *ὑπερβολία* (Hesychius).] = HYPERBOLE 1.

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xii. 65 Although the envious English doe devise A thousand Jestes of our Hyperbolies. 1658 OSBORN *O. Eliz.* Wks. (1673) 464 Let the Proverb As sure as Check bayl me from the least suspicion of hyperboly. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* II. 33 If it be said that these are very bold Hyperbolies, I hope the Texts... will keep them from seeming... groundless Conceits.

† **Hyperboreal**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* HYPER-1 + BOREAL; cf. next.] = next A. 1.

1596 R. L[INCH] *Diella* (1877) 80 Whiter then snow on Hyperboreall hyll. c 1790 A. BELL in *Southey Life* (1844) I. 122 In that cold climate, so congenial to my hyperboreal constitution.

Hyperborean (haip'abolōre'an), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad.* late L. *hyperboreānus* = classical L. *hyperboreus*, *ad. Gr.* *ὑπερβόρεος*, -*βόρεος* (in early writers only in pl. *ὑπερβόρεοι*, the Hyperboreans), *f.* *ὑπερ- HYPER-1* + *βόρεος* northern, *βόρεας* the north wind, BOREAS. Cf. *F. hyperboreen*, *hyperborée*; the latter is found in the 14th c.]

A. adj. 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterizing the extreme north of the earth, or (*colloq.* or *humorously*) of a particular country; in ethnological use, cf. B.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 635 Gray-beard Boreas... Is prisoned close in th' Hyper-Borean Cave. 1633 C. BUTLER *Eng. Gram.* (L.), Northern Isles; as Greenland, Fresland, Island, etc., even to the hyperborean or frozen sea. a 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 6 The hyperborean hills. 1740 J. WARTON *Virg. Georg.* IV. 618 The Hyperborean ice he wander'd o'er. 1866 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) x. § 488 This water then may go off as an under current freighted with heat to temper some hyperborean region. 1875 F. PARKMAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXIX. 37 The first, or Hyperborean, group comprises the tribes of Alaska and a part of British America. 1885 *Manchester Exam.* 12 Jan. 6/1 We are held to dwell... in a hyperborean region, though we are only two hundred miles from London.

b. Of or pertaining to the fabled Hyperboreans.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 398 The Hyperborean [nation], which... dwell in an Island in the Ocean neere unto the Pole. 1806 FELLOWES tr. *Milton's 2nd Def.* (1848) I. 272 Some hyperborean and fabled hero, decorated with all the shewy varnish of imposture.

2. (*nonce-use*.) Surpassing that of the north wind.

1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* LXIX, He blew a hyperborean whistle, as if to blow his wrath away.

B. sb. An inhabitant of the extreme north of the earth; in pl. members of an ethnological group of Arctic races. *loosely* and *fig.* One who lives in a northerly clime.

In Greek legend the Hyperboreans were a happy people who lived in a land of perpetual sunshine and plenty beyond the north wind.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 121 Certain people... not much unlike in their manner of life to the Hyperboreans. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 395 Next to these both in place and credit, we may reckon the Hyperboreans. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 138 At six in the morning the yokes of oxen were going to their work a field; and nearly three hours advantage... of active life is possessed [in France] over us Hyperboreans. 1856 KARR *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 24 Our party of American hyperboreans.

Hence **Hyperboreanism** (*nonce-wd.*), an extreme northernism.

1824 DE QUINCY *Goethe* Wks. 1863 XII. 207 *note*, 'Just'... [in 'we must just put up with it'] is a Hyperboreanism, and still intelligible in some provinces.

† **Hyperbyssal**, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [*f.* HYPER-4 + *Gr.* *βυθός* = *βυθός* depth (of the sea).] Of or belonging to surpassing depth or profundity.

1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 350 Sink down into the Hyperbyssal, Supersensual, Unsearchable, Eternal One.

Hyper-Calvinism, *Theol.* Calvinistic doctrine which goes beyond that of Calvin himself; extreme Calvinism. So † **Hypercalvinian**, **Hyper-Calvinist**, one who holds such doctrine; **Hyper-Calvinistic** *a.*, pertaining to Hyper-Calvinists or Hyper-Calvinism.

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 68 Thomas Aquinas... is rather an Hypercalvinian than not a Calvinist in this matter of the absolute Decree. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 93 Behmen argues against the Hyper-Calvinist. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 874/1 (John Hill (1697-1771)) one of the leading advocates of his day of Hyper-Calvinism. 1892 B. TALBOT in A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 831 A growing distaste for the extreme views of Hyper-Calvinists. 1896 D. L. LEONARD *Congregationalism in Ohio* 9 A Hyper-Calvinistic system of theology, which landed not a few in formalism and fatalism.

Hypercatalectic (-kætālektik), *a.* *Pros.* [*ad.* late L. *hypercatalecticus* (Gr. *ὑπερκατάλεκτος* is recorded); see HYPER-1 and CATALECTIC.] Of a verse or colon: Having an extra syllable after the last complete dipody. Also applied to the syllable itself. † Formerly also = HYPERMETRIC.

Hypermixolydian, *Anc. Mus.*: see **HYPER-2**.
+ **Hyperochality**. *Obs. nonce-ud.* [f. Gr. *ὑπεροχ-ος* eminent, distinguished + *-AL* + *-ITY*.] Eminence, distinguished position.

1637 *Bastwick Litany* i. 21, I will . . . plauge the Metropolicality of Yorke and Canterbury, and the hyperochality of all the other Prelats, as I will neuer leaue them.

|| **Hyperoödon** (*hai̇pəroˈoːdon*). *Zool.* [mod.L. (1803), f. Gr. *ὑπερόωτος* that is above, superior, or *ὑπερόω-η* palate + *ὄδους*, *ὄδον* (= tooth).] A genus of Cetacea, containing the bottle-nosed whales.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 274/1 (Whales) The Hyperoödon, which only have a few teeth. 1854 *OWEN in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* i. 278 The great bottle-nose or hyperoödon. 1876 tr. *Benedict's Anim. Parasites* 155 Among these skeletons there were several hyperoödon and other cetacea.

|| **Hyperopia** (*-oˈpiːə*). *Path.* [f. **HYPER-5** + Gr. *ὤψ*, *ὤψ-α* eye + *-ια* -IAL.] = **HYPERMETROPIA**. So **Hyperopic** (*-pik*) *a.* = **HYPERMETROPIC**.

1884 H. E. MITCHELL in *N. York Med. Jnl.* 27 Dec. 720 The hyperopic or myopic astigmatism. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hyperopia*. 1889 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 28 Sept. 702/2 The hyperopic eye.

|| **Hyperostosis** (*hai̇pəroˈstōːsis*). *Path.* and *Physiol.* Pl. -osis. [f. **HYPER-5** + Gr. *ὀστέον*, *ὀστον* bone: see -osis.] An overgrowth or increase of bony tissue; hypertrophy of bone; an outgrowth of bone from a bone; exostosis.

1835-6 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* i. 745/2 Cases of hyperostosis in which there is a uniform deposit of bone. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* i. 395 Hyperostosis of the bony meatus. 1897 *ALLBUTT Syst. Med.* III. 117 When the hyperostoses are large they remain in a modified form.

Hence **Hyperostotic** (*-pˈtik*) *a.*, affected with hyperostosis.

1867 J. B. DAVIS *Thes. Craniorum* 127 This . . . skull is heavy and hyperostotic, and connected with this state there is a premature closure of the sutures.

|| **Hyperoxidation** (*-pksidˈiːʃən*). [f. **HYPER-4** + **Oxidation**.] Excessive oxidation.

1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 164 Due to hyperoxydation of the blood.

|| **Hyperoxide** (*-pksid*), *sb.* *Chem.* [f. **HYPER-7** + **Oxide**.] = **PEROXIDE**.

1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Hyperoxydum*, term employed by Berzelius. . . a hyperoxide. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 38 Hyperoxide of lead . . . may be used.

+ **Hyperoxide**, *a.* *Obs.* [a. F. *hyperoxyde*, irreg. f. Gr. *ὑπερόξυς* exceeding sharp.] Extremely sharp (in form, taste, etc.); very acute or acid.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 209 Hyper-oxide (fr. *hyper-oxide*); that is to say, uncommonly acute, as in the variety of calcareous-spar, which consists of two rhomboids, of which the one is acute and inverted, and the other much more acute. 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Hyperoxys*, . . . superacute; superacid: hyperoxide.

|| **Hyperoxygenate** (*-pksidˈjɛnət*), *v.* [f. **HYPER-4** + **Oxygenate**.] *trans.* To impregnate or combine with an excess of oxygen; to supersaturate with oxygen. (Chiefly in pa. pple.)

1793 *BEDDOES Calculus* 223 By surcharging the blood with oxygen, by hyper-oxygenating it, if I may use the expression. *Ibid.* 264 An hyper-oxygenated atmosphere. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* i. 377/1 All those alkaline and earthy salts . . . are shown . . . to be hyperoxygenated muriates. 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Hyperoxygenatus*, . . . hyperoxygenated.

b. (*humorous nonce-use*, with allusion to Gr. *ὄξυς* sharp, acid.) To impart excess of sourness to. c. 1811 *SOUTHEY Let. to F. Murray in Smiles Mem. F. Murray* (1891) i. 198 An old huckstering grocer . . . whose natural sourness . . . is hyperoxygenated by Methodism.

So **Hyperoxygenation**, the action of hyperoxygenating or condition of being hyperoxygenated; **Hyperoxygenize** *v. trans.* = **HYPEROXYGENATE** (chiefly in pa. pple.).

1793 E. DARWIN in *Beddoes Lett.* 61 Your . . . reasonings . . . indicate . . . hyperoxygenation to be the cause of this fatal disease [consumption]. 1802 *CHENEVIX in Phil. Trans.* XCII. 126 Oxygenized and hyperoxygenized muriatic acids. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 407 The acid supposed to be hyperoxygenized. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 278 Dr. Colton . . . maintains the absurdity that nitrous oxide produces hyperoxygenation of the blood.

+ **Hyperoxymuriate** (*hai̇pəroˈksimiːuˈriət*). *Chem. Obs.* [f. **HYPER-7** + **Oxymuriate**.] A salt of 'hyperoxymuriatic' (now called chloric) acid; a chlorate.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* i. App. 546 Hyperoxymuriates—by heat converted to muriats. 1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 228 From any of the salts called hyperoxymuriates, oxygene is procured by a dull red heat. 100 grams of the hyperoxymuriate of potassa afford about 114 cubical inches oxygene gas. 1823 [see **CHLORATE**]. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 361 Salts . . . termed chlorates, but formerly hyper-oxymuriates.

+ **Hyperoxymuriatic**, *a.* *Chem. Obs.* [f. as prec. + **Oxymuriatic**.] In *H. acid*, the old name of chloric acid HClO_3 , as containing a larger amount of oxygen than an 'oxymuriatic' (chlorous) acid, HClO_2 .

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* i. App. 541 The oxymuriatic, the hyperoxymuriatic . . . acids. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 237 Berthollet . . . concluded from them, that the oxymuriatic acid had been decomposed during the process; that . . . another portion combined with an additional dose of oxygen, and was converted into hyperoxymuriatic acid.

|| **Hyperparasite** (*-pærəsɪt*). *Zool.* [f. **HYPER-1** + **PARASITE**.] An animal parasitic upon a parasite, as certain insects in the larval state. So **Hyperparasitic** *a.*, parasitic on or in a parasite; **Hyperparasitism**, the condition of being hyperparasitic, as exemplified by certain *Ichneumonidae* and *Chalcididae*, the larvæ of which live in the bodies of other insect parasites.

1886 *Nature* 6 May 16/2 About 25 species of the various parasitic and hyper-parasitic groups [of ants].

|| **Hyperper** (*hai̇pəˈpɛr*). *Numism.* [ad. med.L. *hyperperum*, -*pyrum*, ad. Gr. *ὑπερπυρον*, f. *ὑπέρ* **HYPER-1** + *πῦρ* fire: applied to gold highly refined by fire.] A Byzantine coin; the gold solidus (which at the cession of Crete was rather heavier than a half-sovereign). Cf. *Du Cange Dissert. de inf. ævi numismatibus* (Rome 1755) 123.

1598 *HAKLUYT Voy. I.* 94 For each carte load they giue two webbes of cotton amounting to the value of half an hyperper. 1886 J. BURY in *Jnl. Hellenic Stud.* VII. 312 By this compact Boniface ceded to Venice Crete and the sum of 100,000 hyperpers.

|| **Hyperphoric** (*hai̇pəˈfɔːrɪk*), *a.* [f. **HYPER-1** + Gr. *φορέω*, f. *φέρειν* to carry; cf. *ὑπερφέρειν* to carry over.] (See quot.)

1889 *Nature* 21 Nov. 49 Changes brought about by the introduction of a new, or the removal of an old mineral (e.g. dolomitization) are treated under the head of hyperphoric change.

|| **Hyperphrygian**, *Anc. Mus.*: see **HYPER-2**.

|| **Hyperphysical** (*hai̇pəˈfɪzɪkəl*), *a.* [f. **HYPER-1** + **PHYSICAL**.] Above or beyond what is physical; supernatural.

1600 *Dr. Diodorus* ii. iii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 121 Two sorts of dreams, One sort whereof are only physical, . . . The other Hyperphysical. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* ii. xiv. 358 We don't introduce Hyperphysical Causes to defeat Natural, but only unite them, and make them agree. 1820 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 332 Speculations hyperphysical and antiphysical. 1843 *MILL Logic* i. iii. § 4 The existence of God, the soul, and other hyperphysical objects.

Hence **Hyperphysically** *adv.*, in a hyperphysical manner. 1824 *SIR W. HAMILTON in Reid's Wks.* i. 210 note, Both the organic motions in the brain . . . and the representations in the mind itself, hyperphysically determined on occasion of those motions.

|| **Hyperphysics**. [f. **HYPER-1** + **PHYSICS**.] The science or subject of supernatural things. 1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1878 F. FERGUSON *Life Christ* vi. 68 He called upon them to explain physics and metaphysics, hyperphysics and hypophysics.

|| **Hyperplasia** (*hai̇pəˈplæːziːə*). *Path.* [mod.L., f. **HYPER-5** + Gr. *πλάσις* formation, f. *πλάσσειν* to form. Cf. F. *hyperplasie*.] A form of hypertrophy consisting in abnormal multiplication of the cellular elements of a part or organ; excessive cell-formation.

1861 *BUMSTEAD Ven. Dis.* (1879) 593 In either case hyperplasia is the morbid process, but in sclerosis the newly-formed cells persist . . . while in gummatas they are eliminated. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 93 The increased nutritive activity of the elements, which leads to an increase in their size, leads also to an increase in their number, and to the formation of a new tissue, which is similar to that from which it originated—this is termed numerical hypertrophy, or hyperplasia.

So **Hyperplasm** = prec.; **Hyperplastic** (*-plæˈzɪk*), **Hyperplastic** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or exhibiting hyperplasia.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 149 The new formation of lymphatic tissue is in the first place hyperplastic . . . subsequently, however, it may become heteroplasic. *Ibid.* 258 As the fever subsides, the hyperemia diminishes, the hyperplastic process ceases. 1876 *GROSS Dis. Bladder* 48 Epithelial hyperplasm, with epithelioid transformation. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hyperplasia*.

|| **Hyperspherical**, *Math.*: see **HYPER-3**.

|| **Hypersthene** (*hai̇pəˈstʰɛn*). *Min.* Also *hypersthene*. [ad. F. *hypersthène* (named by Haiiy in 1803), f. **HYPER-4** + Gr. *σθένος* strength; from its superior hardness as compared with hornblende, with which it was formerly confounded. The Eng. form is assimilated to the Greek.] A silicate of iron and magnesium, of the pyroxene group, a greenish-black or greenish-grey mineral, closely allied to hornblende, often exhibiting a peculiar metalloidal lustre.

1808 T. ALLAN *List Min.* 37 Hypersthene. 1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Min.* 132 Prismatoidal Schiefer-Spar, or Hypersthene. 1849 *DANA Geol.* xvii. (1850) 632 The pearly crystallization of the light grayish-green hypersthene. 1862 *ANSTO Channel Isl.* ii. x. (ed. 2) 259 Varieties of hornblende and hypersthene, with chlorites, serpentines and mica, all abound.

b. *attrib.* **Hypersthene rock**: = **HYPERSTHENITE**. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 412/1 Dr. McCulloch . . . first noticed Hypersthene rocks in Skye and Ardmurchan. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 366 The hypersthene mountains are painted in their real blackness. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 4/2 The Cuchullins are quite unlike any other mountain group . . . the coal-black 'hypersthene' rocks of which they are composed being only found in that district.

Hence **Hypersthenic** (*hai̇pəˈstʰɛnɪk*) *a.*, related to or containing hypersthene.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 412/1 A dyke of Hypersthenic trap was noticed in Radnorshire. *Ibid.*, Hypersthenic sienite.

1862 *ANSTO Channel Isl.* ii. x. (ed. 2) 250 Most of the veins are filled up with hypersthenic rocks. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 127 The term hypersthenic granite is applied to an admixture of quartz and hypersthene, with scattered flakes of mica.

|| **Hypersthénia** (*hai̇pəˈstʰɛniːə*). *Path.* [mod.L., f. **HYPER-5** + Gr. *σθένος* strength.] Extreme or morbid excitement of the vital powers; the opposite of *asthenia*.

1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Hypersthénic** *a.*, relating to, characterized by, or producing hypersthénia.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Hypersthénite** (*hai̇pəˈstʰɛniːt*). *Min.* [f. **HYPERSTHENE** + *-ITE*.] A dark granite-like aggregate of hypersthene and labradorite; also called **HYPERITE** and **NORITE**.

1849 *MURCHISON Siluria* App. C. 537 'Greenstones' . . . are different varieties of hypersthénite and gabbro. 1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* xiii. 249 The hypersthénites, or those rocks which consist of rhombic pyroxene in conjunction with triclinic felspar.

|| **Hyperthesis** (*hai̇pəˈθɪsɪs*). [a. Gr. *ὑπέθεσις* transposition, f. *ὑπέρ* **HYPER-1** + *θέσις* placing.] Transposition, metathesis.

a. *Anc. Pros.* In a logacædic series, the substitution, for a particular foot in one line, strophe, etc., of another foot in a corresponding line, strophe, etc., involving interchange or reversal of the quantities; e.g. the substitution of an iamb (υ-) for a trochee (-υ) or vice versa. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

b. *Philol.* Transposition or metathesis of a letter from a particular syllable to the preceding or following syllable, as in Gr. *μέλαινα* for **μελαινα*. 1882 in *Ogilvie*.

|| **Hyperthetic** (*hai̇pəˈθɛtɪk*), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ὑπερθετικός* superlative.] Pertaining to or exhibiting hyperthesis.

+ **Hyperthetical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] Superlative.

c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xv. Comm. (R.) These hyperthetical or superlative sort of expressions and illustrations.

|| **Hypertrophic** (*hai̇pəˈtrɒfɪk*), *a.* [f. **HYPER-TROPH-1** + *-IC*.] Of the nature of, affected with, or producing hypertrophy. (Also *fig.*)

1822 *COLERIDGE in Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 956 The following Out-sloUGH, or hypertrophic Stanza. 1839-47 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* III. 719/2 The anatomical characters of a hypertrophic brain. 1846 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 41 Their hypertrophic or abnormal condition.

b. *Gram.* Characterized by excess of expression. 1874 T. H. KEY *Lang.* 271 In the Old German we find an abundant crop of hypertrophic comparatives from prepositions.

So **Hypertrophical**, *a.* (Craig 1847).

|| **Hypertrophied** (*hai̇pəˈtrɒfɪd*), *a.* [f. **HYPER-TROPHY** *sb.* or *v.* + *-ED*.] Affected with hypertrophy; enlarged by excessive growth.

1835-6 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* i. 240/2 This cellular substance seemed to be hypertrophied. 1857 *BERKELEY Cryptog. Bot.* § 603. 532 The marginal sori being seated on the hypertrophied teeth. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 92 The kidney . . . may become hypertrophied, owing to the loss or incapacity of its fellow.

b. *fig.* Overgrown, excessive.

1879 *ROMANES in 19th Cent.* Sept. 414 Such hypertrophied conservatism as this ought not to be allowed to obstruct progress. 1881 — in *Nature* XXIII. 285 It is hard to be patient with such hypertrophied absurdity.

|| **Hypertrophous** (*hai̇pəˈtrɒfəs*), *a.* [f. stem of **HYPER-TROPH-1** + *-OUS*.] Characterized by or affected with hypertrophy.

1836-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 826/2 The hypertrophous condition. 1876 G. W. BALFOUR *Dis. Heart* ii. 60 The greatly dilated and hypertrophous left ventricle sends forward a wave of blood.

|| **Hypertrophy** (*hai̇pəˈtrɒfi*), *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *hypertrophia*, f. Gr. *ὑπέρ* (see **HYPER-5**) + *-τροφία*, *τροφή* nourishment: cf. **ATROPHY**.] *Physiol.* and *Path.* Enlargement of a part or organ of an animal or plant, produced by excessive nutrition; excessive growth or development. The opposite of **ATROPHY**.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 657 Hypertrophy or dilatation of the heart. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 21 We question . . . whether this hypertrophy of fruit or vegetables improves their flavour. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 41 The term hypertrophy is applied to enlargement of a part from an increase of its normal constituents, the structure and arrangement remaining essentially unaltered. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 597/2 In many cases hypertrophy cannot be regarded as a deviation from health, but rather on the contrary as indicative of a high degree of nutrition and physical power. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 492 Accumulations of parenchymatous cells . . . constituting as it were local hypertrophies of the medullary rays.

b. *fig.* Overgrowth.

1856 *Chamb. Jnl.* VI. 131 That hypertrophy of monarchism which grew up under Louis XIV, and in the end destroyed his dynasty. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 419/1 Nights of financial hypertrophy.

|| **Hypertrophy**, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*; cf. **ATROPHY** *v.*] *trans.* To affect with hypertrophy.

1846 P. M. LATHAM *Lect. Clin. Med.* (ed. 2) xxiv. 314 [The heart] is sooner hypertrophied, sooner attenuated. 1885

W. K. PARKER *Mammal. Desc.* iv. 101 The simple forms of its facial bones, not hypertrophied to make room for the teeth.

2. *intr.* To undergo hypertrophy.

1883 tr. *Ziegler's Pathol. Anat.* i. § 72 (Cent.) When a tissue manifests an abnormal tendency to overgrowth, it is said to hypertrophy.

Hypethral, var. of **HYPERTRAL**.

|| **Hypha** (hîfâ). *Bot.* Pl. *hyphæ* (-fî). [mod.L. < C. L. Willdenow, 1810, ad. Gr. *ὕψη* web.] The structural element of the thallome of Fungi, consisting of long slender branched filaments, usually having transverse septa, and together constituting the *mycelium*.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 14 In Chionophye Carteri the threads grow over the cysts exactly as the hypha of lichens is represented as growing over the gonidia. 1875 [see **HYPHAL**]. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* I. 23 In most of our forest trees and in many other plants, the root-hairs are replaced by a fungus whose hyphae absorb the products of decay in organic matter. In the same way.

|| **Hyphæmia**, -emia (hîf-, hîfî-mîâ). *Path.* [f. Gr. *ὕψη* = *ὑπὸ* under + *αἷμα* blood; cf. Gr. *ὑπαίμος* blood-shot. In mod.F. *hyphémic*.] a. Deficiency of blood. b. Extravasation of blood. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Hyphæne**, -ene (hîfî-nî). *Bot.* [mod.L. (1801) arbitrarily f. Gr. *ὕψην* to weave.] A genus of palms with branching stems, found in Arabia, Africa, and Madagascar. One species, *H. Thebaica*, is the DOUM-palm. Also *atrhô*.

1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. viii. 239 Hyphene palms. 1881 *Ed. Words* Jan. 37 Among other vegetable curiosities were the hyphæne—the only branching member of the palm family.

Hyphæresis, -eresis (hî-, hîfî-rîsîs). *Gram.* [a. Gr. *ὕψαρος* a taking away from under, omission: cf. *aphæresis*.] The omission of a letter or syllable in the body of a word.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. Syllabic hyphæresis.

Hyphal (hîfâl), a. *Bot.* [f. **HYPHA** + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the hypha of a fungus.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 267 In *Usnea barbata* the growth in length and thickness and the internal differentiation of the tissue depend entirely on the hyphæ, and... the gonidia behave like foreign bodies in the hyphal tissue. 1896 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 90 The spores and developing hyphal filaments become surrounded by dense clusters of leucocytes.

† **Hyphear**. *Obs.* [a. L. *hyphear* (Pliny), a. Gr. (Arcadian) *ὕψαρ*, a kind of mistletoe growing on pines or firs.] A kind of mistletoe.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 496 A difference there is in the Hyphear and Mistletoe, on what tree soever they are found. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. i. Whose muting on those trees doth make to grow Rots curing hyphear, and the mistletoe.

† **Hyphegetic**, a. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ὕψηγητικός* fitted for guiding (applied to Plato's expository dialogues).] Of guiding or directing nature.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 175/1 Of Platonick discourse there are two kinds, Hyphegetic, and Exegetic.

Hyphen (hîfên), sb. [a. late L. *hyphen*, a. late Gr. *ἡ ὑφέν*, subst. use of adv. *ὑφέν* together, in one, f. *ὕψη*, *ὑπὸ* under + *έν* one.

The hyphen of the Greek grammarians was the sign -, placed under a compound, to indicate that it was not to be read as two words: in this sense the word is sometimes used technically by Palæographers.]

1. A short dash or line (-) used to connect two words together as a compound; also, to join the separated syllables of a word, as at the end of a line; or to divide a word into parts for etymological or other purposes.

[1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 41 He would have us to read these two last words in one, by way of ὑφέν, thus.] c. 1600 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 23 Hyphen is, as it were, a band uniting whole words joined in composition; as, a hand-maid [etc.]. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.*, *Bellum Scribent.*, What a sight it is, to see writers committed together by the ears, for ceremonies, syllables, points, colons, commas, hyphens, and the like! 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Hyphen*... is used, either when two words are joyned together, for the more conciseness of expression, as *Self-interest*; or when one part of a word concludes the former Line, and the one begins the next. 1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* § 290 When the two elements of the compound are only partially blended, a hyphen is put between them.

b. Applied to the 'plus' sign (+).

1850 DAUBENY *Atomic The.* iii. (ed. 2) 105 In Berzelius's method... to express compound salts, the symbols for each were brought together by means of an hyphen +.

2. *transf.* a. A short pause between two syllables in speaking.

1868 GRO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* I. 15 Whistles low notes or seems to thrum his lute As a mere hyphen 'twixt two syllables Of any staidier man. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* x. 208 With hyphens of silence between each two syllables.

b. A small connecting link.

1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 169 It was a 'bridge for migrations. It was a hyphen, connecting different races. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 21 June 6/8 M. de Lesseps, who is the sworn foe of all such geographical hyphens [isthmuses].

Hyphen (hîfên), v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To join by a hyphen; to write (a compound) with a hyphen.

1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIV. 306 The

Englishman imagines all words connected by apposition to be hyphenated together, and inflects them as a single word. 1884 *New Eng. Dict.* Intro. 23 Many specialized combinations... are often not even hyphenated. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatilla* 128 The Joneses, when their father was induced to move from Shepherd's Bush to Kensington, showed their gratitude to their mother by hyphenating her name with their own... 'The Misses Robinson-Jones'. 1894 *Sunday Sch. Times* (Philad.) 3 Feb. On the principle that words should not be hyphenated unless absolutely necessary.

Hyphenate (hîfê-nê't), v. [f. **HYPHEN** sb. + -ATE.] *trans.* = **HYPHEN** v.

1894 *Guardian* 14 Sept. 1938 We ought to hyphenate 'noble-simple' [Shaks. *Cymb.* iii. iv. 133]. Cloten is noble by rank, but 'simple', that is, a clown, by nature and habit.

Hence **Hyphenated** ppl. a.; also **Hyphenation**, the action of joining by a hyphen.

1852 N. & Q. 1st Ser. V. 124/2 The Germans giving the hyphenated title thus. 1886 19th Cent. May 700 Arbitrary italicising, meaningless bracketing, and senseless hyphenation. 1893 E. COUES *Exp. Lewis & Clark* I. 66 In the text... the name usually stands Council-bluff, in one hyphenated word.

Hyphenic (hîfê-nîk), a. [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a hyphen.

1851 N. & Q. 1st Ser. IV. 204/1 The following I should call a hyphenic error.

Hyphenize (hîfê-nîz), v. [f. **HYPHEN** sb. + -IZE.] *trans.* = **HYPHEN** v.

1869 *South. Rev.* July 59 A flood of absurdities, many of which are badly hyphenised elongations of existing vocabularies. 1879 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 4/6 The reconciliation of Austria and Hungary, and the predominance of the latter in a hyphenised monarchy.

Hence **Hyphenization**, the action of joining or writing with a hyphen.

1851 N. & Q. 1st Ser. IV. 204/1 A neglect of mental hyphenization often leads to mistake as to an author's meaning. 1894 *Sunday Sch. Times* (Philad.) 3 Feb. No two writers, probably, would agree as to the hyphenization of any fifty words taken at random.

Hyphomycetous (hîf-, hîfî-mîsî-tîs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Hyphomycetes* (f. Gr. *ὕψη* web + *μύκης* fungi) + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the *Hyphomycetes*, a group of fungi consisting simply of hyphæ (Martius *Flora Crypt. Erlang.* 1817).

1887 GARNSEY tr. *De Bary's Fungi* II. v. 172 The Entolomæceæ are simple hyphomycetous forms.

Hyphidomorphic (hîpî-dî-ô-mî-fîk), a. *Min.* [mod. f. (Rosenbusch) *hyp*, **HYPO** + **IDIOMORPHIC**.] Partially or incompletely idiomorphic.

1888 A. C. LAWSON in *Amer. Geologist* Apr. 204 The order being first plagioclase in more or less idiomorphic lath-shaped individuals lying in all positions, then augite generally allotriomorphic, sometimes hyphidomorphic.

Hence **Hyphidomorphically** adv.

1888 W. S. BAYLEY in *Amer. Naturalist* Mar. 209 The rock is hyphidomorphically granular.

Hypnosis (hîpî-nîsîs). *Path.* [f. **HYPO** + Gr. *ἵς*, *ἡ-ός* tissue + -OSIS.] A diseased state of the blood in which the quantity of fibrin is below the normal; opp. to *hyperinosis*.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 296 These researches exhibit less of the characters of hypnosis than those instituted on the blood at the commencement of continued fever. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 704 Hypnosis may be a result of hæmorrhage.

Hence **Hypnotic** a., pertaining to hypnosis.

1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hypnotic, -iodous, etc.: see **HYPO-IODIC**, etc.

Hypish, obs. form of **HYPIRISH**.

|| **Hypnæsthesia** (hîp-nê-sîsîs). *Path.* [f. Gr. *ὑπν-ος* sleep + *αἰσθησις* perception, feeling.] Sleepy feeling; dulled sensibility; drowsiness.

1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Hence **Hypnæsthetic** a., affected with hypnæsthesia.

1889 *Lancet* 28 Dec. 1331/1 Many of these pathological phenomena are simply the hypnæsthetic nerves picking up the physiological sights, sounds, and sensations.

Hypnagogic (hîp-nâ-gî-dzîk), a. [ad. F. *hypnagogique*, f. Gr. *ὑπν-ος* sleep + *ἀγωγός* leading, f. *ἀγειν* to lead.] Properly, inducing or leading to sleep; in quotes.—that accompanies falling asleep.

1886 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* I. 390 The 'hypnagogic' hallucination was as truly the projection of the percipient's own mind as the dream. 1895 *Q. Rev.* July 215 Hallucinations like the 'hypnagogic illusions' with which many people are familiar.

|| **Hypnale**. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *hypnale* (Solinus), a. Gr. *ὕπναλέ*, fem. of *ὕπναλος* sending to sleep, f. *ὑπνος* sleep.] (See **quots.**)

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. x. 1493/763 Ympnalis is a manere of adder that sleeth wyth slepe. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 560 The Dipsas kills those whom shee stingeth with thirst. The Hypanale with sleep, as befell to Cleopatra. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1690) 440 Those whom the Hypnale stingeth die with sleep.

Hypnic (hîp-nîk), a. *rare*. [ad. Gr. *ὑπνικ-ός*, f. *ὑπνος* sleep.] Of, pertaining to, or inducing sleep. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hypnic*, having power to produce sleep.

Hypno- (hîp-nî-), before a vowel *hypn-*, combining form of Gr. *ὑπνος* sleep. The compounds in Greek were not numerous, and all those employed in English are new formations, and chiefly pathological terms.

Hypnolate [Gr. *-βάρης* walker], a sleep-walker (*Cent. Dict.*). **Hypnocyte** (hîp-nîsîst) *Biol.*, an encysted protozoan which remains quiescent and does not develop spores. **Hypnodylic** (-dî'lik) a. [ODYLIC], pertaining to an 'odylic force' producing the hypnotic state; so **Hypno'dylism**, the practice of using this force. **Hypnogenesis**, **Hypnogeny**, induction of the hypnotic state; so **Hypnogenetic**, -genic, **Hypnogenous** *adjs.*, producing the hypnotic state; rarely, producing sleep. **Hypnogenetically** adv., by hypnogenesis. **Hypnology** [cf. F. *hypnologie*], the part of physiological science which deals with the phenomena of sleep; hence **Hypnologic**, -ical *adjs.*, of or pertaining to hypnology. **Hypnologist**, one versed in hypnology. **Hypnophobia**, **Hypnophoby** [Gr. *-φοβία*, f. *φόβος* fear; cf. F. *hypnophobie*], a morbid dread of falling asleep (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); hence **Hypnophobio** a. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Hypnoscope** [Gr. *σκοπός* see-scope], an instrument used to ascertain if a person is a hypnotic subject. **Hypnosophist**, an adept in **Hypnosophy** [Gr. *σοφία* wisdom], knowledge of the phenomena of sleep. **Hypnosperm**, -spore *Bot.*, an oospore or zygospore (in the *Alga*) which, after fertilization, passes through a period of rest before germinating; a resting cell or spore; so **Hypnosporange**, **Hypnosporangium** *Bot.*, a sporangium containing hypnosporangia; **Hypnosporic** a., of the nature of a hypnosporangium.

1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 841/2 The sclerotia are similar in nature to the 'hypnocyts of other Protozoa. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 258 The [Amœba] when in a state of repose... forms a spherical or oval ball... It sometimes occurs in this condition surrounded by a delicate membrane forming a 'hypnocyts'. It is then 'resting', owing to drought or plentiful nutrition. 1889 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 2/7 'Hypnodylic operators are born, not made. *Ibid.* The phenomena of 'hypnodylism in actual operation. *Ibid.* The scope of hypnotism and odylism, the aspects of 'hypnogenesis, the conditions of odyl force. 1897 E. GURNEY in *Mind* Apr. 214 Certain recent events, however, have given special importance to this topic of trance-induction or 'hypnogeny', and have raised... the question of the efficacy of psychical influence as a 'hypnogenetic agent. 1888 *Science* 9 Nov. 222 Physical methods [of hypnotization], especially hypnogenetic zones, do not exist except as the results of suggestion. 1884 *Land. Med. Rec.* Aug. 360 We call those substances 'hypnogenic' which, when administered, may cause sleep. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 737 The so-called 'hysterogenic' and 'hypnogenic' pressure points. 1886 F. W. H. MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* Oct. 127 No attempt... has been made to correlate this 'hypnogenetic force or suggestion at a distance with hypnogenetic agencies employed in the subject's actual presence. *Ibid.* note, I must adopt from the French the word 'hypnogeny' for the production of hypnotic states. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Hypnologic', of or belonging to hypnology. 1847 CRAIG, 'Hypnological. 1860 *New Syd. Soc. Yearbk.* 203 Azam has repeated Mr. Braid's hypnological experiments, and finds that catalepsy and anaesthesia can be obtained in the way he indicates. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 681/2 An advertising 'hypnologist' whom I allowed to try his art upon the sleepless individual. 1833 DUNGLISON (Worcester), 'Hypnology. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hypnology*, the part of hygiene which treats of the doctrine of sleep. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Hypnophobia', term for fear or dread of sleep; also a term for Epilepsies, or night-mare; 'hypnophoby. 1895 *Athenæum* 3 Jan. 21/2 He [Dr. J. Ochorowicz] finds that by hanging a magnetic tube, which he calls a 'hypnoscope', from the index finger, sensations of a peculiar description are realized. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Feb. 3/2 Experiments have proved that about 30 per cent. of mankind can be subjected to mesmeric influences, while on the rest the hypnoscope has no effect. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Aug. 196/1 Every 'hypnosophist... has his own little private dodge for smuggling himself over the frontier of the land of Nod. *Ibid.*, The term 'hypnosophy is new, perhaps, but it looks rather neat and convenient. *Ibid.*, Hypnosophy stands to scientific discussion of the facts about sleep as theosophy stands to religion. 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 266 It [the zygospore] then remains dormant through the winter as a resting cell or 'hypnosperm, germinating in the spring.

Hypnoid (hîp-nîd), a. *Bot.* [f. **HYPNUM** + -OID.] Belonging or akin to the genus *Hypnum*. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xv. 481 The surrounding rocks are covered with jungermannias and hypnoid mosses.

Hypnone (hîp-nî-nî). *Med.* [a. F. *hypnone*, f. Gr. *ὑπν-ος* sleep + -ONE.] A name given to acetophenone, $C_6H_5.CO.CH_3$, as a hypnotic.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hypnone*,... Dujardin-Beaumont's term for phenylmethyl-ketone or acetophenone. A colourless, very mobile liquid... obtained by distilling a mixture of calcium benzoate and acetate. 1888 *Medical News* (U.S.) 19 May 547/2 Various other hypnotics have been more recently proposed, such as... hypnone and methylal.

Hypnophilous (hîp-nî-fî-lîs), a. [f. Gr. *ὑπνο-ν* **HYPNUM** + *φίλος* loving.] (See **quots.**)

1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hypnophilous*, growing among the mosses.

Hypnosis (hîp-nî-sîsîs). *Phys.* [f. Gr. type *ὑπνωσις*, n. of action f. *ὑπνώ-ειν* to put to sleep. Cf. F. *hypnose* morbid sleep.]

1. 'The inducement or the gradual approach of sleep' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1876 HARLEY *Med. Med.* (ed. 6) 765 It invariably produced hypnosis and contraction of the pupil in him.

2. Artificially produced sleep: esp. that induced by hypnotism; the hypnotic state.

188a Quain's *Dict. Med.* 973 The too ready adoption of hypnosis or Braidism may do harm rather than good. 189a *Brit. Med. J.* 27 Aug. 458 The stages of hypnosis attained, varied from a slight degree of drowsiness to deep trance. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 2/1 The waking from hypnosis occurs through immediate action of the imagination, the command to wake up, or through sense [etc.]. 1898 *Times* 13 July 4/1 Any suggestion offered to a person during hypnosis has an exaggerated effect on his mind.

Hypnotic (hipnō'tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *hypnotique* (16th c. in Paré), ad. late L. *hypnōticus*, *a.* Gr. ὑπνωτικός inclined to sleep, sleepy; also, putting to sleep, narcotic, *f.* ὑπνῶσις to put to sleep. In 2, short for *neuro-hypnotic*: see HYPNOTISM.]

A. adj. 1. Inducing sleep; soporific. 1635 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. li. 31 Not neglecting hypnotic, cordial, and deopillative medicines. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 300 Hypnotic Draughts constantly repeated. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* i. 249 The hydrate of chloral is a drug of great value as possessing hypnotic qualities without the evils attendant on other drugs of this class.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of hypnotism or 'nervous sleep'; accompanied by hypnotism; producing hypnotism, hypnotizing.

1843 BRAID *Neurypnol.* 7 In respect to the Neuro-Hypnotic state induced by the method explained in this treatise. *Ibid.* 14 The method I now recommend for inducing the hypnotic condition. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 696/2 Some remarkable connection between the state of the eyes and condition of the brain and spinal cord, during the hypnotic state. 1874 MAUDSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* vii. 238 In the hypnotic or so-called mesmeric state. 1884 E. GURNEY in *Mind* Jan. 115 A gradual and continuous decline of hypnotic waking into hypnotic sleep. 189a *19th Cent.* Jan. 24 To this day the Fakirs of India throw themselves into a state of hypnotic ecstasy. 1898 *Times* 13 July 3/6 If they were going to suggest that the will had been obtained by hypnotic suggestion.

3. Susceptible to hypnotism; hypnotizable. 1881 *Standard* 29 Jan. The unfortunate young man was 'hypnotic'. 189a E. HART in *Brit. Med. J.* 3 Dec. 1220 The confirmed and trained hypnotic subject is a named individual in mind and body.

B. sb. 1. An agent that produces sleep; a sedative or soporific drug.

1681 tr. Willis' *Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Hypnotic*, a medicine that causes sleep. 1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compit.* XIV. 489 Hypnotics are oft necessary in this Disease. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 70 Evident to all who know the nature and operation of hypnotics. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. xv. (1879) 576 The droning voice of a heavy reader on a dull subject, is often a most effectual hypnotic. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 344 In moderate doses chloral hydrate is a pure hypnotic.

2. A person under the influence of hypnotism. 1888 C. L. NORTON in *N. Amer. Rev.* June 705 It is a recognized fact that the senses of hypnotics fall completely under the control of the hypnotizer. 1893 E. HART in *Brit. Med. J.* 11 Feb. 302 The hypnotic under the influence of suggestion is capable of becoming a dangerous lunatic of a new kind.

Hypnotical (hipnō'tikāl), *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. A. 1.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 112 Their similitude to Hypnotical medicaments.

Hence **Hypnotically** *adv.*, in a hypnotic manner; by means of hypnotism.

c. 1700 D. G. Harangues *Quack Doctors* 15 It affecteth the Cure... Hypnotically. 1893 *19th Cent.* Oct. 708 It would be a conceivable hypothesis that the trance condition is produced hypnotically. 1891 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 5/1 The Hypnotiser... hypnotically suggested her visions.

Hypnotism (hipnō'tizm), [f. HYPNOT-IO + -ISM. This word is due to Dr. James Braid of Manchester, who in 1842 introduced the term *neuro-hypnotism* for 'the state or condition of nervous sleep', and in 1843 used the shortened form *hypnotism*, when the context made the sense plain.]

1. The process of hypnotizing, or artificially producing a state in which the subject appears to be in a deep sleep, without any power of changing his mental or physical condition, except under the influence of some external suggestion or direction, to which he is involuntarily and unconsciously obedient. On recovering from this condition, the person has usually no remembrance of what he has said or done during the hypnotic state. The term is also applied to the branch of science which deals with the production of this state, and its causes and phenomena. See BRAIDISM, MESMERISM.

The usual way of inducing the state consists in causing a person to look fixedly, for several minutes, with complete concentration of the attention, at a bright or conspicuous object placed above and in front of the eyes at so short a distance that the convergence of the optic axes can only be accomplished with effort.

1841 BRAID in *Trans. Brit. Assoc.* (29 June), Practical Essay on the Curative Agency of Neuro-Hypnotism. 1843 — *Neurypnol.* 13 By the term 'Neuro-Hypnotism' then, it is to be understood 'nervous sleep'; and, for the sake of brevity, suppressing the prefix 'neuro', by the terms—*Hypnotic*, will be understood 'The state or condition of nervous sleep'; *Hypnotize*, 'To induce nervous sleep'; *Hypnotized*, 'One who has been put into the state of nervous sleep'; *Hypnotism*, 'Nervous sleep'; *Hypnotist*, 'One who practises Neuro-Hypnotism'. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 695/2 Modes of inducing somnambulism... *pract.* VOL. V.

tised... under the designation of hypnotism. 185a BRAID (*title*) *Magic, Witchcraft, Animal Magnetism, Hypnotism and Electro Biology* (ed. 3). 1883 *19th Cent.* Oct. 696 Under the name of Hypnotism, the subject has after a long interval reappeared on the scientific horizon. 189a *Brit. Med. J.* 27 Aug. 459 Hypnotism is an agent of great value in the treatment of chronic alcoholism. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 1/3 Hypnotism is the science which deals with the phenomena of a peculiar mental state produced by artificial means. 1898 *Times* 14 July 14/3 The habitual use of hypnotism on women is greatly injurious, both morally and intellectually.

2. The state thus induced: the hypnotized or hypnotic condition.

1843 [see sense 1.] 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 760 This induced him [Braid] to give another name, Hypnotism, to the state in which persons are thus placed. 1850 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Feb. 139/2 Hypnotism, or nervous sleep, now exciting so much attention in the French medical world. 1864 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 215 The enchanter and magicians arrived... at the faculty of... inducing fits of hypnotism, trance, mania. 1876 C. M. JAMES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 98 Swedenborg had the power of inducing, in his own case, a state clearly the same as what we now call mesmerism, or hypnotism.

3. Sleepiness or sleep artificially induced by any means; also *fig.*

1860 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Hebr. Poetry* (1873) 27 He has fallen into a sort of Biblical hypnotism, or artificial slumber, under the influence of which the actual meaning of words and phrases fails to rouse attention. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1891) 23, I have given a hypodermic injection of a grain of morphia to a man, inducing a degree of hypnotism. 1885 *Times* 15 Dec. 9 The country will be the gainer by the hypnotism of the one party and the forbearance of the other.

Hypnotist (hipnō'tist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who studies or practises hypnotism; a hypnotizer. Also *attrib.*

1843 [see HYPNOTISM 1.] 1884 *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* I. v. 12 Results which... indicate a special sympathy or 'rapport' between a hypnotist or mesmerist and a sensitive subject'. 1890 *Athenaeum* 10 May 603/1 The cleverest hypnotists have recently told us that they cannot induce a victim to commit an act altogether repugnant to his or her moral character. 1893 E. HART in *Brit. Med. J.* 18 Feb. 363 The hypnotist faith-curer of the hospital ward and the priestly faith-curer of the grotto are in truth utilising the same human elements.

Hence **Hypnotistic** *a.*, relating to hypnotists or hypnotism.

Hypnotize (hipnō'taiz), *v.* [f. as HYPNOT-IO + -IZE: in F. *hypnotiser*.] *trans.* To put into a hypnotic state; to place under the influence of hypnotism; to mesmerize. Also *to hypnotize into* (a state or belief). Also *absol.*

1843 [see HYPNOTISM 1.] 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 703/1 Observations upon individuals hypnotized by Mr. Braid. 1880 *Brit. Med. J.* 4 Sept. 382 The natural normal state of those who may be readily hypnotized. 189a *Daily News* 17 Dec. 5/5 They hypnotized themselves into believing in it. 189a *Brit. Med. J.* 3 Dec. 1219 Anyone can hypnotize, and every one can be hypnotized if he is patient enough, and either scientifically intelligent or ignorantly fanatic. 1896 *Voice* (N. Y.) 6 Feb. 2/4 Houses of Representatives have been hypnotized into subservience.

Hence **Hypnotized** *pp. a.*; **Hypnotizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.* Also **Hypnotizable**, capable of being hypnotized. **Hypnotizability** (hipnō'taizabi-liti), capability of being hypnotized. **Hypnotization**, the action of hypnotizing, or condition of being hypnotized. **Hypnotiser**, one who hypnotizes.

1888 *Amer. J. Psychol.* May 520 To furnish a criterion of the 'hypnotizability of the subject. 1885 *Eng. Mechanic* 13 Feb. 512 The number of 'hypnotisable subjects. 1893 *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* I. v. 67 After a very short course of 'hypnotisation. 189a *Spectator* 2 Jan. 26/2 Horses are very susceptible to hypnotization. 1843 'Hypnotized [see HYPNOTISM 1.] 1880 ROMANES in *19th Cent.* Sept. 475 When he clattered his teeth, the hypnotized patient repeated the movement. 1893 *Ibid.* Oct. 701 The 'subject' mimics or obeys his 'hypnotiser in a quite mechanical way. 1889 *Athenaeum* 25 May 661/1 He meets the monk Hellobas... reputed hypnotizer and mesmerist. 1843 BRAID *Neurypnol.* 7 It was alleged that my mode of 'hypnotizing was no novelty. 1883 *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* I. v. 63 The hypnotizing process may carry a 'sensitive' subject in a minute... into hypnotic sleep.

Hypnotoid (hipnō'toid), *a.* [f. HYPNOT-IO + -OID.] Like or resembling the hypnotic state.

1887 E. GURNEY in *Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Res.* Dec. 201 This young lady had a wonderful hypnotoid sensitiveness, by which she was sometimes able to make unconscious estimates.

Hypnum (hipnō'm), *Bot.* Pl. hypnums, hypna. [mod. L., ad. Gr. ὑπνῶν (Theophr.) 'moss growing on trees'.] A large genus of pleurocarpous mosses; feather-moss.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The branches of the Hypnums are usually spread about upon the ground, and are perennial. *Ibid.*, The family of the Hypna is very numerous. 1837 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 5. 155 Amongst hypna in spongy places. 1857 THORRAU *Autumn* (1894) 138 One whole side, the upper, was covered with green hypnum.

Hypo (hā'po), *sb.* 1? *Obs.* Also 8 hippo, hyppo, 9 pl. (*rare*) hypos. [Abbreviation of HYPOCHONDRIA: cf. HYP.] Morbid depression of spirits.

1711 MANDEVILLE (*title*) *A Treatise of the Hypochondriack and Hysterick Passion* vulgarly call'd the Hypo in Men and Vapours in Women. 1725 BAILEY *Fraser. Collog.* 163 When he's neither in a Passion, nor in the Hippo, nor in

Liquor. 1738 [see HYP.] 1756-66 AMORY J. Bunce (1770) III. 157 A chronic hyppo. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White J.* 1 When my hypos get the upper hand of me. 1869 Mrs. Stowe's *Oldtown F.* 333 Alleging as a reason that 't would bring on her hypos'.

Hypo (hā'po), *sb.* 2 *Photogr.* [Abbreviation of HYPOSULPHITE.] The salt formerly called hypsulphite, now thiosulphate, of soda, used for fixing photographic pictures. Also *attrib.*

1861 *Photogr. News Alm.* in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) I. 155/1 A little will be lost in the hypo fixing bath. *Ibid.* 155/2 The proof assumes a disagreeable red hue after it is fixed with the hypo. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 76 Hypo is cheap, and can be bought at nearly every drug store. *Ibid.* 274 The action of restrainers and retarders, of hypo-eliminators.

Hypo- (hā'po, hā'po), before vowels also **hyp-**, *prefix*, repr. Gr. ὑπο-, ὑπ- (*f.* ὑπό prep. and adv. 'under' = L. *sub*), largely employed in Greek in the formation of verbs, adjectives, and substantives.

With verbs, and their derivatives, ὑπο- had the senses 'under, beneath, down, from below; underhand, secretly; in a subordinate degree, slightly'. With adjectives and substantives, ὑπο- had the local sense 'beneath, under' in a prepositional relation to the substantive implied in the radical part, or the sense 'in a lower relation, in a lower degree, slightly, somewhat, a little' in an adverbial relation. Few Greek words containing the prefix came down through late L. and Fr. into English; the only ones of M.E. age being the ecclesiastical words *hypocrite* and *hypocrisis*, found soon after 1200 (the derivatives, *hypocritic*, *-al*, etc. are later, of 16th c.). A few technical words, e.g. *hyposarcia*, *hypostasis*, occur (though hardly as Eng.) in end of 14th c.; a considerable number, including *hypochondria*, *-chondria*, *hypostatic*, *hypotenuse*, *hypothec*, *hypothesis*, *hypotracheum*, *hypotyphosis*, appear in 16th c., and others, as *hypocaust*, *hypogaster*, *-gastrium*, *hypogaeal*, in 17th c. But the great majority of the *hypo-* formations belong to the vocabulary of modern science, and have no actual Greek prototypes, but are formed (usually) on Greek elements, and more or less in accordance with Greek principles of word-formation. *Hypo-* has not, like *hyper-*, become a living element, capable of being prefixed at will to words of any origin.

The first vowel in Gr. ὑπο-, L. *hypo-*, is short, and all the early words in English were introduced with the *y* short, as in *hypocrite*, *hypocrisis*, etc. The *y* is marked as short in all compounds with *hypo-* in Pronouncing Dictionaries down to the middle of the 19th c. Some later Dictionaries, while retaining short *y* under stress, primary or secondary, as in *hypocaust*, *hypothetic*, make it long (ā) in unaccented syllables, as in *hypothesis*, *hypotenuse*. But the later tendency in the South of England has been to treat *y* in all positions except before two consonants as (ā), and, against etymology and history, to say *hyposulphate*, *hypostatical*, etc.

I. 1. In words from Greek: the most important of these are *hypochondria*, *hypocrisis*, *hypocrite*, *hypotenuse*, *hypothec*, *hypothesis*, and their derivatives.

2. In modern formations, with sense 'under, beneath, below', of relative position; sometimes antithetical to terms in *EPH-* or *HYPER-*. In one set (a), *hypo-* has a prepositional relation governing the sb. occurring or implied in the following element, as in *hypobasal*, *HYPOBRANCHIAL*, *HYPODERMIC*, *HYPOGLOSSAL*; in another (b), *hypo-* qualifies the second element adverbially or attributively, signifying that this is itself the *nether* or *lower* of two (or more), as in *HYPOBLAST*, *hypomere*, *hypozoa* (animals low in the scale).

3. *Mus.* a. Prefixed to the names of musical modes in *hypæolian*, *-dorian*, *-ionian*, *-lydian*, *-mixolydian*, *-phrygian*, to denote either (a) the grave modes in Ancient Greek music, beginning at a definite interval below the ordinary *Æolian*, *Dorian*, etc. or (b) the 'plagal' modes in mediæval music, each of which has a compass a fourth below that of the corresponding 'authentic' mode. b. Also formerly in names of intervals measured downwards, as *hypodiapason*, *-diapente*, *-diatessaron*, *-ditone* (see *DIAPASON*, etc.). (Cf. *HYPER-* 2.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 98 If the leading part were highest, then would they call it [a Fug] in hypodiatesaron, which is the fourth beneath. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 260 Clio with the Moon move after the Hypodorian manner. *Ibid.* 261 Urania also doth the eight create And musick Hypo-Lydian elevate. 1760 STILES *Anc. Greek Music in Phil. Trans.* LI. 712 We have already shown the Hypodorian mese to have been in e, the Hypophrygian in f, and the Hypolydian in g. *Ibid.*, The Hypoionian mese was inserted in f natural, and the Hypæolian in g natural, at a fourth respectively from the Ionian and Æolian. 1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 290 The Mixolydian and Hypolydian were subordinate species of the Lydian [mood]. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 17. 1897 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 6/4 Much fun was made of a sailor's ditty said to be written in the hypomixolydian mode.

4. 'To some extent', 'slightly', 'somewhat', in many adjectives; similarly in substantives, with the sense 'slight' or 'deficient'. These words belong chiefly to pathology, and are the opposites of similar formations beginning with *HYPER-* II.

5. In Chemistry, *hypo-* (in contrast to *HYPER-* 7) is used to name an oxygen compound lower in the series than that having the simple name without *hypo-*; thus, *sulphurous acid* = H_2SO_3 , *hyposulphurous acid* = H_2SO_2 , *vanadic oxide* V_2O_5 , *hypovanadic oxide* V_2O_4 (VO_2), *vanadous oxide* V_2O_3 , *hypovanadous oxide* V_2O_2 (VO).

II. The more important words belonging to all these groups appear in their alphabetical order as main words; others of less importance or less frequent use follow here. (In many of these the immediate derivation is obvious, they being simply formed by prefixing *hypo-* to another word, the etymology of which will be found in its place: e. g. *hypozootic*, f. *hypo-* + *zootic*, etc.)

Hypoantimonate *Chem.*, a salt of antimony tetroxide. || **Hypocaria** *pl. Ichthyol.* [Gr. ὑπόριον little egg], a pair of protuberant oval ganglia developed beneath the optic lobes of osseous fishes; hence **Hypocarian** *a. Chem.* = **HYPONITROUS**; hence **Hypocarotic** = hyponitrous acid, $H_2N_2O_2$ (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hypocarsal** *a. Bot.*, applied to the lower of the two cells or portions of the oospore of vascular cryptogams (cf. *EPIBASAL*). || **Hypocbole** (*hippobōlē*) *Rhet.* [Gr. ὑποβολή, f. ὑποβάλλειν to throw under, suggest], the mentioning and refuting of objections which might be brought against the speaker's case by an opponent. || **Hypocatharsis** *Med.* [*CATHARSIS*], a slight purging; so **Hypocathartic** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hypochil** (*-kil*), || **Hypochilium** (*-kilium*) *Bot.* [Gr. χείλος lip], the basal portion of the labellum of an orchid (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Hypochlorin** *Chem.* [Gr. χλωρίς green], Pringsheim's name for a substance found in every plant-cell which contains chlorophyll. || **Hypoclidium** (*-klidion*) *Ornith.* [Gr. κλέις, κλειδ-key], the interclavicular element of the clavicles of a bird, seen in the merrythought of a fowl; hence **Hypoclidian** *a.* + **Hypoclon**, a semicircle. **Hypocoon *Zool.* [*CON*], the sixth cusp of the upper molar tooth of mammals of the group *Bunodontia*. **HypocrySTALLINE** *a. Min.*, consisting of crystals contained in a non-crystalline or massive mineral substance. **Hypocycle** *nonce-wd.* (see quot., and cf. *EPICYCLE*). || **Hypodactylum** *Ornith.* [Gr. δάκτυλος finger], the lower surface of a bird's toe (Mayne, 1855). + **Hypodeacon** [Gr. ὑποδίακονος under-servant], a subdeacon. **Hypodermatomy** *Med.* [Gr. δέρμα skin + τομή cutting], incision of a subcutaneous part (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hypodermoclysis** (*-daimōklisis*) *Med.* [Gr. κλύσις a washing, drenching], the injection of nutrient fluids under the skin in the collapse from cholera or other exhausting diseases. || **Hypodiastole** (*-daiēstōlē*) *Gr. Gram.* [Gr. ὑποδιαστολή] = **DIASTOLE** 3 (q.v., quot. 1833). **Hypodicrotous** (*-dai'krōtēs*) *a. Phys.*, having a slight secondary wave in each pulse-beat. + **Hypodidascalic** [ad. Gr. ὑποδιδασκαλός; see *DIDASCALIC*], an under-teacher, an usher. **Hypodigmatical** *a.* [Gr. ὑποδειγματικός], indicating by way of example or symbol. **Hypodrome** [med. L. *hypodromum* (see *Du Cange*), f. Gr. ὑπό under + δρόμος course], a roofed porch or colonnade. **Hypodynamic** *a. Path.*, characterized by weakness or prostration (cf. *ADYNAMIC*). **Hypoellipsoid** *Geom.*, a curve traced by a point in the circumference of a circle or ellipse rolling along the inside of an ellipse (cf. *HYPOCYCLOID*). **Hypogaeic** (*-džīk*) *Chem.*, a salt of hypogaeic acid. **Hypogaeic** (*-džīk*) *a. Chem.* [f. mod. L. (*Arachis*) *hypogaea* the earth-nut; see *HYPOGAean*], in *hypogaeic acid*: see quot. + **Hypogaeody** [f. Gr. ὑπόγειος underground, *HYPOGAean* + *δῶδος* way], a branch of applied mathematics, by which subterranean distances and directions are ascertained; subterranean surveying. **Hypogenous** (*-p'džēnas*) *a. Bot.* [Gr. -γενής produced], (a) growing upon the under surface of leaves; (b) growing beneath the surface. **Hypognathism**, hypognathous conformation. **Hypognathous** *a. Ornith.* [Gr. γνάθος jaw], having the under mandible longer than the upper. + **Hypogram** [Gr. ὑπόγραμμα something written below] (see quot.). **Hypohyal** *a. Anat.* [see *HYO-*, *HYOID*], forming the base of the hyoid arch; also as *sb.*, that part of the hyoid arch which lies between the stylohyal and basibranchial. **Hypokeimnometry** [Gr. ὑποκείμενον underlying substance or essence + *-METRY*] (see quot.). **Hypokinetic** *a. Path.* [*KINETIC*], having defective muscular action (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). || **Hypolemniscus**, + **hypolemnisk** [Gr. ὑποληνίσκος, f. ἡλνίσκος band, fillet], the critical mark —. **Hypologism** (*-p'ložiz'm*) [Gr. ὑπολογισμός a ratio in which the antecedent is the smaller number] (see quot.). **Hypomenous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. μένειν to remain] (see quot.). **Hypomere** *Biol.* [Gr. μέρος part], the lower half of certain sponges; hence **Hypomeral** *a.*, pertaining to a hypomere. **hypomnemata** *a.* [Gr. ὑπομνηματικός, f. ὑπόμνημα note, memorandum], having the form of memoranda or notes. **Hypomnemonic** *a.* [Gr. ὑπομνηστικός suggestive to the memory], pertaining to or awakening recollection. || **Hyponeuria** *Path.* [Gr. νεῦρον nerve], deficient or diminished nervous power (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). || **Hypopodia** [Gr. ὑπόποδια, f. ὑποπόδιον to suspect], underlying meaning. **Hypopome** (*hipponomum*) *Zool.* [Gr. ὑπονομή underground passage], the ambulatory pipe or fleshy funnel of a cephalopod. **Hypoponchial** (*-nik'ial*) *a.* [Gr. ὄνυχ, ὄνυχ- nail], seated under the nail (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). || **Hypoponchion**, *-chum* *Path.* [as prec.], an effusion of blood under a nail (*ibid.*). **Hypo-osmious** *a. Chem.* [*OSMIUM*], containing less oxygen than osmium compounds, as *h. oxide* = osmium monoxide OsO , *h. sulphate* OsO_3 . **Hypopospay** *Path.* [Gr. πῆψις digestion], defective digestion. **Hypopetalous** (*-petālos*) *a. Bot.* (also + *-petaleous*, *-ious*), having the petals inserted beneath the ovary (Mayne 1855); belonging to the *Hypopetalæ* of Jussieu, a division of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants; hence **Hypopetaly**, hypopetalous condition (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hypophet** [Gr. ὑποφήτης], an interpreter, expounder. **Hypophloeus** (*-flōēs*) *a. Bot.* [Gr. φλοιός bark], of lichens: growing under the outer layers of bark on trees, etc. (Mayne 1855); so also **Hypophloeodal**, **Hypophloeodic** *adjs.* **Hypophonic** (*-fōnik*) *a.* [Gr. φωνή voice], serving as an accompaniment or response; so **Hypophonous** *a.* || **Hypophora** *Rhet.* [Gr. ὑποφορά], the statement of an opponent's probable objection to the speaker's argument (cf. *hypobole*). || **Hypophyllium** *Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον little leaf] (see quot.). + **Hypophyllospermous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf + σπέρμα seed] (see quot.). **Hypophyllous** (*-fīlos*) *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], growing under, or on the under side of, a leaf. **Hypophysic** *a.* [*PHYSICAL*], lying beneath or below the physical. **Hypophysica**, matters that lie beneath physics. **Hypopial** *a.*, pertaining to the hypopus. || **Hypoplasia** *Path.* [Gr. πλάσις, πλάσις formation], defective growth of an organ or tissue. **Hypoplastic** *a.*, pertaining to the hypoplasia. || **Hypoplastic** *Zool.*, Huxley's name for the third lateral piece of the plastron of *Chelonia* = *hyposternal*. **Hypoplasty** *Path.* [Gr. πλάσσις moulded, formed], 'a diminution of the fibrin in the blood; also, a diminution of the nutritive or generative activity' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). || **Hypopodium** *Bot.* [Gr. πούς, ποδ-foot], the stalk of the carpels (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Hypopterate** *a. Bot.* [Gr. πτερόν wing], 'applied by Mirbel to a cupula when it is winged inferiorly' (Mayne 1855). || **Hypoptilum** *Ornith.* [Gr. πτερόν feather], the subsidiary shaft or plume of a feather, which springs from the main stem at the junction of quill and rachis; the after-shaft, the hyporachis; hence **Hypoptilar** *a.* || **Hypopus** (*hippōs*) *Zool.* [Gr. ὑπόπους having feet beneath], a heteromorphous nymphal form of certain acaroids. **Hypopygal** (*-pīdžial*) *a.*, pertaining to the hypopygium; situated under the end of the abdomen. || **Hypopygium** (*-pīdžim*) *Entom.* [Gr. ὑποπύγιον rump, tail, πύγη buttocks], (a) see quot.; (b) the clasp organ at the end of the abdomen of many male dipterous insects. **Hyporachidian** (*hyporrh-*) *a.*, of or pertaining to the hyporachis. || **Hyporachis** (*hyporrhachis*) (*-p'rākis*) *Ornith.* [Gr. ράχis spine], the accessory rachis or shaft of a bird's feather, the hypoptilum. **Hyporachial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the hyporachis of a feather. || **Hyporadius** *Ornith.*, one of the barbs of the after-shaft or hyporachis of a feather. || **Hyporchema**, **hyporcheme** (*hip'raikim*) [Gr. ὑπόρχημα, f. ὀρχέσθαι to dance], a choral hymn to Apollo, accompanied by dancing and pantomimic action. **Hyporchematic** (*hip'raikim*) *a.* [Gr. ὑπορχηματικός], accompanied by dancing. **Hyporrhined** *phl. a. nonce-wd.* [Gr. ὑπόρρινος under the nose, ὑπορρίνιον moustache], moustached. **Hyporhythmic** (*-ri'hmik*) *a.* [*RHYTHMIC*], deficient in rhythm; said of a heroic hexameter in which the caesura is not observed (*Cent. Dict.*). **Hyposcleral** (*-skli'rāl*) *a. Surg.* [see *SCLEROTIC*], performed beneath the sclerotic coat of the eye. **Hyposclerite** (*-skli'rīt*) *Min.* [Gr. σκληρός hard], a blackish-green less hard variety of *Arbite* (*Dana Min.* (1868) 350). **Hyposclerous** *a.*, somewhat hard (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hyposkeletal** *a. Anat.* [see *SKELETON*], developed below the endoskeleton; = *HYPAXIAL* (cf. *EPISKELETAL*). + **Hyposphagma**, **hyposphagm****

[Gr. ὑπόσφαγμα], a contusion; a blood-shot eye. **Hyposphene** (*hi'posīn*) *Comp. Anat.* [Gr. σφήν wedge], Cope's name for a wedge-shaped vertebral process situated on the neural arch below the postzygapophyses, in some extinct reptiles of the Permian period; hence **Hypospheneal** *a.* || **Hyposporangium** *Bot.* [*SPORANGIUM*], the indusium of a fern, when this grows from beneath the spore-case. **Hyposternal** *a. Anat.* [Gr. ὑπόστερνος; see *STERNUM*], in *hyposternal bone*, also *hyposternal* as *sb.*, St. Hilaire's name for the hypoplastron of a chelonian; also called || **Hyposternum**. **Hyposthenic** (*-spēnik*) *a. Path.* [Gr. σθένος strength], of a medicine or disease: having power to lower or reduce strength (Mayne 1855). **Hypostigma** *Palaeogr.* [Gr. ὑποστιγμα a comma], the comma, which in ancient punctuation had the form of a modern full stop. **Hypostilbite** *Min.*, a hydrous silicate of alumina and lime allied to stilbite, with which it is often associated. **Hypostomatous**, **hypostomous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. στόμα, στοματ- mouth], having the mouth inferior, as certain fishes and infusoria (*Hypostomata*). || **Hypostroma** *Bot.* [Gr. στρώμα layer], Martius' name for the cellular layer supporting the stroma of fungi. || **Hypostrophe** (*hi-, hēip'strōfē*) [Gr. ὑποστροφή turning back], *a. Path.* (a) a turning or tossing as of the sick in bed; (b) a relapse, return of a disease; (c) a falling back, as of the womb (Mayne 1855); *b. Rhet.* reversion to a subject after a parenthesis. **Hypostyle** (*hi'p'stēil*) *a. Arch.* [Gr. ὑπόστυλος; see *STYLE*], having the roof supported on pillars. **Hypostyptic** *a. Med.* [see *STYPTIC*], slightly astringent (Mayne 1855). **Hyposyllogistic** *a.*, having the value, but not the strict form, of a syllogism. **Hypotaetic** *a. Gram.* [Gr. ὑποτακτικός], dependent, subordinate in construction (cf. *hypotaxis*). || **Hypotarsus** *Ornith.* [*TARSUS*], a process of the hinder part of the tarso-metatarsus of most birds; the talus or so-called calcaneum; hence **Hypotarsal** *a.* || **Hypotaxis** *Gram.* [Gr. ὑπόταξις, f. τάσσειν to place], subordination, subordinate construction. || **Hypothecium** (*hipo'thēsiūm*) *Bot.* [Gr. θήκη, dim. of θήκη case] (see quot.); hence **Hypothecial** *a.* **Hypothecar** (*-p'hēar*) *a. Anat.* [Gr. ὑποθήκαρ, f. ἔναρ palm of the hand], of or pertaining to the eminence on the inner side of the palm, over the metacarpal bone of the little finger. **Hypothermal**, **Hypothermic** *adjs.* [Gr. ὑπέρθερμος somewhat warm, f. θερμός warm, hot], (a) tepid; (b) relating to reduction of the heat of the body; so **Hypothermy**, the condition of being hypothermal' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hypotrichous** (*hip-, hēip'trikōs*) *a. Zool.* [Gr. θρίξ, τριχ- hair], of or pertaining to the *Hypotricha*, an order of the class *Ciliata* of *Protozoa*, having the locomotive cilia confined to the ventral surface. **Hypotrophy** (*-p'trōfē*) *Path.* [Gr. τροφή nourishment], a condition of an organ or part due to defective nourishment (Mayne 1855). **Hypotypanic** *a. Anat.* [see *TYMPANUM*], situated beneath the tympanum; applied esp. to the lower bone of the jaw-pier in osseous fishes; also as *sb.*, the quadrate. **Hypotypic**, **Hypotypical** *adjs.*, subtypical; not fully typical. **Hypovanadate** *Chem.*, a salt of hypovanadic acid. **Hypovanadic** *a. Chem.*, containing less oxygen than a vanadic compound, as *h. oxide* = vanadium tetroxide, V_2O_4 . **Hypovanadious** *a. Chem.*, containing less oxygen than a vanadious compound, as *hypovanadious oxide* = vanadium dioxide, V_2O_2 . **Hypoxylous** (*-p'ksilas*) *a. Bot.* [Gr. ξύλον wood], pertaining to ascomycetous fungi of the genus *Hypoxylon*, which grow on trees, decaying wood, etc. || **Hypozeugma** *Gram.* [*ZEUGMA*], the combination of several subjects with a single verb or predicate. || **Hypozeugis** *Gram.* [Gr. ὑπόzeugis], the use of several parallel clauses, each having its own subject and verb. || **Hypozaa** (*hipozō'ā*) *Zool.* [Gr. ζῷον animal], a subdivision of the animal kingdom, including the lowest living forms; = *PROTOZOA* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); hence **Hypozaan** *a.* **Hypozaic** *a.* (a) *Geol.*, lying beneath the strata which contain remains of living organisms; (b) *Zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Hypozaa* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1879 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* II. II. 313 Antimony tetroxide forms salts with basic oxides which have been termed 'hypoantimonates'. 1844-6 OWEN *Lect. Comp. Anat. Vert.* I. viii. 179-80 In most osseous fishes the corresponding fibres of the pre-pyramidal tracts swell out suddenly, beneath the optic lobes, into two protuberant well-defined oval ganglions ('hypoparia'): they are well developed in the common Cod, in which, as in some other

fishes, they contain a cavity called "hypoparion ventricle". 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orv's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 326 "Hypo-azotic or hypoparion acid." 1883 *Athenæum* 6 Oct. 439/1 To cause the patient to inhale with prudence hypoparion vapour mixed with air. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 351 In the Marchantia and Anthocerotæ the short seta of the sporogonium is developed from the lower or posterior ("hypobasal cell"). *Ibid.* 426 The hypobasal half of the embryo (of a fern). 1794 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, "Hypobole, is a Figure in Rhetoric whereby we answer what we presented to be objected against by an Adversary." 1796 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), "Hypocatharsis, gentle Purgine." 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 501 Professor Pringsheim... announced the discovery in the chlorophyll-corpuscles of a substance called "Hypochlorin." 1857 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 249 He goes smoothly... without the least rub so much as of an "hypocolor" to stop him. 1807 FLOWER & LYEKKER *Mammals* ii. § 2. 33 Finally, in the bunodont series, the addition of a postero-internal cusp, termed the "hypocoon, forms the sextotubercular molar." 1883 W. S. BAILEY in *Amer. Naturalist* Mar. 208 When [a rock]... contains crystals in a hyaline ground-mass, the structure is described as "hypocrystalline." 1796 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 45 The Heteroclit Dissenters... move in an Eccentric "Hypocycle." a 1529 SKELTON *Image Hypocoris* 6 Subdeacons that be "ypodeacons." 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 10/2 Till a physician could be obtained to perform Pagni's operation of "hypodermoclysis." 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 21 A minor degree of this variety is named "hypo- or sub-dicrotous." 1825 SHIRLEY *Sch. Complement* iii. v. There is the starre of Eloquence, vnder whom I am an "Hypodidascall, in English, his Vsher." 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xviii. 137, I saw a little Hump... say to the Hypodidascall [etc.]. 1860 T. A. G. BALFOUR *Typ. Char. Nature* 64 The typical, or symbolical, or "hypodeigmatical character." 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. lvi. The "hypodrome, or covered porch where the wrestlers practised their exercises in winter." 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 275 If the disease... should take a "hypodynamic character, the urine... will assume an alkaline reaction." 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* lxi. (ed. 4) 183 This curve... being of the nature of an hypocycloid, or rather, an "hypo-ellipsoid." 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 239 "Hypogæate of Copper." *Ibid.* 238 "Hypogæic acid, C₁₆H₃₀O₈," discovered in 1855... in oil of earthenut. 1570 DEE *Math. Prof.* d j b, "Hypogæoid, is an Arte Mathematicall, demonstratryng, how, vnder the Sphæricall Superficies of the earth, at any depth, to any perpendicular line assigned... certain way may be præscribed and gone." 1871 COOKE *Brit. Fungi* 490 Brand-spores, "hypogenous, scattered over the leaves in minute tufts." 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 323 *Rhynchophis*, Skimmers. Bill "hypognathous." 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, "Hypogram, a subscription, or that is subscribed." 1884 W. R. PARKER in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* II. iii. 168 This bar... has its distal fourth segmented off to form a "hypophyal." 1894 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 680/3 The basi- and hypo-hyal cartilages of the Elasmobranchii. 1882 J. MARTINEAU *Study Spinoza* II. i. 165 Spinoza... attempts to construct a "Hypokeimenometry—a science of Substance and its affections, whereby the constitution of the universe shall be deduced from its primary essence—the All out of the One." 1718 PRIDEAUX *Connect. O. & N. Test.* II. i. 55 The "Hypolemnisc, a straight line with one point under it (as thus —). 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 125 Origen marked these texts with various asterisks and obeli, lemnisci and hypolemnisci. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 147 When the proportion of the first antecedent to the first consequent is less than that of the second to the second, the four magnitudes may be called "hypologism." 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, "Hypomenous, free, not adherent; arising from below an organ, without adhering to it." 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 415/2 The lower half [of a Rhagon], which consists of all three fundamental layers, may be called the "hypomere." 1891 *Athenæum* 4 Apr. 435/2 The treatise [on 'The Constitution of Athens'] is "hypomnemetic" in a very literal sense, presupposing familiarity with an existing body of literature. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XII. (1701) 498/1 Of Signs... some are according to them, "Hypomnestick, others Endictick." 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 290 Those who have no great skill at deciphering the "Hypochoia, the underlying significance, of the Idylls." 1884 A. HYATT in *Science* 1 Feb. 123 The fleshy pipe is therefore an ambulatory pipe or "hypopneum." 1873 *Foannes' Chem.* (ed. 1) 441 "Hypo-osmium sulphite, OsO₃, is a black-blue salt." 1807 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 802 A marked degree of "hypopsepsy" due to catarrh. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Bk.* IV. 721 Greg. Nazianzen calls S. Basil... an interpreter of the Spirit. "Hypophet as distinguished from prophet." 1882-3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2554/2 The church-singing was at first only a sort of monotonous ("hypophonic") cantillation. 1860 BOMBERGER tr. *Kurt's Ch. Hist.* I. § 89. 232 The laity continued for a long time the practise of "hypophonous chants, which consisted of responses to the intonation [etc.]. 1857 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 127 "Hypophora... is when the speaker makes answer unto his own demand; As, '... Shall we continue in sin, that grace may abound? God forbid." 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, "Hypophyllium, a small abortive leaf, like a scale, placed below a cluster of leaf-like branches, or leaves." 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, "Hypophyllospermous-plants, are such as bear their Seeds on the Backsides of their Leaves; as the Capillaries." 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, "Hypophyllous." 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 570. 508 The circinate æstivation and hypophyllous fruit... at once establish their nature." 1871 COOKE *Brit. Fungi* 502 Brand-spores hypophyllous, blackish, surrounded by the ferruginous epidermis. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Omniana in Lit. Rem.* I. 349 Holding the antimoralism of Paley and the "hypophysics of Locke." 1878 Hypophysics [see HYPERPHYSICS]. 1884 D. M. ALBERT *Brit. Oribatidæ* 5 The Tyroglyphidæ are usually parasitic during the curious "hypopial stage." 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xvii. (ed. 4) 131 In one of these which I examined, there was marked "hypoplasia of the decidua." 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* v. 202 In the Turtle the plastron consists of nine pieces... the third, "hypoplastron." 1884 MICHAEL in *Trin. Linn. Soc.*, *Thool.* XVII. 370 The true "Hypopus is a heteromorphous nymphal form of Tyroglyphus." 1886 KIRBY & ST. ENTOMOL. III. 390 "Hypopygium, the last ventral segment of the abdomen." *Ibid.* 707 In many other insects it [the podex] unites with the last ventral segment, the hypopygium, to form a tube for that organ [the ovi-

positor]. 1886 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 505/2 [The contour-feathers of the Rheas] want the "hyporrhachis or after-shaft that in the Emeus and Cassowaries is so long as to equal the main shaft." 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 501 Hee who hath proceeded well in these "Hyporchemata [etc.]. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 118 The choric hymn, called Hyporchem... originally formed a portion of the cult of Phoebus. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. MÜLLER'S *Ant. Art* (ed. 2) § 77 The gymnopædic, "hyporchematic, and other kinds of orchestries were... cultivated in a highly artistic manner." 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 405 A man... hyporrhined with a terse moustache. 1880 *Brit. Med. J.* 389 The operation of "hyposcleral cyclotomy cuts through the ciliary body." 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* ii. 45 The "hyposcleral muscles are separated from the episcleral... by the ventral branches of the spinal nerves." 1814 J. DAY *Festivals* (1615) 310 Sicke of the disease the Phisitions call "Hypophagma." 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XII. (1701) 478/1 They who have a Hypophagma in their Eyes. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 342 The hypophagma, or confusion, being a red or livid spot, caused by blood flowing out the veins opened. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Hypophorangiium, term used by Bernhardi for the indusium of ferns which bears the sporangium itself, as in the Adiantum." 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 284/1 Two posterior lateral pieces [termed] the "hyposternals." 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 57 The junction between the hypo- and hyposternals admits of some yielding moment. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 442 "Hypostilbite occurs on the island of Færøe with stilbite and epitilbite." 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, "Hypostroma." 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Hypostroma*, the mycelium of certain fungals. 1831 *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 416 The "hypostyle hall, and some other additions that he made to the temple of Karnak." 1896 *Academy* 12 Sept. 186/2 In which the sentence is subordinated, both in meaning and in outward form, to another—in other words, is "hypotactic." 1883 B. L. GILDERSLEEVE in *Amer. J. Philol.* IV. 420 Now to make "hypotaxis out of parataxis we must have a joint." 1886 MEYER in *Philol. Soc. Proc.* 18 June p. xlv. The paratactical arrangement of sentences, in preference to hypotaxis. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, "Hypothecium, the cellular stratum below the thalamium of lichens." 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 269 The term Hypothecium is given to the mass of fibres lying beneath the sub-hymenial layer. 1796 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), "Hypothekar (in Anat.), a Muscle which helps to draw the little Finger from the rest; also the space from the Forefinger to the little Finger." 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 523/2 On the inner side of the palm is the hypotherian eminence. 1885 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 862/2 One of the Hypotricha; lateral view of the animal when using its great "hypotrichous processes as ambulatory organs." 1848 OWEN *Homol. Skel.* 60 The homologue of the "hypotympanic of batrachians and fishes." 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 55 The large triangular hypotympanic or quadrate has a large condyle for the mandibular joint. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, "Hypovanadate." 1897 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* II. 745 The hypovanadates are all insoluble except those of the alkali metals. *Ibid.* 746 Silver hypovanadate, Ag₂V₂O₈, is a black crystalline powder. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, "Hypovanadate." 1879 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* II. 290 Thus vanadic salts are yellow; the hypovanadic salts blue; the vanadous salts green; and the hypovanadous salts lavender-coloured. *Ibid.* 289 The solution of "hypovanadous sulphate absorbs oxygen with such avidity as to bleach itself." 1859 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* III. xii. (Arb.) 176 If such supple be placed after all the clauses... then is he called by the Greeks "Hypozeugma." 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey); and in mod. dict. 1859 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* III. xii. (Arb.) 177 If this supple be made to sundrie clauses, or to one clause sundrie times iterated... then is it called by the Greeks "Hypozeugma." 1887 MIVART in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 106 Those lowly organisms known as Protozoa or "Hypochoa." 1865 *Intell. Observer*. No. 40. 283 This approach to a "hypochoic zero." 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vi. 121 The term Hypochoic simply points out their position as lying under those systems which are decidedly fossiliferous.

Hyposolian, *Anc. Mus.*: see HYPO-3.

Hypoblast (hí'po, hoi'poblást). [f. HYPO-2 + -BLAST, Cf. F. *hypoblaste*.]

1. *Bot.* The flat dorsal cotyledon of a grass. ? *Obs.* [1830] LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 296 Esenbeck... seems to entertain the opinion that this cotyledon [of grasses] is a special organ, for which he retains Richard's name of hypoblastus. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hypoblastus*. 1882 in OGILVIE (ed. Annandale). 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Biol.* The inner layer of cells in the BLASTODERM.

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 51/1 In the embryo [of the Metazoa] the representatives of these two layers [ectoderm and endoderm] are the epiblast and hypoblast. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 50 The inner wall of the sac is the hypoblast (endoderm of the adult), the outer the epiblast (ectoderm). 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 59 The endoderm or hypoblast, appears as a cul-de-sac.

Hence **Hypoblastic** (hí'po, hoi'poblástik) *a.*, of or belonging to the hypoblast.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 663 The hypoblastic cells are invested by those of the epiblast. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 680 The body cavity is the outgrowth from the primitive alimentary canal with the hypoblastic covering of which its lining membrane is continuous.

Hypobranchial (hí'po, hoi'pobræ'ngkiál), *a.* and *sb. Anat.* [f. HYPO-2 + BRANCHIAL, Cf. F. *hypobranchie*.] *a.* *adj.* Situated under the branchiae or gills. *b. sb. pl.* The lower portion of the branchial arch.

1848 OWEN *Homol. Vertebr. Skel.* Table I. note 2 The metamorphoses of the hypo-branchial skeleton in the batrachian larvæ demonstrate the thyro-hyal to be special developments of the hypo-branchials. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 553 Mention has still to be made of the hypobranchial groove and its derivatives. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 474 The hypobranchial gland.

Hypobranchiate (hí'po, hoi'pobræ'ngkiát), *a.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Hypobranchiata*: see HYPO-2

and BRANCHIATE.] Belonging to the *Hypobranchiata* (*Inferobranchiata*), gasteropod molluscs in which the branchiae are situated beneath the body (Mayne, 1855).

Hypobromite (hí'po, hoi'pobrō'mait), *Chem.* [f. HYPO-5 + BROMITE.] A salt of hypobromous acid.

1877 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* I. 278 Hypobromous Acid... with the salts, termed the *hypobromites*, are formed in a similar manner to hypochlorous acid. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 195 With alkaline hypochlorites and hypobromites, urea decomposes.

Hypobromous (hí'po, hoi'pobrō'mas), *a. Chem.* [f. HYPO-5 + BROM-INE + -OUS.] In *hypobromous acid*, an acid (HBrO) derived from bromine, having strong oxidizing and bleaching properties.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 237 Half the bromine is precipitated as bromide of silver, while the other half remains in solution as hypobromous acid. 1877 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* I. 278 Aqueous hypobromous acid is a light straw yellow coloured liquid, closely resembling in its properties hypochlorous acid.

Hypocaust (hí'pōkōst, hoi'pō-). *Rom. Antiq.* [ad. late L. *hypocaustum*, -causton, a Gr. ὑποκαυστήριον, lit. room or place 'heated from below', f. ὑπό HYPO-1 + καύω, kaieiv to burn.]

A hollow space extending under the floor of the *calidarium*, in which the heat from the furnace (*hypocaustis*, ὑποκαυστός) was accumulated for the heating of the house or of a bath.

It has been sometimes explained as 'a vaulted room heated by a furnace below' (which may have been the primary sense), and sometimes erroneously identified with the *hypocaustis* or furnace itself.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Hypocaust*, a Hot-house to sweat in, or a Stove. 1696 *Ibid.* (ed. 5), *Hypocaust*, a subterranean Place, wherein there was a Furnace, which served to heat the Baths of the Ancients. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772. 70 A fine hypocaust or bath was discovered. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. ii. 25 The Roman Mansion with its hypocaust. 1885 J. H. MIDDLETON *Anc. Rome* 334 Vitruvius's description of the hypocausts or hollow floors used for heating the hot rooms (*calidaria*) agrees closely with many existing examples. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 579/1 In the remains of Roman Villas found in Britain the hypocaust is an invariable feature. 1890 Smith's *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* I. 278/1 The passages from the furnace to the hypocaust and the flues in the walls appear to have been called *conculi*.

b. trans. A stove.

1829 SCOTT *Anne of G. xix*, The *stube* of a German inn derived its name from the great hypocaust, or stove, which is always strongly heated, to secure the warmth of the apartment in which it is placed.

Hence **Hypocausted ppl. a.**, furnished with a hypocaust or hypocausts.

1897 *Antiquary* Nov. 321 They found a large villa. It was very extensively hypocausted.

† **Hypochloric** (hí'po, hoi'pōklō'rík), *a. Chem.* *Obs.* [f. HYPO-5 + CHLORIC, Cf. F. *hypochlorique*.] In *hypochloric acid*, an old name of chlorous acid.

1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 368 Hypochloric acid was discovered by Sir H. Davy in 1815. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 658/1 Hypochloric acid is a yellow gas, possessing a very peculiar odour.

Hypochlorite (hí'po, hoi'pōklō'rīt), *Chem.* [f. HYPO-5 + CHLORITE, Cf. F. *hypochlorite*.] A salt of hypochlorous acid.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 75 *Hypochlorites*... When the base is in excess, they are sufficiently stable... but when neutral, they are decomposed into chlorides and chlorates. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 156 Hypochlorite of soda. 1877 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* I. 267 The hypochlorites... are unstable compounds, which in the pure state are almost unknown.

Hypochlorous (hí'po, hoi'pōklō'rās), *a. Chem.* [f. HYPO-5 + CHLOROUS, Cf. F. *hypochloreux*.] *Hypochlorous acid*, an oxy-acid of chlorine (HClO), which in its aqueous form has a yellowish colour, acrid taste, and sweet smell, and possesses strong oxidizing and bleaching qualities. *Hypochlorous anhydride*, a gas (Cl₂O) of a pale reddish-yellow colour and powerful odour. Discovered by Balard in 1834.

1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 367 Balard... has... proposed to designate it hypochlorous acid. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orv's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 360 Hypochlorous acid... is an orange-coloured volatile liquid. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 907 Hypochlorous anhydride.

Hypochonder, -chondre (hí'pōkōndrē), *? Obs.* Also 6 *hypocondrer*. [a. F. *hypocondre* (16th c. in Paré): see next.] = HYPOCHONDRIUM. Also pl. = HYPOCHONDRIA 1.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clxxxv. 65 Hypocondrer is the greke worde... in Englyshe it is named Hypochonder. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cliv. 236 Obstructions of the Spleen, and Hypochonders. 1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compit.* xi. 377 That the chief Cure [in Mania] be always directed to the Hypochonders. 1740 MACKARNES in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 502 A Swelling just above the Groin, in the Left Hypochondre. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 565/2 They were magnetised... by the pressure of the fingers upon the hypochonders. 1834 J. FORRES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 15 This method... consists in pressing forcibly upon the hypochonders from below upwards.

Hypochondria (hí'pōkōndriā, hoi'pō-). Also *hypocondria*, and 8 *hypocondrias*. [ad. late L. *hypocondria* pl. (Priscian), a. Gr. τὰ ὑποχόνδρια

the soft parts of the body below the costal cartilages (rendered *præcordia* by Celsus), neut. pl. of *ὑποχόνδριος*, f. *ὑπό* HYPO- + *χόνδριος* gristle, cartilage, esp. that of the breast-bone (the 'ensiform cartilage'). See also *prec.* and *HYPOCHONDRIUM*.]

|| 1. as *pl.* of *HYPOCHONDRIUM*. Those parts of the human abdomen which lie immediately under the ribs and on each side of the epigastric region. + b. The viscera situated in the hypochondria; the liver, gall-bladder, spleen, etc., formerly supposed to be the seat of melancholy and 'vapours'. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 39 It. health flatulencies of Hypochondria. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 127 If our spleen or hypochondria. send up such melancholic fumes into our heads as move us to sadness and timorousness, we cannot justly call that vice. 1754-54 SMELLIE *Midwif.* III. 484 There was no hardness or inflammation about the hypochondria. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 4/2 Between the hypochondria is the proper epigastric region.

+ c. Erroneously as *sing.*, for *HYPOCHONDRIUM*. 1725 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 448 The Indians fired upon them, and wounded Deacon Saml Field, the ball passing through the right Hypochondria. 1737 Dr. For. *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 97 Thus raising the vapours in their hypochondria, they were every night dreaming that they heard it thunder.

d. *Entom.* (See quot.). 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 388 *Hypochondria*,...two portions of segments, one on each side; which in some genera (*Carabus* L., etc.) intervene between the first intire ventral segment and the posterior part of the Postpectus.

2. as *sing.* A morbid state of mind, characterized by general depression, melancholy, or low spirits, for which there is no real cause.

This use of the word was app. developed in English, prob. on the supposition that it was an abstract feminine sb. Cf. *F. hypochondrie* which seems to be of late introduction (1812 in *Hatz.-Darm.*).

1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* iv. ii. I know what you would say, that it is melancholy; a tincture of the hypochondria you mean. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 242 The Pannick Fears of that Hypochondria of State-Interest. 1710 TAILOR No. 231 P 4 Will Hazard was cured of his hypochondria by three glasses. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* I. 23 The symptom. is. equally connected with hypochondria. 1853 C. BROWNE *Villette* xx. There sat a silent sufferer—a nervous, melancholy man. Those eyes...had long waited comings and goings of that strange spectre, Hypochondria.

Hypochondriac (*hipokhōndriāk*, *hōipo-*), a. and sb. Also 7-9 *hypochondriac*. [a. *F. hypochondriaque* (16th c.), ad. med. *L. hypochondriacus*, a. Gr. *ὑποχόνδριος* affected in the hypochondria; see *prec.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Of morbid states: Proceeding from, or having their origin in, the hypochondria, regarded as the seat of melancholy; hence, consisting in, or having the nature of, a settled depression of spirits. ? *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 416 An honest Citizen...was sicke or indisposed with a hypochondriack melancholy for 3. yeares. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1089 The Causes of the Hysterick and Hypochondriack Passions. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pardoned* iii. iii. (1713) 310 That hypochondriack sourness and austerity, which some place a great deal of religion in. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) III. 209 The hypochondriac disease consists in indigestion and consequent flatulency, with anxiety or want of pleasurable sensation. 1822-34 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 66 Melancholy...often assumes many of the symptoms that essentially appertain to the hypochondriac disease.

b. Of persons, their temperaments, looks, thoughts, etc.: Affected by hypochondria; characterized by, or expressive of, a morbid melancholy.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 187 What is poore and silly man alone, but...a melancholick and hypochondriack creature? 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 4 Democritus that thought to laugh the times into goodness, seems to me as deeply Hypochondriack, as Heraclitus that bewailed them. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. xxi. 124 Complaints founded only in an hypochondriac imagination. 1803 BEDDOES *Hystia* ix. 184 The hysterical, the hypochondriac, very generally agree in complaining of a decrease of memory. 1856 Mrs. STOWS *Dred* I. ii. 19 That occasional gleam of troubled wildness which betrays the hypochondriac temperament.

2. *Anat.* Situated in the hypochondria. *Hypochondriac region*, the part of the abdomen occupied by the hypochondria.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The hypochondriac regions. 1793 BEDDOES *Sea Scurvy* 70 Pain in the breast and left hypochondriac region. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 46 An exploratory puncture having been made into the hypochondriac swelling [etc.].

b. *Entom.* 'Of or pertaining to the hypochondria or basal ventral plates of the abdomen: as, the hypochondriac segment' (*Cent. Dict.*).

B. *sb.* 1. A person affected with or subject to hypochondria.

1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 33 Those melancholly hypochondriacs...whose fantasies, how extravagant soever...must never be opposed. 1676 D'URFEE *Mad. Pickle* I. i. Thou art a Melancholly Fellow, a kind of Hypochondriack, as I am told. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 36 But let not little men triumph upon knowing that Johnson was an Hypochondriack. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 854 The hypochondriac is the victim of a delusion with respect to his condition.

+ 2. = The disease, *HYPOCHONDRIA* 2. *Obs.*

1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1809) 109 The liver, gall

and spleen, and the diseases that arise from them, as the jaundice and hypochondriac. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab. *Hypochondriac*, a windy melancholy bred in the hypochondria, from whence a black phlegm arises that infects and troubles the mind. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* iii. (1851) 24 By an hypochondriac, or some other disease. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Intro. 51 Abbreviations exquisitely refined: as...Hypops, or Hippo, for Hypochondriacks. 1796 BURNIE *Metastasio* I. 383 This performer comes to entertain and solace me in my doleful hypochondriacs.

Hypochondriacal (*hipokhōndriākāl*, *hōipo-*), a. [f. as *prec.* + *-AL*.]

1. = *HYPOCHONDRIAC* A. 1.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democ.* to Rdr. 70 That Hypochondriacal wind especially which proceeds from the short ribs. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man I. iii. 397 Subject to low Spirits, and the Hypochondriacal Distemper. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxvii. A hypochondriacal tendency had shewn itself in the banker's constitution of late.

2. = *HYPOCHONDRIAC* A. 1 b.

1665 GLANVILLE *Scapris Sci.* xiii. 73 The wonders it works upon Hypochondriacal Imaginings. 1694 SALMON *Bates Disp.* (1713) 109/2 There is a Preparation of the Crocus...which...after an admirable Manner relieves the hypochondriacal. 1832 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *La. Mahon's Wars Success*, (1887) 262 He very soon became quite as hypochondriacal and eccentric [as his predecessor].

2. = *HYPOCHONDRIAC* A. 2. *rare*.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Hypochondriacal regions.

Hence *Hypochondriacally* *adv.*

1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 217, I should certainly have become hypochondriacally melancholy. 1863 FORBES *Winslow Obscure Dis. Brain & Mind* xii. (ed. 3) 265 The mind, hypochondriacally disposed.

Hypochondriacism (*hipokhōndriāsiz'm*, *hōipo-*), [f. *HYPOCHONDRIAC* + *-ISM*.] The condition of a hypochondriac; = *HYPOCHONDRIA* 2.

1697 FLOYER *Cold Baths* I. iii. (1700) 75 Melancholies, Hypochondriacism. 1786 R. W. DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 320 The immediate cause is indigestion and hypochondriacism. 1879 BERENSON *Patagonia* xviii. 291 Those who are inclined to hypochondriacism or obesity.

Hypochondriacal, a. [f. *HYPOCHONDRIAC* + *-AL*.] Pertaining to the hypochondria; = *HYPOCHONDRIA* A. 2; situated upon the flanks.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Explan. Words of Art, *Hypochondriacal* parts be the flanks or soft parts vnder the short ribs. 1607 TOFFELL *Four-F. Beasts* (1658) 503 Of it they make Plaisters to assuage the Hypochondriacal inflammations and ventosity in the sides. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 89 The feathers covering the back are named dorsal; the breast, pectoral; the sides, hypochondriac or lateral.

|| **Hypochondriasis** (*hipokhōndriāsiz*, *hōipo-*), path. [f. as *prec.* + *-ASIS*.] The formation is unusual, the suffix *-asis* being almost entirely limited to names of cutaneous diseases.]

Hypochondria in its pathological aspect: a disorder of the nervous system, generally accompanied by indigestion, but chiefly characterized by the patient's unfounded belief that he is suffering from some serious bodily disease.

1766 SIR J. HILL (title) *Hypochondriasis*, a practical Treatise on the Nature and Cure of that Disorder; Commonly called the Hyp and Hypo. 1810 R. THOMAS *Pract. Phys.* Hypochondriasis bears a strong resemblance to dyspepsia. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 854 The name hypochondriasis...has very little significance as indicating the character and seat of the affection.

Hypochondriasm (*hipokhōndriāz'm*, *hōipo-*), rare. [f. *HYPOCHONDRIA*, on analogy of *enthusiasm*, etc.] = *prec.*

1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 8 The superstition and hypochondriasm of the prophet. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 149 The infectious hypochondriasm of the tradesman who has nothing to do. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 705 Aubrey has given a gossip's account of this ludicrous hypochondriasm.

So *Hypochōndriast* = *HYPOCHONDRIA* sb. 1.

1798 COLERIDGE *Satyrane's Lett.* in *Biog. Lit.* (1817) II. 222 The Miser, Hypochondriast...of Molière. 1825 — *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 103, I have not found it at all, except as a hypochondriast finds glass legs. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 487 The 'misanthrope' and 'hypochondriast' might hug Despair.

+ **Hypochondriatic**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as *prec.* + *-ATIC*.] = *HYPOCHONDRIA* a. 1.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 332 Opium...is...an admirable remedy...against Hypochondriatic melancholy.

Hypochondriak (*hipokhōndrik*, *hōipo-*), a. rare.

[f. *HYPOCHONDRIA* + *-IC*: cf. *anemia*, *anemic*.]

= *HYPOCHONDRIA* a.

1681 HICKERINGILL *Vind. Naked Truth* II. Ep. 1 Windy and Hypochondriak Vapour. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 239, I discarded all hypochondriac distortions of fancy and determined to live.

So *Hypochōndriacal*, a., *Hypochōndriasm*, *Hypochōndriast*, rare.

1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 130 Persons so extremely ignorant, vicious, vain or hypochondriacal [etc.]. 1812 COLERIDGE in *Southey's Omniana* II. 15 An hypochondriac, to whom his limbs appear to be of glass. 1822-34 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 60 We shall have little scruple in assigning the origin of most cases of hypochondriasm to a morbid condition of one or more of the digestive organs.

|| **Hypochondrium** (*hipokhōndrion*), [mod. L., ad. Gr. *ὑποχόνδριον* (neut. sing.), as *τὸ δεξιὸν ὑποχόνδριον* the right hypochondrium (*Hippocrates*); see *HYPOCHONDRIA*.] Each of the two

hypochondriac regions which are distinguished as 'right' and 'left'.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Hypochondrium*, the upper part of the Abdomen under the Cartilages of the Chest. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hypochondriac*, A swelling or distension of the hypochondriums, or upper part of the belly. 1735 FERGUSON in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 426 A Skane or great Knife, which went through the muscular part of his Fore-Arm, and into the Left Hypochondrium. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. iv. 109 Placed, for the most part, in the left hypochondrium, immediately under the diaphragm.

b. The corresponding part of the body of lower animals; the iliac region.

+ **Hypochōndry**, *Obs.* Also 7-*oondry*. [ad. L. *hypochondrium*, -ia. With sense 2 cf. *F. hypochondrie* (1812 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. = *HYPOCHONDRIUM*. Chiefly pl. *hypochondries*.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. i. v. (1651) 13 His hypochondries misaffected. *Ibid.* I. iii. II. i. 198 Blood and hypochondries both are often affected even in head-melancholy. 1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1698) IV. 220 Envy swells the hypochondries.

2. = *HYPOCHONDRIA* 2.

1669 PENN *No Crass* iii. § 2 Stingy and singular Tempers, affected with the Hypochondry. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *South-sea Ho.* As if he feared every one about him was a defaulter; in his hypochondry ready to imagine himself one. 1874 SIR G. W. DASENT *Half a Life* III. 322 He recovered him of his hypochondry as soon as ever he married.

+ **Hypocist**, *Obs.* [Cf. *F. hypociste*.] = next.

1751 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Mat. Med.* 793 Hypocist is an Astrigent, and that of considerable Power.

+ **Hypocistis** (*hipo'sistis*), *Med. Obs.* Also 6 *ypoquistis*, 7 *ypoquistis*. [a. L. *hypocistis* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὑποκίστις* (see def.), f. *ὑπό* under + *κίστις* the plant *Cistus*. Cf. *F. hypociste*. (The early form (*h*) *ypoquistis* represented the Gr. genitive.)] The solidified juice of *Cytinus hypocistis*, a parasitic plant of the South of Europe, growing on the roots of *Cistus*: it contains gallic acid and was formerly employed in medicine as a tonic and astrigent.

1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) Pj, Yarine stamped with the water of the decoction of ypoquistidos. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 246 Some there be who put Ypoquistis thereto. 1616 BULLOKER s.v., A certain Mushroom, which being bruised yieldeth a liquor, called by Apothecaries Ypoquistidos. 1658 ROWLAND *Moulted's Theat. Ins.* II. xxxiii. 1116 His stomach must be fomented with Acacia or Hypocistis with wine. 1751 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Mat. Med.* 792 Hypocistis is an inspissated Juice, much resembling the true Egyptian Acacia...It is considerably hard and heavy, of a fine shining black Colour.

Hypococchoana, corrupt form of *IFECACUANHA*.

Hypocolon, -*cone*, etc.: see *HYPO*-II.

Hypocoon, colloq. abbrev. of *HYPOCHONDRIA*.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead Wks.* 1760 II. 223 'Tis as much as a plentiful dose of the best canary can do to remove the hypocoon [ed. 1707 hypocoon] for a few minutes.

Hypocoonder, -*condriac*, etc., *obs.* ff. *HYPOCHONDER*, -*CONDRIAC*.

Hypocoracoid (*hipo-*, *hōipokōrākoid*), *Ichthyol.* [f. *HYPO*- 2 (*δ*) + *CORACOID*.] The lower of the two bones forming the shoulder-girdle in typical fishes; also called simply *coracoid* (cf. *HYPERCORACOID*).

Hypocorism (*hipo-*, *hōipokōriz'm*), *rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *ὑποκόρισμα*, -*κορισμός* pet-name, f. *ὑποκορίζεσθαι* to play the child, use terms of endearment, f. *ὑπό* in sense 'somewhat, slightly' + *κόρος*, *κόρη* child, boy, girl.] A pet-name.

1850 N. & Q. 1st Ser. I. 242/1 'Polly' is one of those 'hypocorisms' or pet-names with which our language abounds.

Hypocoristic (*hipo-*, *hōipokōristik*), a. [ad. Gr. *ὑποκοριστικός*, in *ὄνομα ὑποκοριστικόν* pet-name, diminutive, f. *ὑποκορίζεσθαι*: see *prec.* Cf. *F. hypocoristique*.] Of the nature of a pet-name; pertaining to the habit of using endearing or euphemistic terms.

1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 98 Harry...is the free or hypocoristic name for Henry. 1865 FARRAR *Chapt. Lang.* xxii. 282 Imagine the power and danger of this hypocoristic process in times when it was fashionable to fling a delicate covering over the naked hideousness of vice.

So + **Hypocoristical** a.; **Hypocoristically** *adv.*

1609 Br. W. BARLOW *Answer. Nameless Cath.* 20 An hypocoristical allusion. 1654 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 292 With hyperbolical (expressions) either epitaically or hypocoristically, as the purpose required to be elated or extenuated.

Hypocotyl (*hipo-*, *hōipokōtil*), *Bot.* See quot. 1880.

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 5 With seedlings, the stem...has been called by many botanists the hypocotyledonous stem, but for brevity sake we will speak of it merely as the *hypocotyl*. *Ibid.* 10 The radicles, hypocotyls, and cotyledons of seedling plants. 1882 *Nature* 23 Mar. 482 Buck-wheat plants grow from small seeds containing a small hypocotyl, that enlarges afterwards to an exceedingly long part.

Hence **Hypocotylous** a., of or pertaining to the hypocotyl.

Hypocotyledonary (*hipo-*, *hōipokōtilē-*, *dōnāri*), a. [f. *HYPO*- 2 + *COTYLEDON* + *-ARY*.]

Placed under, or supporting, the cotyledons. Cf. HYPOCOTYL. So **Hypocotyledonous** *a.*

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 559 The elongation of the hypocotyledonary portion of the axis. 1880 Hypocotyledonous [see HYPOCOTYL]. 1881 *Academy* 12 Feb. 120 Hypocotyls—an abbreviation for hypocotyledonary axes. 1885 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 361 The parenchyma of the hypocotyledonary stem.

Hypocras, obs. form of **HIPOCRAS**.

Hypocrateriform (hipo-, hoi-pōkrāti-ris-ism), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ὑποκράτης-on the stand of a large mixing-bowl (f. ὑπό HYPO- + κράτης CRATER) + -FORM.] Having the form of a salver raised on a support: said of a corolla in which the tube is long and cylindrical, with a flat spreading limb at right angles to it, as in the periwinkle and phlox.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Hypocrateriformis*, .. the name given by Mr. Tournefort to a peculiar sort of flowers.] 1788 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 4) *Hypocrateriform*, salver-shaped, that is plain or flat, and standing on a tube. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 222 Corolla monopetalous, .. hypocrateriform, with from 5 to 8 divisions. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 169 Perianth hypocrateriform .. having a cup-shaped crown surrounding the top of the tube.

So **Hypocraterimorphous** *a.* [Gr. ὑποκράτης-on the stand of a large mixing-bowl (f. ὑπό HYPO- + κράτης CRATER) + -MORPHOUS; cf. F. *hypocraterimorphe*.]

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 248 Hypocrateriform, or rather (not to mix Latin and Greek) Hypocraterimorphous, in English Salverform.

Hypocrates, -cratian, -cratic, obs. forms of **HIPOCRATES**, etc.

Hypocrène, obs. form of **HIPOCRÈNE**.

† **Hypocrify**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. *hypocri* (te + -FY)] *intr.* To play the hypocrite. *trans.* To imbue with hypocrisy.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 242 The modern Astrological Arius hypocrites the very top of his Door with a Notorious Insolent Falsity. *Ibid.* III. 70 Since the Arius as well as the Papists hypocrite and lie.

Hypocrisis (hi-pōkrāz), *v. rare.* [perh. ad. obs. F. *hypocriser* (Godefroy) or a back-formation from **HYPOCRISY**.] *intr.* To practise hypocrisy.

1680 G. KEITH *Rector Corrected* xii. 227 Here again thou Hypocritest. 1711 C. M. Lett. to Curate 47 In K. Edward's time he Hypocritest and comply'd with the Reformation. 1892 *Silver Domino* iii. (ed. 2) 55 We cannot possibly be 'in the swim' unless we are good hypocrites. Herein is my sore point. I am unable to hypocrise.

|| **Hypocrisis** (hipp'krisis). [L.: see **HYPOCRISY**.] Hypocrisy, dissembling, feigning; a false or deceitful show.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 198 Þe þridde hweolp is Ipcrisis; þet is þeo þet mækeð hire betere þen heo beo. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Hypocrisis*, a feigning or dissembling, a Rhetorical figure called by Julius Rousinianus, .. *Pronunciatio*. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* iv. 7 The miserable mortals, enacting their High Life Below Stairs, with faith only that this Universe may perhaps be all a phantasm and hypocrisis.

† **Hypocrism**. Obs. rare-1. [An irreg. formation from *hypocrisy*, *hypocrite*.] = next.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 938 Cloak'd Hypocrism.

Hypocrisy (hipp'krisi). Forms: 3-6 **ypo-**, **ipo-**, 3 -**crisi**, 4-6 -**crisie**, (4 -**crisyse**, -**crisie**, -**crisyse**, 4-5 -**crisyse**, -**crisyse**, 4-6 -**oresie**, -**crisy**, -**crisy**, 5 -**oresy**, 6 -**cracy**, -**crasie**, -**chrisi**), 6 **hipocrisie**, **hypocresie**, 6-8 **hypocrisie**, 6-**hypocrisy**. [a. OF. *ypocrisie* (mod.F. *hypocrisie*), f. eccl. L. *hypocrisis*, a. Gr. ὑπόκρισις, the acting of a part on the stage, feigning, pretence, f. ὑποκρίεσθαι to answer, to play a part, pretend, f. ὑπό HYPO- + κρίεσθαι to decide, determine, judge. The etymological spelling with *h* became current (as in French) in the 16th c.]

The assuming of a false appearance of virtue or goodness, with dissimulation of real character or inclinations, esp. in respect of religious life or beliefs; hence in general sense, dissimulation, pretence, sham. Also, an instance of this.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 342 Of alle kudde & kude sunnen, ase of prude .. of ipocrisie. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27598 O pride becums .. Ypocrisi. 1340 *Ayenh.* 25 Ypocrisyse .. is a zenne þet mækeþ to sewy þe good wyþ-out þet ne is naht wyþ-inne. 1426 *Audelay Poems* 31 A prechur schuld lyve parfytly, And do as he techys truly, Ellys hit is ypocresy. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 266/1 Ipcrisyse, ipocrisi. 1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* (E. E. T. S.) 11 By theyre cloked ypocrisi. 1555 Hooper *Let. in Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 159 No coulour nor cloked hypocrisie. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 98 Purge vs from Ipcrasie. 1569 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 183 Thair fals Hypocresie Throw all the world is now out-cryt. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Titus* ii. 6 Those promises but hypocrisies, without any soundnesse. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Wom.* Wks. (1730) I. 56 Cruelty inconstancy and lies, Envy and malice, deep hypocrisies. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* ii. 40 It is the law of goodness to produce hypocrisy.

Hypocritical (hipp'kritikāl), *a.* Now rare. [f. next + -AL.] = **HYPOCRITICAL**.

1658 BR. REYNOLDS *Rich Man's Charge* 42 Your Faith is Hypocritical, your Religion vain. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* App. 42 Looking upon his repentance as feign'd and hypocritical. 1784 *Laura & Aug.* II. 12 The hypocritical Boswell attempted to take my hand. 1830 *Examiner* No. 654. 674/1 Ignorant, hypocritical, and servile eyes. 1884 J. WEDGWOOD in *Brit. Q. Rev.* Apr. 390 The type of all in humanity that was weak, and hollow, and even hypocritical.

Hypocrite (hipp'krit). Forms: 3-6 **ypo-**, **ipocrite**, (4 **ypocrit**), 4-6 **ypocryte**, (5 **epocryte**, 6 **ypocreit**, **ipoc h ryte**, -**erit**, **ipoc**, **hippocrite**), 6-7 **hipocrit** (e. 6-**ypocrite**). [a. OF. *ypocrite*, *ipocrite* (mod.F. *ypocrite*), ad. eccl. L. *hypocrita*, ad. Gr. ὑποκριτής an actor on the stage, pretender, dissembler, f. ὑποκρίεσθαι; see **HYPOCRISY**.]

1. One who falsely professes to be virtuously or religiously inclined; one who pretends to have feelings or beliefs of a higher order than his real ones; hence generally, a dissembler, pretender.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 128 Þe valse ancre .. is ipocrite & weneð forte gilen God. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12205 Ypocrites! for yee ar sua. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Eugenia* 379 He is wof in lamskine hyd & ful verray ypocrite. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiii. 13 Woo to þou, scribis and Phariseis, ypocritis. c 1386 CHAUCER *Syr's T.* 512 Swich was the ypocrite bothe coold and hoot. 1426 *Audelay Poems* 15 Thay likon hym to a lossere, and to an epocryte. 1522 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 82 Ipcrites that faime to haue vertues that they lack. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Warwick xiii. I was no hipocrite. 1592 *TIME Ten Eng. Leapers* E iv. These hypocrites are like unto glo-wormes, which although they shine in the night, yet in the day they are .. vile wormes. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1653) IV. v. 13 This is not to keep Lent aright, But play the juggling Hypocrit. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 126 ¶ 3 Such infamous Hypocrites, that are for promoting their own Advantage, under Colour of the Publick Good. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* iii. Her cousins, seeing her with red eyes, set her down as a hypocrite. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* ii. 34 Who is to convert the hypocrite? He does not know he is a hypocrite .. The greater hypocrite he is, the more sincere he must think himself.

2. *attrib.* or *as adj.* = **HYPOCRITICAL**.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 89 On þis ypocrite manere þei seyn [etc.]. c 1400 *Apot. Loll.* 105 Swilk similitudis of religious efter habit, & ypocrit signis. 1530 LATIMER *Sermon* & *Rem.* (1845) 307 The hypocrite-wolves clad in sheep's clothing. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* ii. 9 Nominal Hypocrite Christians. 1725 SWIFT *Riddle*, Hypocrite fanatics cry, I'm but an idol rais'd on high. 1875 L. MORRIS *Ode to Free Rome* 136 Nor dark deceit, Nor hypocrite pretence.

Hence † **Hypocritely** *a.* and *adv.*; † **Hypocriteness**; † **Hypocritess**, *rare*.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 307/1 Peradventure hee vseth them not so hipocritely agaynst God omnipotent as you doe. 1574 *tr. Marlorat's Apocalyp.* 39 The hipocritly Jewes .. stirred vp trouble on all sides. 1602 DEKKER *Satirum*. Wks. 1873 I. 226 When I pray to God, and desire in hypocrites that bald Sir Adams were heer. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. 473 Like a stubborn Boy that plies his Lesson (hypocritely-coy). 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lxiv. You may find these many goodly Hypocrites, jolly spiritual Accessories .. Women that have a plaguy deal of Religion.

Hypocritical (hipp'kritik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ὑποκριτικός acting a part, dissembling (prob. through a med. L. **hypocriticus*; see **HYPOCRISY**).]

A. adj. = **HYPOCRITICAL**.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 Preamb., The hipocritike & superstitious Religions within this Realme. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 267 Their rules are many and masqued under a serious (hypocriticque) sanctitie. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 184 And, like an hypocritical Brother, Protest one thing, and did another. 1764 CHURCHILL *Author* 371 His silken smiles, his hypocritical air. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* iii. ii. 211 All your selfish hypocritical pride.

B. sb. rare. 1. = **HYPOCRITE**.

1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* viii. (1870) 199 He plays the hypocritic on himself.

† 2. The art of declamation with appropriate gestures (= Gr. ἡ ὑποκριτική, sc. τέχνη). *rare*-1.

1776 BURNAY *List. Mus.* (1789) I. ix. 152 The term hypocritic .. is used to express Gesture or theatrical action.

Hypocritical (hipp'kritikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of actions: Of the nature of, characterized by, hypocrisy. Of persons: Addicted to hypocrisy, having the character of hypocrites.

1561 *tr. Calvin's 4 Godly Sermon*. Cij. As touching that same hypocritical supper [etc.]. 1592 *TIME Ten Eng. Leapers* Eij. The intention .. is not good, but rather they doe it to an hypocriticall ende. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 524 They are exceedingly subtil, hypocriticall and double-dealing. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 177 Numbers are daily ruined by such hypocritical villians [sharpers]. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xiii. Useless formalism! which lets through .. the hypocritical. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. vi. 480 These are surely no mere formal or hypocritical professions.

Hypocritically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In the manner of a hypocrite; in a hypocritical fashion.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 226 But very folishly and hypocritically knowledged their treason whiche maliciously thei avouched. 1550 BAILE *Apot.* 84 b, That putteth he in here, vngroundedly, doubtfully, hypocritically. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 418 So that the Ground of this Quarrel, however hypocritically gilded with an Holy War, is Love. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots* Eng. xii. (1880) 206 Their consciences would not allow them .. hypocritically to conform to a Church which they detested.

† **Hypocritish**, *a.* Obs. [f. **HYPOCRITE** + -ISH.] = **HYPOCRITICAL**.

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More in More's Wks.* 686/1 The ypocritish wolues. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* x. 6, I shal sende him amonge those ypocritish people. 1641 R. BAILIE *Parallit Liturgy w. Mass-Bk.* Pref. 2 This is all the labour of his hypocritish emissary.

† **Hypocritize**, *v.* Obs. *rare*-1. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To act as a hypocrite; to hypocritise.

a 1734 NORTH *Autobiog.* xii. § 204 in *Lives* (1890) III. 160 These fellows never thought fit to hypocritize in the matter.

Hypocunder, obs. form of **HYPOCHONDER**.

Hypocycloid (hipo-, hoi-pōsai-kloid). *Geom.* [f. **HYPO-** 2 + **CYCLOID**. Cf. F. *hypocycloïde*.] A curve traced by a point in the circumference of a circle which rolls round the interior circumference of another circle (cf. **EPICYCLOID**).

1843 [see **HYPOCHONDER**]. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* lxi. (ed. 4) 183 This curve .. being of the nature of an hypocycloid. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 94 The curve .. is called an Epicycloid, or a Hypocycloid, as the rolling circle is without or within the fixed circle.

Hence **Hypocycloidal** *a.*, of the nature or form of a hypocycloid.

1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 288 The pinion flanks should be hypocycloidal in form.

Hypoderm (hipo-, hoi-pōdām). [ad. next. Cf. F. *hypoderme*.] = **HYPODERMA** 1.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 264 In Arthropoda .. The vitreous body, pigment cells, and 'retina' are therefore clearly continuous with the ectodermal layer (hypoderm), and are differentiations of it, just as the cornea-lens was formed from the cuticular layer, which again can be derived from the hypoderm.

|| **Hypoderma** (hipo-, hoi-pōdām). Pl. -**dermata**. [mod.L., f. Gr. ὑπό under + δέρμα skin; cf. **HYPODERMIS**.]

1. *Zool.* A tissue or layer lying beneath the skin or outer integument; as the membrane that lines the under-side of the elytra of Coleoptera (obs.); 'the soft cellular layer lying under the carapace of the Arthropoda and the thick cuticle of Vermes and Nematoda'; 'the subcutaneous areolar tissue of the skin of mammals' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxiii. 111. 373. *Ibid.* xxxv. 600 An oblong .. spot, occasioned by the hypoderma in that part being particularly tense. *Ibid.* xlvii. IV. 413.

2. *Bot.* A layer of cells lying immediately under the epidermis of a leaf or stem.

1877 BENNETT *tr. Thom's Struct. & Phys. Bot.* 58 In many cases, there lie beneath the epidermis, peculiar layers or strings of cells (the hypoderma). 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 404 In most cases .. the outer cortex of the stem is built up of two more or less distinct parts; one, the Hypoderma, bordering directly on the epidermis .. the other, a thinner-walled, internal mass of parenchyma. *Ibid.* 411 The cells in many-layered hypodermata increase in size towards the inside.

Hence **Hypodermal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the hypoderma.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* I. 50 The hypodermal system in mammals. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 376 Bundles or layers of firm thick-walled cells (Hypodermal Tissue) are of common occurrence [in Equisetaceæ]. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 225 A group of tissues bordering directly on the epidermis is called from its position hypodermal, while distinct hypodermal layers are indicated by the substantive hypoderma.

Hypodermatic (hipo-, hoi-pōdāmæ'tik), *a.* [f. **HYPO-** 2 + **DERMATIC**. (Cf. Gr. ὑποδερματίτις name of a disease).] = **HYPODERMIC**. Also as *sb.* = hypodermic injection.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) xi In practising the hypodermatic injection. 1888 *Med. News* (U.S.) 17 Mar. 293, I again administered the hypodermatic of morphia.

Hence **Hypodermatically** *adv.*

1888 *Med. News* (U.S.) 10 Mar. 273 It is .. impossible to use the bichloride hypodermatically about the legs without producing abscesses.

Hypodermatomy: see **HYPO-** II.

Hypodermic (hipo-, hoi-pōdāmæ'tik), *a.* [f. **HYPODERMA** + -IC; cf. **DERMIC**. In mod.F. *hypodermique*.]

1. *Med.* Pertaining to the use of medical remedies introduced beneath the skin of the patient; esp. in *hypodermic injection*, the introduction of drugs into the system in this manner.

1865 *Reader* No. 142. 316/1 The hypodermic treatment of neuralgic affections. 1880 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* x. 512/1 The hypodermic method, in which medicines are introduced into the subcutaneous cellular tissue by means of a very finely pointed syringe .. [For this] the science of medicine is indebted to Dr. Alexander Wood of Edinburgh. 1882 *Standard* 18 Mar. 5/6 The use of morphia .. by hypodermic or subcutaneous injection.

b. Used as *sb.*: A hypodermic remedy.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 227 In cases of severe pain, hypodermics are invaluable.

2. *Anat.* Lying under the skin; pertaining to the hypoderm.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 592 It remained hypodermic, spreading out between the ectoderm and the endoderm of the hydroid. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 263 The eye, which is formed from the hypodermic layer lies behind this lens. Around it the hypodermic cells elongate, and change their position; they become pigment cells.

Hence **Hypodermically** *adv.*, subcutaneously.

1872 FAYRER *Thanatoph. India* 2 The secretion of the poison gland is hypodermically injected into the bitten animal. 1894 D. CHRISTIE *to Years Manchuria* 79 Inject a little morphia hypodermically.

|| **Hypodermis** (hipo-, hoi-pōdām'is). [f. **HYPO-** 2 + Gr. -**dermis**, -*dermis* as in **EPIDERMIS**. (Gr. had ὑποδερμῖς in special sense).]

1. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 614/1 *Hypodermis*, the inner layer of the spore-case of an urn-moss.

2. Zool. — HYPODERMA I.

1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* ii. 36 But also the hypodermis and the muscles. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 491 Beneath the hypodermis a thin basement membrane is nearly always to be detected. *Ibid.* 579 The nervous system [of Vermes] may retain a position in the hypodermis.

Hypodermoclysis: see HYPO- II.

Hypodiapason, -diapente, -diatessaron, -ditone, -dorian. Mus.: see HYPO- I. 3.

Hypogæal, -gæous: see HYPOGÆAL, etc.

Hypogæic, etc.: see HYPO- II.

† Hypogaster. Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. F. *hypogastre*.] = HYPOGASTRIUM.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxiv. 290. I will . . grope her Pulse, and see the disposition of her *Hypogaster*.

† Hypogastric. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. HYPOGASTRIUM + -AN.] = HYPOGASTRIC.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xi. 90 The Hypogastric Cranny.

Hypogastric (hipo-, hoi-pogæ'strik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 hypo-, hipo-. [ad. F. *hypogastrique* (16th c. in Paré), f. *hypogastre* HYPOGASTRIUM.]

A. adj. Pertaining to, or situated in, the hypogastric; *hypogastric region* = HYPOGASTRIUM.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Hypogastrick*, . . belonging to that part of the belly, which reacheth from the Navel to the privy members. 1694 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 207/2 Obstructions of the Mesentery, and hypogastric Diseases. 1797 CRUIKSHANK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 206 The spermatic and hypogastric arteries were divided. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 181/1 The hypogastric plexus of nerves.

† *B. sb. pl.* The hypogastric arteries. Obs. rare.

1774 COOPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 316 The blood passed . . through the hypogastrics and umbilicals to the placenta. 1797 CRUIKSHANK *ibid.* LXXXVII. 207 The spermatics and hypogastrics not cut through.

So † Hypogastrical *a.* Obs. rare⁻¹.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 232 The branches of this Hypogastrical veine . . do mingle themselves with the vpper branches proceeding from the spermaticall.

† Hypogastrium (hipo-, hoi-pogæ'striŭm). [mod.L., ad. Gr. *υπογάστριον*, f. *υπό* HYPO- I + *γαστήρ*, *γαστρ-* belly. Cf. F. *hypogastre* (16th c. in Paré).] The lowest region of the abdomen; *spec.* the central part of this, lying between the iliac regions.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Hypogastrium*, the lower part of the belly. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* etc. 18 Contusions of the perineum and hypogastrium. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 247 Great pain over pubes and hypogastrium.

Hypogastrocele (hipo-, hoi-pogæ'stro-sēl). *Path.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *κήλη* tumour (CELE).] A hernia in the hypogastric region.

1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hypogæal (hipo-, hoi-podz'āl), *a.* Also -gæal. [f. as next + -AL. The form *hypogæal* is perh. after late Attic *υπόγειος*, f. *γαία* earth.] = HYPOGÆAN, subterranean.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 80 Hypogæal heats or Estuaries. 1886 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 182/3 This Roman site . . is certain to reveal a rich hypogæal harvest. 1898 *Ibid.* 19 Feb. 252/1 The arrangement of the bundles in the fleshy hypogæal cotyledons.

Hypogean (hipo-, hoi-podz'ān), *a.* [f. L. *hypogæus*, ad. Gr. *υπόγειος* underground (f. *γη* earth) + -AN. Cf. F. *hypogé*.] Existing or growing beneath the surface of the ground; underground.

1852 BADHAM in *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 271 Fabricius minutely describes, as belonging to this hypogean race, a fish about one foot in length. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hypogæus*, applied to certain cotyledons which . . remain below the ground during germination: hypogean. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 27 The cotyledons are hypogean, or never rise above the ground. 1885 *Science* 26 June 519/1 In any hypogean insect which continually uses its claws in burrowing, the need of shedding and renewal of these organs is apparent. *Ibid.*, The facts regarding the cicada's hypogean life.

† Hypogæe (hi-podz'ē). *rare.* Also 7 hypogæ. [a. F. *hypogée* (16th c.) or ad. L. *hypogæum*.] = HYPOGÆUM.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hypogæe* (*hypogæum*), a vault or cellar, or such like underground room. 1847 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 177 The painted hypogæes [ed. 1850 hypogæa] of Etruria.

Hypogene (hipo-, hoi-podz'īn), *a. Geol.* [f. HYPO- 2 + Gr. *γεν-* to produce, *γίγνεσθαι* to be born, to originate; prob. after F. *endogène*, *exogène* (see -GEN). Cf. F. *hypogène*.] Formed under the surface; applied to rocks otherwise called primary and metamorphic; also, subterranean, hypogean.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 374 We propose the term 'hypogene', . . a word implying the theory that granite and gneiss are both *nether-formed* rocks, or rocks which have not assumed their present form and structure at the surface. 1845 NEWBOLD in *Ann. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XIV. 282 The edge of the trap is seen reposing on the hypogene schists at the base of the trap hills. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. 196 Hypogene or Plutonic Action.

b. Relating to the subterranean origin of rocks. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 175 The hypogene theory of Lyell. Hence Hypogenite *a.*

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VI. 572 In the great hypogenic laboratory of nature, rocks have been softened and fused.

1882 *Athenæum* 28 Oct. 566/3 The great changes which are being wrought upon the surface of the earth, partly by hypogenic agents acting from below.

Hypogenous: see HYPO- II.

Hypogeoecarpous, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *υπόγειος* underground + *καρπός* fruit + -OUS.]

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hypogeoecarpus*, having fruit under the surface of the earth; hypogeoecarpous.

Hypogæous (hipo-, hoi-podz'ēōs), *a.* Also -gæous. [f. as HYPOGÆAN + -OUS.] Underground; = HYPOGÆAN.

1847 CRAIG, *Hypogæous*. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 274. 271 It is amongst the hypogæous species that the most beautiful . . fruit is produced. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 19 This hypogæous (i.e. underground) situation of the cotyledons throughout the germination.

† Hypogæum (hipodz'ēm, hoi-pō-). Also -gæum. Pl. hypogæa (-z'ā). [L. *hypogæum*, *hypogæum*, ad. Gr. *υπόγειον*, *υπόγειον* neut. sing. of *υπόγειος* underground; see HYPOGÆAN, and cf. HYPOGÆE.] An underground chamber or vault.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hypogæum*, a Cellar or Vault arched over head, a Place under Ground. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 177 The painted hypogæa of Etruria. *Ibid.* § 310 The Etruscan hypogæa. 1865 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Archit.* i. 1. iii. 1. 99 The tombs of Beni Hassan . . are situated on the eastern side of the Nile, and are almost the only hypogæa that are so placed in Egypt.

Hypoglossal (hipo-, hoi-pog'lō'sāl), *a.* [f. mod.L. HYPOGLOSSUS + -AL.] *Hypoglossal nerve*, the motor nerve of the tongue proceeding from the medulla oblongata and forming the twelfth or last pair of cranial nerves. Also absol. = HYPOGLOSSUS.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 475 The pneumo-gastric nerve is at first placed before the hypoglossal. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* x. (1872) 372 The hypoglossal nerve which gives motion to the tongue. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 213 Paralysis of the hypoglossal has also been observed.

Hypoglossis, var. of HYPOGLOTTIS.

† Hypoglossus (hipog'lō'sōs). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *υπό* under + *γλῶσσα* tongue; cf. Gr. *υπογλωσσος*, F. *hypoglosse*.] The hypoglossal nerve.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Hypoglossus*, . . a nerve which goes to the under part of the tongue. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 522 The hypoglossus, which supplies the muscles of the tongue.

† Hypoglottian, *a.* Obs. rare^{-o}. [f. Gr. *υπογλωττιος* (f. *υπό* HYPO- I + *γλῶττα* tongue) + -AN.] (See quot.)

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Hypoglottian Medicines*, medicines that are to lie under the Tongue and melt.

Hypoglotitis (hipo-, hoi-pog'lō'tis), *hypoglossitis* (-glō'sis). [a. Gr. *υπογλωττις*, -γλωσσίς a swelling under the tongue, etc., f. *γλῶττα*, *γλῶσσα* tongue.]

1. *Anat. and Med.* (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hypoglossis*, or *Hypoglotitis*, a little piece of Flesh that joins the Tongue to the nether part of the Mouth: Also an Inflammation or Ulcer under the Tongue; . . also a Medicine proper to lie and dissolve under the Tongue, to take away Roughness in the Throat. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Entom.* A sclerite occasionally present between the mentum and labium of certain Coleoptera, as in clavicorn and serricorn beetles.

Hence † Hypoglotidian *a.* = HYPOGLOTTIAN.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 173 Pastilles . . called . . from the manner of their use Hypoglotidian.

Hypognathism, etc.: see HYPO- II.

Hypogriff, -gryph, obs. ff. HYPOGRYFF.

Hypogyn (hipo-, hoi-podz'in). *Bot.* [ad. F. *hypogyne*.] A hypogynous plant.

1847 in CRAIG.

So Hypogynic *a.* [F. *hypogynique*.] = next.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hypogynous (hipo-, hoi-podz'inēs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *υπό* under + *γυνή* woman, wife, in Bot. taken as 'pistil' + -OUS.] Situated below the pistils or ovary; said of the stamens of a flower when these grow on the receptacle and are not united to any other organ; also of plants having the stamens so placed.

1821 S. F. GRAY *Arrangem. Brit. Pl.* II. 708 Ranunculaceæ . . petals 5 to 10, hypogynous. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* I. (1858) 15 If the filaments grow from immediately below the pistil . . they are called hypogynous. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.*, *Isacianaceæ* . . Lindley places the order under his berberal alliance of hypogynous Exogens. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 73 Filaments inserted on a hypogynous ring. 1881 *Science Gossip* No. 203. 248 The stamens or male organs of the plant are indefinite, polyadelphous and hypogynous.

So Hypogyny [cf. F. *hypogynie*], the quality or state of being hypogynous.

1887 *Athenæum* 10 Dec. 787/3 The shortening of the axis within the flower itself, giving the transition from hypogyny through perigyny to epigyny.

† Hypo-iodic, hypiodic, *a. Chem.* Obs. [f. HYPO- 5 + IODIO.] In *hypo-iodic acid*, an old name for periodic oxide.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 368 Hypoiodic acid. IO₂. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 297 Periodic oxide (Millon's Hypo-iodic acid) IO₂ or I₂O₄.

Hypo-iodite, hypiodite. *Chem.* [f. as next: see -ITE.] A salt of hypo-iodous acid.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 297 Hypo-iodite of ammonium is formed by the action of iodine on excess of ammonia. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 149 Free iodine or hypiodite of potassium, like peroxide of nitrogen, [is] a facile oxygenant. 1894 [see next].

Hypo-iodous (hipo-, hoi-poi'ōdōs), *a. Chem.* [f. HYPO- 5 + IODOUS (f. IOD-INE + -OUS).] In *hypo-iodous acid*, an oxyacid of iodine, HIO.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 297 Wöhler . . by distilling iodine with anhydrous peroxide of barium, obtained a yellow liquid which he regarded as hypo-iodous acid. 1894 *Brit. J. Nat. Photog.* XLI. 34 Hypoiodous acid and its salts, the hypiodites.

Hypo-ionian, -lydian, -mixolydian, *Anc. Mus.*: see HYPO- 3.

Hypomere, -mnemetic: see HYPO- II.

† Hypomochlion (hipomō'kliŭn). *rare.* [L. *hypomochlion* (Vitruvius), a. Gr. *υπομολχιον* fulcrum of a lever, f. Gr. *υπό* under + *μολχός*, *μολχίον* lever.] = FULCRUM.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 199 The hypomochlion or centers on which the parts of the legs move. 1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 283 A Cylinder . . sustained at each End with a Hypomochlion, Fulcrum, or Prop, call it which you will. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1858) I. App. C. 393 The hypomochlion of the lever is as good an illustration as any thing can be that is thought of mechanically only.

Hyponastic (hipo-, hoi-pōnæ'stik), *a. Bot.* [f. HYPONASTY + -IC.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, hyponasty.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 767 As long as the organ grows most rapidly on the dorsal side, it may be termed, after de Vries, *hyponastic*. 1895 VINES *Stud. Text-bk.* 60 The leaves . . are hyponastic, that is . . the dorsal surface grows more rapidly at first than the ventral.

Hyponasty (hi-pō-, hoi-pōnæ'sti). *Bot.* [f. HYPO- 2 + Gr. *ναστός* pressed (f. *νάσσειν* to press) + -Y. Cf. EPINASTY.]

The current use of the terms *hyponasty* and *epinasty* originated with De Vries in *Arbeiten des Bot. Inst. in Würzburg* 1872 (Heft II. p. 252).

A tendency in plant-organs to grow more rapidly on the under or dorsal side than on the upper or ventral.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 768 The hyponasty of the axis often counterbalances the greater mass of the pendent parts. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 6 Hypo-nasty . . implies increased growth along the lower surface, causing the part to bend upwards.

† Hyponitric (hipo-, hoi-pōnē'trik), *a. Chem.* Obs. [f. HYPO- 5 + NITRIC.] In *hyponitric acid*, an old name for tetroxide (or peroxide) of nitrogen, pernitric oxide, NO₂ or N₂O₄.

1854 [see *hypozotic* s.v. HYPO-]. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 8 Hypo-nitric acid is decomposed both by water and by contact with the various bases. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 560 The latter first takes oxygen from the blood, and forms hypnitric acid.

Hyponitrite (hipo-, hoi-pōnē'trait), *a. Chem.* [f. HYPO- 5 + NITRITE.] A salt of hyponitrous acid.

1846 PENNY *Cycl. Suppl.* II. 67/2 Hyponitrites may . . be formed by moderately heating certain nitrates. 1873 *Fowles' Chem.* (ed. 11) 150 Salts called respectively hyponitrites, nitrites, and nitrates. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 504 The formation of hyponitrites from derivatives of hydroxylamine shows that in these salts the oxygen atom must be between the nitrogen atom and that of the metal: N.O.K.

Hyponitrous (hipo-, hoi-pōnē'trōs), *a. Chem.* [f. HYPO- 5 + NITROUS. Cf. F. *hyponitroux*.] In *hyponitrous acid*, an unstable acid, (HNO)₂, obtained in combination as a potassium salt.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 319 It appears to me that there are sufficient grounds for admitting the existence of hypo-nitrous acid as a distinct compound. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 101 Nitric and hyponitrous acid transform picotoxin to oxalic acid. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 505 Free hyponitrous acid has not been prepared, as when liberated from its salts, it very rapidly splits up into its anhydride (nitrous oxide) and water.

Hypopœouana, corrupt form of IPEACAUANA.

Hypopœpsy, -petalous, etc.: see HYPO- II.

Hypopharyngeal (hipo-, hoi-pōfari'ndzīāl), *a.* [f. HYPOPHARYNX: see PHARYNGEAL.] *a. Anat.*

Situated beneath, or in the lower part of, the pharynx. *b. Entom.* Belonging to the hypopharynx.

1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 346 Branchiae consisting of two bands stretched across the interior, one above (epi) and one below (hypopharyngeal). 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* 136 The posterior parts [of branchial arches] are single bones . . called hypopharyngeal bones. 1877 - *Anat. Inw. Anim.* x. 602 The hypopharyngeal folds.

c. as *sb.* (pl.) = Hypopharyngeal bones.

Hypopharynx (hipo-, hoi-pōfæ'rinks). *Entom.*

[a. F. *hypopharynx*, f. HYPO- 2 + PHARYNX.] A median projection from the internal surface of the lower lip in insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 458 This cushion, I suppose, may be analogous to the 'hypopharynx' of M. Savigny. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 499 The oral surface of the base of the labium also bears an internal process or hypopharynx.

Hypophosphate (hipo-, hoi-pōfō'sfēt). *Chem.*

[f. HYPO- 5 + PHOSPHATE. So in F.] A salt of hypophosphoric acid.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.*

I. 586 On neutralizing with caustic soda, a slightly soluble salt, sodium hypophosphate, $H_2Na_2P_2O_6$, separates out.

Hypophosphite (hipo-, *hoipof'sfōit*). *Chem.* [f. *HYPO-* + *PHOSPHITE*. So in *F.*] A salt of hypophosphorous acid.

1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) II. 13 The hypo-phosphites of potash, soda, and ammonia, are soluble, in highly rectified alcohol. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 66 Hypophosphite salts are monobasic, soluble in water, and easily crystallisable. 1883-4 *Med. Annual* 34/1 While triturating a mixture of Hypophosphite of Lime three parts, and Hypophosphite of Soda, one part, [he] was seriously injured by the compound exploding.

Hypophosphoric (hipo-, *hoipof'sfōrik*). *a. Chem.* [f. *HYPO-* + *PHOSPHORIC*. So *F. hypo-phosphoric.*] In *hypophosphoric acid*, $P_2O_5(OH)_4$, a tetrabasic acid, obtained as an odourless liquid.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 376 This operation furnishes a solution of hypophosphoric acid. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 586 Salzer has shown that in addition to phosphoric and phosphorous acids this liquid contains hypophosphoric acid.

Hypophosphorous (hipo-, *hoipof'sfōres*). *a. Chem.* [f. *HYPO-* + *PHOSPHOROUS*. So *F. hypo-phosphoreux.*] In *hypophosphorous acid*, an oxygen-acid of phosphorus, PH_3O_2 .

1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) II. 12 Hypo-phosphorous or Per-phosphorous Acid, a viscous fluid, strongly acid and uncrystallisable. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 488 Hypophosphorous acid, was discovered by Dulong in 1816. 1877 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* I. 487 On cooling the solution, the hypophosphorous acid is obtained in the form of a thick very acid liquid.

Hypophrygian, *Anc. Mus.*: see *HYPO-* 3.

Hypophysis (hip-, *hoip'fisis*). [*a. Gr. ὑπόφυσις* offshoot, outgrowth (cf. *APOPHYSIS*, *EPHYSIS*).]

†1. *Path.* Cataract in the eye. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hypophysis*, a Fault in the Eye, the same as *Hypochyma*. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Bot. a.* A part of the embryo in angiosperms, from which the root and root-cap are developed. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs'* Bot. 515 A cell, which arises between the end of the pro-embryo and the body of the embryo, is especially to be noted. It is from this that the root is subsequently developed. Hanstein calls it and the tissue which proceeds from it the Hypophysis.

b. 'In mosses, an enlargement of the pedicel at the base of the capsule' (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. *Anat.* (In full *Hypophysis cerebri*) The pituitary body of the brain.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Hence **Hypophysial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the hypophysis of the brain.

Hypoplasia-Hypopygium: see *HYPO-* II.

Hypopyon (hipo-'piŋ). *Path.* Also *erron.* -ion. [*a. Gr. ὑπόπυον* an ulcer, neut. of *ὑπόπυος* tending to suppuration, f. *πύον* pus, matter.

The erroneous spelling *hypopyon* was prob. due to the assumption that the word was a derivative of *ὤψ*, *ὤπ*, eye; cf. *Gr. ὤπιον* a black eye.]

A morbid accumulation of pus in the anterior chamber of the eye (cf. *quots.*).

[1659 *Physical Dict.*, *Hypogion* [sic], or matter under the cornea, a great inflammation of the eyes with swellings.]

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hypopyon*, a gathering of Matter under the Horny Tunick of the Eye. 1807 *Med. Fml.* XVII. 80 Hypopyon, or the occupation of one or both chambers of the eye, with a glutinous opaque fluid, instead of the true transparent humours. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 19 The absorption of pus is constantly seen in the eye in hypopyon.

Hypoquistis, obs. variant of *HYPOCISTIS*.

Hyporachis, -radial, etc.: see *HYPO-* II.

Hyposarca (hiposā'rkā). *Path. rare.* [Med. L. *hyposarca*, *a. Gr. ὑπό σάρκα* under the flesh.] A species of dropsy: = *ANASARCA*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lii. (MS. Bodl.), *pe furste dropsie hatte lentofseuma*. *pe secunde hatte yposarca oper anasarca*, and cometh of distemperance of colde and of drynes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Hyposarca*, the same with *Anasarca*. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 225 If dropsy affect the parenchyma, it is called *oedema*, *anasarca*, or *hyposarca*.

Hyposcenium (hiposē'nizm, *hoipo-*). *Gr. Antig.* [f. *Gr. ὑποσκήνιον* (on analogy of *προσκήνιον* *PROSCENIUM*) = τὰ ὑποσκήνια the parts beneath the stage, f. *σκήνη* *SCENE*.] The low wall supporting the front of the stage in a Greek theatre.

1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 300 At the foot of the Logeon upon the Orchestra was a row of Pillars incompassing a place called the Hyposcenion. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Hyposcenium*, a partition under the pulpit or logeum of the Greek theatre, appointed for the music. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* xxi, The hyposcenium had been painted to represent rocks.

Hypospadias (hipospā'dias, *hoipo-*). *Path.* [*a. Gr. ὑποσπιδίας* (Galen) one affected with hypospadias, app. f. *ὑπό* *HYPO-* + *σπείω* to draw.] A congenital malformation consisting in a fissure of the lower wall of the male urethra, the result of arrested development.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 38 Hypospadias consists of an arrest of development of a portion of the lower wall of the urethra. 1884 *Athenæum* 17 May 636/1 He has recorded the occurrence of the malformation termed hypospadias in the males of six successive generations in one family.

Hence **Hypospadiac**, **Hypospadiac**, **Hypospadiac** *adjs.*, of the nature of, pertaining to, or affected with hypospadias.

1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 464/1 A man affected with hypospadiac malformation of the urethra. *Ibid.* 699/1 A hypospadiac male. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 38 Lying between a hypospadiac opening and the meatus.

Hypostagma, -sphene, etc.: see *HYPO-* II. **Hypostase** (hi'pōstās). *rare*—1. [*ad. next*, or *a. f. hypostase*.] (See *quot.*)

1867 *Eng. Leader* 15 June 326 In every process whatever the subject-matter, the hypostase, is not two instants in the same state.

Hypostasis (hip-, *hoip'stāsis*). Pl. *hypo-stases* (-sīz). [*a. late L. hypostasis*, *a. Gr. ὑπόστασις* (f. *ὑπό* *HYPO-* + *στέω* standing, position, state), lit. that which stands under, hence, sediment; also, groundwork, foundation, subject-matter, later, substance, subsistence, existence, reality, essence, personality (see below).

The development of sense, esp. in Metaphysics and Theology, belongs to Neo-Platonic and Early Christian use; the English senses only reflect those established in late Greek. See Chambers *Cycl.* s.v.]

1. *Med. a.* Sediment, deposit; *spec.* that of urine.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlv. (Bodl. MS.), By substance and colour of urine & namelich by diuers regions hereof [at physicians clepen ypostasym.] 1590 MARLOWE and Pt. *Tamburl.* v. iii, I view'd your urine, and the hypostasis, Thick and obscure, doth make your danger great. 1683 SALMON *Dorset Med.* II. 433 Then put them into a cold place, that its hypostasis may appear. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 118 The Water, tended to deposit a laudable Hypostasis. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

b. Hyperemia in dependent organs of the body, caused by subsidence of the blood into these parts.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 193 The prevention and removal of hypostasis in the dependent portions of the lungs. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 961 The skin and internal organs, as well as any post-mortem hypostases, exhibit a bright red colour.

†2. Base, foundation, groundwork, prop, support.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* i. iv. 82 The substance, or hypostasis, is the foundation, or the unmoveable prop, which upholdeth us. 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 46 And is not Faith an Hypostasis and evidence to thee of an infallible inheritance?

3. *Metaph.* That which subsists, or underlies anything; substance: (a) as opposed to qualities, attributes, or 'accidents'; (b) as distinguished from what is unsubstantial, as a shadow or reflection.

1605 TIMME *Quærit.* Ded. 1 That spirit of life, acteth in all creatures, giving them existence in three—to wit, salt, sulphure, and mercury, in one hypostasis. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 43 It commonly turneth even the souls of its votaries into its own Hypostasis. 1780 WATERLAND *Eight Serms.* 155 The Ante-Nicene as well as Post-Nicene Writers understood the Phrases of Christ's being the Image of God, and express Image of his Hypostasis. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* i. viii. 130 Either as a property or attribute or as an hypostasis or self-subsistence. 1870 *Outl. Hamilton's Philos.* 170 We cannot think a quality existing absolutely, in or of itself; we are constrained to think it as inhering in some basis, substratum, hypostasis, subject or substance.

4. Essence, principle, essential principle.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 22 That Plato and his followers held τρεῖς ἀρχαὶς ὑποστάσεις, Three Hypostases in the Deity, that were the first Principles of all things, is a thing very well known to all. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* II. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 276 A scholar, emptied by old suck-eggs of all that nature gave me, and crumbled full of essences, hypostases and other stuff of their baking. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* i. ii. 7 We know Love is made the first Hypostasis in the Platonic Triad. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 70 Three Hypostases, which are the Three Principles of all things. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 392 God therefore in his absolute state—in his first and highest hypostasis—is neither Existence nor Thought, neither moved nor mutable.

5. *Theol.* Personality, personal existence, person: (a) distinguished from nature, as in the one 'hypostasis' of Christ as distinguished from his two natures (human and divine), (b) distinguished from substance, as in the three 'hypostases' or 'persons' of the Godhead, which are said to be the same in 'substance'.

1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. 1787 IX. 170 Of those [words] which still continue in the state of aliens, some seem necessary to be retained, such are some terms of controversial divinity, as hypostasis.]

1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 534 And what ipostacis Of Christes manhode is. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 148 b, Those busy heads would for three persons, saie thre hypostases. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* xvii. 391 The Cofit fearing, that to attribute two natures unto Christ, might be all one, as if they had assigned him two hypostases or persons, to avoid the heresie of the Nestorians, they became Eutichians. 1602 W. WATSON *Quodlibets* 49 (Stanf.) By reason of the hypostasis or hypostatical union of his deitie to his humanity. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 43 The Brutall soule is materiall, .not subsisting by it selfe (therefore a beast is not hypostasis, *id est*, a person). 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. i. 2 That two natures could be concentred into one hypostasis (or person). 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 95 There is no confusion of the Humane and Divine Nature in the Hypostasis of Christ. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 299 [It] is urged by some to relate .to the three Hypostases of the Godhead. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr. I.* 103 The word hypostasis, we now render person. 1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 46 The eternal beginning of the hypostasis of the Holy Ghost.

6. *Bot.* (See *quot.*)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 615/2 *Hypostasis*, the suspensor of an embryo.

Hypostasize (hip-, *hoip'stāsize*). *v.* [f. *prec.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To make into or regard as a self-existent substance or person; to embody, impersonate. Cf. *HYPOSTATIZE*.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 90 The power and principle of acidification must be embodied and as it were impersonated and hypostatized in this gas. 1817 — *Biog. Lit.* I. 98 The admission of the logos as hypostatized in no respect removed my doubts concerning the Incarnation and the Redemption by the cross. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaissance in Italy, Reviv. Learn.* 202 The products of speculative analysis are hypostatized as divine persons.

Hence **Hypostasization**, the action of hypostasizing, or regarding as a substance.

1884 *Athenæum* 19 Apr. 496/3 The second period [of Plato's philosophy] is marked by the hypostasization of universals.

† **Hypostasy**. *Obs. rare.* [Adapted form of *HYPOSTASIS*: cf. *ECSTASY*.]

1. = *HYPOSTASIS* 1.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxiii. 21 The hypostasy is the substance of the urne. 1638 SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* iii. iv. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 218 Doe but marke These black Hypostasies; it plainly shewes Mortification generally through the Spirits.

2. = *HYPOSTASIS* 5.

1551 Bp. GARDINER *Explic. Cath. Faith* 117 Wheir as in that vnion the rest is an ineffable mysterie, the two natures in Christ to haue one substance called & termed an hypostasie. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 58 O the vnsearchable depth of this speciall Hypostasie!

Hypostatic (hipo-, *hoip'stætik*). *a.* [*ad. Gr. ὑποστατικός* pertaining to substance, substantial, personal (f. *ὑπόστασις* set under, supporting); used as *adj.* to *ὑπόστασις* *HYPOSTASIS*; but the medical sense of the English word is not found in Greek.]

1. *Theol.* Of or pertaining to substance, essence, or personality (see *HYPOSTASIS*). *Hypostatic union*: (a) the union of the divine and human natures in the 'hypostasis' of Christ; (b) the consubstantial union of the three 'hypostases' in the Godhead.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36, 566 The humane soul of our Saviour Christ Himself, being not partially appointed to that transcendent dignity of its hypostatic union, but by reason of its most faithful adherence to the divine word and wisdom in a pre-existent state. 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 25, I sing the Infinite and Finite join'd In Hypostatic union for Mankind. 1827 HOOK in *Life* I. 118 To state and enforce the Catholic doctrine concerning the Third Person on Whit Sunday and that of the hypostatic union on the Sunday following. 1846 Sir J. STEPHEN *Ecol. Biog.* (1850) I. 85 He who first taught men to speak of an Hypostatic change beneath unchanging forms, may have taught them to use words without meaning. 1894 H. B. SWETE *Apost. Creed* i. 17 The doctrine of the hypostatic Trinity.

2. *Path.* Of the nature of hypostasis or excess of blood in dependent parts of the body.

1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 192 Passive hyperæmia occurring in the dependent portions of the lungs is called hypostatic congestion. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 224 The long continuance of the erect position seems to favor the gravitation of blood, and hypostatic hyperæmia of the spine is thereby induced.

Hypostatical (hipo-, *hoip'stætikal*). *a.* [f. *as prec.* + *-AL*.]

1. = *HYPOSTATIC* 1.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 154 He being the Word, did by hypostatical vnion take vpon hym the nature of man. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos. Hypostatically*, belonging to substance; or that which consisteth in the substance of a thing. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 310 To the singular number (Jehovah) his essential name, noting the unity, is added the plural (Elohim) his hypostatical, or substantial name, noting the Trinity. 1656 HOBBS *Answ. Bp. Bramhall* 434 (R.) But the word hypostatical . . is properly used, as I have said before, of the union of the two natures of Christ in one person. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist. Ep.* (ed. 2) A fii b, I believe the Hypostatical Union, a Trinity of persons in the Unity of Essence. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 377 The hypostatical union is the union of the human nature of our Lord with the divine, constituting two natures in one person.

† 2. Of or pertaining to the essential principles or elements of bodies; elemental. *Obs.*

1661-80 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* i. 80 They do not pretend by fire alone to separate out of all compound Bodies their Hypostatical Principles. 1676 — *Hist. Colours* Exp. xv, Divers learned men, having adopted the three hypostatical principles. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hypostatical Principles*, a Title given by Paracelsus and his Followers to the three Chymical Principles, viz. Salt, Sulphur and Mercury.

Hence **Hypostatically** *adv.*, in a hypostatic manner; in actual substance or personality.

1593 T. BELL *Motives conc. Rom. Faith* (1605) 118 [He] affirmeth the substance of bread to be united to the body of Christ hypostatically. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Bang.* 123 God, is hypostatically in Christ: graciously in his Saints; gloriously in Heaven: powerfully in Hell. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 41 Our Ransom from eternal Punishment being paid with the Blood of one of our own kind, hypostatically united to God. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 154 After a Soul is Hypostatically, that is, Personally united to a Body, their separation is call'd Death. 1893 *Catholic Dict.* (1885) 428/2 Sin was a physical impossibility in the human soul of Christ, because it was hypostatically united to the Divinity.

Hypostatize (hip-, *hoip'stāsize*). *v.* [f. *Gr.*

ὑποστατός (see HYPOSTATIC) + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into or treat as a substance; = HYPOSTATIZE. 1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 17 These negations, hypostatized as positive, under the Platonic name of Ideas. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 828 Neither Space nor Time... offer any explanation for hypostatizing their reality as a real substratum, apart from the phenomena. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xviii. 667 If thus we hypostatize this idea of the *ens realissimum*, and follow it to its legitimate development.

Hence **Hypo-statized**, -izing *ppl. adjs.* Also **Hypostatization** = HYPOSTATIZATION.

1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 141 The hypostatizing propensities of our natural faculties. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon*. (1871) 299 The 'Absolute' and all the other hypostatized adjectives. a 1882 T. H. GREEN *Phil. Ethics* Intro. (1883) 8 What after all, it is asked, is any faculty but an hypostatized abstraction? 1886 A. SEITH in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 421/2 To deny the hypostatization of an accident like colour or wisdom.

Hyposternal, etc.: see HYPO-II.

† **Hypo-stile**, *nonce-wd.* [Formed after APOSTLE, from Gr. *ὑποστόλη* drawing back (cf. *Hebrews* x. 38, 39).] One who draws back; an apostate.

a 1656 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm.* ix. (1661) 454 They be Hypostyles; so doth Saint Paul well term them.

Hypostomatous, -stomous: see HYPO-II.

Hypostome (hipo-stōm, hipo-). Also in L. form *hypo-stoma*. [ad. F. *hypostome*, mod. L. *hypostoma*, f. HYPO-2 + Gr. *στόμα* mouth.] A part of the mouth in arthropods and some other invertebrate animals; e.g. the clypeus of dipterous insects, the labium or under lip of trilobites, the proboscis of Hydrozoa.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 188 note, *Hypostome*, a prominent piece on the under surface of the head, covering the mouth. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 147 The aperture of the mouth... bounded in front by a plate, known as the 'labrum' or 'hypostoma'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 246 The hypostome or oral cone [in hydranths] is conical.

Hypostroma, -strophe, etc.: see HYPO-II.

† **Hyposulphate**, *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYPO-5 + SULPHATE.] A salt of hypsulphuric acid. (Now called a DITHIONATE.)

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 435 Hyposulphate of lime crystallizes in regular hexagonal plates. 1868-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 637 Dithionates or Hyposulphates.

Hyposulphite (hipo-, hipo-sul'fite). *Chem.* [ad. F. *hyposulfite*: see HYPO-5 and SULPHITE.] A salt of hypsulphurous acid.

a. Originally (and still commercially) applied to the salts now called by chemists *thiosulphates*; as *hyposulphate of soda* = sodium thiosulphate.

1865 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 136 Hypo-sulphite of silver may be formed by mixing hypsulphite of soda with dilute nitrate of silver, or by dissolving chloride of silver in any of the hypo-sulphites. Though formed of ingredients that have a metallic and very bitter taste, its flavour is intensely sweet. 1868-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 540 Allied to the sulphates there is a group of salts called thiosulphates, or more frequently hypsulphites. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 412 Thiosulphuric acid... forms a series of stable salts known as the thiosulphates (hyposulphites).

b. Now, with chemists, a salt of the acid $H_2S_2O_4$, formerly called a *hydrosulphite*.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem. Suppl.* VI. 1063 The formation of thiosulphates... is only a secondary reaction due to the slow and spontaneous decomposition of the hypsulphite. 1877 — *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 12) I. 213 The solution... solidifies in a few hours to a mass of slender colourless needles, consisting of sodium hypsulphite. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 409 Sodium hypsulphite ($Na_2S_2O_4$) is employed by the dyer and calico-printer for the reduction of indigo, as it possesses the same reducing properties as the free acid.

† **Hyposulphuric**, *a. Chem. Obs.* [ad. F. *hyposulfurique*; see HYPO-5 and SULPHURIC.] In *hyposulphuric acid*, old name of DITHIONIC acid.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 433 The authors [Welter and Gay Lussac] propose to name this new acid, the hypsulphuric, by analogy with the hypsulphurous, to denote that it contains less oxygen than sulphuric acid, and more than sulphurous acid. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 415 Dithionous Acid ($H_2S_2O_4$)... formerly called hypsulphuric acid, was discovered by Welter and Gay-Lussac in 1819.

Hypsulphurous (hipo-, hipo-sul'fūras), *a. Chem.* [f. HYPO-5 + SULPHUROUS.] In *hyposulphurous acid*: † a. The name originally given to the acid $H_2S_2O_3$, now called *thiosulphuric acid*.

1817 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 5) II. 112 Besides the two acid compounds of sulphur and oxygen, (viz. sulphurous and sulphuric acids) we have the fullest evidence of the existence of a third... to which the name of hypsulphurous acid may be given. 1871 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 412 Thiosulphuric Acid ($H_2S_2O_3$). This compound is better known under its old name of 'hypsulphurous acid', with which name however we now designate the body obtained by the reduction of sulphurous acid.

b. Now applied to the acid $H_2S_2O_4$, containing one atom of oxygen less than sulphurous acid; formerly called *hydrosulphurous acid*.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem. Suppl.* VI. 1063 *Hyposulphurous Acid*, H_2SO_3 (*Hydrosulphurous Acid*, Schützenberger)... is produced by the action of zinc on aqueous sulphurous acid. *Ibid.* 1074 Schützenberger calls his acid *hydrosulphurous acid*; but it is more consistent with analogy to designate it as *hyposulphurous acid*. 1877 — *Forbes' Chem.*

(ed. 12) I. 213 Hyposulphurous acid is obtained, as a deep orange-coloured strongly bleaching liquid.

Hypotaetic, -tarsus, -taxis: see HYPO-II.

Hypotenusal (hip-, hipo'tēniūsāl), *a. and sb.* Also **hypotenuseal**. [ad. late L. *hypotēniūsāl-is*, f. *hypotēniusa* HYPOTENUSE.]

A. adj. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a hypotenuse; forming a hypotenuse. Now rare.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxxi. K j a, Fyrst I measure the Hypotenusal lyne. 1628 PHILLIPS, *Hypotenusal* line, a term in Geometry, it is that side of a right-angled triangle which is subtended or opposite to the right angle. 1785 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 420 The tops of the pickets, marking the hypotenusal distances, were the points on which the levelling rods were placed. 1831 G. B. ABBEY *Math. Tracts* 1842 293 Two glass prisms, right-angled or nearly so, are placed with their hypotenusal sides nearly in contact.

† **B. sb.** (sc. line) = HYPOTENUSE. *Obs.*

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* II. xv. (1648) 279 If the Hypotenusal, or Screw be 5, the perpendicular or elevation must be 3, and the basis 4. 1656 HOBBS *Six Less. Wks.* 1845 VII. 317 The hypotenusal of a rectangular triangle. 1661 S. PARTRIDGE *Double Scale Proport.* 136 In a right angled Triangle, the Angles and the Hypotenusal being given [etc.].

Hypotenuse (hip-, hipo'tēniūs). *Forms:* (6-7) *hypothēnusa*, 7-*tenusa*, -*tinusa*), 6 *hypothēnuse*, 7-*hypotenuse*, *hypothēnuse*. [ad. late L. *hypotēniusa*, a. Gr. *ὑποτεινούσα* pr. *ppl.* (fem.), 'stretching under, subtending' (the full expression being *ἡ τὴν ὀρθὴν γωνίαν ὑποτεινούσα* (sc. *γραμμὴ* or *πλευρὰ*), the line or side subtending the right angle), f. *ὑπό* under + *τείνειν* to stretch. In F. *hypoténuse*.

In the 16-17th c. the Latin form *hypotenusa* was commonly used. The erroneous spelling with *th* (cf. F. *hypothénuse*, 1520) is app. the more frequent in current use.]

The side of a right-angled triangle which subtends, or is opposite to, the right angle.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. ii. Liv a, Y^e squares of the two containing sides ioyned together, are equal to the square of y^e Hypotenusa. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* II. (1636) 119 They call the line Secant the Hypothēnuse, because it subtendeth the right angle A. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 174 The Perpendicular, the Base, and the Hypotenusa. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 734 The Power of the Hypotenuse in a Rectangular Triangle is Equal to the Powers of both the Sides. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Plain Sailing*, The Base of the Triangle represents the Departure; and the Hypotenuse the Distance Sailed. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Navigation* I. i. 2 (U. K. S.) The side AB, opposite to the right angle, is called the hypotenuse. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* iv. 117 The hypotenuse of the angles.

|| **Hypothallus** (hipo-, hipo-paē'lūs). *Bot.* [mod. L., f. HYPO-2 + THALLUS.] The fibrous or filamentary substratum on which the thallus of lichens is developed.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Hypothallus*, term given by Fries to the internal or inferior thallus or couch of the lichens. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 410. 374 The inner [coat] - gives birth beneath to the fibres by which the plant is often attached to the surface (hypothallus). 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 268 Isolated scaly pieces of a true Lichen-thallus then arise on a fibrous substratum called the Hypothallus.

Hence **Hypothalline** *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a hypothallus.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 55 A pulverulent or persistent hypothalline type.

Hypothec (hip-, hipo-pēk). Also 7-8 -*equē*, 8 -*io*; 6- *hypotheca* (hipo-pē'kā). [a. F. *hypothèque* or ad. late L. *hypotheca*, ad. Gr. *ὑποθήκη* a deposit, pledge, mortgage, f. *ὑποτίθεμαι* to deposit as a pledge (f. *ὑπό* down + *τίθεμαι* to put, place). The Latin form is now used only in sense 1 a.]

1. 'A security established by law in favour of a creditor over a subject belonging to his debtor, while the subject continues in the debtor's possession' (*Bell's Dict. Law Scot.*).

a. In ancient Roman law.

1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 18 C, An improper pledge is called *Hypotheca*, which is of a thing not deliuered, which is made and perfected by couenant onelie. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 272 A Man's Bed, Wearing Apparel and other Things of the like Kind, necessary to his daily Use... do not pass under an Hypothec. 1875 POSTE *Gains* IV. (ed. 2) 642 In a hypotheca, that is, an agreement without delivery, the mortgagee acquired no possession. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* I. § 199 note, A pledge or hypothec could not be accepted instead. 1883 MAINE *Early Law & Cust.* x. 357 Possession, Usucapion, Bonitarian ownership, and Hypothec occupy together a prodigious space in the Roman jurisprudence.

b. In Scots Law.

(a) The lien or prior claim of a landlord for his rent over the crop and stock of a tenant farmer (but see quot. 1880), and over the furniture and other effects of a tenant in urban property. (b) The lien which seamen, freighters, and repairers have over a ship for their wages, etc., and that which a ship-owner has over cargo for the freight. (c) The lien which a legal agent has for costs over costs recovered from the adverse party. Sometimes applied to the right to retain writs and title-deeds in security of a professional account.

1730 BURT *Let. N. Scotl.* (1818) II. 57 The Landlord has, by law, an hypothec, a right of pledge, with respect to the corn for so much as the current year's rent. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 39 Their Hypothec secures them absolutely against Loss by the Tenant. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 291 Writers also, and agents, have a

right of hypothec, or more properly of retention, on their constituent's writings, for their claim of pains and disbursements. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xli, As we hold your rights, title-deeds, and documents in hypothec. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xi. (1857) 238 The cattle and horses of the farm—appropriated by the landlord, at the time under the law of hypothec. 1880 Act 43 *Vict.* c. 12 § 1 The landlord's right of hypothec for the rent of land... exceeding two acres... let for agriculture or pasture, shall cease and determine.

c. In the Channel Islands.

(In Fr. form *hypothèque*.)

1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 106 An Hypothèque differs from a mortgage in England in this respect chiefly, that he who parts with his money can never call it in again. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* ii. 86 All Bonds are not Personal as in England, but real, and carry an express Hypotheca or Mortgage upon the Estate both real and personal of the Debtor.

2. *The whole hypothec (colloq. Sc.), the whole stock or lot, the whole 'concern' or 'business', the whole of anything.*

1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* i. (1873) 13 Johnny Gibb stopped Jess, got the whole 'hypothec' into the cart, and then [etc.]. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 22 And at last... saddle and all, the whole hypothec turned and grovelled in the dust below the donkey's belly.

Hypothecal, *a. ? Obs.* [f. L. *hypotheca* (see prec. + -AL) = next.

1666 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* Wks. (1717) 184, I overwhelm My Practice with Darkness and Strange Words, With... Acceptations, Actions, Recissory, Noxal and Hypothecal. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 57 To deposit as a mode of hypothecary security.

Hypothecary (hip-, hipo-pē'kārī), *a.* [ad. late L. *hypothecarius*, f. *hypotheca* HYPOTHEC. Cf. F. *hypothécaire* (1316 in Hatz-Darm.)] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an hypothec or mortgage.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Hypothecary*, pertaining to a pledge or gage. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* *Quintus Fixlein* III. 238 The Parson... to whom no security but a hypothecary one appeared sufficient. 1855 LORENZ *Tr. Van der Kessel's Select Thees* dcccxxiv, How can the hypothecary action against the same debtor remain for a period of forty years? 1875 POSTE *Gains* III. (ed. 2) 352 Simple hypothecary creditors, who have priority according to the date of their mortgage.

So **Hypothecarius** *a. rare* -1. = prec.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 337 A Real or Hypothecarius Action does not lie against a Feudal Estate, yet a Personal Action lies.

Hypothecate (hip-, hipo-pē'kēt), *v.* [f. *hypothecāt*, *ppl.* stem of mod. L. *hypothecāre*, f. *hypotheca* HYPOTHEC: see -ATE³. Cf. F. *hypothéquer*.]

The pa. *ppl.* in Sc. was formerly *hypothecat(e)*: see -ATE².] *trans.* To give or pledge as security; to pledge, pawn, mortgage.

1681 STAIR *Instit.* IV. xxv. § 5 (1693) 619 The Fruits of the Ground... which by the Law were Hypothecat for the Rents of the said year. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 197 The whole cattle on the ground... are hypothecated for a year's rent, one after another successively. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 55 We oblige ourselves and hypothecate, for the Security and Payment of the Sum of this Writing, the said Ship... and we oblige ourselves not to dispose thereof in any manner, until the said Sum be entirely paid. And whatever is done to the contrary, let it be null, as a Thing done against an express Prohibition and Hypothecation. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade, Hypotheca*, among the moderns to hypothecate a ship, is to pawn or pledge the same for necessities; and into whose hands soever the ship comes, it is liable. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 319 Whether they to whom this new pledge is hypothecated, have redeemed their own. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* (1834) I. vi. 206 The assembly adopted a system of paper money, called assignats, which were secured or hypothecated upon the church lands. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 148 He had no power to hypothecate any part of the public revenue.

Hence **Hypothecated** *ppl. a.*; also **Hypothecator**, one who hypothecates or pledges something as security.

1779 SIR W. JONES *Comm. Isaus* Wks. 1799 IV. 205 The property... was distinguished like all other hypothecated estates, by small columns, and inscriptions... containing a specification of the sum for which they were pledged. 1828 WEBSTER cites Judge Johnson for *Hypothecator*. 1865 *Day of Rest* Oct. 574 The iron box in the back sitting room, containing the hypothecated jewels, had been rifled.

Hypothecation (hip-, hipo-pē'kē'fən), [*n.* of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] The act of pledging as security; pledging or pawning. In some legal systems applied only to a lien upon immovable property; in others to a lien on personal property, negotiable securities, etc.

1681 STAIR *Instit.* I. xiii. § 15 (1693) 122 With us there remains the Tacit Hypothecation of the Fruits on the Ground... belonging to the Possessor, for the Terms or the Years Rent. 1755 [see HYPOTHECATE]. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade* s.v. *Hypotheca*, It was held, that, by the maritime law, every contract of the master implies an hypothecation; but at common law it is not so. 1861 KENT'S *Comm.* (1873) I. xvii. 378 The admiralty has cognizance of maritime hypothecations of vessels and goods in foreign ports. 1875 POSTE *Gains* III. (ed. 2) 371 Hypothecation was effected by mere convention without delivery of possession.

Hypothecative, *a. rare*. [f. HYPOTHECATE: see -IVE.] Characterized by hypothecating.

1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 11/2 A pawnbroker's side-door which admits the hypothecative philosopher.

So **Hypothecatory** *a.*, of the nature of hypothecation.

Hypothenusal, **hypothenuse**, **erron**. ff. **HYPOTHENUSAL**, **HYPOTENUSE**.

Hypothesis (hip-, hōipō'sis). Pl. **hypotheses** (-sēs). [a. Gr. ὑπόθεσις foundation, base; hence, basis of an argument, supposition, also, subject-matter, etc., f. ὑπό under + θέσις placing.]
 †1. A subordinate particular thesis involved in a general thesis; a particular case of a general proposition. In quot. 1596, a particular or detailed statement. Cf. *F. hypothèse* (sense 3 in Littré). *Obs.*

1596 EARL OF ESSEX in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 137 If I be commanded to sett downe the Hypothesis, or to descend into particulars. 1680 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* to note, The compound Theme is also (a) speciall, or (b) general: (a) Hypothesis; (b) Thesis. *Ibid.* 204 To amplify a speciall or particular sentence, called hypothesis. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (Vol. III.) 24 Without descending from the thesis to the hypothesis. 1747 FILMER *Patriarcha* i. § 1 (1884) 13 If the thesis be true, the hypothesis will follow. 1721 KEILL *Maupertius' Diss.* (1734) 49 Whence it is plain that there is no Hypothesis wherein the Spheroid is not flat at the Poles.

†2. A proposition laid down; a thesis. *Obs.*
 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. Introd. 1 Endeavoring to promote this Hypothesis. 1678 *Ibid.* III. Pref., It is impossible... demonstratively to discuss such an hypothesis without some opposition against such as defend the antithesis.

3. A proposition or principle put forth or stated (without any reference to its correspondence with fact) merely as a basis for reasoning or argument, or as a premiss from which to draw a conclusion; a supposition. In *Logic*, The supposition or condition forming the antecedent or protasis of a conjunctive or conditional proposition (e.g. *If A is B, C is D*): cf. **HYPOTHETICAL** 1 b.

1596 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hypothesis*, a supposition or condition; sometimes it is taken for a Position of something, as it were demonstrated, and granted by another. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 263 Hypothesis is an argument or matter whereon one may dispute; or it is a conditional proposition. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* i. xvii. (1714) 23 Which being supposed, the outward angle AEF will be greater than the inward angle DFE, to which it was equal by Hypothesis. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* i. 3 An Hypothesis is a supposition assumed to be true, in order to argue from, or to found upon it the reasoning and demonstration of some proposition. 1837 BABBAGE *Bridgway Treat.* App. E. 196 Collusion being, by hypothesis, out of the question. 1885 LEUDESCHORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 67 The hypothesis is satisfied in the particular case where the rays *a* and *a'* coincide.

b. An actual or possible condition or state of things considered or dealt with as a basis for action; one of several such possible conditions, a case or alternative (cf. 1).

1794 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 217 The other hypothesis, upon which the war ought 'to be carried on with vigour', though last put, must be preliminary to the other. 1803 WELLINGTON *Lett. to Col. Stevenson* in *Gurw. Desp.* I. 545 In each of these last hypotheses, you will observe the necessity that we should be within reach of each other. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon*, v. 119 Christianity... only sanctions war... upon the hypothesis of a world at discord with herself.

3. A supposition or conjecture put forth to account for known facts; esp. in the sciences, a provisional supposition from which to draw conclusions that shall be in accordance with known facts, and which serves as a starting-point for further investigation by which it may be proved or disproved and the true theory arrived at.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 60 Irons doe manifest a verticity not only upon refrigeration... but (what is wonderful and advanceth the magnetical hypothesis) they evidence the same by meer position according as... their extrems [are] disposed... unto the earth. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 265 By a perpetual motion of the Earth from West to East according to the new Hypotheses in Astronomy, or of the Sun from East to West, after the former Hypotheses. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 82 To make good the Atomical Hypothesis. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* i. v. 207 One of the conditions of a good hypothesis of nature, as well as those 'tis framed to explicate. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) I. Diss. i. 22 A late ingenious critic has advanced an hypothesis, which assigns a new source, and a much earlier date, to these fictions. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. xiv. § 4 It appears... to be a condition of a genuinely scientific hypothesis, that it be not destined always to remain an hypothesis, but be of such a nature as to be either proved or disproved by that comparison with observed facts which is termed Verification. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wkgs. Men* 67 Do not allow yourselves to be misled by the common notion that a hypothesis is untrustworthy simply because it is a hypothesis. 1893 SIR R. BALL *In High Heav.* ix. 212 The celebrated nebular hypotheses of Herschel and of Laplace.

4. A supposition in general; something supposed or assumed to be true without proof or conclusive evidence; an assumption.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 182 The Romanists... began... to cry him [Laud] up for their Proselyte. Upon this hypothesis... they grew excessive proud and insolent. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 352 That no other place in the East-Indies produces Gold... An Hypothesis found mistaken by such as drive a Trade for Gold... towards Cochín-China. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devices* II. 353 The gift should first be read on the supposition that it is intended to embrace legitimate children, and if there be nothing in the terms... or... context, incompatible with this hypothesis

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[etc.]. 1868 GLADSTONE *Yuv. Mundi* iii. (1870) 76 The hypothesis that the Pelasgians were the base of the Greek nation.

b. Hence *spec.* A groundless or insufficiently grounded supposition; a mere assumption or guess.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iv. (1635) 87 Which later Astronomers... have derided, or at least omitted as Hypotheses or suppositions. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. ix, To build Physick upon Hypotheses. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dou.* vii, Your reasoning... seems plausible; but still it is only hypothesis. 1865 SEERLEY *Ecce Homo* v. (ed. 8) 46 The statement rests on no hypothesis or conjecture; his [Paul's] Epistles bear testimony to it. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* i. 14 This explanation of Bellarmine... is a pure hypothesis, for which there is not a shadow of evidence in the New Testament itself.

Hence **Hypothesist**, one who forms a hypothesis.

1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 421 The blank... must remain for some happier hypothesist to fill up.

Hypothesis (hip-, hōipō'sis), *v.* [f. **HYPOTHESIS** + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To frame a hypothesis or supposition.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 421 After the Greeks began to hypothesize. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* Ded., When I... presumed to hypothesize, I have merely suggested doubts without conclusions, which, if deemed worth, may hereafter be analyzed by men of genius and science. 1836 DARLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fl's Wks.* I. 20 It is difficult to apportion their authorship... though easy enough to hypothesize.

2. *trans.* To make the hypothesis of; to assume.

1856 W. H. THOMPSON in *W. A. Butler's Hist. Anc. Philos.* I. 317 note, They hypothesize a vacuum through which the emanative particles pass. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 355 Professor Quincke hypothesizes the presence... of a colourless iron-albumen. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 818 At all social gatherings there is an hypothesized equality of rank.

Hence **Hypothesizer** = **HYPOTHESIST**.

1833 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Museum* II. 249 The slight difficulty attending such a hypothesis... the hypothesizer will reply, may be got over in two ways.

Hypothetic (hip-, hōipō'tetik), *a.* (sb.) [ad. Gr. ὑποθετικ-ός, pertaining to ὑπόθεσις: see **HYPOTHESIS**. Cf. *F. hypothétique*.] = *next*.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 66 On hypothetic Dreams and Vision's Grounds everlasting Disquisitions. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. ii. 94 That which gives it the form of a hypothetic, and distinguishes it from a categorical proposition. 1813 SHIRLEY *Notes Q. Mab Poet.* Wks. (1891) 475 Admitting the existence of this hypothetic being. 1876 R. NOEL in *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 334 How these hypothetic entities [atoms] pulsate and radiate, whirl and travel. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 5 This effect was ascribed to the presence of a hypothetic body.

†B. as *sb.* A hypothetical statement, a hypothesis; in *Logic*, a hypothetical proposition or syllogism (= *next*, B). *Obs.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 48 Modest Hypothesis, not any ways informing the Understanding. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. ii. 122 This double hypothetic, that if the proposition be true the extremes do really exist, and... that unless the extremes do really exist the proposition cannot be true.

Hypothetical (hipō'tetikāl, hōipō-), *a.* (sb.) [f. as *prec.* + -AL.]

1. Involving or of the nature of hypothesis; conjectural.

1617 BACON *Sy. on taking his place in Chancery in Resuscitatio* (1661) 82, I must utterly discontinue the Making of an Hypothetical, or Conditional Order. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 1322 Thy other arguments are all Supposures, Hypothetical. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlvii, He that can set hypothetical possibility against acknowledged certainty, is not to be admitted among reasonable beings. 1893 SIR R. BALL *In High Heav.* ix. 106 The... line which divides the truths that have been established in astronomy from those parts of the science which... [are] more or less hypothetical.

b. *Logic.* Of a proposition: Involving a hypothesis or condition, conditional: opp. to **CATEGORICAL**. Of a syllogism: Having a hypothetical proposition for one of its premisses.

(By some logicians used to include all complex propositions and syllogisms, conjunctive and disjunctive; by others restricted to the conjunctive.)

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 21 b, Propositio Hypothetica. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. v. 93 The word, hypothetically... is neither proper nor fit... for, in absolute copulative and disjunctive axioms there is no ὑπόθεσις, no condition at all. 1624 N. DE LAUNE tr. *Du Moulin's Logic* 155 Of compounded Enuniations, some are Conditional or Hypothetical, and some Disjunctive. 1666 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 1821 Of Propositions some are Categorical, some Hypothetical. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* IV. ii. § 3 I. 271 Theophrastus stated... the rules of hypothetical syllogisms. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 73 (ed. 5) 120 The Hypothetical Judgment expresses seemingly a relation between two judgments, as cause and effect, as condition and conditioned.

c. Of a person: Dealing in hypotheses or groundless suppositions; fanciful. *rare.*

1748 ANSON's *Voy.* III. vi. 349 The extravagant panegyrics, which many hypothetical writers have bestowed on the ingenuity and capacity of this Nation [the Chinese].

2. Depending on hypothesis; concerning which a hypothesis is made; supposed, assumed.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 236 The hypothetical height and density of the Air. 1822 WELLINGTON in *Desp.* (1867) I. 293 It would be... impossible... to declare... what would be our conduct upon any hypothetical case. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxix. 401 Any other obstacle will produce the same effect as our hypothetical post. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iv.

63 A hypothetical colony from a hypothetical settlement on the Littus Saxonicum of Gaul.

†3. **Hypothetical necessity**: that kind of necessity which exists, not absolutely, but only on the supposition that something is or is to be: repr. Aristotle's ἀναγκαῖον ἐξ ὑποθέσεως, opp. to ἀναγκαῖον ἀπλῶς. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 320 Hypothetical or material necessity. 1656 HOBBS *Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 247 It is granted by all divines, that hypothetical necessity, or necessity upon a supposition, may consist with liberty. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 33. 138 The necessity of a plastic life, which Aristotle calls an hypothetical necessity. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, Acts i. 16 This must needs signifie no necessity or constraint put on Judas, but a necessity Hypothetical, and of consequence, that is, it cannot but be true which God foretelleth or foreseeth. 1717 S. CLARKE tr. *Leibnitz's 5th Paper* § 5. 157 Hypothetical Necessity is that which the Supposition or Hypothesis of God's Foresight and Pre-ordination lays upon future Contingents.

B. as *sb.* A hypothetical proposition or syllogism: see A. 1 b.

1644 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 131 Let a compound or Hypothetical, never be put in the place of a conclusion, but only a Simple or Categorical. 1849 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* II. App. 378 Hypotheticals (Conjunctive and Disjunctive Syllogisms). 1881 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 269/2 As he used the logic of chance to elucidate the difficult subject of modals, so here he employs symbolic logic to cast light on hypotheticals. 1888 [see **CONJUNCTIVE** a. 4].

Hypothetically, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In a hypothetical manner or form; by or upon a hypothesis or supposition; conjecturally, suppositively; conditionally.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 208 How many wayes a Syllogisme is made Hypothetically. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 67 Thus have I... endeavoured to explicate (Hypothetically at least) the causes of the Phenomena. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 78 Both agree in this that God might Absolutely do it, and that Hypothetically he could not, i.e. supposing him to act consistently with the Moral Perfections of his Nature. 1789 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 113 In my present want of information I must only speak hypothetically. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 266 Any Immediate Inference, also, may be stated hypothetically.

Hypothetico-disjunctive, *a.* *Logic.* Combining the 'hypothetical' (conjunctive) and disjunctive forms of statement: applied to a conditional proposition of which the consequent is disjunctive (e.g. *If A is B, C is either D or E*); also to that form of syllogism (the **DILEMMA**) in which one premiss is conjunctive and the other disjunctive. b. as *sb.* A proposition or syllogism of this kind.

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xviii. (1866) I. 351 An hypothetico-disjunctive syllogism is called the dilemmas or horned syllogism. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* Contents 13 Dilemmas or Hypothetico-Disjunctives.

Hypothetize, *v.* *rare.* [f. Gr. ὑποθε-ος, basis of ὑποθετικ-ός **HYPOTHETICAL** + -IZE.] = **HYPOTHESIZE**. So **Hypothesist**, **Hypothesizer** = **HYPOTHESIST**, **HYPOTHESIZER**.

1852 TREGELLES *Def. Authentic. Daniel* (1864) 225 The notion of objecting hypothetists... is singularly at variance with the facts of the case. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 2/3 The far-away folly of these two pedagogic hypothetizers. 1895 MACLEWEN *Life Dr. Cairns* 161 Next appeared Fichte with his demolition of Kant's hypothetised world.

|| **Hypotrachelium** (hipō'trākēl'ium). *Arch.* Also 7- hypotrachelion. [L. (Vitruvius), ad. Gr. ὑποτραχήλιον the lower part of the neck; f. ὑπό **HYPOT** + τράχηλος neck. Cf. *F. hypotrachelion*.] The lower part or neck of the capital of a column; in the Doric order, the groove or sinking between the neck of the capital and the shaft.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Cja, The hedde or Capituli shalbe... in height one Moduluss... that height you shall deuide into 3. partes, geue the one parte to Hypotrachelium. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Fraen's Archit.* 126 Otherwhiles again it [the Astragal] is taken for the Cinture or Coller neck the Hypotrachelium. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Hypotrachelion*, in Architecture, is the Top or Neck of a Pillar, or the most slender part of it which toucheth the Capital. It is taken by some, for that part of the Tuscan and Doric Capitals, which lies between the Echinus and the Astragal, and is otherwise called, the Collar, Gorge, or Frize of the Chapter. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* 814 Hypotrachelion. 1862 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 17 He divides the capital into three parts, one for the hypotrachelium.

Hypotrochoid (hō'ipō'trō'koid, hō'ipō'trō'koid). *Geom.* [f. **HYPOT** + **TROCHOID**.] The curve described by a point rigidly connected with the centre of a circle which rolls on the inside of another circle.

1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXV. 282/1 A class [of curves] called... hypotrochoids, of which one particular case is the hypocycloid. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 94 When the tracing point is not in the circumference, we have Epitrochoids and Hypotrochoids.

Hence **Hypotrochoidal a.**, of the form of, or pertaining to, a hypotrochoid.

1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXV. 283/1 When the convexities are opposed, the trochoidal system is called *epi-trochoidal*, and when concavity fits convexity, *hypo-trochoidal*.

|| **Hypotyposis** (hipō'tipō'sis). *Rhet.* [a. Gr. ὑποτύπωσις sketch, outline, pattern, f. ὑποτυπ-ειν to sketch, f. τύπος impression, form, **TYPE**] Vivid

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description of a scene, event, or situation, bringing it, as it were, before the eyes of the hearer or reader.

1833 FOXE *A. & M.* 839/2 Under which Hypotyposis or Poesie, who is so blind that seeth not by the Pelican, the doctrine of Christ : and of the Lollards to be defended against the Church of Rome? 1868 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 1. 32 A Poetical or Prophetic hypotyposis of the destruction or fall of Babylon. 1732 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* Intro. (1767) 64 Above all other figures that whereon poets and orators love to dwell is the hypotyposis or lively description. 1897 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 387 Simple and suitable language, the effective metaphor, 'the nervous hypotyposis' may be introduced.

Hypovanadic, etc. : see HYPO- II.

Hypoxanthine (hip-, hoi-pok-sen-pain). *Chem.* [f. HYPO- 5 + XANTHINE. Cf. F. *hypoxanthine*.] A nitrogenous substance, $C_5H_4N_2O$, found in the muscle, spleen, heart, etc. of vertebrates, and forming a white crystalline powder ; also called SARCINE. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 46 This interesting body... bears so close a resemblance to xanthine or uric oxide, that Scherer has named it hypoxanthine.

attrib. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 96 The precipitate consists of hypoxanthin nitrate and silver oxide ; this is to be decomposed with sulphydric acid, and hypoxanthin is precipitated.

Hence **Hypoxanthic** *a.*, derived from, or of the nature of, hypoxanthine.

Hypoxylois, **Hypozeugma**, **Hypozaea**, **-zoic** : see HYPO- II.

Hyppie, obs. form of HIP.

Hypped (hipt), *ppl. a.* Also 8 hyp'd, hyp'd, 8-g hypt. Now HIPPED, *q. v.* [f. HYP + -ED.] Affected with hypochondria ; morbidly depressed or low-spirited.

1710 J. EDWARDS in *Camb. Antiq. Soc. Com.* III. 130 Almost half of them are Hypt (as they call it), that is, disordered in their brains. 1784 J. BELKNAP in *B. Papers* (1877) II. 178 It was the common opinion among his friends that he was hyp'd. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 296, I... spent a day with them. They were melancholy and hypped. 1824 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 101, I am much hyp't. 1823 Mrs. GASKELL *Ruth Wks.* 1863 VI. 200 On a dull Sunday, when people are apt to get hyp'd if not well amused.

Hyppish (hi'pi), *a.* Also 8 hypish. Now HIPPISH, *q. v.* [f. HYP + -ISH.] Somewhat depressed or low-spirited.

1732 GAY *On Wine* 34 In pensive hypish mood. 1733 CHEVNE *Eng. Malady* III. iv. (1734) 335 The constant Complaints, common to Hyppish People. 1833 C. WESTMACOTT *Points Misery* 16 The disturbed imagination of the hypish man.

Hypo, obs. f. HYPO. **Hypocon** : see HYPOCON. **Hyps**, *pl.* of HYP, hypochondria.

Hypsi- (hi'psi), *repr.* Gr. *ὑψι* *adv.* on high, aloft, in comb. also=high, lofty. The English words are new formations with *hypsi-* in the latter sense. See also HYPSO-.

Hypsi-brachycephalic (hi'psi-bræki-sfæ'lik) *a.* *Ethnol.* [BRACHYCEPHALIC], characterized by having a high and broad skull ; pertaining to *Hypsi-brachycephali* or races of men so characterized, as the Malay inhabitants of Madura ; so **Hypsi-brachycephalism**, the presence or prevalence of high broad skulls, the combination of brachycephaly with hypsi-cephaly. **Hypsi-cephalic** (-sifæ'lik) *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], characterized by having a high skull, *spec.* one of which the vertical index, or ratio of height to antero-posterior length, is over 75 ; hence **Hypsi-cephaly**, the condition of being hypsi-cephalic. **Hypsilophodont** (-lɔf'ɔdɔnt) *a.* *Zool.* [Gr. *ὑψιλοφός* high-crested (λόφος crest, ridge) + *δόντις*, *δόντι-* tooth], having the dental characteristics of the genus *Hypsilophodon* of extinct dinosaurian reptiles. **Hypsiptymnine** (-prim-nin), **-ptymnoid** (-primnoid) *adjs.* [Gr. *πύμνα* stern], pertaining to or characteristic of the Marsupial sub-family containing the Kangaroo Rat (*Hypsiptymnus*). **Hypsistenocephalic** (-stenosifæ'lik) *a.* *Ethnol.* [Gr. *στενός* narrow + *κεφαλή* head], characterized by the presence of a high and narrow skull ; so **Hypsistenocephalism**, **Hypsistenocephaly**, hypsistenocephalic character or condition.

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert. v.* 263 It remains to be seen how far the 'hypsilophodont' modification extended among the *Ornithomelidae*. 1870 — *Crit. & Add.* (1873) 199 As to the *Didelphina*,... a true 'Hypsiptymnoid' form existed at the epoch of the Trias, contemporaneously with a Carnivorous form. 1876 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* v. 177 Certain [skulls] of... New Guinea... are 'hypsiptenoccephalic'. 1881 *Academy* 29 Jan. 84 The Fijians are remarkable as the most dolichocephalic people in the world... The skulls are eminently hypsiptenoccephalic, to use Dr. B. Davis's term. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 144 Combinations of dolichocephaly and 'hypsiptenoccephaly'.

Hypsiloid (hipsil'oid, hip'siloid) *a.* [ad. Gr. *ὑψιλοειδής*, f. *ὑψιλόων* UPSILON : see -OID.] Shaped like the Greek letter upsilon, or its Roman equivalents ; V-shaped, or U-shaped.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1838 W. H. FLOWER in *Anthropol. Jnrl.* 14 Feb. 9 The palatal index of the male... is exceptionally low, viz. 102.8, the general form of the palate being remarkably hypsiloid.

Hypsiatarian (hipsistē'riān), *a.* and *sb.* *Ecccl. Hist.* [f. Gr. *ὑψιστάρης* (f. *ὑψιστος* highest ; see def.) + -AN.] *a. adj.* Belonging to an eclectic sect of the 4th century, so called from worshipping God under the name of the Most High (*ὑψιστος*). *b. sb.* A member of this sect.

1705 W. WALL *Hist. Infant Bapt.* (1845) II. 77 St. Gregory Nazianzen's father was of the religion called Hypsiatarian. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* The doctrine of the Hypsiatarians, was an assemblage of Paganism, Judaism, and Christianity. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1055 *Hypsiatarians*, a religious sect living in Cappadocia in the fourth century, ... a singular mixture of Paganism and Judaism.

† **Hypsiatary**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ὑψιστάρης* : see prec.] = prec. sb.

1610 *Women Saints* 171 The professors of this base and abject sect, arrogate... to themselves the name of Hypsiataries, that is, 'moste highe', and they worship onelie the omnipotent.

Hypso- (hipsō), *repr.* rare Gr. *ὑψο-*, used with same force as *ὑψι-* HYPER- ; in modern use, sometimes taken as comb. form of *ὑψος* 'height'. Hence **Hypsocephalic** *a.* = **HYPSICEPHALIC** ; so **Hypsocephalous** *a.* and **Hypsocephaly** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hypsodont** *a.* [Gr. *ὑδοντ-* tooth], of teeth : having high or lengthened crowns with short roots. **Hypsophonous** (hips'fɔnɔs) *a.* [Gr. *ὑψόφωνος* (φωνή voice)], 'having a high clear voice' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hypsophyll** (hips'ɔfil) *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf : repr. Ger. *hochblatt*], a leaf of the inflorescence, a bract or bracteole ; hence **Hypsophyllar**, **-phyllary**, **-phyllous** *adjs.*

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* v. 176 *Hypsocephalic, elevated skull. 1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 430/1 Modification of [the selenodont form] from a brachyodont to a 'hypsoodont' type. [1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 416/1 *Hypsophylla*, answers to the German 'Hochblätter', or high leaves, those of the inflorescence, i.e. bracts and the like.] 1895 VINES *Stud. Text-bk.* 76 There are two kinds [of leaves of the sporophore] ; those which bear sporangia... termed sporophylls ; those which do not bear sporangia, termed 'hypsophylls'. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thom's Struct. Bot.* 86 The bracts or 'hypsophyllar' leaves, i.e. those leaves, in the axils of which the flowers are placed. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 546 The mode of insertion of the cataphyllary and foliage-leaves, and very often that of the 'hypsophyllary' leaves (as for instance that of the spathe), is generally amplexicaul. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 6 note, *Hypsophyllous.

Hypsography (hips'græfi). [f. Gr. *ὑψο-* height (see HYPSO-) + *-γραφία* writing, sketching.] That department of geography which deals with the comparative altitude of places, or parts of the earth's surface.

1885 *Athenæum* 9 May 602/3 A further contribution towards the hypsography of Eastern Venetia, by Prof. Giovanni Marinelli. 1888 M. BAKER in *Science* 7 Dec. 280 'Hypsography' and 'topography' are each used for this purpose ; but the first refers rather to elevation than to form.

Hence **Hypsographical** *a.*, of or pertaining to hypsography ; **hypsographical map**, a map specially designed to exhibit (whether by shading, by contour lines, or by an actual embossed surface) the comparative altitude of places or parts of the earth's surface.

1881 *Academy* No. 455. 65 The map... almost resembles a hypsographical one, for the Alps and other mountain regions, no less than the valley of the Rhine... form very conspicuous features upon it. 1888 *Athenæum* 30 July 149/1 We are thus presented with... a hypsographical map of Central Europe.

Hypsometer (hips'mitɔr). [f. Gr. *ὑψος* height (see HYPSO-) + -METER. Cf. F. *hypsomètre*.] An instrument for measuring altitudes, consisting essentially of a delicate thermometer, by which the boiling point of water is observed at particular elevations. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1879 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 6/4 Major Pinto recommended the hypsometer and aneroids for altitudes. 1884 *Brit. Almanac* Companion 17 An instrument called the Hypsometer, whose business it is to determine the heights of mountains by means of the boiling-point of water.

Hypsometric (hips'metrik), *a.* [f. prec. or HYPSOMETRIC + -IC. Cf. F. *hypsométrique*.] = next. 1845 W. D. COOLEY tr. *Parrot's Avarat* 54 The foregoing is taken from the hypsometric tables of Lindenau, the accuracy of which however seems liable to some doubt. 1874 J. D. WHITNEY *Barometric Hypsometry* Pref. The accuracy of the barometer as a hypsometric instrument may be very considerably increased.

Hypsometrical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to hypsometry or the hypsometer ; relating to the measurement of altitudes.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Hypsometrieus*,... hypsometrical. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Perv. Bark* xi. 99 Dr. Spruce... took meteorological and hypsometrical observations throughout the vast region he traversed. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 391 The hypsometrical distribution of the species is carefully given. 1884 *American VIII.* 379 Our hypsometrical knowledge of the... Catskill Mountain region.

Hence **Hypsometrically** *adv.*, by hypsometrical methods ; with the hypsometer.

1849 Mrs. SABINE tr. *Humboldt's Aspects Nat.* II. 320, I have constantly... urged, that the isthmus [of Panama] should be examined hypsometrically throughout its entire length, and more especially where... it joins the continent of South America. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 503 Pere Robert...

had... surveyed astronomically and hypsometrically the whole of the interior highland province.

Hypsometry (hips'metri). [f. **HYPSOMETER** : see -METRY. Cf. F. *hypsométrie*.] The measuring of altitudes ; the science which treats of this ; also, the subject of this science, the condition of a part of the earth's surface in reference to height above (or depth below) the level of the sea.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iij b, How High or depe, above or vnder the level of the measurers standing, anything is... called *Hypsometrie*. 1847 in CRAIG. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) v. 8 283 That part of the extra-tropical North Atlantic... is peculiar as to its hypsometry. 1861-3 DE SCHLAGINTWEIT *Sci. Miss. Ind. II.* (title), General Hypsometry of India, the Himalaya, and Western Tibet. 1874 J. D. WHITNEY (title) *Barometric Hypsometry*.

Hypt, obs. form of HYPED.

Hypural (hip-, hoi-piū'rāl), *a.* (sb.) [f. Gr. *ὑπὸ* HYPO- 2 + *ὕρα* tail + -AL.] Situated beneath the tail ; *spec.* in *Ichthyol.* applied to the bones beneath the axis of the tail, which support fin-rays. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert. i.* 16 In most osseous fishes the hypural bones which support the fin-rays of the inferior division [of the tail] become much expanded. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 84 The hypural is but a union of modified hæmaphyses.

Hytr, obs. form of HER *prom.*, HIRE.

Hyraei, **hyraceo-** (before a vowel *hyrac-*), *Lat.* and *Gr.* comb. forms respectively of **HYRAX**.

Hyraeiform (hoiræ'sifɔrm) *a.* [see -FORM], resembling a hyrax ; *hyracoid*. **Hyraeodont** (hoiræ-kɔdɔnt) *a.* [Gr. *ὑδοντ-* tooth], having the dentition characteristic of the genus *Hyrax*, and found also in the Rhinoceros and the extinct *Hyraodon*, a rhinoceros-like perissodactyl of the Lower Miocene of North America. **Hyraetherian** (-hi'ræiān), **-therine** (-hi'ræiān) *adjs.* [Gr. *θηρίων* wild beast], belonging to an extinct genus *Hyraetherium* of perissodactyls of the tapirid group.

1887 E. D. COPE in *Amer. Nat.* Nov. 994 It has been from the 'Hyraetherine' sub-family that the horse line was derived. 1881 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 324 *Hyraetherium, so named in consequence of its structural affinities in the size of the orbits, &c., with the Hyrax, was found in the London clay and the lacustrineocene sand at Kyson.]

Hyraeid (hoiræ'sid), *a.* [f. mod. L. *Hyraeidae* : see -ID.] Belonging to the family *Hyraeidae*, or its sole genus **HYRAX**.

Hyraeid (hoiræ'sid), *a.* [f. *hyrac*, stem of **HYRAX** + -OID.] Resembling a hyrax ; pertaining to or characteristic of the order or sub-order *Hyraeidae*, containing the Hyrax and its congeners.

Hyrald, -eild, var. **HERREVELD**, *Obs.*

|| **Hyrae** (hoiræ's). *Zool.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *ὑράξ*, *ὑραξ*- shrew-mouse.] A genus of small rabbit-like quadrupeds, containing the DAMAN, 'cony', or rock-rabbit of Syria, an Abyssinian species or sub-species, and the Cape Hyrax or rock-badger (*khipdas*) of South Africa.

The position of the Hyrax in zoological classification has been difficult to fix ; it was formerly placed among *Rodentia*, subsequently among *Pachydermata*, and is now made the type of an order or sub-order *Hyraeidae*, which is sometimes associated with *Perissodactyla* (horse, hippopotamus, tapir) and *Proboscidea* (elephant) in an order *Ungulata*. The dentition combines characters of perissodactyls, esp. the rhinoceros, with some others belonging to rodents ; and it is now generally regarded as the survivor of an ancient generalized type, to which ungulates, rodents, and insectivora are all related.

1832 *Proc. Sci. & Corresp. Comm. Zool. Soc.* II. 207 This muscle... occasions the peculiar fullness of the neck in the Hyrax. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Phys. Geog.* 55/2 (U. K. S.) The hyrax and the hog tribes do not extend into cold climates. 1891 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 5/5 The hyrax or coney, which looks like an agouti, or some other rodent... Its nearest living relations are the rhinoceroses ; and it must be looked upon as a dwarf rhinoceros with a dash of rodent in its composition, the result of this mixture being an animal which will not fit into any order, and therefore needs a special one all to itself.

Hyrcen, -oun, obs. forms of **HURCHEON**.

Hyrd *e*, obs. ff. **HERD**, var. **HIRD** *Obs.* **Hyrdes**, obs. f. **hurds**, **HARDS**. **Hyrdell**, etc., obs. ff. **HURDLE**. **Hyre**, obs. f. **HAIR**, **HER** *prom.*, **HIRE**. **Hyrne**, obs. f. **HERN**, corner. **Hyryne**, obs. f. **IRON**. **Hyrra**-, **hyrricano**, obs. ff. **HURRICANE**. **Hyrrse**, obs. f. **HIRSE**. **Hyrrst** : see **HIRST**, **HURST**. **Hyrt**, var. **HIRD**, *Obs.*, household.

Hys, obs. f. **HIS**, **HISS**. **Hyse**, obs. f. **HIS**, **HOISE**, **ICE**. **Hyse-hykylle**, obs. f. **ICICLE**.

Hyson (hoi'son). [ad. Chinese *hsi-ch'un*, in Cantonese *hei-ch'un*, 'bright spring', the name of coarse green tea. *Young Hyson* is *Yü-ch'ien* = 'before the rains' (so called from the early picking of the leaf), whence a former trade-name *uchain*.] A species of green tea from China. *Young Hyson*, a fine green tea (see above).

1740 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* (1776) I. 123 Nor Hyson yet, nor Gallic wines were known. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* IV. 34 He will also buy you... good hyson tea for about 17 livres a pound. 1780 SHERIDAN *Camp* t. 4 I'll give you a pound of smuggled hyson. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 379 There are three

kinds of green tea. One called hyson, hayssuen, is composed of leaves carefully picked. 1852 MORFITT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 77 Schulung tea is the hyson aromatised with the leaves of the *olea fragrans* (fragrant olive).

Hy-spy (hai spai). Also **I spy**. A boy's game played in many parts of Great Britain and of the United States, in which a seeker, on discovering one of the hidiers, cries 'hy spy!', or 'I spy such a one!', upon which all the seekers run back to 'den' pursued by the hider who has thus been 'spied', and who tries to capture one or more of them, so as to add them to the side of the hidiers.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antig.* (1870) II. 336, 'I spye', is the usual exclamation at a childish game called 'Hie, spy, hie'. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M. lvi.* I must come to play at Blind Harry and Hy Spy with them. 1831 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 5 'The I spy', 'halloo', and the marble-ring, And many a game that infancy employs. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Hy spy*, a boy's game.

Hyse, obs. form of **Hiss**, **Hoise**.

Hyssop (his'p). Forms: 1 (h)ysop, ysopo, 3-7 ysopo, 4 ysopo, 4-6 ysopo, 4-7 isope, 5-6 isop(po, 6 hisop, hissope, 6-7 hys(s)ope, 7-9 hysop, 6- hyssop. [ad. L. *hyssopus*, *hyssōpum*, ad. Gr. ὕσσωπος, ὕσσωπος, app. an eastern word, being represented in Hebrew by *אֲזֵבֶה*.]

OE. had (*hysope*, weak fem., also *ysopo* indecl. or with *ysopon* in obl. cases. The ME. *ysope*, *isope*, are identical with the OFr. forms, and continued in use to c1630; the spelling with *h* appears c1550: cf. mod. F. *hysope*, *hyssope*.)

1. A small bushy aromatic herb of the genus *Hyssopus* (N.O. *Labiatae*); spec. the common cultivated species *H. officinalis*, a native of Southern Europe, formerly much used medicinally, esp. in decoctions.

c1000 Sax. *Leechl.* I. 254 *genim* ðas ylean wyrt & ysopan. *Ibid.* 374 *Wið lungen* adle, *genim* .. ysopo. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. xvii. lxxxv. (Tollm. MS.), Ysop is a litel schorte herbe, and growep among stones, and .. is hoot and drye in þe bridde gre. c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1826) 23 Take persole and sawge and ysopo bryst. 1542 *Boorde Dyetary* xx. (1870) 281 Isope cleneth viscus fleume. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 10 a. The brothe of Hyssop. 1591 SPENSER *Muiopt.* 190 Sharpe Isope, good for greene wounds remedies. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. clxvii. 463 There be diuers sortes of Hyssope. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1746) 48 Two or three sprigs of Hyssop. 1834 *LYTTON Pompeii* iv. iii. Water with myrrh and hyssop for the finishing lavation.

b. Extended with various qualifications to other plants of the *Labiatae* and allied orders.

Anise hyssop, *Lophanthus anisatus*. **Bastard hyssop**, *Teucrium Pseudo-hyssopus*. **Giant hyssop**, species of *Lophanthus*. **Hedge hyssop**, species of *Gratiola*, esp. *G. officinalis*. **Water hyssop**, *Herpestia Monnieria*. **Wild hyssop**, *Verbena hastata*. (Miller, *Plant-names*.) 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. clxviii. 467 Hedge Hyssope is called in Latine Gratiola. Hedge Hyssope is hot and drie of temperature. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon*. 10 Upon the Sea-cliffs in Cornwall grow wilde Hyssope, Sage, .. and other fragrant Herbs.

2. In Biblical translations and derived use: A plant, the twigs of which were used for sprinkling in Jewish rites; hence, a bunch of this plant used in ceremonial purification, and allusively.

Various conjectured to be a species of *Satureia*, *Marjoram* (*Origanum*), or (with more probability) the Thorny Caper (*Capparis spinosa*).

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* l. 9 [li. 7] Ðu onstrizdes mec mid ysopan and ic biom zeclasnad. c1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xii. 22 Dippab ysopan scaft on þam blode. .. and sprengab on þæt ofersleze and on æzþer gedrye. c1200 *Vices & Virtues* (E. E. T. S.) 83 Spreng me mid tare ysopo of ðare holi rode. 1382 *WYCLIF Ps.* [li. 7] Thou shal spreng me, Lord, with isope, and I shal ben clensid. c1586 CRESS *PENBROKE Ps.* li. iv. With hisop, Lord, thy hisop purge me. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 21 The caper plant, the bright green creeper which climbs out of the fissures of the rocks .. has been identified .. with the 'hyssop' or 'ezob' of Scripture.

b. Hence, A holy-water sprinkler; an aspergillum. (So med. L. *hyssopus*.)

1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xvii. 132 The mop, or hyssop, with which the Roman Catholic missionaries were wont to scatter the holy drops.

c. With reference to 1 Kings iv. 33, *hyssop* stands as the type of a lowly plant; whence used fig.

1382 *WYCLIF 1 Kings* iv. 33 And he [Solomon] dispute vpon the trees, for the cedar that is in Liban, vnto the ysopo that goth out of the wal. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 298 The hy cedar of the lybane is conformed to the ysop in oure vale. 1663 *COWLEY Verses & Ess.*, *Of myself* (1666) 144 That violent Publick storm which .. rooted up every Plant, even from the Princely Cedars to Me, the Hyssop. 1781 *COWPER Hope* 287 Say, botanist, within whose province fall The cedar and the hyssop on the wall. 1878 *BROWNING Poets Croisic* xx. Tasting how it feels to turn Cedar from hyssop on the wall.

3. Applied in the western U.S. to species of *Artemisia* (*A. arbuscula*, *tridentata*, *trifida*), also called *sage-bush* or *sage-brush*, which grow on the dry prairies.

1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 79 There is a great quantity of hyssop in the vallies. 1812 *BRACKENRIDGE Views Louisiana* (1814) 29 There are other places .. producing nothing but hyssop and prickly pears. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 116 A species of *Artemisia*, common on the prairies, and known to the hunters by the name of Hyssop.

4. Comb., as *hyssop-bunch*, *-sprinkler*, *-water*, *-wine*.

1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 693 Ysopo leaves

stripped from the stalks, may bee kept a yea. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 421 After the same sort is Hyssop wine made, to wit of three ounces .. of Cilician Hyssope cast whole as it is into two gallons of Must, and so let them worke together. 1647 *TRAPP Comm.* *Hebr.* ix. 13 A hyssop-bunch. a 1867 J. HAMILTON *Moses* xvii. (1870) 272 Moses took a hyssop-sprinkler.

Hence + **Hyssopic** a. (see quot.).

1747-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Hyssopic Art*, a name which Paracelsus gave to chymistry, considered, as that art purifies metals, minerals, &c., in allusion to that text .. 'Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean'. 1775 in *ASH*.

Hyst.: see **HIST.**

|| **Hysteralgia** (histērēldziā). *Path.* Also anglicized **hysteralgia**. [mod. L., f. Gr. ὑστέρα womb + -αλγία, f. ἄλγος pain. Cf. Gr. ὑστεραλγία causing pains in the womb. In F. *hystéralgie*.] Pain occurring in the womb; esp. neuralgia of the uterus.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Hysteralgia*, pain in the belly or womb. 1747-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Hysteralgia*, in medicine, a pain in the matrix or womb. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 550 History of a Case of Hysteralgia.

Hence **Hysteralgic** a.

1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hysteranthous (histērēnpəs), a. *Bot.* [f. Gr. ὑστερ- later + ἄνθος flower + -ους. Cf. F. *hystéranthe*.] Of plants: Having the flowers appearing before the leaves.

(Etymologically the word should mean the reverse of this; the correct term would be *hysterothyllous*.)

1835 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 368 *Hysteranthous*, when leaves appear after flowers. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 416/1.

Hysterectomy (histērēktōmi). *Surg.* [f. *HYSTERO-* + Gr. ἐκτομή excision (f. ἐκ out + τέμνω to cut) + -y.] Excision of the uterus.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xiii. (ed. 4) 94 The operation of hysterectomy. 1894 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 26 May 1120/3 Now hysterectomy is an accepted operation, the mortality following its performance is small.

|| **Hysteresis** (histērēsis). *Electr.* [a. Gr. ὑστέρησις a coming short, deficiency, f. ὑστερεῖν to be behind, come late, etc., f. ὑστερ- late.] The lagging of magnetic effects behind their causes.

1881 *Proc. Roy. Soc. XXXIII.* 22 The change of polarisation lags behind the change of torsion. To this action, the author [J. A. Ewing] now gives the name *Hysteresis*. *Ibid.*, The effects of hysteresis may be wiped out by subjecting the wire to mechanical vibration. 1894-5 S. P. THOMPSON *Elem. Less. Electr. & Mag.* § 368 Ewing has given the name of *Hysteresis* to the subject of the lag of magnetic effects behind their causes. *Ibid.*, Ewing has also shown that under constant magnetizing force the magnetism will go on slowly and slightly increasing for a long time: this is called magnetic *creeping*, or *viscous hysteresis*.

Hence **Hysterical** (-rēsiāl) a., of or pertaining to hysteresis.

1894-5 S. P. THOMPSON *Elem. Less. Electr. & Mag.* § 368 Mechanical agitation tends to help the magnetizing forces to act, and lessens all residual and hysterical effects.

|| **Hysteria** (histērīā). [mod. medical L., formed as abstract sb. to *HYSTERIC*. Cf. F. *hystérie* (1812 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. *Path.* A functional disturbance of the nervous system, characterized by such disorders as anaesthesia, hyperaesthesia, convulsions, etc., and usually attended with emotional disturbances and enfeeblement or perversion of the moral and intellectual faculties. (Also called colloquially *hysterics*.)

Women being much more liable than men to this disorder, it was originally thought to be due to a disturbance of the uterus and its functions: cf. *HYSTERIC* and the Ger. term *mutterweh*. Former names for the disease were *vapours* and *hysterical passion*.

1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 14 Account of Diseases in an Eastern District of London. .. Chronic Diseases. .. Hysteria. 1811 *HOOPER Med. Dict.* s.v., Hiccup is a symptom which attends, in some instances, on hysteria; and now and then it happens, that a fit of hysteria consists of this alone. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 832 The name hysteria, as commonly used, embraces a multiplicity of morbid phenomena. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 75 (1879) 79 Hysteria; a state of the Nervous system which is characterized by its peculiar excitability, but in which there is no such fixed tendency to irregular action as would indicate any positive disease.

2. *transf. and fig.* Morbidity excited condition; unhealthy emotion or excitement.

1839 *Poe Wks.* (1884) I. 132 (Stanf.) An evidently restrained hysteria in his whole demeanour. 1877 *MORLEY Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 256 Those of us who dislike literary hysteria. 1897 F. N. MAUDE *Volunt. v. Compuls.* Ser. 119 A wave of humanitarian hysteria capable of wrecking any Government we have ever had.

Hysteric (histērīk), a. and sb. Also 7-8 **hysteric** (k. [ad. L. *hystericus*, ad. Gr. ὑστερικ-ús belonging to the womb, suffering in the womb, hysterical (f. ὑστέρα womb), esp. in ὑστερικὴ πνίξ, ὑστερικὰ πνίξ, *hystericia passio* (see infra, 1). For the application of the word, see note to *HYSTERIA* 1. Cf. F. *hystérique* (recorded 1568).]

A. *adj.*

1. = *HYSTERICAL* A. 1. *Hysteric passion*: hysteria. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 25 The Plague is a poison .. which retained in Hysteric women [etc.]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Vapours*, .. the Disease called otherwise

Hysterick, or *Hypochondriack Fits*, or *Melancholy*. 1732 *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 377 Such as are Hypochondriacal and Hysterick. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) 111. 401 Swediaur. affirms that men may labour under the hysterick passion as well as women. 1850 *KINGSLEY Alt. Locke* xxxviii. An hysterick or paralytic patient.

2. = *HYSTERICAL* A. 2.

1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* lxxvi. The united pangs .. produced a sort of hysterick laugh. 1779 *SHERIDAN Critic* I. i. Misses and Ma'am's piping hysterick changes on Juliets and Dorindas, Pollys and Ophelias. 1832 *Fair of May Fair* III. *Hearts & Diamonds* viii. 35 Her voice was broken by hysterick sobs. 1880 R. St. J. TYRWHITT in *Univ. Rev.* 15 Feb. 251 Professor Ruskin curses all field sports .. with the hysterick passion of his later days.

† 3. Of medicines: Having the property of curing hysteria; good for diseases of the uterus (see *HYSTERIA* 1, note). *Obs.*

1694 *SALMON Bates' Disp.* (1713) 609/2 Any proper Hysterick or Cephalick Water, or Decoction. 1747-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Waters, Hysterick-Waters*, are those proper to strengthen the matrix, or womb, and remedy the disorders that befall it. 1732 *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 257 Walnuts are cordial and hysterick, and gently sudorific.

B. *sb.*

† 1. A remedy for hysteria; a medicine efficacious in uterine disorders. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compt.* III. 92 We must first make use of aperient Hystericks. 1720 *BLAIR in Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 33 The Corymbiferous kind, are either Stomachicks, Hystericks, or Vermifuges. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* III. xxvi. (1760) 189 This composition is .. excellently adapted to the Intention of an Hysterick.

2. One subject to hysteria.

1751 *BP. LAVINGTON Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1754) II. iii. 100 Physicians have proved this to be the Case in common Hysterics and Epileptics. 1822 *Athenaeum* xi. May 661/2 We have met the shepheress of Domremy as strategist .. as saint, as hysterick, and lastly .. as spiritualistic medium.

3. *pl.* **Hysterics** [= Gr. τὰ ὑστερικά] (also sing.). A familiar equivalent of *HYSTERIA*, but chiefly = hysterical fits or convulsions; hence (8) in sing.: A convulsive fit of laughter or weeping.

1727 *SWIFT To a very young Lady*, Those wives, who, when their husbands are gone a journey, must have a letter every post upon pain of fits and hystericks. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) III. xiii. 101 The woman .. was taken out of the coach in violent hystericks. 1818 *BYRON Juan* I. clxii. Sobs, And indications of hysterics.

β. 1776 S. J. PRATT *Pupil of Pleasure* II. 76, I found Harriet in a strong hysterick. 1835 *LYTTON Kiens* ix. iv. He was thought to weep from hypocrisy, when in truth it was the hysterick of over-wrought and irritable emotion. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owllet Owllet*. 145 To control a fit of nerves, or a rising hysterick. 1870 *L'ESTRANGE Miss Mitford* I. vii. 245 The lowly Maria fell into a sort of hysterick of fright, lamentation, and anger because she was not suffered to wear a diamond necklace.

Hence **Hystericism** (histērīz'm) [cf. F. *hystérisme*], the state or condition of being hysterical; hysteria. **Hysterical** (histērīsiāl) *v. intr.*, to go into hysterics.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 394 Why then must Hystericism and Hypochondriacism be confusedly jumbled together? 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Hystericismus*, .. the same as *Hysteria*: the presence or existence of hysterical affection: hystericism. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 3/1 The Newest Woman queens it here in all her last uncouth guises; A screaming Sisterhood severe Hystericises.

Hysterical (histērīkāl), a. and sb. [f. as prec. + -AL.] A. *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of hysteria; affected with or suffering from hysteria. † *Hysterical passion*: hysteria. *Hysterical fever*: see quot. 1822-34.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 326 Hysterical women, that is, such as are in fits of the mother. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Clavus*, Dr. Sydenham calls such a Pain in the top of the Head of Hysterical Persons, *Clavus Hystericus*. 1803 *BEDDOES Hygieia* ix. 184 The epileptic, the hysterical, the hypochondriac. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* x. The unfortunate young woman, finally fell into a hysterical fit. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 688 It [mild typhus] has sometimes been denominated *hysterical fever*. 1880 *BEALE Slight Ailms*. 72 Hysterical girls are very apt to lose their appetite for a time.

2. *transf. and fig.* Characterized by convulsive emotion or excitement such as marks hysteria; morbidly emotional or excited. (Said freq. of convulsive fits of laughter or weeping.)

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 9 Those weaker Hysterical People whose Spirits are of so fine a Make. 1817 J. McLEOD *Voy. Alceste* (ed. 3) 14 The men [of the Brazils], in their exterior appearance, are a squalid, hysterical, grim-looking tribe. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* xiii. vii. V. 83 This of Pisek was but one of the many unwise hysterical things poor Broglie did. 1897 F. N. MAUDE *Volunt. v. Compuls.* Ser. 125 A misdirected outbreak of hysterical humanitarianism.

B. *sb.* † 1. = *HYSTERIC* B. 1. *Obs.*

1649 *CULPEPPER Lond. Disp.*, *Key Galen* II. viii. (1653) 310 Such Medicines as provoke the Terms, or stop them when they flow immoderately, are properly Hystericals. 1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* III. xv. 359 Hystericals are such things as are appropriated to the Womb, and these are most of them Cephalicks.

2. *pl.* = *HYSTERIC* B. 3. *rare.*

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 472/1 Since Father O'Shaughnessy cured aunt Katey's old pig of the hystericals. 1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* xxiv. Most astonished, .. to see a lassie that never gave him a kind word in her life .. greet and greet at his going, till she vanished away into hystericals.

Hysterically (histē'rikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly.] In a hysterical manner; in a fit of hysterics.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 305 Whosoever the Spirits being Hysterically confined, do not flow in plentifully. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 78, I was laughing hysterically all the time. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 234 The Protector himself then addressed them wildly, passionately, hysterically. 'He would not fall alone,' he said.

Hystericky (histē'rikī), *a. U.S. colloq.* [f. HYSTERIC + -y.] Inclined to, subject to, or characteristic of hysteria; hysterical.

1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* xi. (1891) 129 And that queer woman, the Deacon's mother,—there's where she gets that hystericky look. 1888 N. Y. *Herald* (in *Times* 1 Nov.), A Secretary of State who in an emergency scolds like an hystericky woman is not a safe man for any President.

Hysteriform (histē'rīfōrm), *a.* ¹ *Path.* [f. HYSTERIA + -FORM.] Resembling or having the aspect of hysteria.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 138 General nervous excitement which sometimes rises to the point of hysteriform spasm.

Hysteriform (histē'rīfōrm), *a.* ² *Bot.* [f. *Hysterium* (see below), f. Gr. *hystēros* later: see -FORM.] Having the form or character of the genus *Hysterium* of ascomycetous fungi, growing on decayed wood, branches, leaves, etc.

Hysteritis (histē'rītis), *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *hystērē* a womb + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the uterus; metritis.

1803 *Med. Jmal.* X. 12 That the appearances... in cases of hysteritis and puerperal fever, are widely different.

Hystero- (histē'ro), before a vowel *hyster-* (as in *hysterical*), combining form of Gr. *hystērā* womb. Used in medical terms of recent formation with the senses: **a.** Of the womb, uterine, as in *hystero-colic*, *hystero-paralysis*, *-phthisis*. **b.** Accompanied or associated with hysteria, hysterical (see HYSTERIA I note), as *hystero-catalepsy*, *-epilepsy* (whence *hystero-epileptic* adj.), etc.

Hysterocele (histē'rōsēl) *Path.* [Gr. *κηλή* tumour], a hernia containing the uterus or some part of it. **Hysteroecystic** (histē'rōsist'ik), *a. Path.* [Gr. *κύστις* bladder], pertaining to the uterus and the bladder. **Hystero-dynia** (-dai'nīā) *Path.* [Gr. *δύνη* pain], pain of the womb (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hystero-epilepsy**, a form of hysteria characterized by the occurrence of convulsions more or less resembling those of epilepsy; occurring chiefly among females, especially of the Latin races (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Hystero-epileptic** *a. and sb.* **Hystero-mania** *Path.*, an old name for nymphomania; also = hysterical insanity (*Ibid.*). **Hystermeter** (histē'rōmētēr) *Surg.* [-METER], an instrument for ascertaining the size of the womb; a uterine sound (Mayne 1855); hence **Hystero-metry**, the use of the hystermeter (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hysteropexy** (histē'rōpēksi) *Surg.* [Gr. *-πεία* fixing], the operation of supporting the womb in a case of prolapsus. **Hystero-phore** (histē'rōfōr) *Surg.* [Gr. *-φορος* bearing], a pessary for supporting the uterus. **Hysteroptosis** *Path.* [Gr. *πτῶσις* falling], falling of the womb, *prolapsus uteri* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Hysterocele*, the Rupture or falling down of the Womb. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Hysteroecystic*. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hysteroecystic retention*, retention of urine during pregnancy from pressure or stretching of the neck of the bladder by the enlarged womb. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 601/r **Hystero-epilepsy*, a nervous disease of women. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 734 The perfection of mimicry reached by the hypnotized **hystero-epileptic*. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 July 5/2 The mortality from ovariotomy, hysterectomy, **hysteropexy*, and exploratory incisions is high.

Hystero- (histē'ro), combining form of Gr. *hystēros* later, latter, inferior, as in *hystero-genetic*, *hystero-logy*, etc.

Hystero-genetic (histē'rōdʒnē'tik), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *hystērō* HYSTERO-2 + GENETIC.] = next. (Opposed to *protogenetic*.)

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 201 Hystero-genetic reservoirs of this category arise in old masses of tissue. *Ibid.* 526 The spaces filled with resin. are subsequent, hystero-genetic products of disorganization.

Hystero-genic histē'rōdʒnē'tik, *a.* ¹ *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -genic; cf. *protogenic*, etc.] Of later origin or formation; applied to intercellular spaces formed in older tissues.

1885 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 99 note, Those [intercellular spaces] formed in older tissues [are called] hystero-genic.

Hystero-genic, *a.* ² *Path.* [f. HYSTERO-1 + -GENIC.] Producing hysteria; relating to the production of hysteria. So **Hystero-genous** *a.*, in

same sense; **Hystero-geny**, the production of hysteria.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hystero-genic*, *Hystero-genous*. 1886 F. W. H. MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* Oct. 127 note, I must adopt from the French the word... *hystero-geny* for the production of hysterical states. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 737 The so-called 'hystero-genic' and 'hypo-genic' pressure points. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 532 The presence of other hysterical symptoms, such as hemi-anesthesia, hystero-genic zones, contraction in the field of vision.

Hystero-oid (histē'rōid), *a.* [Irreg. f. HYSTERIA + -OID.] Resembling or having the form of hysteria. So **Hystero-oid** *a.*

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12), *Hystero-oid*,... resembling hysteria; as a hysteroid disease, symptom, &c. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 738 The undoubted greater prevalence of hysteroid symptoms among the Latin races. 1887 *Med. News* (U.S.) 18 Jan. 37 Their value is much diminished by the unmistakable hysteroid impression which they bear. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 756 No one who has not been to Paris, and seen the hysteroid condition in its extreme development, can realise fully this form of neurosis.

Hystero-lite, *Min. Obs.* Also *erron. hystero-*. [f. Gr. *hystērā* womb + λίθος stone, from its fancied appearance. Cf. F. *hystérolithe*.] A fossil shell: see quot. 1854.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hystérolithus*, a sort of Stone. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* v. 244 Petrifications, as hystérolites, mytilites, &c. are found in it [rubble stone]. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 229 *Orthis Striatula*: internal casts of this fossil were called *hystérolites* by old authors.

Hystero-logy ¹, *Obs. Gram.* etc. [ad. late L. *hystero-logy*, a. Gr. *hystērologia*, f. *hystērō*, HYSTERO-2 + λόγος speech. Cf. F. *hystérologie*.] = HYSTERO-PROTERON. (See also quot. 1842.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Hystérologie*, an altering of the order of speech, by placing that after that should be before. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Koinē* Def. xi. 129 These Notes are... never used to manifest an hystero-logy, or transposition of things. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 156 Here therefore is an Hystero-logy in the Cortex. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., Some comprehending the figure usually called antichimax... under the name Hystero-logy.

Hystero-logy ² (histē'rōlōjī), *Med.* [f. HYSTERO-1 + -LOGY.] A treatise on the uterus.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hystérologia*,... term for a treatise or dissertation on the womb, its functions, etc.: hystero-logy. 1880 E. N. CHAPMAN (title) *Hystérologia*, a Treatise, Descriptive and Clinical, on the Diseases and Displacements of the Uterus.

Hysteron proteron (histē'rōn prō'tērōn), *sb.* (*a. and adv.*) [late L. (Servius), a. Gr. *hystērōn prō'tērōn*, the latter (put as) the former; called also *προσθύστερον* (f. *πρώτος* first), and *hystērologia* (see HYSTEROLOGY¹).]

1. Gram. and Rhet. A figure of speech in which the word or phrase that should properly come last is put first.

1605 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* 476 In these wordes, 'Take ye: Eate ye: This is my Bodie', They have founde a Figure called Hysteron Proteron. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xiiij. (Arb.) 181 Another manner of disordered speech... we call it in English proterbe, the cart before the horse, the Greeks call it *Hysteron proteron*, we name it the Preposterous... as he... said: 'My dame that bred me vp and bare me in her wombe.' Whereas the bearing is before the bringing vp. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hysteron Proteron*, a preposterous manner of speaking or writing, expressing that first which should be last. 1883 MARCH *A.S. Gram.* 141 Transposition... of clauses [is called] hysteron-proteron.

2. Inversion of the natural or logical order; as by placing the conclusion before the premisses, etc. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 318 Inverted Method, is when particulars are disposed before universals: also, when the parts... are not handled after the same order, by which they were laid downe, which is called Hysteron Proteron.

3. generally. The position or arrangement of things in the reverse of their natural or rational order; 'putting the cart before the horse'; topsyturvydom.

1589 COGAN *Haven Health To Rdr.* 77 iv, Contrariwise vsing Hysteron Proteron... as I have heard say of a gentleman who... would not begin his meale with potage, but instead of cheese would eat his potage last. 1648-99 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* I. lxxxv, How wild A Hysteron Proteron's this, which Nature crosses, And far above the top the bottom tosses.

B. attrib. or adj.

1646 *Unhappy Game Scotch & Eng.* 14 Those juggling Hysteron Proteron trickes. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremonie Monger* Wks. 1716 II. 418 Shall Christians be like that Hysteron-Proteron-Herb, which Physicians as foolishly call *Filius ante Patrem*? a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. (1740) 88 This hysteron proteron Stuff, Causes without Effects, and Effects before Causes.

4. C. as adv. By or with an inversion of the natural order of things; topsyturvy; vice versa.

1600 W. WATSON *Quodlibets Relig. & State* (1602) 47 The Catholicke religion will be vitterly extinguished and perish, and so by consequent all runne Hysteron Proteron. 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quar.* I. i. C. iij, Wisemen begets foolen, and foolen are the fathers To many wise Children. Hysteron, Proteron, A great scholler may beget an Ideot, And from the plow tayle may come a great scholler.

Hence **Hystero-proterize** *v. intr.*, to use hysteron proteron.

a 1834 COLLIERIDGE in Southey *Life Wesley* (1846) I. 324 We must explain the force of the horse by the motion of the cart-wheels, and hystero-proterize with a vengeance!

Hysterophytal (histē'rōfītāl), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Hysterophyta* (see next) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to *Hysterophyta* or *Fungi*; fungal.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 63. 81 *Fungi* may be defined as Hysterophytal or Epiphytal Mycetes, deriving nutriment, by means of a mycelium, from the matrix. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 6.

Hysterophyte (histē'rōfīt), *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *hysterophytum*, pl. *-phyta* (Fries 1821), f. Gr. *hystērā* womb + *φύτον* plant: see quot. 1855.] A plant of the class *Hysterophyta* or *Fungi*; any fungus growing upon, and deriving its nourishment from, organic matter.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hysterophytum*, applied by Fries to mushrooms... because, according to him, they cannot grow but at the cost of some organized body living or dead, which serves them in some sort for a womb; a hystero-phyte.

Hysterosis (histē'rōsīs), *Gram. and Rhet.* [med. or mod.L., f. Gr. *hystēros* later, after such words as *anadiplosis*, etc.] = HYSTERO-PROTERON.

1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 318 note, Hysteron Proteron, Hysterosis, Hystérologia. 1623 LISLE *Afric. on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 15 He speaks by Hysterosis or Anachronism (a figure much used in Historie, yea even in the Bible). a 1658 J. DURHAM *Exp. Revelation* xxi. (1680) 641 There will hardly be found any such hysterosis or hystero-logy in one and the same explicatory prophesie.

Hysterotome (histē'rōtōm), *Surg.* [f. HYSTERO-1 + Gr. *-τόμος* cutting, cutter. So mod.F. *hystérotome*.] An instrument for performing hystero-tomy.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 96 Hysterotomes and Instruments for Paracentesis Uteri. 1854 *Daily Tel.* 13 Aug., We will not fight with the pen against lancets, and probes, and hysterotomes, and the tremendous armoury of the surgical cutters.

Hystero-tomy (histē'rōtōmī), *Surg.* [mod.L. *hystérotomia*, f. HYSTERO-1 + Gr. *-τομία* cutting. Cf. F. *hystérotomie*.] The operation of cutting into the uterus; the Cæsarean section; also excision, or dissection, of the uterus.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hystérotonia*, an Anatomical Dissection of the Womb. 1801 *Med. Jmal.* V. 353 Hystero-tomy, or the Cæsarean Section was performed upon a woman at Rochdale. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 206/r Stark performed hystero-tomy successfully for a tumour.

Hystriciasis (histrisē'āsīs), *Path.* [f. L. *hystric-em*, after *elephantiasis*: see -ASIS.] (See quot.)

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Hystriciasis*, a disease of the hairs, in which they stand erect, like porcupine quills. An account... is to be seen in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 424 (1732).

Hystricid (histris'id), *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Hystricid*-a, f. *hystrix*, *hystric-em*, a. Gr. *hystrix*, *hystrix*, porcupine: see -ID.] A rodent of the family *Hystricidae*; a porcupine.

So **Hystricine** *a.*, pertaining to the sub-family *Hystricinae*.

1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 416/2 In the Sciurine and Hystricine Rodents the tibia and fibula are distinct.

Hystricism (histrisiz'm), *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *hystricismus*, f. *hystrix* porcupine.] The porcupine disease, an extreme form of ichthyosis (*ichthyosis hystrix*), in which the epidermis is covered with horny prominences.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891 in F. P. FOSTER *Med. Dict.* 1960.

Hystricomorph (histrīkōmōrf), *Zool.* [f. Gr. *hystrix*, *hystrix*, L. *hystric*, stem of *hystrix* (see HYSTRICID) + Gr. *-μορφή* shaped (*μορφή* form).] A member of the *Hystricomorpha*, a primary division of Rodents including the porcupine and its congeners. So **Hystricomorphic**, *-morphine* *adjs.*, of, belonging to, or having the characters of the *Hystricomorpha*.

1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 423 The hystricomorphs (porcupines, Guinea-pigs and capybaras), which are now confined to the southern hemisphere. 1894 *Athenaeum* 31 Mar. 415/3 A paper on the hystricomorphine and sciuro-morphine rodents.

Hyt, obs. form of HIT, It.

Hyte (hōit), *a. Sc.* [Of obscure origin: cf. GYTE.] Crazy; mad.

1721 RAMSAY *Ep. to R. H. B.* iii, The cauldrie carlies... gathering gear gang hyt and gare. 1786 BURNS *Ep. to Major Logan* x, The witching curs'd delicious blinkers Hae put me hyte.

Hyte, obs. form of HAIT int.

Hythe, variant spelling of HITHE, harbour.

Hyther, obs. f. HITHER. **Hyve**, obs. f. HIVE.

Hywe, obs. form of HUE.

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